

Agreste Dossiers



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European Agriculture in figures



MINISTÈRE
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European Agriculture in figures

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Twenty-seven Member States in 2007

The European Union has changed a great deal since 1951. At the beginning, six countries decided to form a European Coal and Steel Community: the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), France, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

Between the six countries of 1951 and the twenty-seven of today, the EU has seen six waves of accessions commonly referred to as “enlargements”:

- 1973: Denmark, Ireland, United Kingdom
- 1981: Greece
- 1986: Spain and Portugal
- 1995: Austria, Finland and Sweden
- 2004: Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Slovenia
- 2007: Bulgaria and Romania.





5% of European employment

Since the most recent enlargement, the economic weight of agriculture varies from 0.3% to 5.1% between Member States.

In 2007, agriculture contributed an average of 1.2% to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the European Union. However, the differences between individual countries are great, ranging from approximately 0.3% in Sweden, the United Kingdom and Luxembourg, to over 5% in Romania. France occupies a median position with 1.5% of its GDP generated by gross value added from agriculture.

The differences are much greater when it comes to employment in agriculture: less than 2% of total employment in the United Kingdom and Luxembourg, but over 20% in Bulgaria, Greece and Romania. Generally speaking, agriculture plays a greater role in the new Member States of the Union.

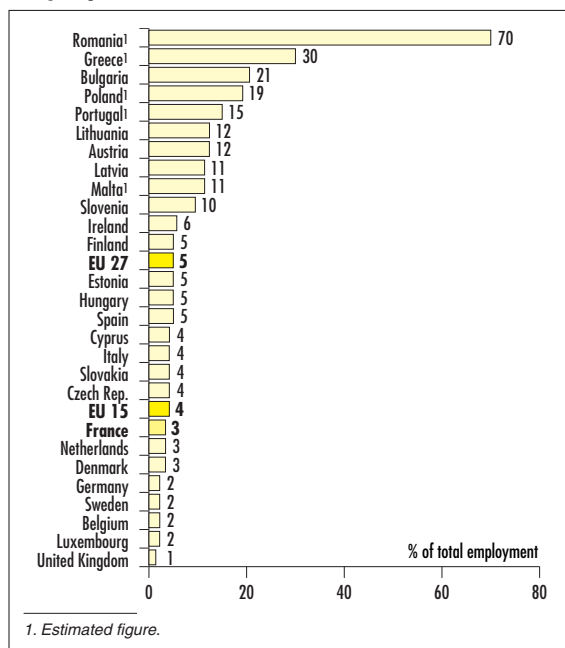
Definitions

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): This national accounts concept provides an all-inclusive measurement of the productive activity of a country. GDP is the sum of all the goods and services available for final application plus the foreign trade balance. GDP is also equal to the sum of the value added generated in all sectors of the economy.

Value-added at base price is measured as the difference between, on the one hand, the value of goods and services produced, including product subsidies, less tax on the products and, on the other, the value of intermediate consumption.

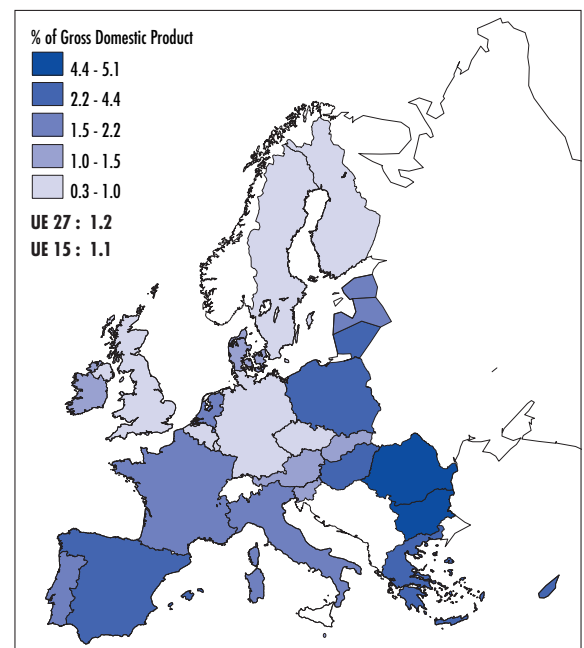
More statistics on page 22.

Agriculture's contribution to total employment



Source: Eurostat - Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2006

Agriculture's contribution to Gross Domestic Product



Source: Eurostat 2007



Less than half of European territory is given over to agriculture

The land area given over to agriculture varies greatly between Member States, from 7% of national territory in Finland and Sweden, where forest predominates, to over 60% in Ireland, Denmark, Hungary and the United Kingdom.

In 2005, of a total land area of 432 million hectares, the Member States of the European Union devoted 180 million hectares, or approximately 40%, to agricultural production. In France, the figure exceeds one half and the United Kingdom farms on 65% of its national territory. Conversely, forests occupy a large percentage of land in Finland, Sweden and, to a lesser extent, Greece, Austria and the Baltic States.

Arable land generally accounts for the majority of cultivated land but this varies between States: over 90% in Finland and Denmark, but 62% in France, where areas permanently under grass constitute one third of Utilised Agriculture Area.

Spain has permanent crops on one fifth of the land.

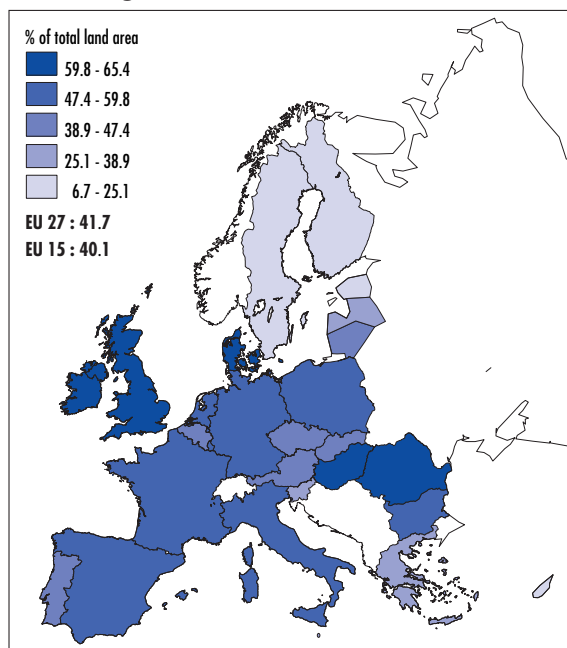
Definitions

UAA, or Utilised Agricultural Area, includes arable land, areas permanently under grass and permanent crops.

Arable land comprises areas used to grow cereals, oil-seeds, protein crops, industrial beet, textile plants, medicinal and perfume plants, potatoes, field-grown fresh vegetables and pulses and forage crops, as well as fallow or set-aside land.

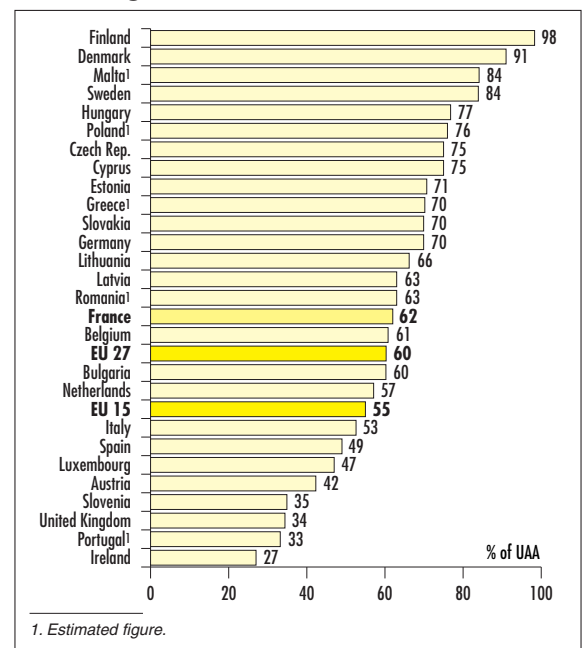
More statistics on page 23.

Percentage of UAA in total land area



Source: Eurostat 2005

Percentage of arable land in UAA



Source: Eurostat 2005



In Europe, one in five holdings is professional

Half of all agricultural holdings in the European Union are in Romania and Poland. Conversely, both these countries have a low percentage of professional holdings. On this criterion, France is in fifth place in the EU of 27.

In 2005, the European Union had a little over 14 million agricultural holdings, of which nearly half were in Romania and Poland. France ranks seventh with 567,000 holdings. Some of these units are of very limited size in economic terms and are not considered to be “professional”. They are farms run for subsistence, occupation in retirement, leisure or by individuals with jobs other than in farming. At the other extreme, holdings classed as “professional” are well represented in the EU 15.

The Netherlands are at the top with nearly nine out of every ten holdings considered to be professional. France ranks fifth, with seven out of ten holdings classed as professional.

Definitions

In the context of agricultural statistics, an **agricultural holding** is a production unit that meets three conditions:

- It must produce agricultural products,
- It must have at least one hectare of Utilised Agricultural Area or 20 ares of specialist crops, or a minimum level of productive agricultural activity (1 cow, 10 hives, etc.),
- It must be run routinely by a single management.

In addition to this, a **professional agricultural holding** has an economic dimension equivalent to an area of at least 12 hectares of wheat. French surveys add one more condition: the farm must involve a minimum quantity of work equivalent to that of one person occupied at least three-quarters of the time throughout the year.

More statistics on page 24.

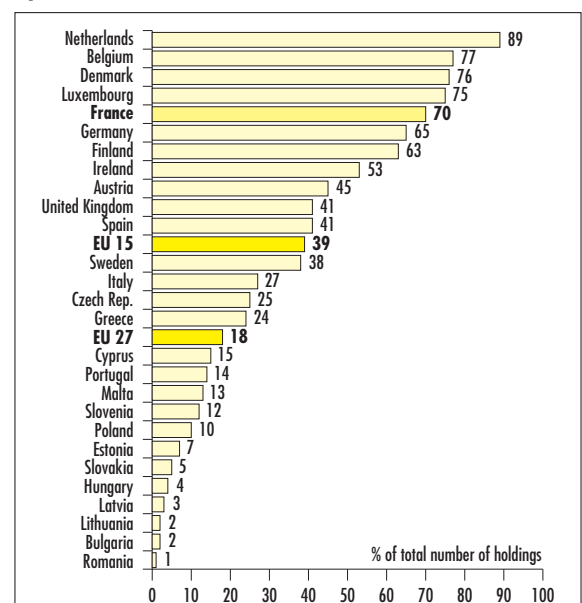
Numbers of agricultural holdings

Thousands of holdings

EU 27	14 478.6	Austria	170.6
EU 15	5 843.1	Ireland	132.7
Romania	4 256.2	Latvia	128.7
Poland	2 476.5	Netherlands	81.8
Italy	1 728.5	Slovenia	77.2
Spain	1 079.4	Sweden	75.8
Greece	833.6	Finland	70.6
Hungary	714.8	Slovakia	68.5
France	567.1	Belgium	51.5
Bulgaria	534.6	Denmark	48.3
Germany	389.9	Cyprus	45.2
Portugal	323.9	Czech Republic	42.3
United Kingdom	286.8	Estonia	27.8
Lithuania	253.0	Malta	11.1
		Luxembourg	2.5

Source: Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2005

Percentage of total holdings deemed to be “professional”



Source: Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey 2005



Northern Europe has bigger farms

15% of French agricultural holdings have areas exceeding 100 hectares. This percentage is also above 13% in Luxembourg, Denmark and the United Kingdom, while the countries of Southern Europe generally have smaller holdings.

In 2005, only 2% of all agricultural holdings in the European Union had a Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) of 100 hectares or more. The first point is that Northern Europe contrasts with the South, where the small size of holdings is often due to their specialisation in permanent crops grown on small areas of land. The second is that Europe's new Member States generally have smaller units. With 15% of all holdings farming more than 100 hectares in 2005, France comes top for this in the EU. In the Czech Republic, 10% of units are also of this size, but 53% farm less than five hectares (26% in France). Two types of agriculture seem to coexist, one deriving from former State-owned structures, and the other more traditional

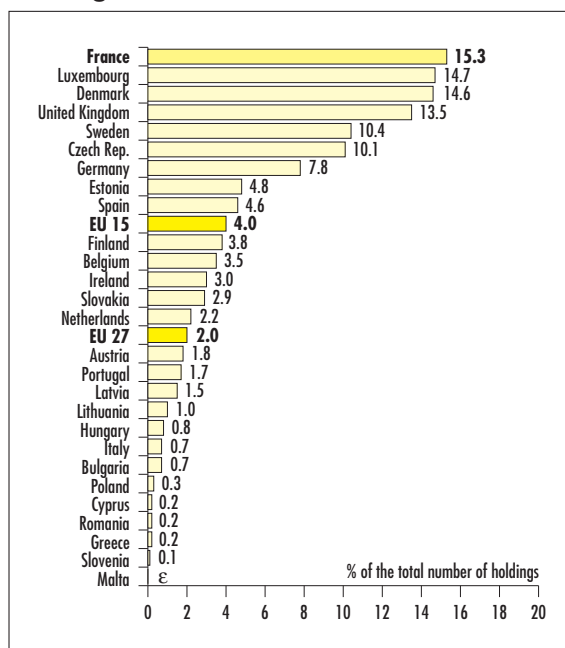
in character. In Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Slovakia and Malta, at least 90% of all holdings are farming on less than five hectares.

Definition

UAA, Utilised Agricultural Area, includes arable land, areas permanently under grass and permanent crops.

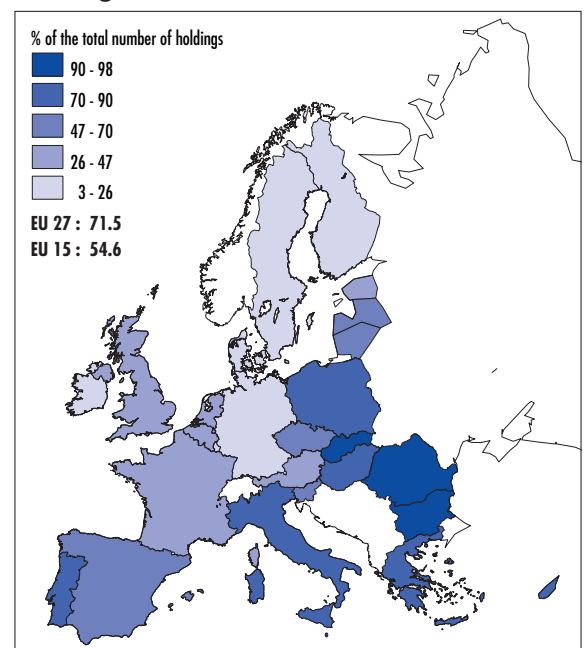
More statistics on page 25.

Holdings with 100 hectares or more



Source: Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2005

Holdings with less than five hectares



Source: Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2005



French farmers are relatively young

European farmers and growers are getting on in years, with five farmers aged over 65 for every one under 35. French farmers are among the youngest.

European farmers and growers are getting on in years: only 7% are under 35, and 32% are over 65. In Portugal, Romania, Bulgaria and Italy, over 40% of all farmers fall into the oldest age group. Conversely, the percentage of over-65s is under 10% in Austria, Germany and Finland. French farmers and growers are among the youngest in Europe. The percentage of over-65s is only half as big again as the proportion of under-35s. The ratio is five to one for the European Union as a whole, but is ten to one or more in Bulgaria, Italy and Portugal. In only three countries does the number of farmers under 35 years of age exceed

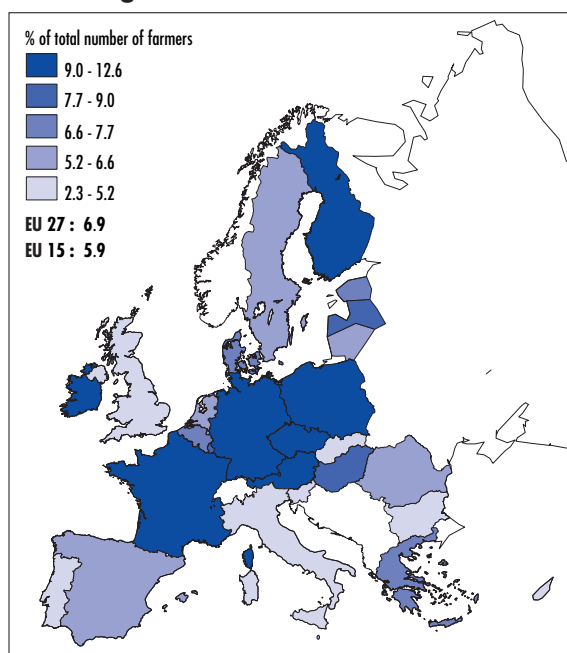
those over 65 years of age: Austria, Germany and Finland.

Definition

EUROSTAT defines a **farmer** as the individual or legal entity for whom the holding generates value. In most cases he or she will be at the head of the holding and responsible for its day-to-day management. There is therefore only one farmer per agricultural holding.

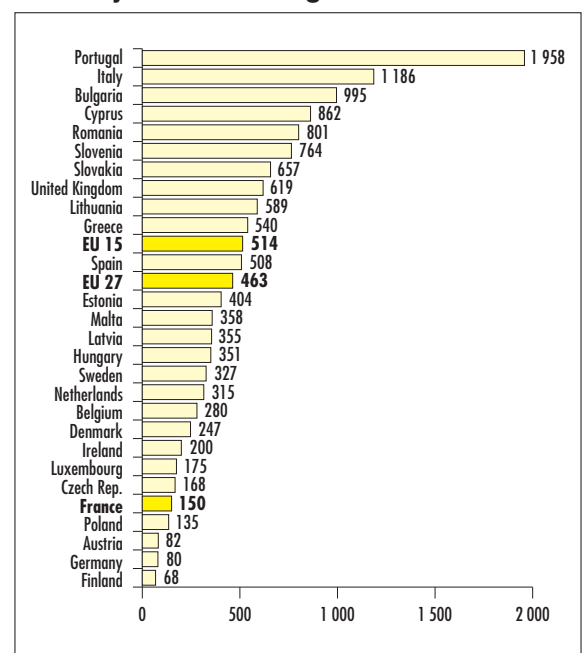
More statistics on page 26.

Percentage of farmers under 35



Source: Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2005

Number of farmers 65 years of age or more for every 100 farmers aged under 35



Source: Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2005



Europe has one worker per agricultural holding on average

In 2005, each agricultural holding in Europe employed on average 0.9 of a full-time worker. French holdings, which are bigger on average, employ 1.5 workers. Most of the work is done by family members.

In 2005, the total work done on Europe's 14.5 million agricultural holdings equated to 12.7 million workers employed full-time for the whole year. Most of the work provided by the European workforce as a whole is done by non-salaried individuals: farmers and their family members working on the holding. In France, half of all agricultural work is done by salaried employees, either because the holding is incorporated as a company and pays the farmer a salary, or because the holding employs non-family members as permanent or seasonal labour. In the Czech Republic and Slovakia, large entities have survived from the former State system in which very big farms employed large workforces. Poland on the other hand has always had very small farms.

Definition

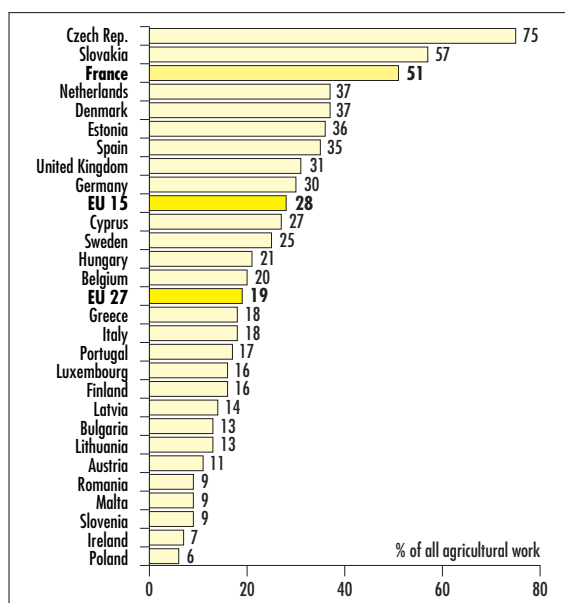
An **Annual Work Unit (AWU)** is the work done by a person employed full-time for one year. As defined by EUROSTAT, salaried work includes the following:

- Work done by non-family members, who may be hired on a permanent basis, i.e. regularly throughout the year, or as seasonal workers to perform a defined task (crop picking for example).
- Work done by farmers on a holding that is registered as a company.

As defined by the French statistics office, salaried work includes only that done by non-family members hired as workers. Work done by farmers, whether on an individual basis or on a holding registered as a company, is included in family work.

More statistics on page 27.

Percentage of work done by salaried workers



Source: Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2005

Numbers of workers and agricultural work units

Thousands of workers or thousands of AWU

	Permanent workers	AWU	Permanent workers	AWU
EU 27	29 710.8	12 715.6	Austria	439.0
EU 15	11 991.2	5 984.9	Ireland	249.8
Romania	8 514.7	2 595.6	Czech Republic	183.7
Poland	5 111.5	2 273.6	Latvia	260.9
Italy	3 279.4	1 374.3	Slovakia	219.8
Spain	2 185.7	992.6	Slovenia	207.6
France	1 142.2	855.5	Finland	154.2
Germany	970.1	643.2	Sweden	154.1
Bulgaria	1 077.9	624.7	Belgium	95.0
Greece	1 526.7	600.8	Denmark	97.3
Hungary	1 422.8	462.8	Estonia	81.2
Portugal	806.9	398.1	Cyprus	83.7
United Kingdom	647.9	339.1	Malta	18.3
Lithuania	537.5	221.5	Luxembourg	5.7
Netherlands	237.4	173.9		4.0

Source: Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2005



In Europe, two agricultural holdings in five specialise in arable or permanent crops

With 23% of holdings growing arable crops and 18% permanent crops, French farms were close to the European average in 2005.

In France, as in the rest of the European Union, two agricultural holdings in every five specialise either in arable crops (cereals, oilseeds, industrial beet, etc.), or permanent crops (mainly vines and orchards). However, there are considerable differences between Member States. In the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland and Sweden), almost 60% of holdings specialise in arable crops. At the other extreme, 70% of holdings in Cyprus and half of all Spanish, Greek and Italian holdings specialise in permanent crops. In Ireland, over 80% of units are livestock farms, and more than half in Luxembourg.

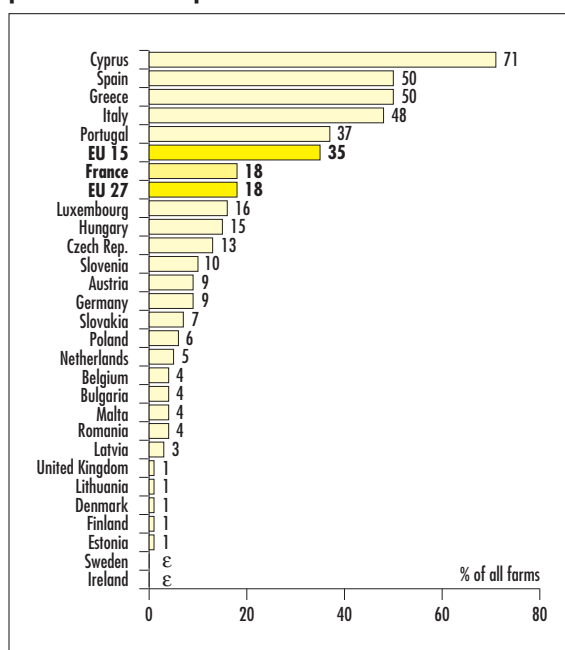
Conversely, in Slovenia, as in the majority of the new Member States, most holdings are mixed, combining crops with livestock farming.

Definition

The European classification of agricultural holdings according to principal type of farming (**OTEX**) is based on the Standard Gross Margin (SGM). Total SGM for a farm is obtained by applying to each hectare of crops or each head of livestock a factor called the "SGM coefficient" and then adding up all the resulting partial SGMs. The principal type of farming on a holding is determined on the basis of the relative contributions of the partial SGMs to the total SGM figure.

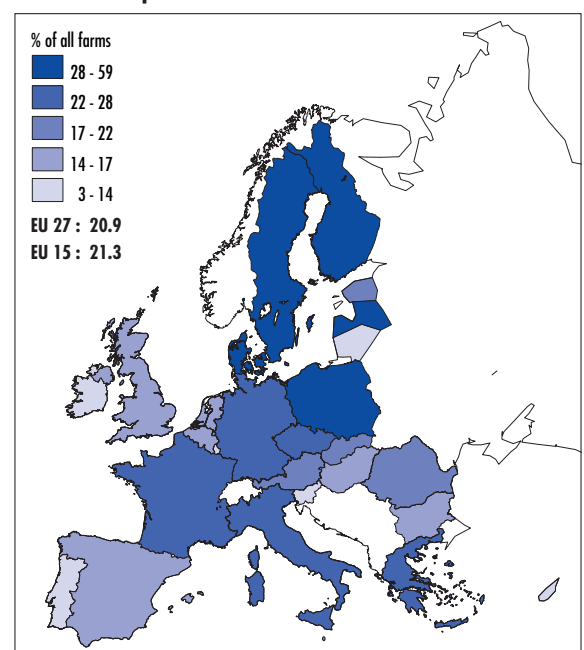
More statistics on page 28.

Farms specialising in permanent crops



Source: Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2005

Farms specialising in arable crop



Source: Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2005



Nearly 50% of plant production value is concentrated in France, Italy and Spain

The value of France's plant production places it in the very first rank in Europe. France is also the biggest producer of wine, accounting for half of all European production.

The value of plant production in the European Union stood at €168 billion in 2006. Four Member States accounted for 60% of that total: France, Italy, Spain and Germany. Market gardening and horticulture generated nearly 30% of total plant production. The latter predominate in the Netherlands and Malta, where they account for over 60% of all plant production. Market gardening and horticulture put the Netherlands in second place among Member States, behind Italy but ahead of Spain.

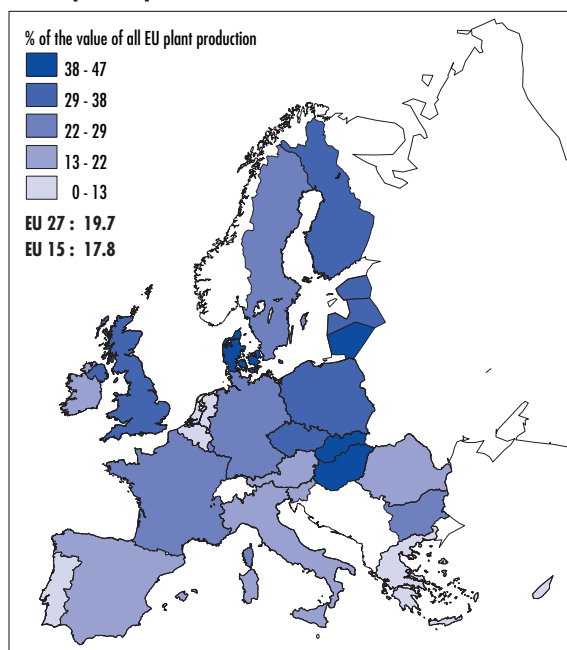
In addition, 20% of European plant production relates to cereals, 13% to fruit and 9% to wine, with half of all production coming from France.

Definition

The concept of **production** in the EU's agricultural accounts corresponds to the value of production sold, stored or temporarily unavailable during the reporting period, plus own consumption by farm personnel and livestock on the holding. Production is valued at base price, meaning that product subsidies are included.

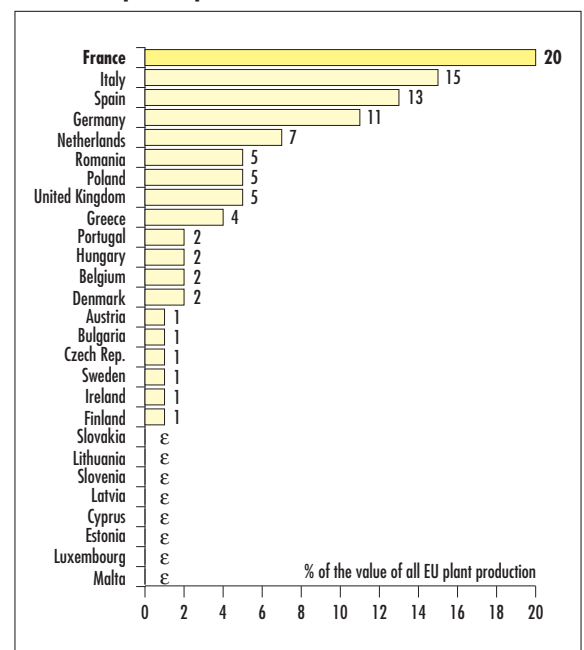
More statistics on page 29.

Percentage of cereals in total plant production



Source: Eurostat 2006

Contribution of each Member State to total EU plant production



Source: Eurostat 2006



Europe: 57 million hectares of cereals 2 million hectares of vegetables

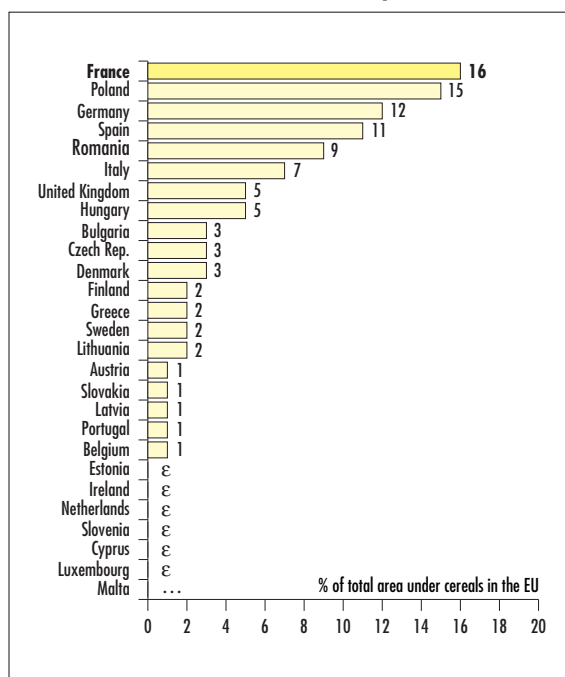
**France farms 16% of the 57 million hectares of cereals in Europe.
France ranks third behind Italy and Spain among the countries of the Union for land area given over to fresh vegetables.**

In 2006, the twenty-seven countries of the European Union were growing cereals on 57 million hectares of land. Over 60% of this area is concentrated in the EU of 15, including 16% in France. Poland ranks second with 15% of the total, ahead of Germany (12%) and Spain (11%). Spain is also one of the main producers of fresh vegetables, along with Italy. However, plant pro-

duction can change significantly over time, one main reason being climatic conditions in any given year.

More statistics on page 30.

Percentage of each country in total land area under cereals in the European Union



Source: Eurostat 2006

Areas used to grow fresh vegetables and vines

Thousands of hectares

	Fresh vegetables	Vines		Fresh vegetables	Vines
EU 27	...	...	Latvia	13.4	0.0
EU 15	...	...	Lithuania	11.0	...
			Denmark	9.8	0.0
Italy	476.4	786.3	Slovakia	8.8	11.8
Spain	397.9 ¹	...	Finland	8.6	0.0
France	254.5	842.4	Sweden	7.2 ¹	0.0
Poland	197.9	0.2	Ireland	7.1	0.0
Greece	116.0	112.8	Cyprus	4.2	9.1
United Kingdom	111.8	0.0	Slovenia	4.1	16.4
Germany	106.4 ¹	...	Estonia	1.4	0.0
Hungary	91.1	83.7	Luxembourg	0.1	1.4
Netherlands	81.2	0.1	Malta	...	...
Belgium	53.4 ²	0.0	Czech Republic	...	15.6
Portugal	45.2 ³	222.6	Romania	...	184.7
Bulgaria	37.9	...			
Austria	13.8	45.7			

1. 2005 figures.

2. 2004 figures.

3. 2003 figures.

Source: Eurostat 2006



One European agricultural holding in five specialises in livestock farming

One French agricultural holding out of every three specialises in rearing herbivores, compared with one in five in Europe as a whole. On the other hand, 80% of pig and poultry farms are in just three Member States: Romania, Poland and Hungary.

One European agricultural holding out of every five is a specialist livestock farm, rearing either herbivores (cattle, sheep and goats), which need areas under grass, or pigs and poultry on holdings that in many cases use “non-soil” husbandry techniques. Additionally, one in ten combines both types of livestock farming. Farms rearing herbivores are more common in the wetter countries of Northern Europe, and even account for virtually all holdings in Ireland. In France, approximately a third of farms specialise in this way, compared with over 40% in Belgium and Germany, and 50% to 60% in the Netherlands, Austria, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom.

Pig and poultry farms are much less common, and 80% of these can be found in just three coun-

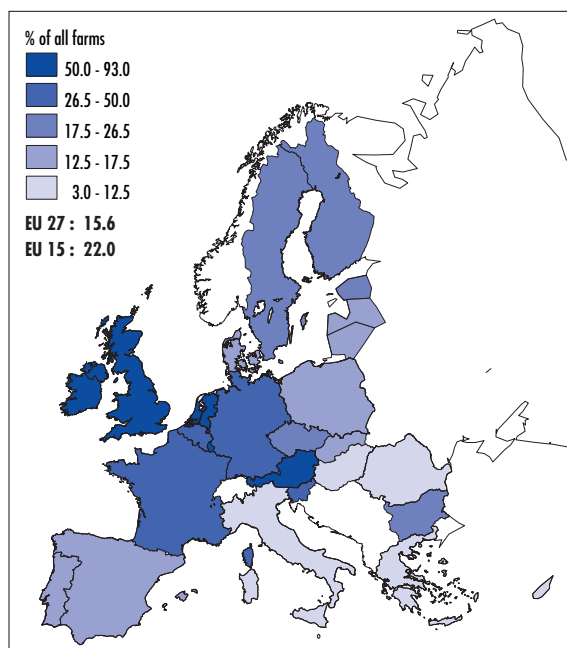
tries: Romania (46%), Poland (17%) and Hungary (17%). It is in Hungary that this type of livestock farming makes the biggest contribution: 19%.

Definition

The European classification of agricultural holdings according to principal type of farming (**OTEX**) is based on the Standard Gross Margin (SGM). Total SGM for a farm is obtained by applying to each hectare of crops or each head of livestock a factor called the “SGM coefficient” and then adding up all the resulting partial SGMs. The principal type of farming on a holding is determined on the basis of the relative contributions of the partial SGMs to the total SGM figure.

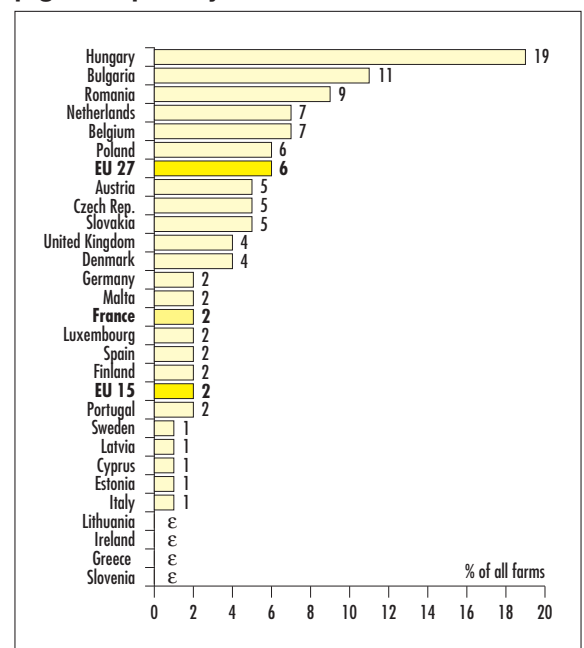
More statistics on page 31.

Farms specialising in the rearing of herbivores



Source: Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2005

Farms specialising in the rearing of pigs and poultry



Source: Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2005



Four countries account for 60% of all EU animal production

Milk, cattle and pigs represent three-quarters of the total value of animal production in the European Union. France and Germany are the biggest producers, followed by Italy and Spain.

Milk accounts for a third of the total value of animal production in the Union, along with pig and cattle production, each of which contributes 22%. France is in the first rank among Member States for its bovine production, in second place for milk production, behind Germany, and in third place for pig production behind Germany and Spain.

Country production is specialised in some cases. More than half the total value of animal production in Estonia, Latvia and Luxembourg relates to milk. Swine production has a strong presence in Denmark, as does cattle production in Ireland, France and Luxembourg.

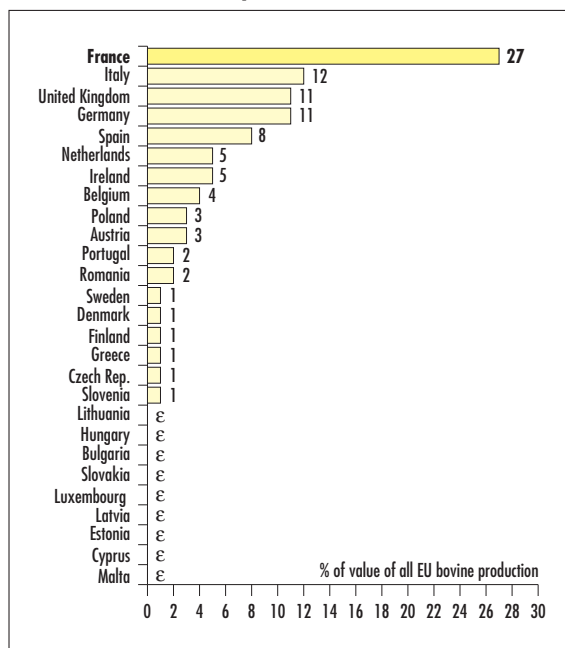
Sheep and goats account for 30% of animal production in Greece. Hungary specialises in poultry, and Romania in eggs.

Definition

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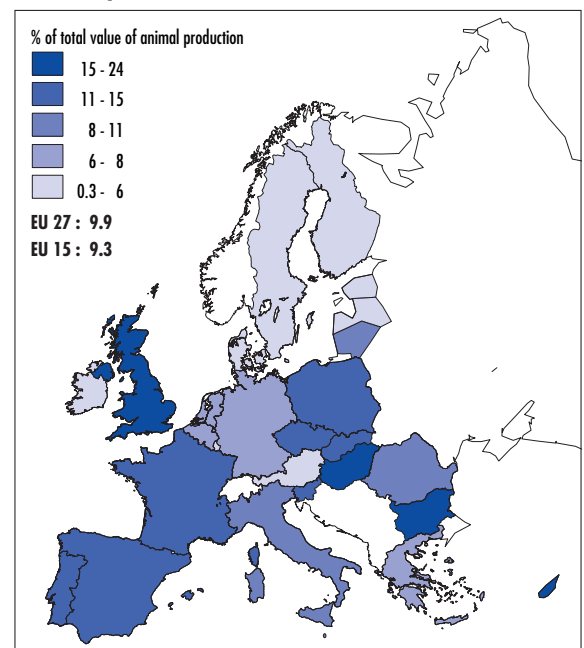
More statistics on page 32.

Percentage of each Member State in total EU bovine production



Source: Eurostat 2006

Percentage of poultry in total EU animal production



Source: Eurostat 2006



Nearly half the EU's bovine herd is in France, Germany and the United Kingdom

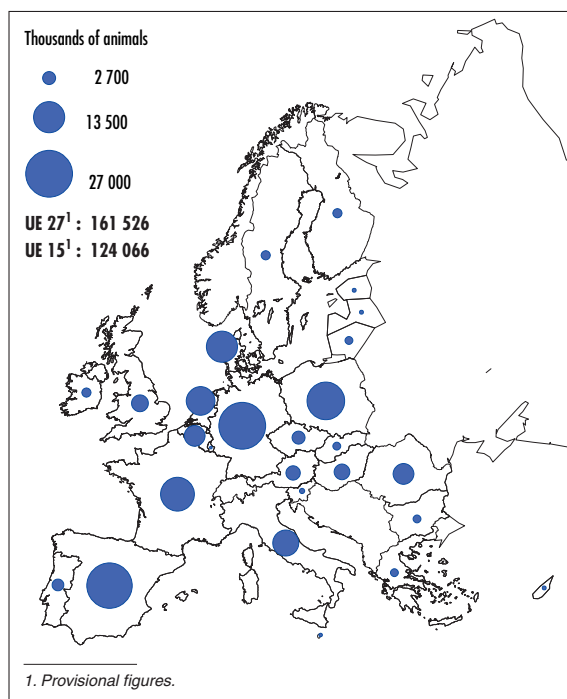
As the leading country in the Union for the rearing of bovine livestock, France accounts for one-fifth of the total bovine herd of the EU. Germany and the United Kingdom are major cattle-rearing countries. Germany has a larger swine herd than Spain or Poland.

With a total of 19 million head of bovine livestock in 2006, or 21% of the EU's bovine herd, France is the leading cattle-farming country in the Union. It ranks fourth for pigs, behind Germany (17% of the EU's swine herd), Spain (16%) and Poland (12%). The United Kingdom leads for sheep, and goats are most numerous in Greece. Generally speaking, the majority of the different herds are reared by a relatively small number of countries. Most Member States possess only a

tiny part of the total European herd: for example, only 1% of the EU bovine or swine herd is reared on Greek or Latvian farms.

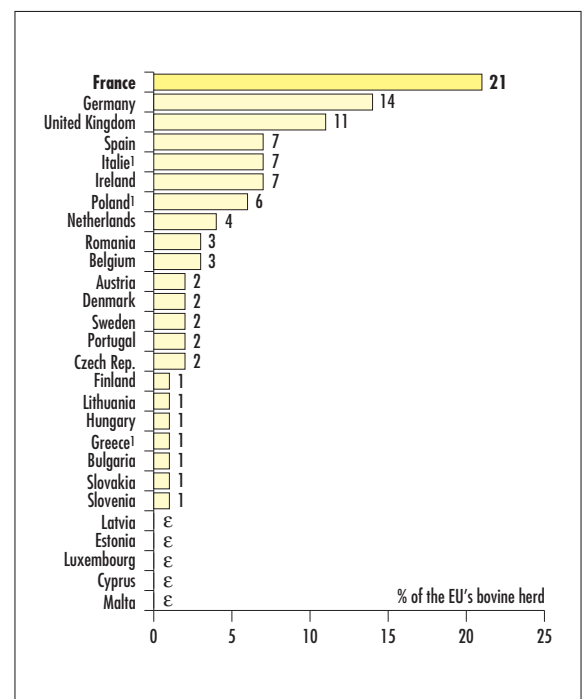
More statistics on page 33.

The EU swine herd



Source: Eurostat 2006

Percentage of each country in the European Union's bovine herd



Source: Eurostat 2006



60% of EU milk is produced in Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands or the United Kingdom

Germany and France supply a third of the Union's milk. France is in second place among the Member States, behind Germany, both for the size of its dairy herd and its milk production.

The value of its milk production (nearly €7 billion in 2006) puts France in second place among Member States. The first place is held by Germany, whose milk production is valued at nearly €8 billion, or 18% of the EU total.

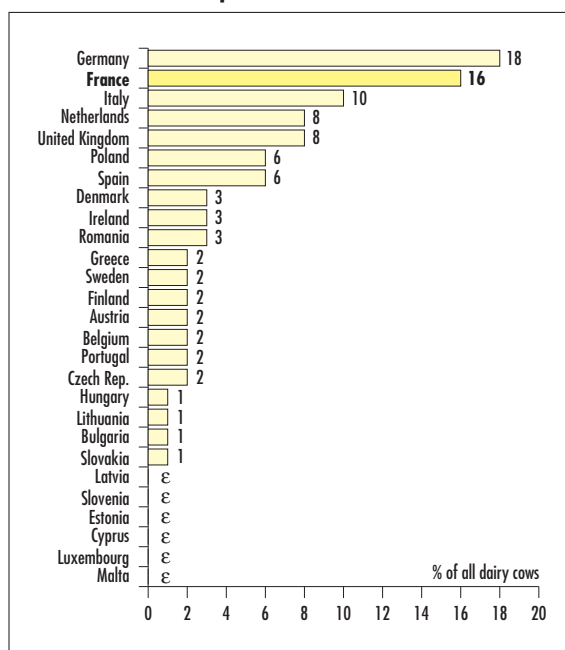
The production structures are different however: 91% of the dairy herd is on farms with between 20 and 100 dairy cows in France, compared with 64% in Germany, which has more large dairy holdings. The figure is less than 10% in the Czech Republic and Slovakia, where large holdings predominate, and in Lithuania and Romania, where small livestock farms are more common.

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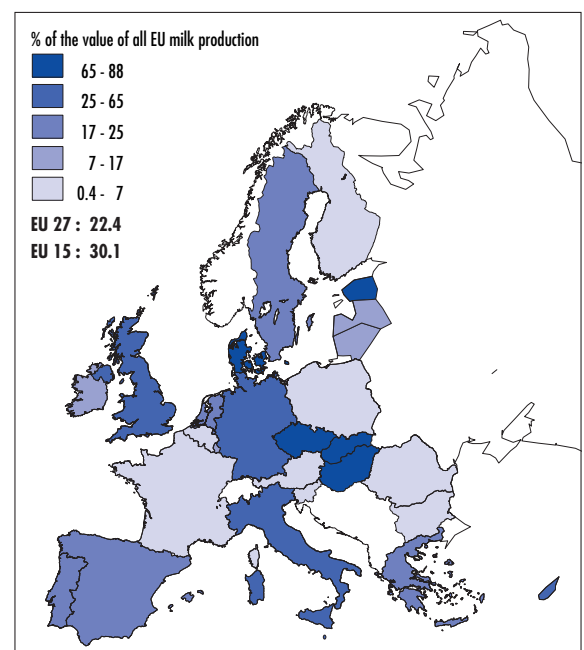
More statistics on page 34.

Contribution of each Member State to EU milk production



Source: Eurostat 2006

Dairy cows on livestock farms with 100 head or more



Source: Eurostat 2005



One third of European land is forested

France accounts for 10% of total forested area in the European Union, far less than Sweden and Finland, over 60% of whose national territory is covered by forests. In addition, the majority of French production is from broadleaved species, whereas conifers predominate in the Nordic countries.

In 2005, the forests of the European Union covered 156 million hectares, or a little over one third of the total territory of the Member States. Sweden and Finland account for one third of total forested area in Europe, and over 60% of the land of each of these two countries is forested. Only one third of European forest production comes from broadleaved species, and that from the main producers comes virtually entirely from coniferous species (92% in Sweden and 83% in Finland).

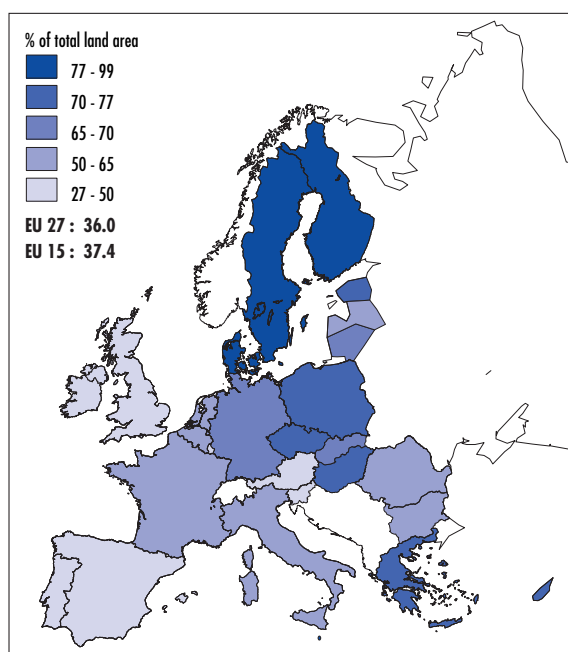
More statistics on page 35.

Definitions

The international definition of **forest**, as adopted by France in 2005, does not include coppices (woodland between 5 and 50 ares) but does take poplar plantations into account. The main species of broadleaved trees are oak (common, pedunculate, sessile), beech and chestnut. Conifer species are pine, spruce, fir, etc.

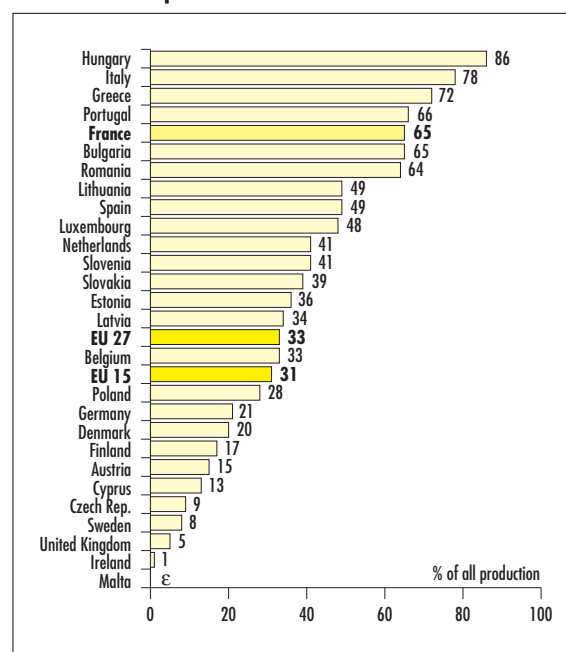
Production of roundwood, or quantities of roundwood collected includes all quantities of wood collected in forests and other wooded areas and at other logging sites over a given period.

Percentage of forested land in total land area



Source: EEC-UN/FAO - 2005

Percentage of broadleaved species in total roundwood production



Source: Eurostat 2006



The European fleet is concentrated in Spain, the United Kingdom, France and Italy

81% of all European fishing vessels are under 12 metres and account for less than 10% of the total tonnage of the European fishing fleet.

The countries of Southern Europe (Greece, Italy, Spain and Portugal) have the most fishing vessels. However, they are often small. More than 90% of the fishing fleets of Finland, Greece, Cyprus, Malta and Portugal is made up of vessels under 12 metres.

This means that Spain, with nearly a quarter of the total tonnage, the United Kingdom, France and Italy account together for 57% of the total tonnage of the European Union.

Belgium, and especially the Netherlands, whose fleet is the fifth biggest in Europe in terms of tonnage, stand out with high percentages of larger vessels.

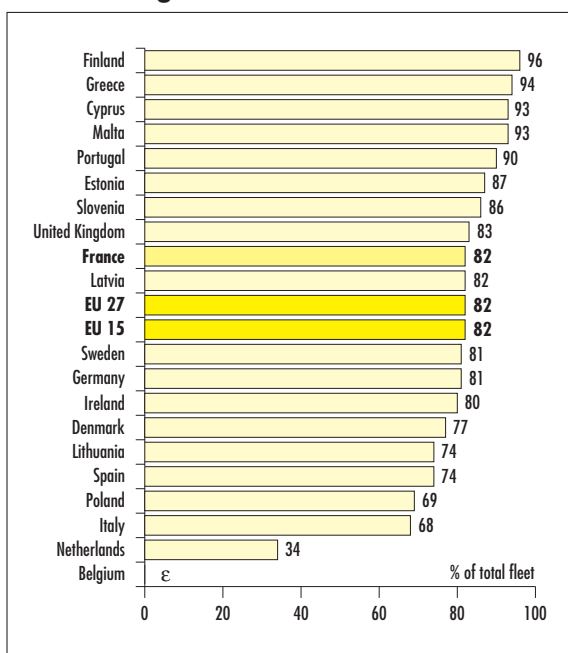
More statistics on page 36.

Definitions

The length of a ship is its total overall length measured along a straight line from the far end of the prow to the back of its stern.

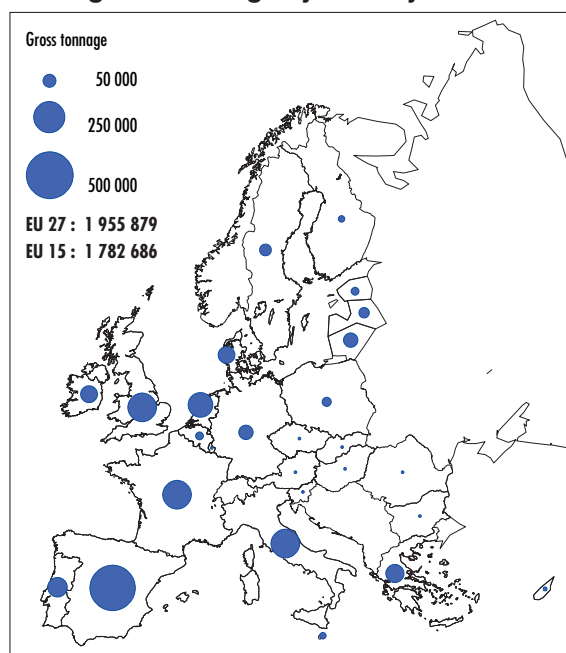
Originally, ship capacity was measured in **Gross Register Tonnes**, as defined by the London Convention. This unit has now been replaced by the **Gross Ton**, defined by the Oslo Convention. This change has been implemented over a number of years at a pace that has differed from country to country. The gross tonnage of a vessel is usually a higher figure than its gross register tonnage. Given this fact, during the period of implementation of the new system, discrepancies may appear between various countries.

Percentage of vessels under 12 metres in the fishing fleet as a whole



Source: Eurostat 2006

Fishing fleet tonnage by country



Source: Eurostat 2006



Four Member States generate 60% of the Union's agrifood turnover

Germany, France, the United Kingdom and Italy account for 60% of the revenue generated by the agrifood industry in the European Union. Less than one enterprise in ten has a workforce of more than 20, but such companies account for over three-quarters of the Union's total agrifood turnover.

In 2005, the European Union had a total of 300,000 agrifood enterprises. The vast majority are located in the EU 15, and almost a quarter in Italy. In addition, three-fifths of the turnover across Europe is generated by enterprises in four countries: Germany, France, the United Kingdom and Italy. France is more focused on meat and milk processing than the other countries, which tend to be more interested in forms of processing with high potential.

These enterprises are frequently small in size, and only 8% employ more than 20 people. However, they provide 71% of salaried employment and 78% of total agrifood sales revenue.

Definitions

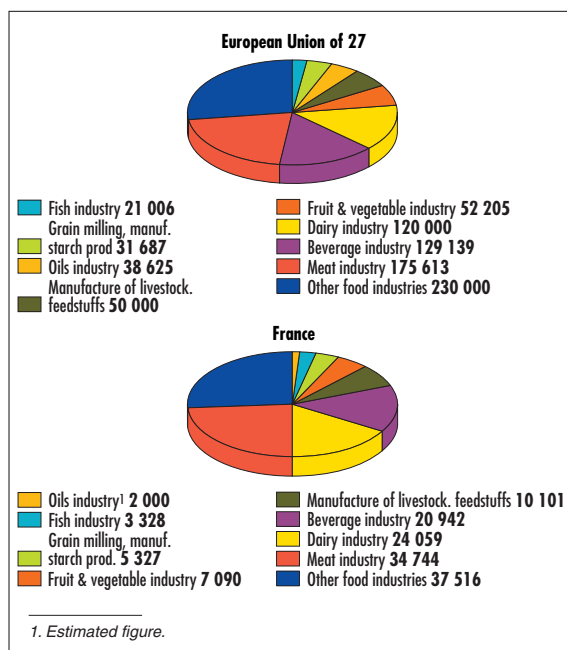
The agriculture and food (or **agrifood**) industries cover the sectors for meat, milk, beverages, grain milling, the manufacture of animal feedstuffs, sundry food industries and tobacco. Eurostat statistics cover the whole range of activities, and in particular retail sales of "craft" prepared meat and bakery products.

Turnover includes, besides the sale of goods, sold output of goods and services (excluding VAT and like taxes).

More statistics on page 37.

Annual turnover of the food industries

€ millions



Source: Eurostat 2005

Annual turnover of the agrifood industries

€ millions

	Total	Meat industry		Total	Meat industry
EU 27²	917 346	175 613	Austria	13 317	2 839
EU 15	833 836	103 575	Portugal	12 021	1 699
Germany	169 001	32 781	Hungary	10 808	2 576
France	157 869	34 744	Greece	10 636	772
United Kingdom	120 822	20 110	Finland	9 112	2 535
Italy	105 733	18 987	Romania	7 988	1 463
Spain	89 033	17 733	Bulgaria	3 478	557
Netherlands	54 331	8 267	Slovakia	2 921	556
Poland	37 999	8 629	Slovenia	1 930	509
Belgium	31 782	4 955	Cyprus	1 411	275
Ireland	23 349	3 713	Estonia	1 094	173
Denmark	20 942	5 308	Luxembourg	903	98
Sweden	14 986	3 417			

1. The figures for Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and the Czech Republic are confidential.

2. Estimated figure.

Source: Eurostat 2005



Tables



Agriculture contributed 1,5% to French Gross Domestic Product in 2007

The contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product and employment

	GDP at market prices		Agricultural added value at base prices		Contribution of agriculture to total GDP		Total employment	Agric. employment
	2000	2007	2000	2007 ¹	2000	2007 ¹	2006	2006
	€ millions				%		Thousands of workers	% of total employment
European Union of 27	9,175,444	12,269,015	156,321	151,126	1.7	1.2	222,409	4.9
European Union of 15	8,737,758	11,411,776	141,134	129,116	1.6	1.1	178,988	3.6
Austria	210,392	272,766	2,536	2,760	1.2	1.0	4,228	11.9
Belgium	251,741	332,133	2,752	2,353	1.1	0.7	4,278	2.0
Bulgaria	13,704	28,899	1,634	1,257	11.9	4.4	3,580	20.6
Cyprus	10,079	15,561	325	338	3.2	2.2	373	4.2
Czech. Republic	61,495	125,677	855	1,177	1.4	0.9	5,082	3.7
Denmark	173,598	227,665	3,153	2,523	1.8	1.1	2,821	3.1
Estonia	6,103	15,547	153	269	2.5	1.7	637	4.9
Finland	132,272	178,759	1,416	1,075	1.1	0.6	2,441	5.0
France	1,441,373	1,859,981	30,330	28,012	2.1	1.5	25,297	3.4
Germany	2,062,500	2,423,800	17,322	14,512	0.8	0.6	39,089	2.2
Greece	137,929	228,949	7,992	6,576	5.8	2.9	4,452 ¹	30.0
Hungary	52,025	100,951	1,896	2,329	3.6	2.3	3,905	4.8
Ireland	104,620	187,097	1,599	1,917	1.5	1.0	2,043	5.7
Italy	1,191,057	1,535,540	27,279	24,561	2.3	1.6	24,754	4.1
Latvia	8,496	20,065	198	389	2.3	1.9	1,073	11.4
Lithuania	12,360	28,018	408	726	3.3	2.6	1,486	12.4
Luxembourg	22,001	36,890	121	123	0.6	0.3	319	1.5
Malta	4,221	5,377	65	57	1.5	1.1	154 ¹	11.0
Netherlands	417,960	559,537	9,303	8,986	2.2	1.6	8,383	3.2
Poland	185,714	307,346	4,665	8,288	2.5	2.7	14,577 ¹	19.2
Portugal	122,270	162,919	2,500	2,412	2.0	1.5	5,153 ¹	15.0
Romania	40,346	121,431	4,217	6,134	10.5	5.1	9,291	70.0
Slovakia	22,017	54,827	345	594	1.6	1.1	2,302	3.9
Slovenia	21,125	33,542	428	453	2.0	1.3	961	9.5
Spain	630,263	1,049,848	22,814	23,702	3.6	2.3	19,985	4.7
Sweden	266,422	332,303	1,570	1,396	0.6	0.4	4,422	2.2
United Kingdom	1,573,359	2,023,589	10,448	8,208	0.7	0.4	31,323	1.4

1. Estimated figure.

Source: Eurostat and Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2006



More than half of French national territory is given over to agriculture

Use of land

	Total land area	Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA)		Arable land		Percentage of UAA in total area	Percentage of arable land in UAA
	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005	2005	2005
	<i>Thousands of hectares</i>					<i>%</i>	
European Union of 27	432,443	...	182,879	...	108,707	42.3	59.4
European Union of 15	323,647	...	129,932	...	72,057	40.1	55.5
Austria	8,386	3,381	3,263	1,381	1,379	38.9	42.3
Belgium	3,053	1,396	1,386	867	843	45.4	60.8
Bulgaria	11,099	5,582	5,265	3,467	3,143	47.4	59.7
Cyprus	925	144	172	89	129	18.5	75.0
Czech Republic	7,887	4,282	3,606	3,084	2,703	45.7	75.0
Denmark	4,310	2,650	2,712	2,468	2,481	62.9	91.5
Estonia	4,523	986	834	844	590	18.4	70.7
Finland	33,815	2,209	2,274	2,178	2,235	6.7	98.3
France	54,909	29,719	29,588	18,311	18,353	53.9	62.0
Germany	35,705	17,064	17,035	11,800	11,903	47.7	69.9
Greece	13,196	...	3,805	...	2,670	28.8	70.2
Hungary	9,303	...	5,863	...	4,503	63.0	76.8
Ireland	7,030	4,443	4,302	1,074	1,182	61.2	27.5
Italy	30,132	15,628	14,710	8,424	7,744	48.8	52.6
Latvia	6,459	2,467	1,734	1,851	1,092	26.8	63.0
Lithuania	6,530	3,489	2,837	2,932	1,877	43.4	66.2
Luxembourg	259	135	129	68	60	49.9	46.5
Malta	32	...	10	...	9	32.6	84.1
Netherlands	3,736	1,969	1,924	1,018	1,099	51.5	57.1
Poland	31,269	18,220	15,906	14,063	12,085	50.9	76.0
Portugal	9,191	3,895	3,786	1,717	1,257	41.2	33.2
Romania	23,839	14,812	14,270	9,364	8,985	59.9	63.0
Slovakia	4,903	2,402	1,941	1,482	1,357	39.6	69.9
Slovenia	2,027	515	511	176	178	25.2	34.9
Spain	50,488	25,394	25,859	13,249	12,680	51.2	49.0
Sweden	45,030	2,974	3,201	2,599	2,687	7.1	83.9
United Kingdom	24,410	...	15,957	...	5,484	65.4	34.4

Source: Eurostat



With 70% of its holdings deemed “professional”, France ranks 5th in the EU

Numbers of holdings, including holdings classed as “professional”

	Total holdings	Holdings classed as “professional” ¹
<i>Thousands</i>		
European Union of 27	14,482.0	2,639.3
European Union of 15	5,846.5	2,292.4
Austria	170.6	76.0
Belgium	51.5	39.8
Bulgaria	534.6	9.2
Cyprus	45.2	6.8
Czech Republic	42.3	10.5
Denmark	51.7	39.4
Estonia	27.8	1.9
Finland	70.6	44.7
France	567.1	398.5
Germany	389.9	251.7
Greece	833.6	198.1
Hungary	714.8	26.6
Ireland	132.7	70.0
Italy	1,728.5	472.0
Latvia	128.7	3.9
Lithuania	253.0	6.2
Luxembourg	2.5	1.8
Malta	11.1	1.4
Netherlands	81.8	72.8
Poland	2,476.5	237.3
Portugal	323.9	45.7
Romania	4,256.2	30.6
Slovakia	68.5	3.2
Slovenia	77.2	9.3
Spain	1,079.4	437.7
Sweden	75.8	28.9
United Kingdom	286.8	118.1

1. Farms classed as “professional” are holdings whose economic size equates to that of a holding producing at least 12 hectares of wheat.

Source: Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey 2005



Farms are large in France and Germany

Holdings ranked by size of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) in 2005

	Total		Under 5 hectares		5 hectares to less than 10 hectares		10 hectares to less than 20 hectares		20 hectares to less than 30 hectares		30 hectares to less than 50 hectares		50 hectares to less than 100 hectares		100 hectares and over	
	No.	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	
EU 27	14,482,010	10,349,130	71.5	1,584,700	10.9	1,030,420	7.1	409,700	2.8	416,240	2.9	398,870	2.8	292,950	2.0	
EU 15	5,846,470	3,191,660	54.6	754,000	12.9	624,020	10.7	305,570	5.2	353,200	6.0	363,200	6.2	254,790	4.4	
Austria	170,640	54,890	32.2	32,000	18.8	38,670	22.7	18,820	11.0	15,380	9.0	7,860	4.6	3,010	1.8	
Belgium	51,540	13,700	26.6	6,700	13.0	8,310	16.1	6,200	12.0	8,110	15.7	6,700	13.0	1,820	3.5	
Bulgaria	534,610	511,190	95.6	10,440	2.0	4,760	0.9	1,570	0.3	1,330	0.2	1,510	0.3	3,820	0.7	
Cyprus	45,170	39,430	87.3	3,110	6.9	1,480	3.3	430	1.0	360	0.8	250	0.6	110	0.2	
Czech. Republic	42,250	22,380	53.0	4,720	11.2	4,370	10.3	2,130	5.0	2,240	5.3	2,150	5.1	4,260	10.1	
Denmark	51,680	1,750	3.4	9,300	18.0	10,600	20.5	6,200	12.0	7,250	14.0	9,030	17.5	7,550	14.6	
Estonia	27,750	12,570	45.3	5,570	20.1	4,390	15.8	1,650	5.9	1,300	4.7	950	3.4	1,320	4.8	
Finland	70,620	6,540	9.3	8,750	12.4	15,920	22.5	11,970	16.9	14,190	20.1	10,580	15.0	2,670	3.8	
France	567,140	147,680	26.0	52,160	9.2	57,980	10.2	40,350	7.1	69,130	12.2	112,950	19.9	86,880	15.3	
Germany	389,880	88,000	22.6	56,290	14.4	72,540	18.6	37,070	9.5	51,390	13.2	54,220	13.9	30,380	7.8	
Greece	833,590	636,400	76.3	109,000	13.1	52,970	6.4	16,480	2.0	11,730	1.4	5,530	0.7	1,480	0.2	
Hungary	714,790	641,190	89.7	28,960	4.1	18,990	2.7	7,570	1.1	6,400	0.9	5,650	0.8	6,040	0.8	
Ireland	132,670	9,240	7.0	18,490	13.9	30,090	22.7	22,520	17.0	28,700	21.6	19,620	14.8	4,020	3.0	
Italy	1,728,530	1,271,660	73.6	205,880	11.9	130,740	7.6	44,120	2.6	37,510	2.2	25,710	1.5	12,910	0.7	
Latvia	128,670	60,860	47.3	30,360	23.6	22,260	17.3	6,540	5.1	4,220	3.3	2,520	2.0	1,900	1.5	
Lithuania	252,950	129,920	51.4	65,870	26.0	36,250	14.3	9,020	3.6	5,970	2.4	3,430	1.4	2,470	1.0	
Luxembourg	2,450	510	20.8	210	8.6	190	7.8	130	5.3	290	11.8	750	30.6	360	14.7	
Malta	11,070	10,840	97.9	200	1.8	30	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
Netherlands	81,830	23,610	28.9	11,780	14.4	12,990	15.9	9,150	11.2	13,610	16.6	8,900	10.9	1,790	2.2	
Poland	2,476,470	1,750,870	70.7	370,200	14.9	237,940	9.6	62,860	2.5	33,920	1.4	13,470	0.5	7,230	0.3	
Portugal	323,920	242,320	74.8	36,980	11.4	21,500	6.6	7,150	2.2	5,650	1.7	4,670	1.4	5,650	1.7	
Romania	4,256,150	3,870,730	90.9	289,580	6.8	65,910	1.5	10,130	0.2	5,990	0.1	4,900	0.1	8,930	0.2	
Slovakia	68,490	61,660	90.0	1,920	2.8	1,200	1.8	520	0.8	590	0.9	630	0.9	1,980	2.9	
Slovenia	77,170	45,830	59.4	19,770	25.6	8,820	11.4	1,710	2.2	720	0.9	210	0.3	100	0.1	
Spain	1,079,420	577,210	53.5	164,960	15.3	126,140	11.7	57,550	5.3	53,880	5.0	50,130	4.6	49,540	4.6	
Sweden	75,810	11,250	14.8	13,430	17.7	14,780	19.5	8,200	10.8	9,360	12.3	10,880	14.4	7,920	10.4	
United Kingdom	286,750	106,900	37.3	28,070	9.8	30,600	10.7	19,660	6.9	27,020	9.4	35,670	12.4	38,810	13.5	

Source: Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey 2005



FARMERS' AGE DISTRIBUTION

Poland and Austria have the youngest farmers

Breakdown of farmers and growers by age group in 2005

	Total	Under 35s		65 and over	
	<i>Thousands of farmers</i>		<i>% of total</i>	<i>Thousands of farmers</i>	<i>% of total</i>
European Union of 27	14,482.0	998.0	6.9	4,616.8	31.9
European Union of 15	5,846.5	346.2	5.9	1,778.1	30.4
Austria	170.6	20.5	12.0	16.8	9.8
Belgium	51.5	3.8	7.3	10.5	20.4
Bulgaria	534.6	22.3	4.2	221.6	41.4
Cyprus	45.2	1.4	3.2	12.4	27.5
Czech Republic	42.3	4.2	9.9	7.1	16.7
Denmark	51.7	3.8	7.3	9.3	17.9
Estonia	27.8	2.0	7.0	7.9	28.4
Finland	70.6	6.6	9.3	4.5	6.3
France	567.1	51.5	9.1	77.5	13.7
Germany	389.9	35.6	9.1	28.5	7.3
Greece	833.6	55.4	6.6	299.2	35.9
Hungary	714.8	55.5	7.8	194.5	27.2
Ireland	132.7	14.3	10.7	28.5	21.5
Italy	1,728.5	60.4	3.5	716.3	41.4
Latvia	128.7	10.1	7.8	35.9	27.9
Lithuania	253.0	13.5	5.3	79.5	31.4
Luxembourg	2.5	0.2	8.2	0.4	14.3
Malta	11.1	0.7	6.1	2.4	21.7
Netherlands	81.8	4.3	5.3	13.6	16.6
Poland	2,476.5	309.6	12.5	418.5	16.9
Portugal	323.9	7.6	2.4	149.4	46.1
Romania	4,256.2	226.2	5.3	1,813.1	42.6
Slovakia	68.5	3.0	4.4	19.7	28.8
Slovenia	77.2	3.4	4.4	26.2	34.0
Spain	1,079.4	65.0	6.0	330.4	30.6
Sweden	75.8	4.7	6.2	15.3	20.2
United Kingdom	286.8	12.6	4.4	78.1	27.2

Source: Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey 2005



France ranks 5th in the EU for size of agricultural workforce

Breakdown of numbers of workers and annual work units by status

	Number of workers			Number of AWUs ¹			
	Family workers	Permanent non-family workers	Total permanent workers	Family workers	Permanent non-family workers	Seasonal workers	Total
<i>Thousands</i>							
European Union of 27	27,809.1	1,901.7	29,710.8	10,259.8	1,486.4	969.4	12,715.6
European Union of 15	10,639.5	1,351.7	11,991.2	4,324.1	1,016.2	644.6	5,984.9
Austria	414.8	24.2	439.0	148.7	13.0	4.7	166.4
Belgium	81.1	13.9	95.0	55.9	10.8	2.9	69.6
Bulgaria	1,020.5	57.4	1,077.9	542.9	53.8	28.0	624.7
Cyprus	78.4	5.3	83.7	20.9	4.6	3.2	28.7
Czech Republic	67.2	116.5	183.7	37.8	104.4	9.8	151.9
Denmark	73.7	23.5	97.3	38.2	20.1	2.1	60.5
Estonia	66.8	14.4	81.2	23.5	12.4	1.1	36.9
Finland	140.2	14.0	154.2	70.3	8.3	4.8	83.5
France	716.2	426.0	1,142.2	422.9	340.3	92.2	855.5
Germany	801.4	168.7	970.1	449.7	141.1	52.4	643.2
Greece	1,501.8	24.9	1,526.7	492.2	18.3	90.3	600.8
Hungary	1,325.3	97.5	1,422.8	367.1	84.9	10.8	462.8
Ireland	235.8	14.1	249.8	141.7	7.0	3.7	152.4
Italy	3,127.5	152.0	3,279.4	1,126.4	105.5	142.4	1,374.3
Latvia	240.0	20.9	260.9	118.5	15.4	3.4	137.3
Lithuania	511.0	26.5	537.5	193.0	22.3	6.3	221.5
Luxembourg	5.1	0.6	5.7	3.3	0.6	0.1	4.0
Malta	17.7	0.6	18.3	3.7	0.4	0.0	4.1
Netherlands	160.5	76.9	237.4	109.7	50.9	13.4	173.9
Poland	5,044.3	67.2	5,111.5	2,146.7	60.4	66.5	2,273.6
Portugal	756.1	50.7	806.9	329.7	40.9	27.5	398.1
Romania	8,435.4	79.3	8,514.7	2,353.1	54.6	187.9	2,595.6
Slovakia	159.0	60.9	219.8	42.0	53.8	3.0	98.8
Slovenia	204.0	3.6	207.6	86.8	3.4	4.9	95.0
Spain	1,983.2	202.5	2,185.7	649.5	158.2	184.9	992.6
Sweden	132.6	21.5	154.1	53.4	14.6	3.2	71.1
United Kingdom	509.6	138.3	647.9	232.5	86.5	20.0	339.1

1. Annual Work Unit.

Source: Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey 2005



In Italy, Spain and Greece 70% of holdings grow permanent crops

Breakdown of numbers of holdings by principal type of farming (OTEX)

	Total	Arable crops	Permanent crops
<i>Thousands of holdings</i>			
European Union of 27	14,482.0	3,030.0	2,545.6
European Union of 15	5,846.5	1,248.0	2,071.8
Austria	170.6	29.3	16.1
Belgium	51.5	8.4	2.2
Bulgaria	534.6	76.1	22.3
Cyprus	45.2	3.9	32.2
Czech Republic	42.3	10.9	5.6
Denmark	51.7	30.4	0.6
Estonia	27.8	4.8	0.2
Finland	70.6	40.0	0.5
France	567.1	129.1	100.9
Germany	389.9	89.6	33.6
Greece	833.6	184.8	413.6
Hungary	714.8	106.8	103.9
Ireland	132.7	5.0	0.2
Italy	1,728.5	436.0	834.7
Latvia	128.7	42.6	3.4
Lithuania	253.0	31.5	2.9
Luxembourg	2.5	0.2	0.4
Malta	11.1	1.9	0.5
Netherlands	81.8	12.3	4.5
Poland	2,476.5	693.9	140.6
Portugal	323.9	30.3	120.8
Romania	4,256.2	790.8	150.3
Slovakia	68.5	14.1	4.7
Slovenia	77.2	4.8	7.4
Spain	1,079.4	168.9	539.8
Sweden	75.8	42.9	0.1
United Kingdom	286.8	40.8	3.8

Source: Eurostat – Farm Structure Survey 2005



The top four countries account for 60% of EU plant production

Plant production valued at base prices

	Plant production	of which: cereals	of which: market garden and horticultural products	of which: fruit	of which: wine	Share of cereal crops in total plant production
	€ millions					%
European Union of 27	168,056	33,067	47,484	21,865	15,049	19.7
European Union of 15	141,592	25,254	42,259	19,106	14,607	17.8
Austria	2,410	470	409	304	417	19.5
Belgium	2,987	309	1,162	446	0	10.4
Bulgaria	1,758	452	510	238	0	25.7
Cyprus	284	11	88	102	0	4.0
Czech Republic	1,725	648	160	53	18	37.6
Denmark	2,568	1,025	534	27	0	39.9
Estonia	188	69	32	5	0	36.6
Finland	1,409	439	345	40	0	31.1
France	33,164	7,981	5,467	3,014	7,480	24.1
Germany	18,853	4,699	4,479	916	1,182	24.9
Greece	6,879	760	1,686	1,671	50	11.0
Hungary	3,328	1,550	594	315	93	46.6
Ireland	1,465	224	189	41	0	15.3
Italy	25,783	3,404	8,565	4,656	3,586	13.2
Latvia	385	144	45	12	0	37.4
Lithuania	703	284	65	10	0	40.4
Luxembourg	83	18	6	3	26	22.2
Malta	47	0	30	8	0	0.0
Netherlands	11,153	194	7,979	501	0	1.7
Poland	7,853	2,603	1,349	880	0	33.1
Portugal	3,950	189	1,203	1,003	966	4.8
Romania	8,885	1,637	2,166	1,024	243	18.4
Slovakia	793	335	116	33	0	42.2
Slovenia	515	80	69	79	88	15.5
Spain	21,742	2,907	7,330	5,878	901	13.4
Sweden	1,577	415	324	44	0	26.3
United Kingdom	7,570	2,220	2,582	561	0	29.3

Source: Eurostat 2006



Italy and Spain are the EU's leading producers of fresh vegetables

Breakdown of land areas by crop type

	Cereals	Fresh vegetables	Vines
<i>Thousands of hectares</i>			
European Union of 27	57,473.4	...	...
European Union of 15	35,441.3	...	...
Austria	776.8	13.8	45.7
Belgium	329.6	53.4 ²	0.0
Bulgaria	1,548.5	37.9	...
Cyprus	64.5	4.2	9.1
Czech. Republic	1,532.0	...	15.6
Denmark	1,494.0	9.8	0.0
Estonia	280.3	1.4	0.0
Finland	1,152.6	8.6	0.0
France	9,048.1	254.5	842.4
Germany	6,702.2	106.4 ¹	...
Greece	1,068.8	116.0	112.8
Hungary	2,838.2	91.1	83.7
Ireland	279.8	7.1	0.0
Italy	3,801.0	476.4	786.3
Latvia	511.8	13.4	0.0
Lithuania	961.3	11.0	...
Luxembourg	28.8	0.1	1.4
Malta	...	...	...
Netherlands	219.3	81.2	0.1
Poland	8,381.1	197.9	0.2
Portugal	373.5	45.2 ³	222.6
Romania	5,078.2	...	184.7
Slovakia	740.0	8.8	11.8
Slovenia	96.2	4.1	16.4
Spain	6,345.9	397.9 ¹	...
Sweden	961.8	7.2 ¹	0.0
United Kingdom	2,859.1	111.8	0.0

1. 2005 figures.

2. 2004 figures.

3. 2003 figures.

Source: Eurostat



Almost all Ireland's farms rear herbivores

Breakdown of holdings by principal type of farming (OTEX)

	Total number of holdings	Holdings specialising in herbivores	Holdings specialising in pigs and poultry ¹
<i>Thousands</i>			
European Union of 27	14,478.6	2,257.4	798.2
European Union of 15	5,843.1	1,286.8	93.6
Austria	170.6	95.9	8.7
Belgium	51.5	23.2	3.4
Bulgaria	534.6	111.6	58.1
Cyprus	45.2	2.1	0.4
Czech Republic	42.3	9.7	2.1
Denmark	48.3	9.0	2.0
Estonia	27.8	6.4	0.2
Finland	70.6	18.5	1.4
France	567.1	203.5	12.2
Germany	389.9	166.8	8.5
Greece	833.6	50.2	2.8
Hungary	714.8	23.0	134.1
Ireland	132.7	122.5	0.5
Italy	1,728.5	159.5	8.9
Latvia	128.7	19.5	1.2
Lithuania	253.0	39.0	1.0
Luxembourg	2.5	1.4	0.1
Malta	11.1	0.4	0.2
Netherlands	81.8	41.1	6.1
Poland	2,476.5	330.0	137.8
Portugal	323.9	40.6	4.9
Romania	4,256.2	393.5	366.0
Slovakia	68.5	8.8	3.3
Slovenia	77.2	26.6	0.2
Spain	1,079.4	163.0	21.6
Sweden	75.8	19.8	1.1
United Kingdom	286.8	171.7	11.8

1. Production of pigs and poultry (granivores) are often on holdings using "non-soil based" husbandry techniques.

Source: Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2005



France accounts for one quarter of total EU bovine production

Animal production valued at base prices

	Animal production ¹	of which: bovine	of which: swine	of which: sheep and goats	of which: poultry
<i>€ millions</i>					
European Union of 27	135,147	29,191	31,781	5,801	13,381
European Union of 15	115,134	26,950	26,013	5,420	10,683
Austria	2,784	811	699	26	119
Belgium	3,765	1,098	1,432	4	273
Bulgaria	1,109	116	170	152	175
Cyprus	306	12	85	34	51
Czech Republic	1,648	250	413	3	200
Denmark	5,024	352	2,607	7	153
Estonia	290	30	63	2	15
Finland	2,012	343	327	3	116
France	22,737	7,994	3,094	772	2,605
Germany	19,484	3,128	5,900	158	1,304
Greece	2,784	267	244	811	168
Hungary	2,146	126	700	51	498
Ireland	3,763	1,496	320	190	141
Italy	13,611	3,390	2,371	225	1,496
Latvia	350	40	55	2	20
Lithuania	804	134	161	2	66
Luxembourg	150	50	18	1	0
Malta	70	5	16	0	6
Netherlands	8,691	1,582	2,238	169	530
Poland	7,772	812	2,607	8	1,060
Portugal	2,496	456	591	156	339
Romania	4,208	439	1,207	107	453
Slovakia	781	115	193	12	93
Slovenia	530	160	97	9	59
Spain	14,065	2,432	4,792	1,690	1,555
Sweden	2,198	417	366	17	96
United Kingdom	11,572	3,136	1,016	1,191	1,787

1. Including production of milk and eggs.

Source: Eurostat 2006



Germany and Spain rear one third of the total EU swine herd

Herds

	Bovine	Porcine	Ovine	Caprine
<i>Thousands of head</i>				
European Union of 27¹	88,334	161,526	–	–
European Union of 15¹	74,893	124,066	–	–
Austria	2,003	3,139	312	53
Belgium	2,607	6,304	–	–
Bulgaria	637	1,013	1,635	549
Cyprus	56	453	272	345
Czech Republic	1,390	2,741	169	16
Denmark	1,579	13,613	98	–
Estonia	245	341	58	3
Finland	929	1 435	88	6
France	18,902	15,009	8,494	1,254
Germany	12,601	26,602	2,017	180
Greece ¹	683	1,033	8,975	4,929
Hungary	702	3,987	1,298	70
Ireland	6,002	1,620	3,826	8
Italy ¹	6,340	9,281	8,227	955
Latvia	377	417	41	14
Lithuania	839	1,127	37	21
Luxembourg	186	87	9	2
Malta	19	74	12	6
Netherlands	3,673	11,220	1,755	340
Poland ¹	5,281	18,813	301	–
Portugal	1,407	2,295	3,549	547
Romania	2,934	6,815	7,678	727
Slovakia	508	1,105	333	38
Slovenia	454	575	132	28
Spain	6,456	26,034	21,847	2,847
Sweden	1,516	1,662	505	–
United Kingdom	10,010	4,731	23,428	–

1. Provisional figures.

Source: Eurostat - December 2006



Very large dairy holdings are relatively rare in France but very common in Eastern Europe

The EU dairy herd and milk production

	Milk production valued at base prices		Numbers of dairy cows				Numbers of dairy cows
			Total	Total	Holdings with less than 20 head	Holdings with 100 or more head	Holdings with 100 or more head
	2000	2006	2000	2005			2005
	€ millions		Thousands of head				% of all dairy cows
European Union of 27	...	43,631	...	25,151	6,455	5,638	22.4
European Union of 15	38,368	37,080	20,579	18,418	1,782	5,539	30.1
Austria	809	930	697	536	360	2	0.4
Belgium	936	835	616	549	38	38	7.0
Bulgaria	419	374	...	357	280	20	5.6
Cyprus	...	87	...	24	0	16	64.6
Czech Republic	535	712	...	441	17	386	87.5
Denmark	1,516	1,367	640	564	7	373	66.1
Estonia	101	162	...	115	21	78	67.4
Finland	1,058	1,002	364	319	122	5	1.5
France	7,657	6,903	4,193	3,884	179	173	4.4
Germany	8,553	7,930	4,765	4,236	443	1,084	25.6
Greece	902	1,047	154	168	38	30	18.2
Hungary	496	512	361	287	57	199	69.2
Ireland	1,316	1,315	1,177	1,082	42	145	13.4
Italy	4,145	4,213	1,896	1,860	252	726	39.0
Latvia	101	188	193	172	112	29	16.6
Lithuania	218	385	...	494	410	44	8.9
Luxembourg	82	77	45	39	1	3	7.1
Malta	18	16	...	7	0	2	25.9
Netherlands	3,548	3,699	1,650	1,433	21	355	24.7
Poland	1,983	2,523	...	2,854	2,094	161	5.6
Portugal	696	730	356	287	58	59	20.6
Romania	1,248	1,176	...	1,658	1,578	25	1.5
Slovakia	206	248	230	193	16	168	86.9
Slovenia	158	170	142	131	88	4	2.9
Spain	2,164	2,423	1,242	1,002	170	221	22.1
Sweden	1,185	1,023	449	393	22	97	24.6
United Kingdom	3,801	3,585	2,335	2,065	28	1,198	58.0

Source: Eurostat



One third of the EU's forest area is in Sweden and Finland

Forested areas and forest production

	Total land area	Forested areas ¹		Forested areas ¹	Total production ²			Total production ²	Of which:	Of which
		2005			1998	2000	2005		2006	broad-leaf
	Thousands of hectares		% total EU land area	% total national land area	Thousands of cubic metres excluding bark					
European Union of 27	432,443.3	155,527	100.0	36.0	339,622	388,052	454,120	427,801	288,308	139,493
European Union of 15	323,647.3	121,082	77.9	37.4	254,820	286,601	343,930	316,425	218,959	97,466
Austria	8,385.8	3,862	2.5	46.1	14,033	13,276	16,471	19,135	16,336	2,799
Belgium	3,052.8	667	0.4	21.8	4,435	4,510	4,950	5,075	3,425	1,650
Bulgaria	11,099.2	3,625	2.3	32.7	3,231	4,784	5,862	5,992	2,125	3,867
Cyprus	925.1	117	0.1	12.6	35	21	10	7	6	1
Czech Republic	7,886.8	2,648	1.7	33.6	13,991	14,441	15,510	17,678	16,118	1,560
Denmark	4,309.8	500	0.3	11.6	1,558	2,952	2,962	2,358	1,892	466
Estonia	4,522.7	2,284	1.5	50.5	6,061	8,910	5,500	5,800	3,700	2,100
Finland	33,815.0	22,500	14.5	66.5	53,660	54,542	52,250	50,812	42,200	8,612
France	54,908.7	15,554	10.0	28.3	35,527	45,828	63,171	65,640	23,030	42,610
Germany	35,705.0	11,076	7.1	31.0	39,052	53,710	56,946	62,290	49,486	12,804
Greece	13,195.7	3,752	2.4	28.4	1,692	2,245	1,523	1,523	426	1,097
Hungary	9,303.4	1,976	1.3	21.2	4,167	5,902	5,940	5,913	802	5,111
Ireland	7,029.5	669	0.4	9.5	2,266	2,673	2,648	2,671	2,654	17
Italy	30,132.3	9,979	6.4	33.1	9,550	9,329	8,691	8,618	1,873	6,745
Latvia	6,458.9	2,941	1.9	45.5	10,030	14,304	12,843	12,845	8,501	4,343
Lithuania	6,530.0	2,099	1.3	32.1	4,879	5,500	6,045	5,870	2,980	2,890
Luxembourg	258.6	87	0.1	33.6	...	260	249	268	140	128
Malta	31.6	0	0.0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	3,735.8	365	0.2	9.8	1,023	1,039	1,110	1,109	650	459
Poland	31,268.5	9,192	5.9	29.4	23,107	26,025	31,945	32,384	23,404	8,981
Portugal	9,190.9	3,783	2.4	41.2	8,548	10,831	10,746	10,805	3,701	7,104
Romania	23,839.1	6,370	4.1	26.7	11,649	13,148	14,501	13,839	5,043	8,796
Slovakia	4,903.4	1,929	1.2	39.3	5,519	6,163	9,302	7,869	4,785	3,084
Slovenia	2,027.3	1,264	0.8	62.3	2,133	2,253	2,733	3,179	1,885	1,294
Spain	50,487.8	17,915	11.5	35.5	14,874	14,321	15,531	15,716	8,025	7,691
Sweden	45,029.5	27,528	17.7	61.1	60,600	63,300	98,200	62,000	57,100	4,900
United Kingdom	24,410.1	2,845	1.8	11.7	7,600	7,785	8,482	8,405	8,021	384

1. Source: EEC-UN/FAO - 2005

2. Source: Eurostat 2006



The French fishing fleet represents over 10% of total EU tonnage

	Number of fishing vessels				Gross tonnage ¹				Share of each State in total EU fisheries fleet tonnage (%)
	Total		of which: Vessels under 12m		Total		of which: Vessels under 12m		
	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	2000	2006	
European Union of 27	...	87,004	...	71,135	...	1,955,879	...	177,147	
European Union of 15	...	81,503	...	66,461	...	1,782,686	...	165,385	
Belgium	127	107	...	0	23,054	20,035	...	0	1.0
Cyprus	...	874	...	815	...	5,467	...	2,373	0.3
Denmark	4,139	3,139	3,075	2,422	107,471	85,686	8,771	7,082	4.4
Estonia	...	995	...	861	...	20,788	...	1,568	1.1
Finland	3,663	3,196	3,444	3,074	20,819	16,579	9,209	7,902	0.8
France	8,181	7,673	6,389	6,324	224,077	208,822	23,784	25,316	10.7
Germany	2,315	2,017	1,869	1,631	71,168	61,859	4,330	3,923	3.2
Greece	19,962	18,045	18,672	16,934	107,407	92,792	37,813	34,154	4.7
Ireland	1,615	1,809	1,174	1,441	68,282	84,966	4,787	5,389	4.3
Italy	17,369	14,127	12,066	9,593	232,467	205,877	25,210	19,875	10.5
Latvia	...	897	...	734	...	37,210	...	1,176	1.9
Lithuania	...	266	...	197	...	61,827	...	433	3.2
Malta	...	1,415	...	1,311	...	15,234	...	3,002	0.8
Netherlands	1,101	840	343	289	212,466	159,070	778	736	8.1
Poland	...	883	...	609	...	31,602	...	2,887	1.6
Portugal	10,692	8,754	9,674	7,902	117,313	106,790	13,175	11,928	5.5
Slovenia	...	171	...	147	...	1,065	...	323	0.1
Spain	16,678	13,391	11,512	9,871	521,838	480,509	23,007	18,590	24.6
Sweden	...	1,586	1,625	1,287	...	43,957	6,552	5,700	2.2
United Kingdom	7,643	6,819	6,085	5,693	265,145	215,744	25,474	24,790	11.0

1. Gross tonnage is the unit used to register vessel size (cf. definitions).
Source: Eurostat



THE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD INDUSTRIES

Meat is the leading industry

	Numbers of enterprises		Numbers of employees		Annual turnover			
	Total	of which: 20 employees or more	Total	of which: 20 employees or more	Total	of which: 20 employees or more	of which: Meat industry	of which: Dairy industry
<i>€ millions</i>								
European Union of 27¹	310,000	–	–	–	917,346	–	175,613	120,000
European Union of 15	257,691	21,143	3289,413	2340,488	833,836	647,772	157,957	–
Austria	4,135	–	73,323	–	13,317	–	2,839	2,009
Belgium	7,702	691	89,892	69,068	31,782	27,714	4,955	3,052
Bulgaria	5,971	1,086	108,494	87,676	3,478	3,224	557	207
Cyprus	963	95	12,552	9,168	1,411	1,102	275	179
Czech Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	1,785	442	75,608	–	20,942	–	5,308	c
Estonia	425	168	17,313	15,435	1,094	1,040	173	306
Finland	1,862	221	36,905	c	9,112	c	2,535	2,076
France	67,995	3,552	594,748	413,008	157,869	137,985	34,744	24,059
Germany	32,742	4,982	822,967	609,237	169,001	156,760	32,781	23,028
Greece	15,196	355	69,412	49,151	10,636	7,855	772	1,773
Hungary	6,772	973	119,387	100,803	10,808	9,988	2,576	986
Ireland	572	301	43,764	41,423	23,349	22,894	3,713	3,328
Italy	70,911	2,719	351,151	213,478	105,733	79,374	18,987	17,189
Latvia	780	302	35,731	32,645	c	c	249	270
Lithuania	c	c	c	c	c	c	414	518
Luxembourg	191	36	5,140	4,351	903	838	98	c
Malta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	4,605	835	123,269	99,942	54,331	–	8,267	7,220
Poland	17,018	3,329	421,581	361,747	37,999	34,217	8,629	4,690
Portugal	10,272	955	103,503	68,941	12,021	10,214	1,699	1,495
Romania	10,841	1,871	204,592	165,312	7,988	7,306	1,463	628
Slovakia	752	305	40,636	37,240	2,921	2,796	556	439
Slovenia	827	124	19,761	c	1,930	c	509	258
Spain	29,414	3,523	374,314	282,887	89,033	73,452	17,733	9,017
Sweden	3,305	387	62,215	53,621	14,986	13,648	3,417	2,616
United Kingdom	7,004	2,144	463,202	435,381	120,822	117,039	20,110	9,897

c. This figure is confidential.

1. Estimated figure.

Source: Eurostat 2005

Agreste : la statistique agricole

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Secrétariat Général
SERVICE CENTRAL DES ENQUÊTES
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