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Agricultural statistics

Data 1999-2003



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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 | : |

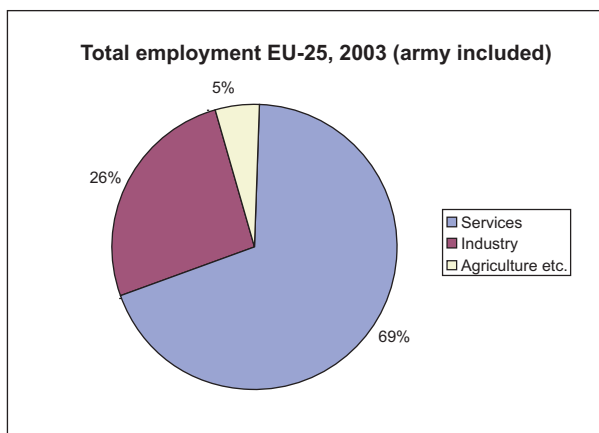
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Data include military personnel.

Flags used:

- = 0
:c = confidential
: = not available

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

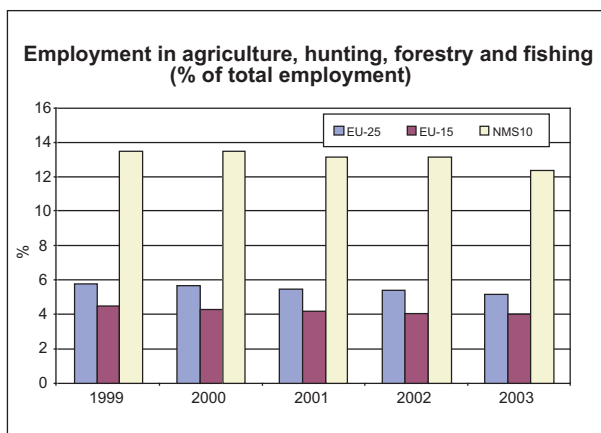
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| EU-25 | 11335 | 11171 | 11006 | 10736 | 10427 |
| EU-15 | 7320 | 7216 | 7138 | 6941 | 6834 |
| BE | 105 | 101 | 99 | 98 | 92 |
| CZ | 247 | 241 | 225 | 228 | 213 |
| DK | 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 | : |

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- : = not available

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**

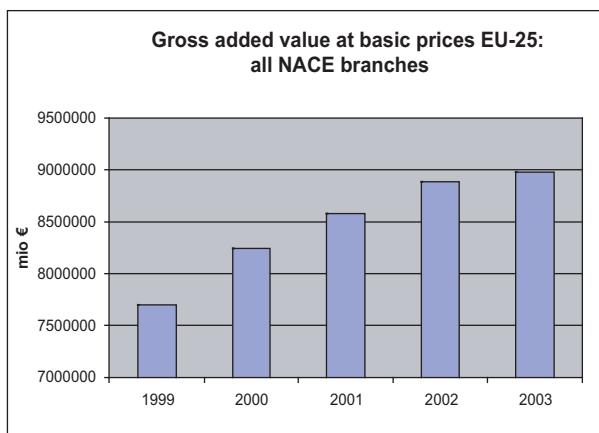
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| EU-25 | 7695439 | 8243220 | 8584575 | 8884047 | 8975978 |
| EU-15 | 7409011 | 7911701 | 8209726 | 8488238 | 8587652 |
| | | | | | |
| BE | 218720 | 228744 | 235109 | 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 | : |

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- : = not available

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**

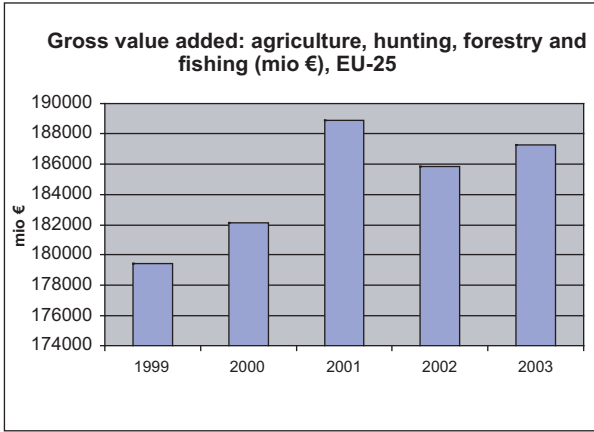
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| EU-25 | 179425 | 182088 | 188879 | 185808 | 187274 |
| EU-15 | 167364 | 169091 | 173795 | 171919 | 173855 |
| | | | | | |
| BE | 2887 | 3233 | 3213 | 2975 | 3159 |
| 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 | : |

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- : = 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

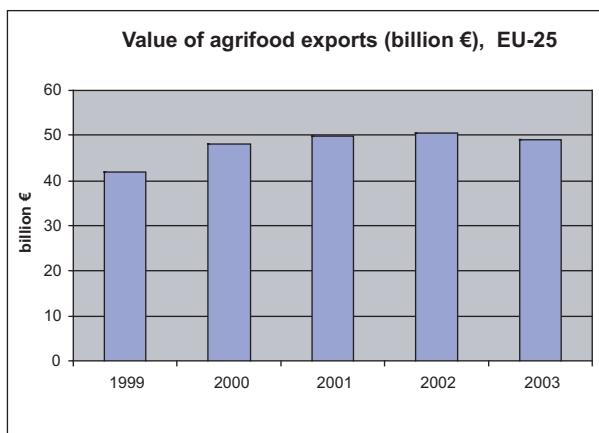
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| EU-25 | 41.91 | 47.98 | 49.77 | 50.47 | 49.11 |
| EU-15 | 43.64 | 49.92 | 51.54 | 52.45 | 50.73 |
| BE | 16.01 | 17.51 | 18.75 | 19.09 | 19.4 |
| CZ | 0.92 | 1.16 | 1.27 | 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 |

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: = 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

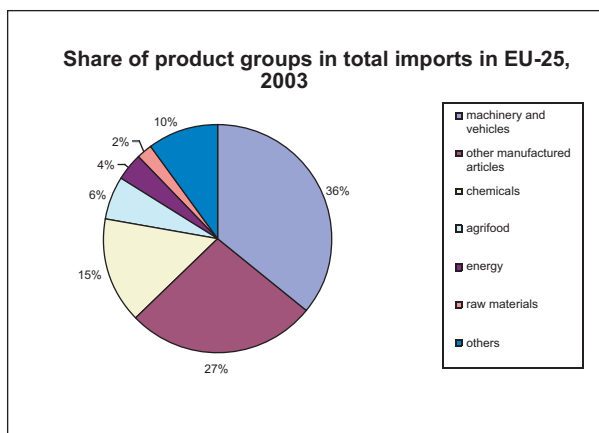
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| EU-25 | 50.15 | 54.57 | 57.9 | 58.07 | 56.94 |
| EU-15 | 50.15 | 54.81 | 58.32 | 58.76 | 58.12 |
| BE | 14.05 | 14.91 | 15.96 | 16.47 | 17.1 |
| CZ | 1.45 | 1.61 | 1.79 | 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 | : | : |

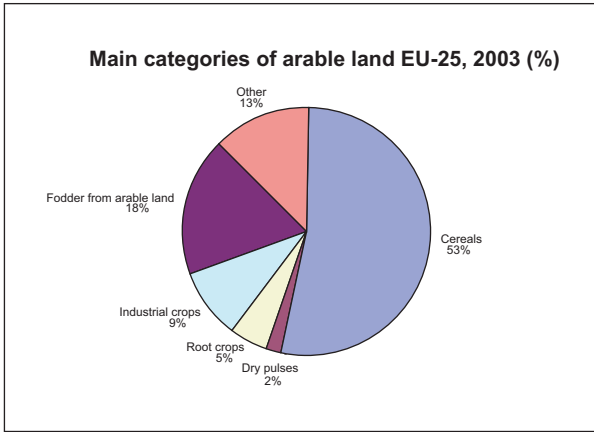
Extraction date: 12/04/2005 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Flags used:

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:c = confidential
: = not available

CROP PRODUCTION 2.1

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



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 cereal (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 | : | : |

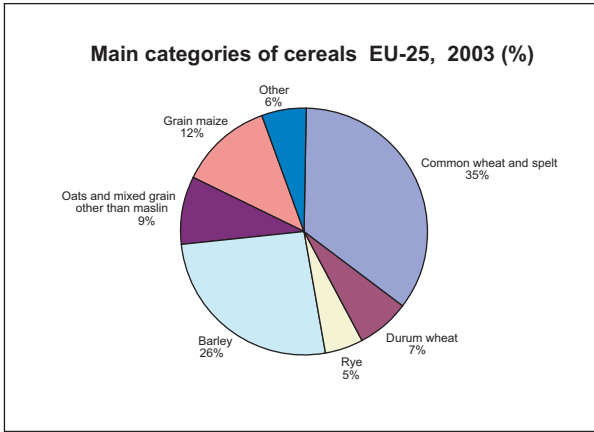
Extraction date: 12/04/2005 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Flags used:

- = 0
:c = confidential
: = not available

CROP PRODUCTION 2.2

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



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 cereal (1000 tonnes, including rice) 1999-2003

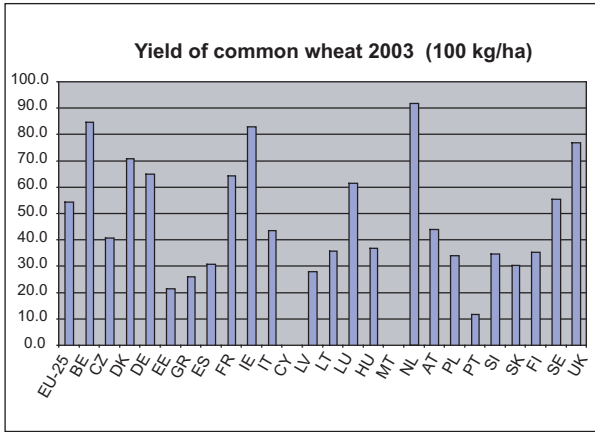
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| EU-25 | 254247 | 262157 | 259289 | 267641 | 234499 |
| EU-15 | 203508 | 216304 | 202277 | 214249 | 189678 |
| BE | 2407 | 2513 | 2359 | 2639 | 2613 |
| CZ | 6928 | 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

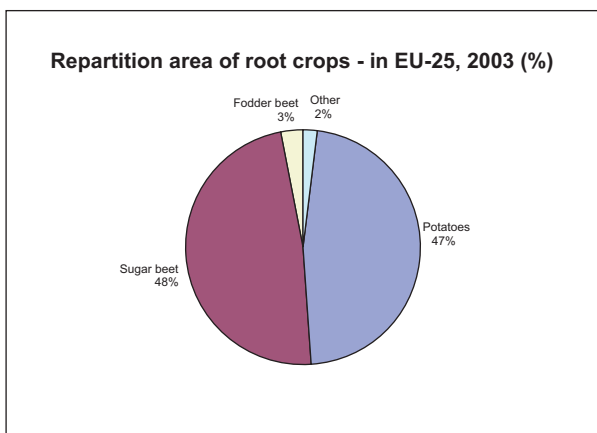
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| EU-25 | 5834 | 5544 | 5471 | 5000 | 4744 |
| EU-15 | 3382 | 3213 | 3255 | 3296 | 3125 |
| BE | 177 | 165 | 165 | 164 | 156 |
| CZ | 140 | 138 | 138 | 117 | 115 |
| DK | 124 | 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
: = not available

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



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

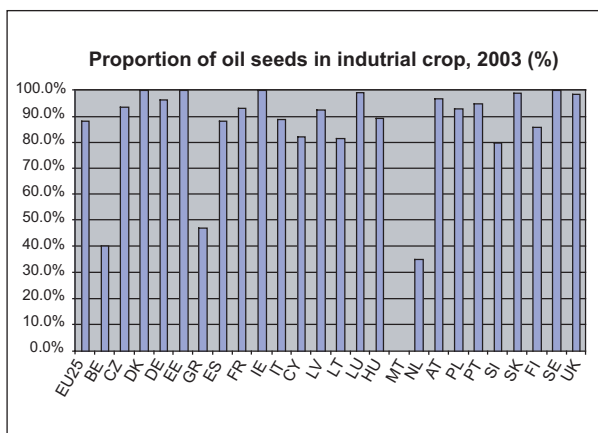
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| EU-25 | 8943 | 7636 | 7503 | 7285 | 7696 |
| EU-15 | 6920 | 6034 | 5859 | 5481 | 5763 |
| BE | 19 | 19 | 23 | 21 | 25 |
| CZ | 466 | 403 | 430 | 410 | 421 |
| DK | 152 | 99 | 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 |

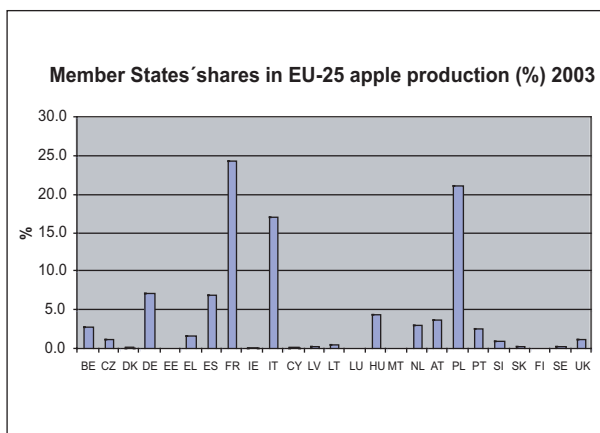
Extraction date: 12/04/2005 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Flags used:

- = 0
:c = confidential
: = not available

CROP PRODUCTION 2.6

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

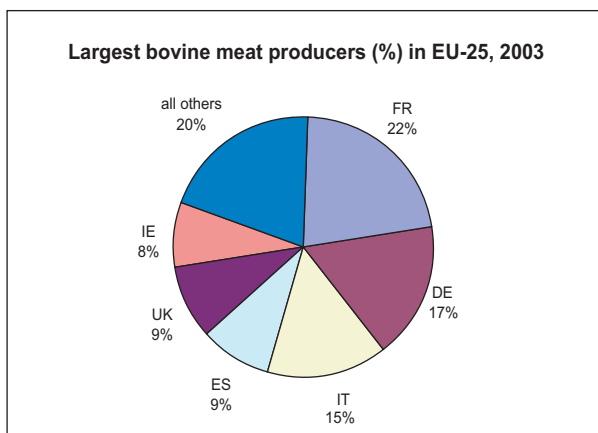
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| EU-25 | : | : | : | : | : |
| EU-15 | 7691 | 7416 | 7265 | 7466 | 7359 |
| BE | 273 | 275 | 285 | 305 | 275 |
| CZ | 127 | 108 | 106 | 109 | : |
| DK | 157 | 154 | 153 | 154 | 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
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: = 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

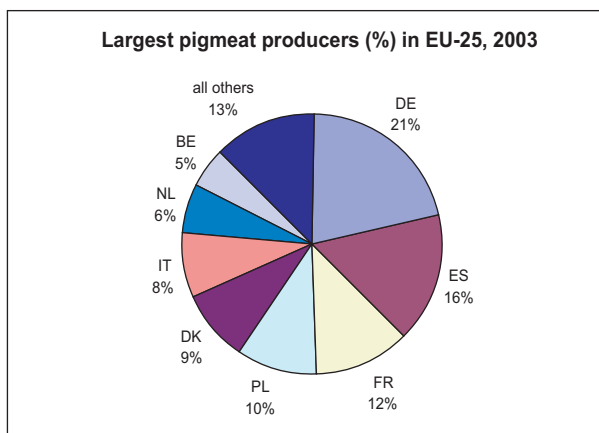
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| EU-25 | : | : | : | : | : |
| EU-15 | 17983 | 17587 | 17533 | 17730 | 17792 |
| BE | 993 | 1055 | 1072 | 1044 | 1029 |
| CZ | 458 | 457 | 460 | 468 | : |
| DK | 1642 | 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

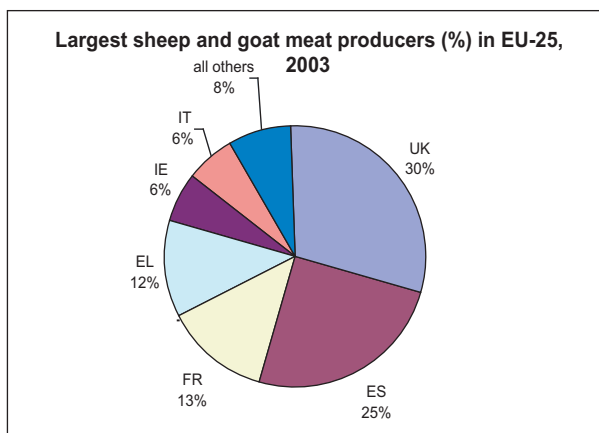
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| EU-25 | : | : | : | : | : |
| EU-15 | 1120 | 1125 | 1019 | 1035 | 1015 |
| BE | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| CZ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | : |
| DK | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| DE | 44 | 45 | 47 | 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

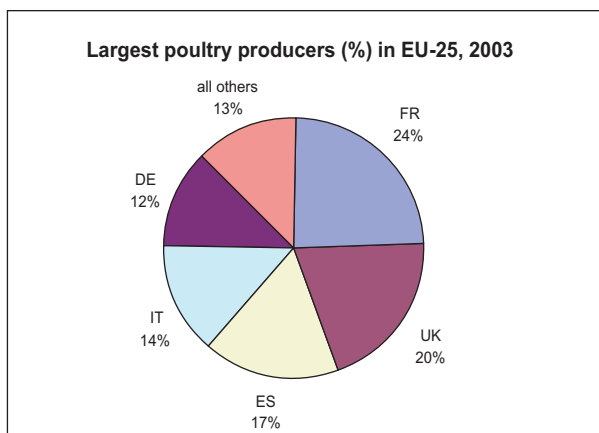
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| EU-25 | : | : | : | : | : |
| EU-15 | 9985 | 10025 | 9977 | 10360 | 9145 |
| BE | 368 | 407 | 413 | 462 | : |
| CZ | 186 | 218 | 233 | 236 | : |
| DK | 202 | 202 | 216 | 218 | 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

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



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

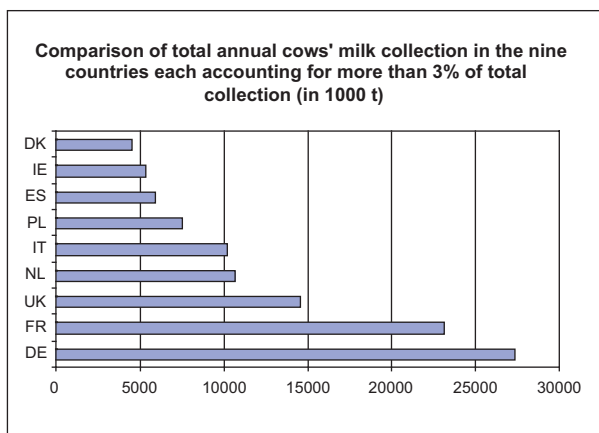
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| EU-25 | 1292603 | 128949 | 130101 | 130032 | 130935 |
| EU-15 | 114974 | 114458 | 114884 | 114586 | 115490 |
| BE | 3264 | 3124 | 3088 | 2895 | 2829 |
| CZ | 2454 | 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

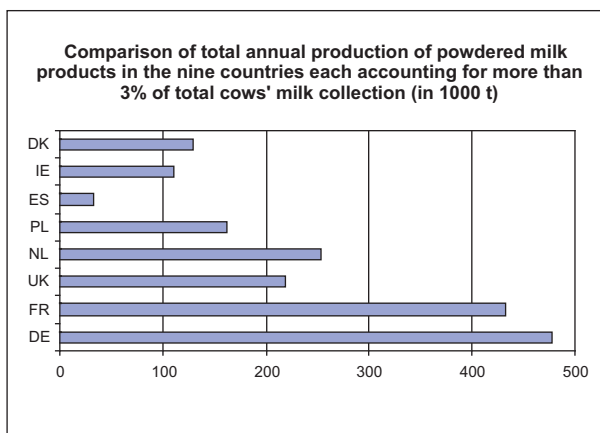
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| EU-25 | : | : | : | : | : |
| EU-15 | : | : | : | : | : |
| BE | 153.7 | 151.1 | 153.6 | 172.7 | 168.9 |
| CZ | : | : | : | 64.1 | 81.5 |
| DK | 136.0 | 139.0 | 131.7 | 127.0 | 129.8 |
| DE | 542.7 | 520.5 | 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
: = not available

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

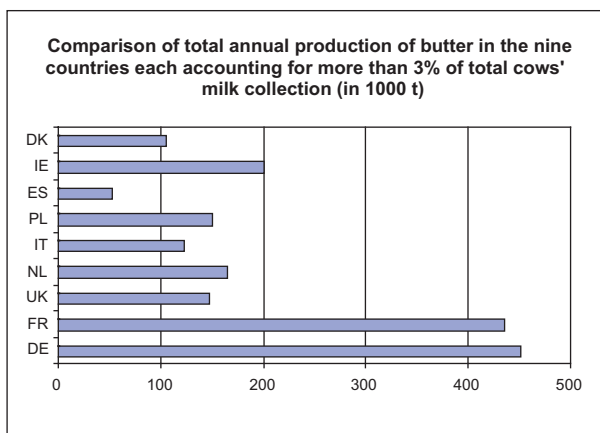
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------------|
| EU-25 | : | : | : | : | : |
| EU-15 | 1946 | 1925 | : | 1942 | 1978 |
| BE | 112.5 | 121.3 | 99.1 | 100.2 | 113.6 |
| CZ | 65.4 | 59.8 | 57.8 | 54.0 | 53.8 |
| DK | 93.0 | 93.0 | 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

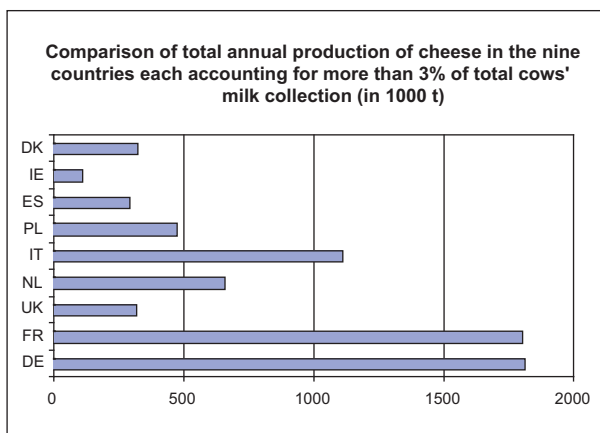
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| EU-25 | : | : | : | : | : |
| EU-15 | 6527 | 6678 | 6982 | 6981 | 7096 |
| BE | 60.3 | 59.3 | 61.6 | 61.5 | 60.5 |
| CZ | 116.1 | 121.3 | 120.1 | 131.1 | 123.0 |
| DK | 293.0 | 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
: = not available

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

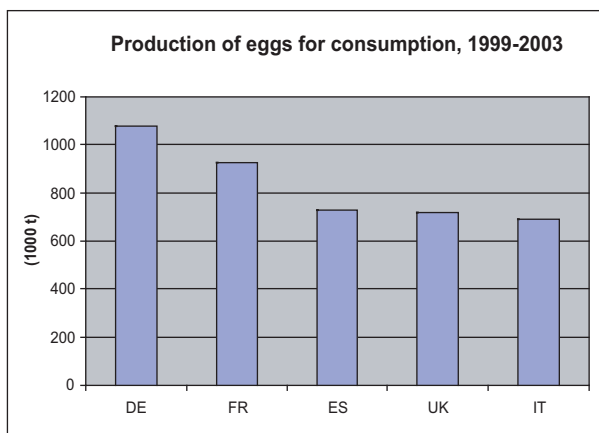
| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| EU-25 | | : | : | : | : | : |
| EU-15 | 4934 | 4900 | 5206 | 5159 | 5239 | 5096 |
| BE | : | 155 | 145 | 139 | 141 | 141 |
| CZ | : | : | 158 | 164 | 145 | : |
| 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)

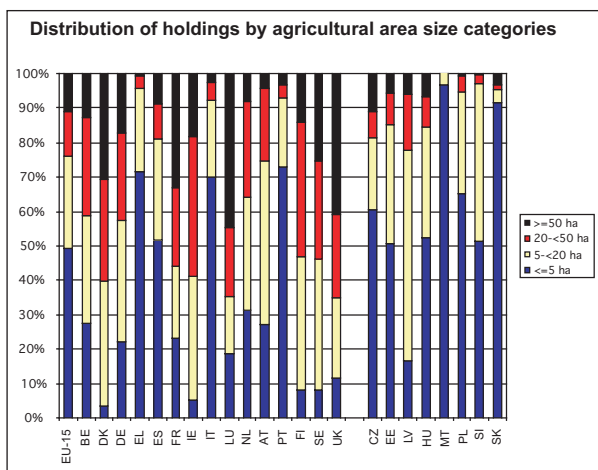
| | ≤5 ha | 5-<20 ha | 20-<50 ha | ≥50 ha | Total |
|------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|--------|---------|
| EU-25 | 2 711.0 | 1 465.9 | 729.5 | 595.7 | 5 502.2 |
| BE | 16.1 | 18.5 | 16.7 | 7.5 | 58.8 |
| CZ^{1p} | 32.7 | 11.2 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 54.1 |
| DK | 2.0 | 20.9 | 17.2 | 17.7 | 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 class 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 |

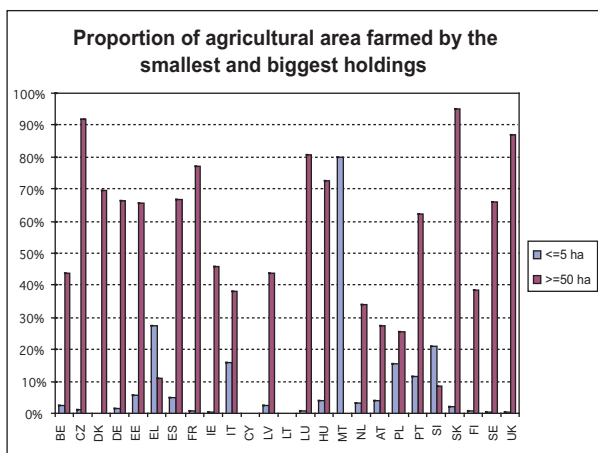
*Holdings of at least 1 ESU.
Source: FSS 1999/2000*

FARM STRUCTURE 4.2

Flags used:

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

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



In 1999/2000 in the European Union 4.4% of the total agricultural land was farmed by holdings with less than 5 hectares, on the other hand the largest units with at least 50 hectares were utilising 64% of it. As extremity more than 27% of the agricultural area in Greece is used by the small units, while in the United Kingdom the largest farms are using almost 87% of the land.

Observing the new Member States in Slovakia*, in the Czech Republic*, in Hungary most of the agricultural land is used by large farms (over 70%), while in Malta 80% of it is cultivated by smaller units.

* Data for 4 countries (Czech Republic, Estonia, Poland and Slovakia) include holdings with less than 1 ESU.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Average size of agricultural holdings (1000 ha)

| | AA (ha) | SGM (ESU) | Ls (LSU) | LF (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 ^p | 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)

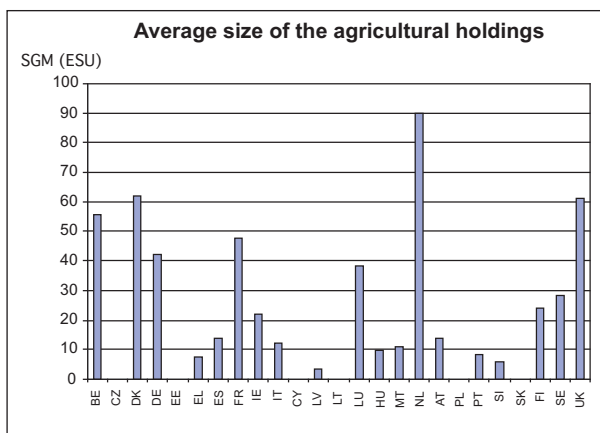
AA: agricultural area

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 yearly 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

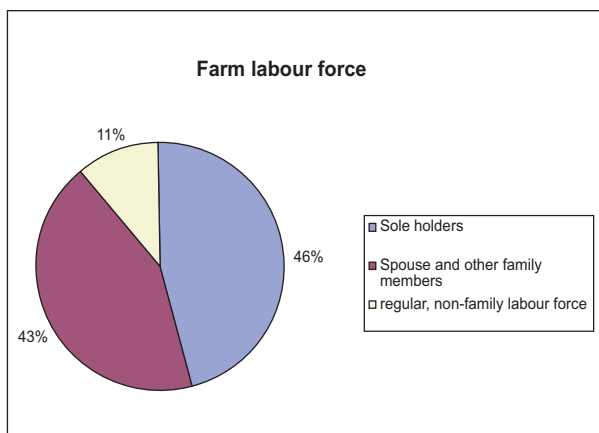
¹ = FSS 2003

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:

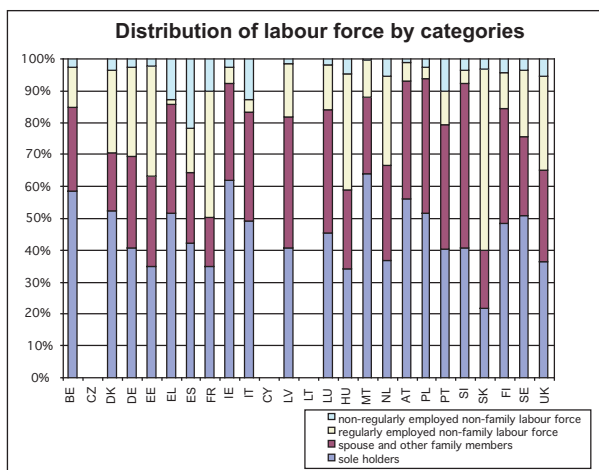
- = 0
- :c = confidential
- : = not available
- ¹ = FSS 2003
- ² = FSS 2002
- :p = provisional data (including the smallest holdings)

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

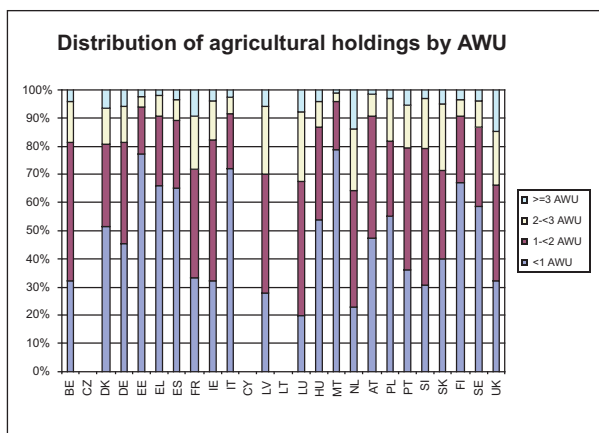
| AWU | <1 | 1-<2 | 2-<3 | >=3 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| EU-25 | 3087.2 | 1588.4 | 561.4 | 257.7 |
| BE | 18.9 | 28.8 | 8.6 | 2.5 |
| CZ¹ | : | : | : | : |
| DK | 29.8 | 16.7 | 7.3 | 3.9 |
| DE | 202.2 | 160.7 | 57.8 | 25.6 |
| EE¹ | 28.5 | 6.1 | 1.5 | 0.8 |
| EL | 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 Netherlands), 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 |

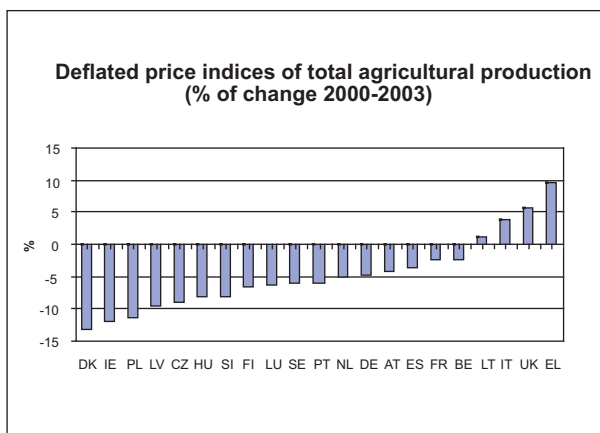
Extraction date: 09/06/2005 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Flags used:

- = 0
:c = confidential
: = not available

AGRICULTURAL PRICES 5.1

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)

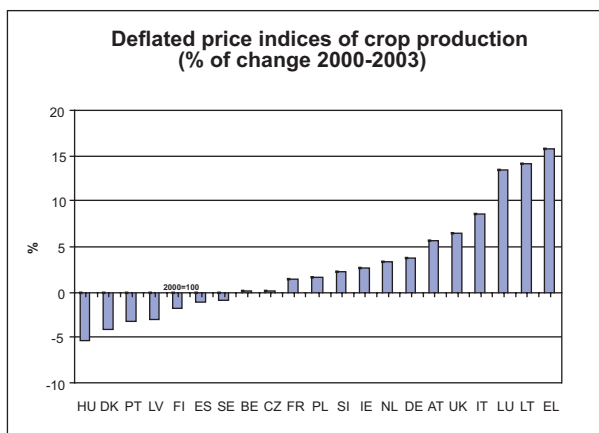
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| EU-25 | : | : | : | : | : |
| EU-15 | 103.1 | 100.0 | 101.8 | 99.8 | 103.8 |
| BE | 101.2 | 100.0 | 115.9 | 100.2 | 102.9 |
| CZ | : | 100.0 | 110.6 | 101.0 | 100.2 |
| 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)

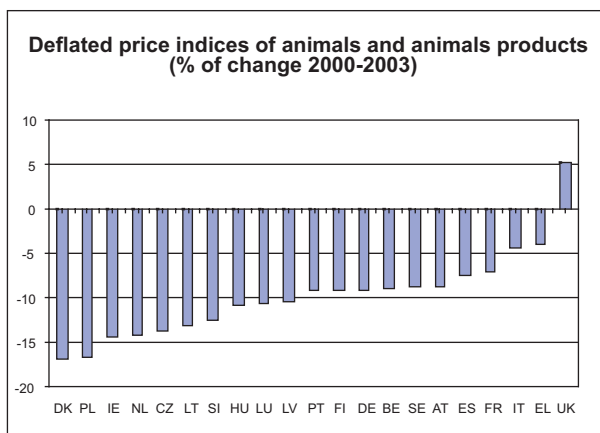
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| EU-25 | : | : | : | : | : |
| EU-15 | 94.5 | 100.0 | 102.8 | 94.3 | 92.7 |
| BE | 88.1 | 100.0 | 101.2 | 90.4 | 91.0 |
| CZ | : | 100.0 | 103.8 | 90.9 | 86.2 |
| DK | 90.2 | 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)

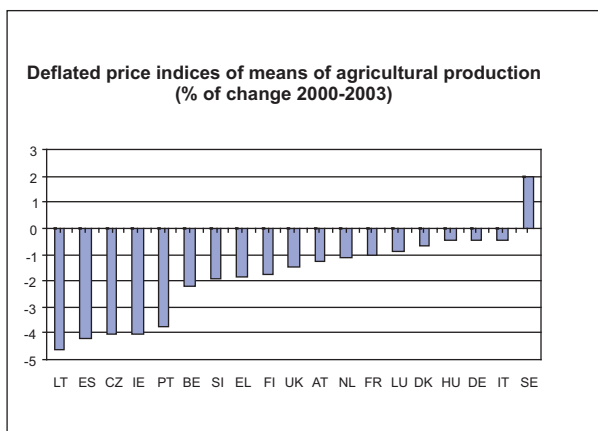
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| EU-25 | : | : | : | : | : |
| EU-15 | 97.5 | 100.0 | 101.1 | 99.0 | 98.4 |
| BE | 96.4 | 100.0 | 100.1 | 99.1 | 97.8 |
| CZ | : | 100.0 | 100.1 | 97.4 | 96.0 |
| DK | 99.8 | 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 | : | : | : | : | : |

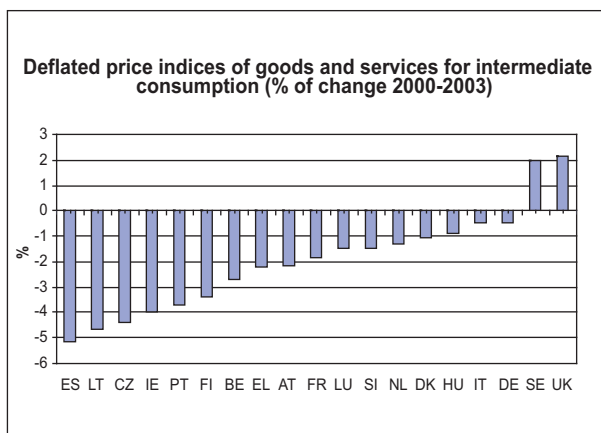
Extraction date: 09/06/2005 (Eurostat New Cronos)

Flags used:

- = 0
 :c = confidential
 : = not available

AGRICULTURAL PRICES 5.5

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)

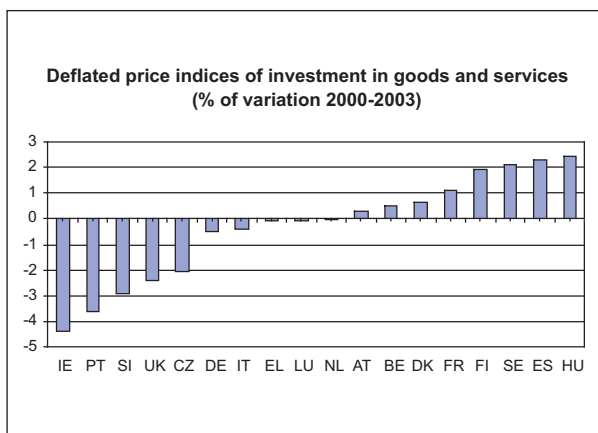
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| EU-25 | : | : | : | : | : |
| EU-15 | 100.3 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 99.7 | 99.9 |
| BE | 103.2 | 100.0 | 100.2 | 100.7 | 100.5 |
| CZ | : | 100.0 | 97.6 | 96.6 | 97.9 |
| DK | 101.4 | 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 €)

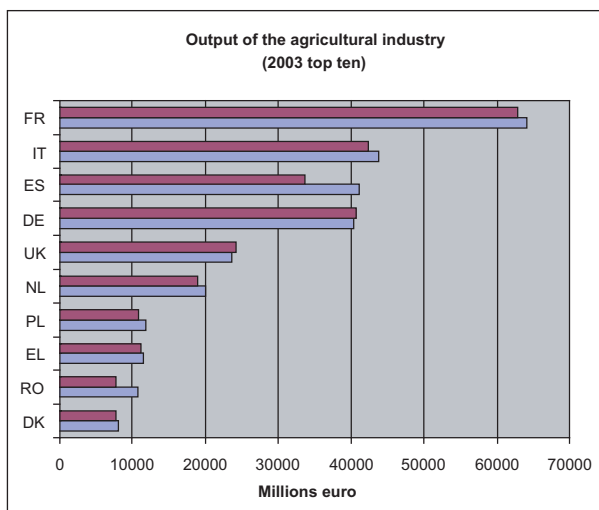
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| EU-25 | 290678 | : | : | : | 311127 |
| EU-15 | 267695 | 276554 | 284512 | 37524 | 36500 |
| | | | | | |
| BE | 6583 | 7036 | 7359 | 7174 | 7420 |
| CZ | 2584 | 2842 | 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:

| | | |
|----|-----------------|------------------|
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| : | = not available | estimated=2003 |

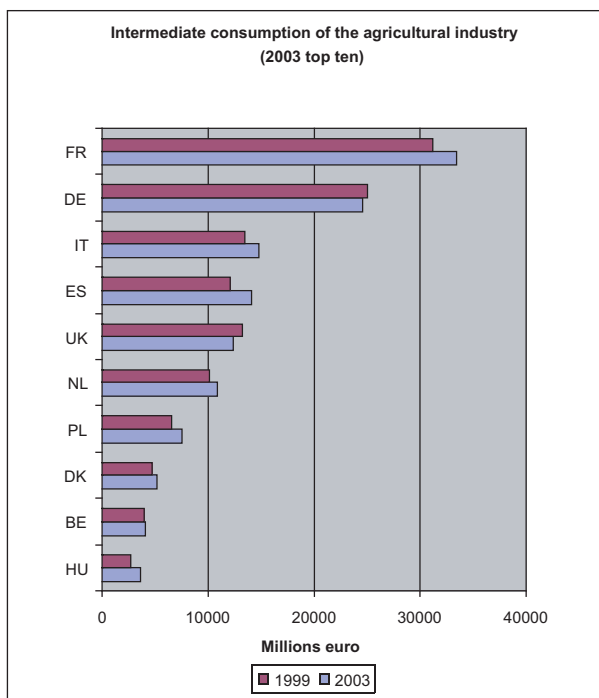
AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES



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



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 €)

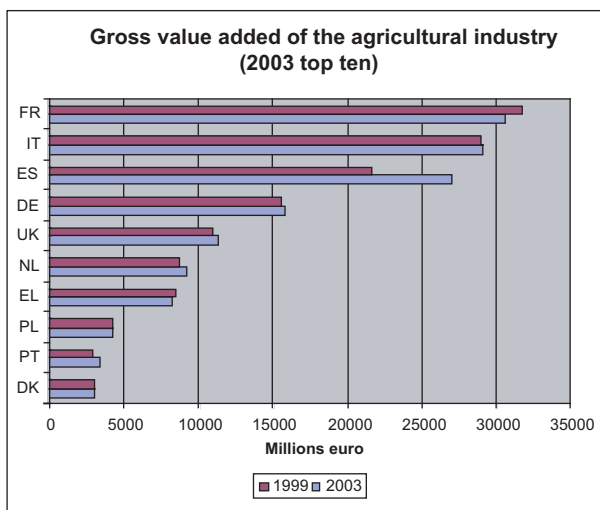
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| EU-25 | 151210 | : | : | : | 157560 |
| EU-15 | 142276 | 146507 | 153673 | 146874 | 148491 |
| | | | | | |
| BE | 2606 | 2796 | 2864 | 2565 | 2680 |
| CZ | 775 | 868 | 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:

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
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| :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 bigger differences are France, with a decline of € 1.1 billion and Spain with an increase of € 5.3 billion.

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Indicator A

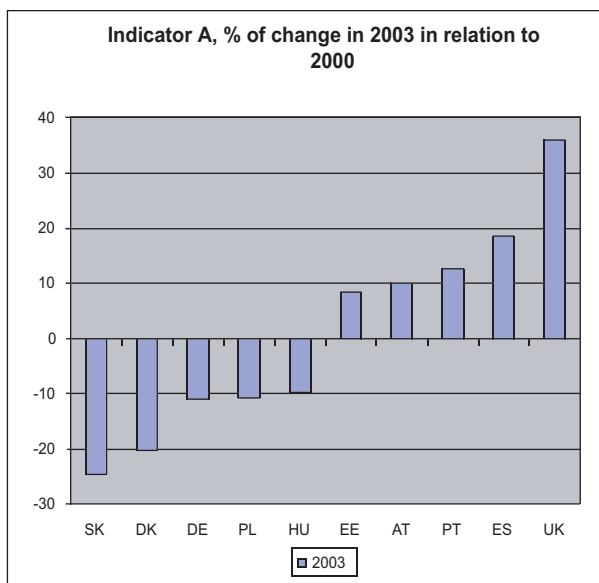
| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| EU-25 | : | : | : | : | : |
| EU-15 | 100 | 100 | 106 | 104 | 111 |
| | | | | | |
| BE | 92 | 100 | 108 | 91 | 99 |
| CZ | 88 | 100 | 128 | 101 | 98 |
| DK | 83 | 100 | 111 | 90 | 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 |
| : = not 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.





European Commission

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