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Agricultural statistics

Data 1999-2003



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fisheries

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Introduction

This new publication provides a selected number of agricultural statistics available at Eurostat.

Chapter 1 shows data on the general economy and employment and agriculture's place in them. It also outlines the volume of the European Union's external trade in food and agricultural products.

The following two chapters 2 and 3 cover crop production and animal production. Data on crop production include figures on land use and production data on cereals, root crops, oilseeds and apples. The animal production chapter includes data on the production of meat, and milk and dairy products and eggs.

Chapter 4 presents data on farm structure, i.e. the number and size of farms, including figures on the agricultural labour force.

The next two chapters 5 and 6 treat agricultural prices and accounts. Price indices are shown for agricultural products as a whole, crop products, animal products and the means of agricultural production.

The chapter on agricultural accounts covers the output of agriculture in value terms, intermediate consumption, and gross and net value added, and indicator A of agricultural income.

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

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/>

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

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Symbols and abbreviations

-	zero
:	data not available
:c	confidential data
:p	provisional data
ha	hectare
mio	million
t	tonne

EU-25 European Union (25 member countries)

EU-15 European Union (15 member countries)

BE	Belgium
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	Cyprus
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovak Republic
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom
BG	Bulgaria
RO	Romania
TR	Turkey

GENERAL STATISTICS

1. General Statistics

This chapter shows data on employment and the general economy and agriculture's place in them. It outlines the volume of the European Union's external trade in food and agricultural products.

The data on employment come from the Community Labour Force Survey and are stored in the New Cronos database. It may be seen that in 2003, agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing (mainly agriculture) represented 5.2% of total employment in the European Union of twenty-five Member States (EU-25).

The data on gross value added are taken from the National Accounts statistics and further details may also be found in New Cronos. In 2003, agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing (again mainly agriculture) accounted for 2.1% of gross value added at basic prices in EU-25.

The tables on external trade show the value of agrifood (SITC 0) exports and imports in total Community exports and imports. It may be seen that in 2003 for EU-25, agrifood exports represented 5.6% and agrifood imports 6.1% of their respective totals.

In addition to Eurostat's New Cronos database, more detailed data can be found in the 1000 tables and free pdf publications on the Eurostat website:

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/>

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Total employment (1000 persons), 1999-2003

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	194224	197141	198896	199149	199526
EU-15	164444	167735	169811	170550	170896
BE	4011	4088	4149	4136	4115
CZ	4761	4728	4724	4760	4731
DK	2776	2784	2792	2782	2755
DE	38077	38752	38917	38668	38248
EE	581	572	577	584	593
EL	3941	3935	3921	3914	3966
ES	15209	15744	16107	16343	16646
FR	23680	24308	24720	24888	24888
IE	1617	1692	1741	1765	1797
IT	22697	23129	23582	24008	24286
CY	294	302	:	:	:
LV	973	944	965	980	997
LT	:	1585	1522	1409	1442
LU	251	265	280	288	294
HU	3792	3829	3845	3856	3969
MT	131	134	138	137	:
NL	7946	8124	8274	8349	8314
AT	4020	4050	4076	4066	4061
PL	14757	14526	14207	13782	13617
PT	4928	5029	5098	5107	5064
SI	:	895	899	895	893
SK	2063	2025	2037	2016	2062
FI	2253	2304	2338	2360	2350
SE	4163	4264	4345	4352	4341
UK	28876	29267	29472	29526	29771
BG	3088	2980	2968	2978	3079
RO	8420	8629	8563	7745	7393
TR	:	20557	20492	20146	:

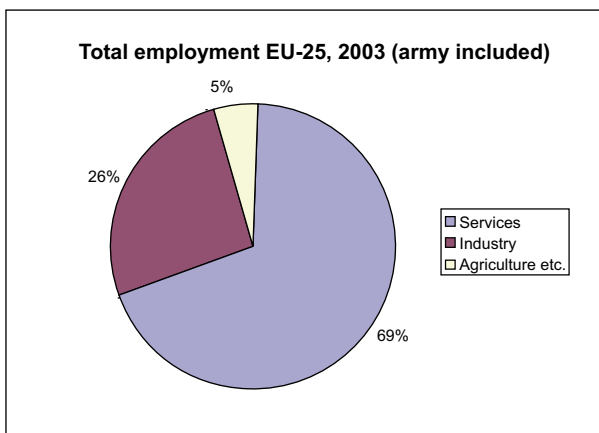
Extraction date: 15/11/2004 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Data include military personnel.

Flags used:

- = 0
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AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



Total employment in the European Union (EU-15) was nearly 171 million persons in 2003. Including the then Accession Countries, the total (EU-25) was almost 200 million. Of these, more than two thirds (69.2%) were employed in services, about one quarter (25.5%) in industry, and only about one in twenty in agriculture, including hunting, forestry and fishing (5.2%). In the old Member States the agricultural share in employment (EU-15: 4%) was smaller than in most of the new Member States.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Employment in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing (1000 persons) 1999-2003

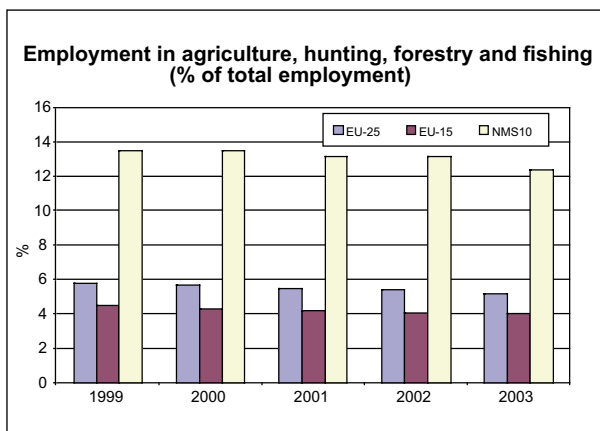
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	11335	11171	11006	10736	10427
EU-15	7320	7216	7138	6941	6834
BE	105	101	99	98	92
CZ	247	241	225	228	213
DK	102	99	98	93	90
DE	974	966	960	938	928
EE	47	40	40	40	36
EL	712	682	658	632	634
ES	1046	1014	1018	972	944
FR	1043	1034	1029	1015	1012
IE	139	130	123	121	116
IT	1130	1122	1134	1113	1080
CY	28	28	:	:	:
LV	160	135	143	148	133
LT	:	315	261	248	257
LU	5	5	4	4	4
HU	271	252	240	238	230
MT	3	3	:	:	:
NL	282	281	282	282	275
AT	561	545	543	536	525
PL	2667	2726	2720	2664	2509
PT	624	639	650	631	639
SI	:	107	103	100	97
SK	127	113	108	101	91
FI	141	138	131	126	120
SE	112	117	108	104	102
UK	347	346	303	277	268
BG	796	782	767	735	797
RO	3471	3574	3503	2734	2548
TR	:	7176	7399	6604	:

Extraction date: 19/11/2004 (Eurostat New Cronos)

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AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



Amongst the current Member States of the European Union, the proportion of the active population employed in agriculture in 2003 ranged from only 0.9% in the United Kingdom and 1.3% in Luxembourg up to 17.8% in Lithuania and 18.4% in Poland. For the old Member States (EU-15) the proportion employed in agriculture has declined from 4.5% in 1999 to 4.0% in 2003, continuing the long term trend. For the new Member States (then Acceding Countries) the proportion decreased from 13.5% to 12.4% over the same period.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Gross value added at basic prices: all NACE branches (mio €), 1999-2003

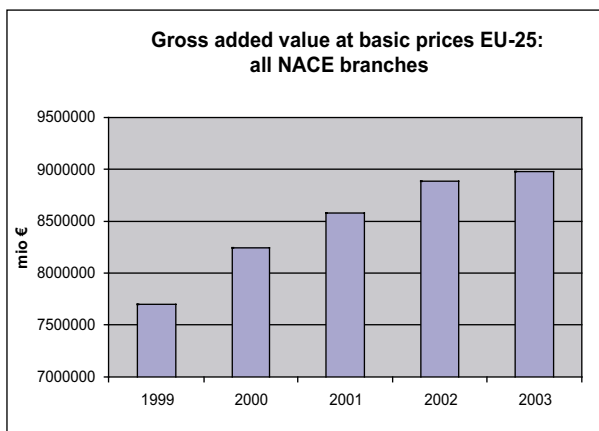
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	7695439	8243220	8584575	8884047	8975978
EU-15	7409011	7911701	8209726	8488238	8587652
BE	218720	228744	235109	239770	246811
CZ	47784	55496	62849	72173	69946
DK	142576	151963	157888	162232	167038
DE	1843180	1885320	1925060	1958890	1973590
EE	4757	5352	6024	6720	7220
EL	106488	111159	118937	128024	140116
ES	530104	571705	617517	654663	695440
FR	1241789	1305678	1358915	1407936	1436531
IE	82997	95324	106539	119678	:
IT	1024464	1082138	1139259	1178307	1218828
CY	8375	9189	9730	10122	10585
LV	5975	7459	8251	8810	8802
LT	9067	11103	12174	13439	14625
LU	19617	21190	22635	24070	26177
HU	39455	44157	50966	60947	63855
MT	3353	3772	3927	3980	3887
NL	344022	371053	393440	409759	418727
AT	183858	194413	201139	205579	211111
PL	133871	157949	181693	177026	161771
PT	97489	104686	111954	116458	:
SI	17453	18326	19440	20926	22495
SK	17221	19677	21319	23588	26749
FI	106171	116222	121184	124301	126945
SE	210687	232941	218896	229302	239104
UK	1256846	1439165	1481253	1533554	:
BG	10842	12139	13528	14635	15438
RO	29910	36136	40795	43722	45544
TR	182676	223865	172299	198983	:

Extraction date: 17/06/2004 (Eurostat New Cronos)

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AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



Gross value added (GVA) at basic prices is the net result of output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' price. The basic price is the price receivable by the producers for a unit of a good or service minus any tax payable (tax on product) plus any subsidy receivable (subsidy on product). From 1999 to 2003, GVA at basic prices for EU-25 grew by 16.6% overall. In the same period GVA at basic prices in the old Member States (EU-15) increased by 15.9%.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

**Gross value added at basic prices: agriculture,
hunting, forestry and fishing (mio €), 1999-2003**

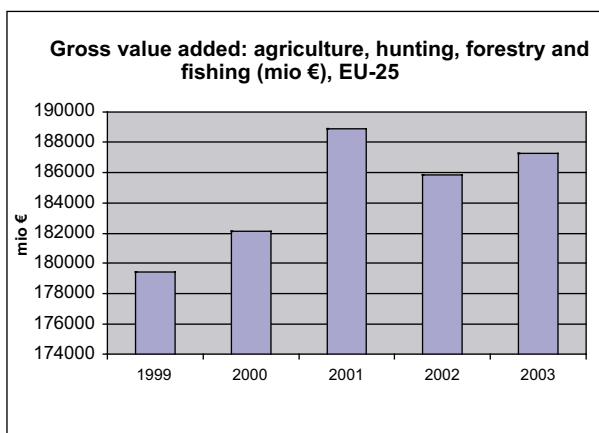
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	179425	182088	188879	185808	187274
EU-15	167364	169091	173795	171919	173855
BE	2887	3233	3213	2975	3159
CZ	2000	2116	2324	2256	2374
DK	3629	4243	4529	3841	3436
DE	22120	22530	23490	21980	21890
EE	294	304	315	329	319
EL	8416	8127	8321	8984	9252
ES	19904	20126	21014	21169	22187
FR	36704	35533	36863	35934	37775
IE	3173	3449	3583	3841	:
IT	30325	29858	30881	30522	30882
CY	352	347	388	415	451
LV	239	338	370	405	381
LT	754	866	857	946	910
LU	145	143	140	140	130
HU	1913	1888	2193	2241	:
MT	97	96	89	96	:
NL	9615	10263	10675	10126	9765
AT	4397	4559	4707	4685	4720
PL	5046	5553	6716	5529	4782
PT	3587	3602	4087	4164	:
SI	566	578	563	659	:
SK	803	914	1271	1046	1055
FI	3850	4399	4225	4401	4292
SE	4404	4399	4183	4150	4212
UK	14207	14627	13884	14475	13708
BG	1768	1691	1813	1775	1763
RO	4454	4468	6006	5473	5888
TR	26498	30515	19522	22876	:

Extraction date: 15/11/2004 (Eurostat New Cronos)

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- = 0
- :c = confidential
- :
- = not available

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



The share of agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing (mainly agriculture) in gross value added (GVA) at basic prices for EU-25 was 2.1% in 2003. The agricultural share in GVA is for most of the new Member States higher than for most of the old Member States. This finding, however, cannot be generalised. For example, the agricultural share for Poland was 3.0% in 2003 which was only slightly higher than for France (2.6%) but lower than for Spain (3.2%). With Romania (12.9%) and Bulgaria (11.4%) two countries with a very high agricultural weight will join the EU.

Over the period 1999 to 2003 GVA at basic prices of agriculture grew by only +4.4% in the EU-25. Agricultural growth is thus lagging behind the growth of the total economy following the long term trend of a declining agricultural share.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Value of agrifood exports, (billion €)

1999-2003

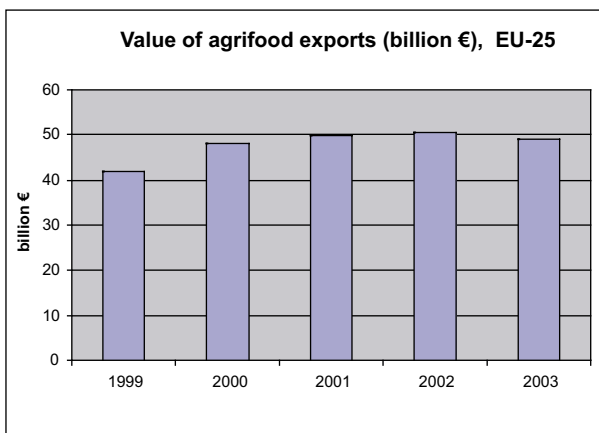
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	41.91	47.98	49.77	50.47	49.11
EU-15	43.64	49.92	51.54	52.45	50.73
BE	16.01	17.51	18.75	19.09	19.4
CZ	0.92	1.16	1.27	1.28	1.4
DK	9.9	10.91	11.81	11.69	11.28
DE	22.29	25.51	27.59	27.99	27.05
EE	0.16	0.19	0.28	0.28	0.28
EL	2.33	2.49	2.39	2.35	2.2
ES	13.28	15.93	17.84	18.43	18.64
FR	33.59	34.92	34.29	35.71	36.1
IE	6.29	6.91	6.79	6.78	6.81
IT	13.85	14.77	16.14	16.95	16.53
CY	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.14
LV	0.1	0.11	0.19	0.24	0.22
LT	0.28	0.42	0.53	0.53	0.65
LU	0.49	0.58	0.63	0.66	0.69
HU	1.87	2.11	2.56	2.47	2.46
MT	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.13
NL	30.82	33.9	35.83	37.27	36.92
AT	3.08	3.45	4.04	4.33	4.81
PL	2.28	2.71	3.13	3.26	3.76
PT	1.49	1.68	1.77	1.96	1.94
SI	0.3	0.34	0.37	0.39	0.39
SK	0.34	0.38	0.45	0.49	0.55
FI	0.71	0.8	0.88	0.91	0.88
SE	1.93	2.23	2.43	2.64	2.79
UK	15.16	16.2	15.41	15.75	15.45
BG	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	:	:
TR	3.55	3.74	4.23	3.74	2.97

Extraction date: 15/11/2004 (Eurostat New Cronos)

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- :c = confidential
- : = not available

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



The value of exports of agrifood products from EU-25, reached € 49.11 billion in 2003, which represents 5.6% of the value of all exports in that year. This percentage was almost unchanged relative to the preceding three years, but was slightly higher in 1999, i.e. 6.0%. Concerning the share of various groups in total exports for 2003, machinery and vehicles represented 45%, other manufactured articles about 27%, chemicals about 15%, agrifood products (as already noted) 5.6%, energy about 4% and raw materials 2%.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Value of agrifood imports, (billion €)

1999-2003

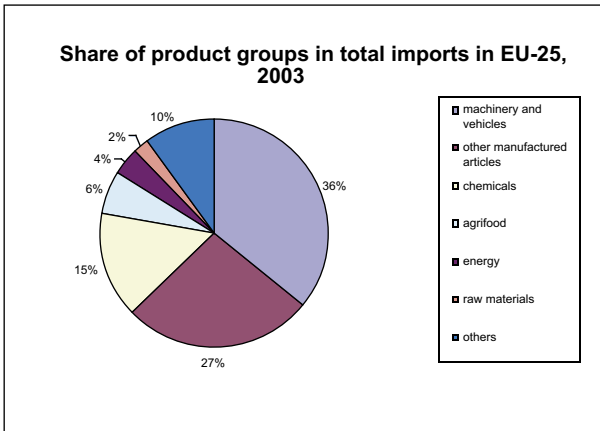
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	50.15	54.57	57.9	58.07	56.94
EU-15	50.15	54.81	58.32	58.76	58.12
BE	14.05	14.91	15.96	16.47	17.1
CZ	1.45	1.61	1.79	1.97	2.03
DK	5.14	5.69	5.95	6.21	6.18
DE	34.29	35.96	37.71	38.01	36.08
EE	0.33	0.37	0.41	0.44	0.48
EL	3.56	3.88	3.52	4.03	4.13
ES	12.08	14.17	15.84	16.51	16.47
FR	23.67	25.18	26.13	26.56	26.87
IE	3.04	3.34	3.78	3.89	3.78
IT	19.14	20.35	21.22	21.51	21.83
CY	0.32	0.4	0.42	0.43	0.43
LV	0.32	0.4	0.46	0.52	0.51
LT	0.43	0.5	0.55	0.55	0.6
LU	1.09	1.2	1.23	1.27	1.38
HU	0.79	0.95	1.09	1.2	1.29
MT	0.28	0.3	0.31	0.31	0.31
NL	18.91	20.22	22.07	22.27	22.56
AT	3.9	4.12	4.64	4.83	5.05
PL	2.72	2.99	3.3	3.26	2.98
PT	4.28	4.5	4.92	4.82	4.56
SI	0.56	0.62	0.66	0.67	0.68
SK	0.66	0.74	0.89	0.9	0.88
FI	1.76	1.84	1.87	1.98	2.07
SE	4.23	4.54	4.77	5.29	5.45
UK	26.51	27.98	29.37	30.05	29.84
BG	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	:	:
TR	1.3	1.65	1.15	1.37	1.38

Extraction date: 15/11/2004 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Flags used:

- = 0
- :c = confidential
- : = not available

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



The value of imports of agrifood products, into EU-25 reached € 56.94 billion in 2003, which represents 6% of the value of all imports that year. This percentage was more variable in recent years than that for exports, and ranged from 6.7% in 1999 to 5.5% in 2000. Concerning the share of various product groups in total imports for 2003, the ranking of the various groups was the same as for exports, although certain of the individual shares were different : machinery and vehicles, 37% ; other manufactured articles, 27% ; chemicals, 15% ; agrifood, 6% ; energy, 4%, and raw materials, 2%.

CROP PRODUCTION

2. Crop Production

This chapter on crop production includes data on land use and the production of cereals, root crops, oilseeds and apples.

Within crops the main products in volume terms are cereals. Having achieved self sufficiency, the EU exports a large part of its cereals harvest. From 1993, the reformed Common Agricultural Policy has been bringing supply more into line with demand, combining subsidies to cereal farmers with a compulsory set-aside scheme. Fruit and vegetables are widely grown in the EU and represent a large part of the food trade amongst Member States. While tomatoes are especially produced in the southern countries, apples are grown nearly in each country. With the accession the areas under root crops increased in the European Union.

In addition to Eurostat's New Cronos database, more detailed data can be found in the 1000 tables and free pdf publications on the Eurostat website:

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/>

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

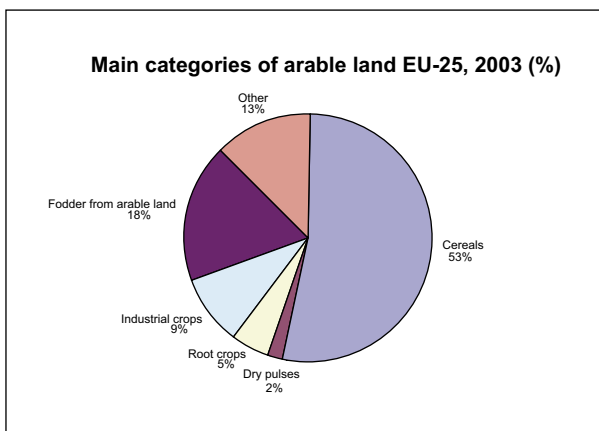
Arable Land (1000 ha) 1999-2003

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	103529	103610	101037	99481	97127
EU-15	74714	74032	73239	72952	72669
BE	854	867	846	833	833
CZ	3107	3084	3085	2775	2761
DK	2821	2779	2494	2479	2446
DE	11821	11800	11810	11788	11827
EE	861	844	676	613	546
EL	2806	2788	2785	2715	2701
ES	13463	13249	12941	12898	12960
FR	18318	18311	18300	18318	18300
IE	1076	1074	1148	1118	1182
IT	8553	8424	8286	8241	7959
CY	95	89	88	87	87
LV	1841	1851	1845	1841	956
LT	2936	2932	1631	1639	1496
LU	62	68	61	62	62
HU	4168	5059	4836	4959	4498
MT	9	9	9	9	9
NL	1007	1018	1005	1011	1087
AT	1385	1381	1379	1378	1379
PL	14134	14063	14046	13038	12554
PT	1739	1717	1587	1610	1563
SI	171	165	173	168	173
SK	1493	1482	1410	1401	1379
FI	2177	2178	2185	2217	2212
SE	2681	2599	2679	2655	2642
UK	5951	5780	5734	5631	5516
BG	3494	3467	3399	3331	3282
RO	9330	9364	9371	9376	9377
TR	26440	26379	26355	:	:

Extraction date: 12/04/2005 (Eurostat New Cronos)

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- = 0
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: = not available



In the year 2003, 97 millions ha of arable land were cultivated in the EU-25. The results of 2003 show a decrease of 2.5% compared to 2002.

The new Member States have added 24.5 million ha of arable land to the European Union.

In the EU-25 cereals have the highest share in arable land (53% in 2003), followed by fodder (18% in 2003).

9% and 5% respectively of the total arable land cultivated is used for industrial crops and root crops.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

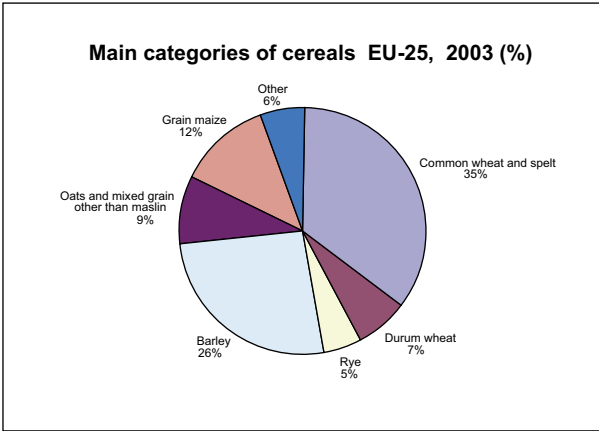
Total Cereals (1000 ha) 1999-2003

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	52126	53659	53131	53247	51857
EU-15	36739	37722	36941	37868	36791
BE	282	314	287	310	308
CZ	1591	1650	1624	1562	1460
DK	1497	1500	1538	1528	1485
DE	6635	7016	7046	6941	6839
EE	321	329	274	259	263
EL	1283	1213	1372	1303	1284
ES	6696	6807	6428	6731	6626
FR	8842	9075	8936	9328	8950
IE	290	279	286	299	303
IT	4173	4134	4133	4284	4147
CY	59	51	56	58	58
LV	416	420	444	415	429
LT	1013	980	936	918	865
LU	28	29	28	29	29
HU	2421	2764	3081	2954	2936
MT	:	:	:	:	:
NL	190	226	236	233	226
AT	810	830	824	814	810
PL	8701	8814	8820	8294	8163
PT	594	578	493	515	450
SI	92	92	105	99	99
SK	774	838	851	820	800
FI	1128	1167	1156	1190	1192
SE	1153	1208	1165	1116	1146
UK	3140	3348	3014	3245	3059
BG	1938	2004	2088	2136	1608
RO	5371	5655	6295	6038	5501
TR	:	13954	13901	:	:

Extraction date: 12/04/2005 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Flags used:

- = 0
:c = confidential
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In the EU-25 area under cereals amounted to 51.9 million ha in 2003. Compared to 2002, a decrease of 2.6% is observed.

In the new Member States approximately 15 million ha of cereals are grown. Among cereals rye and oats are important in the new Member States whereas these crops are marginal in the EU-15. This has modified slightly the share of the different cereal types in total cereal area: common wheat is still dominating with 35%, whereas barley has the second highest share in total cereals with 26%, but loses importance (EU-15: 29%). The share of grain maize remains the same (12%), whereas the shares of rye and oats have increased slightly.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Harvested production of cereals (1000 tonnes, including rice) 1999-2003

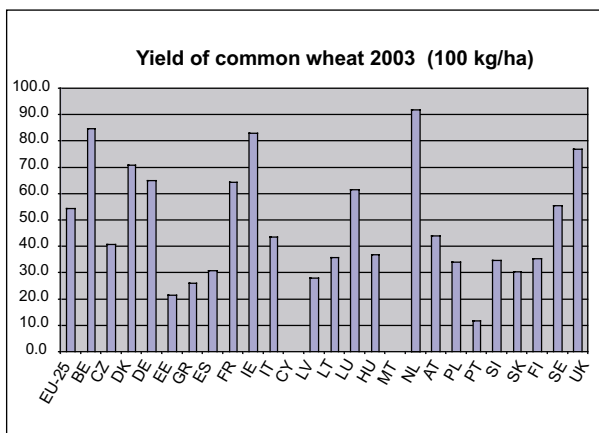
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	254247	262157	259289	267641	234499
EU-15	203508	216304	202277	214249	189678
BE	2407	2513	2359	2639	2613
CZ	6928	6454	7338	6771	5762
DK	8775	9413	9423	8804	9051
DE	44452	45271	49709	43391	39426
EE	402	696	558	525	506
EL	4457	4231	4238	4242	4293
ES	18138	24567	18055	21679	21170
FR	64246	65698	60246	69661	54914
IE	2011	2174	2164	1964	2147
IT	21069	20622	19933	21256	17864
CY	127	48	127	142	150
LV	783	924	928	1029	932
LT	2049	2658	2345	2539	2632
LU	154	153	144	169	164
HU	11392	10037	15047	11706	8769
MT	:	:	:	:	:
NL	1416	1819	1863	1824	1917
AT	4806	4490	4834	4757	4264
PL	25750	22341	26960	26877	23391
PT	1658	1608	1298	1497	1185
SI	479	494	496	611	398
SK	2829	2201	3212	3194	2490
FI	2868	4089	3661	3939	3783
SE	4931	5670	5391	5462	5352
UK	22119	23985	18959	22965	21323
BG	5925	5242	6056	6754	3814
RO	17037	10478	18871	14357	12964
TR	:	32100	29419	30679	22558

Extraction date: 12/04/2005 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Flags used:

-	= 0
:c	= confidential
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AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



2003 was a bad year for cereal production in some countries. The level of production (including rice) in EU-25 did not exceed 234.5 million t. Compared to 2002, a decrease of 12.4% is observed.

Only in six of the 25 Member States harvested production of cereals rose. In all of the six largest cereal producers in EU-25 (France, Germany, Poland, United Kingdom, Spain, and Italy), which account for more than 75% of the total harvest, production fell.

The situation results from a simultaneous decrease of areas and yield. For example, the yield of common wheat fell from 59.3 (100 kg)/ha in 2002 to 54.3 (100 kg)/ha in 2003.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

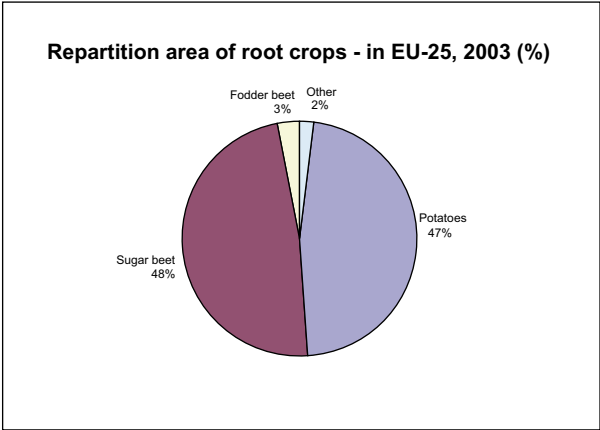
Harvested areas of root crops (1000 ha) 1999-2003

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	5834	5544	5471	5000	4744
EU-15	3382	3213	3255	3296	3125
BE	177	165	165	164	156
CZ	140	138	138	117	115
DK	124	117	108	108	94
DE	814	770	743	755	744
EE	35	33	24	16	17
EL	87	86	79	78	75
ES	301	302	207	273	263
FR	641	617	636	647	602
IE	64	54	52	53	51
IT	371	332	302	323	288
CY	7	7	6	6	6
LV	75	73	79	77	76
LT	199	176	166	164	137
LU	1	1	1	1	1
HU	122	104	102	89	84
MT	2	2	2	2	1
NL	301	292	274	275	262
AT	71	68	69	68	65
PL	1780	1710	1625	1157	1109
PT	81	75	65	72	66
SI	26	23	16	15	16
SK	67	64	59	60	60
FI	67	65	61	60	58
SE	93	88	87	87	81
UK	192	181	406	334	321
BG	56	56	50	54	21
RO	380	366	349	360	362
TR	:	618	562	572	514

Extraction date: 12/04/2005 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Flags used:

- = 0
:c = confidential
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Root crops area is mainly composed of sugar beet (48%), potatoes (47%) and fodder beet (3%).

In 2003, areas under root crops reached 4.7 million ha. Compared to 2002 a decrease of 6.1% is observed. The accession of new Member States strongly increased the area under root crops in the European Union by 33%. With 0.77 millions ha, Poland is now the first producer of potatoes in the EU.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Harvested areas of oilseeds (1000 ha) 1999-2003

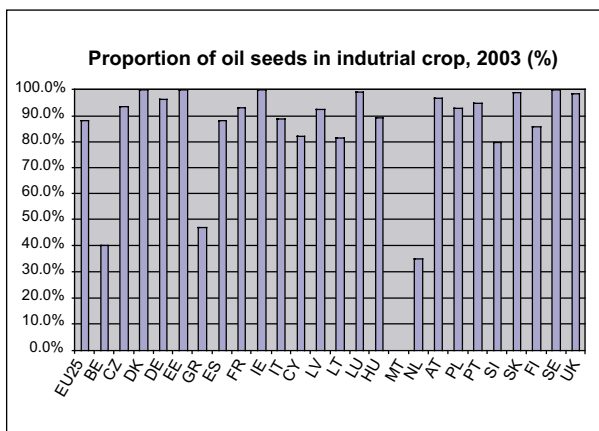
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	8943	7636	7503	7285	7696
EU-15	6920	6034	5859	5481	5763
BE	19	19	23	21	25
CZ	466	403	430	410	421
DK	152	99	79	84	107
DE	1431	1216	1199	1337	1324
EE	24	29	28	33	46
EL	461	423	398	376	376
ES	1064	1002	996	854	888
FR	2287	2010	1923	1736	1864
IE	3	3	2	2	2
IT	505	506	468	327	308
CY	0	0	0	0	0
LV	9	7	9	21	28
LT	93	64	55	66	72
LU	4	3	3	4	4
HU	625	466	477	612	660
MT	:	:	:	:	:
NL	7	6	6	5	6
AT	130	109	111	110	108
PL	575	452	462	453	461
PT	50	52	42	38	37
SI	2	2	3	6	31
SK	230	178	181	204	213
FI	66	54	75	69	77
SE	110	58	49	71	62
UK	631	476	484	446	577
BG	711	615	409	483	683
RO	1244	1067	939	1076	1377
TR	1506	557	527	574	:

Extraction date: 12/04/2005 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Flags used:

- = 0
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AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



Industrial crops include a large range of various products. Traditionally industrial crops are divided in two main categories:

- Oilseeds including rape, sunflower seeds, oil flax and soya beans
- Textile crops including flax, hemp and cotton.

In the European Union, oilseeds represent the major part of industrial crops (88%). This is the case in the majority of countries, except for Belgium, Greece and the Netherlands where the share of oilseeds is less than 50% of industrial crops.

From 1999 to 2003 areas under oil seeds strongly decreased by -14.0% for EU-25 and by -16.7% for EU-15.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Harvested production of apples (1000 t) 1999-2003

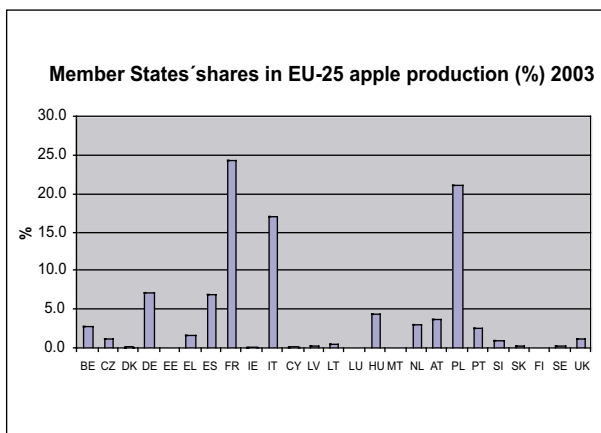
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	12044	11871	12017	12074	11452
EU-15	9454	9060	8449	8904	8129
BE	534	545	337	349	319
CZ	264	339	221	166	144
DK	20	20	22	19	17
DE	1036	1131	763	763	818
EE	11	19	2	3	1
EL	336	330	225	229	203
ES	988	755	917	748	791
FR	2625	2524	2344	3236	2804
IE	13	15	17	16	13
IT	2343	2232	2299	2199	1954
CY	12	11	9	11	11
LV	34	35	36	50	36
LT	109	102	155	82	60
LU	11	12	4	11	4
HU	445	695	605	527	508
MT	0	0	0	0	0
NL	570	461	408	354	359
AT	410	490	410	478	423
PL	1604	1450	2434	2168	2428
PT	295	227	265	300	287
SI	89	130	78	136	102
SK	21	30	27	27	34
FI	2	3	3	3	3
SE	18	22	20	18	22
UK	253	293	416	179	144
BG	92	89	43	26	38
RO	315	490	507	491	811
TR	:	:	2450	2200	2600

Extraction date: 12/04/2005 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Flags used:

- = 0
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AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



Production of fruits includes a large variety of products:

- Stone fruits (peaches, apricots, cherries, plums);
- Apple and pears;
- Nuts;
- Soft fruits (currants, raspberries)
- Citrus fruit (oranges, mandarins, lemons)

The repartition of fruit production in the European Union presents some particularities. Soft fruits are mainly cultivated in the north and the east of the Union. Production of stone fruits is mainly concentrated in the south of Europe. For example, 97% of apricot production is concentrated in five countries (Spain, Italy, France, Greece, and Portugal). On the other hand, apples are grown in nearly each country. In 2003, the largest apple producers in EU-25 were France (24.5%), Poland (21.2%), and Italy (17.1%).

ANIMAL PRODUCTION

3. Animal production

This chapter includes data on the production of meat from various species, milk collection and manu-factured dairy products, and egg production.

In 1996, the first BSE crisis depressed the bovine sector. Gradually, consumer confidence returned and cattle production recovered. A second BSE crisis occurred in November 2000; production declined and then partially recovered but continues to show instability. The pigmeat market also saw a turbulent period. In contrast to the meat markets, milk collection has shown relative stability, a consequence of the quota system. The data for the period to 2003 showed an upward trend in the production of eggs for consumption.

In addition to Eurostat's New Cronos database, more detailed data can be found in the 1000 tables and free pdf publications on the Eurostat website:

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/>

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Slaughterings: bovines (1000 t) 1999-2003

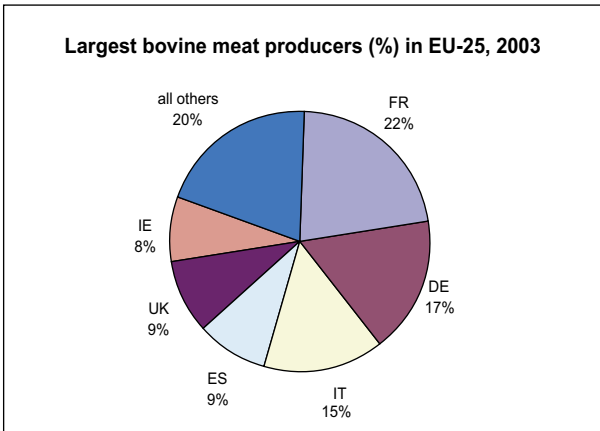
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	7691	7416	7265	7466	7359
BE	273	275	285	305	275
CZ	127	108	106	109	:
DK	157	154	153	154	147
DE	1374	1304	1361	1316	1226
EE	:	:	:	:	:
EL	65	63	60	62	62
ES	678	632	642	676	703
FR	1609	1528	1566	1640	1631
IE	644	577	489	540	568
IT	1164	1154	1133	1134	1128
CY	:	:	:	:	:
LV	23	22	19	16	21
LT	77	75	40	38	43
LU	9	8	11	11	11
HU	46	46	:	:	:
MT	:	:	:	2	1
NL	508	471	372	384	365
AT	203	204	215	212	208
PL	380	344	312	277	:
PT	96	100	94	105	105
SI	46	46	:	:	:
SK	:	:	:	:	:
FI	90	90	89	90	94
SE	144	150	143	146	140
UK	678	707	652	692	696
BG	63	66	:	:	:
RO	152	162	145	160	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:

Extraction date: 14/04/2005 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Flags used:

- = 0
:c = confidential
: = not available

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



France, Germany and Italy together account for over half of the slaughterings of bovines, which include adult cattle and calves, resulting in a net production of beef and veal of 7.4 million t in 2003 for EU-15.

Greater fluctuations are noticeable in the production figures of Ireland, the Netherlands, and the UK, which show a trough in cattle production in 2001, due to health reasons. The largest producer of bovine meat among the new Member States is Poland.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Slaughterings: pigs (1000 t) 1999-2003

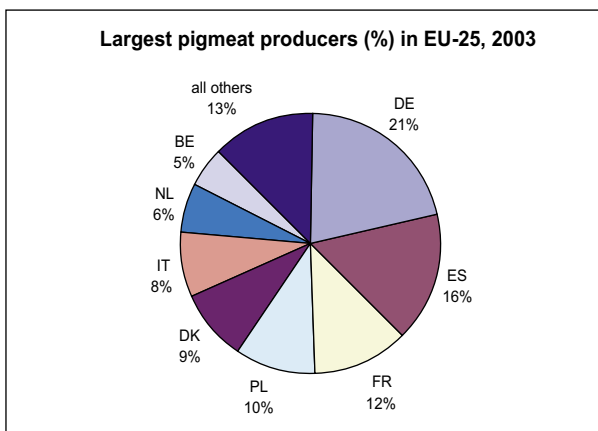
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	17983	17587	17533	17730	17792
BE	993	1055	1072	1044	1029
CZ	458	457	460	468	:
DK	1642	1624	1714	1759	1762
DE	4103	3982	4074	4110	4238
EE	:	:	:	:	:
EL	138	141	137	139	134
ES	2892	2912	2993	3070	3190
FR	2353	2318	2315	2350	2340
IE	250	230	240	230	217
IT	1472	1488	1510	1536	1589
CY	:	:	:	:	:
LV	35	32	32	36	37
LT	91	85	64	86	91
LU	12	10	10	12	12
HU	402	375	:	:	:
MT	:	:	:	10	10
NL	1711	1623	1432	1377	1253
AT	520	502	488	511	506
PL	2010	1892	1820	1981	:
PT	344	327	315	328	328
SI	72	60	:	:	:
SK	:	:	:	:	:
FI	182	172	176	184	193
SE	325	277	276	284	288
UK	1047	923	781	795	715
BG	267	243	:	:	:
RO	:	502	460	476	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:

Extraction date: 14/04/2005 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Flags used:

- = 0
- :c = confidential
- : = not available

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



Although the pig market is more volatile, the overall EU picture reveals a steady level of production over the past 5 years. The largest producer countries are Germany, Spain and France, who together account for about 50% of the EU-15 net production of pig meat which reached 17.8 million t in 2003. The largest producer of pig meat among the new Member States is Poland occupying rank four in EU-25.

Some Member States show particular fluctuations – the Netherlands and the UK have both suffered a dip in production during the opening years of the century, as a result of price changes and reactions of consumers following BSE and FMD.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Slaughterings: sheep and goats (1000 t) 1999-2003

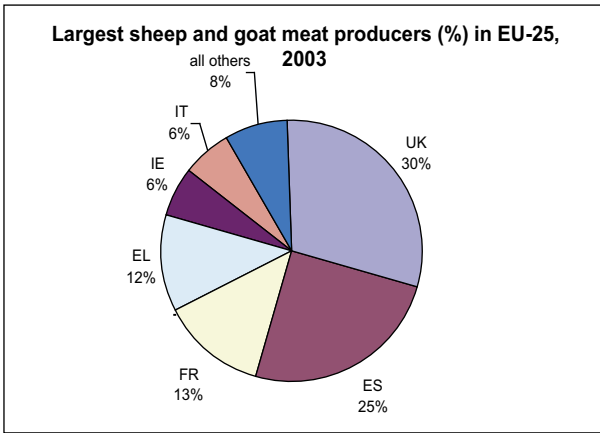
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	1120	1125	1019	1035	1015
BE	5	5	4	3	4
CZ	1	0	0	0	:
DK	1	1	2	1	2
DE	44	45	47	44	46
EE	:	:	:	:	:
EL	126	125	122	126	122
ES	239	251	254	252	250
FR	139	140	142	136	136
IE	90	83	78	67	63
IT	73	69	66	63	60
CY	:	:	:	:	:
LV	0	0	0	0	0
LT	:	:	1	1	1
LU	0	0	0	0	0
HU	:	:	:	:	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:
NL	17	19	20	17	16
AT	8	9	9	8	0
PL	:	:	:	:	:
PT	12	13	12	13	12
SI	:	:	:	:	:
SK	:	:	:	:	:
FI	1	1	1	1	1
SE	4	4	4	4	4
UK	362	361	259	300	300
BG	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:

Extraction date: 14/04/2005 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Flags used:

- = 0
:c = confidential
: = not available

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



The production of sheep and goats meat in the EU-25 is dominated by the United Kingdom, Spain, France and Greece. In 2003, 1.0 million t were produced in EU-15. In the new Member States only minor quantities were slaughtered.

The market overall shows a slight decline in the past 5 years.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

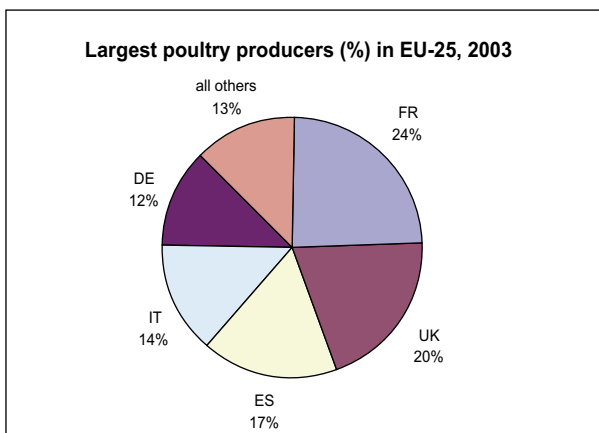
Slaughterings: poultry (1000 t) 1999-2003

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	9985	10025	9977	10360	9145
BE	368	407	413	462	:
CZ	186	218	233	236	:
DK	202	202	216	218	200
DE	748	763	823	856	928
EE	:	:	:	:	:
EL	84	145	148	148	153
ES	1002	977	1031	1332	1330
FR	2360	2189	2220	2105	1945
IE	126	123	123	123	121
IT	1132	1089	1135	1171	1097
CY	:	:	:	:	:
LV	6	7	9	11	12
LT	0	0	:	:	:
LU	:	:	:	0	0
HU	401	433	:	:	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:
NL	758	754	769	765	:
AT	105	111	113	113	103
PL	567	579	685	786	:
PT	288	293	316	309	271
SI	62	63	:	:	:
SK	:	:	:	:	:
FI	66	64	76	83	84
SE	:	93	99	105	102
UK	1525	1514	1568	1537	1572
BG	0	0	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:

Extraction date: 14/04/2005 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Flags used:

- = 0
- :c = confidential
- : = not available



The largest producers of poultry in the EU-15 are France, the United Kingdom, Spain, Italy and Germany, which together account for 78% of the 9.1 million t of poultry slaughtered in 2003.

The poultry market is quite volatile, and shows a significant drop in production in the EU-15 between 2002 and 2003. Consumer demand for poultry rose after the various health crises in other meat markets.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Collection of cows' milk (1000 t) 1999-2003

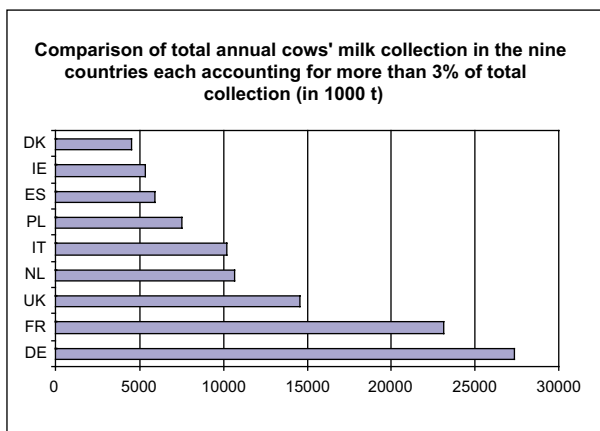
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	1292603	128949	130101	130032	130935
EU-15	114974	114458	114884	114586	115490
BE	3264	3124	3088	2895	2829
CZ	2454	2566	2585	2594	2599
DK	4456	4519	4418	4455	4524
DE	26783	26984	26883	26583	27320
EE	404	409	428	495	485
EL	656	670	706	678	685
ES	5664	5413	5763	5933	5874
FR	23109	23303	23222	23636	23115
IE	5121	5160	5338	5189	5355
IT	10325	10084	10006	9985	10216
CY	128	135	:	:	:
LV	390	398	403	385	436
LT	1048	947	982	970	1026
LU	258	256	261	261	257
HU	1767	1830	1960	1904	1717
MT	:	:	45	43	40
NL	10777	10721	10828	10357	10696
AT	2540	2661	2654	2649	2644
PL	6680	6781	7236	7436	7535
PT	1872	1893	1823	1932	1820
SI	439	451	462	482	499
SK	930	930	981	1002	973
FI	2394	2442	2449	2447	2393
SE	3299	3297	3290	3226	3206
UK	14456	13932	14156	14359	14554
BG	414	719	697	751	:
RO	:	:	:	:	845
TR	:	:	:	:	:

Extraction date: 25/11/2005 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Flags used:

- = 0
- :c = confidential
- : = not available

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



In the period 1999 to 2003 the collection of cows' milk was rather stable in EU-15 oscillating between 114.5 and 115.5 million t. This is a direct consequence of the quota system with a continuous adaptation of supply and demand for milk in the European Union. At the level of twenty-five Member States (EU-25), the situation is somewhat different since the first quotas of the ten countries newly acceded to the EU were agreed in Copenhagen on the basis of the 2002/2003 marketing year. For example, cows' milk collection in Poland rose by 12.8% between 1999 and 2003.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Production of powdered milk products (1000 t) 1999-2003

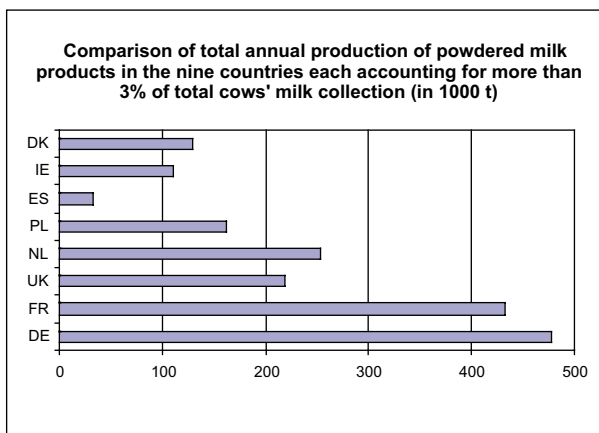
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:
BE	153.7	151.1	153.6	172.7	168.9
CZ	:	:	:	64.1	81.5
DK	136.0	139.0	131.7	127.0	129.8
DE	542.7	520.5	472.9	476.5	477.3
EE	11.5	22.6	23.9	25.3	17.0
EL	-	-	-	-	-
ES	20.2	16.4	22.1	34.7	32.7
FR	520.0	493.5	440.6	497.5	433.3
IE	129.1	121.2	120.3	124.2	111.4
IT	:c	:c	:c	:c	:c
CY	:	:	:	:	:
LV	13.0	3.7	2.8	:c	1.9
LT	22.7	12.3	9.8	8.0	15.1
LU	-	-	-	-	-
HU	:	:	:	27.0	16.2
MT	:	:	:	:	-
NL	257.0	224.0	215.0	222.2	252.7
AT	16.5	16.4	9.3	10.4	9.4
PL	144.6	169.2	196.9	178.2	162.7
PT	20.7	19.9	17.0	21.4	18.7
SI	:	:	:	:	6.0
SK	16.0	14.0	:	12.9	14.2
FI	55.8	45.4	37.1	38.9	35.6
SE	42.1	48.8	46.9	40.4	43.0
UK	212.7	193.7	164.0	197.2	219.1
BG	:	0.9	1.3	0.8	:
RO	:	:	:	:	8.9
TR	:	:	:	:	:

Extraction date: 25/11/2005 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Flags used:

- = 0
- :c = confidential
- :
- :

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



The production of powdered dairy products has remained stable over the last five years. The principal producers count upon the global upturn, following an increase in demand, which results in an improvement in the price of these products. The effect will become apparent from the 2004 marketing year.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Production of butter (1000 t) 1999-2003

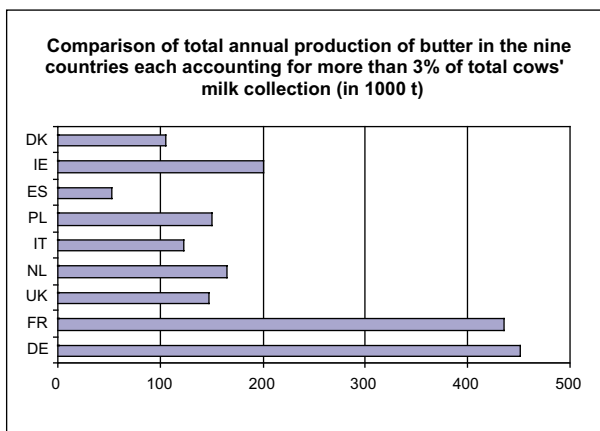
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	1946	1925	:	1942	1978
BE	112.5	121.3	99.1	100.2	113.6
CZ	65.4	59.8	57.8	54.0	53.8
DK	93.0	93.0	95.6	102.3	106.2
DE	427.0	424.9	420.2	434.1	451.8
EE	9.9	8.7	6.7	8.3	12.5
EL	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.6
ES	35.9	38.6	31.9	55.7	52.2
FR	452.0	447.0	449.4	452.8	435.3
IE	205.2	207.9	:c	196.1	201.0
IT	147.4	133.0	121.8	124.1	122.4
CY	:	:	:	:	:
LV	7.6	7.4	7.3	5.8	6.6
LT	26.3	19.4	18.3	17.5	17.6
LU	:c	:c	:c	:c	:c
HU	:	:	:	24.1	13.7
MT	:	:	:	:	:
NL	163.0	146.0	174.9	163.4	164.3
AT	33.9	35.2	35.4	31.8	31.8
PL	135.0	139.1	154.3	157.9	151.0
PT	24.7	24.6	24.5	27.4	26.3
SI	4.6	3.5	4.0	4.2	:c
SK	16.1	16.1	17.0	14.9	15.4
FI	60.1	70.4	69.5	68.9	74.7
SE	48.1	50.3	50.5	47.5	49.3
UK	141.4	131.7	126.2	135.9	147.6
BG	:	:	:	:	:
RO	6.9	5.9	6.3	:	5.3
TR	:	:	:	:	:

Extraction date: 25/11/2005 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Flags used:

- = 0
- :c = confidential
- :
- = not available

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



Without taking account of the data for Luxembourg and Slovenia, which are confidential, the production of butter in the European Union over these five years has changed very little. Germany and France together produce nearly 40% of butter in the EU. Ireland, the Netherlands, Poland, the United Kingdom, Italy, Belgium and Denmark produce 44.5%. Thus nine Member States produce 85% of all butter in the enlarged European Union.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Production of cheese (1000 t) 1999-2003

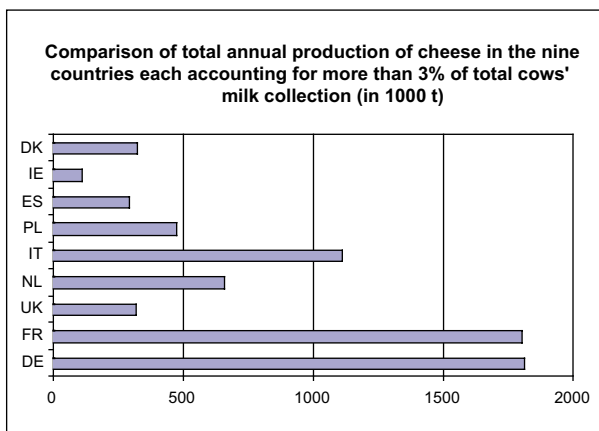
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	6527	6678	6982	6981	7096
BE	60.3	59.3	61.6	61.5	60.5
CZ	116.1	121.3	120.1	131.1	123.0
DK	293.0	306.0	317.9	320.2	326.1
DE	1594.1	1686.2	1764.4	1762.1	1816.4
EE	19.8	20.0	22.0	22.3	23.9
EL	143.3	142.5	160.5	162.1	155.0
ES	257.8	249.3	259.9	283.3	292.0
FR	1678.0	1725.9	1772.4	1794.0	1803.3
IE	101.8	98.5	122.8	115.9	112.0
IT	1023.9	1017.2	1090.6	1072.8	1114.1
CY	:	:	:	:	:
LV	23.0	21.8	24.2	24.3	28.5
LT	34.5	40.2	48.2	65.3	54.8
LU	:c	:c	:c	:c	:c
HU	:	:	:	156.0	158.2
MT	:	:	2.3	2.5	2.4
NL	659.0	684.0	651.8	639.1	657.9
AT	105.2	115.6	130.1	133.0	143.9
PL	438.2	427.5	455.2	484.5	472.2
PT	63.6	66.8	67.5	68.0	66.4
SI	20.5	21.5	21.9	22.9	24.4
SK	51.8	51.3	54.9	42.3	38.6
FI	92.5	97.9	102.9	103.6	102.7
SE	128.4	126.6	126.6	128.3	125.0
UK	326.0	301.9	353.4	336.8	321.1
BG	28.2	83.3	71.1	81.7	:
RO	31.0	27.8	30.5	:	48.1
TR	:	:	:	:	:

Extraction date: 25/11/2005 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Flags used:

- = 0
- :c = confidential
- :
- :

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



The production of cheese in the European Union is mainly concentrated in seven Member States which together account for 80% of cheese in EU-25. Germany and France together represent 45% of production, and Poland nearly 6%. The total level of production in the EU increased over the five years.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Production of eggs for consumption (1000 t) 1999-2004

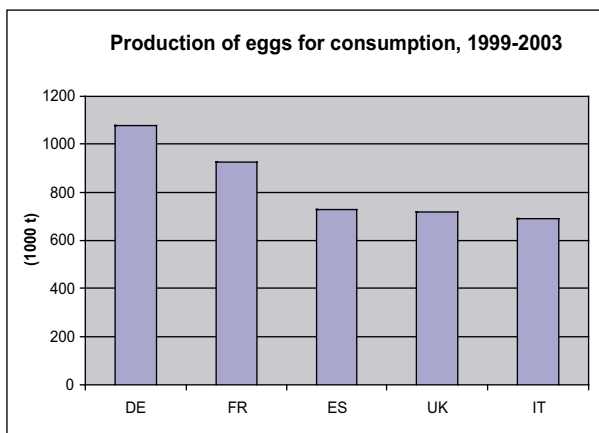
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25		:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	4934	4900	5206	5159	5239	5096
BE	:	155	145	139	141	141
CZ	:	:	158	164	145	:
DK	86	77	74	78	82	85
DE	1127	1138	1133	1120	1115	1079
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	113	112	116	124	118	118
ES	543	596	709	720	763	729
FR	924	941	940	937	920	926
IR	22	26	36	36	39	37
IT	604	678	847	751	722	692
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	:	:	:	:	:	:
LT	40	38	37	43	45	44
HU	:	:	2806	2893	:	:
MT	:	:	:	:	6	6
NL	226	228	234	221	224	218
AT	114	109	108	107	112	110
PL	:	:	:	:	447	447
PT	88	88	91	93	94	94
SI	:	:	11	10	:	:
SK	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	52	51	52	49	51	48
SE	109	105	106	106	101	103
UK	619	596	614	678	758	717
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:

Extraction date: 07/06/2005 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Flags used:

-	= 0
:c	= confidential
:	= not available

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



The data for the period 1998 to 2003 showed an upward trend in the production of eggs for consumption. In 2003, 5.1 million t of eggs for consumption were produced in EU-15. Of the data available, the largest producers are Germany, France, Spain, the United Kingdom, and Italy.

FARM STRUCTURE

4. Farm Structure

The data presented on farm structure include the number and size of farms, the agricultural labour force (in annual work units and persons), and the age distribution of holders.

The Farm Structure Survey, carried out about every two years throughout the EU, is devoted to measuring the size of holdings and related characteristics. The latest survey from which complete figures are available was conducted in 2000. Between 1997 and 2000, the number of agricultural holdings in the EU decreased (-3.1%) while the average size of holdings in utilized agricultural area (UAA) increased correspondingly.

Data on farm labour force derived from the Farm Structure Survey might differ from those published in the framework of National Accounts due to differences in the concepts used.

The data presented show the importance of part-time work and of family labour in EU agriculture.

In addition to Eurostat's New Cronos database, more detailed data can be found in the 1000 tables and free pdf publications on the Eurostat website:

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/>

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Holdings by size class of the agricultural area (1000 holdings)

	<=5 ha	5-<20 ha	20-<50 ha	>=50 ha	Total
EU-25	2 711.0	1 465.9	729.5	595.7	5 502.2
BE	16.1	18.5	16.7	7.5	58.8
CZ^{1p}	32.7	11.2	4.4	5.8	54.1
DK	2.0	20.9	17.2	17.7	57.7
DE	101.2	160.5	114.4	78.7	454.8
EE^{1p}	18.7	12.6	3.4	2.1	36.9
EL	472.1	161.3	23.9	4.3	661.6
ES	566.2	317.5	111.9	96.1	1 091.6
FR	140.6	126.4	137.6	200.9	605.5
IE	7.2	47.3	53.9	24.1	132.5
IT	1 067.5	338.7	82.5	36.4	1 525.0
CY	:	:	:	:	:
LV	9.3	34.4	9.0	3.4	56.1
LT	:	:	:	:	:
LU	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.2	2.6
HU^{1p}	84.2	52.0	14.1	10.7	161.0
MT^{1p}	7.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.3
NL	31.6	33.3	28.2	8.3	101.4
AT	44.1	77.6	34.2	6.8	162.6
PL^{2p}	1 416.3	649.5	93.2	18.5	2 177.6
PT	228.9	62.4	12.8	9.8	313.9
SI	33.1	29.6	1.6	0.2	64.5
SK^{1p}	65.1	2.7	0.9	2.3	71.0
FI	6.2	30.4	30.4	11.0	77.9
SE	6.1	28.6	21.4	19.0	75.1
UK	20.9	42.0	44.1	74.1	181.1

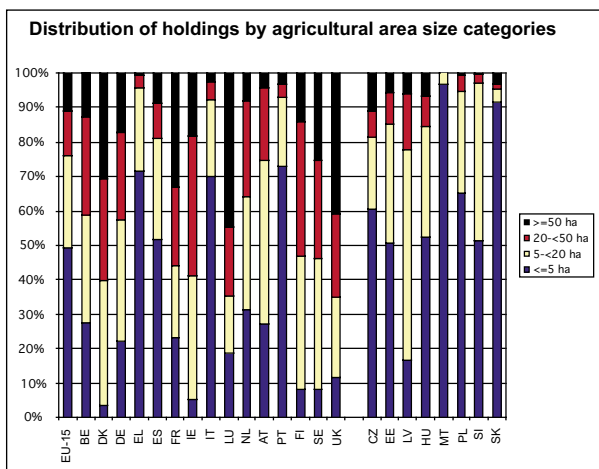
Holdings of at least 1 ESU.

Source: FSS 1999/2000

Flags used:

-	= 0
:c	= confidential
:	= not available
¹	FSS 2003
²	FSS 2002
:p	= provisional data (including holdings with less than 1ESU)

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



In 1999/2000 almost half of the agricultural holdings of at least 1 ESU farmed smaller agricultural area than 5 hectares in the 15 Member States, while 27% of them have cultivated between 5 and 20 hectares, 13% between 20 and 50 hectares and 11% were using 50 hectares and more. The proportion of the smaller units are significantly bigger in Greece, in Italy and in Portugal; while at least 30% of the holdings are utilising 50 hectares or more in Luxembourg, in the United Kingdom, in France and in Denmark.

Among the new Member States the Czech, Estonian, Polish and Slovakian data can not be compared directly to it due to the fact that the very small units (less than 1 ESU) are not deducted from the pre-liminary results. Concerning the other countries the holding are generally very small in Malta: 97% are farming on less then 5 hectares.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Area by size classs of holding (1000 ha)

	<=5 ha	5-<20 ha	ha20-<50	ha>=50	haTotal
EU-25	5 426	15 192	23 347	78 155	122 120
BE	35	208	540	609	1 391
CZ^{1p}	45	114	134	3 326	3 619
DK	4	236	561	1 842	2 643
DE	253	1 813	3 708	11 329	17 102
EE^{1p}	46	125	102	523	796
EL	959	1 458	693	382	3 492
ES	1 165	3 200	3 485	15 816	23 666
FR	279	1 421	4 660	21 362	27 722
IE	23	594	1 741	2 006	4 364
IT	2 015	3 240	2 504	4 772	12 530
CY	:	:	:	:	:
LV	29	368	266	515	1 178
LT	:	:	:	:	:
LU	1	5	19	102	127
HU^{1p}	175	512	436	2 958	4 081
MT^{1p}	8	2	0	0	10
NL	67	366	901	693	2 028
AT	114	878	1 016	767	2 775
PL^{2p}	2 399	6 326	2 643	3 837	15 205
PT	430	587	388	2 315	3 721
SI	92	265	43	38	438
SK^{1p}	48	25	29	2 058	2 160
FI	15	376	963	849	2 204
SE	19	323	695	2 000	3 037
UK	47	487	1 472	13 312	15 318

Holdings of at least 1 ESU.

Source: FSS 1999/2000

Flags used:

-	= 0
:c	= confidential
:	= not available
¹	FSS 2003
²	FSS 2002
:p	= provisional data (including the smallest holdings)

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Average size of agricultural holdings (1000 ha)

	AA	SGM	Ls	LF
	(ha)	(ESU)	(LSU)	(AWU)
EU-25	22.2	22.9	21.3	1.09
BE ^P	23.7	55.5	74.1	1.24
CZ ¹	66.9	:	:	:
DK	45.8	61.9	75.6	1.15
DE ^P	37.6	42.2	42.4	1.35
EE ¹	21.6	:	:	1.02
EL	5.3	7.6	3.8	0.85
ES	21.7	13.9	13.7	0.94
FR	45.8	47.5	39.4	1.54
IE	32.9	22.1	48.5	1.23
IT	8.2	12.3	6.5	0.79
CY	:	:	:	:
LV	21.0	3.5	6.9	1.64
LT	:	:	:	:
LU ^P	48.2	38.3	65.4	1.66
HU ^{1P}	25.3	9.7	13.9	1.58
MT ¹	1.3	10.9	6.7	0.55
NL	20.0	89.7	72.4	2.02
AT ^P	17.1	13.9	16.4	1.04
PL ²	7.0	:	:	1.04
PT	11.9	8.2	8.0	1.44
SI ^P	6.8	6.1	9.2	1.43
SK ¹	30.4	:	13.9	1.92
FI	28.3	24.0	15.6	1.30
SE	40.5	28.4	26.4	0.97
UK	84.6	61.0	87.1	1.81

Holdings of at least 1 ESU.
Source: FSS 1999/2000

Flags used:

- = 0
- :c = confidential
- : = not available
- ¹ = FSS 2003
- ² = FSS 2002
- :p = provisional data (including the smallest holdings)

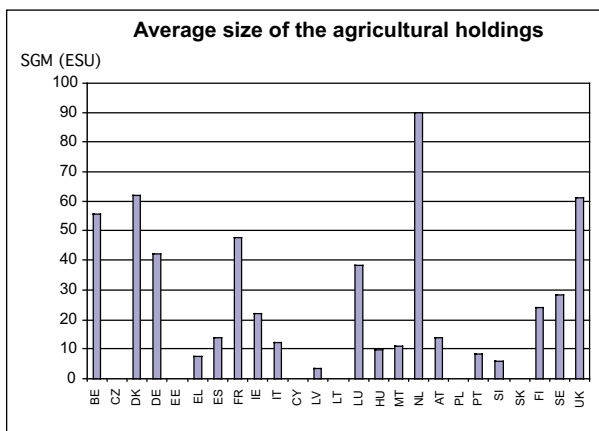
AA: agricultural area

SGM: economic size, in European Standard Unit (1200€ gross margin)

Ls: livestock, in Livestock Units (eurofarm coefficients)

Lf: labour force, in Annual Working Unit

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



Observing the average size of the agricultural holdings the EU-15 average economic size (in ESU) was 22.9 in 1999/2000. The biggest holdings can be found in the Netherlands (almost 90 ESU/holding), while the smallest were in Greece (7.6 ESU/holding). The same figures of the new Member States (of which data are available) are significantly lower, they are closer to the characteristics of the mediterranean countries and Austria (8-14 ESU/holding), however in Latvia the average size is less than half of the Greek figure (3.5 ESU). The average agricultural area per holding varies between 1.3 ha (Malta) and 84.6 ha (United Kingdom) and the average livestock size (in livestock unit) between 3.8 LSU (Greece) and 87.1 LSU (United Kingdom). Concerning the average labour input the minimum is 0.55 AWU* (in Malta) and the maximum is 2.02 AWU (The Netherlands).

* Average working unit (AWU) means the labour force working year-like a worker employed on a full time basis.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Farm labour force (1000 persons)

	Sole holders	Family LF	Regular LF
EU-25	5253.7	10258.6	11543.2
BE	56.4	91.7	103.6
CZ^{1p}	:	:	:
DK	57.2	84.1	102.9
DE	424.7	917.8	1112.9
EE^{1p}	36.1	81.1	96.0
EL	661.1	1208.8	1219.2
ES	1046.0	1950.0	2126.1
FR	480.4	787.3	1246.4
IE	132.4	232.5	246.7
IT	1511.5	2915.3	2985.3
CY	:	:	:
LV	55.3	118.8	137.0
LT	:	:	:
LU	2.6	5.6	6.3
HU^{1p}	155.3	321.9	431.2
MT^{1p}	7.2	12.3	13.1
NL	95.0	193.6	275.4
AT	161.9	441.4	454.3
PL^{2p}	832.6	2131.5	2218.0
PT	308.0	787.5	846.2
SI	64.4	201.0	205.3
SK^{1p}	69.4	172.0	258.2
FI	72.7	159.3	178.1
SE	69.9	124.6	148.0
UK	174.1	359.0	491.9

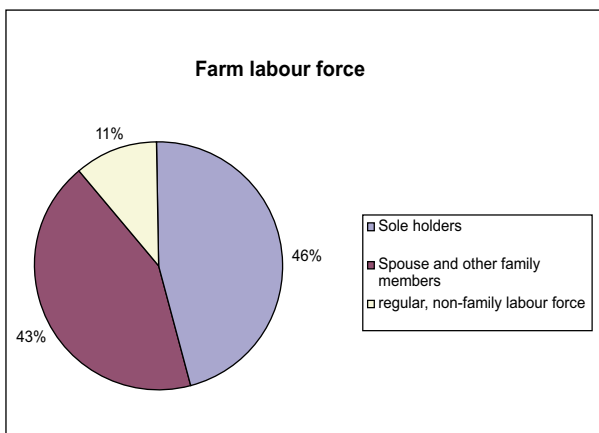
*Holdings of at least 1 ESU.
Source: FSS 1999/2000*

Flags used:

- = 0
- :c = confidential
- : = not available
- ¹ = FSS 2003
- ² = FSS 2002
- : p = provisional data (including the smallest holdings)

Regular labour force includes family labour force and other labour force working regularly on the farm

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



In 1999/2000 almost 89% of the persons worked on the farms was family labour force in the Member States, only 11% of them was non-family regularly employed. Half of the family members were at the same time the holder and half of their spouses or other family members.

Analysing the data available from the new Member States the same importance of the family work is evident, but the participation of the spouses and other family members in the farmwork is markedly higher (54% of all persons working on the holdings).

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Farm labour force (1000 AWUs)

	Sole holders	Family LF	Regular LF	Direct LF
EU-25	2666.3	4369.4	5388.7	6042.4
BE	42.9	62.2	71.2	73.1
CZ^{1p}	:	:	:	:
DK	34.7	46.8	64.0	66.4
DE	248.4	425.4	594.9	612.7
EE^{1p}	13.0	23.7	36.7	37.5
EL	290.8	483.8	492.4	565.3
ES	431.5	660.1	800.8	1023.2
FR	326.2	469.7	840.1	933.1
IE	101.1	150.6	158.4	162.9
IT	591.5	1001.0	1048.9	1201.1
CY	:	:	:	:
LV	37.4	75.0	90.5	91.9
LT	:	:	:	:
LU	2.0	3.7	4.3	4.4
HU^{1p}	87.0	149.8	242.6	254.8
MT^{1p}	2.6	3.6	4.0	4.0
NL	75.3	136.6	193.3	204.8
AT	94.8	156.6	166.6	168.7
PL^{2p}	1161.1	2112.7	2199.3	2256.2
PT	182.1	360.7	407.1	452.9
SI	37.5	84.9	89.1	92.2
SK^{1p}	29.8	54.3	132.3	136.5
FI	49.1	85.4	96.8	101.3
SE	37.0	55.0	70.3	72.8
UK	119.51	213.45	310.34	328.21

Holdings of at least 1 ESU.
Source: FSS 1999/2000

Flags used:

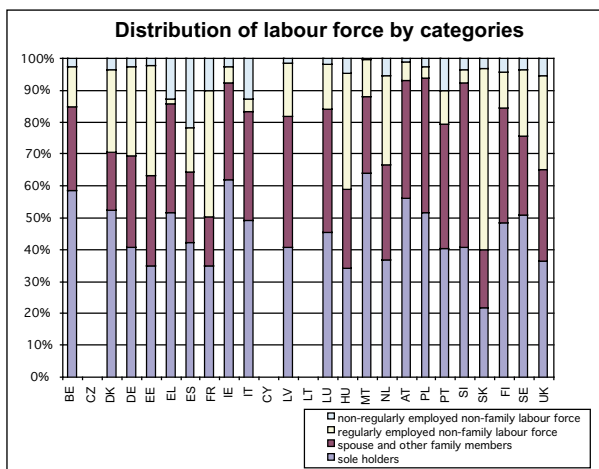
- = 0
- :c = confidential
- : = not available
- ¹ = FSS 2003
- ² = FSS 2002
- : p = provisional data (including the smallest holdings)

Family labour force includes the sole agricultural holder and the members of its family working on the holding.

Regular labour force includes family labour force and other labour force working regularly on the farm.

Direct labour force excludes labour force from external firms.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



Analysing the labour input of the holdings (expressed in AWU*) the sole holders' contribution to the total work used is significant in almost all countries, it is between 35-60%. The smallest is in Slovakia, the highest in Malta and Ireland.

Generally at least half of the necessary work is provided by family members on the holdings (except in Slovakia); the highest ratios (over 90%) can be observed in Ireland, Austria, Poland and Slovenia.

The work done by non-regular labour force (seasonal workers) employed on the holdings means usually only a few percentage, however in Spain it reached the 20% in 1999/2000, while it was significantly higher in Greece, in France, in Italy and in Portugal than in the other Member States.

* Average working unit (AWU) means the labour force working yearly like a worker employed on a full time basis.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Number of agricultural holdings (1000) by direct labour force size class

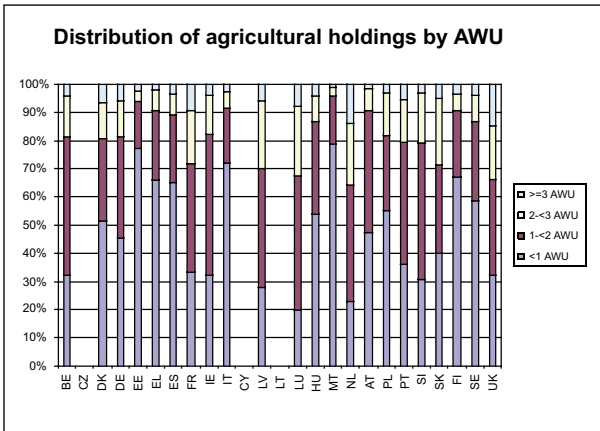
AWU	<1	1-<2	2-<3	>=3
EU-25	3087.2	1588.4	561.4	257.7
BE	18.9	28.8	8.6	2.5
CZ¹	:	:	:	:
DK	29.8	16.7	7.3	3.9
DE	202.2	160.7	57.8	25.6
EE¹	28.5	6.1	1.5	0.8
EL	435.5	165.8	48.2	12.2
ES	709.9	264.2	77.4	40.0
FR	201.9	232.2	114.0	57.4
IE	42.8	66.0	18.5	5.2
IT	1099.1	295.2	87.5	43.2
CY	:	:	:	:
LV	15.7	23.7	13.4	3.3
LT	:	:	:	:
LU	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.2
HU¹	86.6	52.9	14.8	6.7
MT¹	5.7	1.2	0.2	0.1
NL	23.1	42.0	22.1	14.2
AT	76.9	70.7	12.6	2.4
PL²	1196.1	587.3	323.1	71.4
PT	113.0	136.9	46.6	17.4
SI	19.8	31.2	11.5	2.0
SK¹	31.2	24.4	18.5	3.8
FI	47.7	16.6	4.2	2.6
SE	43.9	21.2	7.1	2.9
UK	58.5	62.4	34.5	26.8

*Holdings of at least 1 ESU.
Source: FSS 1999/2000*

Flags used:

- = 0
- :c = confidential
- : = not available
- ¹ = **FSS 2003**
- ² = **FSS 2002**
- : p = provisional data (including the smallest holdings)

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



In the structure of the holdings by labour input classes (expressed in AWU*) can be seen that there are just a few holdings which needs higher labour input (3 AWU or more), and the proportion of the units with 2-3 AWU input is small, as well. The two upper size classes are meant maximum 35% of the holdings (the Nether-lands), but in Malta they represent only a couple percent of the units.

* Average working unit (AWU) is equivalent of a full-time employed worker.

AGRICULTURAL PRICES

5. Agricultural prices

This chapter treats agricultural price statistics, including price indices and absolute prices. Prices indices are shown for agricultural products as a whole, crop products, animal products and the means of agricultural production. Absolute prices are given for wheat, sugar beet, milk and diesel oil.

Producer price indices cover sales of crop and animal products (output) from agriculture to the rest of the economy. The share of crop and animal products in total agriculture differs among Member States. Purchase price indices cover purchases of the means of agricultural production (input). Indices are calculated from farm-gate prices excluding VAT. Deflated indices are calculated using the consumer price index.

In addition to Eurostat's New Cronos database, more detailed data can be found in the 1000 tables and free pdf publications on the Eurostat website:

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/>

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Producer price indices, deflated. Total agricultural production (2000=100)

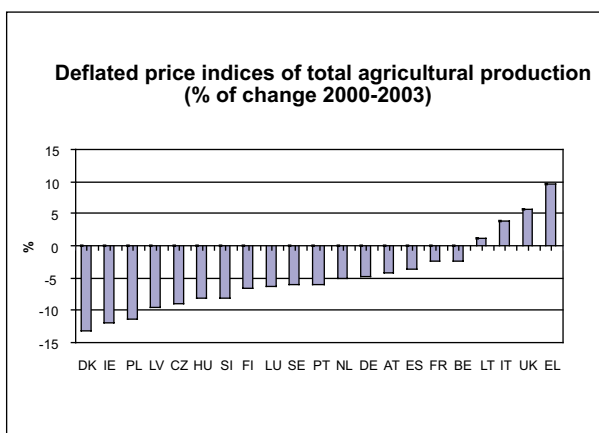
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	98.8	100.0	102.4	97.2	98.5
BE	93.0	100.0	102.0	91.0	92.6
CZ	:	100.0	106.1	94.4	91.0
DK	92.2	100.0	105.1	92.5	86.7
DE	95.4	100.0	105.3	97.2	97.1
EE	:	100.0	:	:	:
EL	99.0	100.0	102.3	105.4	111.0
ES	99.0	100.0	100.2	94.2	96.3
FR	100.2	100.0	101.6	96.5	97.5
IE	98.9	100.0	100.3	91.8	87.9
IT	100.2	100.0	102.6	101.4	103.8
CY	:	:	:	:	:
LV	90.7	100.0	100.2	95.6	90.3
LT	:	100.0	113.2	112.3	101.2
LU	102.9	100.0	99.4	95.2	93.8
HU	:	100.0	97.2	90.7	92.0
MT	:	100.0	106.8	104.9	99.0
NL	95.0	100.0	100.9	94.9	94.0
AT	95.5	100.0	104.3	97.7	96.8
PL	94.7	100.0	99.0	88.2	88.7
PT	98.1	100.0	102.0	94.1	94.1
SI	:	100.0	100.4	94.2	92.1
SK	:	:	:	:	:
FI	99.5	100.0	102.5	99.1	93.3
SE	102.6	100.0	102.4	97.5	93.9
UK	104.3	100.0	107.0	100.7	105.7
BG	:	100.0	102.5	86.5	91.4
RO	:	100.0	104.3	106.7	100.6
TR	:	100.0	89.3	67.1	49.0

Extraction date: 09/06/2005 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Flags used:

- = 0
:c = confidential
: = not available

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



For the 21 Member States for which information is available the deflated price index for the agricultural production considered as a whole has gone down in all the countries for the period 2000-2003, except in Lithuania, Italy, United Kingdom and Greece, as a consequence of the decrease of prices for animal output. From the seventeen Member States which showed output price decreases, the highest negative rate (-13.3%) was recorded in Denmark, and the lowest negative rate (-1.0%) in Malta. The four countries for which prices went up the interval of variation goes from the 1.2% in Lithuania to the 11% in Greece. In these countries, except in United Kingdom, the decrease of price of animals was not enough to compensate the increase of crop products prices.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Producer price indices, deflated. Crop products (2000=100)

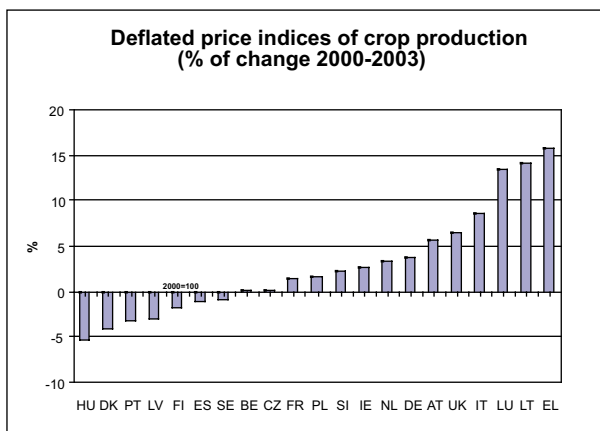
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	103.1	100.0	101.8	99.8	103.8
BE	101.2	100.0	115.9	100.2	102.9
CZ	:	100.0	110.6	101.0	100.2
DK	96.4	100.0	97.7	94.5	95.8
DE	101.5	100.0	105.6	101.5	107.0
EE	:	:	:	:	:
EL	100.1	100.0	101.6	108.6	117.1
ES	103.1	100.0	96.0	94.2	99.0
FR	103.3	100.0	102.5	98.0	101.4
IE	108.7	100.0	107.8	101.3	102.4
IT	103.5	100.0	103.4	105.2	108.5
CY	:	:	:	:	:
LV	90.5	100.0	96.4	95.0	96.8
LT	:	100.0	111.9	125.3	114.0
LU	105.7	100.0	105.3	110.7	113.6
HU	:	100.0	83.7	82.1	94.6
MT	:	100.0	118.9	119.0	116.6
NL	101.3	100.0	102.9	101.5	102.4
AT	98.4	100.0	102.6	101.6	108.6
PL	101.6	100.0	93.5	90.3	101.7
PT	102.1	100.0	102.1	95.4	96.8
SI	:	100.0	100.9	98.2	102.4
SK	:	:	:	:	:
FI	110.0	100.0	97.2	96.8	98.3
SE	109.9	100.0	106.8	99.5	99.0
UK	109.7	100.0	110.6	101.4	106.5
BG	:	100.0	98.3	83.5	92.3
RO	:	100.0	89.0	94.0	96.3
TR	:	100.0	95.5	69.2	45.9

Extraction date: 09/06/2005 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Flags used:

- = 0
:c = confidential
: = not available

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



In the period 2000-2003, output prices of crop production had grown up in fourteen out of the 21 countries for which information is available. In average the fifteen old Member States (EU-15) show an increase of 3.8%. The dispersion among the countries of EU-15 with price increases is very high: although Belgium, France, Ireland, and the Netherlands appear with a level of prices that is almost the same than three years before, in Greece the rate of increase goes to a 17.1%. In Denmark, Spain, Portugal, and Sweden the deflated price index of crops fell. For the new Member States differences among countries are also important: the interval goes from -5.4% in Hungary to +16.6% in Malta.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Producer price indices, deflated. Animals and animal products (2000=100)

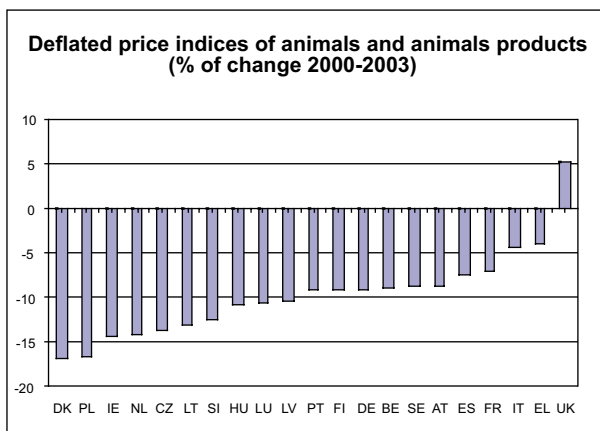
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	94.5	100.0	102.8	94.3	92.7
BE	88.1	100.0	101.2	90.4	91.0
CZ	:	100.0	103.8	90.9	86.2
DK	90.2	100.0	107.8	91.8	83.2
DE	92.4	100.0	105.0	94.5	90.7
EE	:	:	:	:	:
EL	96.7	100.0	103.8	97.8	95.8
ES	93.6	100.0	106.4	94.2	92.5
FR	96.9	100.0	100.5	94.7	93.0
IE	97.5	100.0	99.0	90.1	85.5
IT	94.6	100.0	101.3	94.8	95.7
CY	:	:	:	:	:
LV	91.7	100.0	108.7	104.2	89.6
LT	:	100.0	114.8	97.6	86.8
LU	102.3	100.0	98.1	91.8	89.4
HU	:	100.0	111.1	99.7	89.2
MT	:	100.0	98.8	95.5	87.4
NL	88.0	100.0	98.7	87.9	85.0
AT	94.3	100.0	105.1	95.7	90.9
PL	91.5	100.0	101.8	87.5	83.3
PT	93.0	100.0	101.8	92.5	90.8
SI	:	100.0	100.2	92.5	87.5
SK	:	:	:	:	:
FI	94.3	100.0	105.1	100.2	90.9
SE	99.0	100.0	99.7	96.4	90.9
UK	100.7	100.0	104.5	100.1	105.3
BG	:	100.0	113.4	95.7	89.0
RO	:	100.0	129.2	125.8	106.2
TR	:	:	:	:	:

Extraction date: 09/06/2005 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Flags used:

-	= 0
:c	= confidential
:	= not available

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



Except for the United Kingdom, prices, in real terms, for animals and animal products went down in all the Member States for which information is available. Considering separately the 15 old Member States the average decrease was 7.3%.

The eleven countries with the highest diminution of prices, more than 10%, were Denmark, Poland, the Netherlands, Ireland, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Malta, Slovenia, Hungary, Luxembourg and Latvia.

Only two countries (Italy and Greece) show a decrease below 5%.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Producer prices indices, deflated.Total means of agricultural production (2000=100)

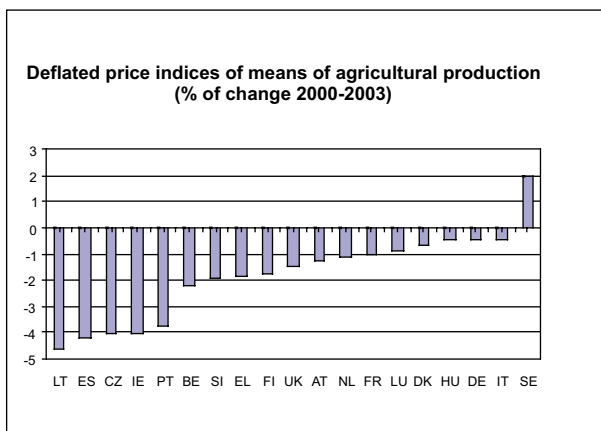
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	97.5	100.0	101.1	99.0	98.4
BE	96.4	100.0	100.1	99.1	97.8
CZ	:	100.0	100.1	97.4	96.0
DK	99.8	100.0	103.5	102.2	99.0
DE	95.7	100.0	102.1	100.3	99.5
EE	:	:	:	:	:
EL	97.6	100.0	98.4	97.4	97.9
ES	98.2	100.0	100.0	97.4	95.7
FR	97.7	100.0	101.3	99.9	99.0
IE	99.4	100.0	100.4	97.5	96.0
IT	98.8	100.0	101.6	100.2	99.5
CY	:	:	:	:	:
LV	101.4	100.0	99.2	97.9	99.1
LT	:	100.0	95.2	98.7	95.3
LU	99.9	100.0	101.1	100.3	99.1
HU	:	100.0	102.4	98.3	99.5
MT	:	100.0	98.3	96.7	94.7
NL	96.6	100.0	100.7	97.9	97.5
AT	98.7	100.0	99.6	97.6	98.2
PL	96.9	100.0	101.2	101.6	103.9
PT	99.0	100.0	102.8	95.5	96.3
SI	:	100.0	103.1	98.9	98.1
SK	:	:	:	:	:
FI	97.8	100.0	99.6	98.2	98.2
SE	97.5	100.0	102.4	102.3	102.0
UK	99.2	100.0	102.3	100.6	101.8
BG	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:

Extraction date: 09/06/2005 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Flags used:

- = 0
:c = confidential
: = not available

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



All the countries, except for Poland, Sweden, and the United Kingdom, for which information is available, the real price of means of agricultural production fell in the period 2000-2003. This decrease of prices varies between -5.3% in Malta and -0.5% in Hungary, Germany and Italy. In the fifteen old Member States the average decrease was 1.6% being Spain the one with the highest drop. This diminution of prices was mainly due to the component of purchase prices of goods and services for intermediate consumption which fell down in all the countries except in Sweden and United Kingdom.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Indices of purchase prices of goods and services for intermediate consumption deflated (2000=100)

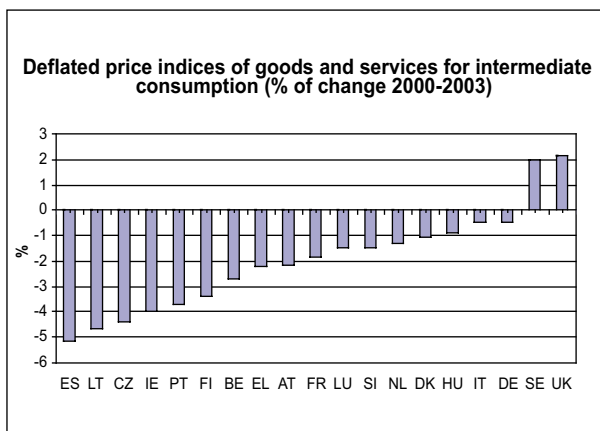
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	96.8	100.0	101.8	99.0	98.3
BE	95.2	100.0	100.1	98.8	97.3
CZ	:	100.0	100.5	97.5	95.6
DK	:	100.0	104.3	102.9	98.8
DE	94.3	100.0	103.2	100.8	99.8
EE	:		:	:	:
EL	96.9	100.0	97.9	96.2	97.0
ES	98.0	100.0	99.5	96.6	94.8
FR	:	100.0	101.6	99.5	98.3
IE	99.0	100.0	100.7	97.4	96.1
IT	97.7	100.0	103.0	100.5	99.5
CY	:	:	:	:	:
LV	100.8	100.0	98.9	97.6	99.0
LT	:	100.0	95.2	98.7	95.3
LU	98.7	100.0	101.5	100.0	98.5
HU	:	100.0	102.7	97.8	99.1
MT	:	100.0	98.3	96.8	94.7
NL	95.8	100.0	102.0	98.1	97.6
AT	97.7	100.0	99.7	96.5	97.5
PL	96.1	100.0	101.4	102.0	104.5
PT	99.2	100.0	103.8	95.4	96.3
SI	:	100.0	105.2	99.5	98.5
SK	:	:	:	:	:
FI	97.0	100.0	99.2	97.0	96.6
SE	97.1	100.0	102.9	102.4	102.0
UK	98.8	100.0	103.0	101.1	102.4
BG	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:

Extraction date: 09/06/2005 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Flags used:

- = 0
- :c = confidential
- : = not available

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



In the period 2000-2003 the real purchase price of good and services for intermediate consumption fell down in all the Member States for which information is available, except in Sweden and the United Kingdom for which prices rose around 2%. The decline in real purchase prices in the fifteen old Member States was 1.7% for which the range of values was between -0.2% in Germany and -5.2% in Spain.

In the new Member States the negative variation of prices went from -4.7% in Lithuania to the -0.9% in Hungary.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Indices of purchase prices of investment goods and services, deflated (2000=100)

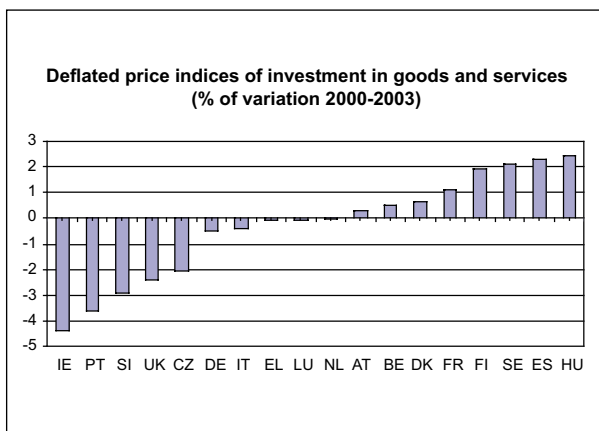
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	100.3	100.0	99.9	99.7	99.9
BE	103.2	100.0	100.2	100.7	100.5
CZ	:	100.0	97.6	96.6	97.9
DK	101.4	100.0	100.6	99.7	99.9
DE	100.5	100.0	99.3	99.1	98.8
EE	:	:	:	:	:
EL	100.3	100.0	100.5	101.1	101.4
ES	99.5	100.0	102.4	101.6	100.8
FR	100.3	100.0	100.5	101.1	101.4
IE	100.9	100.0	99.4	97.8	95.6
IT	100.4	100.0	99.6	99.8	99.6
CY	:	:	:	:	:
LV	104.4	100.0	101.0	100.0	100.0
LT	:	:	:	:	:
LU	101.9	100.0	100.6	100.8	99.9
HU	:	100.0	99.6	101.0	102.4
MT	:	100.0	96.8	94.6	93.5
NL	100.4	100.0	98.3	97.1	96.7
AT	100.3	100.0	99.4	99.3	99.6
PL	104.3	100.0	98.6	98.9	100.3
PT	98.1	100.0	97.0	96.4	96.4
SI	:	100.0	98.0	97.6	97.1
SK	:	:	:	:	:
FI	100.1	100.0	100.5	100.8	101.9
SE	99.1	100.0	100.2	101.7	102.1
UK	101.0	100.0	97.8	97.5	97.6
BG	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:

Extraction date: 09/06/2005 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Flags used:

- = 0
- :c = confidential
- : = not available

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



The real price index for goods and services contributing to investment was almost stable over the period 2000-2003 for the old fifteen Member States.

By contrast, there were large differences between individual countries. A rise in the index was recorded in eight countries out of the twenty one for which data is available. The range of variation for these countries with a price increase was from +2.4% in Hungary to the insignificant variation of +0.3% in Poland. The decrease of prices goes from the -4.4% in Ireland to the almost stability of prices in Denmark, Italy, Luxembourg, and Austria.

AGRICULTURAL ACCOUNTS

6. Agricultural accounts

This chapter covers the output of agriculture in value terms, intermediate consumption, gross and net value added, and indicators of agricultural income.

Under the new methodology of the economic accounts for agriculture (EAA 97), comprises all of the agricultural products and services produced over the accounting period sold by agricultural units, held in stock on farms, or used for further processing by agricultural producers. Furthermore, it includes the intra-unit consumption of crop products used in animal feed, as well as output accounted for own-account production of fixed capital goods and own final consumption of agricultural units.

Gross value added at basic prices is calculated by deduction intermediate consumption from the output of the agricultural industry (which includes, besides agricultural output, the output of non-agricultural secondary activities which are inseparable from the principal agricultural activity). The agricultural income indicator A is defined as the index of the real income of factors in agriculture per annual work unit. Net value added at factor cost is calculated by subtracting from gross value added at basic prices the consumption of fixed capital, and adding the value of the (other) subsidies less taxes on production.

In addition to Eurostat's New Cronos database, more detailed data can be found in the 1000 tables and free pdf publications on the Eurostat website:

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/>

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Output of agriculture (mio €)

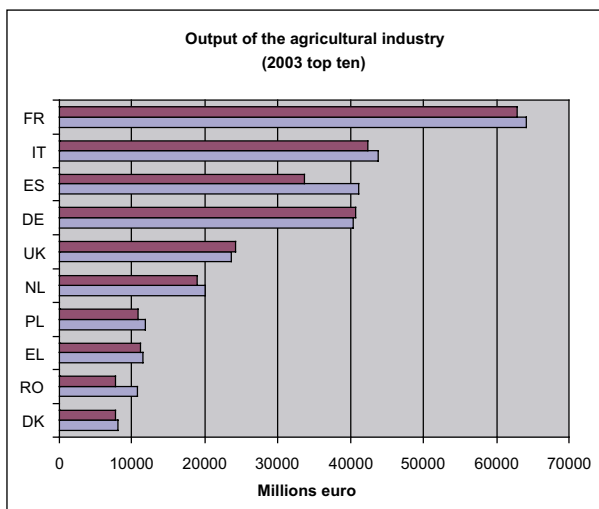
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	290678	:	:	:	311127
EU-15	267695	276554	284512	37524	36500
BE	6583	7036	7359	7174	7420
CZ	2584	2842	3232	3320	2914
DK	7698	8336	9025	8340	8132
DE	40441	42683	44391	41587	40149
EE	340	402	460	432	427
EL	11211	11396	11462	11561	11893
ES	33713	36282	36864	37632	39009
FR	62804	63732	65131	64813	64229
IE	5591	5896	5961	5746	5924
IT	42301	42009	43645	43639	43808
CY	584	:	:	:	648
LV	404	482	554	587	526
LT	1098	1117	1123	1167	1119
LU	252	256	262	256	256
HU	4588	4916	5764	6077	5776
MT	138	135	142	141	131
NL	18881	19889	20747	20115	20048
AT	5491	5546	5869	5717	5627
PL	10883	12510	14906	13241	11614
PT	5754	5615	6234	6258	6354
SI	958	981	982	1062	1004
SK	1407	1416	1575	1677	1553
FI	3813	4166	4229	4295	4199
SE	4480	4852	4673	4710	4734
UK	24172	24406	24531	24475	23635
BG	3371	3389	3748	3648	3289
RO	7780	8067	10707	10101	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:

Extraction date: 12/11/2004 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Flags used:

-	= 0	provisional=2002
:c	= confidential	estimated=2002
:	= not available	estimated=2003

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



For EU-25, the output of the agricultural industry (which does include neither forestry nor fishery) was € 311.1 billion in 2003. The ten countries with the highest output (France, Italy, Spain, Germany, United Kingdom, The Netherlands, Poland, Greece, Romania and Denmark) represented 88% of the total, a little higher than in 1999 (87.7%).

Differences among the countries are remarkable. The total output of the eight countries with the lowest values (Malta, Luxembourg, Estonia, Latvia, Cyprus, Slovenia, Lithuania and Slovakia) is smaller than the French agricultural output.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Intermediate consumption (mio €)

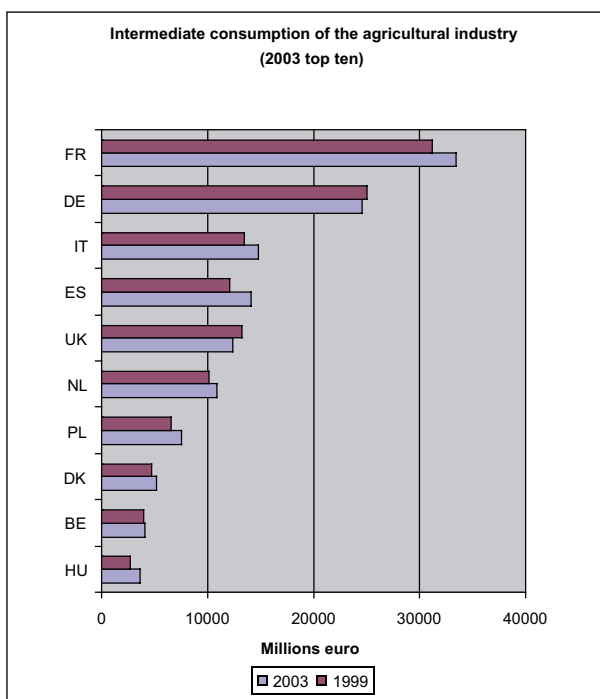
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	145198	:	:	:	154651
EU-15	131148	135862	138754	139277	137927
BE	3977	4240	4495	4116	4129
CZ	1809	1975	2168	2368	2075
DK	4717	4883	5123	5212	5138
DE	25047	25382	24659	25197	24603
EE	198	225	253	261	257
EL	2823	3134	2962	3100	3191
ES	12048	13210	13486	13830	14166
FR	31139	32070	33427	33525	33443
IE	3032	3156	3382	3331	3409
IT	13424	13790	14387	14693	14723
CY	257	:	:	:	225
LV	240	270	310	353	352
LT	673	744	799	812	799
LU	119	129	133	137	141
HU	2672	3020	3671	3973	3633
MT	68	66	69	69	63
NL	10179	10586	11071	10970	10888
AT	2878	2863	2981	2973	2949
PL	6624	7753	8871	8324	7562
PT	2889	2924	3077	2967	2879
SI	518	550	582	568	559
SK	992	1071	1135	1151	1199
FI	2534	2650	2710	2731	2686
SE	3055	3250	3143	3168	3215
UK	13285	13597	13717	13328	12368
BG	1692	1755	1945	2043	1733
RO	3560	3850	4998	4903	5108
TR	:	:	:	:	:

Extraction date: 12/11/2004 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Flags used:

- = 0	provisional = 2002	EU15/EU12/ES
:c= confidential	estimated = 2002	SK/UK
: = not available	estimated = 2003 EU25/	EU15/EU12/ES/CY/SK/UK

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



For EU-25, the intermediate consumption of the agricultural industry was € 154.7 billion in 2003; this is nearly 50% of the total agricultural output. The ten countries with the highest output (France, Germany, Italy, Spain, United Kingdom, The Netherlands, Poland, Denmark, Belgium and Greece) represented 84.5% of the total, almost the same percentage than in 1999 (84.8%).

When comparing the relative order of countries in this table to the relative order in table 6.1 (output of the agricultural industry), it is noticeable that Germany, being the fourth country in the agricultural output, has the second highest intermediate consumption. On the contrary, Greece and Romania which were among the top ten countries in the output table have been substituted by Belgium and Hungary.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Gross value added at basic prices (mio €)

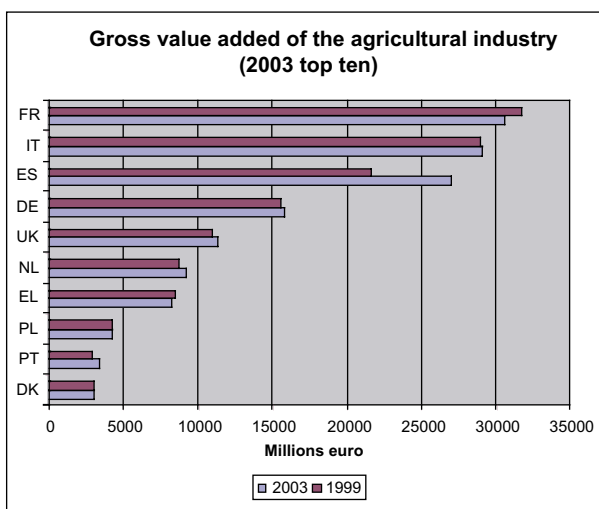
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	151210	:	:	:	157560
EU-15	142276	146507	153673	146874	148491
BE	2606	2796	2864	2565	2680
CZ	775	868	1064	953	866
DK	2981	3454	3900	3100	2997
DE	15571	17497	20102	16383	15704
EE	109	156	177	167	175
EL	8388	8210	8427	8297	8228
ES	21665	23072	25022	24448	26971
FR	31664	31661	31737	31431	30604
IE	2612	2842	2674	2493	2598
IT	28877	28220	29315	28774	29092
CY	327	:	:	:	423
LV	164	212	244	234	211
LT	459	406	362	355	421
LU	133	127	128	127	124
HU	1917	1896	2095	2119	1953
MT	70	69	73	71	69
NL	8702	9303	9517	9008	9165
AT	2616	2697	2899	2751	2722
PL	4258	4756	6035	4917	4209
PT	2865	2692	3201	3199	3296
SI	440	431	399	506	387
SK	415	345	440	527	354
FI	1279	1516	1539	1575	1466
SE	1429	1611	1534	1574	1579
UK	10887	10810	10813	11146	11267
BG	1679	1634	1803	1605	1532
RO	4220	4217	5709	5198	5653
TR	:	:	:	:	:

Extraction date: 12/112004 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Flags used:

-	= 0	2001 EU15/ES	= provisional
:c	= confidential	2001 EU12/BE/LT	= estimated
:	= not available	2002 and 2003	= estimated

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



For EU-25, the gross value added (GVA) of the agricultural industry was € 157.6 billion in 2003; this value represents 1.6% of the EU-25 Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In absolute values the ten countries with the highest GVA are France, Italy, Spain, Germany, United Kingdom, The Netherlands, Greece, Poland, Portugal and Denmark; however the importance of the agricultural industry in those countries, measured as a percentage of their own GDP, is quite different, ranging from 5.4% in Greece and 3.6% in Spain to 0.7% in Germany and 0.7% in the United Kingdom.

When comparing 2003 with 1999, the countries which show the biggest differences are France, with a decline of € 1.1 billion and Spain with an increase of € 5.3 billion.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Indicator A

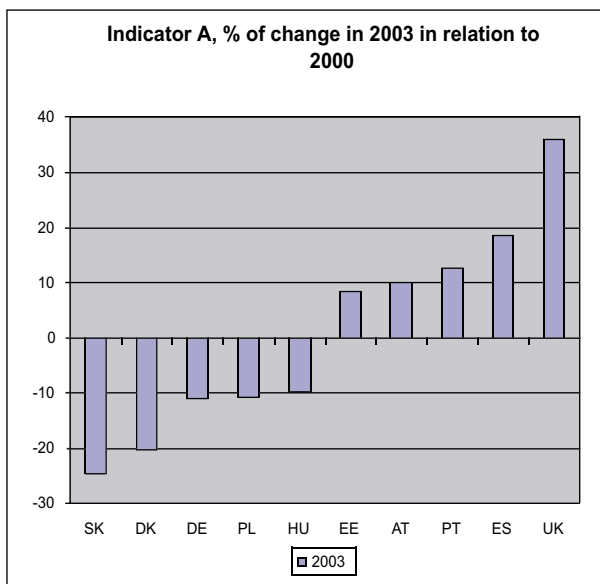
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	100	100	106	104	111
BE	92	100	108	91	99
CZ	88	100	128	101	98
DK	83	100	111	90	80
DE	81	100	125	91	89
EE	113	100	127	85	108
EL	98	100	104	103	105
ES	91	100	108	105	118
FR	101	100	101	99	98
IE	85	100	99	93	93
IT	104	100	100	96	97
CY	:	:	:	:	:
LV	:	:	:	:	:
LT	106	100	92	81	97
LU	99	100	94	95	95
HU	113	100	107	91	90
MT	110	100	103	103	97
NL	99	100	102	89	93
AT	92	100	116	111	110
PL	98	100	115	95	89
PT	116	100	122	113	113
SI	93	100	86	113	91
SK	103	100	115	108	75
FI	77	100	100	106	101
SE	92	100	108	109	107
UK	105	100	107	115	136
BG	:	100	112	:	86
RO	121	100	151	165	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:

Extraction date: 15/11/2004 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Flags used:

- = 0	provisional =	2002 ES
:c = confidential	estimated =	2001 BE/MT
: = n ot available	estimated =	2002 BE/DK/EE/GR/IE/LU/MT/PL/SI/SK/UK
	estimated =	2003 ALL COUNTRIES

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



The indicator A is the real income of factors in agriculture, per annual work unit. This indicator corresponds to the real (i.e. deflated) net value added at factor cost of agriculture, per total annual work unit. Net value added at factor cost is calculated by subtracting from the value of agricultural output at basic prices the value of intermediate consumption and the consumption of fixed capital and by adding the value of the (other) subsidies less taxes on production. The graph shows the five EU-25 countries that, in relation to 2000 (value for 2000=100) have the highest positive percentage change and the five ones with the highest negative percentage change for indicator A. While in United Kingdom the indicator A has increased by 36%, in Slovakia a reduction of 25% has been estimated.