

# Agriculture, forestry and fisheries statistics for the European Neighbourhood Policy-East countries 2019 edition



## Background information

This short guide presents the latest data available for the **European Union (EU)** and the **European Neighbourhood Policy-East (ENP-East) countries** concerning **agriculture, forestry and fisheries**.

The [Common Agricultural Policy \(CAP\)](#) was launched in 1962. Its initial aim was to improve agricultural productivity so that consumers could have a guaranteed supply of affordable food, while ensuring that EU farmers could make a reasonable living. Over the last 50 years these goals have been reformed and extended to cover a range of challenges, such as: food security, climate change and the sustainable management of natural resources.

After almost two years of negotiations between the European Commission, the European Parliament and the Council, a political agreement on the most recent reform of the CAP was reached on 26 June 2013 and this was adopted in December 2013. The agreement was designed to lead to far-reaching changes: making direct payments fairer and greener, strengthening the position of farmers within the food production chain, and making the CAP more efficient and more transparent, while providing a response to the challenges of food safety, climate change, growth and jobs in rural areas, thereby helping the EU to achieve its [Europe 2020](#) objectives of promoting smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. In June 2018, the European Commission presented legislative proposals for the future of the CAP after 2020.

The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) — established in 2004 — reflects the European Union's (EU) wish to build on common interests with partner countries and commitment to work jointly in key priority areas. The ENP is complemented by regional and multilateral cooperation initiatives, for example, the [Eastern Partnership](#). On 18 November 2015, the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the European Commission jointly presented a [review of the European Neighbourhood Policy](#) (SWD(2015) 500 final) which underlined a new approach for the EU in relation to its eastern and southern neighbours, based on stabilising the region in political, economic, and security-related terms.

There are currently 16 neighbours within the ENP, of which six in the East, namely Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. Data shown for Georgia exclude the regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia over which the government of Georgia does not exercise effective control and the data shown for Moldova exclude areas over which the government of the Republic of Moldova does not exercise effective control. The latest data for Ukraine generally exclude the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol; for vital demographic events they also exclude the territories which are not under effective control of the Ukrainian government. For this reason tables and figures providing a time series of data for Ukraine have a footnote indicating a break in series.

The European Commission supports the ENP-East countries through technical assistance programmes to promote evidence-based decision-making and to foster democratic developments. Eurostat coordinates the EU's efforts to increase the capacity of the ENP-East countries to produce good quality statistics and to promote the use of European and internationally recognised standards through technical assistance and direct support to national statistical authorities, with the goal of improving the availability, visibility and accessibility of robust, reliable and timely statistical data. These data are made available free-of-charge on Eurostat's website.

## Main statistical findings

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (NACE Rev. 2 Section A) accounted for 1.7 % of the EU-28's gross value added in 2017. These activities contributed a far higher share of total value added in the ENP-East economies, ranging from 6.1 % in Azerbaijan to 16.3 % in Armenia.

The relative weight of agriculture, forestry and fisheries was generally much higher when measured in terms of its contribution to employment, although this was not the case in Belarus or in Ukraine, where the employment shares (10.7 % and 15.4 % respectively) were only slightly above the value added shares (9.0 % and 12.1 %). Aside from these two exceptions, the contribution of agriculture, forestry and fisheries to total employment in the ENP-East countries ranged from almost one third (31.3 %) of the total workforce in Armenia to more than two fifths (43.2 %) in Georgia. Indeed, the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector was the second largest employer, behind services, in the economies of Georgia, Azerbaijan, Moldova and Armenia (on the basis of the analysis presented in Figure 2).

**Table 1: Share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in total economic activity**  
(% of total)

	Gross value added			Employment		
	2007	2012	2017	2007	2012	2017
<b>EU-28</b>	1.7	1.7	1.7	5.1	4.6	3.9
<b>Armenia</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	18.1	19.6	16.3	35.7	37.3	31.3
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	7.0	5.5	6.1	38.4	37.7	36.4
<b>Belarus</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	9.4	9.2	9.0	:	9.9	10.7
<b>Georgia</b>	10.7	8.6	8.2	49.8	46.9	43.2
<b>Moldova</b>	11.7	13.1	13.4	32.8	26.4	32.3
<b>Ukraine</b> <sup>(3)</sup>	7.1	9.0	12.1	21.8	19.8	15.4

<sup>(1)</sup> Gross value added: 2008 instead of 2007.

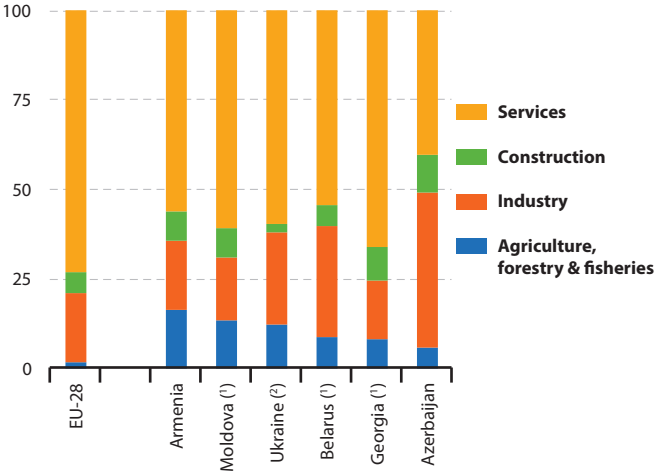
<sup>(2)</sup> Gross value added: 2009 instead of 2007.

<sup>(3)</sup> 2017: excluding the territories which are not under effective control of the Ukrainian government and the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [nama\\_10\\_a10](#), [lfsa\\_egana](#) and [lfsa\\_egana2](#))

The utilised agricultural area (UAA) provides a measure of the area used for all types of farming. The ENP-East countries had a combined agricultural area of 58 million hectares in 2017 (no recent data available for Moldova; 2014 data for Georgia), equivalent to just under one third of the area used for agriculture in the EU-28.

**Figure 1: Gross value added by economic activity, 2017**  
(% of total gross value added)

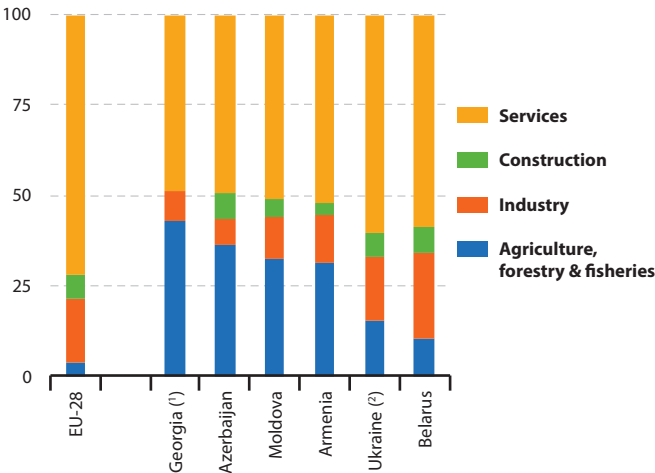


(1) Provisional.

(2) Excluding the territories which are not under effective control of the Ukrainian government and the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nama\_10\_a10)

**Figure 2: Employment by economic activity, 2017**  
(% of total employment)



(1) Construction included in services.

(2) Excluding the territories which are not under effective control of the Ukrainian government and the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsa\_egan2)

Ukraine had by far the largest utilised agricultural area among the ENP-East countries, at 41.5 million hectares in 2017. Ukraine was one of four ENP-East countries where the share of utilised agricultural area in the country's total area (including inland waters) was higher than in the EU-28 (40.0 % in 2016); this proportion reached 41.0 % in Belarus, 55.2 % in Azerbaijan, 68.7 % in Armenia and 68.8 % in Ukraine, while it was just 11.2 % in Georgia (2014 data).

In recent years, the share of the total area used for agriculture declined in most of the ENP-East countries, as well as in the EU-28. The biggest decline was recorded in Armenia with a reduction of 2.6 percentage points between 2007 and 2017. By contrast, Azerbaijan was the only ENP-East country (incomplete data for Moldova and Georgia) to record an increase in the relative share used for agriculture (up 0.2 percentage points).

**Table 2: Total area and utilised agricultural area, 2017**

	Total area	Utilised agricultural area	
	(thousand hectares)	(thousand hectares)	(% share of total area)
<b>EU-28 <sup>(1)</sup></b>	446 967	178 736	40.0
Armenia	2 974	2 044	68.7
Azerbaijan	8 660	4 778	55.2
Belarus	20 760	8 502	41.0
Georgia <sup>(2)</sup>	6 970	779	11.2
Moldova <sup>(3)</sup>	3 385	:	:
Ukraine	60 355	41 505	68.8

(<sup>1</sup>) 2016.

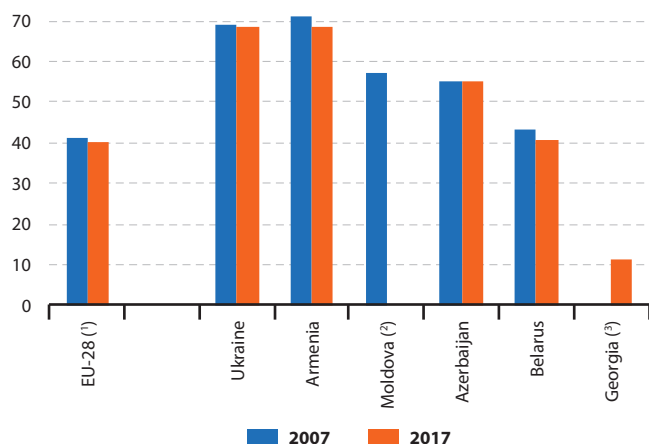
(<sup>2</sup>) Utilised agricultural area: 2014.

(<sup>3</sup>) Total area includes Transnistria.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [apro\\_cpsh1](#) and [reg\\_area3](#))

**Figure 3: Utilised agricultural area**

(% of total area)



(<sup>1</sup>) 2016 instead of 2017.

(<sup>2</sup>) 2010 instead of 2007. 2017: not available.

(<sup>3</sup>) 2007: not available. 2014 instead of 2017.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [apro\\_cpsh1](#) and [reg\\_area3](#))

Table 3 provides an analysis of the main types of agricultural land use. It shows that arable land accounted for more than half of the total area utilised for agricultural purposes in Belarus and also in Ukraine where it peaked at 78.4 %; note that recent data are not available for Moldova which traditionally also has a high share of arable land. By contrast, permanent grassland and meadow accounted for more than half of the agricultural area in Azerbaijan; note that data are not available for Armenia but the share of permanent grassland and meadow is likely to be very high. Land

**Table 3: Analysis of the utilised agricultural area**  
(% share of utilised agricultural area)

	Arable land		Permanent grassland and meadow		Land under permanent crops	
	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017
<b>EU-28 (¹)</b>	58.6	59.2	34.2	33.8	6.7	6.7
Armenia	21.3	21.8	:	:	2.5	2.8
Azerbaijan	39.0	43.8	56.3	51.0	4.7	5.2
Belarus	61.5	67.4	36.5	31.2	1.3	1.3
Georgia (²)	:	47.0	:	39.0	:	14.1
Moldova (³)	73.0	:	16.7	:	10.3	:
Ukraine	77.9	78.4	19.0	18.9	2.2	2.2

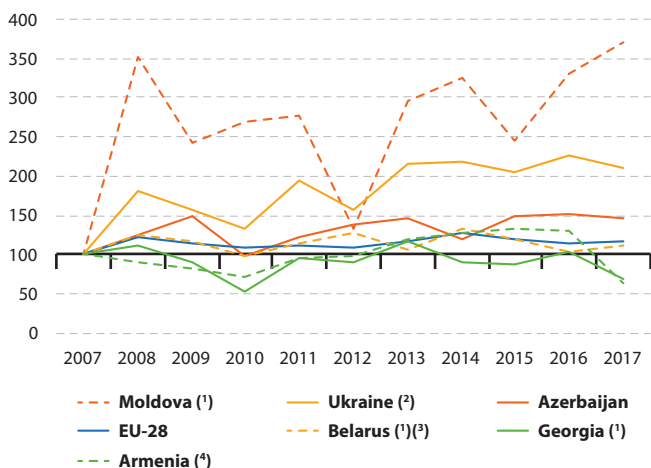
(¹) 2008 instead of 2007. 2016 instead of 2017.

(²) 2014 instead of 2017. Arable area includes kitchen gardens.

(³) 2010 instead of 2007.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [apro\\_cpsh1](#))

**Figure 4: Production of cereals (including rice)**  
(2007 = 100)



(¹) Excluding rice.

(²) 2014-2017: excluding the territories which are not under effective control of the Ukrainian government and the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

(³) 2014: break in series.

(⁴) Including common wheat, spelt, rye, maslin und barley.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [apro\\_cpsh1](#))

under permanent crops (for example, fruit trees, vines or olive trees) accounted for a much lower share of the utilised agricultural area, ranging from 1.3 % in Belarus to more than one tenth in Georgia (2014 data); recent data are not available for Moldova but the share of its land under permanent crops is also likely to be quite high.

The development over time of the level of production of selected crops reflects, among other things, climatic conditions; there were notable contractions in cereals output in 2012 in some countries. Together, the six ENP-East countries produced 75 million tonnes of cereals, which was equivalent to 24 % of the EU-28 total, and 30 million tonnes of potatoes, around half the total potato harvest in the EU-28. Ukraine accounted for four fifths (80 %) of the cereals output in the ENP-East countries, while its share of potato production was somewhat lower (73 %).

**Table 4: Agricultural production of selected crops**  
(thousand tonnes)

	Cereals		Potatoes		Sugar beet	
	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017
<b>EU-28</b>	263 343	310 614	63 621	61 952	115 966	142 713
Armenia (1)	418	270	584	547	:	:
Azerbaijan	1 965	2 855	1 037	914	142	410
Belarus (2)	7 216	7 993	8 744	6 415	3 626	4 989
Georgia (2)(3)	413	288	229	180	:	:
Moldova (2)	902	3 355	199	197	612	876
Ukraine (4)	28 938	60 678	19 102	22 208	16 978	14 882

(1) Cereals: including common wheat, spelt, rye, maslin and barley.

(2) Cereals: excluding rice.

(3) Break in series.

(4) 2017: excluding the territories which are not under effective control of the Ukrainian government and the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [apro\\_cpsh1](#))

Concerning vegetables, the production in the ENP-East countries totalled 14.1 million tonnes in 2017, equivalent to approximately one fifth (21.8 %) of the EU-28 total. These six countries produced 2.3 million tonnes of apples (equivalent to 22.9 % of the EU-28 total), 358 thousand tonnes of plums (27.6 %) and 323 thousand tonnes of cherries (43.3 %). Ukraine was the largest producer of vegetables and the three selected fruits shown in Table 5, for example, producing three quarters (75 %) of the ENP-East's harvest of cherries.

Religious and cultural differences, as well as topographical and climatic conditions may, at least in part, explain the distribution of livestock across the ENP-East countries. For example, there was a low propensity to farm pigs in Azerbaijan, contrary to the pattern observed in Ukraine, Belarus and the EU-28. By contrast, there was a higher propensity to farm sheep and goats in several of the ENP-East countries, notably Azerbaijan (which had the highest number of sheep and goats among the ENP-East countries), Armenia and Georgia. Livestock farming was more focused on cattle than on pigs or sheep and goats in Belarus which had the highest number of cattle among the ENP-East countries.

**Table 5: Production of fruit and vegetables, 2017**  
(thousand tonnes)

	Vegetables	Apples	Plums	Cherries
<b>EU-28</b>	64 827	10 025	1 297	745
<b>Armenia</b>	861	116	24	8
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	1 406	275	34	46
<b>Belarus <sup>(1)</sup></b>	1 959	317	3	7
<b>Georgia <sup>(2)</sup></b>	206	20	4	2
<b>Moldova <sup>(3)</sup></b>	310	487	93	16
<b>Ukraine</b>	9 369	1 076	201	243

<sup>(1)</sup> Cherries: sour cherries only.

<sup>(2)</sup> Vegetables: including from kitchen gardens.

<sup>(3)</sup> Excluding the territories which are not under effective control of the Ukrainian government and the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [apro\\_cpsh1](#))



The production of meat from various animals broadly reflects livestock numbers, although it should be noted that some animals are kept for milk rather than for meat production. In Azerbaijan the relative importance of various animals for the production of meat is quite different from that in the other ENP-East countries and in the EU-28, most notably due to the very low share of meat from pigs and the very high share from sheep and goats.

Although the combined dairy herd of the ENP-East countries was equivalent to almost one quarter (24 %) of the EU-28's dairy herd in 2017, the quantity of

**Table 6: Livestock population, December**  
(thousand head)

	Cattle		Pigs		Sheep and goats	
	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017
<b>EU-28<sup>(1)</sup></b>	89 899	88 423	160 918	150 000	:	98 588
<b>Armenia</b>	629	591	87	167	637	660
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	2 487	2 673	19	5	8 033	8 454
<b>Belarus</b>	4 007	4 363	3 598	3 156	124	155
<b>Georgia<sup>(2)</sup></b>	1 049	910	110	151	797	907
<b>Moldova</b>	232	167	299	406	:	:
<b>Ukraine<sup>(3)</sup></b>	5 491	3 531	7 020	6 110	1 679	1 309

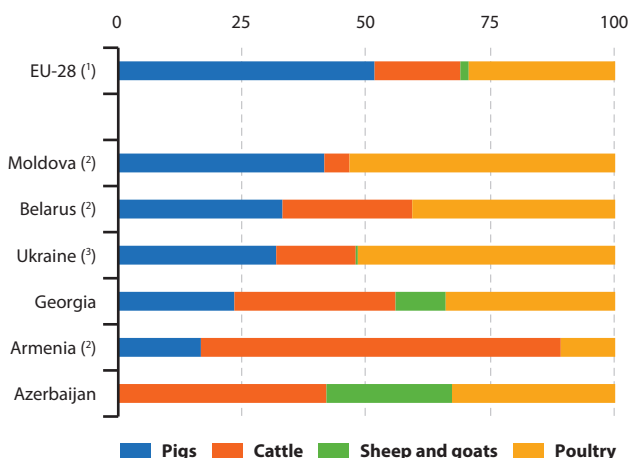
(<sup>1</sup>) Sheep and goats: 2015 instead of 2017.

(<sup>2</sup>) Break in series.

(<sup>3</sup>) 2017: excluding the territories which are not under effective control of the Ukrainian government and the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [apro\\_mt\\_lscatl](#), [apro\\_mt\\_lspig](#), [apro\\_mt\\_lssheep](#) and [apro\\_mt\\_lsgoat](#))

**Figure 5: Slaughtered animal production, 2017**  
(% of total carcass weight of selected animals)



(<sup>1</sup>) EU totals for sheep and goats and for poultry based on the latest available data for each EU Member State.

(<sup>2</sup>) Sheep and goats: not available.

(<sup>3</sup>) Excluding the territories which are not under effective control of the Ukrainian government and the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [apro\\_mt\\_pann](#))

milk produced was approximately equivalent to one eighth of the EU-28's output (13 %). Between 2007 and 2017, milk production decreased in Georgia and Ukraine, in both cases possibly influenced to some extent by a break in series. Elsewhere (incomplete data for Moldova), output increased during this period, most notably in Azerbaijan where output was 51 % higher in 2017 than it had been in 2007.

**Table 7: Number of dairy cows and milk production**

	Dairy cows <sup>(1)</sup> (thousand head)			Milk production <sup>(2)</sup> (thousand tonnes)		
	2007	2012	2017	2007	2012	2017
<b>EU-28 <sup>(3)</sup></b>	24 287	23 193	23 311	:	159 026	170 570
<b>Armenia</b>	311	303	267	641	618	758
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	1 203	1 289	1 286	1 341	1 696	2 024
<b>Belarus <sup>(4)</sup></b>	1 459	1 519	1 500	5 904	6 766	7 322
<b>Georgia <sup>(5)</sup></b>	541	602	477	625	590	528
<b>Moldova</b>	169	134	113	:	:	485
<b>Ukraine <sup>(6)</sup></b>	3 036	2 516	2 023	12 262	11 378	10 281

<sup>(1)</sup> As of December.

<sup>(2)</sup> Raw milk available on farms.

<sup>(3)</sup> Dairy cows, 2012: break in series. Milk production: 2013 instead of 2012.

<sup>(4)</sup> Dairy cows: includes all cows.

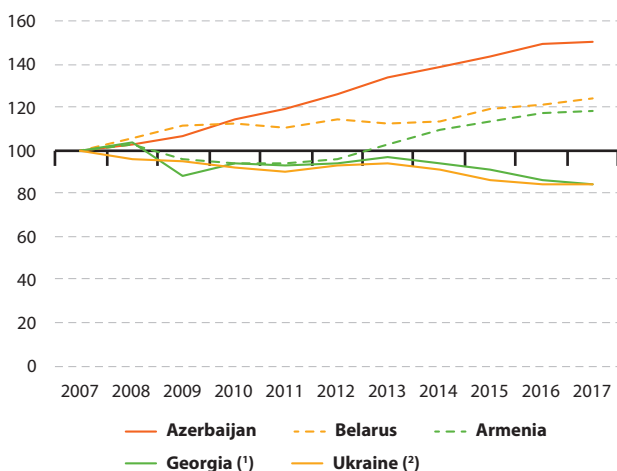
<sup>(5)</sup> 2017: break in series. Dairy cows: including buffaloes.

<sup>(6)</sup> 2017: excluding the territories which are not under effective control of the Ukrainian government and the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [apro\\_mt\\_lscatl](#) and [apro\\_mk\\_farm](#))

**Figure 6: Milk production**

(2007 = 100)



Note: Moldova, not available.

<sup>(1)</sup> 2014: break in series.

<sup>(2)</sup> 2014-2017: excluding the territories which are not under effective control of the Ukrainian government and the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [apro\\_mk\\_farm](#))

The forest area in the EU-28 rose at a modest pace during the period 2005-2015, up by 2.7 % overall. Growth was also observed in five of the ENP-East countries over the period 2007-2017, with the forest area decreasing only in Armenia. In relative terms, by far the largest increase in forest area was recorded in Moldova where it was 25.8 % larger in 2017 than in 2007.

**Table 8: Forestry area**

	Forest area (thousand hectares)		Forest area as a share of land area (%)	
	2007	2017	2007	2017
<b>EU-28<sup>(1)</sup></b>	156 758	160 931	36	37
Armenia	306	289	11	10
Azerbaijan	989	1 040	12	13
Belarus	8 532	8 724	42	43
Georgia <sup>(2)</sup>	2 498	2 633	36	38
Moldova	301	378	9	12
Ukraine	9 664	9 698	17	17

(<sup>1</sup>) 2005 instead of 2007. 2015 instead of 2017.

(<sup>2</sup>) 2016 instead of 2017. Share of total area rather than land area. Break in series. 2007: does not include forests in protected areas.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [for\\_area](#))

The total fish catch by the three ENP-East countries for which data are presented in Table 9 was 145 thousand tonnes; this was equivalent to 3 % of the catch made by fishermen from the EU-28. Note that no fish catch was recorded for Belarus and Moldova, both of which are landlocked. While the quantity of the catch in the EU-28 increased slightly between 2007 and 2015 in the EU-28, it increased greatly in Armenia and Azerbaijan while it decreased strongly in Ukraine, reflecting the change in geographical coverage of the Ukrainian data.

**Table 9: Fishery production**  
(tonnes of live weight)

	Fish catch <sup>(1)</sup>		Aquaculture	
	2007	2017	2007	2017
<b>EU-28<sup>(2)</sup></b>	4 910 170	5 145 542	1 271 671	1 259 833
Armenia <sup>(3)</sup>	4 722	29 044	:	:
Azerbaijan	20 599	65 484	:	:
Belarus <sup>(4)</sup>	–	–	:	10 370
Georgia	:	:	:	:
Moldova	–	–	:	:
Ukraine <sup>(5)</sup>	170 460	50 470	18 800	16 930

(<sup>1</sup>) Excludes aquaculture.

(<sup>2</sup>) 2015 instead of 2017. Aquaculture: 2008 instead of 2007.

(<sup>3</sup>) Includes catch in inland waters.

(<sup>4</sup>) Fish catch: in artificial and natural reservoirs.

(<sup>5</sup>) 2017: excluding the territories which are not under effective control of the Ukrainian government and the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [fish\\_ca\\_main](#) and [fish\\_aq2a](#))

# Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union

Eurostat's mission is to provide *high quality statistics for Europe*. Eurostat collects data from national statistical authorities.

## Further information

### Eurostat's website

Eurostat's website (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>) provides free access to its statistics; it is available in German, English and French. Eurostat online data codes, which are given in the source under each table or figure, provide users with a quick and efficient way to access the most up-to-date statistics. When entered in the 'search' facility on Eurostat's website, these codes provide users with the freshest data and longer time series.

### Statistics Explained

Statistics Explained (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php>) is Eurostat's wiki-based system that presents statistical topics in an easy to understand way.

### Statistical articles on ENP countries:

[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/European\\_Neighbourhood\\_Policy\\_countries\\_-\\_statistical\\_overview](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/European_Neighbourhood_Policy_countries_-_statistical_overview)

### Background information on the ENP:

[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Statistical\\_cooperation\\_-\\_European\\_Neighbourhood\\_Policy](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Statistical_cooperation_-_European_Neighbourhood_Policy)

## National statistical authorities of the ENP-East countries

<b>Armenia</b>	<a href="https://www.armstat.am/en/">https://www.armstat.am/en/</a>
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	<a href="https://www.stat.gov.az/?lang=en">https://www.stat.gov.az/?lang=en</a>
<b>Belarus</b>	<a href="http://www.belstat.gov.by/en/">http://www.belstat.gov.by/en/</a>
<b>Georgia</b>	<a href="http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=0&amp;lang=eng">http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=0&amp;lang=eng</a>
<b>Moldova</b>	<a href="http://www.statistica.md/index.php?l=en">http://www.statistica.md/index.php?l=en</a>
<b>Ukraine</b>	<a href="http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/">http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/</a>

Data were extracted on 24 January 2019.

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Printed by Imprimerie Bietlot in Belgium  
Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2019



Print: ISBN 978-92-79-99362-6 doi:10.2785/300425  
PDF: ISBN 978-92-79-99360-2 doi:10.2785/024209

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