ISSN 1977-2262

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Agriculture, fishery and forestry statistics

Main results – 2010-11

2012 edition

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Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2012

ISBN 978-92-79-25431-4
ISSN 1977-2262
doi:10.2785/3341
Cat. No KS-FK-12-001-EN-C

Theme: Agriculture and fisheries
Collection: Pocketbooks

Printed in Belgium

Printed on elemental chlorine-free bleached paper (ECF)

This publication has been produced by Units E1, Agriculture and fisheries, E3, Environment and Forestry, E4, Regional statistics and geographical information and F5, Education, health and social protection (food safety).

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Introduction

The pocketbook Agricultural Statistics presents selected tables and graphs providing an overview on developments and the situation in the agricultural sector of the European Union. The most recent data are presented here (reference years 2010 and 2011, mostly) showing the situation in the 27 Member States and at the European level (EU-27 aggregates) as well as in EFTA and Candidate Countries when available.

This pocketbook, intended for both generalists and specialists, is divided into eight parts.

As 2012 marks the 50th birthday of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), for which Eurostat has been providing harmonised statistics since the beginning, the preliminary chapter provides a selection of long time series of harmonised agricultural statistics that were used for the monitoring of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

Chapter 1 presents the results of the last agricultural census at European level;
Chapter 2 covers the economy of the agricultural industry and presents data on output and input values, income indicators and main price trends;
Chapter 3 presents the most recent data on agricultural production i.e. meat and milk production, cereals, main crops, fruit and vegetable production and also some data on vineyards and olive trees;
Chapter 4 provides some important indicators related to the interaction between agriculture and the environment;
Chapter 5 presents data on the context of rural development, making use of the urban-rural typology;
Chapter 6 gives an overview on fishery catches, landings of fishery products, aquaculture production and fishing fleets;
Finally, chapter 8 provides a comprehensive overview of the most recent data on Forestry.

More detailed data as well as methodological information can be found on the Eurostat website at:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home

This website offers free access to the Eurostat's dissemination database, predefined tables, methodological documents and other publications of Eurostat.

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Units, abbreviations and symbols used

Units

ha ..... hectare = 10 000 m²
kg ..... kilogram
KgOE ..... Kilograms of oil equivalent
KTOE ..... Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent
t ..... tonne

Abbreviations

AEI ..... Agri-environmental indicators
AWU ..... Annual work unit
EAA ..... Economic accounts for agriculture
ESA ..... European System of Accounts
FADN ..... Farm Accountancy Data Network
FAO ..... Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FSS ..... Farm Structure Survey
GHG ..... Greenhouse Gas emissions
GIP ..... Gross indigenous production
GNB ..... Gross Nitrogen Balance
GVA ..... Gross value added
GWP ..... Global Warming Potential
LD ..... Livestock density
LSU ..... Livestock unit
LFS ..... Labour Force Survey
MS ..... Member State
NUTS ..... Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics
OECD ..... Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OGA ..... Other gainful activity
SGM ..... Standard Gross Margin
UAA ..... Utilised agricultural area

EU ..... European Union
EU-27 ..... European Union of 27 Member States
EU-15 ..... European Union of 15 Member States
BE ..... Belgium
BG ..... Bulgaria
CZ ..... Czech Republic
DK ..... Denmark
DE ..... Germany
EE ..... Estonia
IE ..... Ireland
EL ..... Greece
ES ..... Spain

FR..... France
IT ..... Italy
CY..... Cyprus
LV ..... Latvia
LT..... Lithuania
LU .....Luxembourg
HU..... Hungary
MT.....Malta
NL.....Netherlands
AT ..... Austria
PL.....Poland
RO..... Romania
PT ..... Portugal
SI ..... Slovenia
SK..... Slovak Republic
FI..... Finland
SE .....Sweden
UK ..... United Kingdom

IS..... Iceland
LI.....Liechtenstein
NO .....Norway
CH .....Switzerland
HR .....Croatia

Symbols

c.....Confidential data
u .....Uncertain data
– .....Not applicable
0.0 .....Less than half the unit used
:..... Not available
( ) .....Small sample size may affect the reliability of the data
Italic figures.....Estimated values

Focus on the Common Agricultural Policy: 50 years in 2012

The EEC Common Agricultural Policy, foreseen in the Treaty of Rome, was enacted in 1962. 2012 marks the 50th anniversary of this key element of European integration. The initial objectives of the CAP were to improve agricultural productivity in order to provide affordable food to all European citizens and a fair standard of living for farmers by means of guaranteed prices. During the past 50 years the CAP has seen several reforms. The support to agricultural products prices, leading to over-production of food products, evolved towards a greater market orientation. Taking also the EU citizens concerns into account, the PAC also widened its scope, focusing on environmentally-friendly farming, food safety, animal welfare and rural development.

Agricultural statistics were designed to monitor the main objectives of the CAP since the late 1950's. Indeed, proper management of the CAP required the availability of harmonised data on farm structure, agricultural production, prices and income. Since then, European decision-makers made use of Eurostat agricultural statistics to properly design, implement, monitor and evaluate the different CAP programmes.

In order to ensure harmonisation and comparability of data between Member States, statistical surveys and regulations were designed and implemented over years, ensuring the use of common definitions and methodologies among the Member States.

The first Community survey on the structure of agricultural holdings took place in 1966/67, soon followed by an agricultural census (full scale survey) in 1970/71. These surveys are still the basis of the agricultural statistics system nowadays. Indeed, the last agricultural census took place in 2010 (see chapter 2).

Other legislative texts were put in place afterwards, covering surveys on agricultural sectors for which statistics were needed for decision making (milk and milk products survey, crop products survey, orchard survey, vineyard survey, etc.).

An overview of the current agricultural statistics legislation is available on Eurostat website: Agricultural Satistics – Legislation.

The figures presented in this chapter show how agricultural production has evolved in 50 years and how the European Union became a major player at world level.

Farm structure

Table 1: Number of agricultural holdings, 1966-2010
(1 000)

	1966/67 6 MS	1970 6 MS	1980 9 MS	1990 12 MS	2000 15 MS	2010 27 MS
EC/EU (1)	6404.9	5888.3	5821.4	7993.0	6770.7	11966.4
BE (2)	214.8	184.0	115.1	85.0	61.7	42.9
BG						370.5
CZ						22.9
DK			122.7	81.3	57.8	42.1
DE	1 246.0	1 074.6	849.9	653.6	472.0	299.1
EE						19.6
IE		:	223.5	170.6	141.5	139.9
EL		:		850.1	817.1	674.9
ES		:	:	1 593.6	1 287.4	989.8
FR	1 708.0	1 587.6	1 255.3	923.6	663.8	516.1
IT	2 980.5	2 849.9	2 832.4	2 664.6	2 153.7	1 620.9
CY						38.9
LV						83.4
LT						199.9
LU (2)	8.6	7.6	5.2	4.0	2.8	2.2
HU						576.8
MT						12.5
NL	247.0	184.6	148.7	124.8	101.6	72.3
AT					199.5	150.2
PL						1 506.6
PT				598.7	416.0	305.3
RO (2)						3 859.0
SI						74.7
SK						24.5
FI					81.2	63.9
SE					81.4	71.1
UK (2)			268.6	243.1	233.3	186.7

(1) EC/EU: aggregate calculated for the countries being Member States in the reference year.
(2) 2010: provisional data for BE, LU, RO, UK.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ef_kvecsleg and ef_ov_kvaaesu and historical data)

Table 2: Total labour input, 1966-2010
(1 000 AWU)

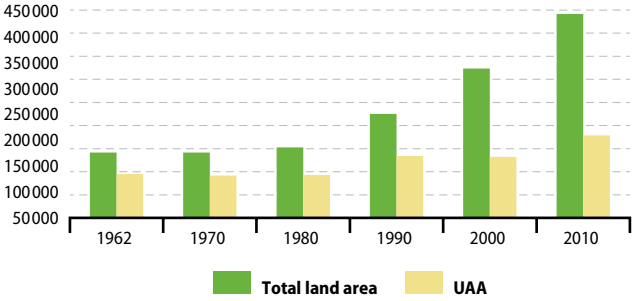
	1966/67 6 MS	1970 6 MS	1980 9 MS	1990 12 MS	2000 15 MS	2010 27 MS
EC/EU (1)	10120.0	7461.0	7599.2	8024.3	6352.7	9736.1
BE (2)	272.0	189.0	124.0	93.5	74.1	61.6
BG						406.5
CZ						108.0
DK			122.7	95.2	66.5	52.3
DE	2 330.0	1 611.0	850.2	1 030.0	617.6	545.5
EE						25.1
IE		:	223.5	249.7	168.5	165.4
EL		:	998.9	680.3	587.5	404.3
ES		:	:	1 143.4	1 077.7	889.0
FR	3 032.0	2 369.0	1 255.3	1 256.5	949.4	779.7
IT	4 127.0	2 990.0	2 832.6	1 924.0	1 364.9	953.8
CY						18.6
LV						85.2
LT						146.8
LU (2)	17.0	12.0	5.2	6.3	4.5	3.7
HU						423.5
MT						4.9
NL	342.0	290.0	148.8	225.0	205.1	161.7
AT					181.9	114.3
PL						1 897.2
PT		:	769.4	846.9	524.2	363.4
RO (2)						1 610.3
SI						76.7
SK						56.1
FI					102.6	59.7
SE					74.2	56.9
UK (2)			268.6	473.7	354.3	266.3

(1) EC/EU: aggregate calculated for the countries being Member States in the reference year.
(2) 2010: provisional data for BE, LU, RO, UK.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ef_kvecsleg and ef_ov_kvaaesu and historical data)

Land use

Figure 1: Utilised agriculture area (UAA) and total area in EC / EU (1), 1962-2010
(1 000 ha)

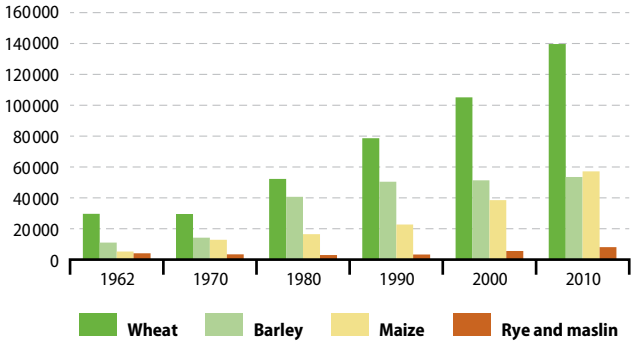


(1) EC/EU: aggregate calculated for the countries being Member States in the reference year.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_cpp_luse);

Crop production

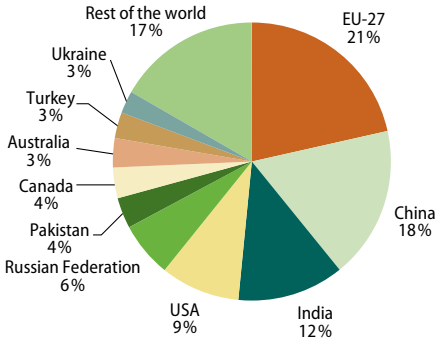
Figure 2: EC / EU (1) harvested production of main cereals, 1962-2010
(1 000 tonnes)



(1) EC/EU: aggregate calculated for the countries being Member States in the reference year.

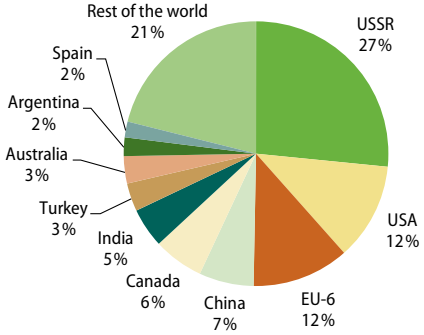
Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_cpp_crop);

Figure 3: Share of wheat production between main world producers, 2010
(%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code apro_cpp_crop) and FAO

Figure 4: Share of wheat production between main world producers, 1962
(%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code apro_cpp_crop) and FAO

Animal production

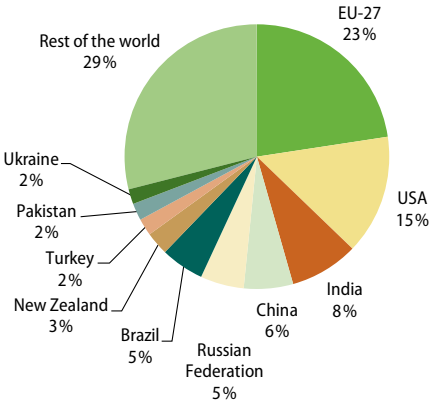
Table 3: Apparent yield from cow's milk collection, EC / EU (1), 1970-2011
(kg/dairy cow/year)

	1970 6 MS	1980 9 MS	1990 12 MS	2000 15 MS	2010 27 MS	2011 27 MS
EC / EU (1)	2809.5	3623.8	4236.1	5733.0	5859.0	6051.0
BE	2656.0	3139.1	3791.7	4963.5	5924.3	6077.2
BG					1748.9	1626.5
CZ					6172.1	6324.5
DK		4612.6	5906.4	7018.6	8408.4	8267.7
DE (2)	*2826.7*	*3273.7*	3725.2	5912.9	6853.4	7002.0
EE (2)					*6466.3*	6534.0
IE		3144.5	3984.3	4476.1	5187.0	5245.9
EL			2207.0	3088.9	4777.8	4907.7
ES			2857.1	4762.4	6899.3	7456.1
FR	2409.7	3500.1	4580.9	5605.7	6283.2	6690.3
IT	2133.8	2652.9	3763.5	5690.7	5960.7	5846.2
CY					6453.0	6348.5
LV					3808.7	4034.1
LT					3552.0	3768.2
LU	3258.1	3665.2	4625.9	5871.6	6130.4	6314.6
HU					5531.4	5155.4
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	4080.0	4885.4	5601.5	6887.1	7658.8	7730.7
AT				4275.4	5220.6	5506.3
PL					3554.2	3800.3
PT			3768.4	5266.4	7500.0	7590.9
RO					764.5	797.5
SI					4739.7	4821.3
SK					5022.0	5262.8
FI				6823.1	8051.4	8010.7
SE				7743.1	8204.2	8199.1
UK	3656.3	4720.5	5033.4	5956.4	7354.6	7668.9

(1) EC/EU: aggregate calculated for the countries being Member States in the reference year.
(2) DE 1970 and 1980 and Estonia 2010: estimated data.

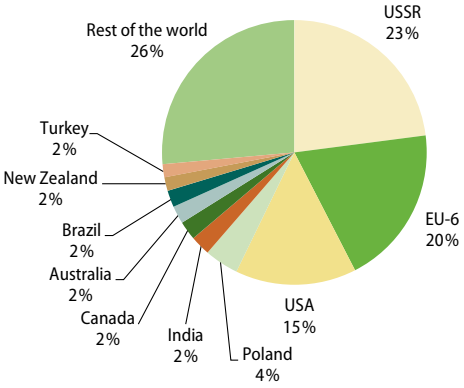
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: apro_mk_cola and apro_mt_lscatl)

Figure 5: Share of cow's milk production between main world producers, 2010
(%)



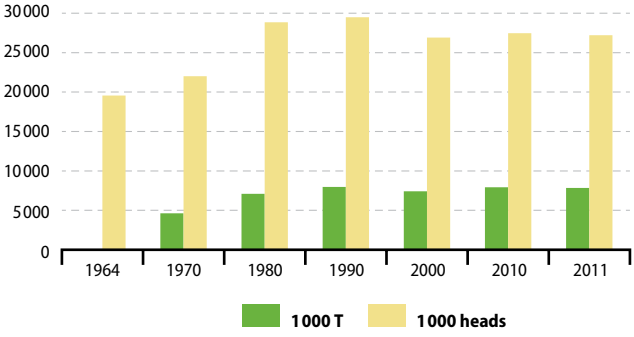
Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_mk_cola) and FAO

Figure 6: Share of cow's milk production between main world producers, 1970
(%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_mk_cola) and FAO

Figure 7: Slaughterings of bovine animals in EC / EU (1) (young and adult cattle)
(1 000 tonnes, 1 000 heads)



(1) EC/EU: aggregate calculated for the countries being Member States in the reference year.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: apro_mt_pann and apro_mt_pheadm)

Agricultural accounts

Table 4: Agricultural income indicator (indicator A), 1977-2011 (2005 = 100)

	1977 9 MS	1980 9 MS	1985 10 MS	1990 12 MS	1995 15 MS	2000 15 MS	2005 25 MS	2010 27 MS	2011 27 MS
EC/EU(1)	:	:	:	:	106.1	105.7	100.0	111.5	119.1
BE	:	100.2	116.3	129.5	101.9	119.1	100.0	141.1	109.3
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	123.5	152.2
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	129.3	160.0
DK	81.3	77.1	112.4	106.3	124.4	104.9	100.0	113.8	136.7
DE (2)	:	:	:	:	64.0	90.1	100.0	113.2	128.7
EE (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	156.9	188.7
IE	:	:	:	65.5	87.1	98.3	100.0	79.6	101.5
EL	:	:	:	:	131.5	117.8	100.0	83.5	78.9
ES	:	:	:	88.7	98.3	104.4	100.0	99.0	97.5
FR	70.8	72.6	74.5	94.8	108.3	110.2	100.0	116.0	113.7
IT	:	107.7	101.2	101.3	116.1	117.9	100.0	79.9	88.7
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	92.0	93.5
LV	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	134.5	148.0
LT	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	120.8	144.8
LU	:	:	93.8	115.7	112.4	110.8	100.0	61.5	76.7
HU	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	123.2	183.8
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	89.9	77.3
NL	:	:	:	170.6	147.3	127.0	100.0	112.7	102.6
AT	:	:	:	:	95.4	89.6	100.0	106.5	123.7
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	161.7	175.9
PT	:	:	:	95.0	113.9	107.6	100.0	96.6	86.7
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	87.7	137.5
SI	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.9	106.0
SK	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	114.4	133.9
FI	:	:	:	:	99.2	94.5	100.0	129.0	121.7
SE	:	80.3	73.2	86.5	80.2	81.8	100.0	122.4	123.9
UK	113.0	92.4	90.9	92.8	137.4	78.8	100.0	138.8	150.4

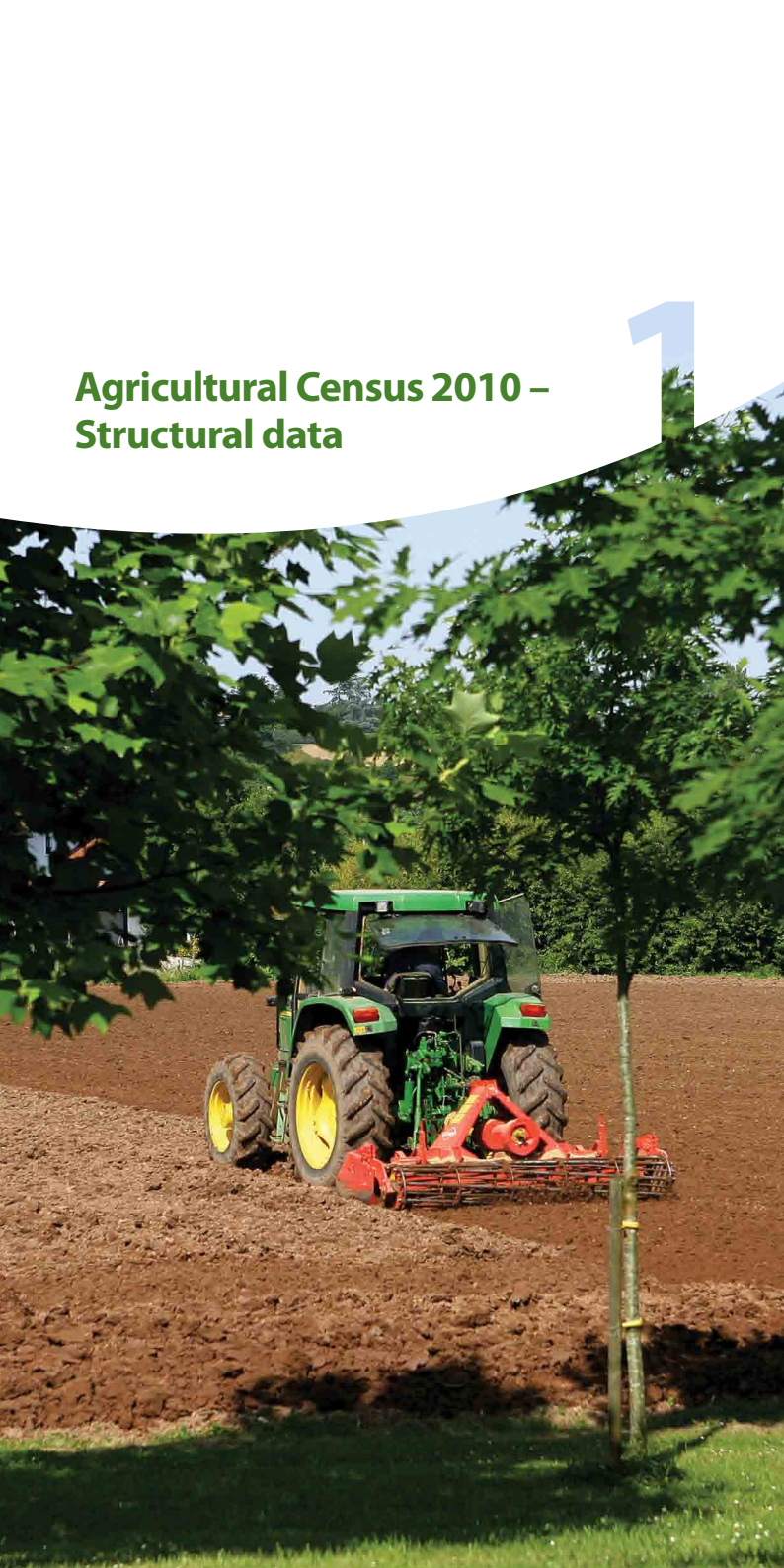
(1) EC/EU: aggregate calculated for the countries being Member States in the reference year.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06);

Indicator A is the index of the real income of factors in agriculture per annual work unit.

1

Agricultural Census 2010 – Structural data



The Farm Structure Survey provides harmonized data on the on the structure of agricultural holdings in the European Union, in particular on land use, livestock and farm labour force. Every ten years since 1970 a basic survey is carried as an agricultural census. Three intermediate surveys are conducted between two basic ones, i.e. with an interval of two or three years. They are conducted as sample surveys in most of the MS.

In this year's edition of the pocket book the focus is on the results of the 2010 FSS, giving an overview of the main characteristics of the European agriculture structure, and comparing the national results of the Agricultural Census.

FSS 2010 was the first Agricultural Census to be carried out simultaneously in all EU-27 Member States, Norway and Switzerland. In Croatia the FSS 2010 was carried out as a sample survey. The FSS 2010 national surveys cover 98 % of Utilized Agricultural Area (UAA) and 98 % of the livestock in each country.

A threshold is defined under which a unit is too small to be counted as an agricultural holding (e.g. 1 hectares of UAA, a minimum of 5 pigs, 50 m^2 under glass or 100 m^2 under vineyard). Each Member State defines its own set of thresholds in order to meet the targeted coverage. This means that the smallest farms (under the threshold) are not surveyed.

To obtain the 98 % coverage of the UAA and the Livestock most countries set the threshold to include farms with a UAA over 1 ha. The Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom are exceptions, having set the thresholds to the maximum allowed in the FSS 2010: 5 hectares.

Methodological notes

The methodological notes help the reader to understand the specific concepts and assumptions used, and explain the limitations of the figures provided. For methodological information in greater depth, please check the legal basis and/or the national methodological reports provided by the MS ([1]).

The basic statistical unit underlying the Farm Structure Survey (FSS) is the **agricultural holding**. A holding is defined as a techno-economic unit under single management engaged in agricultural production (including the maintenance of land in good agricultural and environmental condition).

The **utilised agricultural area** (UAA) is the total arable land, permanent grassland, land used for permanent crops and kitchen gardens. The UAA excludes unutilised agricultural land, woodland and land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, etc.

For certain purposes, the various categories of livestock, e.g. piglets, breeding sows and other pigs, have to be aggregated. The coefficient used for this is known as the **Livestock Unit (LSU)**. It is related to the feed requirements of each individual animal category. For example, 1 LSU corresponds to one dairy cow or 10 sheep ([2]).

The **farm labour force** includes all persons having completed their compulsory education (i.e. having reached school-leaving age) who carried out farm work on the holding during the 12 months up to the date of the survey. The figures include the holders, even when not working on the holding. Taking into account the considerable degree of part-time work in agriculture and opportunities for part-time work in other sectors of the economy, information on employment in agriculture is given in annual work units. An **Annual Work Unit (AWU)** is equivalent to full-time employment. One AWU corresponds to the work performed by a person engaged in full-time agricultural work on the holding over a 12-month period. The annual working time of such a worker is 1 800 hours (225 working days of 8 hours per day), unless there are different specific national provisions governing contracts of employment. The FSS covers family (holder and member of the holder's family), non family labour force (regular and non regular) and also contractual work (workers not directly employed by the holding).

([1]) http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/farm_structure_survey/methodology/national_methodological_reports
([2]) http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Glossary:Livestock_unit_(LSU)

The economic dimension of the holdings is measured using **standard output**. For each activity on a farm (e.g. wheat, dairy cows or vineyard), a standard output (SO) is estimated. The SO is the average monetary value of the agricultural output at farm-gate price, in euro per hectare or per head of livestock and by region. The sum of all the outputs, for all activities of a given farm, is referred to as the economic size of that farm.

From the FSS 2010 onwards the economic size is the SO of the farms is expressed in Euro ([3]).

At the time of publication only provisional data were available for Belgium, Greece, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom.

([3]) http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Glossary:SO

1.1 Agricultural holdings

Key figures

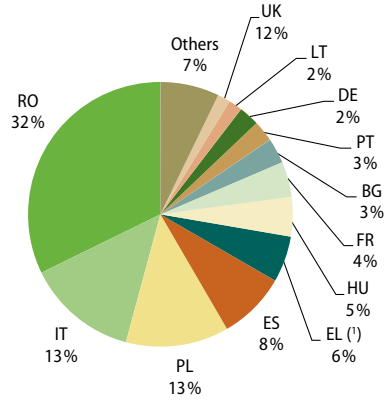
Table 1.1.1: Key farm variables, EU-27, 2010

	Number of holdings	UAA	LSU	Labour Force (2)	Standard Output (3)
	(1 000)	(1 000 ha)	(1 000 LSU)	(1 000 AWU)	(million €)
EU-27	11 966.4	171 428.5	133 992.9	9 736.1	269 899.3
BE (1)	42.9	1 358.0	3 798.7	61.6	:
BG	370.5	4 475.5	1 149.5	406.5	2 536.7
CZ	22.9	3 483.5	1 722.5	108.0	3 852.2
DK	42.1	2 646.9	4 919.4	52.3	84308
DE	299.1	16 704.0	17 792.6	545.5	41 494.1
EE	19.6	940.9	306.3	25.1	594.6
IE	139.9	4 991.4	5 787.4	165.4	4 297.7
EL (1)	674.9	3 302.1	2 288.5	404.3	6 326.6
ES	989.8	23 752.7	14 830.9	889.0	34 173.1
FR	516.1	27 837.3	22 674.2	779.7	50 733.2
IT	1 620.9	12 856.1	9 911.5	953.8	49 460.3
CY	38.9	118.4	200.8	18.6	458.9
LV	83.4	1 796.3	474.6	85.2	777.2
LT	199.9	2 742.6	900.1	146.8	1 526.3
LU (1)	2.2	131.1	167.7	3.7	:
HU	576.8	4 686.3	2 483.8	423.5	5 241.0
MT	12.5	11.5	41.7	4.9	95.9
NL	72.3	1 872.4	6 711.5	161.7	18 930.0
AT	150.2	2 878.2	2 517.2	114.3	5 879.3
PL	1 506.6	14 447.3	10 377.2	1 897.2	18 987.1
PT	305.3	3 668.2	2 206.0	363.4	4 639.7
RO	3 859.0	13 306.1	5 444.2	1 610.3	10 420.3
SI	74.7	482.7	518.5	76.7	913.2
SK	24.5	1 895.5	668.3	56.1	1 731.0
FI	63.9	2 291.0	1 121.1	59.7	3 097.6
SE	71.1	3 066.3	1 751.9	56.9	3 733.3
UK (1)	186.7	15 686.4	13 227.3	266.3	:
NO	46.6	1 005.9	1 229.3	46.4	3 156.2
CH	59.1	1 047.8	1 793.8	96.0	5 717.1
HR	233.3	1 316.0	1 020.2	184.5	2 114.7

(1) BE, EL, LU, UK: provisional data.
(2) Labour force directly employed on the farm.
(3) Data for BE, LU and UK not included.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_kvftaa)

Figure 1.1.1: Number of Agricultural Holdings by country, EU-27, 2010



(1) BE, EL, LU, UK: provisional data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_kvftaa)

The Agricultural Census 2010 surveyed close to 12 million farms in the EU-27.

These farms covered around 170 million hectares (1.7 million km^2) of UAA. This means that the UAA occupied slightly over 40 % of the EU-27 territory.

The total number of livestock in EU-27 in 2010 was 134 million livestock units.

The farm work in the agricultural holdings added up to 9.7 AWU in the EU-27 countries, which corresponds to 9.7 million people working full time.

The holdings from Romania (32 %) and Italy (14 %) made up for 46 % of the total number of the EU-27 holdings.

Of the total EU-27 holdings 49 % had less than 2 hectares. There were 325 thousand holdings (3 %) with a UAA of at least 100 hectares.

The distribution of the UAA was not homogeneous within the UAA size classes. 49 % of the EU-27 smaller farms had less than 2 hectares and represented 2 % of the total UAA. 3 % of the largest farms (with at least 100 hectares) had 50 % of the share of the total EU-27 UAA.

The results of the FSS 2010 show that a quarter of the farms were specialists in field crops which includes cereals, industrial crops, and vegetables. 20 % of the EU-27 farms specialized in permanent crops and in third place, with 15 %, were the farms which concentrate their activity on grazing livestock.

Table 1.1.2: Number of holdings by size of the holding (UAA), 2010

	Total	0 ha	< 2 ha	2 - 4.9 ha	5 - 9.9 ha	10 - 19.9 ha	20 - 29.9 ha	30 - 49.9 ha	50 - 99.9 ha	≥ 100 ha
EU-27	11 966 440	258 100	5 608 460	2 407 420	1 303 040	900 530	377 580	395 210	391 350	324 840
% of total	100%	2%	47%	20%	11%	8%	3%	3%	3%	3%
BE (1)	42 850	950	4 270	4 450	5 190	6 800	5 080	7 090	6 780	2 260
BG	370 490	13 150	294 960	30 390	10 730	6 820	2 950	3 060	2 930	5 490
CZ	22 860	290	1 980	1 260	4 180	3 950	2 060	2 310	2 420	4 420
DK	42 100	1 590	520	950	8 050	7 790	4 310	4 900	5 920	8 080
DE	299 130	1 410	14 260	11 690	47 310	63 160	30 970	45 100	51 620	33 620
EE	19 610	150	2 210	4 250	4 070	3 470	1 480	1 170	1 090	1 720
IE	139 890	130	2 210	7 380	15 750	33 580	24 690	30 670	20 760	4 720
EL (1)	674 880	5 910	338 430	172 650	83 390	43 430	14 020	10 370	5 240	1 440
ES	989 800	22 500	270 280	232 800	141 850	110 960	53 010	54 730	52 470	51 190
FR	516 100	9 490	66 580	62 690	46 640	50 150	33 280	55 240	97 780	94 250
IT	1 620 880	5 290	819 360	357 670	186 150	120 120	46 690	40 920	29 210	15 490
CY	38 860	490	28 710	5 620	2 030	1 010	370	290	220	120
LV	83 390	320	9 590	18 390	22 660	17 490	5 670	3 950	2 740	2 570
LT	199 910	260	32 310	84 830	39 900	21 470	6 640	5 870	4 830	3 800
LU (1)	2 200	20	200	160	220	170	120	240	640	440

Table 1.1.2: Number of holdings by size of the holding (UAA), 2010 *(cont.)*

	Total	0 ha	< 2 ha	2 - 4.9 ha	5 - 9.9 ha	10 - 19.9 ha	20 - 29.9 ha	30 - 49.9 ha	50 - 99.9 ha	≥ 100 ha
HU	576 810	42 790	412 740	46 060	26 540	19 430	7 950	7 440	6 410	7 450
MT	12 530	340	10 790	1 120	230	40	10	0	:	:
NL	72 320	1 700	8 000	11 000	10 260	10 820	7 540	11 680	9 130	2 210
AT	150 170	1 080	16 160	30 220	26 590	32 590	17 110	15 150	8 430	2 850
PL	1 506 620	7 960	355 220	468 200	334 950	218 510	59 970	35 310	16 840	9 650
PT	305 270	1 400	152 460	77 060	33 170	18 980	6 420	5 320	4 360	6 110
RO	3 859 040	134 710	2 731 730	727 390	182 440	43 610	9 730	8 210	7 480	13 730
SI	74 650	190	20 280	24 920	17 440	8 350	2 020	970	380	100
SK	24 460	740	8 720	6 290	2 660	1 630	730	700	780	2 210
FI	63 870	400	1 440	4 340	7 970	13 340	9 730	12 000	10 840	3 820
SE	71 090	740	560	7 630	15 820	14 180	7 140	8 030	9 070	7 930
UK (1)	186 660	4 100	4 490	8 010	26 850	28 680	17 890	24 490	32 980	39 170
NO	46 620	1 790	1 050	3 410	8 110	13 440	8 440	6 860	3 020	500
CH	59 070	1 340	3 840	4 880	9 330	19 350	11 400	6 980	1 830	120
HR	233 280	230	122 560	55 430	30 240	13 880	4 330	3 470	2 290	850

(1) BE, EL, LU, UK: provisional data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_kvage)

Table 1.1.3: Utilised agriculture area (UAA) by size of the holding (UAA)
(ha)

	Total	0 ha	< 2 ha	2 - 4.9 ha	5 - 9.9 ha	10 - 19.9 ha	20 - 29.9 ha	30 - 49.9 ha	50 - 99.9 ha	≥ 100 ha
EU-27	171 428 450	0	4 177 570	7 598 640	9 130 130	12 633 670	9 204 690	15 279 510	27 435 730	85 968 530
% of EU-27	100 %	0 %	2 %	4 %	5 %	7 %	5 %	9 %	16 %	50 %
BE (1)	1 358 020	0	4 290	14 870	37 630	98 990	125 130	276 030	466 910	334 160
BG	4 475 530	0	144 180	90 450	72 700	92 450	70 040	116 180	201 670	3 687 860
CZ	3 483 500	0	1 820	3 990	29 390	55 590	49 780	88 400	169 360	3 085 160
DK	2 646 860	0	350	3 410	57 640	112 080	105 960	190 590	426 090	1 750 750
DE	16 704 040	0	14 250	39 750	343 950	945 800	769 910	1 765 110	3 628 400	9 196 880
EE	940 930	0	2 920	14 100	29 300	48 690	35 970	45 050	76 210	688 710
IE	4 991 350	0	2 520	26 620	119 420	500 780	610 160	1 192 450	1 389 390	1 150 010
EL (1)	3 302 070	0	286 120	541 490	573 830	593 150	336 460	388 810	341 840	240 370
ES	23 752 690	0	297 220	736 800	995 440	1 558 920	1 289 320	2 101 770	3 683 770	13 089 450
FR	27 837 290	0	62 450	204 860	332 500	718 070	818 870	2 186 620	7 059 970	16 453 960
IT	12 856 050	0	726 990	1 119 850	1 295 300	1 663 480	1 128 980	1 556 920	1 994 070	3 370 460
CY	118 400	0	18 980	17 390	13 890	13 980	8 860	10 960	14 570	19 770
LV	1 796 290	0	9 410	63 030	161 620	242 980	137 190	150 570	187 680	843 790
LT	2 742 560	0	46 590	266 010	276 810	296 010	160 600	228 090	328 410	1 140 040
LU (1)	131 100	0	120	570	1 560	2 450	2 990	9 850	47 540	66 030
HU	4 686 340	0	138 000	142 670	183 910	268 840	190 290	282 690	445 860	3 034 080
MT	11 450	0	5 970	3 290	1 540	460	160	0	:	:
NL	1 872 350	0	8 500	37 130	73 990	156 970	187 280	457 410	607 980	343 090

Table 1.1.3: Utilised agriculture area (UAA) by size of the holding (UAA) *(cont.)*
(ha)

	Total	0 ha	< 2 ha	2 - 4.9 ha	5 - 9.9 ha	10 - 19.9 ha	20 - 29.9 ha	30 - 49.9 ha	50 - 99.9 ha	≥ 100 ha
AT	2 878 170	0	19 060	98 840	194 040	471 340	418 800	579 310	568 470	528 300
PL	14 447 290	0	474 910	1 529 270	2 387 340	3 010 790	1 447 360	1 331 720	1 145 010	3 120 900
PT	3 668 150	0	157 430	239 600	230 340	262 130	155 070	202 820	303 090	2 117 670
RO	13 306 130	0	1 718 360	2 229 930	1 210 510	571 390	233 850	315 400	518 300	6 508 390
SI	482 650	0	21 900	82 460	122 320	113 120	48 480	36 150	25 350	32 880
SK	1 895 500	0	9 270	19 120	18 150	22 860	17 540	26 650	55 430	1 726 490
FI	2 290 980	0	990	16 410	59 550	197 000	240 580	465 950	746 910	563 590
SE	3 066 320	0	340	29 310	112 930	202 680	175 130	313 200	643 730	1 589 000
UK (1)	15 686 440	0	4 630	27 420	194 530	412 670	439 930	960 810	2 359 720	11 286 740
NO	1 005 940	0	1 000	12 390	60 470	197 200	206 320	259 100	199 800	69 660
CH	1 047 800	0	3 980	17 230	70 570	286 320	278 000	259 710	115 320	16 670
HR	1 316 010	0	100 680	177 470	208 860	188 580	103 090	132 300	154 230	250 790

(1) BE, EL, LU, UK: provisional data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_kvage)

Table 1.1.4: Number of holdings by farm type, 2010
(1 000 holdings)

	Main farmtype (1-digit) based on Standard Output									
	1-Specialist field crops	2-Specialist horticulture	3-Specialist permanent crops	4-Specialist grazing livestock	5-Specialist granivores	6-Mixed cropping	7-Mixed livestock	8-Mixed crop-livestock	9-Non-classifiable holdings	Total (1)
EU-27 (1)	2 935.1	234.3	2 392.7	1 762.0	1 388.8	503.9	777.6	1 502.7	238.0	11 734.7
% of EU-27 (1)	25 %	2 %	20 %	15 %	12 %	4 %	7 %	13 %	2 %	100 %
BE (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	42.9
BG	63.4	18.2	32.1	88.6	28.6	14.6	50.2	73.8	1.0	370.5
CZ	7.0	0.3	2.5	7.9	0.5	0.3	0.7	3.7	0.1	22.9
DK	17.3	0.9	2.0	11.5	3.5	1.0	0.3	4.5	1.2	42.1
DE	72.8	8.3	23.5	130.9	19.4	3.8	10.7	29.4	0.5	299.1
EE	6.8	0.6	0.3	4.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	2.4	3.5	19.6
IE	14.4	0.2	0.1	121.6	0.7	0.1	0.3	2.4	0.1	139.9
EL (2)	128.6	12.8	387.9	46.4	5.1	37.1	6.4	45.6	5.0	674.9
ES	204.2	35.6	482.9	132.7	26.0	45.3	12.6	33.2	17.4	989.8
FR	133.6	16.1	92.6	182.2	20.7	13.0	12.2	43.5	2.1	516.1
IT	383.8	37.8	891.4	129.5	9.4	105.5	4.2	35.6	23.8	1 620.9
CY	2.6	1.2	27.1	2.1	0.9	2.5	0.2	1.9	0.3	38.9
LV	31.7	0.4	1.2	22.4	3.0	1.2	4.8	11.1	7.7	83.4
LT	56.7	6.0	1.5	41.3	1.3	29.6	18.8	41.7	3.2	199.9
LU (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.2
HU	119.5	9.8	85.5	24.0	207.1	16.3	16.0	78.6	19.9	576.8
MT	3.9	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.3	3.1	12.5

Table 1.1.4: Number of holdings by farm type, 2010 *(cont.)*
(1 000 holdings)

	Main farmtype (1-digit) based on Standard Output									
	1-Specialist field crops	2-Specialist horticulture	3-Specialist permanent crops	4-Specialist grazing livestock	5-Specialist granivores	6-Mixed cropping	7-Mixed livestock	8-Mixed crop-livestock	9-Non-classifiable holdings	Total (1)
NL	12.0	10.2	1.8	38.1	6.3	0.9	1.1	1.9	0.1	72.3
AT	36.9	1.4	13.1	75.2	8.6	2.1	4.4	8.1	0.3	150.2
PL	608.5	36.0	57.1	173.9	60.1	65.6	126.0	336.9	42.5	1 506.6
PT	28.3	8.8	111.5	47.7	7.1	31.6	16.3	51.3	2.7	305.3
RO	916.1	23.9	167.7	391.7	974.7	125.1	484.9	675.0	99.8	3 859.0
SI	12.8	0.5	8.7	29.9	0.9	5.5	4.9	11.4	0.0	74.7
SK	8.5	0.2	0.5	5.9	1.3	0.3	1.8	5.6	0.3	24.5
FI	36.8	2.4	0.4	18.7	1.8	0.8	0.1	1.7	1.2	63.9
SE	29.3	1.0	0.3	33.8	1.0	0.4	0.3	2.9	2.2	71.1
UK (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	186.7
NO	13.1	1.0	0.7	27.3	2.0	0.3	0.7	1.5	0.0	46.6
CH	4.4	1.4	4.2	37.8	2.2	1.3	3.4	4.4	0.0	59.1
HR	42.4	1.2	34.0	37.6	25.1	23.9	15.9	52.8	0.4	233.3

(1) BE, EL, LU, UK: provisional data.
(2) No data available for BE, LU and UK. Provisional data for EL.

Source: Eurostat, FSS

1.2 Land use

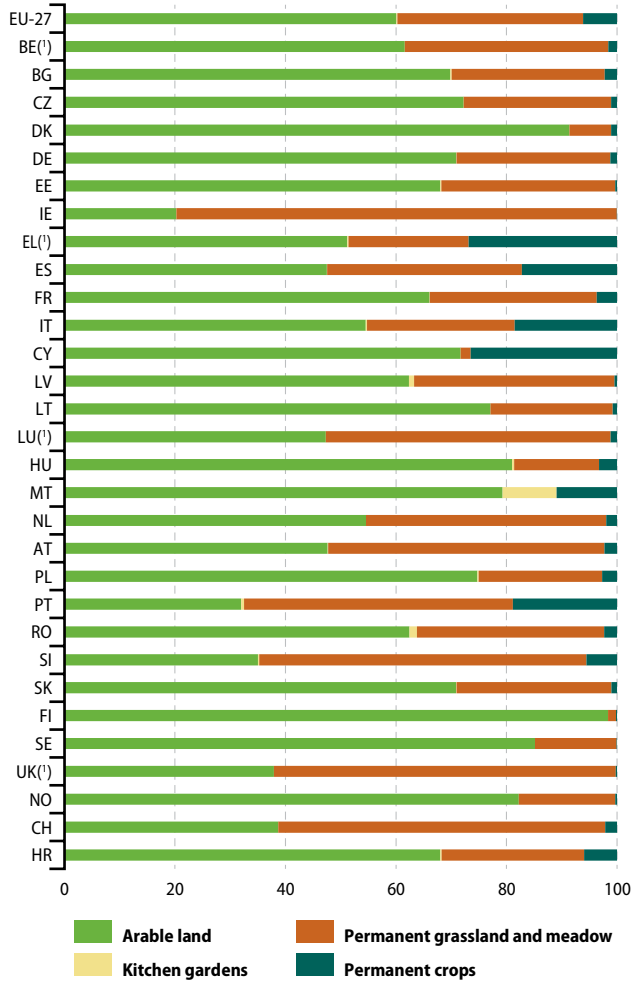
Table 1.2.1: Utilised agricultural area by type of crops, 2010
(1 000 ha)

	UAA - total	Arable land	Kitchen gardens	Permanent grassland and meadow	Permanent crops
EU-27	171 428.5	102 949.2	345.8	57 572.2	10 561.3
% of EU-27	100 %	60 %	0 %	34 %	6 %
BE (1)	1 358.0	836.7	0.1	499.7	21.5
BG	4 475.5	3 124.9	10.4	1 240.6	99.7
CZ	3 483.5	2 517.5	0.2	928.8	37.0
DK	2 646.9	2 419.3	0.0	199.9	27.7
DE	16 704.0	11 846.7	3.9	4 654.7	198.8
EE	940.9	640.0	1.7	296.1	3.1
IE	4 991.4	1 011.7	0.2	3 978.5	1.0
EL (1)	3 302.1	1 689.7	8.5	716.7	887.2
ES	23 752.7	11 286.0	3.1	8 377.4	4 086.2
FR	27 837.3	18 386.1	14.0	8 418.9	1 018.3
IT	12 856.1	7 009.3	31.9	3 434.1	2 380.8
CY	118.4	84.9	0.0	2.1	31.3
LV	1 796.3	1 120.0	16.8	651.1	8.5
LT	2 742.6	2 115.1	0.0	605.9	21.6
LU (1)	131.1	62.0	0.0	67.6	1.5
HU	4 686.3	3 796.9	16.8	720.9	151.7
MT	11.5	9.1	1.1	0.0	1.3
NL	1 872.4	1 022.1	0.0	813.3	37.0
AT	2 878.2	1 371.3	2.2	1 439.5	65.2
PL	14 447.3	10 797.4	31.0	3 229.2	389.7
PT	3 668.2	1 173.1	19.7	1 784.6	690.7
RO	13 306.1	8 306.4	182.0	4 506.3	311.4
SI	482.7	169.1	1.1	285.7	26.8
SK	1 895.5	1 343.5	1.1	531.3	19.6
FI	2 291.0	2 253.5	0.0	33.0	4.6
SE	3 066.3	2 611.5	:	451.9	2.9
UK (1)	15 686.4	5 945.5	0.0	9 704.7	36.2
NO	1 005.9	827.1	0.0	175.8	3.1
CH	1 047.8	405.3	0.2	619.7	22.6
HR	1 316.0	895.2	3.2	339.3	78.3

(1) BE, EL, LU, UK: provisional data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_oluft)

Figure 1.2.1: Utilised agricultural area by type of crops, 2010 (%)



(1) BE, EL, LU, UK: provisional data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_oluft)

With a total of 1.7 million km^2, the UAA of EU-27 was close to 0.34 hectares (3400 m^2) per inhabitant in 2010.

60 % of the total EU-27 UAA was arable land. Arable land is area worked (ploughed or tilled) regularly, generally under a system of crop rotation. The FSS covers close to 40 different classes of arable land.

Ireland, Spain, Luxembourg, Austria, Portugal Slovenia and the United Kingdom had less than 50 % share of arable land in the total UAA. In all other Member States the percentage of arable land had the lion's share of the UAA.

Permanent grassland covered slightly over one third of the UAA. The percentage of permanent grassland was significant in Ireland, Austria, Slovenia, the United Kingdom and Switzerland, where farms are mostly specialised in grazing livestock.

The area of permanent crops represented 6 % of the UAA. Permanent crops had a higher share of the UAA in most of the Mediterranean countries. In Malta 10 % of the UAA was occupied by kitchen gardens.

1.3 Livestock

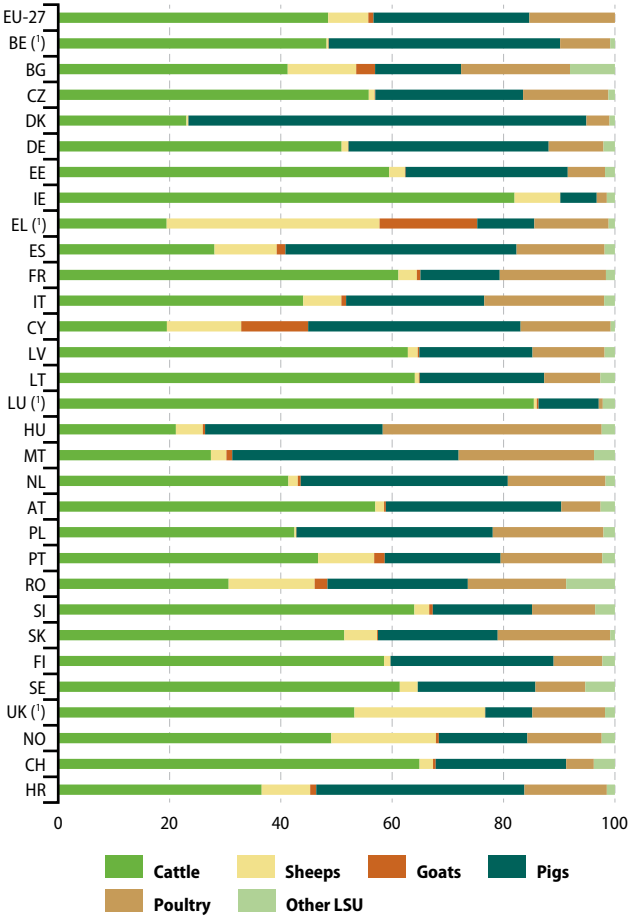
Table 1.3.1: Livestock units by type of livestock, 2010
(1 000 LSU)

	Total livestock	Cattle	Sheeps	Goats	Pigs	Poultry	Other LSU
EU-27	133 994.2	63 571.5	9 469.3	1 200.6	36 684.6	20 155.4	2 912.8
% of EU-27	100 %	47 %	7 %	1 %	27 %	15 %	2 %
BE (1)	3 798.7	1 831.1	12.1	3.2	1 578.6	340.6	33.2
BG	1 149.5	473.9	141.5	38.9	177.4	224.8	93.0
CZ	1 722.5	960.8	18.4	1.7	457.2	264.1	20.3
DK	4 919.4	1 134.0	16.0	1.3	3 516.0	204.3	47.8
DE	17 792.6	9 060.1	208.9	15.0	6 389.9	1 749.3	369.4
EE	306.3	182.1	8.7	0.4	89.1	20.6	5.4
IE	5 787.4	4 743.3	474.5	1.1	379.4	104.3	84.8
EL (1)	2 288.5	446.1	874.9	401.8	234.2	305.3	26.1
ES	14 830.9	4 164.5	1 657.4	236.4	6 154.7	2 341.9	276.1
FR	22 674.2	13 861.2	747.5	143.3	3 225.7	4 332.3	364.2
IT	9 911.5	4 363.1	678.2	86.2	2 455.1	2 136.0	192.9
CY	200.8	39.2	26.8	24.2	76.6	32.5	1.5
LV	474.6	298.1	8.4	1.3	96.6	61.4	8.9
LT	900.1	576.5	6.5	1.7	201.1	90.7	23.7
LU (1)	167.7	143.2	0.9	0.5	18.2	1.2	3.7
HU	2 483.8	525.4	120.4	9.2	793.2	976.1	59.4
MT	42.9	11.8	1.2	0.4	17.5	10.4	1.6
NL	6 711.5	2 776.6	113.0	35.3	2 496.4	1 175.4	114.8
AT	2 517.2	1 434.0	39.8	8.1	792.1	178.5	64.8
PL	10 377.2	4 406.2	26.1	10.7	3 656.9	2 061.7	215.6
PT	2 206.0	1 029.9	222.0	42.1	458.8	403.1	50.1
RO	5 444.2	1 667.2	841.2	124.1	1 372.4	962.6	476.7
SI	518.5	331.7	13.8	3.5	92.3	58.7	18.5
SK	668.3	343.4	39.5	1.1	143.6	135.2	5.6
FI	1 121.1	656.1	12.6	0.5	328.4	98.2	25.3
SE	1 751.9	1 074.7	56.5	0.0	370.1	156.9	93.6
UK (1)	13 227.3	7 037.1	3 102.8	9.0	1 113.1	1 729.4	235.9
NO	1 229.3	603.0	230.8	6.8	195.1	164.2	29.4
CH	1 793.8	1 164.0	43.4	8.7	420.9	88.8	68.0
HR	1 020.2	373.1	88.6	11.2	381.4	150.8	15.0

(1) BE, EL, LU, UK: provisional data.

Source: Eurostat, FSS

Figure 1.3.1: Share of livestock types in total livestock, 2010 (%)



(1) BE, EL, LU, UK: provisional data.

Source: Eurostat, FSS

Almost half (48 %) of the livestock units surveyed in EU-27 holdings were cattle. Pigs came in second with 27.4 %, followed by poultry with 14 % share of the EU-27 livestock units.

In the FSS 2010, 47 % of the EU-27 cattle (in livestock units) were in France, Germany and the United Kingdom.

Denmark stands out as having the largest percentage of pigs (71 %) in total LSU.

Hungary holds the highest share of poultry which is close to 40 % of the country's livestock.

1.4 Economic size

Table 1.4.1: Number of holdings by standard output size classes, 2010
(1 000 holdings)

	Total	0 €	< 2 000 €	2 000 - 3 999 €	4 000 - 7 999 €	8 000 - 14 999 €	15 000 - 24 999 €	25 000 - 49 999 €	50 000 - 99 999 €	100 000 - 249 999 €	250 000 - 499 999 €	≥ 500000 €
EU-27 (1)	11 734.7	238.0	5 095.6	1 859.9	1 454.0	926.4	567.0	588.1	433.6	372.7	129.3	70.2
% of EU-27 (1)	100%	2%	43%	16%	12%	8%	5%	5%	4%	3%	1.1%	0.6%
BE (2)	42.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	370.5	1.0	254.1	59.5	26.3	12.5	6.1	4.8	2.6	2.0	1.0	0.7
CZ	22.9	0.1	1.4	2.5	4.1	3.5	2.4	2.8	2.0	1.7	0.8	1.7
DK	42.1	1.2	0.8	1.1	3.8	5.8	5.3	6.3	4.7	4.5	3.4	5.2
DE	299.1	0.5	1.1	6.6	26.5	37.2	30.9	42.3	49.3	64.0	27.6	13.3
EE	19.6	3.5	5.1	2.9	2.8	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2
IE	139.9	0.1	17.9	16.8	25.2	26.0	17.6	15.2	11.2	8.7	1.0	0.4
EL (2)	674.9	5.0	217.1	130.8	126.6	90.4	50.7	37.3	12.8	3.6	0.5	0.2
ES	989.8	17.4	211.3	163.2	163.1	125.1	82.4	93.8	68.1	43.2	13.9	8.5
FR	516.1	2.1	41.7	32.5	41.8	42.3	38.4	66.6	90.4	113.9	35.6	10.9
IT	1 620.9	23.8	494.6	263.8	236.3	177.0	119.5	128.6	88.7	59.4	17.4	11.8
CY	38.9	0.3	21.9	6.2	4.2	2.3	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1
LV	83.4	7.7	39.2	14.6	10.1	4.9	2.6	2.1	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2
LT	199.9	3.2	96.8	46.5	27.1	12.2	5.7	4.6	2.2	1.1	0.3	0.2

Table 1.4.1: Number of holdings by standard output size classes, 2010 *(cont.)*
(1 000 holdings)

	Total	0 €	< 2 000 €	2 000 - 3 999 €	4 000 - 7 999 €	8 000 - 14 999 €	15 000 - 24 999 €	25 000 - 49 999 €	50 000 - 99 999 €	100 000 - 249 999 €	250 000 - 499 999 €	≥ 500000 €
LU (2)	2.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	576.8	19.9	358.7	91.0	46.5	25.4	13.0	10.5	5.9	3.6	1.1	1.3
MT	12.5	3.1	5.1	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
NL	72.3	0.1	0.1	1.9	6.7	6.5	4.9	6.4	6.9	17.0	13.4	8.6
AT	150.2	0.3	20.8	13.6	20.3	20.6	16.9	24.1	19.2	11.6	2.3	0.5
PL	1 506.6	42.5	442.9	290.3	274.2	195.0	112.9	94.6	35.7	12.8	3.4	2.2
PT	305.3	2.7	116.5	71.8	48.6	25.0	12.8	11.5	8.0	5.9	1.6	0.9
RO	3 859.0	99.8	2 716.6	602.5	313.0	78.5	22.2	13.4	6.5	4.1	1.5	1.0
SI	74.7	0.0	15.7	17.7	18.1	10.7	5.0	4.5	2.2	0.8	0.1	0.0
SK	24.5	0.3	7.5	6.7	3.9	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.8
FI	63.9	1.2	3.2	6.3	10.6	10.5	7.1	8.1	8.3	6.9	1.3	0.4
SE	71.1	2.2	5.7	10.0	13.2	11.0	7.1	7.5	5.5	5.6	2.3	1.2
UK (2)	186.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	46.6	0.0	0.2	0.9	4.3	7.7	7.5	8.7	8.0	7.2	1.7	0.4
CH	59.1	0.0	0.8	1.2	2.7	4.4	5.5	10.6	16.1	14.0	2.9	0.9
HR	233.3	0.4	89.1	51.5	41.5	24.4	11.9	8.8	3.9	1.4	0.2	0.2

(1) Data for BE, LU and UK not included.
(2) No data available for BE, LU, and UK. Provisional data for EL.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_kvftecs)

Table 1.4.2: Standard output by standard output size classes, 2010
(Million EUR)

	Total	0 €	< 2 000 €	2 000 - 3 999 €	4 000 - 7 999 €	8 000 - 14 999 €	15 000 - 24 999 €	25 000 - 49 999 €	50 000 - 99 999 €	100 000 - 249 999 €	250 000 - 499 999 €	≥ 500000 €
EU-27 (1)	278330.1	0.0	4116.9	5345.7	8214.6	10145.3	10982.6	20836.9	30743.4	58133.1	44253.7	85557.9
% of EU-27 (1)	100 %	0 %	1 %	2 %	3 %	4 %	4 %	7 %	11 %	21 %	16 %	31 %
BE[2]	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	2536.7	0.0	221.5	164.1	144.7	135.4	116.1	164.9	179.9	315.5	352.1	742.6
CZ	3852.2	0.0	1.7	7.4	24.0	38.6	46.6	99.5	143.8	264.2	272.0	2954.3
DK	8430.8	0.0	1.0	3.4	23.0	65.5	103.1	224.0	332.0	724.9	1257.8	5696.2
DE	41494.1	0.0	1.3	20.9	161.1	417.4	602.1	1535.9	3593.0	10284.7	9437.2	15440.4
EE	594.6	0.0	4.6	8.6	15.7	19.1	19.8	33.5	50.0	76.3	60.2	306.8
IE	4297.7	0.0	18.6	50.0	147.3	289.2	339.8	530.2	801.5	1258.2	347.6	515.4
EL (2)	6326.6	0.0	223.1	380.0	724.8	990.1	975.1	1277.5	860.0	506.3	169.8	219.8
ES	34173.1	0.0	224.8	475.8	934.8	1376.8	1598.0	3337.6	4775.6	6539.3	4816.1	10094.3
FR	50733.2	0.0	40.5	96.1	243.3	473.1	756.2	2447.1	6612.9	17911.3	11996.9	10155.8
IT	49460.3	0.0	512.3	765.1	1354.6	1949.7	2320.9	4557.3	6227.5	9054.6	5989.0	16729.4
CY	458.9	0.0	17.2	17.6	23.7	25.6	23.9	41.6	57.4	75.3	51.6	125.0
LV	777.2	0.0	28.2	41.9	56.2	53.2	50.6	73.5	74.2	107.5	77.2	214.8
LT	1526.3	0.0	81.1	132.6	150.0	131.6	109.7	157.0	151.9	166.0	95.8	350.6
LU (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	5241.0	0.0	273.5	251.6	259.3	275.4	249.5	365.8	412.5	545.1	372.8	2235.6

Table 1.4.2: Standard output by standard output size classes, 2010 *(cont.)*
(Million EUR)

	Total	0 €	< 2 000 €	2 000 - 3 999 €	4 000 - 7 999 €	8 000 - 14 999 €	15 000 - 24 999 €	25 000 - 49 999 €	50 000 - 99 999 €	100 000 - 249 999 €	250 000 - 499 999 €	≥ 500000 €
MT	95.9	0.0	3.2	3.5	6.8	8.2	7.9	12.1	13.1	21.0	15.0	5.1
NL	18 930.0	0.0	0.1	6.5	39.1	71.9	95.7	228.8	505.6	2 960.0	4 612.5	10 409.6
AT	5 879.3	0.0	20.3	40.5	118.9	229.4	332.1	871.0	1 342.2	1 749.1	747.1	428.6
PL	18 987.1	0.0	471.8	842.0	1 566.4	2 135.5	2 179.4	3 273.9	2 408.0	1 899.0	1 166.6	3 044.4
PT	4 639.7	0.0	122.9	205.0	271.6	271.0	245.8	403.8	566.0	906.5	547.9	1 099.3
RO	10 420.3	0.0	1 810.3	1 713.9	1 686.1	818.0	421.7	459.4	447.8	634.0	500.7	1 928.4
SI	913.2	0.0	19.0	51.8	103.1	114.5	96.2	156.2	147.3	113.6	27.9	83.8
SK	1 731.0	0.0	8.6	19.1	21.7	18.5	17.3	30.6	47.6	105.4	133.5	1 328.7
FI	3 097.6	0.0	4.0	18.8	61.9	116.9	137.4	292.4	600.2	1 029.1	435.5	401.4
SE	3 733.3	0.0	7.6	29.5	76.5	120.5	137.6	263.2	393.5	886.3	771.0	1 047.5
UK (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	3 156.2	0.0	0.3	2.9	26.2	87.8	146.0	309.8	583.2	1 074.2	545.2	380.5
CH	5 717.1	0.0	1.0	3.7	15.7	50.5	110.0	393.0	1 172.2	2 113.3	971.9	885.7
HR	2 114.7	0.0	92.5	147.8	233.8	263.5	226.2	304.9	265.2	200.6	66.8	313.4

(1) Data for BE, LU and UK not included.
(2) No data available for BE, LU and UK. Provisional data for EL.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_kvftecs)

Table 1.4.3: Utilised agricultural area (UAA) by standard output size classes, 2010
(1 000 ha)

	Total	0 €	< 2 000 €	2 000 - 3 999 €	4 000 - 7 999 €	8 000 - 14 999 €	15 000 - 24 999 €	25 000 - 49 999 €	50 000 - 99 999 €	100 000 - 249 999 €	250 000 - 499 999 €	≥ 500 000 €
EU-27 (1)	154 252.9	1 020.9	6 773.9	6 004.8	8 688.4	10 206.4	10 144.4	17 444.8	22 658.3	32 534.4	17 321.1	21 455.3
% of EU-27 (1)	100 %	1 %	4 %	4 %	6 %	7 %	7 %	11 %	15 %	21 %	11 %	14 %
BE (2)	1 358.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	4 475.5	28.3	139.8	95.3	108.6	135.2	146.2	242.7	358.6	807.4	985.5	1 427.9
CZ	3 483.5	2.0	7.4	16.3	40.7	61.1	71.9	141.4	190.0	350.7	353.1	2 249.0
DK	2 646.9	5.9	6.9	9.1	29.5	65.1	96.5	200.6	260.6	410.4	455.7	1106.5
DE	16 704.0	6.9	9.8	39.5	191.1	394.3	497.4	1 032.9	1 876.2	4 289.0	3 196.2	5 170.9
EE	940.9	44.2	31.3	23.8	38.3	48.3	44.9	77.1	110.8	161.4	101.8	258.9
IE	4 991.4	0.3	168.5	239.4	475.7	749.7	695.0	814.1	876.3	789.3	138.1	44.9
EL (2)	3 302.1	9.2	199.7	273.7	462.7	608.1	572.8	671.1	346.0	132.6	18.4	8.0
ES	23 752.7	143.6	910.9	906.5	1 476.7	2 010.8	2 080.8	3 947.6	4 828.9	4 463.6	1 712.9	1 270.5
FR	27 837.3	17.7	257.9	283.0	437.7	614.3	881.2	2 552.6	5 697.8	11 242.8	4 538.7	1 313.6
IT	12 856.1	95.6	483.2	524.0	796.7	981.8	1 018.6	1 718.7	2 058.6	2 558.0	1 214.3	1 406.6
CY	118.4	0.5	17.1	10.9	12.2	11.5	10.3	14.2	16.2	12.4	6.4	6.9
LV	1 796.3	60.7	266.5	149.6	167.5	138.6	119.4	162.4	157.8	219.5	157.4	197.0
LT	2 742.6	18.8	343.9	247.5	272.6	252.4	224.1	303.0	293.6	318.8	162.1	305.6
LU (2)	131.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table 1.4.3: Utilised agricultural area (UAA) by standard output size classes, 2010 *(cont.)*
(1 000 ha)

	Total	0 €	< 2 000 €	2 000 - 3 999 €	4 000 - 7 999 €	8 000 - 14 999 €	15 000 - 24 999 €	25 000 - 49 999 €	50 000 - 99 999 €	100 000 - 249 999 €	250 000 - 499 999 €	≥ 500 000 €
HU	4 686.3	12.6	160.6	139.0	223.1	290.3	290.3	461.2	539.0	694.0	425.4	1 450.8
MT	11.5	0.8	3.0	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.0
NL	1 872.4	0.0	0.1	4.9	25.5	42.7	49.2	94.4	142.7	537.7	617.2	358.0
AT	2 878.2	0.9	84.2	111.5	220.0	297.1	290.0	551.6	642.1	504.9	125.8	50.2
PL	14 447.3	114.5	921.0	1 120.9	1 751.6	1 979.4	1 710.9	2 258.4	1 532.6	1 073.6	653.7	1 330.9
PT	3 668.2	23.5	192.5	205.2	251.6	247.8	244.1	422.3	558.6	812.3	423.5	286.9
RO	13 306.1	391.2	2 474.7	1 406.0	1 288.2	691.8	510.0	846.7	1 108.2	1 745.2	1 239.9	1 604.3
SI	482.7	0.0	23.0	49.6	87.0	82.2	55.2	70.0	55.6	32.0	5.7	22.5
SK	1 895.5	5.2	15.5	20.4	25.1	29.5	30.5	58.5	92.0	193.2	227.0	1 198.6
FI	2 291.0	11.0	21.0	56.0	158.2	262.7	273.3	405.1	429.7	491.7	137.9	44.5
SE	3 066.3	27.7	35.2	71.4	146.8	210.4	231.0	397.3	485.8	693.6	424.5	342.6
UK (2)	15 686.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	1 005.9	0.2	0.4	2.9	23.5	74.7	114.6	198.1	222.4	263.1	83.2	22.9
CH	1 047.8	0.0	1.3	2.7	10.5	26.6	50.2	143.9	309.5	378.1	93.4	31.5
HR	1 316.0	0.6	83.9	112.6	178.5	175.3	141.8	183.6	169.5	113.1	34.5	122.6

(1) Data for BE, LU and UK not included.
(2) No data available for BE, LU and UK. Provisional data for EL.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_kvftecs)

Table 1.4.4: Livestock by standard output, 2010
(1 000 LSU)

	Total	0 €	< 2 000 €	2 000 - 3 999 €	4 000 - 7 999 €	8 000 - 14 999 €	15 000 - 24 999 €	25 000 - 49 999 €	50 000 - 99 999 €	100 000 - 249 999 €	250 000 - 499 999 €	≥ 500000 €
EU-27 (1)	116799.3	0.0	1576.0	2183.5	3386.3	4307.7	4761.1	8825.2	12599.3	23410.4	18819.9	36926.0
% of EU-27 (1)	100%	0%	1%	2%	3%	4%	4%	8%	11%	20%	16%	32%
BE (2)	3798.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	1149.5	0.0	210.2	127.0	101.2	97.3	78.4	88.2	70.9	55.6	51.3	269.3
CZ	1722.5	0.0	1.4	5.4	14.8	22.8	25.1	47.2	55.7	97.5	91.5	1361.1
DK	4919.4	0.0	0.5	1.7	8.8	25.9	35.1	64.4	85.9	244.8	625.7	3826.6
DE	17792.6	0.0	0.6	8.4	74.1	184.1	263.6	660.1	1528.5	4534.6	4590.8	5947.9
EE	306.3	0.0	0.9	2.7	5.7	7.4	8.0	12.9	16.1	25.8	23.8	203.2
IE	5787.4	0.0	24.5	95.0	311.8	635.7	733.9	983.4	1004.9	1277.2	293.5	427.6
EL (2)	2288.5	0.0	29.2	64.2	178.2	346.2	395.7	463.5	285.0	222.5	100.5	203.6
ES	14830.9	0.0	34.8	68.4	147.2	256.6	366.3	962.1	1696.7	2868.3	2820.1	5610.6
FR	22674.2	0.0	27.9	55.6	130.2	241.2	407.9	1439.2	3604.6	7955.9	4922.2	3889.6
IT	9911.5	0.0	9.5	24.0	61.8	129.1	203.2	515.8	894.6	1552.7	1210.5	5310.5
CY	200.8	0.0	1.6	1.8	2.7	4.1	4.4	9.8	17.6	30.5	27.4	100.9
LV	474.6	0.0	16.9	29.5	41.1	39.5	36.6	47.7	41.6	43.5	24.0	154.1
LT	900.1	0.0	29.7	85.2	103.1	89.7	64.4	89.1	71.6	59.2	34.1	274.0
LU (2)	167.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table 1.4.4: Livestock by standard output, 2010 *(cont.)*
(1 000 LSU)

	Total	0 €	< 2 000 €	2 000 - 3 999 €	4 000 - 7 999 €	8 000 - 14 999 €	15 000 - 24 999 €	25 000 - 49 999 €	50 000 - 99 999 €	100 000 - 249 999 €	250 000 - 499 999 €	≥ 500000 €
HU	2 483.8	0.0	171.9	155.9	115.3	90.4	74.5	100.8	109.3	151.2	136.0	1 378.6
MT	41.7	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.1	3.2	6.1	15.2	9.3	0.0
NL	6 711.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	25.3	45.5	56.7	113.1	195.3	1 144.8	1 948.4	3 178.9
AT	2 517.2	0.0	7.2	24.0	78.9	153.0	189.3	426.4	571.5	662.7	308.4	95.7
PL	10 377.2	0.0	69.2	252.3	654.0	1 092.8	1 245.6	2 033.1	1 409.7	965.1	617.0	2 038.6
PT	2 206.0	0.0	32.9	65.8	88.2	92.8	91.1	163.4	256.2	447.8	289.1	678.7
RO	5 444.2	0.0	894.2	1 069.3	1 138.5	607.4	328.6	290.7	165.5	120.0	68.3	761.8
SI	518.5	0.0	6.0	24.5	60.5	72.2	57.1	88.2	82.4	65.4	11.8	50.4
SK	668.3	0.0	4.4	9.6	10.0	8.0	6.6	11.5	16.7	34.2	43.2	524.2
FI	1 121.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.5	8.1	16.9	73.4	229.4	446.1	214.3	129.8
SE	1 751.9	0.0	1.7	9.0	31.9	57.0	71.2	138.3	183.6	390.0	358.9	510.4
UK (2)	13 227.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	1 229.3	0.0	0.3	1.4	9.2	32.2	59.6	135.0	228.7	445.4	219.3	98.3
CH	1 793.8	0.0	0.5	3.2	12.4	30.0	53.1	162.3	439.2	713.0	287.7	92.5
HR	1 020.2	0.0	64.6	74.6	101.8	118.9	100.2	133.1	105.6	88.8	36.7	195.8

(1) Data for BE, LU and UK not included.
(2) No data available for BE, LU and UK; Provisional data for EL.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_kvftecs)

The first results of the FSS 2010 show that the largest percentage of number of holdings was in the smallest economic size classes.

Table 1.4.2. shows that the total SO of the 24 Member States is close to EUR 280 000 million. France Italy and Germany make up for more than half of this value.

In the results of the 24 countries available, it is clear that the largest share of the standard output (SO) is concentrated in the largest classes of SO. Excluding the three countries for which data is not yet available (Belgium, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom), 47 % of the EU-27 SO belonged to farms with a SO over EUR 250 000. These classes of farms were 1.7 % of the number of holdings amongst the 24 countries in this analysis and 25 % of the UAA.

5 % of the UAA belongs to farms with an SO of less than EUR 2 000 (table 1.4.3).

The number of livestock units by standard output classes shows that in countries such as Hungary (7 %) and Croatia(6 %) the livestock was more representative in farms within the smallest SO classes. In the Czech Republic and Slovakia more than 75 % of the Livestock was on farms in the SO class over EUR 0.5 million (table 1.4.4).

1.5 Labour force

Table 1.5.1: Farm labour force, 2010

	Family labour force	Regular non family labour force	Family labour force	Regular non family labour force	Non family non regular labour force	Labour force directly employed by the holding
	1 000 persons		1 000 AWU			
EU-27	22 925.8	1 954.8	7 547.5	1 434.4	754.2	9 736.1
BE (1)	66.5	14.4	46.2	11.3	4.1	61.6
BG	681.5	57.4	336.8	52.3	17.4	406.5
CZ	43.0	89.8	24.0	80.6	3.4	108.0
DK	56.9	23.2	30.0	20.8	1.5	52.3
DE	577.4	172.4	348.6	141.0	55.8	545.5
EE	39.4	12.9	13.3	11.2	0.6	25.1
IE	255.6	16.4	152.6	9.8	3.0	165.4
EL (1)	1 108.2	24.7	333.7	17.3	53.4	404.3
ES	1 951.8	275.3	563.7	157.2	168.1	889.0
FR	568.4	446.4	340.7	351.8	87.2	779.7
IT	3 229.6	163.2	758.4	84.1	111.3	953.8
CY	77.7	4.3	12.9	3.8	1.9	18.6
LV	163.6	17.4	71.4	13.3	0.5	85.2
LT	338.2	27.9	119.9	24.0	3.0	146.8
LU (1)	4.1	0.9	2.8	0.8	0.2	3.7
HU	1 052.8	90.7	325.1	77.9	20.5	423.5
MT	17.6	0.9	4.4	0.4	0.0	4.9
NL	147.9	63.7	95.6	45.9	20.3	161.7
AT	319.2	27.1	97.8	13.4	3.1	114.3
PL	3 716.1	86.5	1 795.6	73.8	27.8	1 897.2
PT	657.8	50.3	294.4	41.4	27.6	363.4
RO	7 051.3	105.6	1 428.7	72.3	109.3	1 610.3
SI	205.2	3.3	68.7	2.8	5.1	76.7
SK	46.1	44.9	15.8	38.4	1.9	56.1
FI	111.2	14.1	47.7	7.7	4.3	59.7
SE	119.8	21.7	38.9	14.7	3.3	56.9
UK (1)	319.1	99.5	180.3	66.4	19.6	266.3
NO	107.9	17.4	36.9	6.5	3.0	46.4
CH	121.9	44.5	69.9	23.7	2.4	96.0
HR	499.4	14.3	167.6	11.7	5.2	184.5

(1) BE, EL, LU, UK: provisional data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_lflegaa)

Table 1.5.2: Share of labour force directly employed by the holding, by SO, 2010
(% of total AWU)

	Total AWU (1000)	0	< 2 000 €	2 000 - 3 999 €	4 000 - 7 999 €	8 000 - 14 999 €	15 000 - 24 999 €	25 000 - 49 999 €	50 000 - 99 999 €	100 000 - 249 999 €	250 000 - 499 999 €	≥ 500000 €
EU-27 (1000 AWU) (1)	9404.6	46.8	1708.4	1204.7	1229.4	949.6	680.8	823.3	726.2	840.0	445.8	749.8
% of EU-27 (1)	100	1	14	11	12	11	8	10	9	11	5	9
BE (2)	61.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	406.5	0	49	17	9	5	3	3	2	3	3	5
CZ	108.0	0	1	2	4	4	3	4	4	6	7	65
DK	52.3	3	1	1	2	5	6	8	9	12	13	42
DE	545.5	0	0	0	2	4	5	9	15	25	14	24
EE	25.1	4	11	9	10	7	5	5	5	7	6	30
IE	165.4	0	7	8	15	19	14	13	11	10	1	1
EL (2)	404.3	0	9	12	19	21	16	15	6	2	0	0
ES	889.0	0	8	8	10	10	9	13	12	12	6	10
FR	779.7	0	2	2	3	4	5	10	18	31	15	11
IT	953.8	0	10	8	10	10	9	14	13	13	6	7
CY	18.6	0	18	12	12	10	7	11	11	9	3	5
LV	85.2	3	27	18	16	9	5	5	3	4	3	6
LT	146.8	1	24	21	16	9	5	5	3	3	2	10
LU (2)	3.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Table 1.5.2: Share of labour force directly employed by the holding, by SO, 2010 *(cont.)*
(% of total AWU)

	Total AWU (1000)	0	< 2 000 €	2 000 - 3 999 €	4 000 - 7 999 €	8 000 - 14 999 €	15 000 - 24 999 €	25 000 - 49 999 €	50 000 - 99 999 €	100 000 - 249 999 €	250 000 - 499 999 €	≥ 500000 €
HU	423.5	2	38	14	10	7	5	5	3	4	2	11
MT	4.9	13	24	9	12	10	8	8	6	5	3	1
NL	161.7	0	0	1	2	3	3	6	7	20	21	36
AT	114.3	0	3	4	8	10	11	20	20	16	5	3
PL	1 897.2	1	15	16	20	17	11	10	4	2	1	2
PT	363.4	0	25	22	16	9	5	6	5	6	2	3
RO (2)	1 610.3	0	41	24	19	7	2	2	1	1	1	2
SI	76.7	0	10	17	23	17	10	11	6	3	1	3
SK	56.1	0	6	9	6	3	2	2	3	6	6	56
FI	59.7	0	1	3	6	9	8	15	22	24	7	5
SE	56.9	1	3	6	9	10	8	11	12	18	12	11
UK (2)	266.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	46.4	0	0	0	3	7	10	17	23	26	8	5
CH	96.0	0	0	1	3	4	6	15	28	29	9	5
HR	184.5	0	18	17	19	16	10	9	5	2	1	4

(1) Data for BE, LU and UK not included.
(2) No data available for BE, LU, and UK. Provisional data for EL.

Source Eurostat, FSS.

Figure 1.5.1: Share of farm labour force, by type of labour force, 2010
(%)

(1) BE, EL, LU, UK: provisional data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_lflegaa)

The Agricultural Census 2010 shows that around 25 million people were engaged in agricultural work in the EU-27. This includes holders, member of the holders' family and regular non family labour force. In the EU-27 aggregates, only 8 % of these people were regular non family workers.

The number of people is converted to annual working units (AWU) by taking into account the time spent on the agricultural activities. The total labour force directly employed by the EU-27 farms was 9.7 million AWU, that corresponds to 9.7 million people working full time. The share of family labour force, although dominant in most countries is less when measured in AWU. In EU-27 the share of family labour force in AWU was 75 %, regular non family labour force was 17 % and non regular non family 8 %.

Non family labour force had the highest percentage of the total labour force (in AWU) in The Czech Republic (75 %), Slovakia (72 %), France (56 %), Estonia (47 %) and Denmark (43 %).

In 11 Member States the family labour force was 80 % or higher in the total AWU working in agriculture.

The distribution of the Farm labour force within the SO classes in the EU-27 aggregates was quite homogeneous in 2010. The highest percentage is in the farms with under 2000 euro of SO. Bulgaria (49 %) and Hungary (40 %) had the highest share of labour force in the smallest SO classes.

The Czech Republic (65 %) and Slovakia (56 %) are the farms with the biggest concentration of labour force in the farms with an SO over EUR 0.5 million.

1.6 Organic farming

Table 1.6.1: Share of holdings and area with organic farming, 2010 (% of total)

	holdings doing organic farming	Area with certified organic farming
EU-27	1.31	2.94
BE (1)	1.45	2.12
BG	0.05	0.09
CZ	6.65	8.68
DK	4.99	5.70
DE	5.07	5.10
EE	5.41	8.76
IE	0.62	0.50
EL (1)	2.15	3.53
ES	1.48	1.44
FR	2.42	1.79
IT	2.59	5.87
CY	0.80	1.39
LV	3.45	7.01
LT	1.11	3.76
LU (1)	2.73	2.59
HU	0.16	0.78
MT	0.00	0.00
NL	1.01	1.31
AT	12.78	12.27
PL	0.75	1.64
PT	0.33	1.02
RO	0.02	0.17
SI	2.49	5.19
SK	1.23	6.31
FI	5.32	4.85
SE	5.61	10.11
UK (1)	1.79	2.40
NO	4.98	4.35
CH	9.58	8.74
HR	0.26	0.68

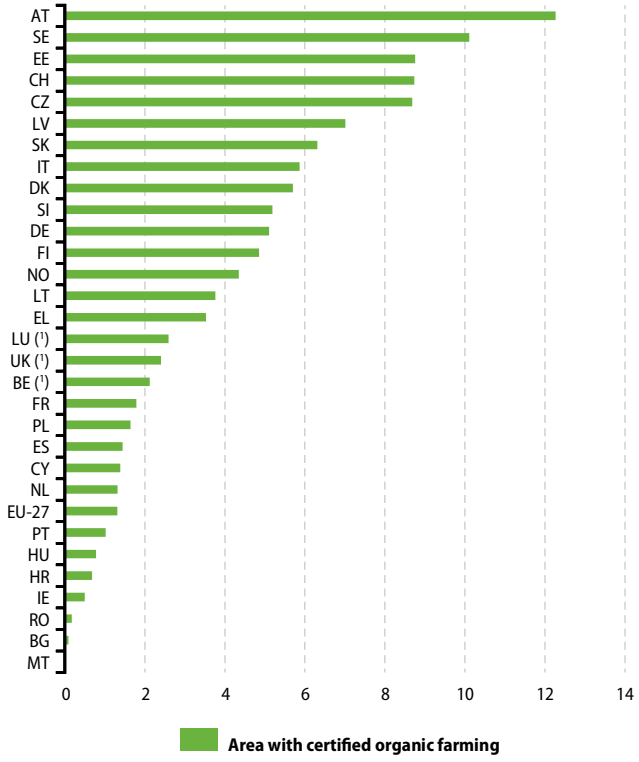
(1) BE, EL, LU, UK: provisional data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_mporganic)

The FSS 2010 surveyed approximately 160 000 organic farms in EU-27, which is 1.3 % of the total number of farms. The organic area in EU-27 was 5.3 million hectares which in 3 % of the total UAA.

In Malta there were no certified holdings. Austria (12 %) and Sweden (10 %) stand out with the highest percentage of organic area in the total UAA. Germany (850 000 ha) and Italy (760 000 ha) had the biggest areas of organic crop production in the EU-27, covering respectively 16 % and 15 % of the total organic area of EU-27.

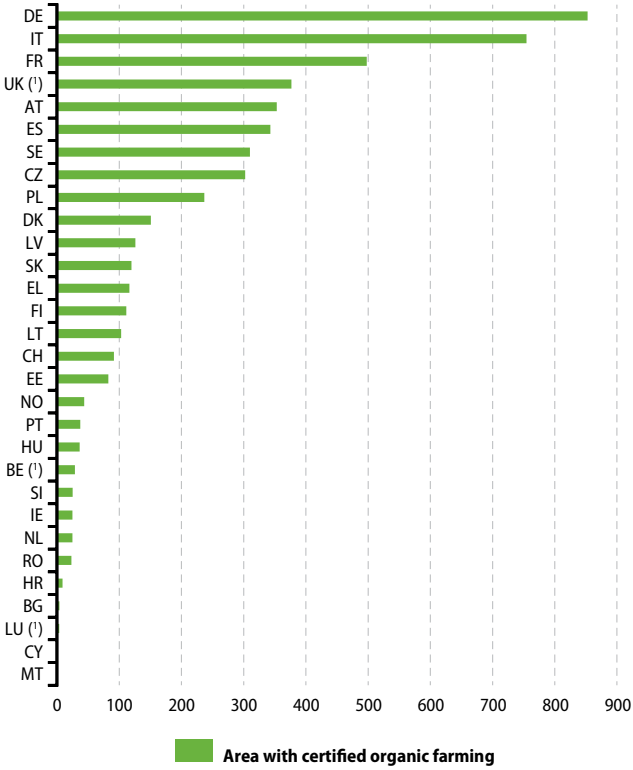
Figure 1.6.1: Share of area with certified organic farming, 2010
(% of total UAA)



(1) BE, EL, LU, UK: provisional data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_mporganic)

Figure 1.6.2: Area with certified organic farming, 2010
(1 000 ha)



(1) BE, EL, LU, UK: provisional data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_mporganic)

Agricultural accounts and prices

2

Introduction

This chapter gives an overview of indicators on agricultural output and income and of agricultural prices in the EU. The data are extracted from Eurostat collections of agricultural statistics in the form of economic accounts for agriculture (EAA), agricultural price indices (API) and absolute agricultural prices.

The EAA is a satellite account of the European System of Accounts (ESA 1995). It covers the agricultural products and services produced during 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. EAA data are used to calculate income indicators for the agricultural sector.

Agricultural price statistics provide information on the trend in producer prices of agricultural products and purchase prices of the goods and services consumed by agriculture in the production process. Data on prices are available for single commodities and for larger aggregates in the form of absolute prices and price indices. Both annual and quarterly time series are published in the free dissemination database on the Eurostat website.

2.1 Agricultural income

Introduction

Indicator A is the real net value added at factor cost of agriculture per annual work unit (AWU). The net value added at factor cost (factor income) is calculated by subtracting the consumption of fixed capital from gross value added at basic prices and adding the value of (other) subsidies, less taxes on production. The AWU is defined as the work volume corresponding to one full-time worker.

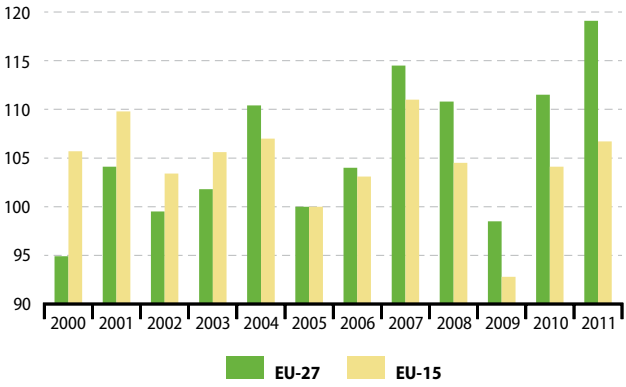
Output of the agricultural industry comprises output from agricultural production and output from non-agricultural secondary activities that are inseparable from the main agricultural activity.

The comparability of data over time is affected by types of subsidies, as product-related subsidies are included in the results in basic prices, whereas general subsidies are only included in income. The shift in types of subsidies from product to production was mainly implemented in 2005 and 2006.

The comparability of factor income and the indicator A is not affected by these changes.

Long-term trends

Figure 2.1.1: Agricultural income indicator, 2000-2011
(2005 = 100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

The agricultural income in the EU-27 has experienced both positive and negative developments in recent years. Compared to 2005, the agricultural income per annual work unit rose by more than 10 % in 2007, 2008 and 2010, but decreased by 1.5 % in 2009.

For 2011, the recent increase brings Indicator A to a level of 119.1 (2005 = 100), following a rise of 11.4 % in 2010. For the EU-15 the level of Indicator A is now higher in 2011 than in 2005 (+ 6.7 %), after reaching 103.7 % last year.

Based on the second estimates provided by the Member States, indicator A in 2011 showed different developments among countries compared to 2005. On this basis, the Member States can be divided into two groups:

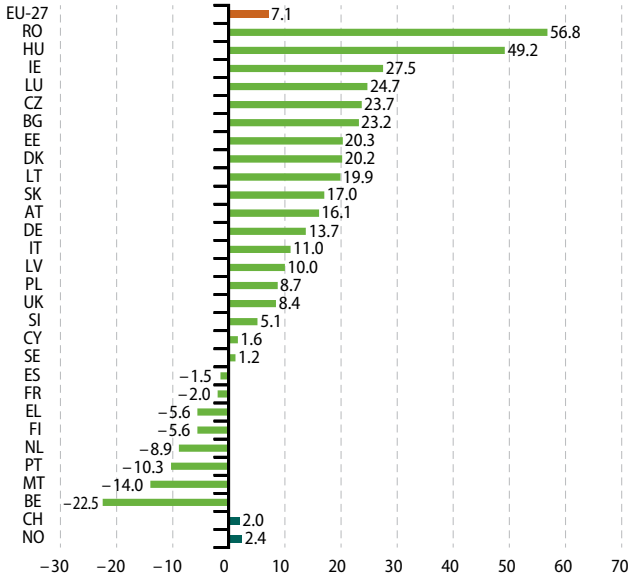
- The first group includes those countries for which agricultural income in 2011 is above the level recorded for 2005. This group comprises twenty Member States. In fifteen of these countries, the level of agricultural income attained in 2011 is more than 20 index points higher than in 2005, ranging from + 88.7 % in Estonia to + 21.7 % in Finland (Estonia, Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic, Bulgaria, the United Kingdom, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Denmark, Slovakia, Germany, Sweden, Austria and Finland).
- The second group includes the other seven Member States where agricultural income in 2011 is below the level recorded for 2005. This group includes Luxembourg, Malta, Greece, Portugal, Italy, Cyprus and Spain. In these countries, the fall in indicator A ranged from – 23.3 % in Luxembourg to – 2.5 % in Spain.

Recent trends

According to the latest information collected by Eurostat, indicator A is estimated to have risen by 7.1 % in the European Union (EU-27) in 2011 compared with the previous year, following an increase of 13.0 % in 2010.

In 2011, the biggest increases were seen in Romania (+ 56.8 %), Hungary (+ 49.2 %), Ireland (+ 27.5 %) and Luxembourg (+ 24.7 %). The biggest decreases, on the other hand, were recorded in Belgium (– 22.5 %), followed by Malta (– 14.0 %), Portugal (– 10.3 %) and the Netherlands (– 8.9 %).

Figure 2.1.2: Agricultural income (indicator A) in the EU, 2010-2011
(% change compared with the previous year)



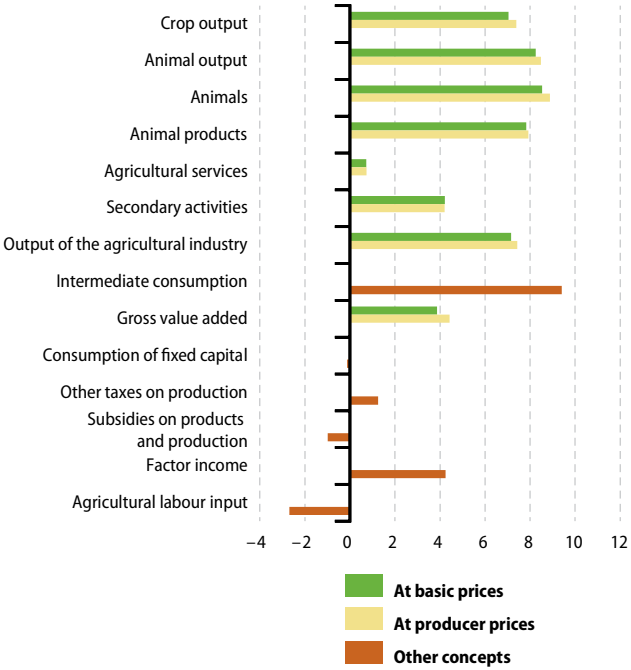
Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

The 7.2 % increase in the value of agricultural output in basic prices is due to higher prices (+ 5.1 %), while the volume is up by 2.0 %. The value of agricultural output in producer prices increased by 7.4 % in real terms between 2010 and 2011. The value for crop output, which accounts for 52.8 % of total output, rose by 7.0 % at basic prices, while animal output, which accounted for about 40 % of total output, was up 8.2 %. The increase in animal output value was a consequence of higher producer prices (7.6 %), although volume increased by only 0.8 %.

The output value of agricultural services grew by 0.7 %, although inseparable non-agricultural secondary activities increased in value by 4.2 % compared to 2010.

The value of intermediate consumption of goods and services rose by 9.4 % in 2011. This is due to a combination of higher prices (+ 8.8 %) and a slightly higher volume (+ 0.5 %) according to the second estimates. Higher prices were observed for feedingstuffs (+ 16.2 %) and fertilizers and soil improvers (+ 15.5 %).

Figure 2.1.3: Main components of agricultural income, EU-27, 2010-2011
(% change compared with the previous year)



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: aact_eaa01 and aact_eaa04)

Consumption of fixed capital ('depreciation') was slightly lower (– 0.1 %) than in 2010. The value of overall subsidies (product-specific subsidies and other subsidies on production) was up by 0.5 % and worth some EUR 55.5 billion in 2011, accounting for around 39 % of the factor income.

As a result, real agricultural factor income, which is an Indicator A component, increased by 4.2 % compared to the previous year. With the reduction in agricultural labour input (– 2.7 %), Indicator A is estimated to have risen by 7.1 %.

Table 2.1.1: Agricultural income indicator A ([1]), 2000-2011

	Ø 2000-2004	Ø 2006-2010	2011
EU-27	102.1	107.9	119.1
EU-15	106.3	103.1	106.7
BE	107.8	123.5	109.3
BG	98.8	121.8	152.2
CZ	70.2	110.5	160.0
DK	101.6	94.8	136.7
DE	94.1	115.6	128.7
EE	59.9	121.0	188.7
IE	85.6	82.3	101.5
EL	112.3	92.1	78.9
ES	112.5	96.9	97.5
FR	108.4	107.5	113.7
IT	115.0	91.1	88.7
CY	101.3	89.5	93.5
LV	60.1	123.2	148.0
LT	64.1	114.4	144.8
LU	124.1	90.3	76.7
HU	76.9	120.4	183.8
MT	100.3	94.1	77.3
NL	110.6	109.7	102.6
AT	98.1	111.5	123.7
PL	72.3	133.2	175.9
PT	102.4	95.7	86.7
RO	116.9	95.1	137.5
SI	75.8	99.5	106.0
SK	91.0	123.9	133.9
FI	93.5	110.6	121.7
SE	94.2	116.4	123.9
UK	93.0	125.6	150.4
NO	121.3	107.9	123.2
CH	100.3	102.2	103.7

([1]) Indicator A measures the change in real agricultural factor income (corresponding to the net value added at factor cost) related to the change in total agricultural labour input.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

In 2011, gross value added (GVA) at producer prices amounted to more than EUR 148 billion in the EU-27. 83.3 % of this value is generated in the EU-15, although there has been a slight decline in the share since 2000. France, Italy and Spain together produce almost 58 % of the GVA of agriculture in the EU-15.

Between 2000 and 2011, the value of all agricultural subsidies (product subsidies and other production subsidies) recorded in 2010 in the EU-27 amounted to EUR 55.5 billion. The share of new Member States in the total value of subsidies paid to agricultural producers rose from 3 % to 17.7 %.

The type of subsidies has changed over time from subsidies on product to subsidies on production. In 2000, the subsidies on products accounted for EUR 26.6 billion, compared to only EUR 4.7 billion recorded in 2011. Other subsidies on production grew from EUR 12 billion to EUR 50.9 billion during the same period.

Table 2.1.2: Agricultural gross value added at producer prices and subsidies, 2000-2011
(Million EUR)

	GVA at producer prices			Overall subsidies		
	2000	2005	2011	2000	2005	2011
EU-27	131 099.9	129 627.6	148 555.7	38 696.3	49 448.7	55 530.5
EU-15	116 844.1	112 167.2	123 684.3	37 517.4	43 909.9	45 705.0
BE	2 484.0	2 145.8	1 932.0	351.2	486.2	812.9
BG	1 634.1	1 544.3	1 428.6	5.4	86.7	650.9
CZ	831.4	969.5	1 280.5	170.1	669.5	1 192.3
DK	2 451.7	2 252.5	3 035.9	788.8	974.3	1 006.3
DE	13 577.1	12 919.7	15 323.6	5 600.7	6 093.0	7 350.0
EE	135.3	196.5	288.2	22.2	89.6	175.7
IE	1 934.2	1 609.9	1 768.8	1 284.0	2 225.0	1 892.1
EL	5 967.0	6 146.1	5 041.3	2 222.8	2 401.8	3 191.3
ES	19 225.1	20 344.7	20 496.4	4 895.3	6 550.5	6 632.0
FR	23 910.4	21 374.8	25 869.8	8 152.3	9 742.9	9 708.1
IT	24 526.0	24 410.2	25 025.4	4 794.1	4 315.1	4 428.0
CY	– 254.9	332.3	328.5	3.0	45.5	40.7
LV	182.4	221.9	259.5	15.1	175.1	271.2
LT	394.1	409.5	675.2	17.8	228.4	355.4

Table 2.1.2: Agricultural gross value added at producer prices and subsidies, 2000-2011 *(cont.)*
(Million EUR)

	GVA at producer prices			Overall subsidies		
	2000	2005	2011	2000	2005	2011
LU	102.9	100.9	95.4	48.4	62.5	74.5
HU	1 840.5	1 800.4	3 034.5	172.2	1 087.7	1 434.5
MT	63.9	44.7	56.5	1.0	19.4	15.0
NL	9 052.8	7 751.1	8 182.1	408.4	801.3	864.4
AT	2 192.6	2 207.3	3 097.1	1 387.8	1 700.9	1 631.2
PL	4 597.5	5 159.2	8 270.9	214.4	2 119.7	3 361.0
PT	2 680.2	2 200.7	1 845.7	651.9	1 006.8	899.4
RO	4 121.3	6 003.1	8 315.2	228.3	548.8	1 610.3
SI	399.4	397.4	437.2	93.9	232.2	240.4
SK	310.7	381.7	496.7	235.4	236.1	478.2
FI	834.4	719.7	1 115.6	1 967.0	2 095.1	2 102.7
SE	1 094.6	1 134.6	1 421.7	881.9	1 022.0	1 114.4
UK	6 811.2	6 849.1	9 433.6	4 083.0	4 432.7	3 997.8
NO	960.2	900.8	1 205.2	1 370.0	1 285.3	1 598.3
CH	3 052.8	2 582.6	2 986.4	1 497.0	1 717.9	2 446.0
HR	:	883.1	921.8	:	272.5	403.7

Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa01)

2.2 Final output

Table 2.2.1: Output value at producer prices of the agricultural industry, 2000-2011

	2000	2005	2011	2000	2011
	million EUR			% of EU-27	
EU-27	294 367	308 077	385 038	100.0	100.0
EU-15	258 502	262 789	319 677	87.8	83.0
BE	6 845	6 548	7 507	2.3	1.9
BG	3 389	3 356	4 232	1.2	1.1
CZ	2 819	3 424	4 696	1.0	1.2
DK	7 725	7 865	10 240	2.6	2.7
DE	39 203	38 946	52 277	13.3	13.6
EE	363	521	789	0.1	0.2
IE	5 142	5 297	6 524	1.7	1.7
EL	9 894	10 641	10 489	3.4	2.7
ES	32 693	35 407	40 520	11.1	10.5
FR	56 628	56 221	69 304	19.2	18.0
IT	40 996	42 170	47 479	13.9	12.3
CY	0	654	707	0.0	0.2
LV	460	693	1 035	0.2	0.3
LT	1 140	1 433	2 401	0.4	0.6
LU	238	292	352	0.1	0.1
HU	4 851	5 702	7 665	1.6	2.0
MT	130	110	127	0.0	0.0
NL	19 639	20 302	25 499	6.7	6.6
AT	5 221	5 284	7 270	1.8	1.9
PL	12 406	14 119	21 837	4.2	5.7
PT	5 731	5 498	5 970	1.9	1.6
RO	7 971	12 667	18 455	2.7	4.8
SI	952	983	1 181	0.3	0.3
SK	1 382	1 625	2 237	0.5	0.6
FI	3 060	3 192	4 216	1.0	1.1
SE	4 396	4 286	5 631	1.5	1.5
UK	21 091	20 841	26 400	7.2	6.9
NO	2 907	3 128	4 020	–	–
CH	7 067	6 628	8 235	–	–
HR	:	2 244	2 666	–	–

Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa01)

Table 2.2.2: Main components of output value at producer prices of the agricultural industry, 2010-2011
(%)

	VOLUME (at producer prices)	PRODUCER PRICE (real)	VALUE (real, at producer prices)	Share in EU-27 overall output value (producer prices, 2010)
	% change 2010-11			%
Cereals	2.4	18.5	21.4	11.9
Oilseeds	– 0.4	16.7	16.3	2.7
Sugar beet	15.0	4.7	20.5	0.8
Fresh vegetables	1.5	– 10.7	– 9.3	8.4
Plants and flowers	– 2.5	– 1.7	– 4.2	5.8
Potatoes	6.2	– 1.2	4.9	2.9
Fruits	3.9	– 2.4	1.4	6.3
Wine	4.4	3.1	7.7	4.2
Olive oil	– 2.2	– 1.0	– 3.2	1.1
Crop output	3.0	4.3	7.4	52.8
Cattle	0.9	8.6	9.5	7.5
Pigs	0.2	6.5	6.7	8.7
Sheep and goats	1.0	6.6	7.7	1.4
Poultry	2.2	10.7	13.1	4.8
Milk	1.2	8.6	9.9	13.5
Eggs	– 2.1	0.4	– 1.8	2.2
Animal output	0.8	7.6	8.5	39.7
Agricultural services	0.1	0.6	0.7	4.4
Secondary activities	1.5	2.6	4.2	3.1

Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa01 and aact_eaa05)

According to the EAA, the output value at producer prices was EUR 385 billion in 2011 for the EU-27. (The producer price excludes subsidies of the agricultural industry, less taxes on products). The new Member States contributed EUR 65.3 billion (17.0 %) to this value., France is the largest agricultural producer in value terms in the EU-27, with an output value of more than EUR 69 billion; it is followed by Germany, Italy and Spain, each of which report an output value of between EUR 40.5 and EUR 52 billion.

The crop output accounts for 52.8 % of the total agricultural output, while the share of animal output was 39.7 % in 2010. The remainder

derives from agricultural services (4.4 %) and secondary activities (3.1 %). The main agricultural products are milk (13.5 %) and cereals (11.9 %).

The value of crop production at producer prices in 2011rose by 7.4 %, due to an increase both in volume (+ 3.0 %) and in producer prices (+ 4.3 %). Output volumes of the three largest crop products rose for cereals (+ 2.4 %), fresh vegetables (+ 1.5 %) and fruit (+ 3.9 %). Cereals (+ 21.4 %), sugar beet (+ 20.5 %) and oilseeds (+ 16.3 %) recorded the sharpest increases in crop value at producer prices.

The increase in the value of animal output in 2011 (+ 8.5 %) was due to an increase in both output volumes (+ 0.8 %) and producer prices (+ 7.6 %). The final result in the real value of milk production was driven by an increase in prices (+ 8.6 %), while volume was up by 1.2 %. On the animal output side, the biggest increases in volume and producer prices were observed for poultry, with a 2.2 % increase in volume and a 10.7 % increase in producer prices. The value of eggs developed in the opposite direction, due to a 2.1 % fall in volume, while producer prices remained at almost the same level as 2010 (+ 0.4 %).

It should be noted that the concept of producer prices in the EAA differs somewhat from agricultural price statistics (API). The price indices in EAA relate to the previous year, whereas API is based on the weighting structure of 2005. There are also differences in the values that are taken into account in the weighing scheme and the reference period.

2.3 Inputs

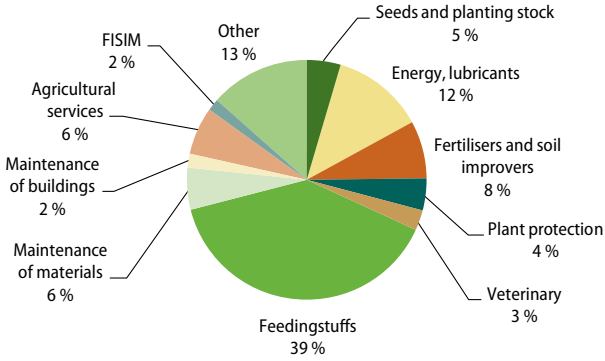
Table 2.3.1: Intermediate consumption value by crop and animal production, 2000-2011
(%)

	Share of product specific inputs in			
	crop production (1)		animal production (2)	
	2000	2011	2000	2011
EU-27	18.8	19.4	53.8	64.3
EU-15	19.0	19.3	52.7	63.9
BE	22.6	27.6	63.4	70.7
BG	:	17.5	:	90.3
CZ	18.8	21.4	82.7	80.9
DK	21.3	19.4	56.0	52.9
DE	21.7	18.7	59.4	78.5
EE	10.7	20.2	73.2	62.6
IE	37.9	37.1	42.9	54.7
EL	11.6	10.6	60.2	73.3
ES	14.6	13.4	54.5	72.3
FR	23.9	23.8	56.7	68.9
IT	9.9	12.5	51.2	57.9
CY	:	15.6	:	60.0
LV	20.0	30.5	54.3	61.4
LT	24.1	28.8	67.4	70.7
LU	26.0	22.0	38.3	79.4
HU	20.6	23.5	59.9	71.5
MT	10.1	13.0	51.2	52.3
NL	16.4	19.2	40.9	55.4
AT	16.1	13.6	48.9	53.1
PL	17.2	20.5	63.3	55.4
PT	10.8	13.8	74.9	88.6
RO	12.0	15.9	64.6	82.2
SI	17.1	18.2	67.4	77.7
SK	41.9	28.6	57.7	50.3
FI	33.2	38.6	46.0	41.8
SE	28.5	29.1	51.5	53.1
UK	37.3	34.1	36.5	41.1
NO	19.1	20.7	67.2	63.3
CH	12.7	14.8	58.0	58.8
HR	:	30.0	:	84.0

(1) Inputs in crop production: seeds, fertilisers, plant protection product.
(2) Inputs in animal production: feedingstuffs and veterinary costs.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_ali01)

Figure 2.3.1: Composition of the value of intermediate inputs consumed by the agricultural industry in the EU-27, 2011
(%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa01)

Intermediate consumption in 2011 in the EU-27 accounted for more than 61 % of the output value of the agricultural industry at producer prices. In 2005, the similar percentage was around 58 %. The main input from intermediate consumption is represented by animal feedingstuffs, which account for 39 % of the total value of intermediate consumption. Energy and lubricants account for 12 % of the total value of intermediate consumption, while the fertilizers and soil improvers amount to around 8 %. The main intermediate input items for crop production are fertilisers, plant protection products and seeds and plants, which together account for 17 % of total agricultural intermediate consumption.

The margin between output and direct related input are different for crop and animal production. The costs for seeds and plantings, fertilisers and plant protection products accounted for 19.4 % of the crop output at producer prices in 2011, while costs of feeding-stuffs and veterinary products were 64.3 %. In 2000, the respective shares were 18.8 % and 53.8 %.

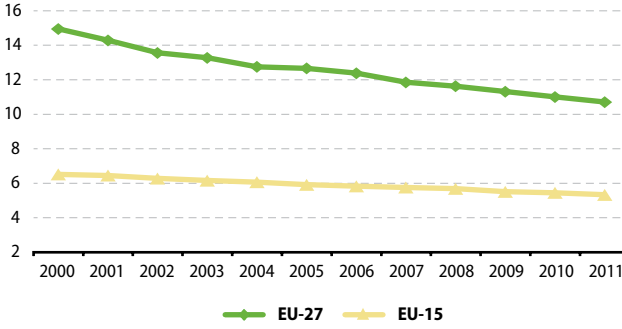
2.4 Agricultural labour input

Table 2.4.1: Agricultural labour input, 2000-2011

	2000	2005	2011	2011/2010
		1000 AWU		%
EU-27	14950	12664	10709	97.3
EU-15	6514	5917	5333	97.9
BE	75	70	58	93.1
BG	771	626	373	90.7
CZ	166	139	106	97.6
DK	76	63	54	98.9
DE	685	583	525	97.9
EE	65	38	25	98.4
IE	153	149	146	100.0
EL	586	607	567	99.7
ES	1102	1017	883	95.5
FR	1028	929	833	98.2
IT	1383	1242	1164	98.9
CY	31	29	25	99.6
LV	149	138	82	95.2
LT	187	174	142	99.2
LU	4	4	4	97.2
HU	676	522	437	100.1
MT	5	4	5	100.0
NL	220	194	175	98.2
AT	168	155	140	98.5
PL	2495	2292	1994	100.0
PT	503	429	367	95.8
RO	3645	2596	2020	93.3
SI	104	90	78	99.7
SK	143	99	89	107.9
FI	111	96	81	98.3
SE	80	76	57	95.3
UK	343	304	282	100.1
NO	72	66	53	96.7
CH	101	89	80	99.3
HR	:	:	202	100.0

Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

Figure 2.4.1: Agricultural labour input, 2000-2011
(million AWU)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_ali01)

Agricultural labour input (ALI) is the second component in calculating Indicator A after factor income. The data presented here differ to some extent from the Census data in Chapter 1. AWU data from ALI statistics are usually higher than FSS data, because they also cover the labour input of agricultural units below the threshold of FSS and agricultural work used for agricultural services, inseparable secondary activities and hunting.

In total, the agricultural labour input in EU 2011 was 10.7 million AWU. The total agricultural labour input is divided almost equally between EU-15 and EU-12, whereas 85 % of the total agricultural Gross Value Added is generated in EU-15. Consequently, the relationship between GVA and labour input is different when one compares EU-15 with EU-12.

During the period 2000 to 2011, agricultural labour input in the EU-27 fell by around 28 %. The rate of change was steeper in EU-12 (– 36.3 %) than in other parts of the EU.

In 2011, total agricultural labour input continued to decline in all Member States, with the exception of Slovakia (+ 7.9 %). It is estimated that the biggest decreases are to be found in Bulgaria (– 9.3 %), Belgium (– 9 %) and Romania (– 6.7 %). Overall, EU agricultural labour input is down by 2.7 % in 2011 compared with 2010.

2.5 Price indices

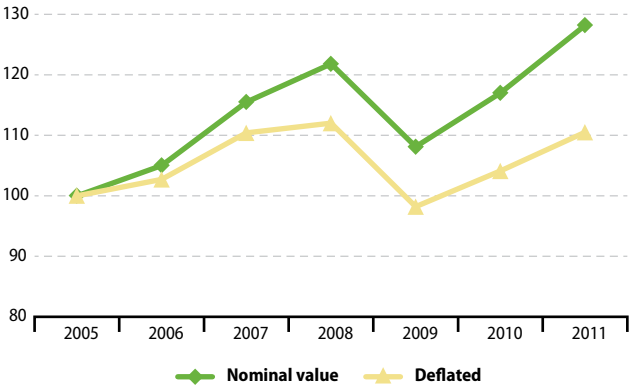
Table 2.5.1: Deflated agricultural price indices, crop and animal output, 2006, 2009, 2011
(2005 = 100)

	Crop output(1)			Animal output		
	2006	2009	2011	2006	2009	2011
EU-27	105.1	98.6	114.6	100.3	97.7	106.4
BE	123.8	91.6	94.8	102.7	92.2	97.9
BG	104.8	93.4	116.4	93.3	86.2	94.1
CZ	105.1	92.7	125.4	94.2	77.9	84.6
DK	101.5	106.5	126.3	102.3	89.1	106.0
DE	112.7	97.4	126.1	100.9	91.8	109.4
EE	108.3	86.7	132.1	94.2	75.4	93.2
IE	110.5	113.5	120.1	99.8	92.0	119.8
EL	105.3	100.8	108.5	101.0	98.0	93.3
ES	90.4	79.5	81.2	101.7	95.3	96.7
FR	106.5	104.6	126.2	100.2	97.7	104.3
IT	103.2	100.9	106.4	102.4	101.8	106.2
CY	99.8	107.5	104.7	107.2	101.3	94.9
LV	116.0	90.6	133.5	98.2	70.8	88.9
LT	113.1	88.4	134.2	97.4	81.9	98.4
LU	104.8	94.1	111.6	98.1	86.4	94.7
HU	116.0	102.5	145.4	99.7	93.8	101.2
MT	97.9	111.6	92.4	97.6	104.3	106.0
NL	113.3	96.7	105.8	100.6	93.4	109.0
AT	107.9	99.2	117.3	103.4	97.5	105.0
PL	116.1	99.9	141.2	96.5	100.8	107.8
PT	100.4	96.4	94.6	103.8	99.9	101.1
RO	101.6	109.3	131.3	94.9	105.2	101.8
SI	111.1	111.3	116.8	99.3	93.1	100.2
SK	97.3	81.3	123.0	95.1	74.5	79.6
FI	105.5	101.4	120.9	102.7	99.0	111.3
SE	107.3	108.3	131.3	101.5	105.0	111.6
UK	107.0	118.5	148.2	98.8	125.1	128.9

(1) Crop output including fruits and vegetables.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: apri_pi05_outa)

Figure 2.5.1: EU-27 output price indices of agricultural goods, 2005-2011
(2005 = 100)



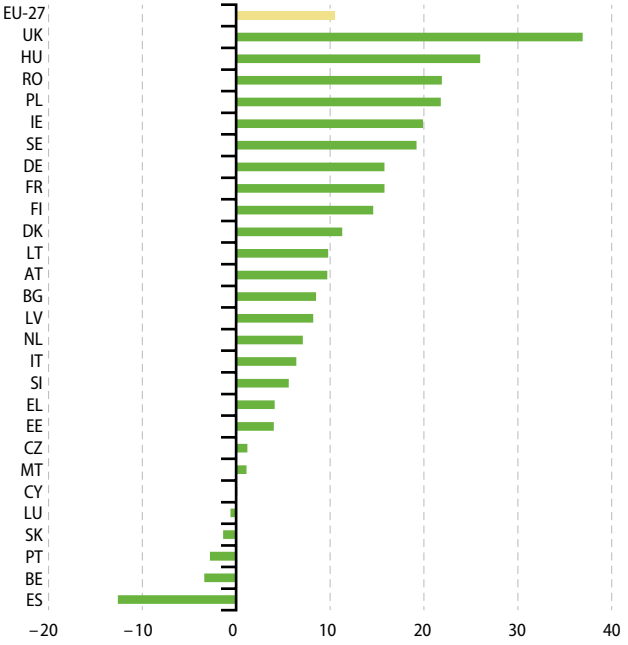
Source: Eurostat (online data code: apri_pi05_outa)

The final data for 2011 reveal that the level of agricultural prices for crop output in real terms was 14.6 % up on 2005, while the prices for animal output were up by 6.4 %.

The output price indices of agricultural goods for the European Union (EU-27) rose by 28.2 % in nominal terms compared to 2005. When adjusted for inflation (using the Harmonised Consumer Price Index HCPI), this represents an increase of 10.5 %.

Only four of the 27 Member States – namely Spain (– 18.8 %), Malta (– 7.6 %), Portugal (– 5.4 %) and Belgium (– 5.2 %) – reported a decrease in the real crop output price index. All the other countries registered increases, with fifteen Member States seeing the biggest increases exceeding 20 %. These increases ranged from 48.2 % in the United Kingdom to 20.1 % in Ireland. The real price index of animal output increased in sixteen Member States. The biggest increases were in the United Kingdom (28.9 %), Ireland (19.8 %), Sweden (11.6 %) and Finland (11.3 %), while the increase for the other countries was between 9.4 % in Germany and 0.2 % in Slovenia. Among the 11 Member States who registered a decrease in the animal output price index, the steepest falls were in Slovakia (– 20.4 %), Czech Republic (– 15.4 %) and Latvia (– 11.1 %).

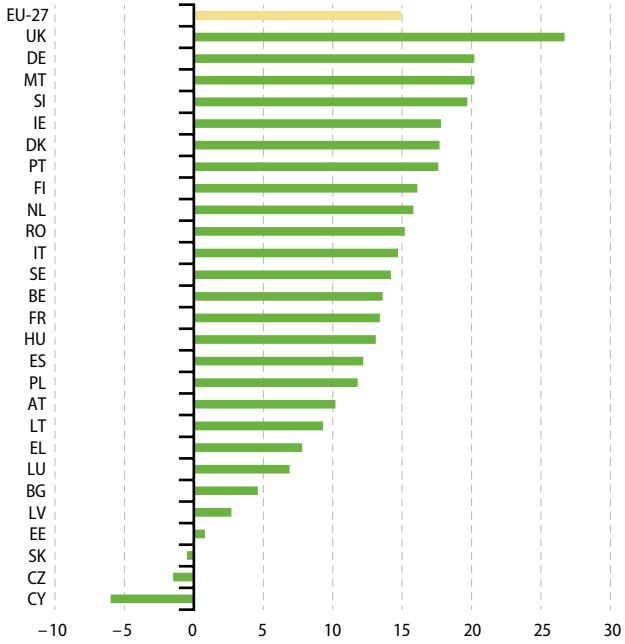
Figure 2.5.2: Deflated price indices of agricultural output, 2011
(% change compared to 2005)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: apri_pi05_outa)

The real price indices of agricultural output developed differently across Member States. The available data show that only five countries registered a decrease in 2011 compared to 2005: they were Spain (– 12.6 %), Belgium (– 3.4 %), Portugal (– 2.8 %), Slovakia (– 1.4 %) and Luxembourg (– 0.6 %). Of the other 22 Member States that registered increases, the biggest increases were in the United Kingdom with 36.9 %, Hungary with 26.0 %, Romania with 21.9 % and Poland with 21.8 %.

Figure 2.5.3: Deflated price indices of means of agricultural production, 2011
(% change compared to 2005)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: apri_pi05_ina)

The data available for EU-27 in 2011 show a 14.9% increase in the deflated price index of the means of agricultural production compared to 2005.

Of the 27 Member States, only three, i.e. Cyprus (−6.0%), the Czech Republic (−1.5%) and Slovakia (−0.5%), registered a change for the worse compared to 2005. The other 24 countries, by contrast, have positive rates of change, ranging from 26.7% in the United Kingdom and 20.2% in both Germany and Malta, to 0.8% in Estonia.

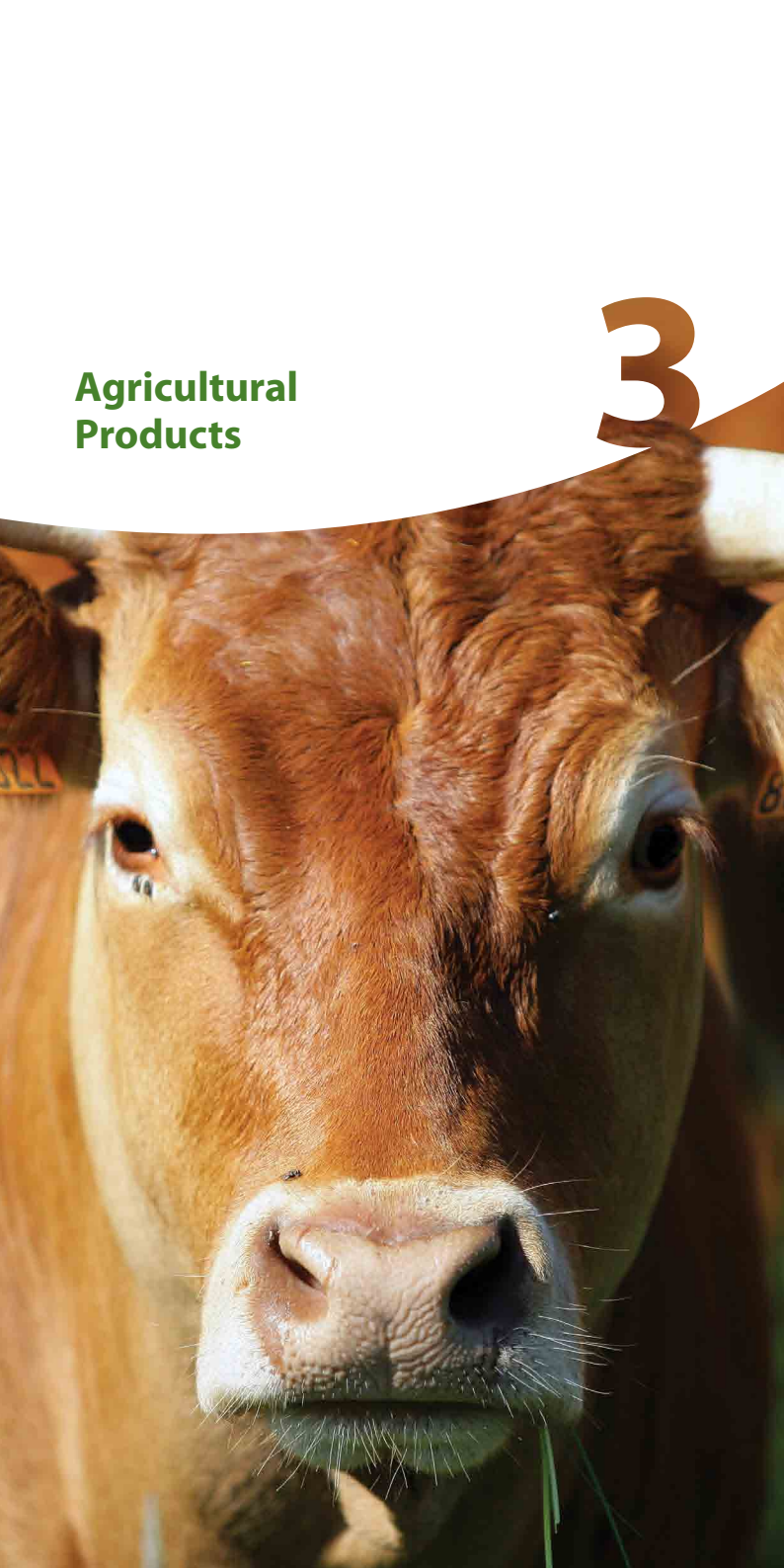
Table 2.5.2: Annual selling prices of agricultural products (absolute prices), 2011
(EUR)

	Crop products			Animal products		
	Soft wheat	Sunflower	Main crop potatoes	Cows	Pigs (light)	Raw cows' milk actual fat content
	prices/100kg	prices/100kg	prices/100kg	prices/100 kg live weight	prices/100 kg live weight	prices per 100l
BE	19.8	:	5.8	177.0	:	33.1
BG	16.7	35.5	23.1	73.5	113.2	:
CZ	20.5	41.6	21.1	112.1	116.6	:
DK	19.3	:	26.2	95.7	96.1	36.0
DE	:	:	:	:	:	:
EE	18.7	:	:	:	:	31.7
IE	:	:	:	:	:	32.6
EL	22.5	42.5	47.1	135.4	210.3	43.2
ES	21.2	38.0	20.4	121.0	123.2	30.9
FR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	19.7	:	19.3	94.0	117.4	:
LT	20.6	:	23.5	94.3	117.3	28.5
LU	18.2	:	37.8	171.6	:	33.0
HU	18.3	39.1	18.3	181.5	118.0	31.3
MT	:	:	26.6	:	:	47.2
NL	19.4	:	15.4	123.3	108.8	38.3
AT	13.8	28.8	13.7	121.1	123.8	35.3
PL	19.9	:	12.0	:	:	29.4
PT	20.0	32.0	23.3	175.4	:	31.4
RO	20.8	37.3	39.4	95.1	125.5	25.5
SI	19.3	40.8	15.1	101.0	178.3	31.1
SK	17.9	35.7	29.1	87.0	121.0	31.8
FI	19.7	:	19.1	:	:	43.0
SE	19.9	:	29.7	:	:	39.7
UK	21.0	:	16.9	:	118.6	30.6

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: apri_ap_crpouta and apri_ap_anouta)

Agricultural Products

3



3.1 Crop production

Statistical data on crop production (under agricultural products) in the Eurostat database refer to areas under cultivation (expressed in hectares), harvested production (expressed in tonnes) and yield per hectare (expressed in 100kg/hectare).

The data are obtained by sample surveys supplemented by estimates based on expert observations and administrative data. The sources are not always the same for each Member State but are adapted to national conditions and statistical practices. The final data sent to Eurostat should be harmonised.

In the EU-27, the main crops grown on arable land are cereals (including rice). After the 2008 jump in cereal production, as a result of good weather conditions during the year and high cereal prices the previous year, production dropped in 2009 and 2010. This was probably due to a decrease in the total area under cereals and less favourable weather conditions. In 2011, cereal production increased slightly compared to the previous year.

Next come forage plants, the volume of which varies considerably from country to country, due to different natural conditions, production and consumption behaviour, historical reasons, etc.

Vegetable and fruit crops are becoming increasingly important in terms of both food consumption and value. Some of these crops are very widespread among the EU-27 (such as apples) whilst others are very specific to certain countries or regions (such as aubergines). Most fruits and vegetables are relatively concentrated in the Mediterranean countries, as in general the climate in the south of Europe is more favourable to their production.

Main crops

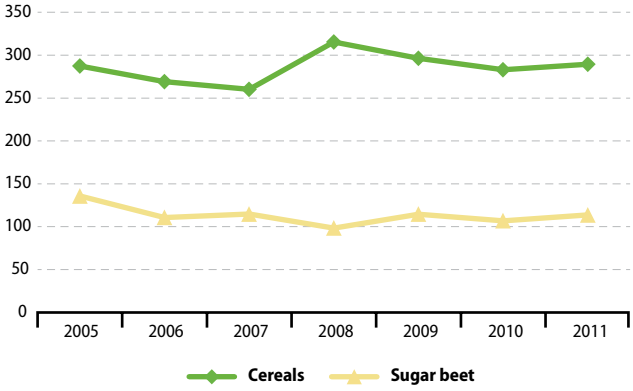
Table 3.1.1: Harvested production of some of the main crops, 2011 (1 000 tonnes)

	Cereals total (including rice) (1)	Field peas (2)	Sugar beet (3)	Rape (4)	Sunflower (5)
EU-27	289 384.6	1 526.2	113 696.2	19 179.1	8 490.3
BE	3 105.2	4.2	4 711.6	57.2	0.0
BG	7 518.8	2.0	0.0	519.9	1 439.7
CZ	8 284.8	52.3	3 898.9	1 046.1	70.9
DK	8 795.5	20.2	2 700.0	508.3	0.0
DE	41 920.4	154.6	25 028.1	3 869.5	53.2
EE	771.9	15.4	0.0	123.6	0.0
IE	2 497.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EL	4 098.1	4.4	761.5	39.7	160.5
ES	21 733.2	240.3	3 966.1	61.9	1 084.3
FR	63 626.9	663.6	35 492.7	5 368.8	1 884.6
IT	17 923.5	27.2	3 547.9	44.2	274.4
CY	57.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
LV	1 412.0	2.9	0.0	220.1	0.0
LT	3 225.9	19.3	877.8	484.3	0.0
LU	149.6	0.5	0.0	15.6	0.0
HU	13 814.5	22.1	770.5	527.2	1 367.8
MT	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NL	1 680.0	2.5	5 858.0	6.8	0.0
AT	5 704.3	36.4	3 456.2	179.7	73.7
PL	26 767.4	10.2	10 294.2	1 868.8	3.2
PT	1 089.3	0.0	8.0	0.0	12.6
RO	20 991.1	54.6	650.1	731.7	1 864.5
SI	607.8	1.6	0.0	13.9	0.0
SK	3 728.5	14.7	1 160.7	332.2	201.0
FI	3 744.5	12.0	675.7	115.1	0.0
SE	4 651.0	42.0	2 493.2	266.6	0.0
UK	21 485.0	123.0	7 345.0	2 778.0	0.0
IS	9.6	:	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:
NO	1 347.0	:	:	9.5	:
CH	1 005.8	16.2	1 508.4	59.5	11.1
HR	2 821.4	1.9	1 168.0	48.5	85.0

(1) Cereals total: 2008 data for NO; 2009 data for CH; 2010 data for BE, EL.
(2) Field peas: 2008 data for CH; 2009 data for NL; 2010 data for EL, PL.
(3) Sugar beet: 2008 data for CH; 2010 data for EL.
(4) Rape: 2008 data for NO, CH; 2010 data for EL.
(5) Sunflower: 2008 data for CH, 2010 data for EL, PL.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_cpp_crop)

Figure 3.1.1: Evolution of cereal and sugar beet production, EU-27, 2005-2011
(million tonnes)

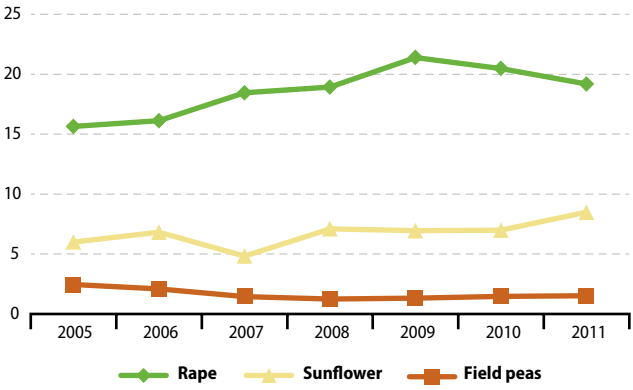


Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_cpp_crop)

Cereal production tends to fluctuate considerably. After a peak of 325 million tonnes in 2004, production fell sharply between 2004 and 2007 (– 20 %). Probably in reaction to very high cereal prices in 2007, production in 2008 increased by 21 % compared to the previous year. Between 2008 and 2010, cereal production decreased again by approximately 10 % compared to 2008. This was probably due to the unfavourable meteorological conditions, characterised by imbalances across the continent (spells of unusually high temperatures and water shortages in some areas, compounded by persistent rains that hampered harvesting in other regions). In 2011, cereal production increased slightly (up 2.3 % compared to the previous year).

Sugar beet production dropped sharply (– 18 %) in 2006, from a peak of 136 million tonnes in the previous year. Since 2006, production has been more stable, hovering around the 110 million tonnes mark (114 million tonnes in 2011).

Figure 3.1.2: Evolution of rape, sunflower, and field peas production, EU-27, 2005-2011
(million tonnes)



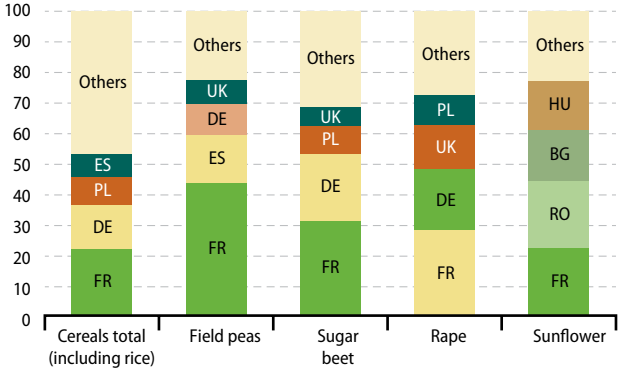
Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_cpp_crop)

Rape production followed an upward trend up to 2009 (+24 % in the period 2005-2009), but decreased slightly in the following years, standing at 19 million tonnes in 2011.

Sunflower production followed a quite different trend. After a sharp 29 % drop in 2007, production picked up again in 2008 (47 % increase relative to 2007). It remained stable during the next two years, and increased again in 2011 (+21 % compared to 2010).

Field peas production dropped between 2005 and 2008 (50 % fall during the period), reaching a low of 1.2 million tonnes in 2008, due mainly to declining production in France, which is the largest field peas producer in the EU. The steepest fall in French production (42 %) occurred between 2006 and 2007. Since 2008, field peas production has recovered noticeably, growing by 24 % to 1.5 million tonnes in 2011. This upward change is similarly due mainly to increased production in France.

Figure 3.1.3: Share of main crop production between Member States, 2011
(%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_cpp_crop)

The crops in Figure 3.1.3 are produced in almost all the EU Member States. However, a small group of four countries (varying from crop to crop) is responsible for the bulk of them.

France, Germany, Poland and Spain together produce more than half of the cereals in the EU-27.

As regards field peas production, France accounts for 43 % of the EU-27, followed by Spain (16 %) and Germany (10 %).

For sugar beet and rape, France and Germany are the largest producers, accounting together for 53 % and 48 % of EU-27 production. It is interesting to note that during the last few years some of the formerly important sugar beet producers have almost disappeared. For example, production in Ireland decreased by 95 % between 2005 and 2006 and by 40 % the following year. Latvian production had a 97 % fall between 2006 and 2007 and the country has had almost no sugar beet production since 2008.

As regards sunflower seed, most of the production is concentrated in Eastern Europe. Although France is the largest producer (22 %), Romania (22 %), Bulgaria (17 %) and Hungary (16 %) account for a substantial share of EU sunflower seed production.

Cereals

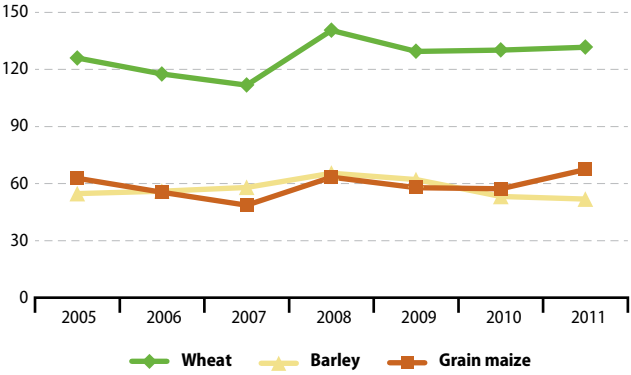
Table 3.1.2: Harvested production of the most important cereals, 2011
(1 000 tonnes)

	Common wheat (1)	Barley (2)	Grain maize (3)	Rye and maslin (4)	Rice (5)
EU-27	131 693	51 817	67 429	7 185	3 101
BE	1 655	338	790	2	0
BG	4 305	707	2 209	20	60
CZ	4 913	1 814	761	119	0
DK	5 060	3 250	55	294	0
DE	22 710	8 734	5 184	2 521	0
EE	201	294	0	31	0
IE	925	1 408	0	0	0
EL	450	318	1 718	42	230
ES	5 956	8 328	3 856	367	930
FR	36 013	8 775	15 703	125	132
IT	2 829	900	9 753	14	1 493
CY	15	41	0	0	0
LV	940	237	0	64	0
LT	1 869	760	57	85	0
LU	77	38	2	5	0
HU	4 080	989	8 089	77	9
MT	:	:	:	:	:
NL	1 186	204	265	6	0
AT	1 704	859	2 453	217	0
PL	9 339	3 326	2 392	2 860	0
PT	54	31	747	17	182
RO	7 182	1 454	11 672	29	65
SI	154	79	349	3	0
SK	1 586	530	1 366	40	0
FI	981	1 521	0	78	0
SE	2 253	1 390	8	132	0
UK	15 257	5 494	0	37	0
IS	0	9	:	:	:
LI	:	:	:	:	:
NO	460	530	:	47	:
CH	550	198	174	16	0
HR	773	194	1 729	2	0

(1) Common wheat: 2008 data for NO; 2009 data for CH; 2010 data for EL.
(2) Barley: 2008 data for NO; 2009 data for CH; 2010 data for EL, PT.
(3) Grain maize: 2009 data for CH; 2010 data for EL, SE.
(4) Rye and maslin: 2008 data for NO; 2009 data for CH; 2010 data for EL.
(5) Rice: 2007 data for IT; 2010 data for EL.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_cpp_crop)

Figure 3.1.4: Evolution of wheat, barley and grain maize production, EU-27, 2005-2011
(million tonnes)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_cpp_crop)

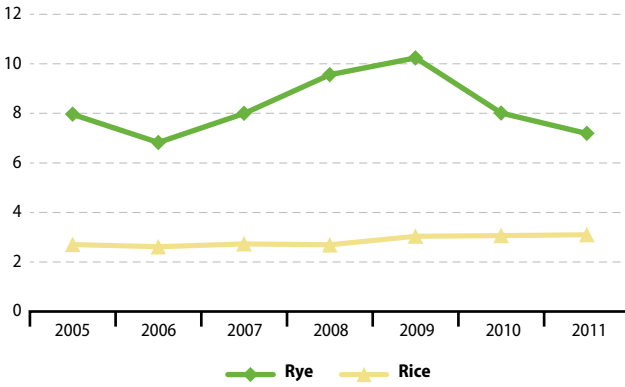
The most important cereal in the European Union is wheat, with a production level of approximately 132 million tonnes. Grain maize and barley production levels stand at 67 and 52 million tonnes, respectively.

The production of all three cereals peaked in 2008, which was an exceptionally good year. Production decreased in 2009 (8 % decrease for wheat, 5 % for barley and 9 % for grain maize). For barley, the decrease continued until 2011, while wheat production grew slightly in 2010 and 2011. Grain maize harvest grew substantially (+ 17 %) between 2009 and 2011.

The above graph shows some instability in production for all these cereals. This instability is mostly due to weather conditions, but also to instability in world prices. The imbalanced supply and demand in 2007 resulted in a price increase for cereals, following a long period of decrease. As a consequence, production increased sharply in 2008 (+ 26 % for wheat, + 30 % for grain maize and + 13 % for barley between 2007 and 2008). 2007 was a year of shortfall in world cereal production, with very low stocks and, consequently, high market prices, which led to the need to increase cereal production. EU farmers reacted to this with significant production increases.

The graph shows also that wheat and grain maize production tends to follow a parallel trend, while barley production sometimes follows a different pattern.

Figure 3.1.5: Evolution of rye and rice production, EU-27, 2005-2011
(million tonnes)

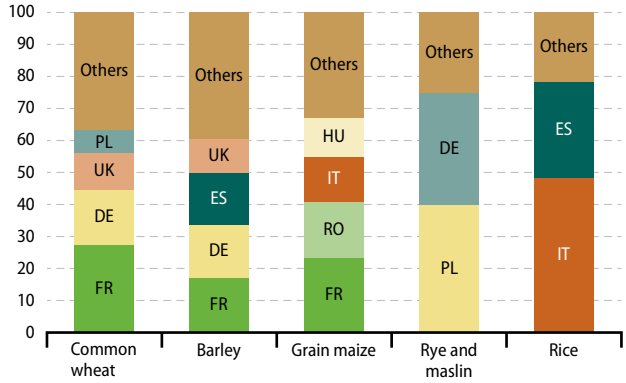


Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_cpp_crop)

Rye and maslin production tends to fluctuate greatly, decreasing by 14 % between 2005 and 2006, followed by a steady increase between 2006 and 2009 (+ 50 %). After the 2009 peak of 10.2 million tonnes, production decreased by 21 % in 2010 and further by 10 % between 2010 and 2011.

In general, rice production fluctuates little, as this cereal needs specific growing conditions and cannot be easily replaced by other crops. After the 14 % increase in 2009, production has remained stable around the level of approximately 3 million tonnes.

Figure 3.1.6: Share of cereal production between Member States, 2011
(%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_cpp_crop)

Cereal production is concentrated in a few Member States. For each cereal presented in the above figure, the first four producing countries account for more than 60 % of production. For rye and maslin and for rice, the first two producers account for more than 70 % of the total harvest.

France and Germany, the two main wheat producers, account for almost 45 % of EU-27 production.

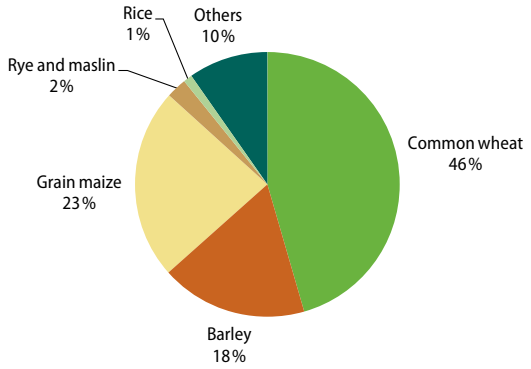
France (17 %), Germany (17 %) and Spain (16 %) are the largest EU producers of barley, followed by the United Kingdom (11 %).

France is the largest EU-27 grain maize producer, accounting for 23 % of production. Romania, with 17 % of production, has been the second biggest EU-27 producer since 2009, although in 2007 and 2008 it was producing less than Italy and Hungary. Since 2007, Romanian maize production has trebled.

Poland (40 %) and Germany (35 %) account for around 75 % of EU-27 rye and maslin production.

Only eight countries produce rice in the European Union, with Italy accounting for 48 % of EU-27 production, followed by Spain with 30 %.

Figure 3.1.7: Harvested production of cereals by type of cereal, EU-27, 2011
(%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_cpp_crop)

Wheat, barley and grain maize are the most grown cereals in the European Union.

With harvested production of around 289 million tonnes, 132 million tonnes come from wheat production, which represents almost half of the entire cereal production (45 %). The share of wheat in total cereal production has been fairly stable since 2005.

Grain maize production totalled around 67 million tonnes in 2011, or 23 % of the cereal harvested. Barley production totalled 52 million tonnes, accounting for 18 % of all cereal production. The share of barley production has gone down slightly since 2007.

Rye and maslin production totalled approximately 7.1 million tonnes in 2011, which this year accounted for 2 % of cereal production.

Rice accounted for 1 % of production at around 3 million tonnes. The production of rice tends to be quite stable over the course of a year due to the special growing conditions.

Main fruits and vegetables production

Table 3.1.3: Harvested production of some fruits and vegetables, 2011
(1 000 tonnes)

	Tomatoes (1)	Carrots (2)	Onions (3)	Apples (4)	Peaches (5)	Oranges (6)
EU-27	15 711	5 068	6 124	11 220	2 774	6 633
BE	218	317	75	228	0	:
BG	103	12	17	40	28	:
CZ	16	24	46	85	2	0
DK	14	107	63	32	:	:
DE	77	534	506	898	0	0
EE	1	19	0	2	0	0
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	1 406	44	188	239	639	802
ES	3 821	268	1 306	671	802	3 120
FR	808	542	352	1 711	162	5
IT	6 025	489	381	2 411	1 026	2 470
CY	14	3	6	6	2	23
LV	8	19	10	8	0	:
LT	15	64	21	44	0	0
LU	0	0	0	2	0	0
HU	165	62	50	235	43	0
MT	15	1	9	0	1	1
NL	815	482	1 541	418	0	0
AT	50	109	200	303	3	0
PL	260	820	630	2 516	8	0
PT	1 245	85	39	247	35	213
RO	561	138	245	625	21	0
SI	0	0	0	81	0	0
SK	19	7	22	31	2	0
FI	40	73	25	5	0	0
SE	15	99	29	22	0	0
UK	0	748	365	359	0	:
IS	2	1	:	:	:	:
NO	12	47	19	17	:	:
HR	24	7	22	100	8	0

(1) Tomatoes: 2007 data for NO; 2010 data for EL, FR, IT, MT, UK.
(2) Carrots: 2007 data for NO; 2010 data for EL, FR, IT, MT, UK.
(3) Onions: 2005 data for SE; 2007 data for NO; 2010 data for EL, FR, IT, MT, UK.
(4) Apples: 2008 data for NO; 2010 data for EL, FR, MT, UK.
(5) Peaches: 2010 data for EL, FR, MT.
(6) Oranges: 2008 data for EL; 2010 data for ES, FR, MT.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_cpp_fruveg)

In the European Union, the most important vegetables in terms of production are tomatoes (around 15.7 million tonnes), carrots (around 5 million tonnes) and onions (around 6.1 million tonnes). The main fruits are apples (around 11.2 million tonnes), oranges (around 6.6 million tonnes) and peaches (around 2.8 million tonnes).

While apples are produced by almost all Member States, orange, other citrus fruit and peach production is more concentrated in the southern and Mediterranean countries.

Vineyard and olive trees

Table 3.1.4: Vineyard area in production, 2011
(1 000 hectares)

	Vineyard total	Vineyard for wine (1)	Vineyard for table grape (2)	Vineyard for raisins (3)
EU-27	3 238	3 108	108	22
BE	–	0	0	:
BG	46	44	2	0
CZ	16	16	0	:
DK	–	:	:	:
DE	100	100	0	:
EE	–	:	:	:
IE	–	:	:	:
EL	99	66	14	20
ES	966	950	15	2
FR	787	780	7	0
IT	718	662	56	0
CY	6	6	0	0
LV	–	:	:	:
LT	–	:	:	:
LU	1	1	0	:
HU	74	71	3	:
MT	–	:	:	:
NL	–	0	0	0
AT	44	44	0	:
PL	–	0	0	0
PT	180	178	2	0
RO	173	165	8	0
SI	16	16	0	:
SK	10	10	0	:
FI	–	:	:	:
SE	–	:	:	:
UK	1	1	:	:
IS	:	:	:	:
NO	:	:	:	:
HR	32	32	:	0

(1) Vineyard for wine: 2010 data for EL, FR, UK.
(2) Table grapes: 2010 data for CZ, DE, EL, FR.
(3) Raisins: 2010 data for CY, EL.

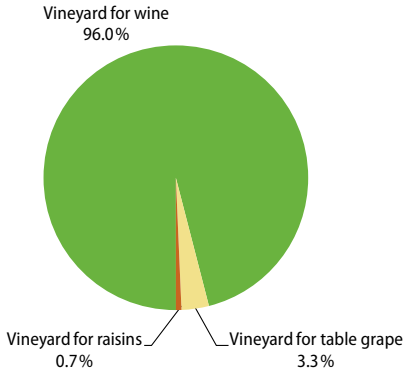
Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_cpp_crop)

The vineyard area in the EU-27 totalled 3.24 million hectares in 2011, of which 96 % is dedicated to wine production. The European Union is the largest wine production region in the world. Within the EU-27, Spain has the largest vineyard area (30 %), followed by France (24 %) and Italy (22 %).

Italy and Greece are the main countries for vineyard area dedicated to the production of dessert grapes and raisins respectively.

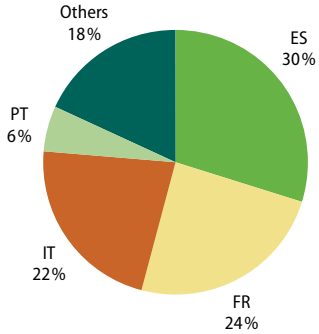
Olive oil is another key EU Mediterranean product. 99 % of the area planted with olive trees is concentrated in four countries (Spain, Italy, Greece and Portugal), while Spain alone accounts for half of the area.

Figure 3.1.8: Allocation of the EU-27 vineyard area, 2011 (%)



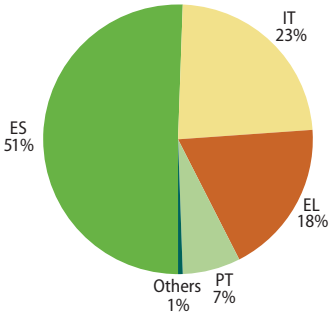
Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_cpp_crop)

Figure 3.1.9: Share of vineyard area between Member States, 2011
(%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_cpp_crop)

Figure 3.1.10: Distribution of the EU-27 olive trees area, 2011
(%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_cpp_crop)

Land Use

Table 3.1.5: Agricultural land use, 2010

	Area Total	UAA	Arable Land	Land under permanent crop	Land under permanent grassland
	1000 ha	%			
EU-27	441 412	40.3	24.5	2.6	13.2
BE	3 053	44.5	27.3	0.7	16.4
BG	11 100	45.5	28.5	1.5	15.3
CZ	7 887	44.7	32.3	0.5	11.9
DK	4 310	62.0	56.9	0.1	4.8
DE	35 713	46.8	33.2	0.6	13.0
EE	4 523	9.0	9.0	0.1	6.6
IE	7 029	64.9	14.3	0.0	50.6
EL	13 198	27.9	14.3	8.7	1.3
ES	50 537	47.9	25.1	9.2	12.5
FR	63 795	45.9	29.3	1.6	15.4
IT	30 132	42.8	23.3	7.9	11.5
CY	925	12.7	9.5	2.8	0.4
LV	6 456	28.0	18.2	0.1	9.7
LT	6 530	42.5	32.6	0.5	9.4
LU	259	50.7	24.0	0.6	26.1
HU	9 303	57.4	46.3	1.9	8.2
MT	32	36.2	32.2	4.0	0.0
NL	3 736	50.1	27.1	1.0	21.8
AT	8 387	37.7	16.3	0.8	20.6
PL	31 268	50.2	38.7	1.2	10.3
PT	9 191	39.9	12.2	7.7	19.8
RO	23 839	59.4	38.4	1.3	19.1
SI	2 027	23.8	8.4	1.3	14.1
SK	4 904	39.2	27.6	0.5	10.5
FI	33 842	6.8	6.7	0.0	0.1
SE	45 030	6.8	5.8	0.0	1.0
UK	24 410	70.6	26.5	0.1	45.9
NO	:				
CH	4 129	36.8	9.7	1.4	26.1
HR	5 659	23.6	15.9	1.5	6.1

Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_cpp_luse)

Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) represents 40 % of the whole EU-27 territorial area. The share of UAA in the total area varies greatly from country to country, from only 7 % in Finland and Sweden to 71 % in the United Kingdom.

Belonging to the UAA, arable land represents around one quarter of the whole EU-27 territory. Denmark has the highest share of arable land (57 %).

Permanent grassland represents 13 % of EU-27 territory, with big differences between Member States. While permanent grassland accounts for 46 % and 51 % of the total area in the United Kingdom and Ireland respectively, extreme northern and southern countries (Finland and Cyprus) have less than 1 % of their land under permanent grassland.

Land under permanent crops represents less than 3 % of the total EU-27 area. However, several southern countries have a higher share of land under permanent crops (around 9 % in Spain and Greece, around 8 % in Italy and Portugal).

3.2 Livestock and meat production

This chapter presents information on livestock numbers and meat production in the European Union (EU). The EU consisted of 15 Member States (EU-15) from 1995 to 2004, 25 Member States (EU-25) from 2004 to 2006 and 27 Member States (EU-27) from 2007 onwards.

The data are obtained directly from the EU Member States, in line with the requirements of EU legislation and specific agreements on animal production statistics. The data are then used not only by European and national institutions, but also by third country administrations, stakeholders, scientists and the general public for policy making, risk management, market analysis, production forecasts, research, information, etc. More detailed statistical data on animal production are available on Eurostat's website. The website also contains metadata describing the scope of statistical collections and brief descriptions of the methodology used.

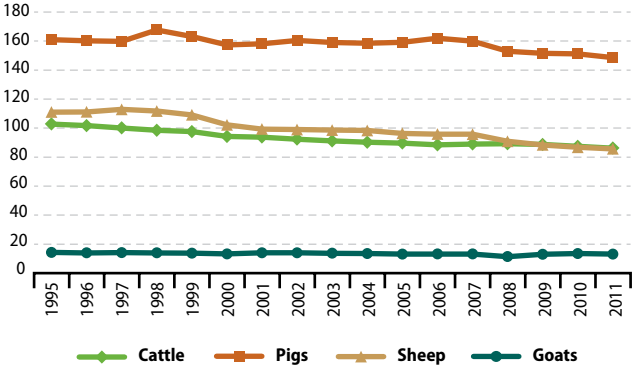
Serious outbreaks of animal diseases, such as the BSE crisis in 1996 and 2000, foot-and-mouth disease in 2001 and avian influenza in 2005, had disturbing effects not only on EU animal production, but also on society and the economy in general. Trade globalisation, consumer demands and EU enlargement also present new challenges to EU animal production. To face these challenges, the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) aims to:

- stabilise EU markets;
- ensure a fair standard of living for farmers;
- restore levels of consumption of animal products; and
- make EU animal products more competitive on the world market.

The main existing market measures are direct payments to producers and public/private storage.

Whereas the meat price has increased continuously since 2010, reflecting an earlier global trend, EU meat production was not automatically stimulated for every animal species. Various economic factors (input price, currency rates) and regulatory factors (CMO reforms, the environment and welfare measures) may also help to explain this complex phenomenon.

Figure 3.2.1: EU Livestock numbers, 1995-2011
(million heads)



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

Cattle and sheep livestock numbers have fallen slightly over the past decade, while the numbers of pigs and goats have stabilised in the EU as a whole.

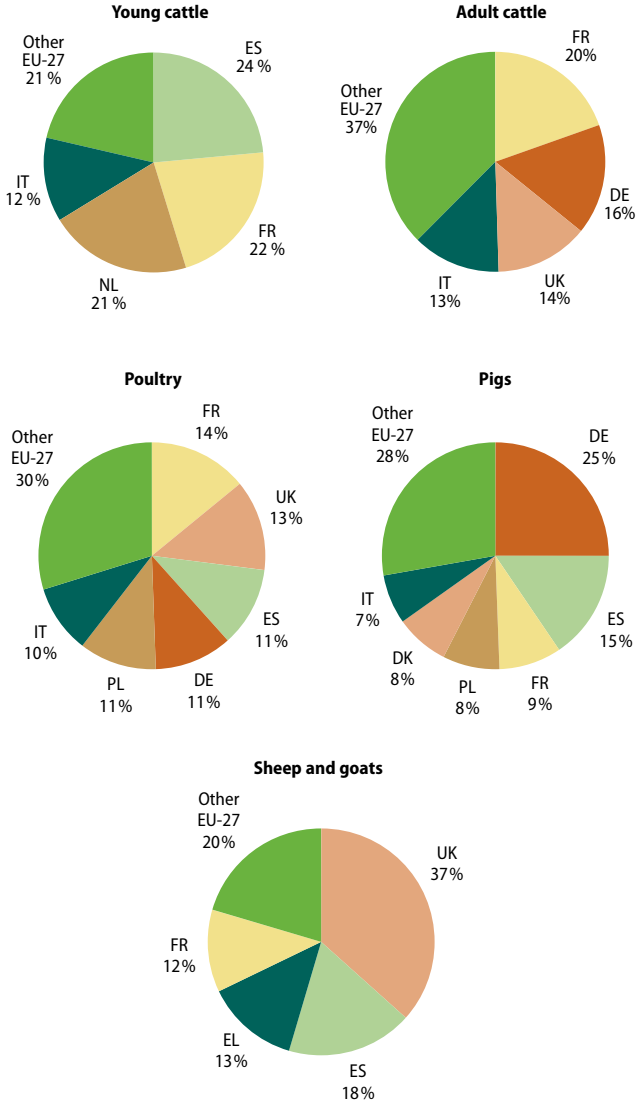
From 2010 to 2011 the number of cattle, pigs, sheep and goats in the EU decreased by 1.4 %, 1.7 %, 1.3 % and 3.0 % respectively in those Member States with a significant herd.

Table 3.2.1: Animal slaughtering by species, 2011
(1 000 tonnes)

	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep	Goats	Poultry
EU-27	7 844.2	22 388.0	731.6	58.8	12 385.3
BE	272.3	1 108.3	2.4	0.1	495.8
BG	5.0	48.2	2.4	0.0	98.4
CZ	72.1	262.9	0.2	0.0	170.1
DK	133.0	1 718.4	1.5	0.0	186.3
DE	1 159.0	5 598.0	22.0	0.0	1 425.0
EE	7.6	31.0	0.1	0.0	17.4
IE	546.8	233.7	48.1	0.0	128.2
EL	59.2	115.1	71.2	33.6	175.2
ES	605.6	3 479.5	131.7	10.4	1 387.1
FR	1 559.4	1 998.3	85.3	7.4	1 733.0
IT	1 009.2	1 570.2	32.5	1.2	1 219.9
CY	4.8	55.2	2.6	2.4	27.4
LV	17.1	23.5	0.2	0.0	22.8
LT	41.1	58.9	0.1	0.0	75.6
LU	8.9	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
HU	26.0	387.3	0.2	0.0	383.5
MT	1.1	7.3	0.1	0.0	4.2
NL	381.6	1 347.2	12.9	1.9	857.2
AT	217.1	543.8	7.5	0.8	110.9
PL	379.9	1 810.8	0.6	0.1	1 384.8
PT	96.0	383.8	10.1	0.9	292.1
RO	27.5	253.5	4.1	0.0	293.9
SI	35.6	23.0	0.1	0.0	58.3
SK	11.3	56.9	0.5	0.0	56.7
FI	82.7	201.8	0.9	0.0	101.5
SE	147.8	256.1	5.1	0.0	119.8
UK	936.6	806.0	289.3	0.2	1 560.1
HR	53.8	88.2	0.6	0.0	60.8

Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_mt_pann)

Figure 3.2.2: Slaughter by Member States, 2011
(1 000 tonnes)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_mt_pann)

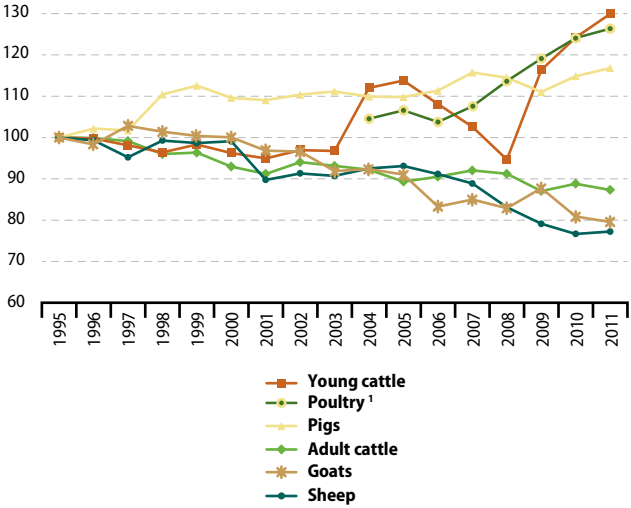
Cattle under one year are here called 'young cattle' and the others 'adult cattle'. Their meat is called veal and beef respectively.

Spain, the Netherlands and France produce almost two thirds (66 %) of the veal produced in the EU. France, Germany and the United Kingdom produce half (50 %) of beef meat.

Germany, Spain and France supply almost half (49 %) of the EU production of pigmeat. Five Member States (France, the United Kingdom, Spain, Germany and Poland) account for 60 % of total EU production of poultry meat.

The United Kingdom and Spain produce more than half (55 %) of the sheep or goat meat produced in the EU.

Figure 3.2.3: Slaughter index (in weight) by species, EU-27, 1995-2011



([1]) Poultry: starting index 2004 = 104.5.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_mt_pann)

From 2010 to 2011, meat production increased for beef, veal and sheep, although it decreased for goat. Since 1995, meat production in the EU-27 has fallen for adult cattle, sheep and goats, while the production of pigmeat has increased.

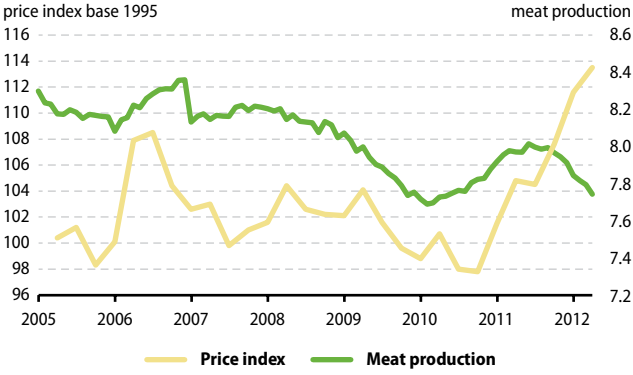
The weight of pigmeat produced rose rapidly between 1997 and 1999, dropped slightly between 1999 and 2001, then slowly picked up again until 2007 when a new maximum was recorded. It increased by 3.5 % in 2010, reaching its previous level in 2011. Poultry slaughter has increased consistently since 2006, and by 1.8 % in 2011.

The production of meat from grazing livestock decreased between 1995 and 2005 with some fluctuation, and has fallen since then. The increase of calf meat since 2009 production is confirmed.

Some methodological changes may have impacted the statistics in 2009. Nevertheless the trends displayed in meat production are confirmed in the longer term (except for goat meat).

The bovine meat price index is being pushed up globally by growing consumption. This has been reflected at EU level since mid-2010. Production (shown in Figure 3.2.4. as production over the preceding 12 months to even out seasonal effects) grew in 2010 in response to attractive prices. However, the production level rose to a maximum in 2011 before dropping back down.

Figure 3.2.4: Meat of bovine animals, price and production, 2005-2012
(index 1995 = 100 and million tonnes of carcass weight)



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: apro_mt_pwgtm and apri_pi05_outq)

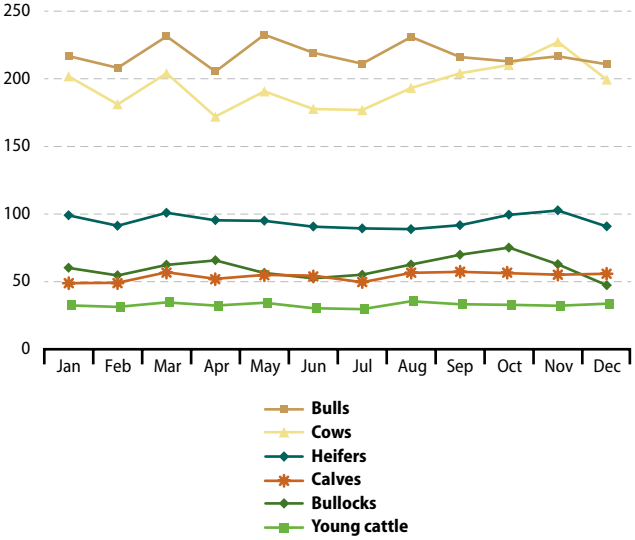
Table 3.2.2: Cattle slaughtering by animal category, 2011
(1 000 tonnes)

	All Cattle	Calves (1)	Heifers	Cows	Bullocks	Bulls
	in 1000 tonnes					
EU-27	7 844.2	1 047.0	1 135.1	2 338.2	725.1	2 611.7
BE	272.3	52.9	4.1	129.5	0.2	85.7
BG	5.0	0.9	0.6	2.3	0.1	1.1
CZ	72.1	0.8	5.8	29.5	0.1	35.9
DK	133.0	30.8	12.0	59.0	3.5	27.7
DE	1 159.0	54.0	150.0	398.0	11.0	550.0
EE	7.6	0.2	0.6	4.7	0.1	1.9
IE	546.8	1.3	141.8	106.4	209.8	87.4
GR	59.2	11.7	6.8	7.2	0.2	33.4
ES	604.1	244.7	84.1	91.9	2.1	181.2
FR	1 559.4	226.0	163.1	690.7	92.9	386.6
IT	1 009.2	128.8	179.2	139.6	6.4	555.3
CY	4.8	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.0	2.1
LV	17.1	1.0	2.7	8.8	0.0	4.6
LT	41.1	0.5	5.7	17.9	0.0	17.0
LU	8.9	0.2	1.8	2.6	0.3	3.9
HU	26.0	0.4	2.7	18.2	0.0	4.7
MT	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.7
NL	381.6	218.7	3.0	140.4	0.0	19.4
AT	217.1	7.3	29.8	61.9	11.0	110.7
PL	379.9	9.5	47.1	124.7	0.0	198.6
PT	96.0	23.0	12.2	18.4	0.8	41.6
RO	29.1	6.4	2.3	14.1	1.2	4.0
SI	35.6	2.3	3.6	6.0	0.3	23.4
SK	11.3	0.1	0.9	5.8	0.0	4.5
FI	82.7	0.4	9.2	24.2	0.0	48.9
SE	147.8	14.3	13.6	42.0	14.3	63.5
UK	936.6	3.6	252.0	192.5	370.7	117.8

(1) Including other young cattle under one year.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_mt_pann)

Figure 3.2.5: Cattle slaughtered by animal category, 2011
(1 000 tonnes)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_mt_pwgtm)

Overall, the trend for beef meat production followed that for the slaughter of cows and bulls (63 % of meat is from bovine animals), with peaks in March and November 2011 respectively.

3.3 Milk and milk products

This chapter presents information on milk production in the European Union (EU). The EU was composed of 15 Member States (EU-15) from 1995 to 2004, 25 Member States (EU-25) from 2004 to 2006, and 27 Member States (EU-27) from 2007 onwards.

Milk collection in the EU-27 rose in 2011, fuelled by dynamic demand and attractive milk prices. The increased milk production was converted into yoghurts, cheese and other value-added dairy products which increased production in line with demand; the production levels of dairy commodities (butter and skimmed milk powder) were lower. The average milk price paid to producers in 2011 was well above that paid in the two previous years. The EU dairy market was therefore in much better health in 2011 than during the previous year. As a result of high global demand, EU milk prices reached a historically high level in late 2007, followed by a collapse in demand which was partly due to the global economic and financial crisis, which led in turn to historically low EU milk prices in 2009 and caused a crisis in the dairy sector. However, the first months of 2012, this trend appeared to be slowing down.

Table 3.3.1: Cows' milk apparent yield, 2010

	Cows' milk production on farms	Number of dairy cows december	Apparent yield
	1000 tonnes	1000 heads	kg/head
EU-27	*149 300*	*23 122*	*6 457*
BE	3 111	518	6 009
BG	1 124	308	3 647
CZ	2 683	375	7 146
DK	4 910	573	8 569
DE	29 594	4 182	7 077
EE	675	97	6 999
IE	5 350	1 027	5 209
EL[1]	744	144	5 164
ES	6 357	845	7 521
FR	24 000	3 718	6 455
IT	11 399	1 746	6 529
CY	151	23	6 454
LV	831	164	5 063
LT	1 733	360	4 815
LU	295	46	6 420
HU	1 685	239	7 050
NL	c	6	c
AT	11 941	1 518	7 866
PL	3 258	533	6 115
PT	12 279	2 529	4 855
RO	1 957	243	8 045
SI	4 500	1 179	3 818
SK	604	110	5 515
FI	918	159	5 763
SE	2 336	284	8 218
UK	2 862	349	8 211
HR	13 960	1 847	7 558

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: apro_mk_farm and apro_mt_lscatl)

The production of cows' milk reflects how important the milk sector is and the apparent yield shows how efficient it is. There can be a significant discrepancy between the yield of cows' milk at farm level and the amount collected by dairies, especially when the dairy farms themselves process the milk produced or use it, e.g. for feed.

Four Member States (Germany, France, Poland and United Kingdom) produce 53 % of the cows' milk in the EU. The average yield is over 8000 kg per year in Denmark, Portugal, Finland and Sweden, and less than 4000 kg per year and per cow in Bulgaria and Romania, where there is a combination of limited development and numerous small herds.

Table 3.3.2: Collection of milk and dairy production, 2011
(1 000 tonnes)

	Cows' milk	Other species	Drinking Milk	Cream for Direct Consum.	Milk Powder	Butter	Cheese
	Milk collected		Products obtained				
EU-27	*139 470*	*3 197*	*31 519*	*2 402*	*2 080*	*2 062*	*9 038*
BE	3 101	9	667	171	167	72	81
BG	549	31	67	2	–	1	69
CZ	2 366	–	648	47	29	27	113
DK	4 800	–	472	67	150	119	276
DE	29 764	–	5 238	547	494	476	2 111
EE	642	–	89	27	6	7	41
IE	5 536	–	509	21	*105*	146	180
EL[1]	673	701	461	17	*22*	2	209
ES	5 838	684	3 612	112	14	42	307
FR	25 127	827	3 617	389	412	424	1 932
IT	10 480	636	2 653	121	c	102	1 171
CY	153	39	76	3	–	0	16
LV	662	–	65	33	c	5	29
LT	1 317	–	91	2	17	11	103
LU	281	c	c	c	c	c	c
HU	1 308	1	345	4	c	9	65
NL	11 642	190	527	7	273	187	750
AT	2 896	16	752	63	6	34	154
PL	9 309	1	1 454	232	130	142	676
PT	1 842	35	851	18	17	28	72
RO	897	19	220	47	3	9	62
SI	526	–	156	14	c	3	18
SK	812	*5*	296	35	4	8	31
FI	2 255	–	726	60	22	51	109
SE	2 850	–	877	110	58	25	103
UK	13 805	–	7 001	248	117	130	355
HR	626	7	332	26	c	5	30

(1) EL: 2010 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_mk_pobta,)

Cows' milk represents almost all the milk collected in EU, but milk from other species (ewe, goat and buffalo) is of higher value and can represent an important share of the production at national level. For example, ewes' milk accounts for 40 % of the milk collected in Greece.

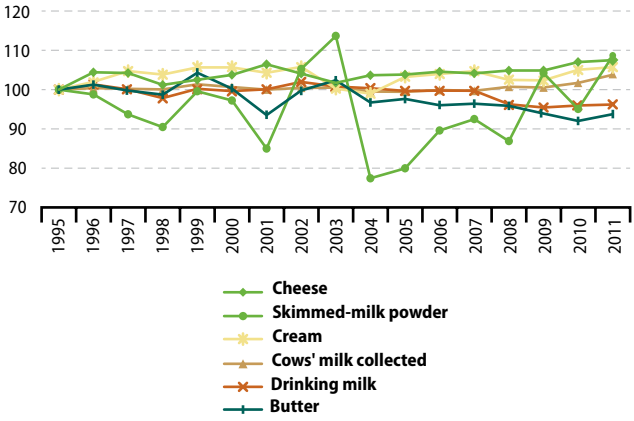
In terms of product weight, drinking milk is of course the most important commodity. But comparing a given weight of milk powder with a weight of drinking milk is of limited significance.

An index, expressing each annual weight relative to the figure for the previous year, can be chained over years. Such an index can display the values for comparable products and can take account of changes in coverage (e.g. EU enlargement).

In order to compare the products on the basis of their milk content, the figures are also expressed relative to how much milk they use. This makes it possible also to assess the change in heterogeneous groups of products, such as cheeses.

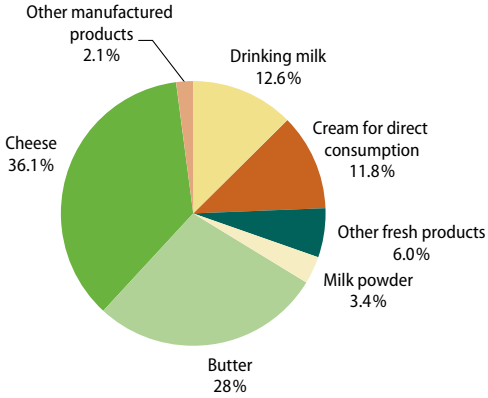
Over the past 15 years there has been remarkably little change in the quantity of cows' milk collected in the expanding EU, due to the milk quota system. With respect to the products obtained, there has been a notable increase since 1995 in cheese production (+8%) and (to a lesser extent) in cream production for direct consumption (+6%). The production of butter reflects that of skimmed milk powder, a residual product, but the range is narrower.

Figure 3.3.1: Trend in collection of cows' milk and products obtained, EU-15, 1995-2011
(index 1995 = 100)



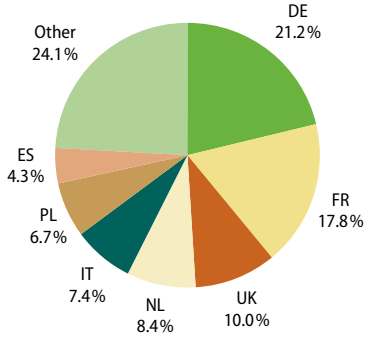
Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_mk_cola)

Figure 3.3.2: Utilisation of whole milk, EU-27, 2011
(%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_mk_pobta)

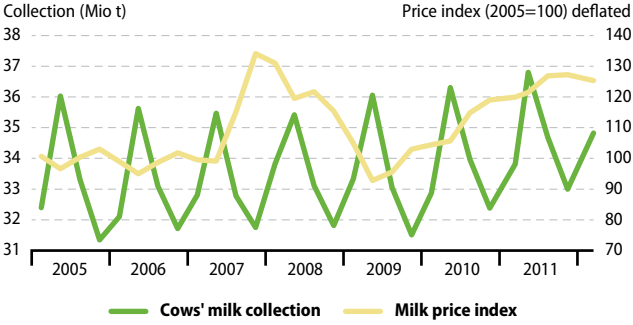
Figure 3.3.3: Cows' milk collected, EU-27, 2011
(%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_mk_cola)

Utilisation of whole milk reflects how fat content of milk has been used and avoids double accounting (e.g. skimmed milk and cream being drawn from the same material). Of the whole milk collected (from cows, sheep, goats and buffalos) in 2011, 30 % was used to produce fresh products. Drinking milk and cream for direct consumption each accounted for about 13 % of the milk. Other fresh products, such as yoghurt and milk-based drinks, made up about 6 %. Over two-thirds of the whole milk was used for manufactured products, mainly butter and cheese.

Figure 3.3.4: Producer milk price, EU-27, 2005-2011
(index 2005 = 100)



By calendar quarter.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: apro_mk_colm)

In 2011 (as in previous years) six Member States — Germany, France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Italy and Poland — together contributed more than 70 % of the cows' milk collected in the EU.

Overall, milk production has increased, the price has changed and the range has broadened, reflecting market stress on the additional quantities at the margin, either on supply (2009-2010) or on demand (2008). The increasing supply in 2011 has put pressure on prices which started to decrease in 2012.

4

Agriculture and the environment

4.1. Cropping and livestock patterns

This chapter presents data on agriculture and the environment within the European Union (EU) from the agricultural census 2010. Comparisons are made to the census year 2000. Please note that data for 2010 are provisional for Belgium, Greece, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom. Data for 2000 are only available for EU-15. For methodological notes, see chapter 1 – Agricultural census 2010.

Cropping patterns provide an insight into the relationship between the environment and farming developments within the EU. Agricultural areas are mostly used for growing arable crops (such as cereals, fodder crops, oil seed, vegetables), permanent crops (like citrus trees, olive trees, vineyards), and permanent grasslands. The latter (when extensively managed) are generally considered as the most important agricultural area from a nature conservation perspective, providing habitats for many wild plants and animal species.

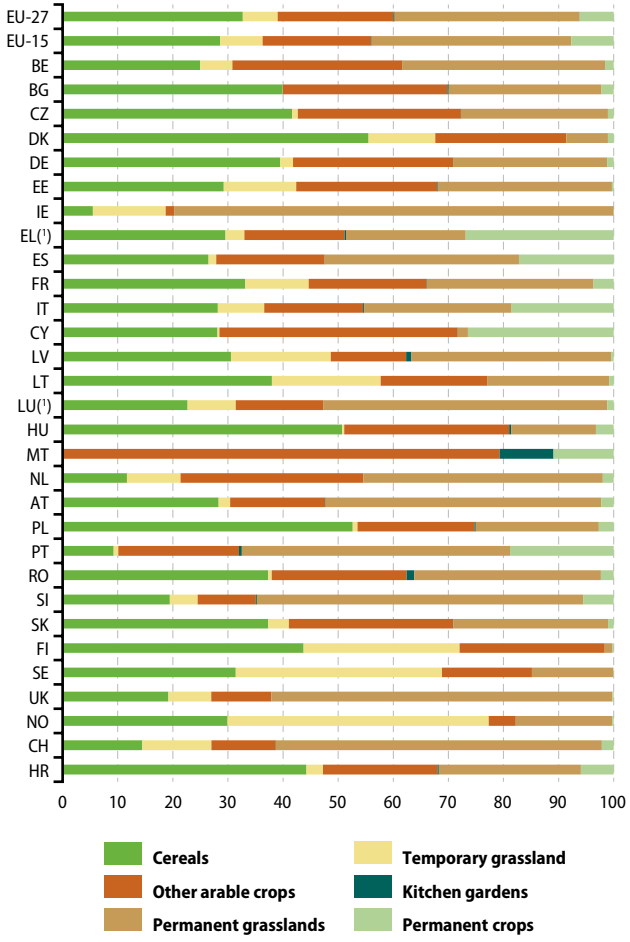
Livestock patterns are an indicator of the pressure of livestock farming on the environment. Livestock, through manure production and the subsequent application of manure to the land and enteric fermentation in ruminants, contributes to climate change (greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions). The production of manure and the application of manure also leads to emissions of air pollutants such as NH^3 and NO^x. Excess supply of nutrients to the soil can also cause nutrients to leach into water, leading to water pollution and eutrophication.

Livestock production depends on the availability of agricultural land to supply animal feed. Total livestock density, defined as the ratio of total livestock (including battery (indoor) animals such as pigs and poultry) to the total utilised agricultural area (UAA), and is therefore an indicator of the intensity of livestock production. Furthermore, livestock is commonly split into herbivores (equidae, cattle, sheep, goat) and granivores (pig and poultry), reflecting their different diets. Granivores are usually fed with specific feedstuffs. As a result, farms raising granivores therefore do not necessarily need agricultural land. By contrast, herbivores are grazing livestock which can either be raised free-range and directly graze on pasture or be kept indoors and fed with harvested fodder.

A specific stocking rate, the grazing livestock density, can therefore be calculated for such livestock, defined as the ratio of the total herbivores on the total fodder area. In general, high grazing livestock density increases the risk of overgrazing, which can have devastating effects on grasslands (e.g. soil erosion, desertification in arid regions, nutrient pollution of waters and loss of biodiversity), while low grazing livestock density indicates potential for scrub and woodland invasion of meadows and loss of soil fertility due to insufficient supply of nutrients.

Cropping patterns

Figure 4.1.1: Cropping patterns – share of main land types, EU-27, NO, CH and HR, 2010
(% of UAA)



(1) Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_oluaareg).

Figure 4.1.1 shows the cropping patterns in the EU-27, Norway, Switzerland and Croatia in 2010. Arable land covered 60 % of the Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA), permanent grasslands 34 % and permanent crops 6 % while kitchen gardens were negligible.

Cropping patterns vary significantly between Member States in 2010.

In Finland almost the entire UAA (98 %) was devoted to arable land. Other countries with high shares (over 80 %) of UAA devoted to arable land are Denmark, Hungary, Sweden and Norway.

Cereals covered 33 % of total UAA in the EU-27, while in Denmark, Hungary and Poland at least half of the UAA was covered by cereals.

Temporary grassland cover only 6 % of total UAA in the EU-27, but cover a significant part of the UAA in Sweden (37 %) and Norway (47 %).

The Mediterranean countries (Greece, Spain, Italy, Portugal and Cyprus) tended to have a much higher proportion of permanent crops (between 17 and 27 %) than the corresponding shares recorded in other Member States. This may be due to favorable climatic conditions and to the commercial importance of crops such as olive trees, vineyards or other fruit trees.

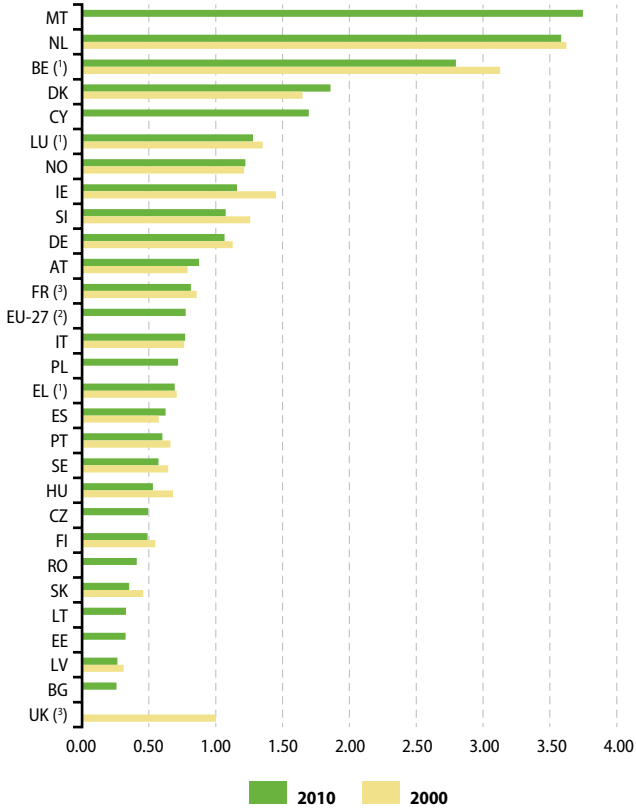
Permanent grassland covers a significant share of the UAA in most Member States. In Ireland and the United Kingdom this share is especially high (80 % and 62 % respectively), which may be associated with relatively high numbers of grazing animals (see also the section livestock patterns). In Finland, Malta and Cyprus, permanent grassland is negligible.

Malta was the only Member State to report a significant share of its UAA (10 %) devoted to kitchen gardens.

For EU-15 the cropping patterns did not change significantly between 2000 and 2010. In 2010 the share of arable land in total UAA was 56 % while in 2000 it was 57 %. The share of permanent grassland in total UAA in 2010 was 36 % while this share was 35 % in 2000. The share of permanent crops in total UAA remained 8 %.

Livestock patterns

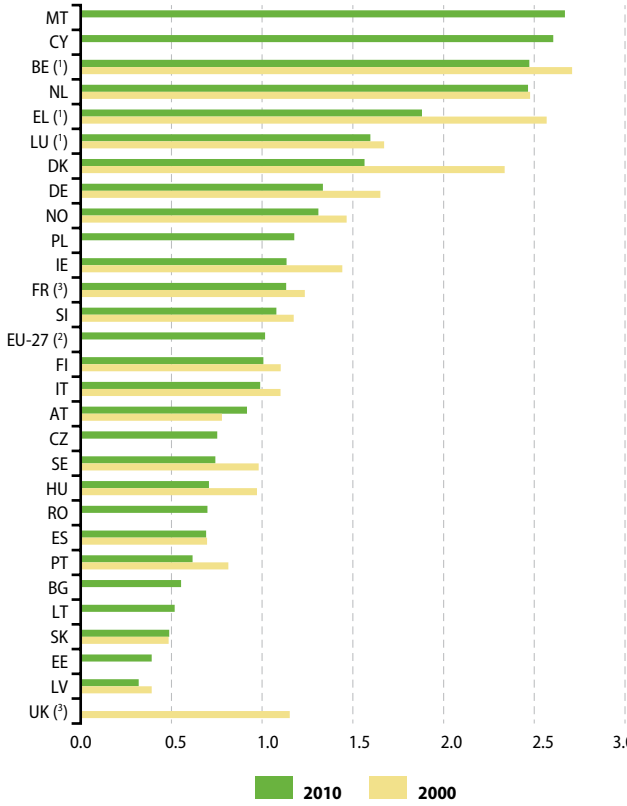
Figure 4.1.2: Livestock patterns – Total livestock densities, EU-27 and NO, 2000-2010
(LSU/ha of UAA)



(1) Excluding UK in 2010.
(2) BE, EL, LU 2010: provisional data.
(3) Excluding oversees areas in 2000.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ef_oluaareg; ef_olslsureg; ef_ov_lsft and ef_lu_ovcropaa).

Figure 4.1.3: Livestock patterns – Grazing livestock densities, EU-27 and NO, 2000-2010
(LSU/ha of fodder area)



(1) Excluding UK in 2010.
(2) BE, EL, LU 2010: provisional data.
(3) Excluding oversees areas in 2000.
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ef_ov_lsft and ef_lu_ovcropaa).

Figure 4.1.2 shows the total livestock densities and Figure 4.1.3 the grazing livestock densities in 2000 and 2010 for the EU-27 and Norway. Data for UK are not available.

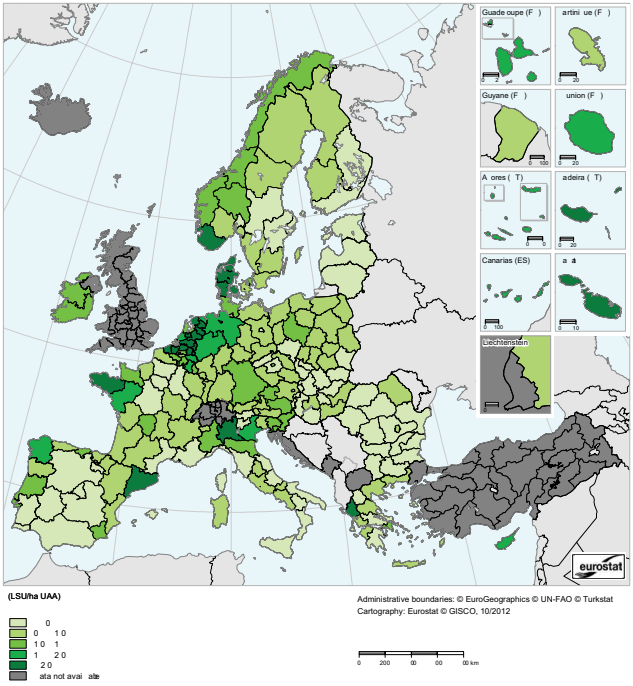
The total livestock density measures the stock of animals (cattle, sheep, goats, equidae, pigs, poultry and rabbits) expressed in livestock units (LSU) per hectare of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA).

The grazing livestock density measures the stock of grazing animals (cattle, sheep, goats and equidae) expressed in livestock units (LSU) per hectare of fodder area. The fodder area is the sum of the areas of fodder brassica's and roots, forage plants and permanent grassland.

The average total livestock density in the EU-27 (excluding United Kingdom) in 2010 was 0.78 LSU/ha UAA while the average grazing livestock density was 1.02 Grazing LSU per hectare of fodder area. Data for 2000 was only available for EU-15, Norway, Hungary, Latvia, Slovenia and Slovakia. In most of these countries the total livestock density decreased between 2000 and 2010, while it remained rather stable in Italy and Norway and decreased in Denmark, Spain and Austria. The grazing livestock density also decreased in most countries except in Slovakia and Spain, where it remained more or less stable, and in Austria, where it increased.

In 2010, the highest total livestock densities were found in Malta, the Netherlands and Belgium. Similarly, the highest grazing livestock densities were found also in those countries and Cyprus. The lowest total and grazing livestock densities were found in Slovakia, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia and Bulgaria.

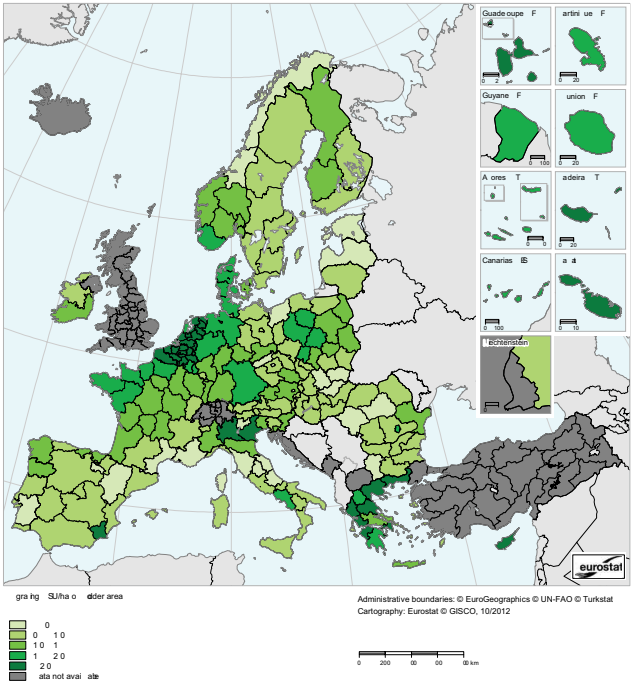
Map 4.1.1: Total livestock density, by NUTS 2 regions, 2010 (LSU/ha of UAA)



(1) BE, EL, LU and RO, provisional; DE, by NUTS 1 regions.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_oluaareg and ef_olslsureg)

Map 4.1.2: Grazing livestock density, by NUTS 2 regions, 2010
(LSU/ha of fodder area)



(1) BE, EL, LU and RO, provisional; DE, by NUTS 1 regions.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_oluaareg and ef_olslsureg)

Livestock densities vary not only at European level but also at Member State level. For instance Map 4.1.1 shows that the total livestock densities in 2010 are higher in central regions of Poland than in the outlying regions, the same can be seen for grazing livestock densities for Poland in Map 4.1.2. Those maps are at NUTS 2 level. Data for Belgium, Greece and Luxembourg are provisional and data for the United Kingdom are not available at the time this text is published.

It should be noted that in the Census 2000 in some countries (Hungary, Ireland; Greece; United Kingdom, France, Germany and Slovenia) common land area was not included in the agricultural census. For these countries the total livestock densities and grazing livestock densities may have been overestimated in 2000. In the Census 2010 common lands have been included in all countries.

4.2. Organic farming

Organic production is an overall system of farm management and food production that combines best environmental practices, a high level of biodiversity, the preservation of natural resources, the application of high animal welfare standards and a production method in line with the preference of certain consumers for products produced using natural substances and processes.

Organic farming differs from other agricultural production methods in the application of regulated standards (production rules), compulsory control schemes and a specific labelling scheme.

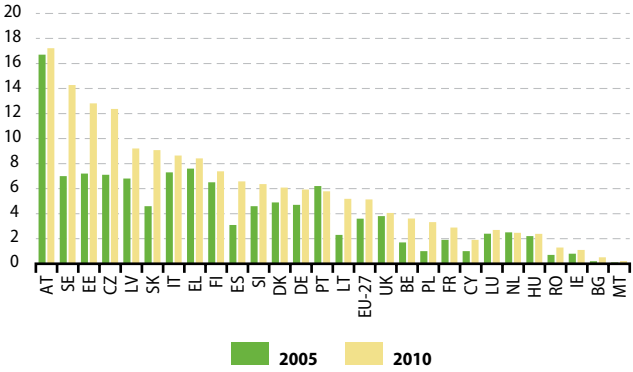
A relatively small but growing proportion of agricultural holdings practise organic farming. In the EU-27 around 250000 holdings were certified as organic in 2010.

Table 4.2.1: Organic holdings (producers) and organic area, 2005-2010

	Organic producers			Organic area		
	(1 000)		% of all holdings	(1 000ha)		% of total UAA
	2005	2010	2007	2005	2010	2010
BE	0.7	1.1	1.7	23.0	49.0	3.6
BG	0.5	0.7	0.0	:	25.6	0.5
CZ	0.8	3.5	3.3	255.0	435.6	12.4
DK	3.0	2.7	6.4	134.1	162.9	6.1
DE	17.0	21.9	5	807.4	990.7	5.9
EE	1.0	1.4	5.2	59.7	121.6	12.8
IE	1.0	1.4	0.9	34.9	:	1.1(s)
EL	15.7	21.3	2.8	288.7	309.8	8.4
ES	15.3	27.9	1.7	807.6	1615.0	6.7
FR	11.4	20.6	2.3	550.5	845.4	2.9
IT	44.9	41.8	2.7	1069.5	1113.7	8.6
CY	:	:	:	1.7	:	2.8(s)
LV	2.9	3.6	3.8	118.6	166.3	9.2
LT	:	2.6	:	64.5	143.6	5.2
LU	0.1	:	3.5	:	:	2.8(s)
HU	:	1.6	0.3	128.6	127.6	2.4
MT	0.0	0.0	:	0.0	0.0	0.2
NL	1.4	1.5	1.8	48.8	46.2	2.5
AT	20.4	22.1	12	479.8	545.2	17.2
PL	7.2	20.6	:	161.5	522.0	3.3
PT	1.6	:	0.7	233.5	211.0	5.8
RO	:	3.0	:	:	182.7	1.3
SI	1.7	2.2	:	23.5	30.7	6.4
SK	0.2	0.4	0.4	90.2	174.5	9.1
FI	4.6	4.0	5.9	147.6	169.2	7.4
SE	3.0	5.2	3.9	222.7	438.7	14.3
UK	4.3	4.9	1.8	609.0	699.6	4.1
NO	2.6	2.8	5.2	43.0	57.2	:
CH	6.4	5.7	:	116.6	110.9	:

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: food_act2; ef_ov_kvaaesu; food_in_porg1 and apro_cpp_luse)

Figure 4.2.1: Share of total organic area (fully converted and in-conversion area) in the total utilised agricultural area (UAA), EU-27, 2005-2010 (1)
(%)



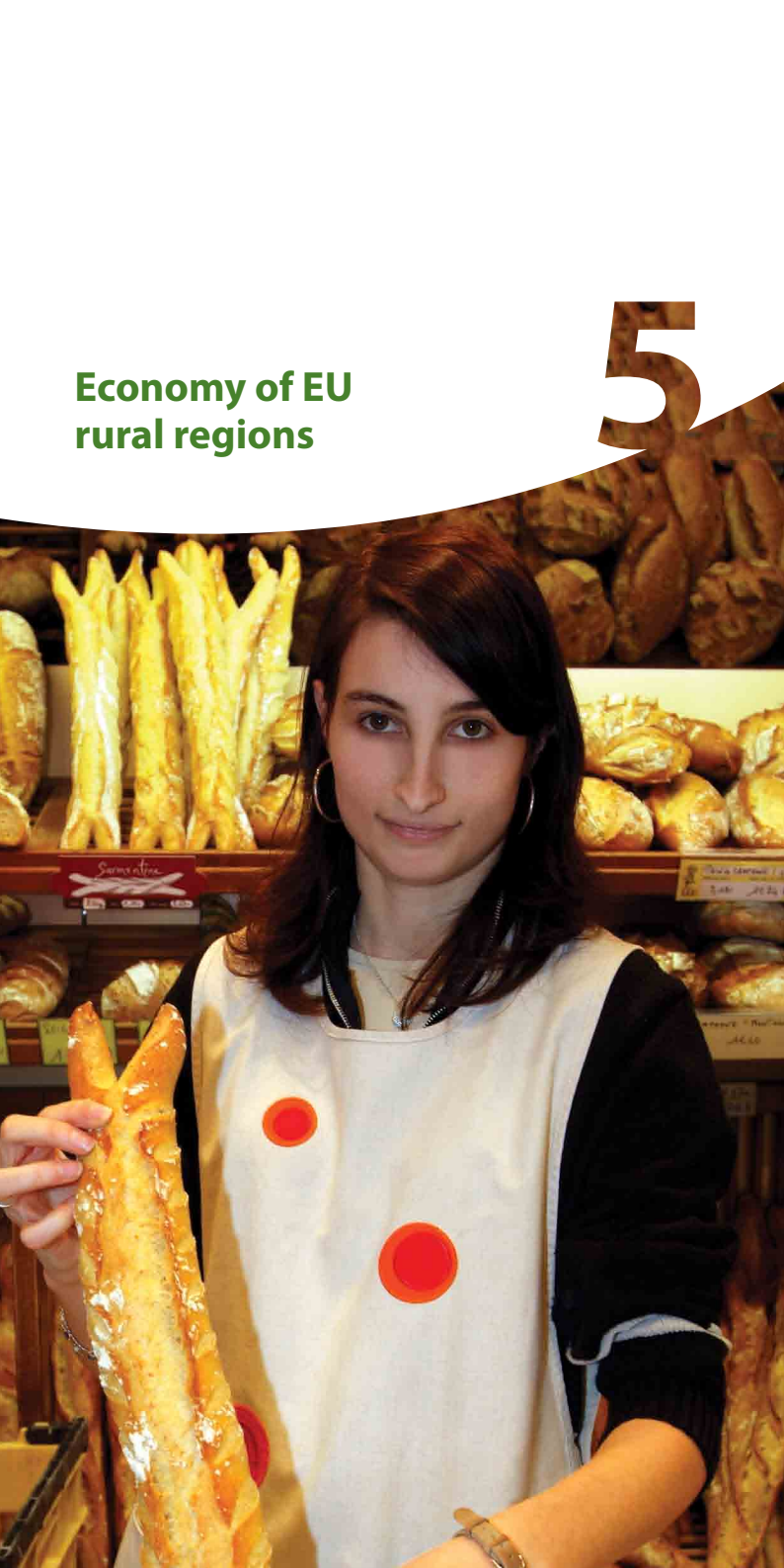
(1) Bulgaria, Romania 2006/2010; Ireland, Cyprus 2005/2009, Luxembourg 2004/2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes food_in_porg1 and apro_cpp_luse)

By the end of 2010, the area devoted to organic farming (sum of fully converted and in-conversion area), certified under Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, covered 9.2 million hectares in the EU-27, while in 2005 it covered around 6.5 million ha. This represents an increase of around 42 % over the period 2005-2010. The organic farming area reached 5.1 % of the total utilised agricultural area (UAA) of the EU-27 in 2010, compared to 3.6 % in 2005.

5

Economy of EU rural regions



Introduction

This chapter presents economic data on the context of rural development, making use of the urban-rural typology. It will focus on the predominantly rural regions which are also referred to as 'rural regions'. The economic data are derived from the regional account.

The European system of national and regional accounts (ESA95) collects comparable, up-to-date and reliable information on the structure and developments of the economy of the Member States of the European Union and their respective regions. A basic measure of a country's overall economic health in particular is its Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

GDP is an aggregate measure of production equal to the sum of the gross value added of all resident institutional units (i.e. industries) engaged in production, plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their outputs. Gross value added is the difference between output and intermediate consumption.

In this chapter the regional GDP is converted into an artificial common currency, referred to as the purchasing power standard (PPS), which enables the purchasing power of countries using different national currencies to be compared. Theoretically, one PPS can buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. PPS is the technical term used by Eurostat for the common currency in which national and regional accounts aggregates are expressed when adjusted for price level differences using purchasing power parities (PPPs). Thus, PPPs can be interpreted as the exchange rate of the PPS against the euro. It should be explained that this chapter refers to the aggregate at current market price.

5.1 The urban-rural typology

The urban-rural typology is a European Union (EU) geographical typology based on a definition of urban versus rural grid cells of 1 km² each.

For a grid cell to be defined as 'urban' it has to fulfil two conditions:

1. A population density of at least 300 inhabitants per km²;
2. A minimum population of 5 000 inhabitants in contiguous([4]) cells above the density threshold.

All other cells are considered as 'rural'.

Based on the share of the rural population (i.e. living in rural grid cells), the NUTS 3 regions have been classified into the following three groups:

- Predominantly urban region: the rural population is less than 20 % of the total population;
- Intermediate region: the rural population is between 20 % and 50 % of the total population;
- Predominantly rural region: the rural population is 50 % or more of the total population.

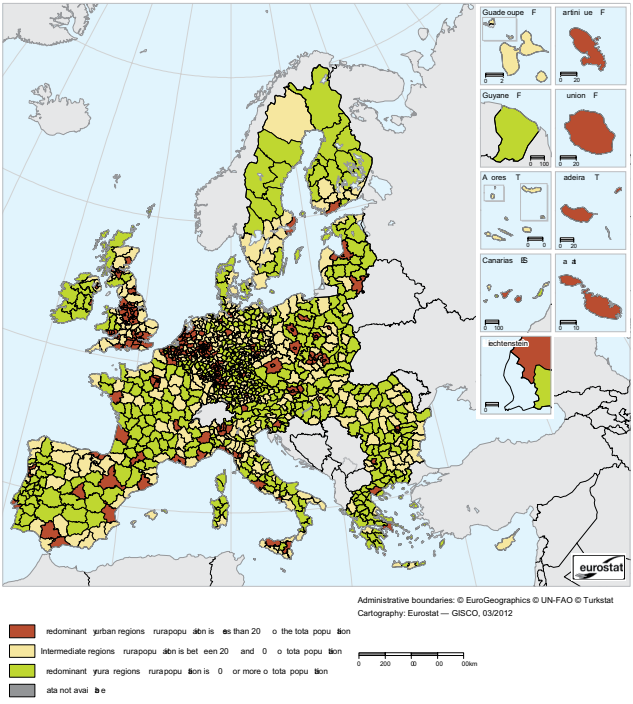
To resolve the distortion created by extremely small NUTS 3 regions, regions smaller than 500 km² are combined for classification purposes with one or more of their neighbours.

Moreover, the typology takes into account the presence of cities and the following adjustments have been made:

- A predominantly rural region which contains an urban centre of more than 200 000 inhabitants representing at least 25% of the regional population becomes an intermediate region.
- An intermediate region which contains an urban centre of more than 500 000 inhabitants representing at least 25% of the regional population becomes a predominantly urban region.

([4]) Contiguity for urban clusters includes the diagonals (i.e. cells with only the corners touching). Gaps in the urban cluster are not filled (i.e. cells surrounded by urban cells).

Map 5.1.1: Urban-rural typology for NUTS level 3 regions([1])



([1]) This typology is based on a definition of urban and rural 1 km² grid cells; urban grid cells fulfil two condition: (1) a population density of at least 300 inhabitants per km² and (2) a minimum population of 5 000 inhabitants in contiguous grid cells above the density threshold; the other grid cells above the density threshold; the other grid cells are considered rural; for Madeira, Açoresand the French outermost regions, the population grid is not available, as a result, the typology uses the OECD classification for these regions.

Source: Eurostat, JRC, EFGS, REGIO-GIS

The EU has 1303 NUTS 3 regions, of which 501 are predominantly rural. As Table 5.1.1 shows, 24 Member States have at least one predominantly rural region. Luxembourg, Cyprus and Malta do not currently have any predominantly rural regions. Luxembourg and Cyprus have one NUTS 3 region classified as intermediate; and the two Maltese NUTS 3 regions are classified as predominantly urban.

Table 5.1.1: Number of NUTS3 regions by urban-rural typology for EU-27 Member States

	Predominantly rural regions	Intermediate regions	Predominantly urban regions	Total
EU-27	501	494	308	1 303
BE	13	13	18	44
BG	15	12	1	28
CZ	6	6	2	14
DK	5	4	2	11
DE	124	208	97	429
EE	3	2	–	5
IE	7	–	1	8
EL	44	5	2	51
ES	21	26	12	59
FR	54	30	16	100
IT	41	48	18	107
CY	–	1	–	1
LV	3	1	2	6
LT	7	2	1	10
LU	–	1	–	1
HU	13	6	1	20
MT	–	–	2	2
NL	1	18	21	40
AT	23	7	5	35
PL	28	22	16	66
PT	20	4	6	30
RO	25	15	2	42
SI	8	3	1	12
SK	4	3	1	8
FI	13	6	1	20
SE	10	10	1	21
UK	13	41	79	133

([1]) This version of the urban-rural typology is based on NUTS 2006.

Source: Eurostat, JRC, EFGS, REGIO-GIS

5.2 Gross domestic product per inhabitant in EU rural regions

As Table 5.2.1 shows, the GDP per inhabitant at current market prices in 2009 was 17 100 PPS in the EU rural regions, 21 000 PPS in the intermediate regions and 29 100 PPS in urban regions,. The GDP per inhabitant in rural regions lagged behind the other types of regions in almost all Member States except three: Denmark, Portugal and the Netherlands. In the first two countries, GDP values in rural regions were higher than the intermediate values. In the Netherlands there is only one rural region (Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen) which had a GDP per inhabitant higher than the other types of regions due to the significant industrial activity in this sparsely populated region.

The economic levels of the Member States had a broad impact on the ranking of the GDP per inhabitant by type of region. For example, Denmark and Ireland recorded a higher GDP as compared with the EU average in all types of regions. On the other hand, the Greek rural regions recorded a GDP of 17 700 PPS per inhabitant, i.e. higher than the EU average for rural regions, but below the EU average for the other types of regions. In contrast, GDP figures in rural regions in the United Kingdom were 16 700 PPS, i.e. below the EU averages, even though the national GDP was above the EU average.

Table 5.2.1: GDP per inhabitant in PPS at current market prices, by countries and urban-rural typology, 2009
(PPS per inhabitant)

	Predominantly rural regions	Intermediate regions	Predominantly urban regions	National
EU-27(1)	17 100	21 000	29 100	23 500
BE	17 800	22 200	30 800	27 700
BG	6 700	8 200	24 500	10 300
CZ	16 000	16 400	29 300	19 300
DK	25 600	24 500	39 400	28 900
DE	22 900	24 200	31 700	27 200
EE	9 700	19 800	–	14 900
IE	24 600	–	44 200	30 000
EL	17 700	18 700	27 100	22 100
ES(1)	20 100	22 100	27 000	24 200
FR	19 200	22 100	33 800	25 400
IT	21 900	23 500	27 000	24 400
CY	–	23 500	–	23 500
LV	7 300	9 600	16 300	12 000
LT	8 900	12 900	19 300	12 800
LU	–	62 500	–	62 500
HU	10 800	11 700	34 500	15 200
MT	–	–	19 200	19 300
NL	34 300	28 100	31 600	31 000
AT	23 000	31 800	34 400	29 300
PL	10 300	13 100	21 000	14 300
PT	15 700	14 100	22 500	18 800
RO	7 800	10 800	26 100	11 000
SI	17 100	17 900	29 200	20 500
SK	13 500	14 300	41 800	17 000
FI	22 600	24 000	37 100	26 900
SE	24 000	24 900	40 400	28 000
UK	16 700	21 600	27 400	26 000

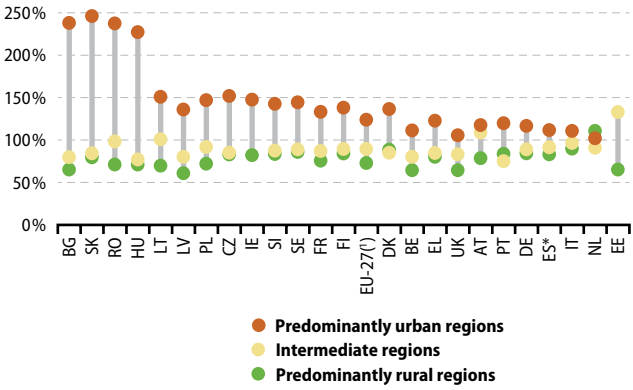
(1) Eurostat estimation for the purpose of the publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: urt_e3gdp)

5.3 GDP per inhabitant by urban-rural typology as compared with the national average

In 2009, as compared with the national GDP average, the lags in the rural regions differed considerably from country to country. Figure 5.3.1 shows the GDP per inhabitant in PPS by urban-rural typology as a percentage of the national GDP. Thus, in Bulgaria, Slovakia, Romania and Hungary, urban regions recorded a GDP per inhabitant that was more than twice the national average, while rural regions remained well below the national average level.

Figure 5.3.1: GDP per inhabitant in PPS at current market prices by urban-rural typology, 2009
(as percentage of the national average)



(1) Eurostat estimation for the purpose of the publication.

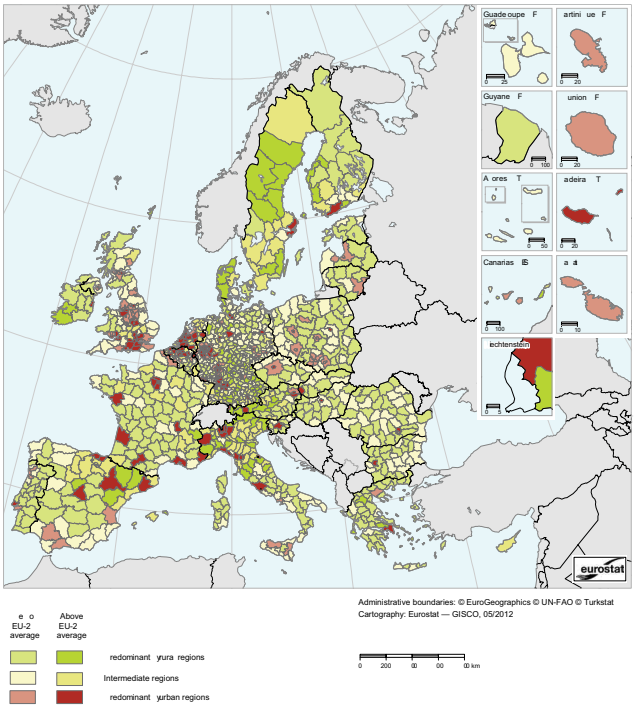
Source: Eurostat (online data code: urt_e3gdp)

5.4 GDP per inhabitant by urban-rural typology as compared with the EU average

In 2009, GDP per inhabitant in PPS in the predominantly rural regions of the EU lagged behind the EU average of 23 500 PPS per inhabitant. In Map 5.4.1, the NUTS 3 regions are shown according to their urban-rural types and, within each type, regions have been divided into two categories, i.e. those regions with a GDP either above or below the EU average. Around 81 % of rural regions posted a GDP per inhabitant in PPS that was below the EU average. In contrast, only 41 % of the predominantly urban regions and 63 % of the intermediate regions recorded a GDP per inhabitant below the EU average. The economic lags of rural regions were recorded in 21 of the 24 Member States that have at least one predominantly rural region.

The GDP per inhabitant in rural regions also covered a narrower range of values than the other types of regions. Consequently, the GDP per inhabitant in rural regions ranged from 0.2 to 2.2 times the EU average compared with a range of 0.4 to 6.0 times the EU average in urban regions and from 0.2 to 2.7 times the EU average in intermediate regions.

Map 5.4.1: Gross domestic product (GDP) per inhabitant, in purchasing power standard (PPS), by NUTS 3 regions and by urban-rural typology, 2009 (1)

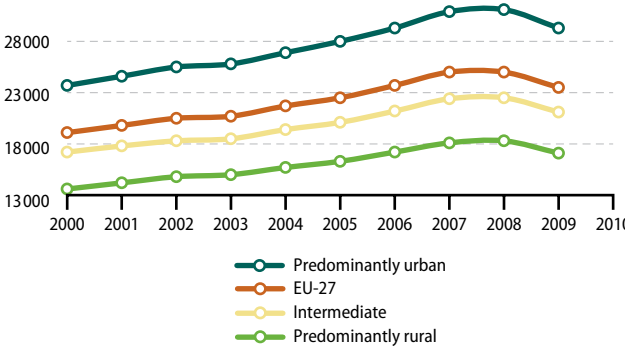


Source: Eurostat (online data code: nama_r_e3gdp) (1) Spain, 2008 (except for Asturias (ES120), Cantabria (ES130), Navarra (ES220), La Rioja (ES230), Madrid (ES300), Murcia (ES620), Ceuta (ES630) and Melilla (ES640)).

5.5 Trend of GDP per inhabitant between 2000 and 2009

Between 2000 and 2009, the trend in GDP per inhabitant in PPS followed the same pattern as for the EU average in rural, intermediate and urban regions (see Figure 5.5.1). Moreover, the ranking order between the different types of regions has stayed the same. During this period, the average GDP per inhabitant in the EU rural regions actually increased, as it had done in the other regions between 2000 and 2008, and decreased between 2008 and 2009 due to the crisis. Between 2002 and 2003, and also between 2007 and 2008, there was a slowdown in the economy of EU regions of all types. In some regions the slowdown was more marked, and the effects of the crisis have been seen since 2007, for example in Ireland or in the United Kingdom.. Although the trends between the types of regions were similar, the relative changes in GDP per inhabitant in rural regions were different from those in the other regions, which meant that the nominal changes in GDP per inhabitant in rural regions were more pronounced. Between 2000 and 2008, in particular, rural regions made up their economic lags, with their GDP increasing by 34.5 % or 3.5 percentage points more than in the EU as a whole. Between 2008 and 2009, their GDP per inhabitant fell by 6.6 % and by 6.0 % in the EU as a whole.

Figure 5.5.1: GDP per inhabitant at current prices in PPS, by urban-rural typology, 2000-2009

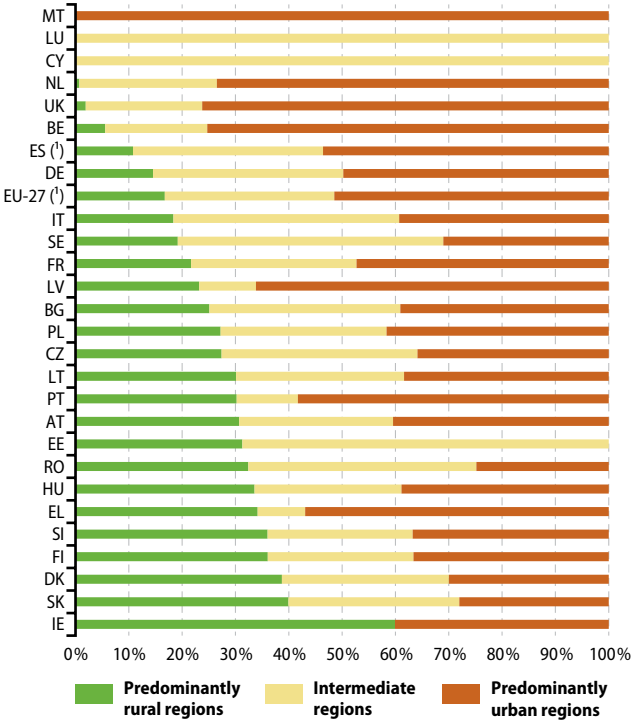


Source: Eurostat (online data code: urt_e3gdp)

5.6 Contribution of the value added by urban-rural typology

In 2009, the value added in the EU accounted for EUR 10 575 billion; 17 % of this value added was produced in rural regions, 32 % in intermediate regions and 51 % in urban regions. As Figure 5.6.1 shows, the breakdown of the value added by urban rural typology varied considerably from country to country. For example, the value added produced in Irish rural regions accounted for 60 % of the national figure, while at the other end of the scale the rural regions of Britain accounted for only 2 % of the national value added. This distribution is influenced by the urban-rural structure of the country and the economic development and specialization of the rural regions.

Figure 5.6.1: Gross value added at basic prices by urban-rural typology, 2009



(1) Estimation for the purpose of the publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nama_r_vab95r2)

5.7 Contribution of the rural regions to the gross value added

In 2009, the value added in the EU rural regions accounted for EUR 1 771 billion, i.e. 17 % of the EU gross value added. Among the 24 Members having at least one rural region, the contribution of the rural regions to the national gross value added showed wide variations according to the importance of the rural regions in the country and the amount of the national gross value added.

Table 5.7.1: Gross value added at basic prices by countries, 2009 (Million EUR)

	Predominantly rural regions	National
EU-27(1)	1 771 445	10 575 306
BE	16 934	304 441
BG	7 538	30 011
CZ	34 934	127 501
DK	73 995	191 156
DE(1)	311 375	2 140 610
EE	3 738	11 947
IE	86 259	143 971
EL	70 585	206 610
ES (1)	104 942	973 129
FR	369 566	1 704 548
IT	252 654	1 376 034
CY	–	15 145
LV	3 878	16 714
LT	7 222	23 978
LU	–	33 806
HU	25 945	77 256
MT	–	5 036
NL	3 684	509 148
AT	76 213	248 284
PL	75 070	275 832
PT	44 954	148 703
RO	34 474	106 366
SI	11 089	30 788
SK	22 834	57 176
FI	54 399	150 844
SE	48 967	255 241
UK	26 964	1 410 793

(1) Estimation for the purpose of the publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nama_r_vab95r2)

In 2009, 42 % of the value added provided by agriculture, fishery and forestry activities came from rural regions, as Table 5.7.2 shows. In contrast, these regions produced only 15 % of the value added provided by the tertiary sector. The contributions of rural regions to the value added were broadly higher in the primary sector than in other sectors, in almost all Member States. However, there were some discrepancies. The Estonian rural regions contributed 79 % of the value added generated by the primary sector, although the rural regions of the Netherlands accounted for only 1 % of the value added of the primary sectors. These contributions can be explained by the urban-rural structure of the countries in terms of surface area.

Table 5.7.2: Contribution of predominantly rural regions to the national value added, by industry, 2009
(%)

	Agriculture, fishery and forestry	Industry	Construction	Tertiary sectors
EU-27(1)	42	20	20	15
BE	23	5	8	5
BG	56	36	17	20
CZ	49	33	31	23
DK	67	49	52	36
DE(1)	35	16	22	13
EE	79	34	37	28
IE	96	71	76	54
EL	78	43	42	30
ES	33	9	13	10
FR	48	27	26	20
IT	35	18	21	18
LV	52	28	24	21
LT	64	38	35	26
HU	64	43	40	28
NL	1	2	1	0
AT	70	36	40	27
PL	63	30	28	24
PT	69	33	34	28
RO	55	34	26	30
SI	60	51	40	29
SK	67	49	41	35
FI	67	42	40	33
SE	49	25	20	17
UK	8	2	3	2

(1) Estimation for the purpose of the publication.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nama_r_vab95r2)

6

Fishery

Fish are a natural, biological, mobile (sometimes over wide distances) and renewable resource. Apart from fish farming, fish cannot be owned until they have been caught. For this reason, 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, as well as the types of fishing techniques and gear that can be used in fish capture.

Eurostat's data-base on fishery statistics contains data on fishery catches, landings of fishery products, aquaculture production and fishing fleets. Eurostat's programme of fishery statistics includes collaboration with other international organisations with responsibilities for fishery statistics. This collaboration is coordinated through the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP).

6.1 Total production

Total production is the sum of the total catches and aquaculture production excluding hatcheries and nurseries. Total production is recorded in the live weight equivalent of the production.

Three Member States (Denmark 14 %, Spain 16 %, and the United Kingdom 13 %) accounted for 43 % of the EU-27 total fisheries production in 2010. From 1995 to 2010, EU-27 production gradually declined, although the decline was less pronounced in the last five years. In 2010 total production was 33 % lower than in 1995.

Table 6.1: Total production - all fishery products, 1995-2010
(tonnes live weight)

	1995	2000	2005	2010
EU-27	9 253 885	8 187 779	6 901 897	6 203 459
BE	36 474	31 673	25 002	22 954
BG	12 627	10 652	8 578	18 686
CZ	22 608	24 129	24 697	24 410
DK	2 043 638	1 577 683	949 646	860 344
DE	302 925	271 585	330 368	270 592
EE	132 345	113 384	100 138	95 857
IE	419 110	329 228	327 660	365 069
EL	184 361	194 762	198 461	192 010
ES	1 392 876	1 375 722	987 311	992 654
FR	956 367	969 097	839 994	654 756
IT	611 522	518 680	479 000	387 359
CY	9 772	69 360	4 267	5 506
LV	149 719	136 728	151 160	165 367
LT	59 082	80 985	141 726	*142 773*
LU	–	–	–	
HU	16 674	19 987	21 270	24 513
MT	5 539	2 820	2 072	8 717
NL	502 596	571 005	620 578	352 228
AT	3 322	3 286	2 790	2 517
PL	454 483	253 481	193 167	179 681
PT	274 509	196 694	225 967	230 578
RO	69 105	17 099	13 337	7 186
SI	2 956	3 037	2 573	1 710
SK	3 567	2 255	2 648	2 296
FI	171 774	170 935	145 642	163 161
SE	412 145	343 374	262 240	222 677
UK	1 003 788	900 136	841 605	809 858
IS	1 627 585	2 003 603	1 669 470	*1 068 097*
NO	2 801 970	3 190 879	3 054 338	3 582 405

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: fish_ca_00, fish_aq2a and fish_aq_q)

6.2 Aquaculture production

Aquaculture is the farming of aquatic organisms including fish, molluscs, crustaceans, aquatic plants and other aquatic organisms. It includes capture-based aquaculture and the production of aquatic organisms, harvested by an individual or corporate body which has owned them throughout their rearing period. It excludes aquatic organisms which are exploited by the public as a common property resource; these are the harvest of fisheries.

Farming means some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding and protection from predators, and involves individual or corporate ownership of the stock being cultivated. Capture-based aquaculture is the practice of collecting 'seed' material, from early life stages to adults, from the wild and subsequent on-growing to marketable size using aquaculture techniques.

The level of aquaculture production in the EU-27 remained relatively stable at between 1.2 million tonnes and 1.4 million tonnes during the period 1995 to 2010. The four largest aquaculture producers among the EU Member States were Spain (20 %), France (17 %), the United Kingdom (16 %) and Italy (12 %), which together accounted for around two thirds of total aquaculture production in 2010.

Among the EFTA countries aquaculture production was extremely high in Norway, higher than the combined output of the five largest EU Member States. Norwegian production showed an increase of over 267 % from 1995 to 2010. The development of aquaculture production in this period followed different patterns across the EU. Of the large producers, France and Italy decreased their production by about 25 % and 30 % respectively, while the UK and Greece increased their aquaculture production by 115 % and 270 % respectively. Spain's production fluctuated with a peak in 2000. Medium-sized producers decreased their production by 37 % (Germany), 28 % (Denmark) and 20 % (the Netherlands).

Table 6.2: Total aquaculture production, 1995-2010
(tonnes live weight)

	1995	2000	2005	2010
EU-27	1 183 643	1 398 507	1 260 590	*1 259 677*
BE	846	1 871	414	*351*
BG	4 615	3 654	3 145	7 920
CZ	18 679	19 475	20 455	20 420
DK	44 730	43 609	39 012	32 330
DE	64 096	65 891	44 685	40 694
EE	315	225	555	573
IE	27 366	51 247	60 050	46 188
EL	32 644	95 418	106 268	120 982
ES	223 965	309 035	219 367	253 784
FR	280 786	266 802	245 160	212 242
IT	214 725	216 525	181 101	153 486
CY	452	1 878	2 387	4 106
LV	525	325	542	549
LT	1 714	1 996	2 013	*3 218*
LU	–	–	–	–
HU	9 360	12 886	13 661	18 297
MT	904	1 746	736	6 881
NL	83 938	75 231	71 370	66 795
AT	2 918	2 847	2 420	2 167
PL	25 111	35 795	37 920	30 751
PT	4 981	7 537	6 696	8 013
RO	19 830	9 727	7 284	4 498
SI	789	1 181	1 346	778
SK	1 617	887	955	688
FI	17 345	15 400	14 355	11 771
SE	7 554	4 834	5 880	10 643
UK	93 838	152 485	172 813	201 364
IS	3 485	3 623	8 325	*5 127*
NO	277 615	491 329	661 811	1 019 712

Source Eurostat: Aquaculture production (online datacodes: fish_aq2a and fish_aq_q)

Methodological notes

The national authorities of EEA countries submit aquaculture production data to Eurostat under the terms of:

- Regulation (EC) No 762/2008 of 9 July 2008 on the submission by Member States of statistics on aquaculture and repealing Council Regulation (EC) 788/96 (OJ L218 of 13.08.2008).
- Regulation (EC) No 788/96 of 22 April 1996 on the submission by Member States of statistics on aquaculture production (OJ L108 of 01.05.1996).

6.3 Catches

The flag of the fishing vessels is used as the primary indication of the nationality of the catch, though this concept may be varied in certain circumstances (for example, in the case of joint ventures and chartering of vessels).

Four Member States (Denmark 17 %, Spain 15 %, the United Kingdom 12 % and France 9 %) accounted for 53 % of the EU-27 catch in 2010. This share has declined in recent years from nearly 60 % in 1995.

From 1995 to 2010, the EU-27 catch decreased by 39 % mainly as a result of the sharp reduction in the share of the Danish catch, as well as the catches of the other largest producers, France, Spain and the UK. Since 1995, the total EU-27 catch has fallen year-on-year with the exception of 2001 and 2008.

The most important fishing areas for the EU are Area 27 (Northeast Atlantic), 34 (Eastern and Central Atlantic) and 37 (Mediterranean and Black Sea). From 1995 to 2010 catches made by the EU-27 in the Northeast Atlantic accounted for roughly three quarters of all catches. The share of catches made in Area 34 increased from 7 % to 10 % while the Mediterranean catches accounted for a stable 9 % of all catches. Denmark and the UK have traditionally focused their fishing activity on Area 27. In 2011, the two countries combined made 39 % of the total catches in this area. Spain's catches were the most geographically spread.

Methodological notes

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

- Regulation (EC) No 218/2009 of 11 March 2009 on the submission of nominal catch statistics by Member States fishing in the North-East Atlantic (OJ L87 of 31.03.2009)
- Regulation (EC) No 217/2009 of 11 March 2009 on the submission of catch and activity statistics by Member States fishing in the North-West Atlantic (OJ L87 of 31.03.2009)
- Regulation (EC) No 216/2009 of 11 March 2009 on the submission of nominal catch statistics by Member States fishing in certain areas other than those of the North Atlantic (OJ L87 of 31.03.2009, p.1)

Regional fisheries organisations and the FAO make the data for non-EEA countries available to Eurostat.

The national authorities are requested to submit catch statistics for all commercial, subsistence and recreational fisheries. However the reporting of data for recreational fisheries is known to be incomplete.

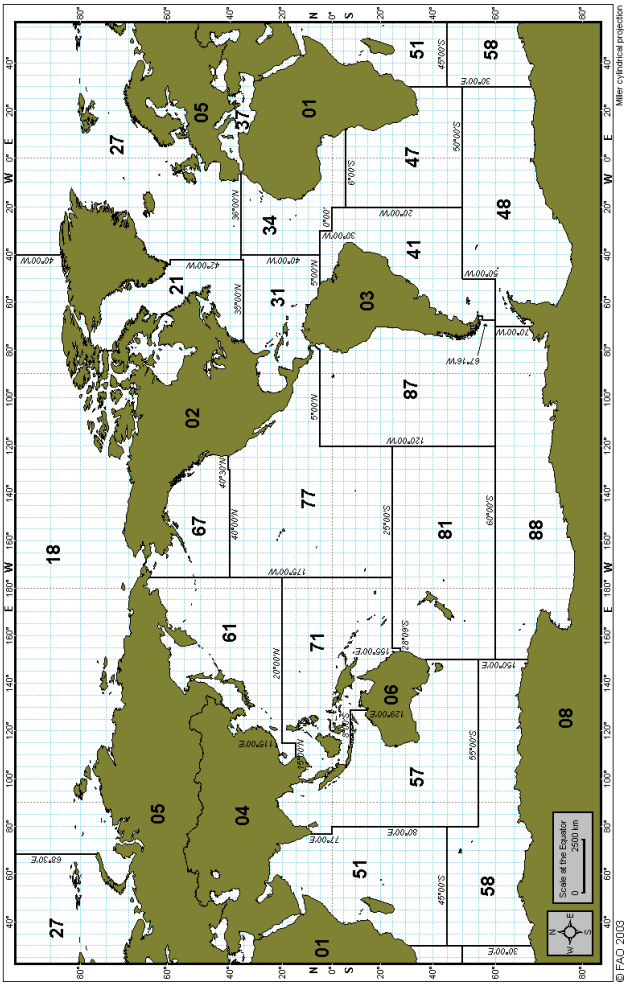
The data are reported as the live weight equivalent of the landings (i.e. the landed weight of a product to which an appropriate conversion factor has been applied). The data therefore exclude quantities of fishery products which are caught but not landed. For example, fish caught but rejected at sea (a non-commercial species, under-sized fish, etc.) or fish consumed on board the vessel.

Table 6.3.1: Catches- all fishing areas, 1995-2010
(tonnes live weight)

	1995	2000	2005	2010
EU-27	8070242	6789271	5641307	4943782
BE	35628	29802	24588	22415
BG	8012	6998	5433	10766
CZ	3929	4654	4242	3990
DK	1998908	1534074	910634	828014
DE	238829	205694	285683	229898
EE	132030	113159	99583	95284
IE	391744	277981	267610	318881
EL	151717	99344	92193	71028
ES	1168911	1066687	767944	738870
FR	675581	702295	594834	442514
IT	396797	302155	297899	233873
CY	9320	67482	1880	1400
LV	149194	136403	150618	164818
LT	57368	78989	139713	139555
LU	–	–	–	–
HU	7314	7101	7609	6216
MT	4635	1074	1336	1836
NL	418658	495774	549208	285433
AT	404	439	370	350
PL	429372	217686	155247	148930
PT	269528	189157	219271	222565
RO	49275	7372	6053	2688
SI	2167	1856	1227	932
SK	1950	1368	1693	1608
FI	154429	155535	131287	151390
SE	404591	338540	256360	212034
UK	909950	747651	668792	608494
IS	1624100	1999980	1661145	1062970
NO	2524355	2699550	2392527	2562693

Source: Eurostat (online data code: fish_ca_00)

Map 6.3.1: Fishing areas



Source: FAO

Table 6.3.2: Catches by fishing area, 2011
(1 000 tonnes live weight, rounded)

	FAO Major Area							
	total	**21**	**27**	**34**	**37**	**41**	**47**	**51**
EU-27	4 629	52	3 315	*619*	413	101	18	110
BE	22	–	22	–	–	–	–	–
BG	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–
CZ		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
DK	716	5	711	–	–	–	–	–
DE	218	2	180	35	–	–	–	–
EE	78	7	69	–	–	2	–	–
IE	206	–	206	0	–	–	–	–
EL	76	–	–	*2*	*74*	–	–	–
ES	788	18	355	143	104	90	17	61
FR	442	–	350	*33*	12	1	–	47
IT	220	–	–	*2*	211	–	–	–
CY	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
LV	157	*1*	66	90	–	–	–	–
LT	137	1	22	114	–	–	–	–
LU		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HU		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MT	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
NL	280	–	159	121	–	–	–	–
AT		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PL	170	–	109	60	–	–	–	–
PT	214	16	179	11	0	5	1	1
RO		–	–	–	0	–	–	–
SI	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
SK		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FI	120	–	120	–	–	–	–	–
SE	180	–	180	–	–	–	–	–
UK	600	1	587	8	–	3	–	0
IS	1 154	0	1 154	–	–	–	–	–
NO	2 178	3	2 175	–	–	–	–	–

21 Northwest Atlantic
27 Northeast Atlantic
34 Eastern Central Atlantic
37 Mediterranean and Black Sea
41 Southwest Atlantic
47 Southeast Atlantic
51 Western Indian Ocean

Source: Eurostat (online data code: fish_ca)

6.4 Landings

Landings data relate to fishery products (product weight and value) landed in EEA countries regardless of the nationality of the vessel making the landings. The figures exclude landings by vessels of the reporting country into foreign ports.

Spain and Italy have the highest-value landings in the EU, comprising 28 % and 17 % of the total value of EU landings in 2010, followed by the UK (11 %). However, Danish landings are the highest by volume (24 %). Spain landed 17 % and the UK 10 % of the EU total by weight in 2010.

The volume of Norway's landings in 2010 was higher than the combined total landings of Denmark, Spain and the UK (2 286 477 tonnes). Iceland's landings were of the same magnitude as the Danish by volume, but had a 43 % higher value. The value of Norway's landings in this period was higher than that of all EU countries except Spain.

Table 6.4.1: Landings - total quantity, 1995-2010
(tonnes product weight)

	1995	2000	2005	2010
EU-27	:	:	4 641 225	4 383 689
BE	21 137	17 987	19 601	16 129
BG	:	:	3 408	9 674
CZ	–	–	–	–
DK	2 303 109	1 144 088	1 090 673	1 066 559
DE	141 674	89 193	140 420	250 456
EE	:	:	69 406	87 373
IE	342 217	202 909	198 958	70 090
EL	133 120	90 381	89 903	87 461
ES	1 080 748	983 806	703 249	755 465
FR	:	371 264	294 990	254 876
IT	359 304	295 096	281 987	229 236
CY	:	:	1 329	1 378
LV	:	:	90 598	67 167
LT	:	:	6 875	5 536
LU	–	–	–	–
HU	–	–	–	–
MT	:	:	1 332	1 845
NL	533 691	508 971	621 101	444 132
AT	–	–	–	–
PL	:	:	81 688	84 013
PT	235 645	163 949	105 910	182 940
RO	:	:	:	231
SI	:	:	:	764
SK	–	–	–	–
FI	:	96 418	84 098	82 989
SE	216 678	314 329	268 799	220 923
UK	740 006	419 988	485 889	464 453
IS	:	1 947 010	1 680 246	1 017 594
NO	2 352 184	2 792 387	2 077 930	2 421 606

Source: Eurostat (online data code: fish_ld)

Methodological notes

Each EEA member country reports annual data on the quantities and values of fishery products landed in its ports under the terms of:

- Regulation (EC) 1921/2006 of 18 December 2006 on the submission of statistical data on landings of fishery products in Member States and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) 1382/91 (OJ L403 of 30.12.2006)

The data are the landings (expressed as the product weight) of all fishery products in the reporting country, regardless of the nationality of the vessel making the landings. Landings by vessels of the reporting country in foreign ports are excluded.

Table 6.4.2: Landings - total value, 1995-2010
(million EUR/ million ECU for 1995 data)

	1995	2000	2005	2010
EU-27	:	:	5 972	6 627
BE	57	64	80	66
BG	:	:	2	2
CZ	–	–	–	–
DK	499	423	442	462
DE	118	95	122	125
EE	:	:	10	18
IE	140	184	149	288
EL	270	236	308	399
ES	1 895	1 751	1 513	1 869
FR	:	845	775	527
IT	882	823	1 413	1 148
CY	:	:	6	10
LV	:	:	16	13
LT	:	:	5	5
LU	–	–	–	–
HU	–	–	–	–
MT	:	:	6	9
NL	325	357	310	573
AT	–	–	–	–
PL	:	:	32	34
PT	280	272	127	237
RO	:	:	:	*0*
SI	:	:	:	2
SK	–	–	–	–
FI	:	20	15	19
SE	77	112	106	100
UK	630	693	537	719
IS	:	829	940	807
NO	1 105	1 540	1 607	1 758

Source: Eurostat (online data code: fish_ld)

6.5 Fishing Fleet

In 2010 the EU fishing fleet comprised almost 84 thousand vessels with a combined gross tonnage of 1.75 million tonnes and engine power of 6.5 million Kilowatts. Greece had the largest number of fishing vessels (20 %). However on average these vessels are small compared with the vessels from most of the other countries. Along with Greece, the fleets of other southern European states: Italy (16 %), Spain (13 %) and Portugal (10 %), comprised 60 % of the EU fleet by number.

The fleets of four countries, Spain, the UK, Italy and France, comprise around 56 % of the EU fleet in terms of Gross Tonnage (GT) and 59 % by total engine power. In terms of tonnage however, the Spanish fishing fleet was by far the largest, being twice the size of the second largest fleet (UK).

In most European countries, including Norway and Iceland, there was a decline in the number of vessels from 2005 to 2010 and, more significantly, in gross tonnage and engine power.

Methodological notes

The data for the EU Member States are derived from the Community Fishing Fleet Register maintained by the European Commission's Directorate-General for Fisheries and Maritime Affairs (DG MARE). Data for Iceland and Norway are compiled from fleet files submitted by the national authorities.

Gross Tonnage (GT) under the London Convention (1969) was adopted as the unit of tonnage measurement in the 1990s. This was a change from the previously used Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT) under the Oslo Convention (1946). Implementation of the change involved re-measurement of vessels over time. This was carried out at different rates in different countries and was largely complete by 2003. However care should be taken when comparing data between countries and over time since the GT of a vessel is generally significantly greater than the GRT.

Table 6.5.1: Fishing fleet – number of vessels, 1995-2010

	1995	2000	2005	2010
EU-27 (1)	:	:	:	83 796
BE	154	127	120	89
BG	:	:	:	2 340
CZ	–	–	–	–
DK	5 180	4 139	3 268	2 826
DE	2 392	2 315	2 117	1 680
EE	:	:	1 047	935
IE	2 044	1 615	1 419	2 148
EL	20 718	19 962	18 269	17 168
ES	18 385	16 678	13 700	10 847
FR (1)	6 598	8 181	7 857	7 242
IT	19 359	17 369	14 401	13 515
CY	:	:	883	1 006
LV	:	:	928	786
LT	:	:	268	171
LU	–	–	–	–
HU	–	–	–	–
MT	:	:	1 424	1 093
NL	1 023	1 101	829	849
AT	–	–	–	–
PL	:	:	974	793
PT	11 746	10 692	9 155	8 492
RO	:	:	:	475
SI	:	:	171	185
SK	–	–	–	–
FI	4 106	3 663	3 266	3 365
SE	2 508	2 016	1 603	1 369
UK	9 655	7 643	6 768	6 422
IS	:	1 997	1 756	1 628
NO	:	13 017	7 723	6 309

(1) From 1997 the French data (and hence EU totals) include vessels of the French Overseas Departments.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: fish_fleet)

Table 6.5.2: Fishing fleet - total gross tonnage, 1995-2010
(GT)

	1995	2000	2005	2010
EU-27 (1)	:	:	:	1 753 928
BE	22 870	23 054	22 584	15 812
BG	:	:	:	8 014
CZ	–	–	–	–
DK	107 124	107 471	91 469	66 353
DE	76 887	71 168	64 069	67 765
EE	:	:	24 219	14 645
IE	60 717	68 282	87 801	69 427
EL	110 224	107 407	93 515	88 288
ES	607 493	521 838	487 556	414 527
FR (1)	179 207	224 077	215 052	174 461
IT	258 540	232 467	212 929	186 079
CY	:	:	9 044	4 161
LV	:	:	38 549	40 762
LT	:	:	64 399	45 961
LU	–	–	–	–
HU	–	–	–	–
MT	:	:	15 321	11 992
NL	180 205	212 466	171 672	147 520
AT	–	–	–	–
PL	:	:	30 260	37 269
PT	127 880	117 313	107 566	101 483
RO	:	:	:	1 221
SI	:	:	1 065	1 011
SK	–	–	–	–
FI	24 668	20 819	17 171	16 549
SE	58 220	51 394	44 222	33 020
UK	270 586	265 145	218 532	207 608
IS	:	180 203	181 390	150 431
NO	:	392 316	373 282	366 123

(1) From 1997 the French data (and hence EU totals) include vessels of the French Overseas Departments.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: fish_fleet)

Table 6.5.3: Fishing fleet – total engine power, 1995-2010 (KW)

	1995	2000	2005	2010
EU-27 (1)	:	:	:	6 543 252
BE	65 817	63 502	65 422	51 236
BG	:	:	:	63 378
CZ	–	–	–	–
DK	423 564	393 373	324 865	241 962
DE	169 176	167 744	159 214	159 714
EE	:	:	62 039	40 209
IE	212 680	211 894	216 435	198 008
EL	669 956	623 043	537 181	506 358
ES	1 631 154	1 332 708	1 124 363	934 078
FR (1)	990 784	1 108 229	1 069 764	996 189
IT	1 495 689	1 394 483	1 223 721	1 111 999
CY	:	:	46 707	42 930
LV	:	:	64 486	61 448
LT	:	:	70 608	54 391
LU	–	–	–	–
HU	–	–	–	–
MT	:	:	99 273	85 532
NL	516 630	522 305	401 270	343 146
AT	–	–	–	–
PL	:	:	105 410	86 851
PT	395 846	397 326	380 521	372 173
RO	:	:	:	6 577
SI	:	:	11 119	10 951
SK	–	–	–	–
FI	224 802	197 703	171 589	172 233
SE	268 888	244 610	218 728	179 032
UK	1 122 119	974 901	881 298	824 857
IS	:	528 711	526 057	469 556
NO	:	1 321 060	1 272 375	1 237 694

(1) From 1997 the French data (and hence EU totals) include vessels of the French Overseas Departments.

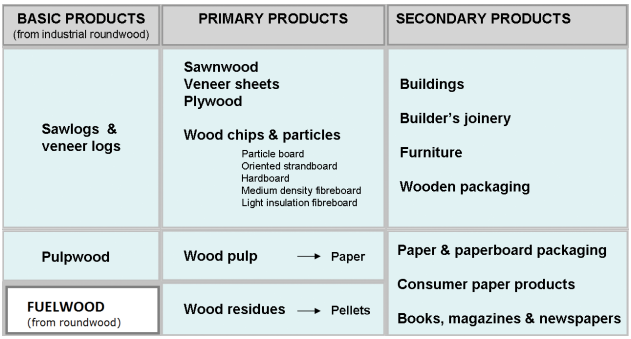
Source: Eurostat (online data code: fish_fleet)

Forestry and the wood-based industry

7

Introduction

Forestry and logging are the first of the economic activities that make up the value chain of the wood-based industry. The diagram shows how the wood harvested from forests is used for many different primary and secondary products, which are in turn used by other industries such as the printing industry (paper), the chemical industry (cellulose and its derived products) and the textile industry (fibres from cellulose), as well as for energy production (fuelwood, pellets). Wood is still the source of approximately 50 % of all renewable energy in the EU, an aspect that, although not covered here, was dealt with in a recent publication. ([5])



The tables in this chapter provide physical and monetary data on wood and its products along the main parts of the value chain up to and including the printing industry. They show how many jobs these activities support and how they contribute to GPD, an aspect that is especially important for rural areas. They also provide data on trade within the EU and with the rest of the world.

Such data form the basis for estimating the carbon contained in all harvested wood products. In early 2012, the EU proposed legislation establishing common accounting rules for greenhouse gas emissions and removals in forestry and in agriculture, the last major areas without EU-wide rules. The proposal is a first step towards incorporating emissions and removals resulting from activities related to land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) into EU climate policy. Harvested wood products are also part of the proposal. Wood used in construction and in the finishing of buildings — for example in timber-framed buildings, roof beams, wood-based panels, veneers for furniture or parquet flooring — has a long life span, while paper products usually have a much shorter one. Eurostat has time series starting in 1992 that can be used for carbon accounting.

([5]) Forestry in the EU and the world (Eurostat 2011).

7.1. Macroeconomic indicators

The indicators cover the sectors of activity listed below and are based on two versions of the EU's classification of economic activities (NACE). No comparable data were available for those parts of the chemical industry, the textile industry or energy production that are based on wood. For the sake of simplicity, we will refer to the sectors covered as the wood-based sectors.

Table Of Correspondence Between Nace Rev. 1 And Nace Rev. 2

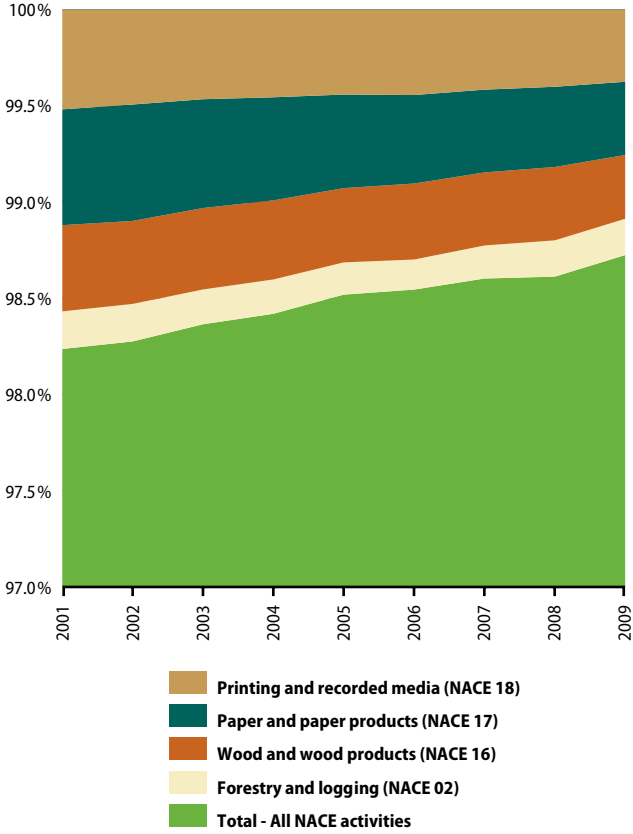
	Rev. 1	Rev. 2
Forestry and logging	2.01	02.1, 02.2
Sawmilling	20.1	16.1
Wood products, except furniture	20.2, 20.3, 20.4, 20.5	16.2
Pulp, paper and paperboard	21.1	17.1
Articles of paper and paperboard	21.2	17.2
Printing and related services	22.2	18.1

The wood-based sectors' share of GDP fell from 1.79 % in 2001 to 1.29 % in 2009. Forestry and logging appears to be the only wood-based sector that did not decline, as measured against the development of GDP for all economic activities. These basic data were estimated by national accounts (Figure 7.1.1).

The share of GDP of forestry and logging, wood products and sawmilling, and the pulp and paper industry (NACE rev. 2 sectors 02, 16 and 17) ranges from 5 % in Finland to almost nil in Malta, according to a synopsis for 2008 published by Forest Europe (SoEF, 2011 ([6])).

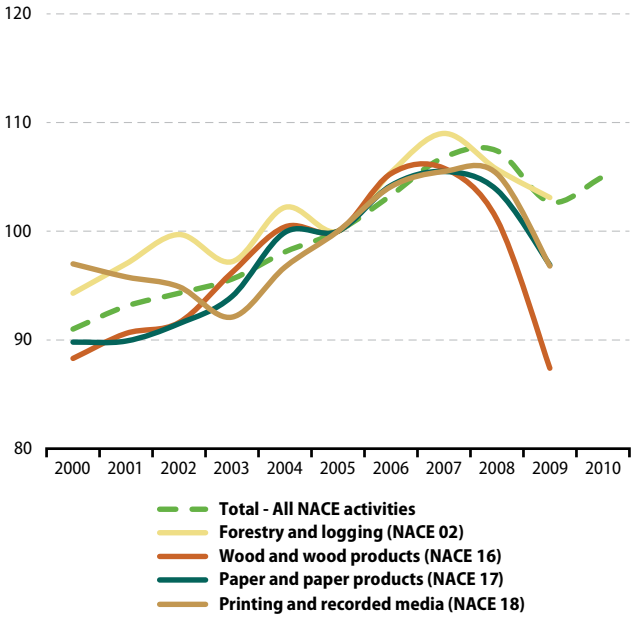
([6]) Forest Europe, UNECE & FAO (2011): State of Europe's Forests 2011. Status and Trends in Sustainable Forest Management, 337 pp.

Figure 7.1.1: Wood-based sectors' share of GDP, 2001-2009
(%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: nama_nace64_k)

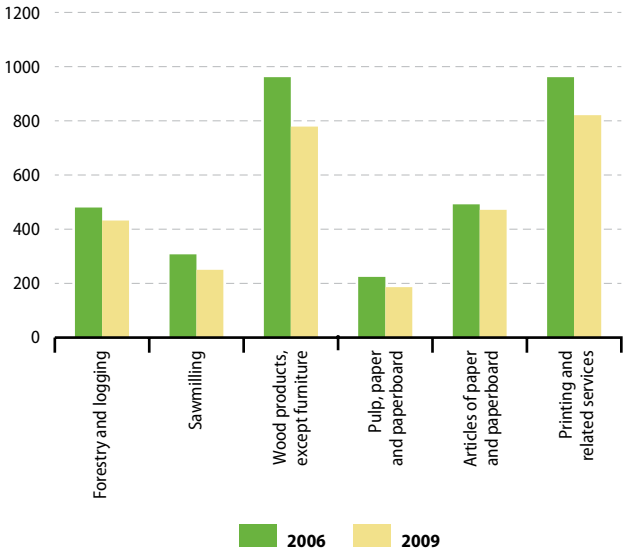
Figure 7.1.2: Gross value added by the wood-based sectors, EU-27
(2005 = 100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: nama_nace64_k)

When indexed on 2005, the gross value added of forestry and logging increased faster than the gross value added of all economic activities up until the recent financial and economic crisis of 2008. In 2009, forestry and logging was level with the index of all activities, while wood products, paper and printing dropped below the trend for all activities (Figure 7.1.2).

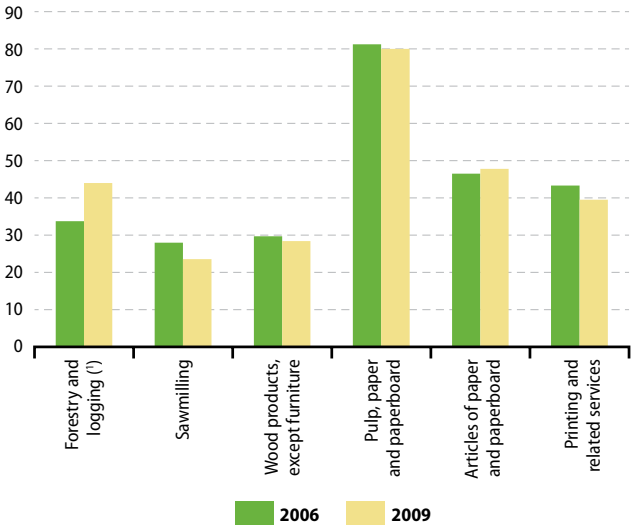
Figure 7.1.3: Persons employed in the wood-based sectors, EU-27, 2006-2009
(1 000)



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nama_nace60_e; sbs_na_2a_dade and sbs_na_ind_r2)

The number of persons employed dropped between 2006 and 2009 in all the wood-based sectors, according to national accounts data (Figure 7.1.3).

Figure 7.1.4: Apparent labour productivity, GVA per person employed, EU-27, 2006-2009
(EUR 1 000)



(1) 2006 data are estimated for forestry.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: for_ieeaf_cp; for_awu; sbs_na_2a_dade and sbs_na_ind_r2)

Apparent labour productivity was highest in the pulp and paper industry, although it dropped between 2006 and 2009. The only increases were in forestry and logging, and in the manufacture of articles of paper and paperboard. Note that national accounts were used for the 2006 data of forestry and logging, while forest accounts were used for 2009, covering seventeen major forestry countries, but excluding data for Belgium, Italy, Lithuania and Latvia. The 2006 data may have been slightly underestimated (Figure 7.1.4).

7.2. Forestry and logging

The tables present the latest data available for roundwood and its two categories, industrial roundwood and fuelwood. The latter are certainly underreported because considerable amounts of fuelwood are sold informally. The best way of estimating the true amounts produced and consumed is through household surveys, as has been shown by the work done in France since 2005. This has led to an increase in the amount of fuelwood reported by France by some 80 %. At a time of high energy prices and likely increases in fuelwood consumption, it would be useful to have more realistic estimates for other Member States.

All data in m^3 are measured in cubic metres under bark (u.b.), meaning without the bark.

Eurostat also collects economic and social data on this sector; seventeen countries provided the structural data shown.

For the EFTA countries, the numbers provided under the heading 'EU internal trade' stand for total trade when no figures were reported for trade with countries outside the EU.

Table 7.2.1: Volume of roundwood removed, by type of ownership and assortment, 2011
(1 000 m3 u.b. [1])

	Coniferous				Non-coniferous			
	Ownership		Assortment		Ownership		Assortment	
	Private	Other	Industrial roundwood	Fuelwood	Private	Other	Industrial roundwood	Fuelwood
EU-27	180 681.9	110 807.8	265 112.8	26 263.0	81 206.9	55 477.7	73 088.6	63 708.9
BE	1 840.7	1 452.1	3 231.3	61.6	1 025.9	809.3	1 004.0	831.2
BG	326.0	1 984.0	2 005.0	305.0	526.0	3 370.0	1 359.0	2 536.0
CZ	3 666.5	11 273.9	13 496.1	1 444.3	300.9	1 028.8	820.6	509.1
DK	1 526.3	551.1	1 117.7	832.0	382.0	124.0	350.2	283.4
DE	18 178.4	23 531.4	36 443.4	5 266.4	4 026.7	10 405.1	8 914.8	5 517.0
EE	2 696.0	1 750.0	3 699.0	747.0	1 904.0	1 120.0	1 755.0	1 269.0
IE	368.8	2 136.0	2 431.1	73.8	120.0	2.2	1.4	120.8
EL	74.9	256.6	241.3	90.2	190.4	674.4	97.8	766.9
ES	3 498.2	1 802.1	4 680.3	620.0	10 585.8	1 723.3	7 809.0	4 500.0
FR	18 177.4	5 065.4	20 832.2	2 410.7	23 297.1	6 969.3	8 570.5	21 695.9
IT	1 001.1	885.5	1 253.1	633.5	3 573.4	845.7	409.4	4 009.8
CY	1.7	5.9	4.6	2.9	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.6
LV	4 230.8	4 956.5	8 628.9	558.4	1 763.7	2 066.2	3 203.9	626.0
LT	2 365.8	2 057.3	3 820.3	602.8	1 578.8	2 050.7	2 423.8	1 205.7
LU	49.2	48.3	107.2	4.0	72.2	91.7	136.8	13.5
HU	214.4	547.9	648.6	113.7	2 013.1	3 298.2	2 273.2	3 038.1

Table 7.2.1: Volume of roundwood removed, by type of ownership and assortment, 2011 *(cont.)*
(1 000 m3 u.b. (1))

	Coniferous				Non-coniferous			
	Ownership		Assortment		Ownership		Assortment	
	Private	Other	Industrial roundwood	Fuelwood	Private	Other	Industrial roundwood	Fuelwood
MT	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	-
NL	313.4	310.8	574.2	50.0	304.0	300.6	364.6	240.0
AT	14 375.3	1 352.0	12 783.6	2 943.7	2 694.5	273.9	847.0	2 121.5
PL	1 020.0	26 172.5	24 750.0	2 442.5	295.0	9 390.5	7 168.0	2 517.5
PT	3 369.8	87.8	3 257.6	200.0	5 571.2	111.0	5 282.2	400.0
RO	2 225.9	3 631.7	5 107.8	749.8	2 210.3	6 290.7	5 236.6	3 264.4
SI	1 205.1	553.8	1 582.2	176.7	1 080.3	548.7	469.5	1 159.5
SK	2 050.0	3 398.9	5 124.0	324.8	739.6	3 024.4	3 445.9	318.2
FI	35 387.2	4 683.7	38 295.4	1 775.4	10 094.7	522.4	7 152.1	3 465.0
SE	57 752.9	7 530.4	62 333.3	2 950.0	6 450.0	370.0	3 870.0	2 950.0
UK	4 766.2	4 782.2	8 664.6	883.8	407.3	65.8	123.1	350.0
IS	:	0.0	:	:	:	0.0	:	:
LI	-	13.0	7.0	6.0	-	13.0	1.0	12.0
NO	9 007.1	230.4	8 465.5	772.0	1 441.4	0.0	92.8	1 348.6
CH	1 087.0	2 230.9	2 840.4	477.5	467.3	1 075.8	481.7	1 061.4

(1) u.b.: Under bark (without the bark).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: for_assort and for_owner)

Table 7.2.2: Structural indicators for forestry and logging in the EU and EFTA countries, 2006-2009
(basic prices)

	Total output		Gross value added		Gross fixed capital formation		Value added/ forest area available for wood supply	
	2006	2009	2006	2009	2006	2009	2006	2009
	(EUR million)						(EUR/ha)	
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	306.9	305.8	90.4	100.8	11.6	16.6	35.3	35.2
CZ	1 802.4	1 662.8	551.1	540.5	75.3	84.7	218.9	232.0
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	4 788.8	5 154.5	1 931.4	1 850.7	229.3	196.9	175.8	175.1
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	82.1	71.7	52.9	45.3	9.3	14.6	15.3	12.6
ES	1 866.0	:	962.0	:	:	:	91.8	:
FR	5 961.0	4 770.2	2 795.8	1 897.5	491.0	220.0	189.6	125.3
IT	451.2	:	363.0	:	88.0	:	40.7	:
CY	3.9	3.6	2.8	2.4	3.0	1.6	65.2	58.1
LV	:	1 052.9	:	561.1	:	0.0	:	178.8
LT	177.8	:	103.5	:	:	:	56.4	:
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	356.7	343.6	157.7	163.3	25.4	23.5	93.6	94.6
MT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NL	133.7	:	45.2	:	9.0	:	153.2	:
AT	2 110.8	1 875.7	1 006.5	938.9	147.8	169.6	300.1	280.8
PL (1)	2 212.3	*3 947.3*	1 254.4	*1 485.7*	118.3	*167.8*	149.0	*174.1*
PT	917.7	879.6	685.4	632.2	94.7	77.6	341.3	347.0
RO (2)	*530.5*	655.8	*314.3*	390.9	:	36.4	*76.0*	75.3
SI	239.9	246.1	145.0	159.3	:	:	125.5	135.5
SK	626.4	564.9	294.4	223.8	39.0	9.0	168.1	126.1
FI	3 520.0	3 714.0	2 654.0	2 531.0	420.0	450.0	132.7	127.4
SE (1)	:	*7 298.1*	:	*3 289.6*	:	*723.2*	:	*160.0*
UK	786.0	663.4	340.2	304.9	32.9	88.7	143.2	126.4
IS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	994.2	892.6	535.9	493.8	68.0	66.9	82.5	76.9
CH	562.5	628.2	236.7	236.3	82.9	99.7	199.6	196.9

(1) 2008 instead of 2009.
(2) 2005 instead of 2006.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: for_ieeaf_cp; for_area)

Table 7.2.3: Employment in forestry and logging in the EU and EFTA countries, 2006-2009

	Employment		Employment/ forest area available for wood supply (1)		Apparent labour productivity			
	2006	2009	2006	2009	2006	2009	2006	2009
	(1000 AWU) (2)		(AWU/1000 ha)		(m^3 of wood removed/AWU)		(EUR 1000 gross value added/ AWU)	
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	13456	14733	5.3	5.1	445.3	312.2	6.7	6.8
CZ	28700	24900	11.4	10.7	616.0	622.6	19.2	21.7
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	49249	39797	4.5	3.8	1264.8	1208.0	39.2	46.5
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	3908	4260	1.1	1.2	399.7	296.0	13.5	10.6
ES	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FR	30900	30900	2.1	2.0	1723.8	1762.0	90.5	61.4
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	0123	0144	2.9	3.5	60.5	68.6	22.8	16.6
LV	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	8836	9120	5.2	5.3	669.2	575.0	17.8	17.9
MT	0000	0000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NL	1503	:	5.1	:	736.3	:	30.1	:
AT	21872	19591	6.5	5.9	874.9	853.8	46.0	47.9
PL	37300	*38983*	4.4	*4.6*	868.2	*879.2*	33.6	*38.1*
PT	11980	10610	6.0	5.8	901.9	901.4	57.2	59.6
RO	:	52300	:	10.1	:	240.1	:	7.5
SI	5858	6051	5.1	5.1	542.7	484.3	24.7	26.3
SK	12463	9870	7.1	5.6	631.3	920.7	23.6	22.7
FI	20600	21000	1.0	1.1	2466.6	1983.5	128.8	120.5
SE	:	*34200*	:	*1.7*	:	*2070.2*	:	*96.2*
UK	11000	14000	4.6	5.8	765.8	616.0	30.9	21.8
IS	0000	0000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	7010	6990	1.1	1.1	1397.1	1270.9	76.5	70.6
CH	7262	6595	6.1	5.5	785.1	712.9	32.6	35.8

(1) Area data are for 2005 and 2010.
(2) Annual work units.
(3) 2008 instead of 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: for_awu, for_area, for_remov and for_ieeaf_cp)

Table 7.2.4: Fuelwood production and trade, 2011

	Production	EU internal trade				EU external trade			
	1000 m³	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports
		1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR
EU-27	89 972.0	4 591.0	270 846.1	4 368.0	222 294.8	1 659.7	94 065.5	407.2	30 767.0
BE	892.8	107.7	8 731.9	16.8	2 684.7	11.3	1 039.3	3.3	473.9
BG	2 841.0	5.4	377.5	404.5	18 061.8	0.0	0.8	198.9	8 132.0
CZ	1 953.5	34.5	1 154.1	87.0	8 541.1	7.6	300.0	0.8	179.6
DK	1 115.4	309.7	25 402.9	115.4	2 463.5	36.4	2 862.3	0.6	147.2
DE	10 783.4	436.0	30 945.0	99.4	4 759.0	103.7	8 572.4	2.0	310.1
EE	2 016.0	11.6	1 125.1	189.0	18 305.3	1.3	92.3	57.8	9 328.7
IE	194.5	11.3	3 625.0	0.1	26.0	0.5	86.0	0.0	3.0
EL	857.2	225.9	10 229.6	3.1	279.5	11.9	456.7	–	–
ES	5 120.0	4.8	283.0	77.2	3 204.3	0.1	20.4	3.9	231.0
FR	24 106.5	68.9	6 360.0	848.2	27 620.0	13.5	1 083.0	6.1	655.0
IT	4 643.3	1 048.0	67 485.3	0.8	133.0	694.4	45 675.7	0.5	61.2
CY	3.5	0.1	8.9	–	–	–	–	–	–
LV	1 184.4	7.6	360.3	947.1	40 409.2	0.6	46.1	60.2	6 194.8
LT	1 808.5	12.6	408.5	132.3	13 789.2	2.1	140.1	13.7	2 027.6
LU	17.5	10.3	1 124.7	20.4	2 850.6	4.4	329.9	–	–
HU	3 151.7	109.8	1 872.1	398.7	12 168.8	100.3	1 558.3	0.0	2.8
MT	–	0.0	44.0	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 7.2.4: Fuelwood production and trade, 2011 *(cont.)*

	Production	EU internal trade				EU external trade			
	1000 m³	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports
		1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR
NL	290.0	8.4	670.0	25.0	2665.0	6.6	574.2	0.1	208.0
AT	5065.1	824.9	55966.0	64.4	4282.0	144.7	13042.0	0.1	7.0
PL	4960.0	35.6	1173.9	72.5	6509.5	22.3	738.0	2.9	399.2
PT	600.0	2.2	185.3	1.3	408.6	0.2	5.5	0.0	3.0
RO	4014.2	81.5	2415.3	134.3	5681.2	74.7	2095.6	24.2	1282.2
SI	1336.2	202.6	12300.7	334.3	22704.6	193.5	11740.7	0.0	13.9
SK	643.0	138.5	7425.5	150.7	6055.8	47.7	1459.2	–	–
FI	5240.5	87.5	2858.0	53.4	2046.5	28.9	871.9	4.8	547.9
SE	5900.0	794.7	25757.8	45.9	4846.7	150.6	697.9	27.0	429.6
UK	1233.8	11.1	2555.8	146.2	11798.7	2.3	577.3	0.2	129.3
IS	:	0.0	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.0	–	–
LI	18.0	:	:	1.0	:	:	:	:	:
NO	2120.7	286.0	24358.4	24.3	1025.2	:	:	:	:
CH	1538.9	14.0	2161.0	18.1	849.0	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat (online data code: for_basic)

Table 7.2.5: Industrial roundwood production and trade ([1]), 2011

	Production	EU internal trade				EU external trade			
	1000 m³	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports
		1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR
EU-27	338 201.4	54 718.1	3 405 436.4	43 222.8	2 551 276.0	12 304.9	770 113.1	4 905.1	377 511.3
BE	4 235.2	4 325.8	201 788.8	1 013.8	107 440.7	37.3	17 019.5	392.6	55 464.3
BG	3 364.0	54.6	2 281.0	499.1	22 237.3	0.1	7.5	350.7	14 496.6
CZ	14 316.7	2 782.7	141 108.8	7 995.0	296 111.9	198.5	16 446.5	29.6	1 471.9
DK	1 467.9	518.9	35 270.4	677.1	48 933.3	4.2	1 079.8	120.4	15 456.5
DE	45 358.2	7 221.0	518 423.0	3 552.9	301 913.0	664.2	78 678.7	792.7	87 775.3
EE	5 454.0	335.0	24 103.3	2 609.6	136 650.1	11.2	2 600.7	151.3	7 881.9
IE	2 432.5	102.2	25 519.0	311.1	38 146.0	2.0	2 004.0	4.7	1 056.0
EL	339.1	1 788.1	9 323.6	308.6	500.3	135.0	4 854.2	2.0	128.0
ES	12 489.4	3 560.8	111 507.4	1 966.5	103 456.0	61.6	15 822.2	110.1	7 190.8
FR	29 402.7	1 452.6	137 995.0	6 379.5	324 592.0	398.4	70 637.0	733.0	65 776.0
IT	1 662.4	3 328.0	333 374.0	105.0	13 810.0	919.1	98 082.4	6.7	1 859.4
CY	5.0	0.5	168.7	–	–	–	–	–	–
LV	11 832.8	440.6	22 671.3	4 360.2	226 644.5	179.0	6 784.2	121.8	5 567.9
LT	6 244.0	258.1	13 051.7	2 033.9	115 497.2	183.4	9 365.1	302.2	21 803.8
LU	243.9	1 117.0	34 561.4	152.2	30 737.8	0.3	63.9	0.7	3.1
HU	2 921.8	251.4	14 678.3	877.0	57 329.6	211.0	12 282.0	56.9	3 421.6

Table 7.2.5: Industrial roundwood production and trade(1), 2011 *(cont.)*

	Production	EU internal trade				EU external trade			
	1000 m³	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports
		1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR
MT	–	0.3	155.9	–	–	0.1	55.5	–	–
NL	938.8	286.9	32 018.0	520.2	32 264.0	15.0	830.3	10.7	1 907.6
AT	13 630.5	7 427.3	584 359.0	1 017.4	88 711.0	574.0	51 045.0	14.9	2 470.0
PL	31 918.0	3 465.7	149 322.3	1 678.4	107 875.4	2 619.1	90 009.4	9.7	1 323.8
PT	8 539.8	1 210.6	102 438.1	1 032.8	83 298.8	54.9	17 955.6	182.8	11 763.4
RO	10 344.5	605.0	36 082.1	697.5	55 082.4	540.0	32 759.9	565.7	46 641.0
SI	2 051.7	245.6	23 838.9	800.1	58 877.5	151.2	14 825.7	13.7	1 631.6
SK	8 569.9	877.2	24 425.5	2 532.9	152 744.9	449.0	14 366.2	1.0	245.4
FI	45 447.5	5 735.8	337 805.2	677.3	58 680.9	3 532.7	192 201.7	103.0	13 336.9
SE	66 203.3	6 724.3	421 287.4	846.3	63 472.9	1 348.4	9 442.1	747.1	4 996.4
UK	8 787.7	602.1	67 878.5	578.3	26 268.5	15.3	10 893.9	81.1	3 842.1
IS	:	0.0	0.0	–	–	0.0	0.0	–	–
LI	8.0	:	:	4.0	:	:	:	:	:
NO	8 558.3	1 135.1	81 936.4	938.7	58 464.4	:	:	:	:
CH	3 322.1	247.0	21 378.4	925.6	80 265.5	:	:	:	:

(1) Note: For the EFTA countries, the numbers provided under the heading 'EU-internal trade' stand for total trade when no numbers were reported for trade with countries outside the EU.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: for_basic)

7.3. The wood-based industry

The tables that follow present

- Production and trade figures for the main types of wood products;
- Structural data for the corresponding industry;
- The top ten markets and suppliers for the main products traded with countries outside the EU;
- The value of total trade in secondary wood and paper products (including consumer goods and pre-fabricated wooden buildings);
- The value of total trade in roundwood and sawnwood.

All data in m^3 are measured in cubic metres under bark (u.b.), meaning without the bark.

It is remarkable that some exporters in the EU have chosen not to disclose the destination of their paper exports, and that these destinations were ranked seventh in the top ten list of markets in 2011 (and even higher in earlier years) in terms of volume. In terms of value, confidential destinations were not among the top ten markets.

For the EFTA countries, the numbers provided under the heading 'EU internal trade' stand for total trade when no figures were reported for trade with countries outside the EU.

Table 7.3.1: Structural indicators for wood and wood products manufacturing, sawmilling, builders' carpentry, EU-27, 2006-2009

Manufacture of wood and wood products (1)				
	2006	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
Number of businesses	196 834	*195 000*	180 941	171 533
Turnover (million EUR)	133 766	*147 000*	131 406	107 591
Production value (million EUR)	126 835	*135 000*	124 544	100 204
Added value at factor cost (million EUR)	37 155	*41 000*	34 919	28 024.3
Gross operating surplus (million EUR)	14 272	*16 600*	11 839.9	7 954.77
Number of persons employed	1 268 700	*1 270 000*	1 156 800	1 028 800
Apparent labour productivity (GVA/per person employed, 1000 EUR)	29.29	*32.4*	30	27
Gross operating rate (%)	10.67	*11.3*	9.01	7.39
Sawmilling (2)				
	2 006	**2 007**	**2 008**	**2 009**
Number of enterprises	34 188	*34 500*	35 155	34 400
Turnover (million EUR)	36 700	41 681	35 852.4	28 063.5
Production value (million EUR)	*34 200*	39 642	33 088.2	25 762.2
Added value at factor cost (million EUR)	*8 600*	9 894.2	7 205.81	5 894.58
Gross operating surplus (million EUR)	*3 870*	4 718.3	2 188.09	1 702.15
Number of persons employed	307 000	307 800	273 000	250 200
Apparent labour productivity (GVA/per person employed, 1000 EUR)	*28.1*	32.15	26	24
Gross operating rate (%)	*10.5*	11.32	6.1	6.07
Builders' Carpentry & Joinery (3)				
	2 006	**2 007**	**2 008**	**2 009**
Number of enterprises	114 126	112 354	98 521	93 972
Turnover (million EUR)	*49 600*	*53 100*	45 243	38 076.6
Production value (million EUR)	*47 500*	*46 200*	43 885.9	36 172.5
Added value at factor cost (million EUR)	*16 400*	*17 200*	15 157.7	12 408
Gross operating surplus (million EUR)	*5 690*	*5 740*	5 189.37	3 608.64
Number of persons employed	*579 000*	*575 000*	507 500	446 900
Apparent labour productivity (GVA/per person employed, 1000 EUR)	*28.3*	*30*	30	28
Gross operating rate (%)	*11.5*	*10.8*	11.47	9.48

(1) Products covered: 2006-2007 NACE Rev.1 code DD; 2008-2009 Nace Rev. 2 code C 16.
(2) Products covered:2006-2007 NACE Rev.1 code DD201 and 2008-2009 Nace Rev. 2 code C 16.1.
(3) Products covered:2006-2007 NACE Rev.1 code DD203 and 2008-2009 Nace Rev. 2 code C 16.23.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_na_ind_r2 and sbs_na_2a_dade)

Table 7.3.2: Sawnwood production and trade (1), 2011

	Production	EU internal trade				EU external trade			
	1000 m³	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports
		1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR
EU-27	103 264.6	49 187.8	8 163 969.8	49 501.0	9 746 282.1	8 961.3	2 448 795.6	17 797.8	2 482 661.8
BE	1 368.5	2 620.5	598 958.6	2 010.7	407 304.3	668.5	261 073.0	198.9	33 585.1
BG	666.5	17.0	4 887.7	379.2	44 113.1	6.9	2 108.3	265.1	28 359.8
CZ	6 028.5	2 919.4	131 045.7	2 845.6	321 072.3	96.3	23 314.1	350.9	49 601.5
DK	372.2	2 008.4	321 065.1	660.4	46 255.7	211.3	40 792.8	330.3	12 108.6
DE	22 600.0	4 402.8	1 060 878.0	7 324.6	1 494 441.0	1 260.9	340 441.6	1 996.9	429 122.7
EE	1 800.0	716.5	145 768.5	740.8	177 771.6	442.8	88 029.9	159.8	42 696.6
IE	759.5	200.8	63 703.0	462.2	61 303.0	37.2	20 698.0	325.2	190.0
EL	106.3	11 728.3	61 181.6	488.5	4 159.2	485.7	17 249.4	371.3	3 186.4
ES	2 161.9	1 103.4	267 671.1	195.3	46 135.8	231.8	99 217.1	55.4	12 747.0
FR	8 437.0	2 981.2	792 697.0	820.5	212 736.0	590.7	231 565.0	249.9	70 623.0
IT	1 250.0	6 325.0	1 302 698.0	222.0	118 477.0	1 436.1	377 644.8	156.5	50 942.1
CY	2.9	56.0	18 607.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
LV	3 431.6	178.0	30 411.9	2 247.7	418 180.2	92.9	14 980.5	580.3	107 379.6
LT	1 162.2	363.3	73 931.8	631.4	116 226.6	232.4	45 296.1	66.7	15 213.4
LU	78.3	416.5	20 424.1	55.6	13 209.3	0.1	31.7	0.3	11.0

Table 7.3.2: Sawnwood production and trade(1), 2011 *(cont.)*

	Production	EU internal trade				EU external trade			
	1000 m³	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports
		1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR
HU	323.5	495.5	87 534.4	245.5	65 368.1	254.5	33 279.7	12.8	6 334.4
MT	–	14.0	5 729.7	–	–	5.0	3 025.3	–	–
NL	313.2	2 770.3	707 609.0	674.6	120 488.0	792.3	296 430.7	51.4	12 982.5
AT	9 636.0	1 942.0	456 244.0	5 728.0	1 172 437.0	170.7	64 641.0	816.6	217 377.0
PL	4 605.0	889.3	221 897.6	517.9	138 411.7	324.2	73 682.4	17.2	6 755.0
PT	1 044.4	168.9	72 952.9	372.6	72 478.8	91.7	44 294.5	126.2	14 780.2
RO	4 441.8	53.2	16 532.9	3 058.9	581 033.1	33.6	8 324.4	2 828.9	526 343.2
SI	642.2	820.5	133 727.8	752.2	141 425.2	107.0	26 325.4	631.4	108 933.3
SK	2 204.0	181.4	58 013.4	1 109.1	176 087.9	19.0	4 511.1	21.0	4 873.0
FI	9 750.0	491.9	101 676.6	6 115.7	1 182 152.3	409.0	69 522.8	3 290.2	602 843.9
SE	16 800.0	401.0	129 454.5	11 679.6	2 566 242.8	326.7	9 193.6	4 878.8	116 529.2
UK	3 279.1	4 922.8	1 278 667.8	162.3	48 772.3	634.0	253 122.5	15.8	9 143.3
IS	:	50.0	15.9	4.7	0.1	50.0	15.9	4.7	0.1
LI	8.0	:	:	–	:	:	:	:	:
NO	2 271.0	1 002.6	269 698.6	473.3	87 289.5	:	:	:	:
CH	1 313.5	474.1	190 784.9	219.5	40 287.1	:	:	:	:

(1) For the EFTA countries, the numbers provided under the heading 'EU-internal trade' stand for total trade when no numbers were reported for trade with countries outside the EU.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: for_swpan)

Table 7.3.3: Wood-based panels production and trade, 2011

	Production	EU internal trade				EU external trade			
	1000 m³	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports
		1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR
EU-27	57 942.5	37 229.0	8 914 060.9	30 696.8	9 848 105.1	6 728.3	2 030 880.4	8 315.8	2 440 727.3
BE	2 177.3	1 925.5	551 742.3	1 984.4	826 114.2	582.6	178 904.3	285.6	142 270.8
BG	753.1	264.0	73 550.4	597.2	112 417.0	94.8	21 382.7	401.1	73 999.5
CZ	1 645.6	3 423.5	218 418.6	2 310.0	324 241.8	52.6	26 985.6	261.8	35 004.2
DK	456.4	1 559.8	185 251.7	212.8	38 266.5	215.1	46 487.7	101.7	7 892.8
DE	12 091.9	5 004.7	1 748 313.0	5 638.4	2 407 502.0	1 283.7	438 028.3	1 322.0	673 042.8
EE	405.0	193.2	58 852.1	294.6	112 594.2	109.0	29 927.5	39.3	16 131.3
IE	737.6	194.8	68 117.0	615.8	173 466.0	49.9	18 631.0	48.4	14 763.0
EL	987.8	6 918.7	66 698.9	956.8	43 890.1	929.8	17 659.4	812.6	20 718.4
ES	2 973.4	957.7	328 673.9	2 124.7	580 762.0	99.9	77 400.8	627.6	163 717.6
FR	5 764.9	2 381.1	928 983.7	2 427.2	731 202.8	278.1	138 095.0	100.8	53 209.0
IT	4 361.0	2 621.0	720 068.0	1 142.0	472 673.0	491.7	219 203.4	500.0	192 306.9
CY	0.7	90.9	24 557.6	0.0	21.4	–	–	–	–
LV	922.9	187.4	50 043.9	816.4	268 246.2	49.5	18 603.1	261.4	69 984.8
LT	692.9	435.0	116 698.6	247.9	45 590.2	44.5	18 006.0	36.3	11 553.9
LU	515.6	227.0	17 751.3	572.2	141 230.4	0.2	55.4	17.0	597.4
HU	1 056.4	462.5	134 990.5	812.9	136 439.2	36.7	14 077.8	194.9	28 006.4

Table 7.3.3: Wood-based panels production and trade, 2011 *(cont.)*

	Production	EU internal trade				EU external trade			
	1000 m³	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports
		1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR
MT	–	22.4	6 841.5	0.0	11.3	4.3	1 520.5	0.0	11.3
NL	45.7	1 678.4	580 805.0	320.2	108 081.0	386.7	134 677.6	27.8	11 226.7
AT	3 334.9	792.5	362 179.0	2 753.3	1 138 730.0	36.2	35 824.0	737.1	322 425.0
PL	8 428.0	1 598.0	497 869.0	2 089.5	613 645.0	249.5	83 158.7	769.1	213 809.4
PT	1 349.2	628.6	152 405.0	544.5	147 001.0	40.8	20 802.2	222.4	37 814.1
RO	2 823.7	524.2	181 332.3	1 769.1	389 087.2	162.2	44 977.3	1 067.6	193 451.4
SI	351.2	236.5	93 824.6	299.4	119 329.3	34.9	10 515.6	97.6	34 150.8
SK	683.0	439.6	166 845.4	360.2	107 510.1	43.1	14 358.5	32.9	5 151.7
FI	1 352.3	421.9	167 767.8	1 046.7	507 133.3	131.8	45 225.0	142.5	76 911.3
SE	648.0	1 213.4	421 519.1	215.0	151 573.0	222.7	7 589.3	101.0	7 696.4
UK	3 384.0	2 826.9	989 960.6	545.6	151 347.0	1 097.8	368 783.7	107.3	34 880.7
IS	:	14.0	9.5	0.4	0.0	14.0	9.5	0.4	4.8
LI	–	:	:	–	:	:	:	:	:
NO	520.0	362.3	196 232.6	246.6	83 071.8	:	:	:	:
CH	965.7	525.5	251 524.3	672.5	227 189.1	:	:	:	:

(1) For the EFTA countries, the numbers provided under the heading 'EU-internal trade' stand for total trade when no numbers were reported for trade with countries outside the EU.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: for_swpan)

Table 7.3.4: Plywood production and trade, 2011

	Production	EU internal trade				EU external trade			
	1000 m³	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports
		1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR
EU-27	-	8 828.3	2 737 301.2	4 042.1	1 988 255.9	4 127.5	1 255 332.7	586.8	321 064.1
BE	24.1	592.8	196 458.8	437.4	160 494.5	504.0	148 850.2	9.2	7 834.5
BG	34.6	37.5	11 321.4	38.4	15 902.3	27.8	7 668.1	21.1	9 145.6
CZ	210.1	384.3	43 301.6	533.9	80 612.0	37.8	15 130.8	25.6	9 664.2
DK	9.1	505.4	74 411.5	91.0	16 090.3	181.1	41 128.4	21.4	3 171.8
DE	217.6	1 405.5	661 412.0	349.0	237 079.0	713.2	236 055.6	97.7	66 828.8
EE	40.0	79.1	29 716.9	60.1	38 922.0	65.3	24 243.0	7.0	5 033.7
IE	–	52.0	19 635.0	0.4	267.0	43.0	14 349.0	0.0	20.0
EL	17.7	1 639.3	15 985.4	49.2	14 329.4	315.0	8 173.7	19.2	1 437.6
ES	278.8	65.1	37 473.0	164.7	134 916.3	31.5	13 576.1	14.5	20 476.8
FR	258.0	491.2	203 295.7	127.0	66 499.8	101.6	41 331.0	5.1	2 551.0
IT	310.0	463.0	201 468.0	228.0	148 063.0	275.0	98 151.7	25.6	19 611.5
CY	0.5	8.2	3 761.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
LV	–	47.7	18 963.5	234.0	142 833.0	45.7	17 990.3	32.6	19 580.4
LT	20.2	50.5	21 259.1	8.5	4 182.4	31.4	10 941.6	2.4	1 989.0
LU	–	72.8	5 946.3	1.8	207.1	0.2	55.4	1.1	36.8
HU	38.5	48.9	24 543.3	38.9	21 132.0	19.2	8 704.5	3.9	1 978.4

Table 7.3.4: Plywood production and trade, 2011 *(cont.)*

	Production	EU internal trade				EU external trade			
	1000 m³	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports
		1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR
MT	–	3.9	1 602.4	0.0	11.3	3.2	1 224.2	0.0	11.3
NL	–	705.8	244 837.0	70.2	31 533.0	336.0	123 779.9	7.9	2 781.8
AT	216.1	196.0	106 710.0	353.4	215 186.0	15.8	9 181.0	87.3	52 967.0
PL	415.0	187.4	117 352.6	140.7	92 221.8	116.8	45 997.8	14.1	9 151.8
PT	27.3	57.4	25 318.9	32.4	5 198.2	26.5	10 998.5	31.3	3 220.3
RO	331.0	34.2	14 524.0	17.6	11 009.9	23.7	8 484.6	4.1	1 697.4
SI	87.0	22.2	19 163.3	63.1	37 396.5	5.6	3 289.8	20.2	10 732.0
SK	22.0	41.1	21 499.2	27.2	21 609.6	9.0	3 474.7	3.9	2 616.4
FI	1 030.0	122.4	53 195.8	863.3	445 687.0	95.8	37 282.6	114.1	64 790.1
SE	55.5	185.0	96 574.8	41.6	18 136.5	83.3	3 523.4	10.9	644.9
UK	–	1 329.7	467 570.5	70.3	28 736.2	1 019.9	321 746.8	6.5	3 091.0
IS	:	4.4	2.9	0.2	0.0	4.4	2.9	0.2	4.8
LI	–	:	:	–	:	:	:	:	:
NO	14.0	60.1	57 097.2	3.3	9 078.5	:	:	:	:
CH	7.6	73.8	59 813.2	2.9	3 164.3	:	:	:	:

(1) For the EFTA countries, the numbers provided under the heading 'EU-internal trade' stand for total trade when no numbers were reported for trade with countries outside the EU.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: for_swpan)

Table 7.3.5: Fibreboard production and trade, 2011

	Production	EU internal trade				EU external trade			
	1000 m³	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports
		1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR
EU-27	15 664.6	8 927.7	2 723 695.8	11 367.8	3 928 086.8	930.3	228 066.5	3 555.2	1 192 795.8
BE	309.3	919.2	229 211.3	937.5	474 990.9	50.5	12 940.7	221.7	118 445.2
BG	63.0	116.3	34 367.7	106.2	20 104.8	28.4	5 828.7	18.8	4 851.4
CZ	67.1	241.8	66 042.2	76.3	26 019.7	2.4	771.1	7.2	2 054.9
DK	36.8	333.8	51 450.2	16.6	8 798.2	24.1	3 225.6	6.8	3 383.1
DE	4 747.5	911.0	327 901.0	2 981.4	1 390 850.0	310.8	86 321.6	905.9	452 176.9
EE	80.0	71.7	14 532.2	56.9	13 697.4	39.9	3 420.0	12.7	4 495.0
IE	459.6	57.2	19 502.0	401.7	116 330.0	4.0	1 895.0	28.7	9 550.0
EL	76.6	90.4	19 034.4	96.9	16 528.4	4.3	875.0	78.1	12 613.9
ES	999.5	432.4	134 518.8	1 046.5	218 648.3	14.8	4 013.2	246.1	56 880.8
FR	1 070.6	1 060.6	401 075.0	558.2	219 885.0	58.0	19 881.0	43.4	21 371.0
IT	760.0	1 261.0	219 657.0	548.0	121 042.0	91.5	13 229.5	357.7	89 691.5
CY	–	24.3	7 669.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
LV	–	11.5	9 516.6	1.6	2 441.1	2.9	396.6	1.0	1 242.5
LT	82.0	214.4	40 681.5	123.5	19 200.3	5.9	1 072.9	18.3	4 259.1
LU	307.5	25.7	5 125.6	303.4	76 826.1	–	–	1.9	527.5
HU	679.3	68.4	34 646.0	568.9	61 797.9	4.0	953.8	145.1	13 216.4

Table 7.3.5: Fibreboard production and trade, 2011 *(cont.)*

	Production	EU internal trade				EU external trade			
	1000 m³	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports
		1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR
MT	–	8.4	1 783.5	–	–	0.8	182.8	–	–
NL	45.7	390.1	174 096.0	101.7	42 951.0	9.9	4 555.5	11.1	4 950.8
AT	860.8	105.9	68 875.0	577.4	317 582.0	5.9	5 126.0	218.8	127 311.0
PL	3 000.0	368.0	133 629.9	1 380.9	362 982.3	5.1	1 367.0	445.6	127 462.9
PT	444.2	464.5	78 644.0	369.8	99 628.5	6.5	1 431.8	139.3	25 862.2
RO	404.1	290.0	98 495.5	624.8	106 252.7	91.9	22 604.6	456.7	79 151.9
SI	120.0	53.1	23 304.4	118.7	38 308.9	0.8	410.5	29.5	10 992.4
SK	95.0	121.5	41 067.0	36.0	14 508.8	14.8	555.5	17.9	1 688.2
FI	100.0	193.5	67 710.2	49.7	17 339.7	29.3	4 705.8	9.9	2 540.1
SE	97.0	312.6	130 299.5	102.8	95 980.7	56.1	1 713.6	80.4	5 916.1
UK	759.0	780.3	290 860.4	182.5	45 392.3	67.4	30 588.6	52.4	12 161.3
IS	:	2.8	2.4	0.2	0.0	2.8	2.4	0.2	0.0
LI	–	:	:	–	:	:	:	:	:
NO	190.0	207.6	101 638.6	54.6	24 998.6	:	:	:	:
CH	553.1	189.4	90 761.8	417.7	154 661.7	:	:	:	:

(1) For the EFTA countries, the numbers provided under the heading 'EU-internal trade' stand for total trade when no numbers were reported for trade with countries outside the EU.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: for_swpan)

Table 7.3.6: Structural indicators for wood-based panels, other wooden articles, wooden packaging, 2006-2009

Wood-based panels (1)				
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of enterprises	*2 600*	*2 600*	4 420	4 318
Turnover (million EUR)	24 802	27 380	25 275	20 547
Production value (million EUR)	23 732	26 117	23 985	18 889
Added value at factor cost (million EUR)	5 660	6 641	5 400	4 051
Gross operating surplus (million EUR)	2 428	3 374	2 061	1 054
Number of persons employed	125 600	122 200	120 400	108 500
Apparent labour productivity (GVA/per person employed, 1000 EUR)	45.1	54.3	45.0	37.0
Gross operating rate (%)	9.8	12.3	8.2	5.1
Other wooden articles (2)				
	2006	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
Number of enterprises	*36 000*	*35 000*	31 647	28 667
Turnover (million EUR)	12 033	c	10 969	9 675
Production value (million EUR)	11 386	*12 000*	10 462	9 075
Added value at factor cost (million EUR)	3 658	*4 000*	3 238	2 591
Gross operating surplus (million EUR)	1 338	*1 500*	1 099	749
Number of persons employed	162 600	*160 000*	139 001	118 100
Apparent labour productivity (GVA/per person employed, 1000 EUR)	22.5	c	23.0	22.0
Gross operating rate (%)	11.1	*12.0*	10.0	7.7
Wooden Packaging/ containers (3)				
	2006	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
Number of enterprises	10 040	10 211	9 952	:
Turnover (million EUR)	10 569	12 444	11 364	8 935
Production value (million EUR)	9 967	11 524	10 563	8 293
Added value at factor cost (million EUR)	2 830	3 271	3 174	2 539
Gross operating surplus (million EUR)	947	1 239	1 115	746
Number of persons employed	94 100	101 300	95 400	86 800
Apparent labour productivity (GVA/per person employed, 1000 EUR)	30.1	32.3	33.0	29.0
Gross operating rate (%)	9.0	10.0	9.8	8.4

(1) Products covered: 2006-2007 NACE Rev.1 code DD202 and 2008-2009 Nace Re.v 2 code C 16.21.
(2) Products covered: 2006-2007 NACE Rev.1 code DD205 and 2008-2009 Nace Rev. 2 code C 16.29.
(3) Products covered: 2006-2007 NACE Rev.1 code DD204 and 2008-2009 Nace Rev. 2 code C 16.24.

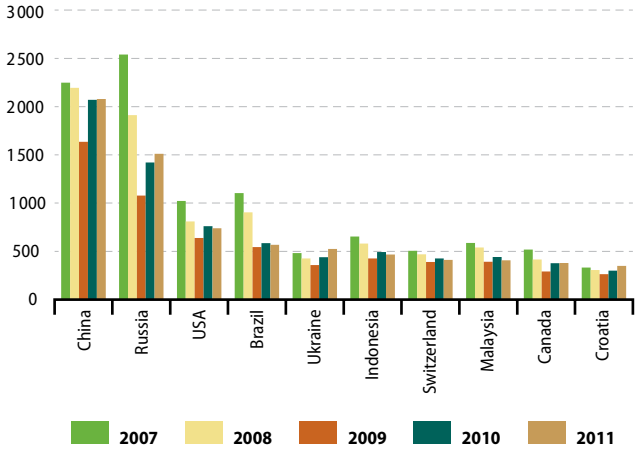
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_na_ind_r2 and sbs_na_2a_dade)

Table 7.3.7: Extra-EU trade in wood and wood products: top ten suppliers and markets, 2007-2011
(Million EUR)

Extra-EU trade in wood and wood products					
	2007	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Imports	13394	11592	8103	9777	10039
Exports	9491	8979	7429	8956	9630
Balance	–3903	–2613	–674	–820	–409
Top 10 EU-27 suppliers of wood and wood products					
	2007	***2008***	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
EXTRA-EU	13394	11592	8103	9777	10039
China	2249	2196	1636	2070	2079
Russia	2539	1913	1079	1422	1512
USA	1023	811	640	762	740
Brazil	1104	904	545	585	567
Ukraine	482	427	358	440	524
Indonesia	654	580	427	493	468
Switzerland	505	469	389	426	412
Malaysia	587	539	391	441	407
Canada	519	415	291	376	379
Croatia	333	307	265	300	349

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT CN 44)

Figure 7.3.1: Top EU-27 suppliers of wood and wood products, 2007-2011
(Million EUR)



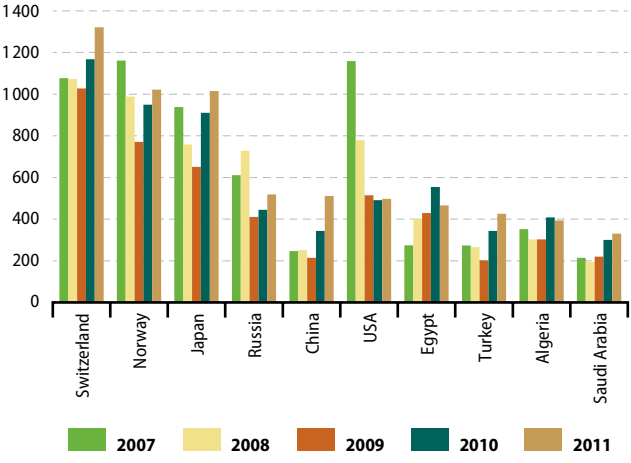
Source: Eurostat (COMEXT CN 44)

Table 7.3.8: Top 10 EU-27 markets for wood and wood products
(Million EUR)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EXTRA-EU	9491	8979	7429	8956	9630
Switzerland	1077	*1073*	1028	1167	1321
Norway	1161	*989*	771	949	1021
Japan	939	*758*	651	910	1015
Russia	611	*728*	411	445	519
China	247	*251*	215	343	512
USA	1159	*780*	515	491	498
Egypt	274	*403*	429	554	466
Turkey	274	*266*	202	344	426
Algeria	352	303	303	408	394
Saudi Arabia	214	195	220	300	330

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT CN 44)

Figure 7.3.2: Top EU-27 Markets for wood and wood products, 2007-2011
(Million EUR)



Source: Eurostat (COMEXT CN 44)

Table 7.3.9: Structural indicators for pulp, paper and paperboard, articles of paper and paperboard, 2006-2009

Pulp (1)				
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of enterprises	260	c	185	175
Turnover or gross premiums written (million EUR)	c	8 282	c	5 707
Production value (million EUR)	c	8 390	7 854	5 693
Added value at factor cost (million EUR)	c	2 182	1 564	755
Gross operating surplus (million EUR)	c	1 368	795	99
Number of persons employed	c	c	16 300	14 400
Apparent labour productivity (Gross value added per person employed, 1000 EUR)	c	c	96.0	52.0
Gross operating surplus/turnover (gross operating rate) (%)	18.0	16.5	10 (u)	1.7
Paper and paperboard (2)				
	2006	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
Number of enterprises	c	2 078	2 158	2 096
Turnover or gross premiums written (million EUR)	70 572	73 404	71 735	59 560
Production value (million EUR)	67 969	71 254	68 910	56 070
Added value at factor cost (million EUR)	16 048	15 669	14 071	13 647
Gross operating surplus (million EUR)	6 759	6 275	4 898	5 353
Number of persons employed	205 900	196 400	190 100	171 500
Apparent labour productivity (Gross value added per person employed, 1000 EUR)	78.0	79.8	74.0	79.6
Gross operating surplus/turnover (gross operating rate) (%)	9.6	8.6	6.8	0.1
Paper articles and paperboard (3)				
	2006	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
Number of enterprises	*17 000*	c	18 346	17 968
Turnover or gross premiums written (million EUR)	87 692	*90000 (u)*	96 329	84 191
Production value (million EUR)	81 623	*90000 (u)*	88 841	77 796
Added value at factor cost (million EUR)	22 865	*24 000*	25 039	22 508
Gross operating surplus (million EUR)	6 941	*8000 (u)*	8 321	6 966
Number of persons employed	491 500	481 700	480 600	471 600
Apparent labour productivity (Gross value added per person employed, 1000 EUR)	46.5	*50.0*	50.0	48.0
Gross operating surplus/turnover (gross operating rate) (%)	7.9	*9.0*	8.6	8.3

(1) Products covered: 2006-2007: Nace Rev 1 code DE 2111 and 2008-2009 Nace Rev 2 code C 17.11.
(2) Products covered: 2006-2007: Nace Rev 1 code DE 2112 and 2008-2009 Nace Rev 2 code C 17.12.
(3) Products covered: 2006-2007: Nace Rev 1 code DE 212 and 2008-2009 Nace Rev 2 code C 17.2.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sbs_na_ind_r2 and sbs_na_2a_dade)

Table 7.3.10: Wood pulp production and trade ([1]), 2011

	Production	EU internal trade				EU external trade			
	1000 mt	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports
		1000 mt	1000 EUR	1000 mt	1000 EUR	1000 mt	1000 EUR	1000 mt	1000 EUR
EU-27	37 079.2	16 717.4	9 964 666.4	12 764.1	7 189 552.6	9 186.0	4 841 193.0	3 207.4	1 325 403.2
BE	504.3	640.3	453 081.5	.	436 882.7	572.1	264 832.0	13.0	6 529.1
BG	134.8	20.0	12 933.1	103.3	46 755.5	4.2	3 326.5	54.6	24 050.8
CZ	747.0	149.3	79 917.5	403.2	201 825.2	39.8	21 171.1	85.8	43 346.0
DK	4.8	69.3	38 004.4	15.9	5 436.3	35.6	16 878.8	0.3	25.9
DE	2 725.0	4 097.9	2 503 359.5	1 068.9	601 048.0	1 602.7	851 414.8	262.4	146 660.2
EE	220.0	1.6	854.9	143.7	64 813.1	0.1	28.0	28.2	11 116.8
IE	–	54.0	45 163.0	0.0	30.0	28.5	24 739.0	0.0	30.0
EL	–	128.2	65 580.8	0.1	66.9	51.0	25 227.4	0.0	13.8
ES	2 011.1	969.5	546 802.0	1 139.9	710 226.1	454.1	257 574.4	158.2	96 861.0
FR	1 837.4	1 879.3	1 127 380.0	712.6	354 309.0	1 030.9	570 824.0	163.3	122 455.0
IT	401.0	3 175.0	1 795 294.4	32.8	19 536.4	2 317.8	1 108 801.8	10.9	7 493.3
CY	–	0.0	26.2	–	–	–	–	–	–
LV	–	0.2	81.9	0.1	34.2	0.1	54.5	–	–
LT	–	49.6	25 757.5	37.0	18 388.2	3.0	1 393.7	33.2	16 601.9
LU	–	0.0	18.5	0.0	1.0	–	–	–	–
HU	1.0	110.0	63 371.2	4.8	3 136.8	20.5	11 479.0	0.3	193.0

Table 7.3.10: Wood pulp production and trade(1), 2011 *(cont.)*

	Production	EU internal trade				EU external trade			
	1000 mt	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports
		1000 mt	1000 EUR	1000 mt	1000 EUR	1000 mt	1000 EUR	1000 mt	1000 EUR
MT	–	0.0	7.4	–	–	0.0	0.1	–	–
NL	80.0	1525.2	916641.0	931.7	526261.0	1493.0	895793.9	274.8	130652.8
AT	2005.5	636.6	378049.0	392.8	238282.0	171.2	110688.0	60.0	37579.0
PL	1087.0	710.1	396038.1	39.0	22217.2	383.4	207022.8	1.5	1100.7
PT	2107.1	83.6	42880.2	1088.3	434318.2	2.8	1378.8	160.6	70551.1
RO	–	71.6	38300.2	3.9	1848.0	14.9	7215.8	1.0	523.3
SI	43.0	198.3	102464.4	0.0	4.5	55.4	27655.4	0.0	4.5
SK	716.3	210.7	125351.8	174.0	83275.4	1.3	655.1	16.9	8161.8
FI	10362.0	472.5	255292.9	2474.9	1373741.0	43.1	20175.6	1125.7	546177.7
SE	11858.0	470.3	269637.8	3151.4	2037489.5	195.2	16350.8	754.2	54478.9
UK	234.0	994.3	682377.6	20.6	9626.8	665.7	396511.8	2.5	796.5
IS	:	9.6	0.0	–	–	9.6	0.0	–	–
LI	:	:	:	–	:	:	:	:	:
NO	1912.0	44.1	27297.9	589.6	417555.8	:	:	:	:
CH	141.6	295.3	164775.8	8.2	2400.8	:	:	:	:

(1) For the EFTA countries, the numbers provided under the heading 'EU-internal trade' stand for total trade when no numbers were reported for trade with countries outside the EU.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: for_pp)

Table 7.3.11: Paper and paperboard production and trade([1]), 2011

	Production	EU internal trade				EU external trade			
	1000 mt	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports
		1000 mt	1000 EUR	1000 mt	1000 EUR	1000 mt	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR
EU-27	94 155.4	50 060.5	37 643 332.8	62 462.2	47 929 416.3	6 484.0	4 371 813.2	17 426.7	12 054 048.6
BE	2 039.9	3 882.6	2 678 142.4	.	2 127 732.9	436.5	304 183.1	866.7	460 974.4
BG	292.9	275.0	209 259.1	114.8	86 810.0	89.7	58 942.9	73.8	53 328.4
CZ	829.0	1 274.5	949 803.6	734.2	618 674.7	50.0	36 874.7	120.8	126 908.8
DK	422.7	993.8	780 419.6	254.9	211 974.0	122.5	87 609.2	14.6	25 356.1
DE	22 704.0	10 532.8	7 786 547.0	13 299.1	10 430 220.0	1 323.7	929 663.7	2 725.6	2 763 086.1
EE	73.0	138.5	108 558.5	93.5	76 594.7	13.0	9 935.9	61.3	50 820.5
IE	47.0	383.5	333 282.0	58.8	51 631.0	15.1	20 600.0	1.0	7 082.0
EL	507.9	571.6	459 840.9	92.3	57 995.3	150.5	109 192.7	46.2	25 681.5
ES	6 491.5	3 042.1	2 310 184.5	2 701.2	2 029 559.9	494.5	313 972.7	905.1	702 892.0
FR	8 527.2	5 455.7	4 209 295.0	4 473.6	3 806 561.0	397.2	331 799.0	858.1	929 452.0
IT	9 130.3	5 167.1	3 740 556.0	3 622.1	3 451 491.7	982.7	623 454.7	976.0	900 397.6
CY	–	74.1	63 785.8	0.1	168.3	:	:	:	:
LV	64.2	169.0	122 879.6	46.9	37 672.0	21.4	13 526.4	6.2	5 133.0
LT	110.8	210.9	183 157.9	132.6	86 361.4	24.5	15 329.5	74.8	60 094.2
LU	21.0	177.5	193 718.3	8.0	14 484.3	0.9	1 123.1	0.1	258.6
HU	696.0	746.8	619 218.5	581.2	464 867.0	53.4	37 121.3	130.6	75 395.2

Table 7.3.11: Paper and paperboard production and trade (1), 2011 *(cont.)*

	Production	EU internal trade				EU external trade			
	1000 mt	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports
		1000 mt	1000 EUR	1000 mt	1000 EUR	1000 mt	1000 EUR	1000 m³	1000 EUR
MT	–	28.4	57 536.7	0.0	604.7	8.4	11 663.1	0.0	24.9
NL	2 748.0	2 828.6	2 278 069.0	2 004.8	1 875 184.0	321.7	258 862.0	524.4	454 032.3
AT	4 901.2	1 366.2	1 051 227.0	3 986.7	2 677 416.0	76.3	60 659.0	956.1	685 314.0
PL	3 800.0	3 073.8	2 201 674.5	1 978.5	1 485 221.2	142.2	103 678.5	452.8	354 244.9
PT	1 936.2	802.5	659 311.0	1 780.7	1 287 562.4	55.7	37 933.7	599.0	389 415.9
RO	297.0	444.1	301 820.3	80.7	59 271.4	74.4	43 882.2	20.3	11 146.9
SI	787.5	306.8	202 143.8	535.3	376 974.6	52.9	30 478.7	201.8	140 385.3
SK	748.4	488.4	359 575.7	590.5	453 442.3	19.0	12 857.1	106.8	85 365.4
FI	11 329.0	479.7	333 497.6	10 443.3	7 147 376.0	66.6	35 531.9	4 678.8	3 099 106.6
SE	11 298.0	852.9	666 300.6	10 450.9	7 780 409.7	294.1	22 699.0	2 705.5	230 443.1
UK	4 352.8	6 293.5	4 783 528.0	1 215.1	1 233 155.9	1 197.0	860 239.3	320.7	417 709.2
IS	:	30 293.6	23.6	3.7	0.0	30 293.6	23.6	3.7	0.0
LI	:	:	:	–	:	:	:	:	:
NO	1 492.0	432.2	361 654.3	1 320.7	732 824.0	:	:	:	:
CH	1 375.6	865.9	847 727.1	894.5	763 988.6	:	:	:	:

(1) For the EFTA countries, the numbers provided under the heading 'EU-internal trade' stand for total trade when no numbers were reported for trade with countries outside the EU.

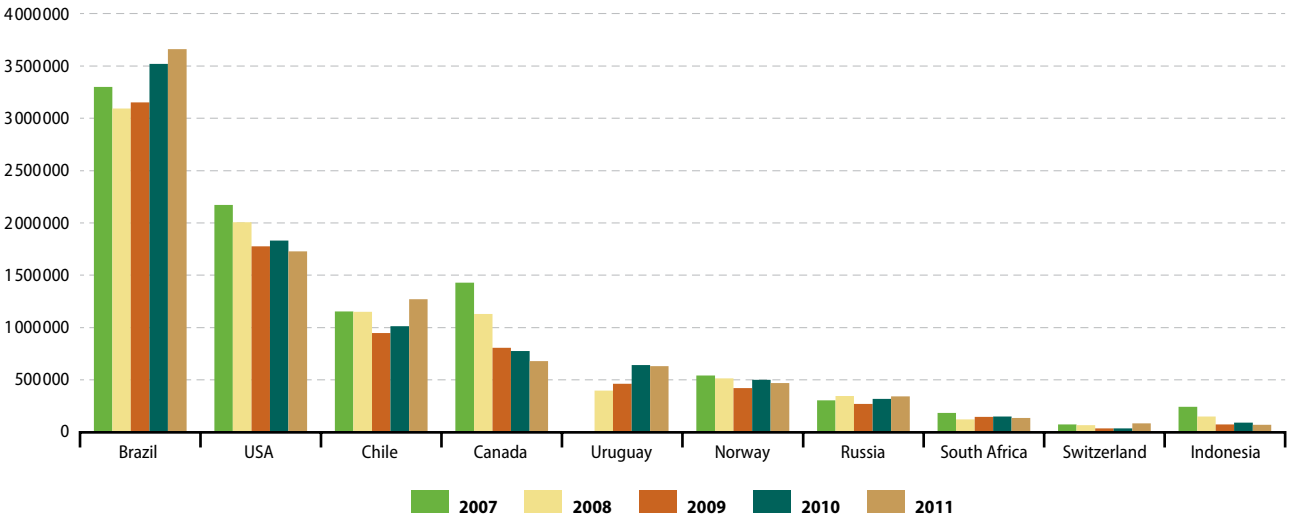
Source: Eurostat (online data code: for_pp)

Table 7.3.12: Extra-EU trade, top 10 EU-27 suppliers of pulp, 2007-2011
(Tonnes)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Share of 2011 imports	% growth 2010-2011	% growth 2007-2011
EXTRA-EU	9 659 174	9 147 352	8 245 561	9 008 495	9 185 556	100.0	2.0	-4.9
Brazil	3 299 606	3 094 971	3 152 544	3 521 055	3 659 853	39.8	3.9	10.9
USA	2 172 043	2 007 111	1 776 952	1 832 764	1 727 505	18.8	– 5.7	– 20.5
Chile	1 152 850	1 149 202	947 624	1 012 949	1 271 627	13.8	25.5	10.3
Canada	1 428 156	1 128 332	808 027	776 524	678 392	7.4	– 12.6	– 52.5
Uruguay	0	398 032	464 511	641 283	630 083	6.9	– 1.7	–
Norway	541 652	516 163	421 624	499 174	468 407	5.1	– 6.2	– 13.5
Russia	303 853	344 564	271 204	317 414	343 025	3.7	8.1	12.9
South Africa	184 642	123 454	148 044	149 915	136 586	1.5	– 8.9	– 26.0
Switzerland	73 191	67 463	37 391	37 246	84 178	0.9	126.0	15.0
Indonesia	244 287	149 783	73 640	90 100	70 733	0.8	– 21.5	– 71.0

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT CN 4701-4706)

Figure 7.3.3: Extra-EU trade, top 10 EU-27 suppliers of pulp, 2007-2011
(Tonnes)



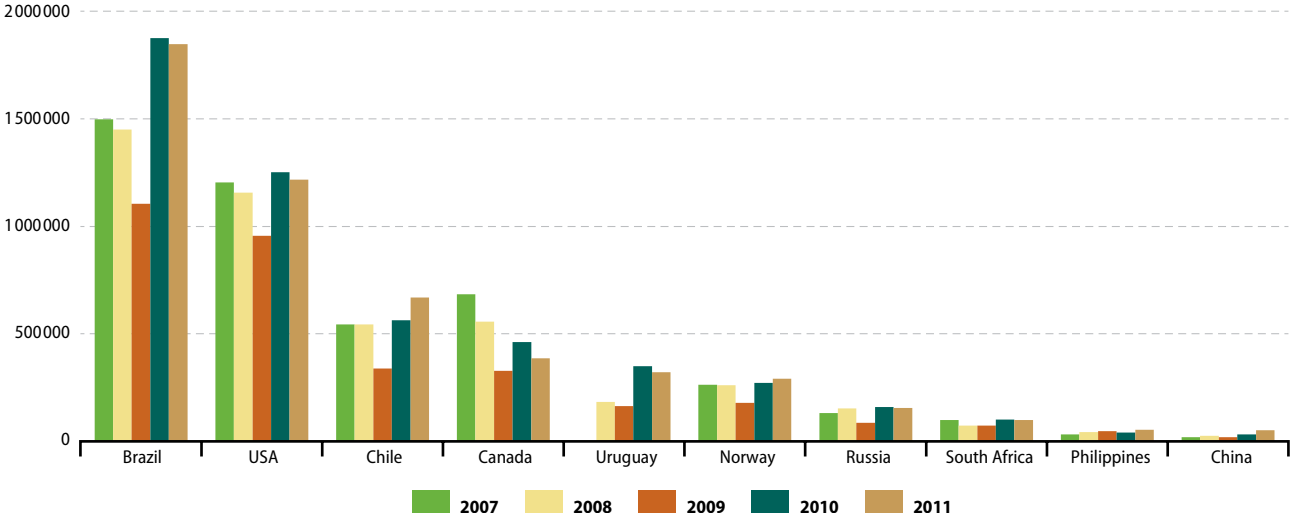
Source: Eurostat (COMEXT CN 4701-4706)

Table 7.3.13: Extra-EU trade, top 10 EU-27 suppliers of pulp, 2007-2011
(1 000 EUR)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Share of 2011 imports	% growth 2010-2011	% growth 2007-2011
EXTRA-EU	4 742 410	4 615 115	3 382 939	5 213 761	5 176 592	100.0	– 0.7	9.2
Brazil	1 498 039	1 449 174	1 104 201	1 876 137	1 847 501	35.7	– 1.5	23.3
USA	1 203 784	1 157 518	956 449	1 251 664	1 217 024	23.5	– 2.8	1.1
Chile	544 291	544 261	338 148	564 234	668 998	12.9	18.6	22.9
Canada	684 736	557 305	327 758	461 253	386 826	7.5	– 16.1	– 43.5
Uruguay	0	184 460	164 004	350 014	321 190	6.2	– 8.2	–
Norway	262 983	260 124	178 173	271 120	292 132	5.6	7.8	11.1
Russia	131 081	152 904	86 942	159 280	155 265	3.0	– 2.5	18.4
South Africa	98 873	72 857	73 922	102 391	100 269	1.9	– 2.1	1.4
Philippines	31 571	42 784	46 690	40 950	54 308	1.0	32.6	72.0
China	19 794	25 677	19 276	33 086	52 200	1.0	57.8	163.7

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT CN 4701-4706)

Figure 7.3.4: Extra-EU trade, top 10 EU-27 suppliers of pulp, 2007-2011
(1 000 EUR)



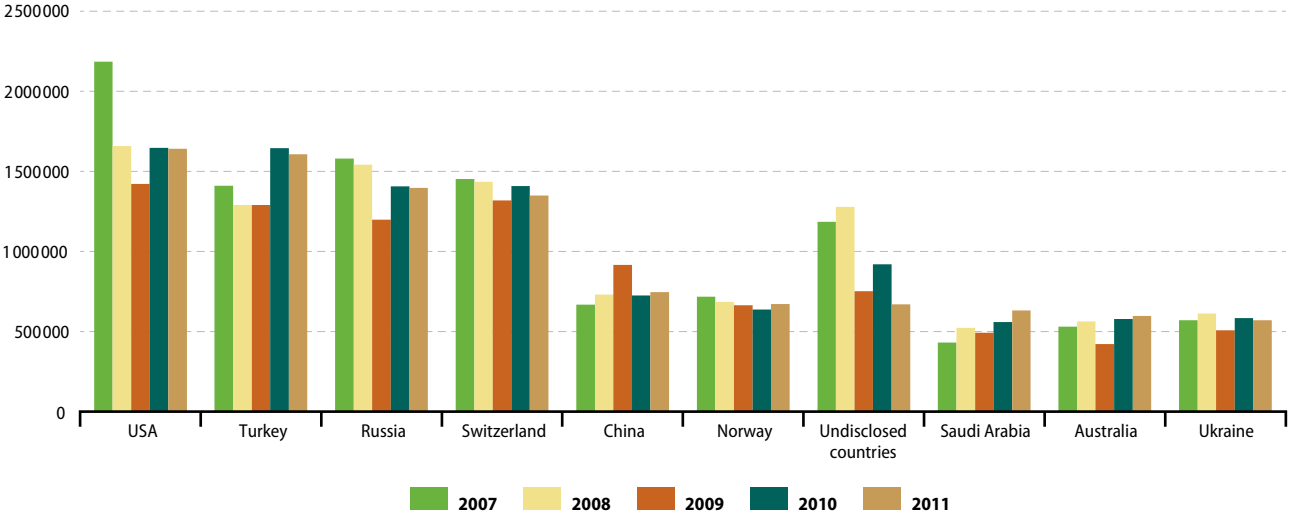
Source: Eurostat (COMEXT CN 4701-4706)

Table 7.3.14: Extra-EU trade, top 10 markets for paper, 2007-2011
(Tonnes)

	Top 10 EU-27 markets for paper (tonnes)							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Share of 2011 imports	% growth 2010-2011	% growth 2007-2011
EXTRA-EU	19 809 026	19 698 977	17 674 912	20 014 489	20 001 714	100.0	– 0.1	1.0
USA	2 185 225	1 657 795	1 421 031	1 647 501	1 641 841	8.2	– 0.3	– 24.9
Turkey	1 409 762	1 290 295	1 290 059	1 645 658	1 606 313	8.0	– 2.4	13.9
Russia	1 579 672	1 542 456	1 197 929	1 405 677	1 395 952	7.0	– 0.7	– 11.6
Switzerland	1 452 216	1 435 550	1 317 720	1 408 684	1 349 868	6.7	– 4.2	– 7.0
China	668 041	730 888	915 199	725 418	745 554	3.7	2.8	11.6
Norway	717 044	684 499	664 772	636 387	671 162	3.4	5.5	– 6.4
Undisclosed countries	1 184 047	1 278 167	752 490	919 242	669 347	3.3	– 27.2	– 43.5
Saudi Arabia	430 546	521 817	491 666	559 248	630 633	3.2	12.8	46.5
Australia	530 975	563 168	422 370	578 271	597 960	3.0	3.4	12.6
Ukraine	571 232	612 862	507 736	583 770	569 529	2.8	– 2.4	– 0.3

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT CN 48)

Figure 7.3.5: Extra-EU trade, top 10 markets for paper, 2007-2011
(Tonnes)



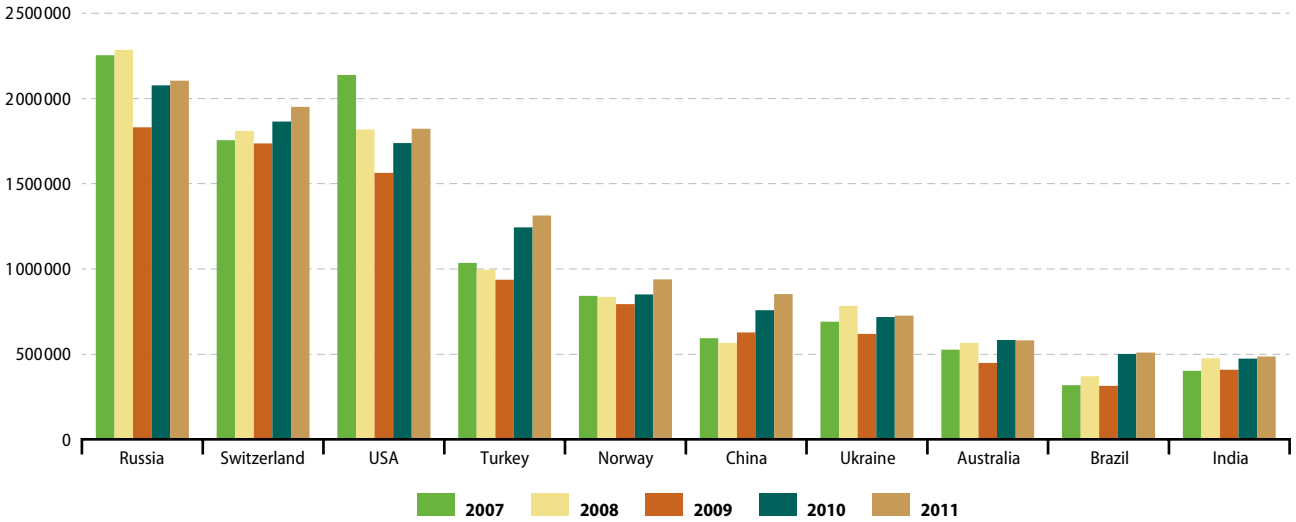
Source: Eurostat (COMEXT CN 48)

Table 7.3.15: Extra-EU trade, top 10 markets for paper, 2007-2011
(1 000 EUR)

	Top 10 EU-27 markets for paper (1000 EUR)							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Share of 2011 imports	% growth 2010-2011	% growth 2007-2011
EXTRA-EU	18 995 995	19 267 285	16 890 060	19 871 093	20 896 674	100.0	5.2	10.0
Russia	2 254 550	2 285 571	1 830 266	2 077 217	2 104 565	10.1	1.3	-6.7
Switzerland	1 755 252	1 809 093	1 736 175	1 864 949	1 950 295	9.3	4.6	11.1
USA	2 138 638	1 817 908	1 564 589	1 738 784	1 823 480	8.7	4.9	-14.7
Turkey	1 036 037	996 238	936 754	1 243 218	1 314 523	6.3	5.7	26.9
Norway	841 935	834 988	794 678	851 325	938 740	4.5	10.3	11.5
China	594 508	567 323	627 264	758 038	851 963	4.1	12.4	43.3
Ukraine	690 687	784 073	620 260	718 944	725 546	3.5	0.9	5.0
Australia	527 037	565 996	449 121	582 989	582 394	2.8	-0.1	10.5
Brazil	319 108	370 284	313 821	500 589	509 613	2.4	1.8	59.7
India	402 096	475 931	409 714	473 981	486 949	2.3	2.7	21.1

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT CN 48)

Figure 7.3.6: Extra-EU trade, top 10 markets for paper, 2007-2011
(1 000 EUR)



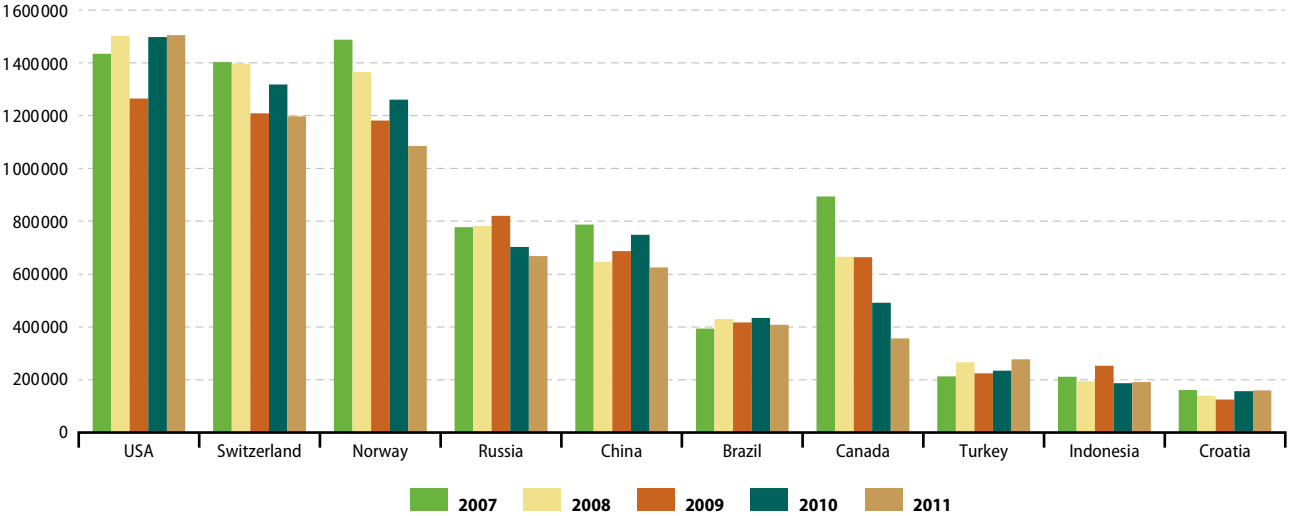
Source: Eurostat (COMEXT CN 48)

Table 7.3.16: Extra-EU trade: top 10 EU-27 suppliers of paper, 2007-2011
(Tonnes)

	Top 10 EU-27 suppliers of paper (tonnes)							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Share of 2011 imports	% growth 2010-2011	% growth 2007-2011
EXTRA-EU	8 806 120	8 313 560	7 847 732	8 023 631	7 587 653	100.0	– 5.4	– 13.8
USA	1 434 221	1 501 087	1 264 240	1 496 983	1 503 875	19.8	0.5	4.9
Switzerland	1 402 791	1 396 885	1 208 048	1 317 380	1 197 186	15.8	– 9.1	– 14.7
Norway	1 486 885	1 365 428	1 181 118	1 259 777	1 084 601	14.3	– 13.9	– 27.1
Russia	776 948	781 936	820 020	702 571	667 949	8.8	– 4.9	– 14.0
China	788 174	647 091	687 133	748 482	625 288	8.2	– 16.5	– 20.7
Brazil	394 253	430 003	417 382	434 775	407 661	5.4	– 6.2	3.4
Canada	893 578	665 333	664 381	491 790	356 858	4.7	– 27.4	– 60.1
Turkey	212 752	266 344	223 915	234 767	278 187	3.7	18.5	30.8
Indonesia	211 873	194 486	253 440	187 178	190 857	2.5	2.0	– 9.9
Croatia	161 025	139 881	125 568	156 558	159 131	2.1	1.6	– 1.2

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT CN 48)

Figure 7.3.7: Extra-EU trade: top 10 EU-27 suppliers of paper, 2007-2011
(Tonnes)



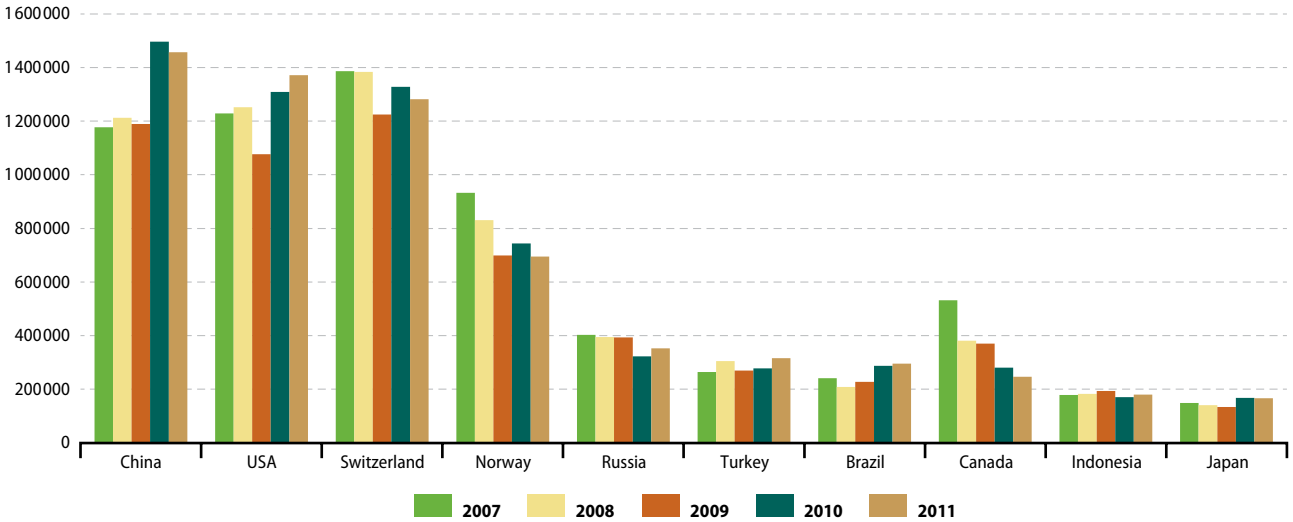
Source: Eurostat (COMEXT CN 48)

Table 7.3.17: Extra-EU trade: top 10 EU-27 suppliers of paper, 2007-2011
(1 000 EUR)

	Top 10 EU-27 suppliers of paper (1000 EUR)							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Share of 2011 imports	% growth 2010-2011	% growth 2007-2011
EXTRA-EU	7 656 294	7 418 287	6 856 210	7 570 756	7 680 969	100.0	0.3	0.3
China	1 177 512	1 212 226	1 188 819	1 496 434	1 456 651	19.0	23.7	23.7
USA	1 228 381	1 251 654	1 076 820	1 308 855	1 371 228	17.9	11.6	11.6
Switzerland	1 385 681	1 383 203	1 224 034	1 327 888	1 281 249	16.7	– 7.5	– 7.5
Norway	932 968	831 039	699 351	744 162	694 412	9.0	– 25.6	– 25.6
Russia	402 626	393 972	393 740	322 696	353 048	4.6	– 12.3	– 12.3
Turkey	263 615	305 279	268 980	277 228	315 669	4.1	19.7	19.7
Brazil	240 832	208 403	227 038	287 529	294 940	3.8	22.5	22.5
Canada	531 854	380 583	370 372	280 458	247 047	3.2	– 53.5	– 53.5
Indonesia	178 892	182 822	194 152	170 778	179 591	2.3	0.4	0.4
Japan	148 364	140 786	134 298	167 984	166 323	2.2	12.1	12.1

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT CN 48)

Figure 7.3.8: Extra-EU trade: top 10 EU-27 suppliers of paper, 2007-2011
(1 000 EUR)



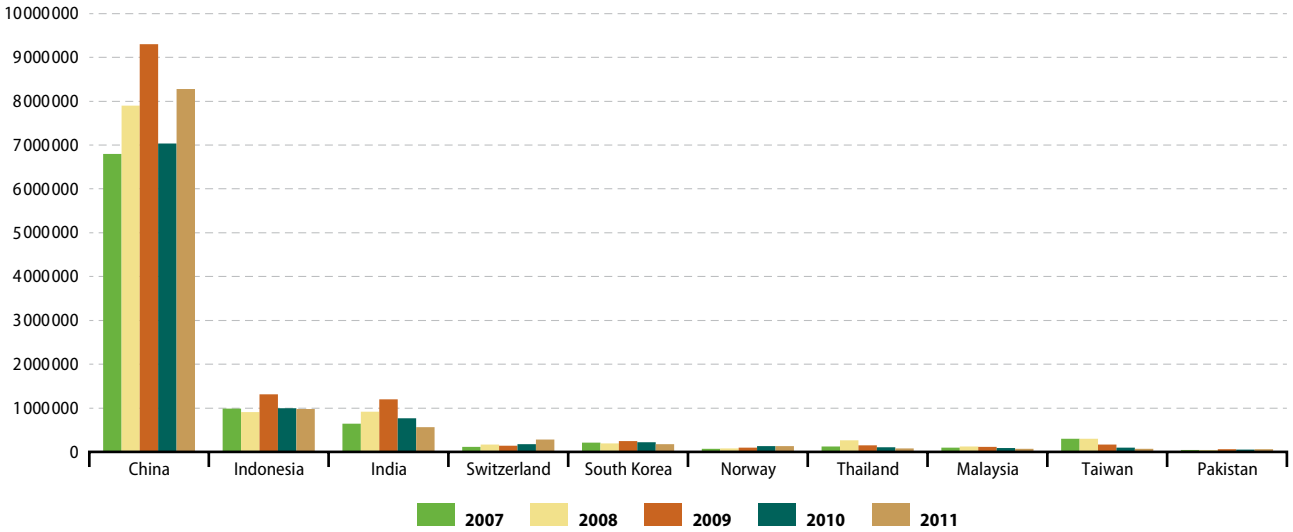
Source: Eurostat (COMEXT CN 48)

Table 7.3.18: Extra-EU trade, top 10 EU-27 markets for recovered paper, 2007-2011
(Tonnes)

	Top 10 EU-27 markets for recovered paper (tonnes)							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Share of 2011 imports	% growth 2010-2011	% growth 2007-2011
EXTRA-EU	9 886 753	11 598 790	13 281 198	10 227 512	11 134 759	100.0	8.9	12.6
China	6 794 580	7 903 466	9 302 115	7 038 136	8 275 820	74.3	17.6	21.8
Indonesia	985 432	906 396	1 309 912	999 936	980 708	8.8	– 1.9	– 0.5
India	641 127	917 752	1 196 975	763 397	559 858	5.0	– 26.7	– 12.7
Switzerland	118 390	166 801	141 391	173 203	278 928	2.5	61.0	135.6
South Korea	215 259	191 019	244 334	216 477	174 077	1.6	– 19.6	– 19.1
Norway	71 172	80 616	94 404	134 206	131 567	1.2	– 2.0	84.9
Thailand	123 271	267 913	146 307	101 201	75 585	0.7	– 25.3	– 38.7
Malaysia	92 877	121 173	110 028	88 920	73 763	0.7	– 17.0	– 20.6
Taiwan	299 108	301 895	168 928	94 325	67 115	0.6	– 28.8	– 77.6
Pakistan	39 416	46 951	64 706	55 349	57 493	0.5	3.9	45.9

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT CN 4707)

Figure 7.3.9: Extra-EU trade, top 10 EU-27 markets for recovered paper, 2007-2011
(Tonnes)



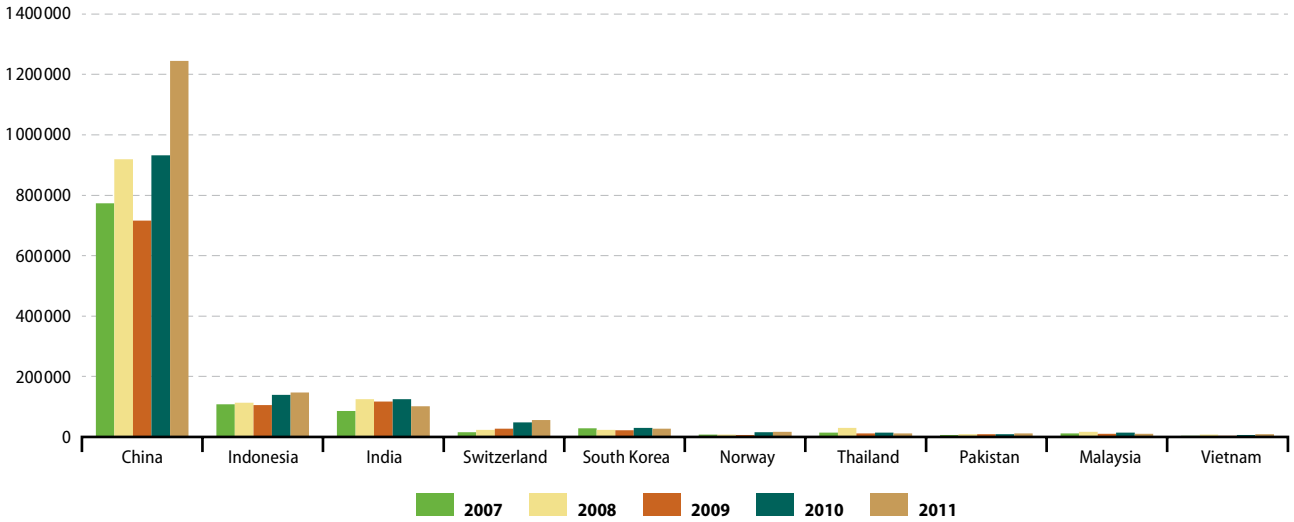
Source: Eurostat (COMEXT CN 4707)

Table 7.3.19: Extra-EU trade, top 10 EU-27 markets for recovered paper, 2007-2011
(1 000 EUR)

	Top 10 EU-27 markets for recovered paper (1 000 EUR)							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Share of 2011 imports	% growth 2010-2011	% growth 2007-2011
EXTRA-EU	1 147 535	1391095.81	1097252.89	1422818.3	1 718 787	100.0	20.8	49.8
China	773 567	919 063	716 769	932 204	1 245 412	72.5	33.6	61.0
Indonesia	108 287	112 762	106 026	138 839	146 787	8.5	5.7	35.6
India	86 343	124 833	116 690	124 649	101 204	5.9	– 18.8	17.2
Switzerland	15 262	23 000	27 725	47 910	55 516	3.2	15.9	263.8
South Korea	28 093	23 922	22 207	29 236	27 491	1.6	– 6.0	– 2.1
Norway	7 569	7 094	6 759	15 092	17 087	1.0	13.2	125.8
Thailand	13 633	30 191	11 519	14 388	12 256	0.7	– 14.8	– 10.1
Pakistan	6 177	8 410	9 044	9 497	11 203	0.7	18.0	81.4
Malaysia	11 744	17 442	9 791	14 242	10 203	0.6	– 28.4	– 13.1
Vietnam	3 461	7 686	3 953	6 171	8 925	0.5	44.6	157.9

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT CN 4707)

Figure 7.3.10: Extra-EU trade, top 10 EU-27 markets for recovered paper, 2007-2011
(1 000 EUR)



Source: Eurostat (COMEXT CN 4707)

Table 7.3.20: Trade in secondary wood and paper products, 2011
(1 000 EUR)

	Imports	Imports	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports	Exports	Exports
	Wood products		Paper products		Wood products		Paper products	
	Further processed sawnwood	Other	Paper articles	Printed articles	Further processed sawnwood	Other	Paper articles	Printed articles
EU-27	1 598 765.1	24 893 558.8	22 694 446.9	12 150 460.3	1 194 148.8	29 872 604.5	26 686 338.7	16 561 284.9
BE	99 085.0	1 695 430.5	1 738 326.5	1 015 827.1	57 826.4	1 117 090.9	1 824 752.7	1 150 050.4
BG	3 638.9	76 128.9	148 428.1	31 946.3	6 104.8	106 564.0	47 329.3	15 198.8
CZ	29 897.4	465 835.3	837 076.8	607 308.1	60 447.0	714 325.2	842 605.9	945 631.5
DK	22 829.6	976 660.2	734 894.7	355 291.6	18 875.9	1 404 387.9	537 052.5	221 727.5
DE	229 406.0	5 348 530.0	3 412 628.0	1 652 543.0	205 426.0	5 410 901.0	7 685 621.0	3 934 531.0
EE	3 141.6	73 430.6	83 131.2	14 945.8	47 543.0	656 025.6	70 236.0	81 169.7
IE	231 457.0	231 457.0	399 858.0	339 995.0	57 086.0	57 086.0	72 953.0	193 833.0
EL	14 968.4	243 380.4	361 089.9	122 989.6	787.0	40 022.3	87 841.2	73 486.5
ES	42 623.7	1 069 799.6	1 196 547.0	546 714.1	38 456.8	857 271.2	1 477 255.3	707 179.6
FR	241 901.0	3 386 826.0	3 695 182.0	1 918 151.0	47 369.0	1 312 131.0	1 993 136.0	1 601 256.0
IT	173 186.7	1 930 947.2	1 100 906.1	648 013.0	125 441.1	5 616 836.4	2 784 978.9	1 366 781.9
CY	–	0.0	0.0	9 810.0	–	0.0	0.0	–
LV	3 553.9	81 998.1	103 456.6	24 532.9	25 882.4	319 018.4	67 426.8	67 321.0
LT	8 273.2	86 115.2	206 790.2	28 634.1	27 960.7	959 300.6	164 848.8	73 475.9
LU	10 774.4	225 159.6	169 098.3	93 369.4	3 934.7	25 081.5	299 885.8	22 845.9

Table 7.3.20: Trade in secondary wood and paper products, 2011 *(cont.)*
(1 000 EUR)

	Imports	Imports	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports	Exports	Exports
	Wood products		Paper products		Wood products		Paper products	
	Further processed sawnwood	Other	Paper articles	Printed articles	Further processed sawnwood	Other	Paper articles	Printed articles
HU	12 010.4	167 394.1	438 789.8	130 745.1	18 920.7	435 200.1	502 074.5	152 645.4
MT	298.5	35 518.2	27 097.0	19 997.4	–	1 668.9	367.8	104 864.7
NL	120 315.5	1 663 457.9	1 549 052.6	764 473.0	41 814.7	841 789.2	2 106 190.4	1 104 283.2
AT	74 980.0	1 585 260.0	963 018.0	871 462.0	112 607.0	1 786 727.0	952 574.0	415 199.0
PL	36 873.0	442 092.2	1 095 162.0	219 493.5	186 512.5	4 680 632.7	1 892 912.2	520 832.2
PT	13 112.4	294 462.3	435 595.7	177 941.7	14 383.1	591 359.8	286 085.0	72 439.8
RO	12 198.9	205 586.0	464 413.0	88 324.9	19 540.2	937 150.4	136 157.6	50 165.7
SI	8 769.0	138 965.0	162 751.9	60 807.1	5 451.5	281 346.0	164 610.3	110 591.5
SK	17 825.0	239 639.5	323 174.2	121 100.6	9 262.6	610 634.9	426 176.6	193 336.0
FI	14 566.6	385 501.2	318 854.7	184 218.0	37 608.1	422 284.5	417 696.4	181 031.6
SE	2 910.4	128 090.6	98 367.9	40 421.6	7 006.5	187 794.3	133 207.1	39 378.3
UK	170 168.6	3 715 893.3	2 630 756.6	2 061 404.5	17 901.1	499 974.8	1 712 363.3	3 162 028.6
IS	1.1	28.0	39.0	13.8	–	0.6	2.2	1.5
LI	:	0.0	0.0	:	:	0.0	0.0	:
NO	61 333.4	1 345 408.0	634 476.4	433 894.7	3 042.9	284 899.5	68 982.4	57 569.8
CH	81 963.4	2 112 371.7	1 626 070.8	1 346 839.5	4 476.3	288 801.4	996 681.3	466 697.5

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: for_secwp, for_secpp)

Table 7.3.21: Trade in roundwood and sawnwood by species, 2011
(1 000 EUR)

	Imports	Imports	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports	Exports	Exports
	Industrial roundwood		Sawnwood		Industrial roundwood		Sawnwood	
	Coniferous	Non-coniferous	Coniferous	Non-coniferous	Coniferous	Non-coniferous	Coniferous	Non-coniferous
EU-27	2 023 715.1	1 381 721.4	5 847 210.6	2 316 759.2	1 603 101.9	948 174.1	8 324 770.9	1 421 511.2
BE	94 884.0	106 904.7	350 535.1	248 423.4	44 312.3	63 128.5	233 448.4	173 855.8
BG	485.8	1 795.2	1 435.6	3 452.1	9 013.0	13 224.3	34 993.6	9 119.6
CZ	119 436.4	21 672.4	85 851.7	45 194.0	266 783.4	29 328.5	280 757.4	40 314.9
DK	15 071.7	20 198.7	258 519.6	62 545.5	32 626.3	16 306.9	26 657.6	19 598.1
DE	446 549.0	71 874.0	825 762.0	235 116.0	187 912.0	114 001.0	1 233 446.0	260 995.0
EE	13 924.4	10 178.9	121 778.0	23 990.5	76 836.6	59 813.6	141 793.0	35 978.6
IE	17 419.0	8 100.0	41 344.0	22 359.0	31 497.0	6 649.0	60 505.0	798.0
EL	4 667.7	4 655.9	44 489.6	16 692.0	388.2	112.1	1 549.8	2 609.4
ES	31 109.4	80 398.0	160 473.5	107 197.6	15 401.7	88 054.3	21 972.0	24 163.8
FR	67 247.0	70 748.0	599 152.0	193 545.0	168 465.0	156 127.0	72 882.0	139 854.0
IT	123 704.0	209 670.0	938 766.0	363 932.0	5 026.0	8 784.0	36 268.0	82 209.0
CY	6.8	161.8	13 814.5	4 792.4	–	–	–	–
LV	17 475.6	5 195.7	26 441.0	3 970.9	116 671.9	109 972.6	360 505.5	57 674.7
LT	3 615.8	9 435.9	41 556.7	32 375.2	75 433.5	40 063.7	73 938.1	42 288.5
LU	27 289.0	7 272.4	11 134.6	9 289.5	26 468.3	4 269.4	7 411.5	5 797.8
HU	7 788.2	6 890.1	58 963.7	28 570.7	13 133.7	44 195.9	5 325.5	60 042.6

Table 7.3.21: Trade in roundwood and sawnwood by species, 2011 *(cont.)*
(1 000 EUR)

	Imports	Imports	Imports	Imports	Exports	Exports	Exports	Exports
	Industrial roundwood		Sawnwood		Industrial roundwood		Sawnwood	
	Coniferous	Non-coniferous	Coniferous	Non-coniferous	Coniferous	Non-coniferous	Coniferous	Non-coniferous
MT	90.1	65.8	1 910.6	3 819.1	–	–	–	–
NL	23 358.0	8 660.0	456 308.0	251 301.0	25 232.0	7 032.0	64 108.0	56 380.0
AT	480 844.0	103 515.0	341 648.0	114 596.0	72 626.0	16 085.0	1 093 715.0	78 722.0
PL	70 975.6	78 346.7	135 221.2	86 676.4	91 128.6	16 746.8	88 712.4	49 699.3
PT	5 177.9	97 260.1	15 436.2	57 516.7	5 140.4	78 158.5	57 639.6	14 839.1
RO	30 860.6	5 221.5	2 165.1	14 367.8	28 441.7	26 640.7	417 415.1	163 618.0
SI	6 806.1	17 032.8	106 037.2	27 690.6	40 931.6	17 945.9	115 009.8	26 415.4
SK	4 681.0	19 744.5	42 337.3	15 676.1	124 843.8	27 901.1	141 016.6	35 071.3
FI	141 960.8	195 844.4	75 042.4	26 634.2	57 568.6	1 112.3	1 176 479.8	5 672.4
SE	231 212.3	190 075.1	84 796.2	44 658.3	61 229.4	2 243.5	2 550 669.7	15 573.1
UK	37 074.9	30 803.6	1 006 290.6	272 377.2	25 990.9	277.7	28 551.7	20 220.6
IS	0.0	0.0	13.2	2.8	–	–	0.0	0.0
LI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NO	74 224.1	7 712.3	249 431.0	20 267.6	57 620.1	844.3	86 302.3	987.1
CH	14 278.0	7 100.4	133 750.1	57 034.8	61 588.3	18 677.2	34 961.8	5 325.3

Source: Eurostat (online data code: for_basic and for_swpan)

European Commission

Agriculture, fishery and forestry statistics

Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union

2012 — 221 pp. — 10.5 x 21 cm

Theme: Agriculture and fisheries
Collection: Pocketbooks

ISBN 978-92-79-25431-4
ISSN 1977-2262
doi:10.2785/3341
Cat. No KS-FK-12-001-EN-C

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ISBN 978-92-79-25431-4