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Rural Development in the EU

Statistical and Economic Information

Report 2013

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Development

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FOREWORD

Rural areas in the European Union are not only home to 113 million people – they also provide food, raw materials, jobs and a wide range of environmental goods and services, such as cultural landscapes, biodiversity, carbon storage, water and soils. The sustainable development of rural areas has been a key objective of the European Union's Common Agricultural Policy since it was formally established as second pillar of the policy in 2000, with increasingly important budget allocations.

2013 has been a year of intense political debate. With a new policy framework about to be adopted and the current programming period (2007-2013) coming to an end, Member States will have to prepare new rural development programmes over the coming months. For this, the situation of rural areas will have to be assessed in order to identify the most pressing challenges.



This report compiles an annual update of statistical information on key indicators for rural development. The data are presented according to the structure of the Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, which identifies baseline indicators related to the context and the objectives of rural development for the programming period 2007-2013.

In 2013, results from the 2010 agricultural census have been fully used in all indicators related to farm structures, documenting the ongoing process of structural change. Overall economic indicators continue to show the effects of the economic crisis, but also the wide divergence between rural and urban areas and between Member States. Environmental parameters confirm this variety of European countries and regions but show an overall improvement in various areas. These and other findings provide the context in which rural development programmes for the period 2014-2020 will be developed.

I trust that you will find this information useful.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Plewa', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Jerzy Plewa
Director General for Agriculture and Rural
Development

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|-------|---|
| AWU | Annual Work Unit |
| AEI | Agro-Environmental Indicator |
| CAP | Common Agricultural Policy |
| CMEF | Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework |
| EARDF | European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development |
| EC | European Commission |
| EEA | European Environment Agency |
| ESU | European Size Unit |
| ESA | European System of Accounts |
| EU | European Union |
| FSS | Farm Structure Survey |
| GHGs | Greenhouse Gases |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GFCF | Gross Fixed Capital Formation |
| GVA | Gross Value Added |
| ha | hectare |
| HNV | High Nature Value |
| IPARD | Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance for Rural Development |
| IR | Intermediate Region |
| IRENA | Indicator Reporting on the integration of ENvironmental concerns into Agricultural policy |
| JRC | Joint Research Centre of the European Commission |
| LAU | Local Administrative Units |
| LU | Livestock Unit |
| MS | Member State |
| NUTS | Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development |
| PPS | Purchasing Power Standard |
| PR | Predominantly Rural |
| PU | Predominantly Urban |
| R&D | Research and Development |
| SGM | Standard Gross Margin |
| SO | Standard Output |
| NACE | Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community |
| UAA | Utilised Agricultural Area |

For an explanation of the most important concepts see the Glossary in Annex A.

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Rural development policy in the EU

The European Commission's rural development policy is one of the two pillars of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). It helps meeting the challenges faced by rural areas and contributes to their sustainable development. Support is provided for rural development programmes defined at national or in some cases regional level, which for a certain number of years (now: 2007-2013) set out the measures to be undertaken and the funding allocated to each of these measures.

In its early days, rural development policy was essentially sectoral (dealing mainly with agricultural structures), with limited territorial aspects.

Agenda 2000 established rural development policy as the second pillar of the CAP and brought rural development under a single regulation to apply across the whole of the European Union for the period 2000-2006. In addition to agricultural restructuring, it now also addressed environmental concerns and the wider needs of rural areas.

The guiding principles were those of decentralisation of responsibilities - thus strengthening subsidiarity and partnership - and flexibility of programming, based on a 'menu' of 22 measures to be targeted and implemented according to Member States' specific needs.

In 2003, the mid-term review of the CAP added four new measures to promote quality and animal welfare, and help for farmers to meet new EU standards. It also strengthened rural development policy by providing more EU money for rural development through a reduction in direct payments ('modulation') for bigger farms.

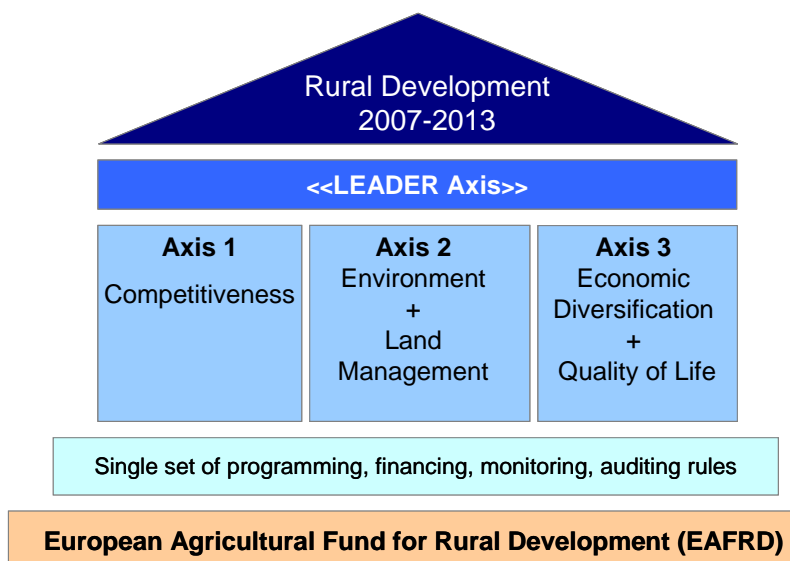
In September 2005, the Council of Ministers adopted a rural development regulation for the period 2007-2013. Since then, rural development has been implemented through one fund, one management and control system and one type of programming. The aims of the policy have been simplified and clarified around three clearly defined economic, environmental and territorial objectives, namely:

- (1) improving the competitiveness of agriculture and forestry;
- (2) improving the environment and the countryside; and
- (3) improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity.

Each of these objectives forms one of the three thematic axes which, together with the cross-cutting Leader approach, make up the structure of rural development policy 2007-2013 (see Figure 1).

The proposed new regulation for rural development policy after 2013 (see Chapter 2) is the latest step in a series of policy developments aimed at creating a coherent and sustainable framework for the future of Europe's rural areas. A political agreement on the Commission's proposals for the Common Agricultural Policy towards 2020 was reached in June 2013. Once adopted, a new regulation on support for rural development will provide the legal basis for rural development programmes from 2014 onwards. In this context, a new set of indicators reflecting the foreseen policy changes is currently under development and should be finalized in the coming months. In line with current practice, the selected context indicators will provide the basis for future editions of this report, which are therefore likely to follow a modified structure.

Figure 1 - The structure of EU rural development policy 2007-2013



1.2. About this report

For several years now, the European Commission provides an annual overview of statistical and economic information covering the three objectives of rural development policy 2007-2013. An assessment of the rural development budget over the 2007-2013 period is included, together with information on the financial execution of rural development programmes in the EU-27 and in candidate countries.

This year's edition of the report on "Rural Development in the European Union – Statistical and Economic Information" marks various changes in data and methodologies.

As regards new **data**, results from the agricultural census 2010 are now fully available and have been systematically used in all indicators which are based on this data set.

On the other hand, some data have not been updated for several years. In such cases, no new results can be presented. Instead, we have aimed to take a fresh look at the data and to highlight aspects that were not mentioned before. Where data collection has ceased completely, this has been highlighted in the text.

Methodological changes in data collection present a challenge when comparing results across different years. For example, the uniform breakdown of territorial units was revised in 2010 and the resulting NUTS 2010 classification should have been used since 1 January 2012. However, not all data sets have been completely updated yet, resulting in missing data for some Member States in a number of indicators¹. Likewise, the statistical classification of economic activities (NACE) was revised in 2008 and should be used for statistics referring to economic activities performed from 1 January 2008 onwards, but not all indicators are available for the NACE 2 classification.

A number of methodological changes have been introduced in the agricultural census 2010 which impact on the comparability of data across different survey years. The main differences should be kept in mind when interpreting changes in indicators based on this dataset:

¹ This is particularly the case for Italy in the Regional Accounts database: due to the changes in NUTS regions, no data on gross value added at regional level are currently available in Eurostat for any year. Thus, regional data for Italy are missing in context indicator 19 (Structure of the economy) and objective indicators 9 (Economic development of the primary sector), 29 (Economic development of the non-agricultural sector) and 33 (Development of the services sector).

- Thresholds²: with the introduction of the 5 ha UAA threshold in the 2010 FSS (Article 3.3 of Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008), the coverage of the Survey has changed for some countries. This is a major issue in terms of time-series comparability, notably as regards the number of holdings.

Table 1 - Farm Structure Survey: countries with different thresholds in 2007 and 2010*³

| Country | 2007 threshold | 2010 threshold | % of holdings in 2007 under the 2010 threshold |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Czech Republic | 1 ha UAA | 5 ha UAA | 40% |
| Germany | 2 ha UAA | 5 ha UAA | 14% |
| Luxembourg | 1 ha UAA | 3 ha UAA | 0.4% |
| Poland | 0.1 ha UAA | 1 ha UAA | 26% |
| Slovakia | 0.5 ha UAA | 1 ha UAA | 46% |
| United Kingdom (2005) | Active farm | 5 ha UAA | 27% |
| Sweden | 2 ha of arable land | 2 ha of arable land or 5 ha of UAA | ? |
| Netherlands | 3 600 EUR of SGM*** | 3 000 EUR of SO | ? |
| Italy | 1 ha or 2 065.83 EUR of SGM*** | 0.2, 0.3, 0.4 ha of UAA (depending on the region) | 10%** |
| Denmark | 5 ha UAA | 5 ha UAA | No difference |

Notes: * All other countries have maintained the threshold of 1 ha UAA.
 ** Calculated by ISTAT on the basis of data from the 2000 census.
 *** SGM: Standard Gross Margin.
 ? the changes in Sweden and the Netherlands were not significant.

These changes have repercussions for other key variables, albeit to a much lesser extent:

Table 2 - Farm Structure Survey: percentage of key variables in FSS 2007 under the 2010 thresholds

| Country | Livestock in LSU | Total area | UAA | Labour force* | Standard output |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------|------|---------------|-----------------|
| Czech Republic | 0.7% | 1.0% | 0.6% | 8.0% | 1.0% |
| Germany | 0.6% | 1.3% | 0.9% | 5.0% | 0.6% |
| Luxembourg | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.8% | 0.1% |
| Poland | 1.2% | 2.6% | 2.6% | 8.0% | 1.9% |
| Slovakia | 1.9% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 15.0% | 2.1% |
| United Kingdom (2005) | 0.4% | 0.9% | 0.9% | 10.0% | 0.7% |

Note: * Labour force directly employed by the holding.

- Common land⁴: also in 2010, data on common land were collected for the first time in all countries (except in Bavaria, Germany). The UAA data in the FSS are now closer to the real figure. However, common land is assigned to holdings in some countries and included at regional level or under 'special holdings' in others, which makes comparisons difficult for indicators based on UAA per holding.

² For more information, see http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php?title=Farm_structure_survey_-_thresholds&stable=1.

³ For a definition of standard gross margin, see http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Glossary:SGM.

⁴ For more information, see http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Common_land.

Table 3 - Farm Structure Survey: methodology used to include common land in the FSS

| | Counted individually in each holding / Estimate | Special holding | Common land supplied for each municipality |
|--|--|-------------------------|--|
| Common land has always been covered in the FSS | DE*, CY, ES, NO, MK, HR | DE*, PT, ES, IT, RO, AT | |
| Common land covered from 2010 onwards | SI, IS | FR, BG, HU, IE | EL**, UK** |
| No common land | CZ, EE, LV, LT, LU, MT, NL, PL, SK, FI, SE, BE, DK | | |
| Common land not included | CH | | |

Notes: * Common land in Bavaria not included.

** In 2010, the area of common land is not included in the database. The area is about 1.7 million ha in EL and 1.2 million in the UK.

1.3. Selection of indicators

The indicators presented in this report are derived from the Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (CMEF), which provides a single framework for monitoring and evaluation of all rural development interventions for the programming period 2007-2013. The CMEF establishes five types of indicators following the logic of the intervention process, namely baseline, input, output, result, and impact indicators.

In order to ensure the highest relevance of the data presented in this report to current issues in rural development, indicators have been selected from the set of common "baseline" indicators used in the CMEF. These baseline indicators can be differentiated as follows:

- Objective related baseline indicators. These are directly linked to the wider objectives of the programme. They are also used as a baseline (or reference) against which the programmes' impact will be assessed. Baseline indicators reflect the situation at the beginning of the programming period and a trend over time. The estimation of impact should reflect that part of the change over time that can be attributed to the programme once the baseline trend and other intervening factors have been taken into account.
- Context related baseline indicators. These provide information on relevant aspects of the general contextual trends that are likely to have an influence on the performance of the programme. The context baseline indicators therefore serve two purposes: (i) contributing to identification of strengths and weaknesses within the region and (ii) helping to interpret impacts achieved within the programme in light of the general economic, social, structural or environmental trends.

In this report, the indicators are presented according to the following broad thematic groups:

- Importance of rural areas
- Socio-economic situation of rural areas
- Sectoral economic indicators
- Environment
- Diversification and quality of life
- Leader.

1.4. Data sources and issues

The information presented in this report is based on data stemming from different sources and documents, both inside and outside the European Commission. The data have been processed according to the requirements of the different indicators and are brought together here in a single document.

This report contains two broad types of information:

- (1) Statistical information on the main features of rural areas,
- (2) Administrative information on the status of the implementation of rural development policy.

Three important data issues need to be mentioned:

- (1) Weaknesses concerning data availability,
- (2) Limitations to the classification of data by type of region, and
- (3) The complexity of reporting on programme implementation due to the various financial instruments funding EU-27 rural development policy in the past.

1.4.1. Limited data availability

Statistical databases don't always contain the exact information needed for indicators that have been formulated based on policy needs. The main problems relate to the following:

Lack of variables

For some indicators, the needed variables don't exist in EU databases. In order to mitigate this data gap, the following steps have been taken:

- Proxy variables are identified to replace the missing variable. The proxy variable will only give a rough estimate of the actual value of the indicator.
- Models are used to calculate values for missing variables. The obtained results are closely linked to and dependent on the underlying model and its methods and assumptions.

Insufficient geographical detail

Rural development policy should be analysed at a sufficiently detailed geographical level in order to describe different situations and to assess overall trends across the EU. This is obvious for environmental aspects, but it is also necessary for indicators related to diversification and the quality of life in rural areas.

The provision of time series at detailed geographical levels is hindered by the fact that the delineation of many geographical units has evolved over time (e.g. some regions were merged or split, or their boundaries were modified in 2006, and again in 2010).

Moreover, some indicators mainly related to environmental aspects can only be analysed at Member State level (NUTS 0), given the lack of statistical information to describe the current environmental situation at a lower geographical level (NUTS 2 or 3).

Time lag / infrequent updates

Some data are only collected at long intervals. Together with the time needed to validate and publish the data, this can lead to time lags of 5 years and more between the latest round of data collection and the reporting of the indicator.

Incomplete data series / data gaps

Data are not always available for all countries or regions for all years. Where possible, we have tried to overcome such data gaps through estimates (which are clearly identified). If this was not possible, data are only reported for those countries for which they were available.

Break in series / methodological changes

As mentioned above, changes in data collection methods or definitions can be problematic when reporting time series.

1.4.2. Definition of rural areas

Although "rural" areas have been analysed in many countries for decades, there is no single internationally accepted definition of rural as a concept. The main reasons are as follows:

- (1) The various perceptions of what is (and what is not) rural and of the elements characterizing "rurality" (natural, economic, cultural, etc);
- (2) The inherent need to have a tailor-made definition according to the "object" analysed or the policy concerned;
- (3) The difficulty to collect relevant data at the level of basic geographical units (administrative unit, grid cell, plot, etc).

For statistical reporting, whatever the methodology adopted, the determining factor is the availability of statistics for the selected regional units. For the EU, it implies that the methodology must be able to define the rural character of NUTS regions, as most socio-economic data are usually only available at this level.

In 2010, the European Commission agreed on a new typology of predominantly rural, intermediate and predominantly urban regions, based on a variation of the previously used OECD methodology (see Indicator C1 – Designation of Rural Areas). The aim of this new typology is to provide a consistent basis for the description of predominantly rural, intermediate and predominantly urban regions in all Commission communications, reports and publications. This new typology is being used in this report.

For some indicators, such as the ones related to employment and unemployment from the Labour Force Survey, data are available at NUTS 2 level, whereas the classification of rural areas is defined at the level of NUTS 3. Increasingly, Member States send aggregated data by type of region to Eurostat, who publishes these data under a recently created category called 'Rural development statistics'⁵. As these tables are not yet complete for all Member States, missing data and EU aggregates have been calculated for the purpose of this Report.

⁵ http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/rural_development/introduction

1.4.3. Financial instruments funding EU rural development policy from 2000 to 2013

Due to the evolution of rural development policy and to the enlargement of the European Union, different financial instruments have been used to implement the policy (see Figure 2).

For the programming period 2000-2006, the system was rather complex, with several financial instruments used for different countries and periods or even for different measures. Considerable simplification has been introduced in the programming period 2007-2013. A single fund named European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) has been created to finance rural development policy within the EU-27. For candidate countries, a specific "Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance" (IPA) has been set up with a specific component dedicated to rural development (IPARD).

This report covers the 2007-2013 programming period. Financial information is based on data available in the European Commission's Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development in September 2013.

Figure 2 - Community funding for rural development

| | | 2000-2003 | 2004-2006 | 2007-2013 |
|--|---------------------|--|----------------|-----------|
| EU-15 | Outside Objective 1 | EAGGF Guarantee for all measures (excl. Leader+) | | EAFRD |
| | In Objective 1 | EAGGF Guarantee | | |
| | | EAGGF Guidance | | |
| CY and MT | Outside Objective 1 | | TRDI | |
| | In Objective 1 | | EAGGF Guidance | |
| CZ, EE, LV, LT, HU, PL, SI, SK | Outside Objective 1 | SAPARD | TRDI | |
| | In Objective 1 | | EAGGF Guidance | |
| BG and RO | | SAPARD | | |
| HR | | | SAPARD* | |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and TR | | | | IPARD |

Leader+ (programmes/measures) were funded everywhere by EAGGF Guidance

* SAPARD in Croatia started from 2005

CHAPTER 2. ANALYTICAL HIGHLIGHTS 2013

In this chapter, data from the agricultural census 2010 are used to provide an update on farm structures in the EU. Particular attention is given to changes in farm numbers, average farm sizes, specialisations, the agricultural labour force and characteristics of the farm managers.

This is followed by a summary of key facts and figures for agriculture and rural areas in Croatia, which joined the European Union in July 2013.

And finally, the new EU policy for rural development is expected to enter into force in 2014. It will require a new framework for monitoring and evaluation, including a revised set of indicators, which is described in the last part of this chapter.

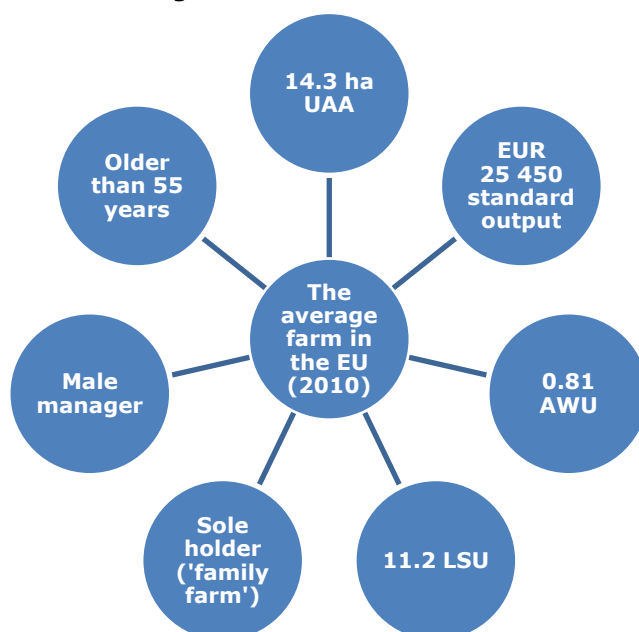
Where relevant, links are provided to more detailed publications.

2.1. Structure and dynamics of EU farms⁶

The average farm in the EU-27

12 million farms, 172 million hectares of agricultural land, 25 million people involved in agricultural production – these are some of the key data for the EU farming sector in 2010⁷. An average farm would thus have 14.3 ha of agricultural land and generate around EUR 25 000 in standard output (SO). It would employ less than 1 full-time worker and have slightly more than 11 livestock units (LSU). It would be a family farm held by a single holder (who normally would also be the farm manager). This person would in most cases be male and older than 55 years.

Figure 3 – Farm structure: average farm in the EU-27



Clearly, this average farm is a theoretical construct and does not reflect the reality in most Member States. It does, however, provide a benchmark for comparisons across countries and regions.

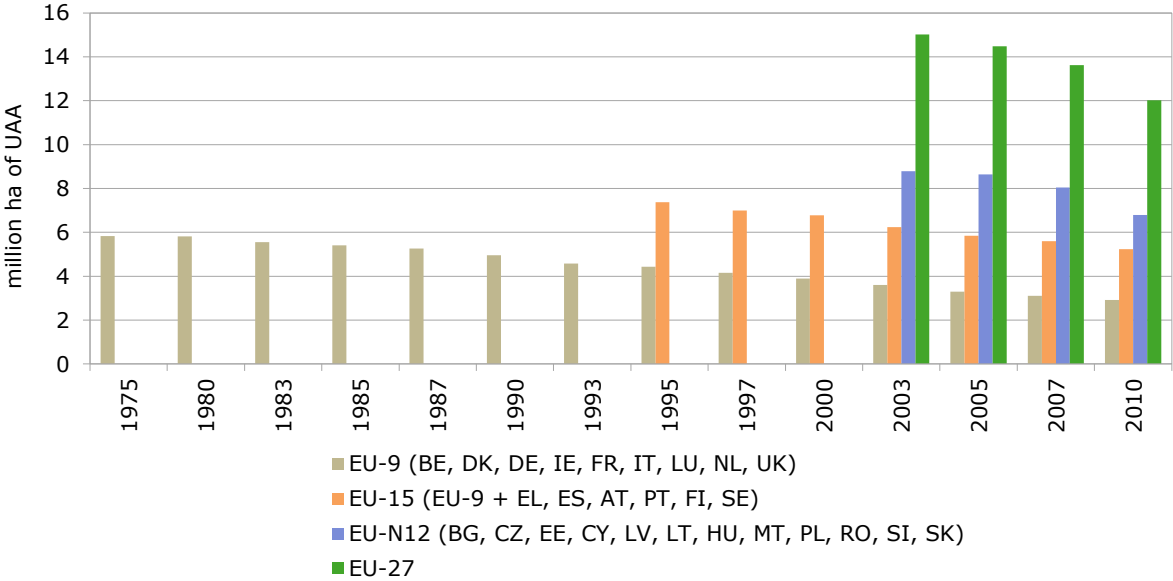
Farm numbers are declining

The number of farms in the EU has steadily declined over the last decade, for all groups of Member States. Between 2003 and 2010, the average annual rate of decline was highest for the countries that joined the EU in 2004 and 2007. In the 9 oldest Member States (the group of countries for which the longest time series is available), the average annual loss of farms accelerated until 2005 and then started to slow down.

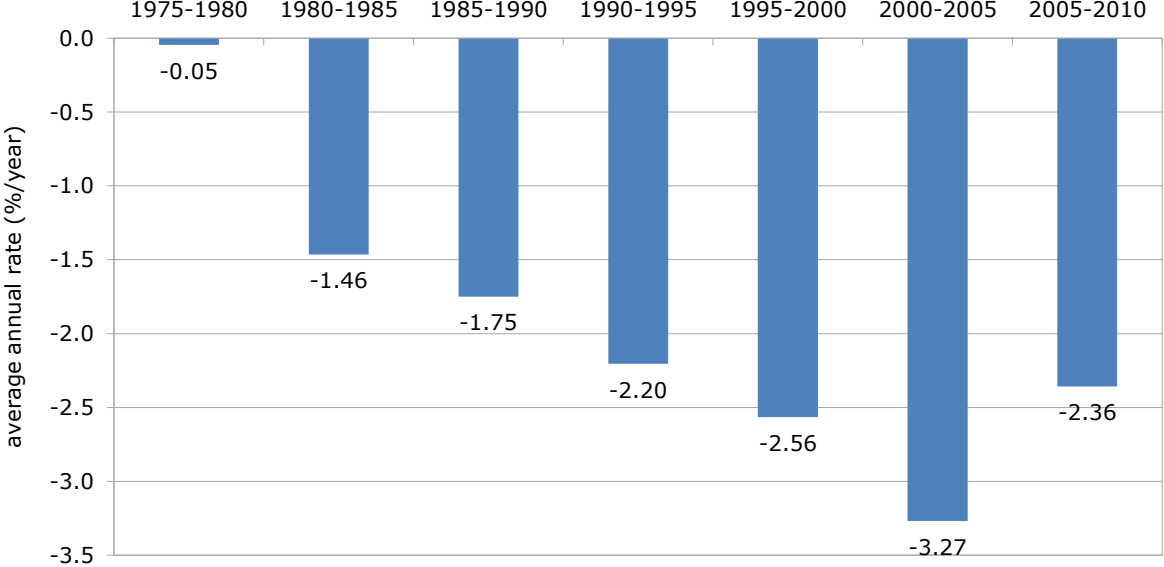
⁶ For a more detailed analysis, see EU Agricultural Economics Brief No. 9 (http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rural-area-economics/briefs/pdf/09_en.pdf).

⁷ Based on results of the Agricultural Census 2010, data published by Eurostat (online data code ef_2010).

Graph 1 – Farm structure: EU farm numbers since 1975

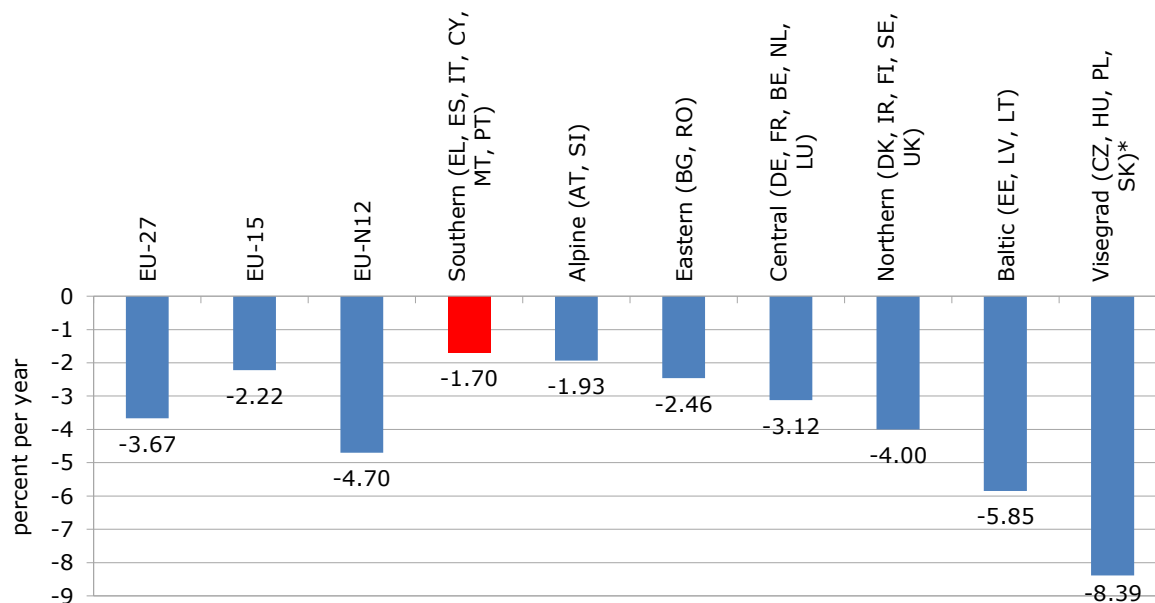


Graph 2 – Farm structure: EU-9 - long-term decline in farm numbers



The economic crisis seems to affect the decline in farm numbers. Average annual rates of decline over the period 2005-2010 differ between groups of countries. In particular, those countries most affected by the economic crisis show a low rate of decline, possibly indicating the lack of alternative job opportunities and a tendency to hold on to one's farm as a safety net in difficult times.

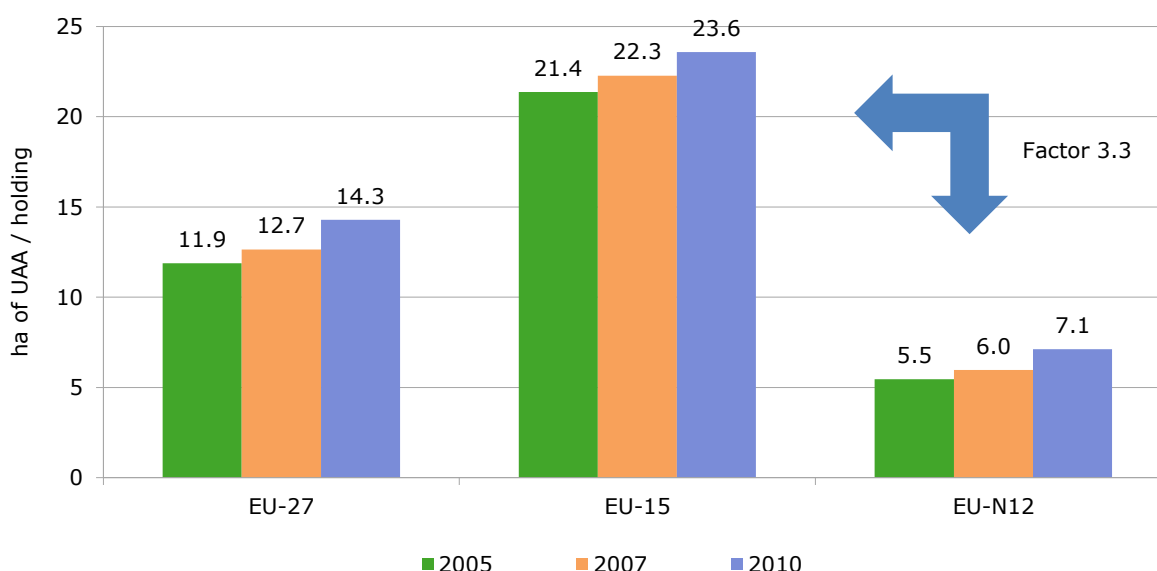
Graph 3 – Farm structure: farm numbers 2005-2010 – average annual rate of decline



Getting bigger...

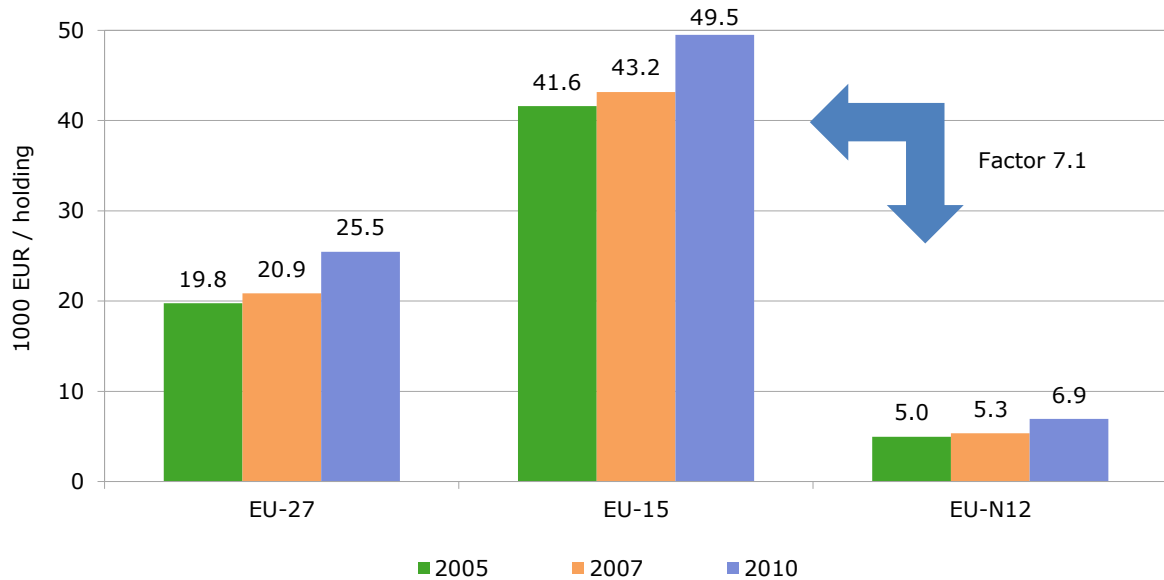
With an agricultural area that has changed very little over the last decades, declining farm numbers lead to bigger farms on average. Farm size can be measured in various ways⁸ - the most commonly used indicators are the physical farm size (agricultural area per farm) and the economic farm size (standard output per farm). Both indicators show an increase for all Member States over the period 2005-2010. However, the average farm remains much smaller (both physically and economically) in those countries that joined the EU in 2004 and 2007 than in the older Member States.

Graph 4 – Farm structure: agricultural area per farm



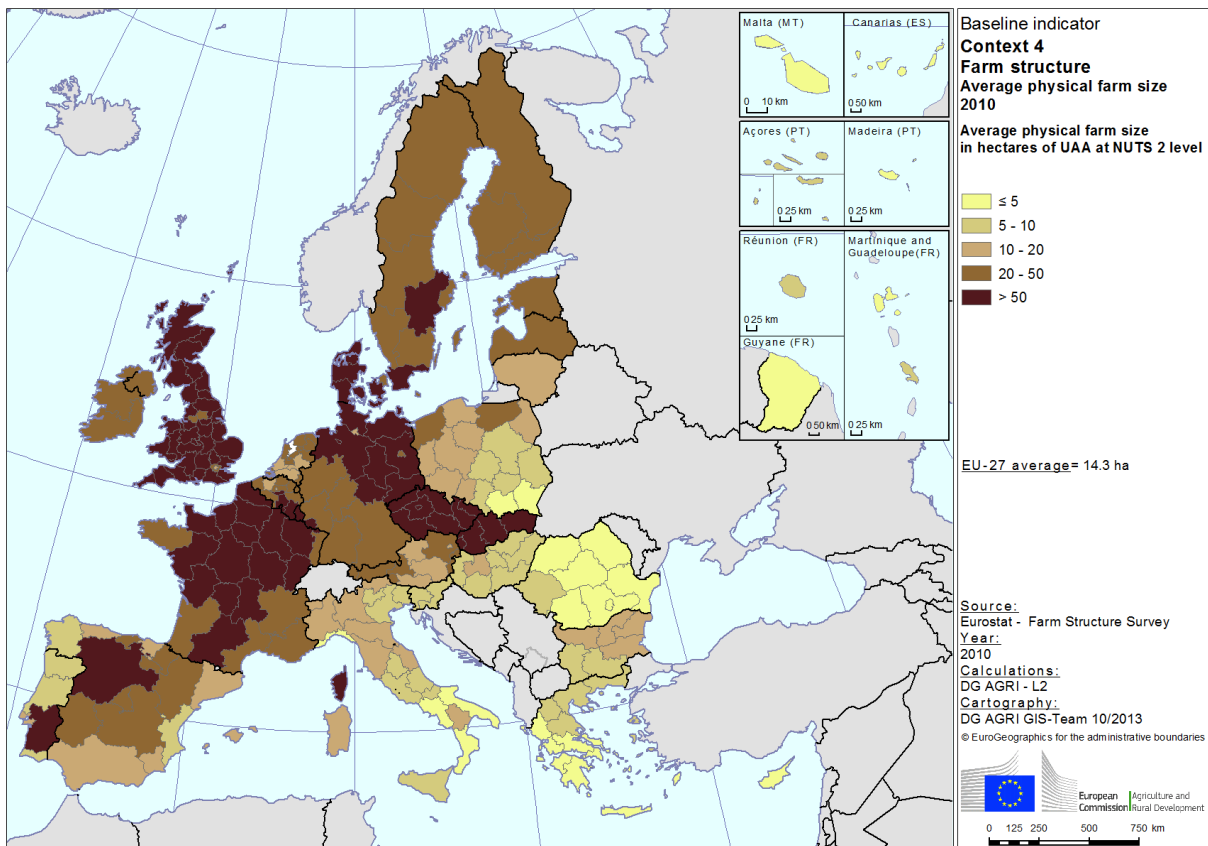
⁸ See EU Agricultural Economics Brief No. 2 "What is a small farm?" (http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rural-area-economics/briefs/pdf/02_en.pdf)

Graph 5 – Farm structure: standard output per farm

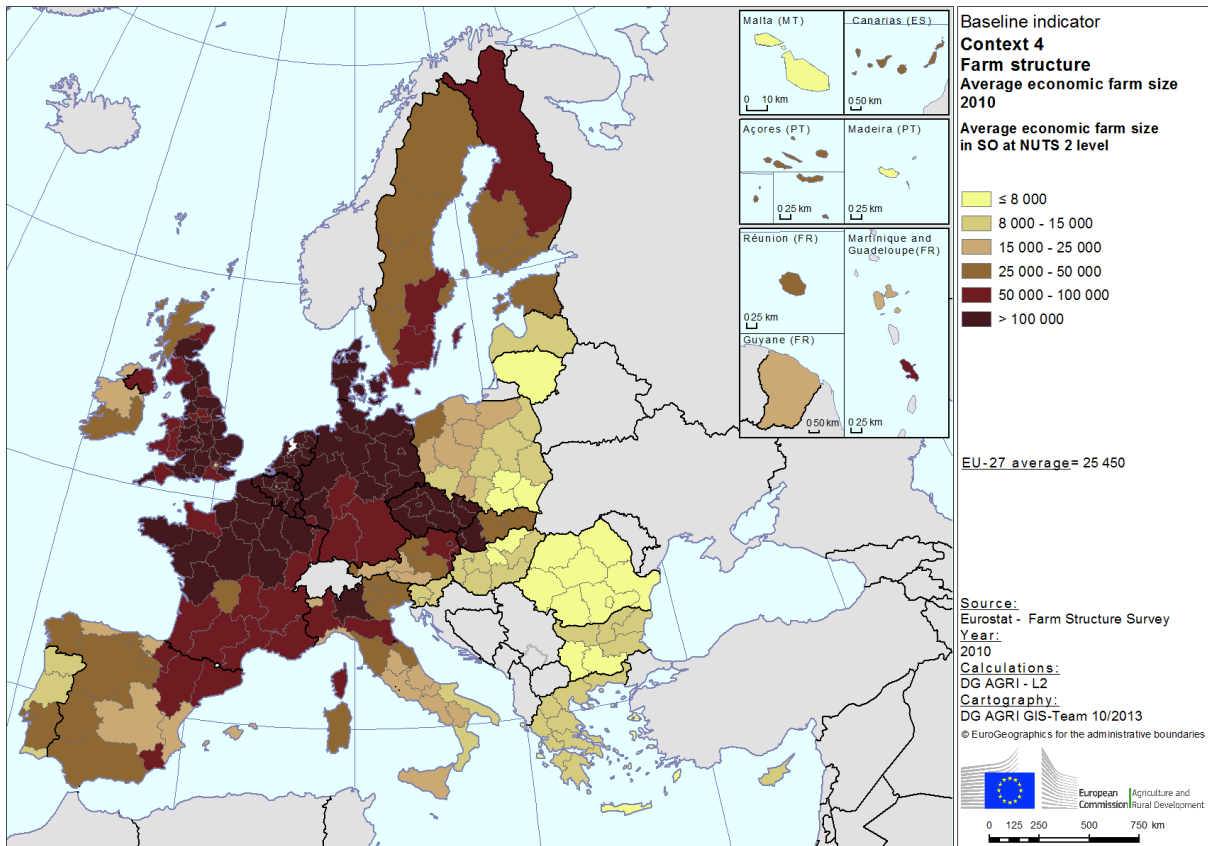


Indeed, regions with the smallest average farms are concentrated in the eastern and southern parts of the EU while those with the largest average farms are located mainly in the United Kingdom, France, Denmark, eastern parts of Germany, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and in parts of Spain.

Map 1 – Farm structure: average physical farm size, 2010



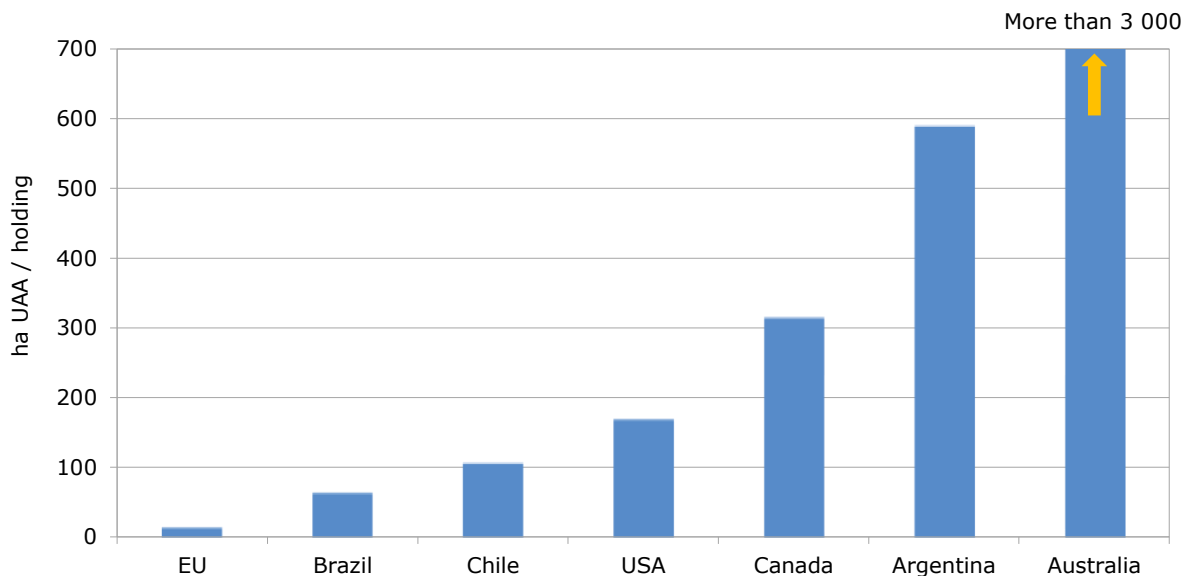
Map 2 – Farm structure: average economic farm size, 2010



... but still rather small...

In the international comparison, farms in the EU remain small. This is at least partly due to differences in climate, topography, soils and production structures. However, national averages can also hide bipolar structures where a large number of small farms coexists with a few very big farms.

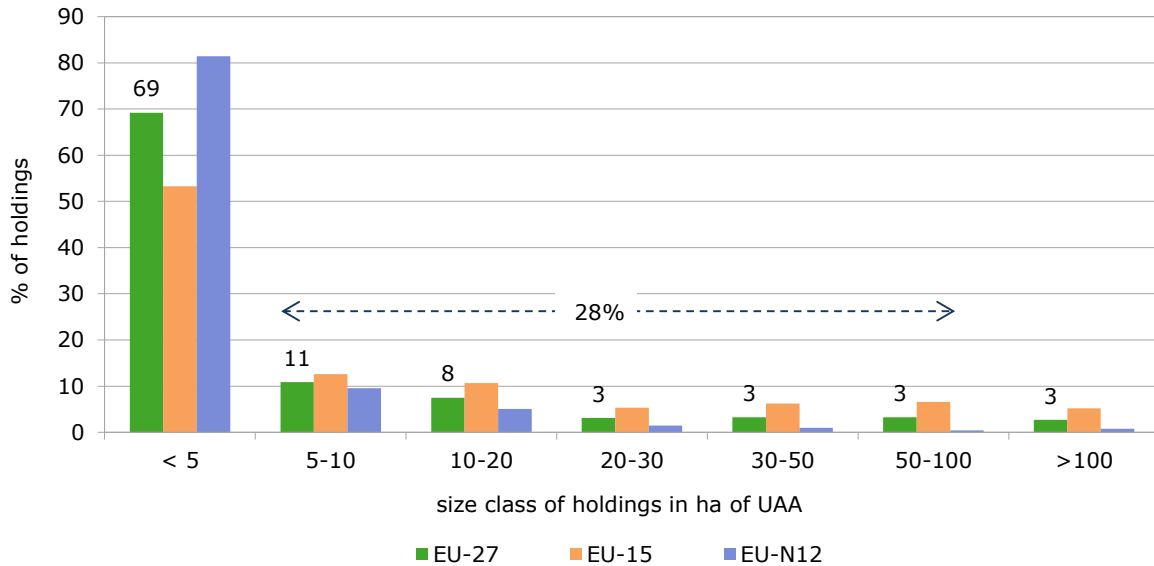
Graph 6 – Farm structure: average farm size – international comparison



... because there are so many small farms!

In the EU, close to 70% of all farms have less than 5 ha of agricultural land (in the EU-N12, this share goes up to 81%) while only 3% of all holdings have more than 100 ha. The group of middle-sized farms (between 5 and 100 ha) consists of only 28% of all holdings.

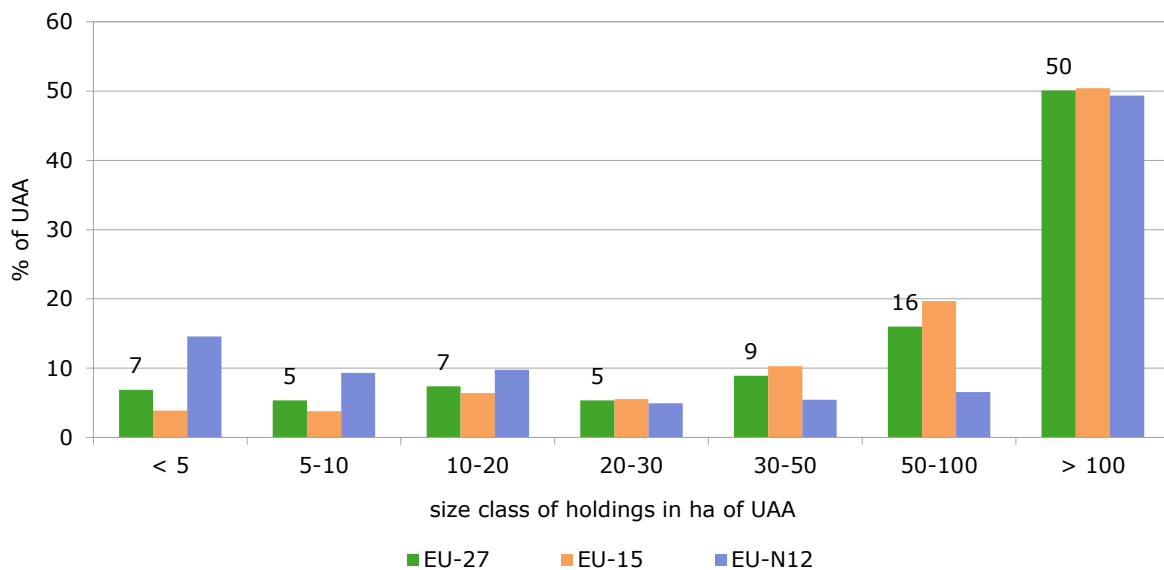
Graph 7 – Farm structure: share of holdings by UAA size class, 2010



Small farms only cover a minor share of the agricultural area

Despite being so numerous, farms with less than 5 ha occupy only 7% of the total agricultural area, while the small group of holdings with more than 100 ha accounts for 50% of the agricultural land. Land management practices of big farms will thus have a significant (positive or negative) impact on many environmental parameters.

Graph 8 – Farm structure: share of UAA by holdings of different size classes, 2010



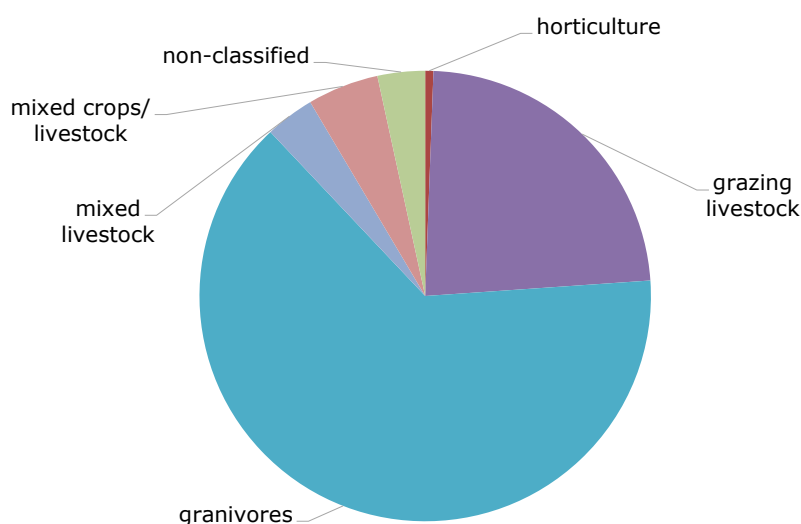
Farm specialisation differs with the size of agricultural area

Farms can be classified into different types, according to the share of the farm's main activity in total farm standard output⁹.

Holdings with no agricultural land are predominantly producing granivores (pigs and poultry). In economic terms, such farms can be quite big, depending on their location: in the old Member States, more than 20% of all holdings specialised in pig or poultry production generate a standard output above EUR 500 000. In contrast, between 80 and 90% of these specialised holdings located in countries that joined the EU in 2004 or 2007 produce less than EUR 2 000 in standard output.

Grazing livestock, the second most important specialisation in farms without agricultural land, is either held in intensive indoor systems; or the animals graze on common land that is not counted towards the UAA of the holding.

Graph 9 – Farm structure: farm specialisation – no land

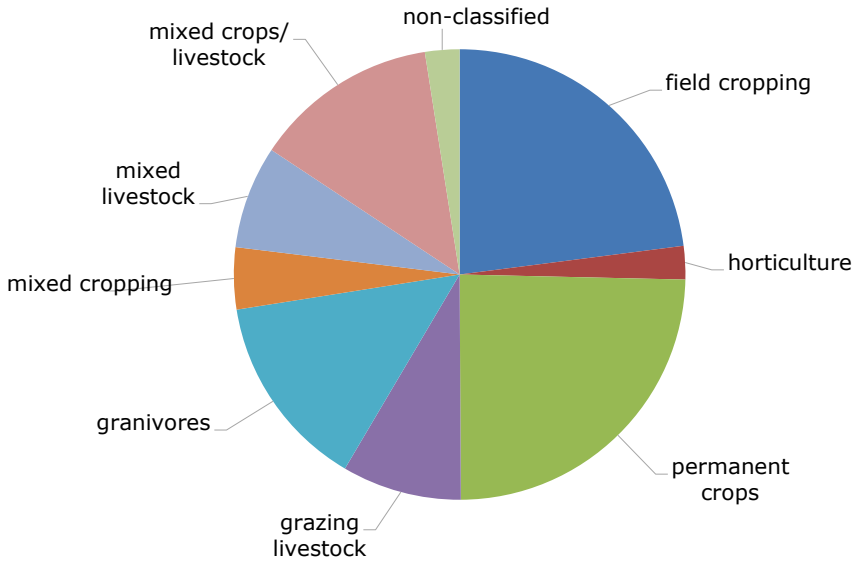


Small holdings with less than 5 ha UAA show the greatest diversity in their activities. They tend to either specialise in the production of permanent crops (vineyards, fruit trees and olives) or field cropping, or they practise a range of different activities, including a relatively high share of mixed cropping or crop/livestock farming.

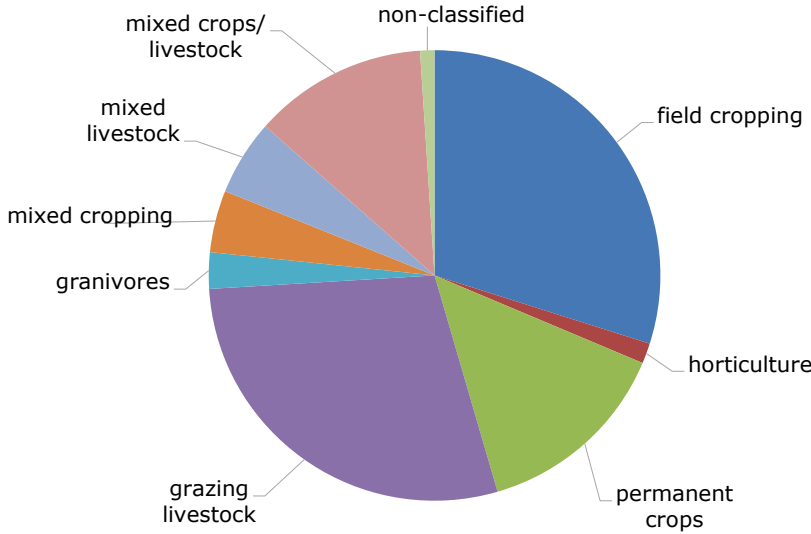
As the size of the farm's agricultural area grows, the share of holdings specialised in field cropping and grazing livestock increases, while permanent crops, granivores and mixed farming activities become less important.

⁹ For details, see [Commission Regulation \(EC\) No 1242/2008](#)

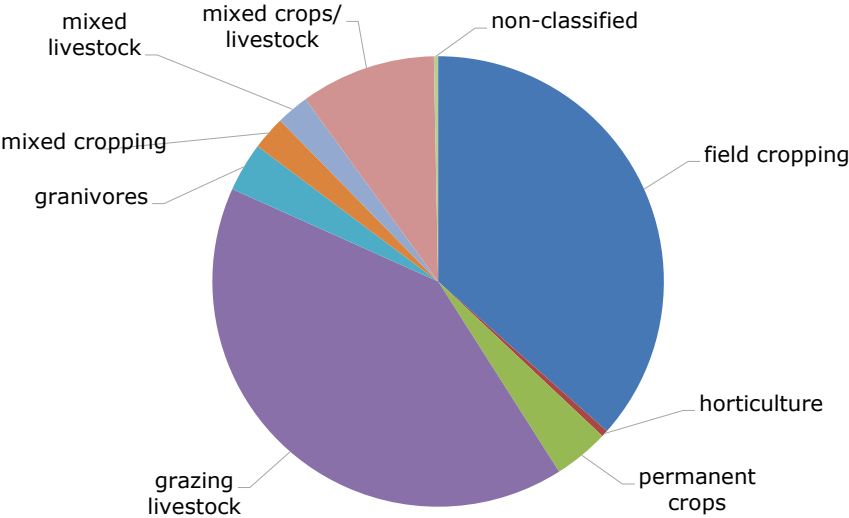
Graph 10 - Farm structure: farm specialisation – a little land (< 5 ha)



Graph 11 - Farm structure: farm specialisation – some more land (5-50 ha)



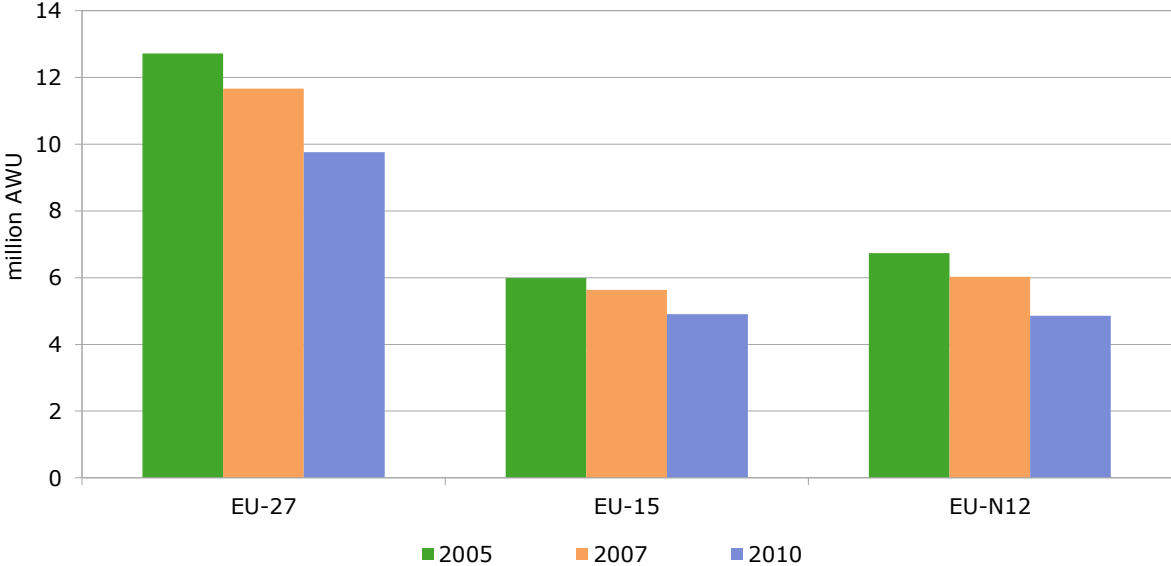
Graph 12 - Farm structure: farm specialisation – a lot of land (> 50 ha)



The agricultural work force: while total labour input has declined...

In 2010, roughly 25 million people were involved in agricultural production. These are people who were regularly engaged in farm work, but not necessarily on a full-time basis¹⁰. Converted into annual work units (one AWU corresponds to a full-time job), this represents roughly 10 million, i.e. less than one full-time job per farm.

Graph 13 – Farm structure: total agricultural labour force, 2010



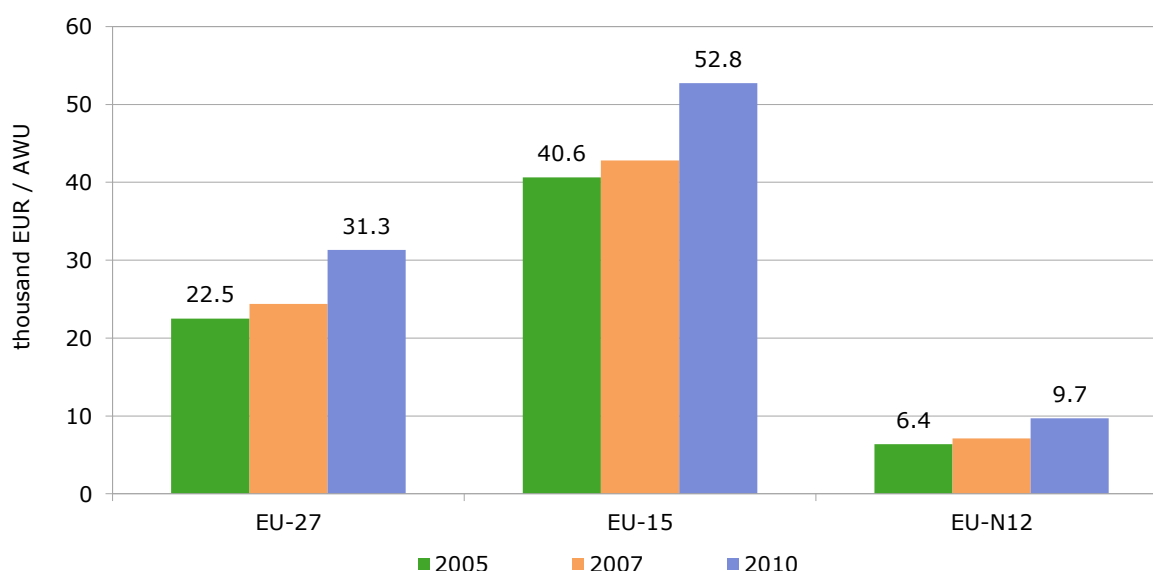
¹⁰ For a detailed discussion on the agricultural labour force, see EU Agricultural Economics Brief No. 8 "How many people work in agriculture in the European Union?" (http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rural-area-economics/briefs/pdf/08_en.pdf)

As agricultural holdings in the EU grew in size and declined in numbers, the total agricultural labour force shrank by 5.2% a year between 2005 and 2010. This phenomenon can be observed in both old and new Member States, with a sharper decline in the latter (EU-15: -3.9% per year; EU-N12: -6.3% a year). Economies of scale, a higher degree of mechanisation on bigger farms and technical progress contribute to the replacement of labour by capital.

... (theoretical) output per unit of labour has increased

The agricultural jobs that remain have become more productive, as shown by the higher amount of standard output generated per AWU. For the EU-27 as a whole, this value, which can serve as a proxy for agricultural labour productivity¹¹, grew by 6.8% a year between 2005 and 2010.

Graph 14 – Farm structure: standard output per AWU



As a group, the Baltic countries (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) have shown the most impressive increase (+11.25% per year), followed by Bulgaria and Romania (+10% per year). On the other hand, many of the older Member States (e.g. Ireland, Germany, Spain and the Netherlands) have very low or even negative growth rates for standard output per AWU, indicating that a plateau may have been reached beyond which a further increase is difficult to achieve.

Characterising the farm manager¹²

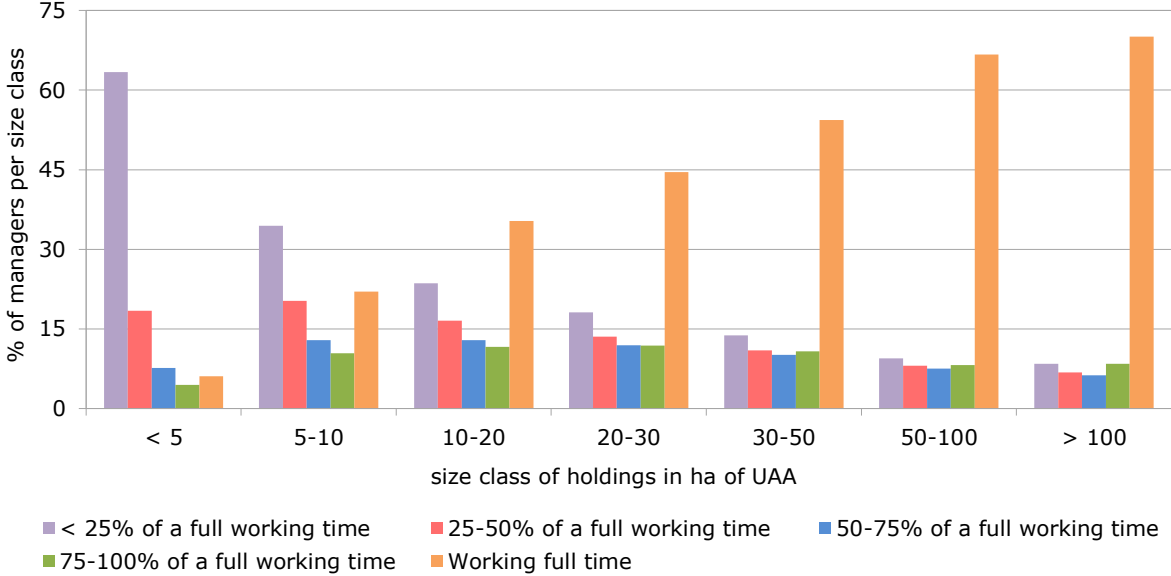
Most small farms are managed part-time

Managers of small farms tend to put in less working time than those of bigger farms. Over 60% of managers of farms with less than 5 ha UAA spend less than a quarter of their working time on farm, but this percentage declines with increasing farm size. On the other hand, 70% of managers of farms with 100 ha or more work full time.

¹¹ Standard output per AWU can only be a proxy for labour productivity since the standard output itself is a theoretical value which is not based on the actual economic performance of any particular farm.

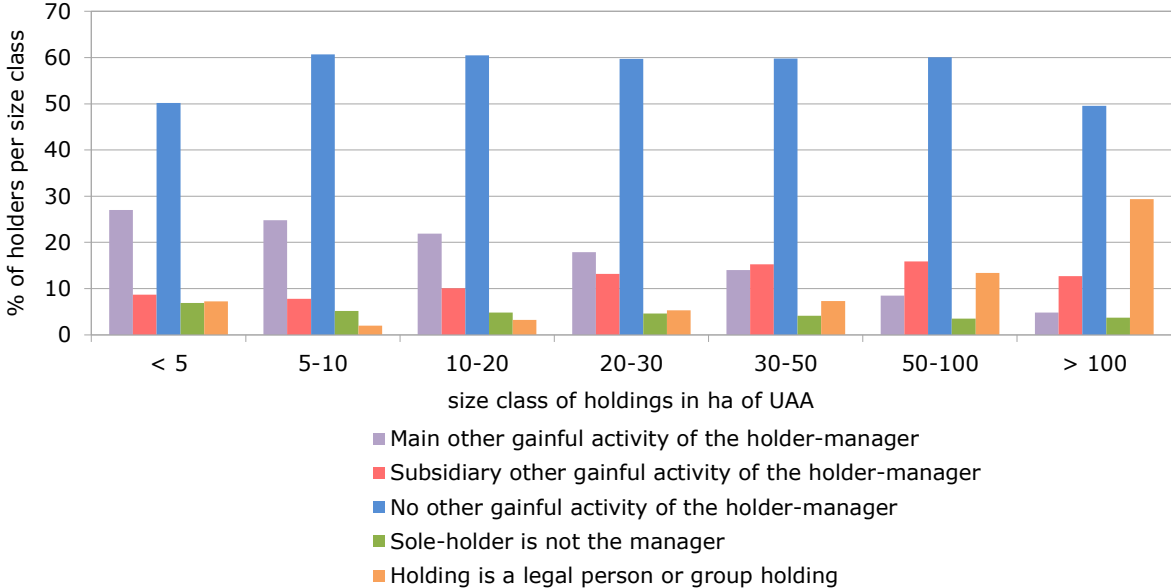
¹² The farm manager is the person responsible for the normal daily financial and production routines of running the agricultural holding. In those cases where the farm holder is a single natural person, he/she is generally (but not always) also the manager.

Graph 15 – Farm structure: farm working time by UAA size class, EU-27, 2010



By the same token, more than a quarter of all managers of small farms have a main gainful activity outside of agriculture. This percentage declines as the farms get bigger.

Graph 16 – Farm structure: share of holders-managers with other gainful activities by UAA size class, EU-27, 2010

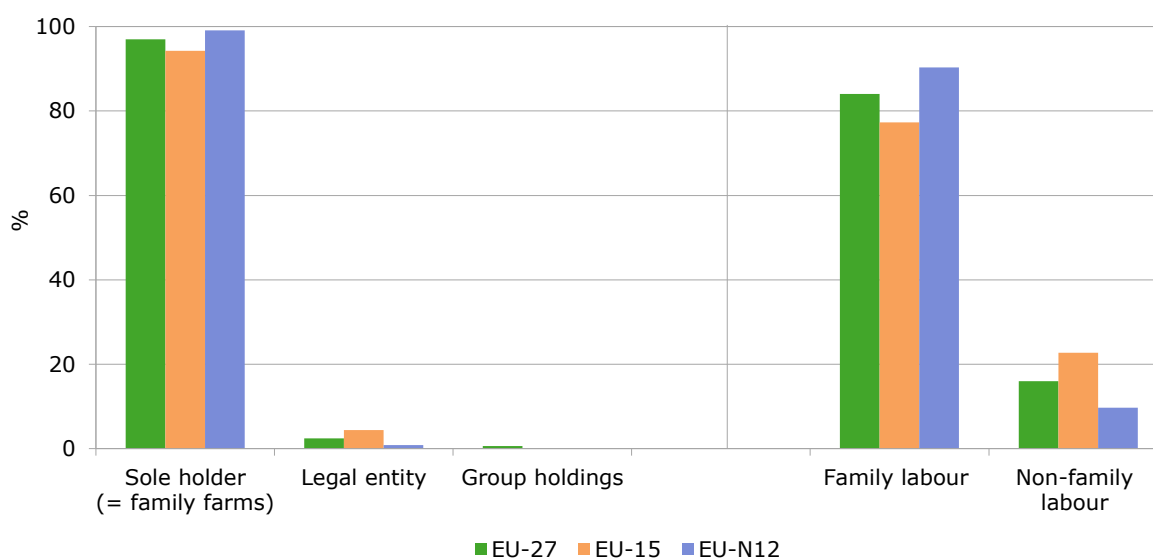


Most farms are family farms; most farm workers are family labour

In 2010, 97% of all holdings in the EU were held by a single natural person. In most cases, this person was also the farm manager, and the corresponding holdings can be considered family farms, as opposed to corporate farms (where the holder is a legal entity; 2.4% of all farms¹³) or group holdings (owned by a group of natural persons; 0.6% of all farms). Group holdings play a role only in Finland, France and Germany, where they make up between 7 and 8% of all holdings.

Family labour, i.e. the work carried out by the farm holder or by members of the sole holder's family, is dominant in EU agriculture. Only 16% of total agricultural labour (measured in full-time equivalents) is performed by non-family workers. In countries where a relatively greater proportion of farms is held by legal entities (e.g. in France, the Czech Republic and Slovakia), the proportion of non-family labour is correspondingly higher.

Graph 17 – Farm structure: family farms and family labour, 2010



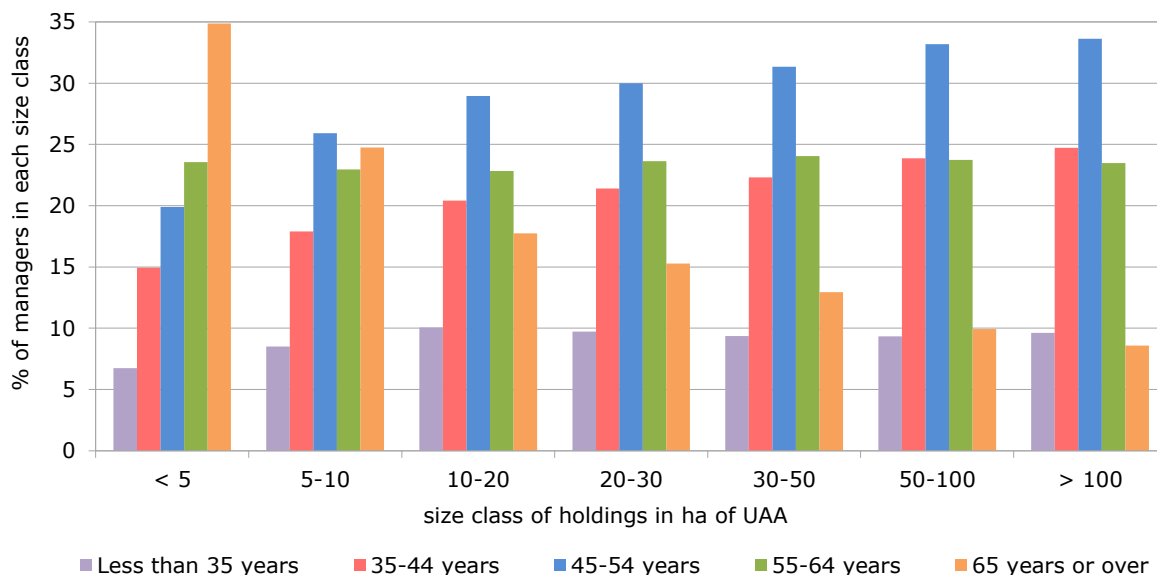
Small farms are mostly managed by older farmers

There are many more farmers in the higher than the lower age classes in the EU (around 30% of all farm managers are over 65), and this situation did not change much between 2005 and 2010.

However, the data clearly show that older farmers tend to manage smaller farms, while the biggest farms are managed by middle-aged farmers. Many farmers thus continue to work on their (small) holdings beyond the normal retirement age, either out of economic necessity or choice, before the land is transferred to the next generation or sold. This phenomenon, together with the high prevalence of part-time farming and the pursuit of other gainful activities outside the holding, can help to explain the continued prevalence of small farms in the EU.

¹³ In some Member States, family members may decide to form a legal entity. While still essentially family farms, they are recorded as corporate farms in European statistics.

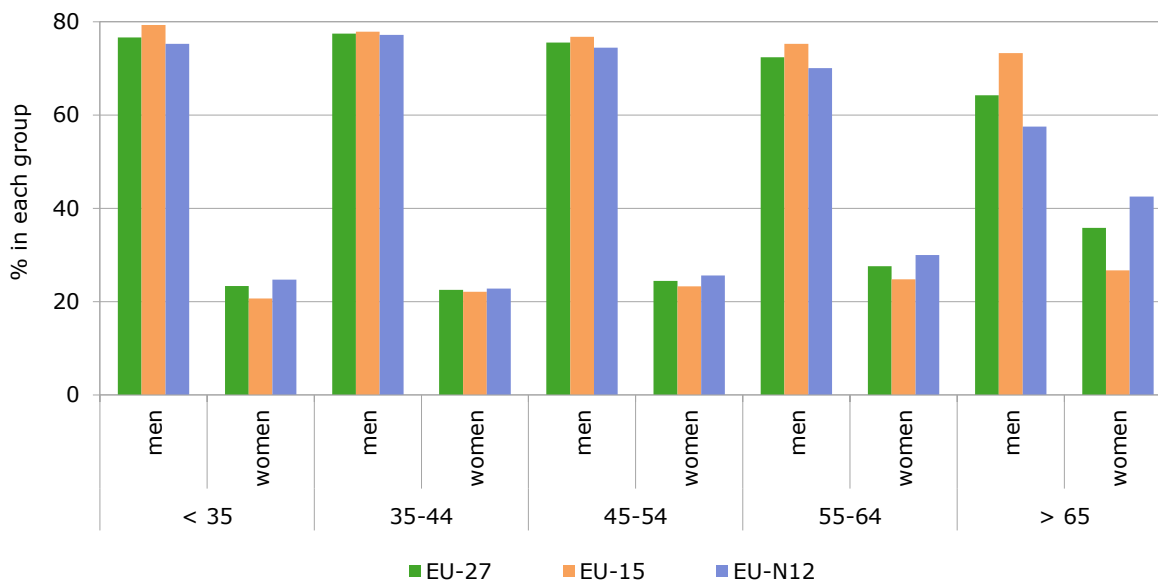
Graph 18 – Farm structure: age of farm manager by UAA size class, EU-27, 2010



Most farm managers are male

In most farm households, men are identified as the farm managers. Only in the highest age group (65 years and older) do women account for more than 30% of all farm managers, notably in the newer EU Member States. This could be linked to higher life expectancy for women, which is particularly pronounced in the Baltic and some Eastern European countries.

Graph 19 – Farm structure: sex of farm manager by age group, 2010



These findings illustrate the great diversity of EU farms across regions and countries. They show that:

- the majority of farms in the EU are small, both physically and economically, but the average farm size is increasing. At the same time, agricultural jobs are lost, probably due to a growth in labour productivity;

- depending on the size of their UAA, farms specialise in different activities. Small farms specialised in activities that don't need a lot of land (pigs; poultry; permanent crops) can be quite big in economic terms;
- family farming is the dominant form of organisation in EU agriculture, accounting for practically all small farms and the majority of those in the higher size classes. These farms largely use family labour;
- part-time farming and other gainful activities are important elements of smaller (almost exclusively family-managed) farms' strategy to secure a satisfactory household income;
- many small farms are held by older farmers who are less likely to invest and innovate. The proportion of young farmers is increasing only very gradually, possibly due to limited access to land. The overwhelming majority of farm managers is male.

2.2. A snapshot of rural regions and agriculture in Croatia

On 1 July 2013, Croatia joined the European Union – a good opportunity to showcase some key characteristics of rural regions and agriculture in this youngest and 28th Member State.

Widely known for its islands and superb beaches along the Adriatic coast, about half of the country consists of a significant inland area. This division is reflected in the two NUTS 2 regions defined for Croatia: Adriatic (or coastal) and continental.

In 2012, close to 80% of Croatia's land area was classified as **predominantly rural**¹⁴ - considerably more than the EU-27 average of 52%.

These predominantly rural regions are home to 56.5% of the total **population** in Croatia. Urban regions, which cover only 1% of the land area, house 18% of the country's population. Compared to the EU average (117 inhabitants/km²), the **population density** in Croatia is low (78 inhabitants/km²).

Table 4 – Croatia: territory and population

| | Croatia | EU-27 |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Total land area | 56 594 | 4 404 166 |
| Distribution of territory by type of region | | |
| • Predominantly rural | 79.1% | 51.6% |
| • Intermediate | 19.8% | 38.4% |
| • Predominantly urban | 1.1% | 9.9% |
| Total population | 4 398 150 | 502 422 614 |
| Population by type of region | | |
| • Predominantly rural | 56.5% | 22.4% |
| • Intermediate | 25.4% | 35.0% |
| • Predominantly urban | 18.1% | 42.6% |
| Population density | 78 inhabitants/km ² | 117 inhabitants/km ² |

Only half of the population was **employed** in 2012; this is significantly less than for the EU as a whole (64%). Consequently, the **unemployment rate** in Croatia (15.9%) was higher than in the EU-27 (10.5%) and particularly the **youth unemployment rate** (15-24 years) was the third highest in the EU (43.1%), only exceeded by Greece (55.3%) and Spain (53.2%). In Croatia, employment rates in thinly populated, intermediate and densely populated areas are very similar, with differences of only 2 percentage points (higher in densely populated areas). The rate of **self-employment** is slightly higher in Croatia (14.6%) than in the EU-27 (14.5%).

Table 5 – Croatia: employment and unemployment

| | Croatia | EU-27 |
|-------------------------|---------|-------|
| Employment rate | 50.7% | 64.2% |
| Unemployment rate | 15.9% | 10.5% |
| Youth unemployment rate | 43.1% | 22.9% |
| Self-employment rate | 14.6% | 14.5% |

The **GDP per capita** in Croatia is among the lowest of the EU. With EUR 10 300 in 2012, it comes to only 40% of the EU-27 average (EUR 25 600); only Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and Poland arrive at lower values. In purchasing power standards, Croatia reaches 61% of the EU-27 average. As for the EU as a whole, both GDP per capita and purchasing power standards are particularly low in the rural regions of Croatia.

¹⁴ See indicator 'C1 – designation of rural areas' for a description of the methodology.

The total **poverty rate** in Croatia (32.7%) is higher than in the EU-27 (24.2%), and is indeed the fifth-highest among EU Member States. Here, the difference between thinly-populated (~ rural) and densely-populated (~ urban) areas is particularly high with 11.6 percentage points (5.9 percentage points in the EU-27).

Table 6 – Croatia: income and poverty

| | Croatia | EU-27 |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|
| GDP per capita | EUR 10 300 | EUR 25 600 |
| • Predominantly rural | EUR 7 903 | EUR 17 193 |
| • Intermediate | EUR 9 050 | EUR 21 892 |
| • Predominantly urban | EUR 18 819 | EUR 30 230 |
| Poverty rate | 32.7% | 24.2% |
| • Thinly populated areas | 38.1% | 29.2% |
| • Intermediate | 29.8% | 21.2% |
| • Densely populated areas | 26.5% | 23.3% |

The **primary sector** (agriculture, forestry and fishing) plays a more important role in Croatia than in most other parts of the EU. With 5% of total GVA it is clearly less important than the secondary (industry and construction; 26%) or tertiary (services; 69%) sector, but only Bulgaria and Romania reach higher values (6.4% and 6%, respectively). In terms of employment, however, the picture is slightly different: Here, Croatia's primary sector only offers 4.7% of all jobs¹⁵, while the EU-27 average stands at 5.2%. Nine EU countries have a higher share of primary sector employment, led by Romania with 30.6%.

Consequently, **labour productivity** in Croatia's primary sector is higher than in many other EU countries. With EUR 26 500 per employed person it is right in the middle of the group. Contrary to most other EU countries¹⁶, labour productivity in Croatia's primary sector is higher than in its secondary sector, and very close to that of its tertiary sector.

Table 7 – Croatia: structure of the economy

| | Croatia | EU-27 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| GVA by sector | | |
| • Primary sector (agriculture, forestry, fishing) | 5% | 1.7% |
| • Secondary sector (industry and construction) | 26% | 25.3% |
| • Tertiary sector (services) | 69% | 73.0% |
| GVA by type of region | | |
| • Rural | 44.2% | 13.5% |
| • Intermediate | 22.5% | 26.1% |
| • Urban | 33.3% | 47.3% |
| Employment by sector | | |
| • Primary | 4.7% | 5.2% |
| • Secondary | 31.3% | 22.6% |
| • Tertiary | 64.0% | 72.2% |
| Employment by type of region | | |
| • Rural | 48.3% | 20.4% |
| • Intermediate | 23.0% | 33.8% |
| • Urban | 28.7% | 45.1% |
| Labour productivity by sector | | |
| • Primary | EUR 26 497/person | EUR 17 308/person |
| • Secondary | EUR 20 770/person | EUR 57 775/person |
| • Tertiary | EUR 26 642/person | EUR 52 233/person |
| Labour productivity by type of region | | |
| • Rural | EUR 24 399/person | EUR 32 712/person |
| • Intermediate | EUR 26 045/person | EUR 38 088/person |
| • Urban | EUR 30 925/person | EUR 51 652/person |

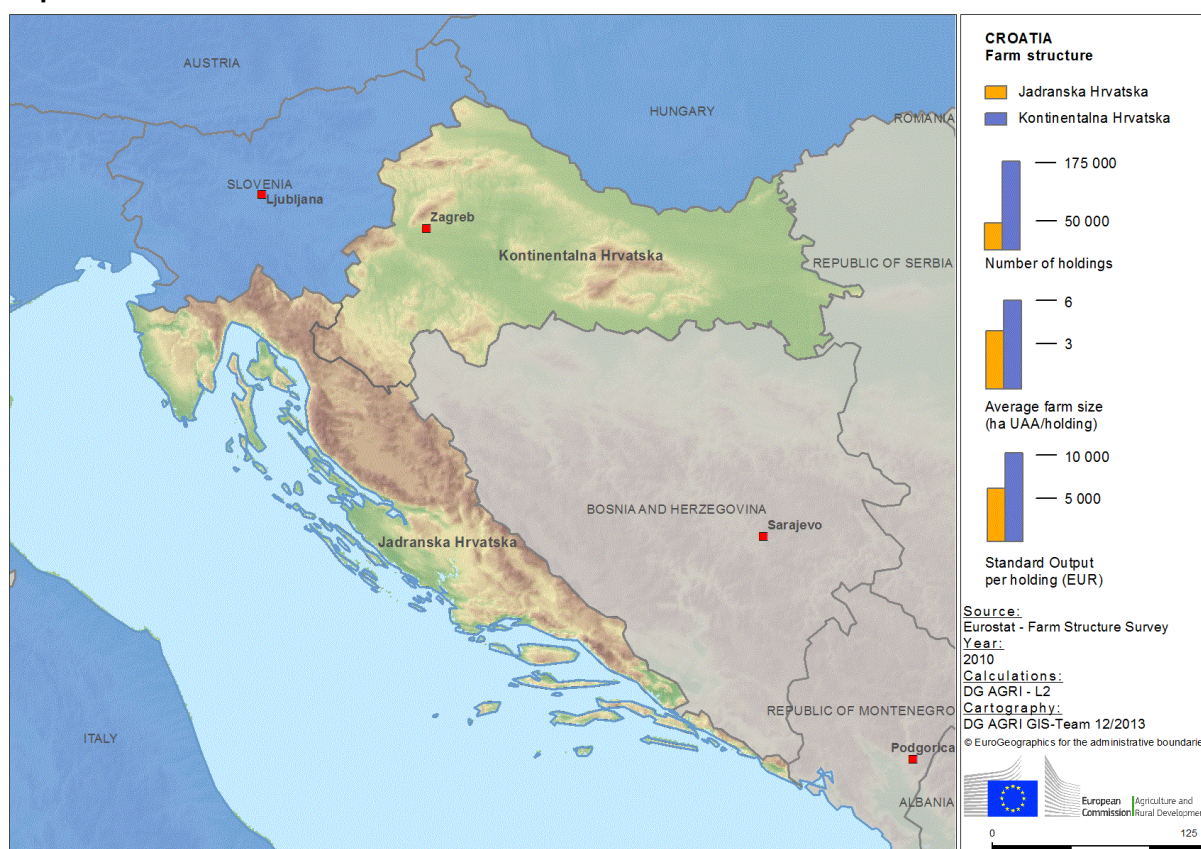
¹⁵ According to data from Eurostat's national accounts.

¹⁶ Slovakia is the only other EU Member State where the labour productivity of the primary sector is higher than that of the other two sectors.

Agriculture covers around 40% of Croatia's land area¹⁷. Another 36% are forests and 10% transitional woodland-shrub. According to the Farm Structure Survey (FSS), the total **utilised agricultural area** comes to 1 136 010 hectares, divided into arable land (68%), permanent grassland (26%) and permanent crops (6%). Only 1.1% of the UAA is irrigated – substantially less than in all other Mediterranean countries in the EU. The **labour productivity in Croatian agriculture** only comes to 37% of the EU-27 average.

More than 83% of the agricultural area is located in the continental part of the country. Here, arable land dominates, with more than three quarters of the UAA, followed by permanent grassland (18%). The coastal area contains slightly less than 17% of the agricultural land, 65% of which is covered by permanent grassland. Permanent crops account for 17% of UAA in the coastal region.

Map 3 – Croatia: farm structure

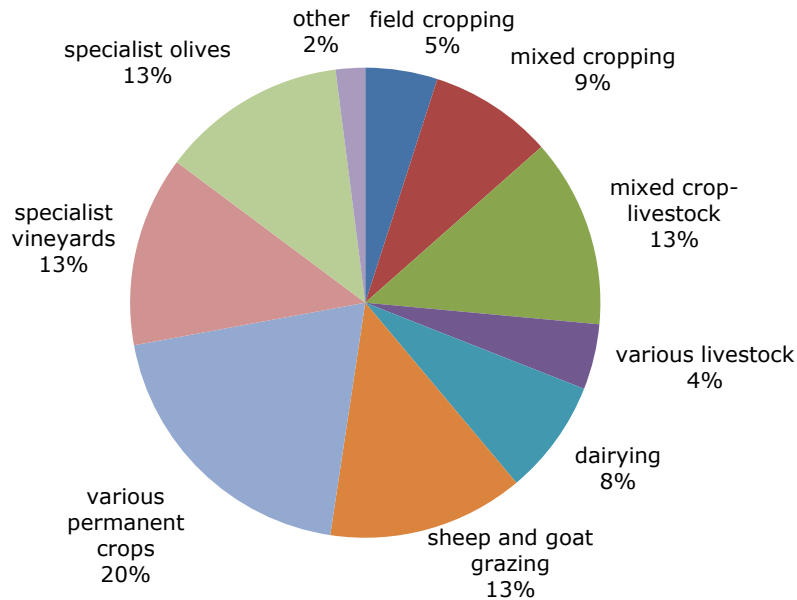


Agricultural holdings in Croatia are much smaller than the EU-27 average, both in physical (5.6 ha UAA/holding) and in economic (EUR 9 065/holding) terms. Only Greece, Cyprus, Malta and Romania have holdings with less UAA on average, while Bulgaria, Lithuania, Malta and Romania have farms that are smaller economically. More than half of all farms in Croatia work on less than 2 hectares of UAA, while only 4.7% have more than 20 hectares. Similarly, more than half of all holdings produce less than EUR 4 000 in standard output, while only 2.4% of all holdings have more than EUR 50 000. The smallest farms are located in the coastal part of Croatia, both in terms of UAA (4 ha UAA/holding) and standard output (EUR 6 000/holding). However, this part of the country only contains 23% of all holdings.

¹⁷ Calculations based on Corine Land Cover data (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/corine-land-cover-2006-raster-2>).

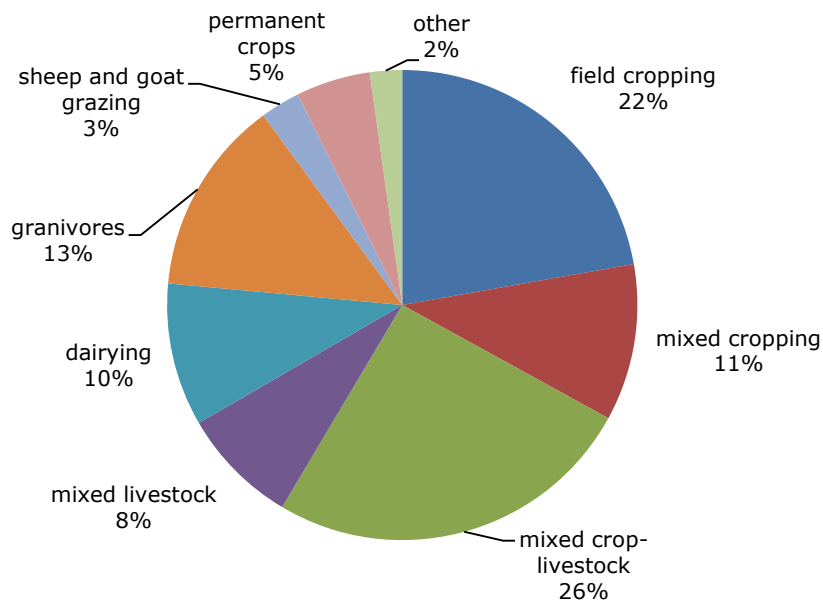
Farm types differ between the coastal and continental part of Croatia. In the coastal areas, 15% of holdings are specialised in various permanent crops. On top of that, 13% of holdings are specialised in vineyards and another 13% in olive production. Sheep and goat grazing is the main activity of yet another 13% of holdings, while 12% engage in mixed crops and livestock activities.

Graph 20 – Croatia: farm types in coastal areas (Adriatic region)



In the continental part of Croatia, field cropping is much more important, either alone (22.2% of holdings) or in combination with other crop (11%) or livestock activities (22%). Permanent crops play a minor role in this part of the country.

Graph 21 – Croatia: farm types in the continental region



In terms of **livestock**, 88% of all livestock units (LSU¹⁸) are concentrated in the continental part of Croatia. Here, pigs account for 41% of LSU, followed by cattle (all types) with 38% and poultry (14%). In the coastal part of Croatia, sheep make up 41% of all LSU, followed by cattle (27%) and poultry (17%).

Overall, 513 680 persons were involved in agricultural activities in Croatia in 2010. This corresponds to 179 290 full-time equivalent jobs. Out of these, 48% were farm holders, 46% were family members of the holder and only 6.5% were non-family workers – considerably less than for the EU-27 average (15.9%).

Farm managers in Croatia are mostly male (77.6%) and older than 55 years (59%). 95% of all farm managers in Croatia has not received any formal agricultural training, which is a higher share than for the EU-27 (70.6%).

Between 2007 and 2012, Croatia received support under the **IPARD** (Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance in Rural Development) programme in order to prepare the country for the implementation of rural development policy after accession (see also section 4.3.6 – general overview of IPARD). The main measures included in the programme relate to investments in agricultural holdings and investments in the processing and marketing of agricultural products, followed by the improvement and development of rural infrastructure.

In 2014, Croatia will prepare its first rural development programme, in line with the provisions in the new EU rural development regulation. Given the high importance of rural areas and the small size of agricultural holdings, combined with a low labour productivity in agriculture and a relatively high share of elderly farm managers, this programme can be used to address a broad range of issues.

¹⁸ The livestock unit (LSU) is a reference unit which facilitates the aggregation of livestock from various species and age as per convention, via the use of specific coefficients established initially on the basis of the nutritional or feed requirement of each type of animal.

2.3. Rural development 2014-2020: New policy, new programmes, new indicators

The current programming period for rural development is winding down. With the general reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), a new legal framework for rural development policy is expected to enter into force in early 2014. After intense negotiations in the Council and the European Parliament, a political agreement on the legal proposals put forward by the Commission in 2011 was reached in June 2013, with formal adoption foreseen before the end of 2013.

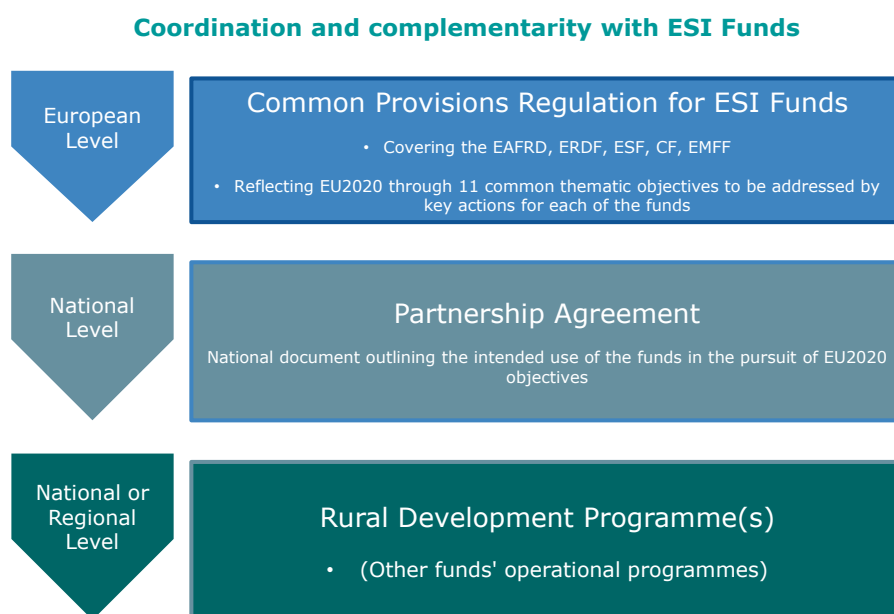
The new policy framework comprises a set of regulations, including one dedicated to rural development policy. After the reform, rural development policy must still help to:

- foster the competitiveness of agriculture,
- ensure the sustainable management of natural resources, and support action over the climate, and
- achieve a balanced territorial development of rural economies and communities, including the creation and maintenance of employment.

However, to become more effective, rural development policy will

- be better coordinated with other EU funds,
- have a reinforced strategic programming process, and
- have a revised list of measures.

Figure 4 – Rural development 2014-2020: the new framework of the EU's rural development policy



The general concept remains unchanged: Member States or regions will continue to design their own multi-annual programmes on the basis of the menu of measures available at EU level, in response to the needs of their own rural areas. These programmes will be co-funded from the national envelopes. However, measures will no longer be classified at EU level into "axes" with associated minimum spending requirements per axis. Instead, it will be up to Member States / regions to decide which measures they use (and how) in order to achieve targets set against six broad "priorities" and their more detailed "focus areas" (sub-priorities), on the basis of sound analysis.

Figure 5 – Rural development 2014-2020: Union priorities for rural development

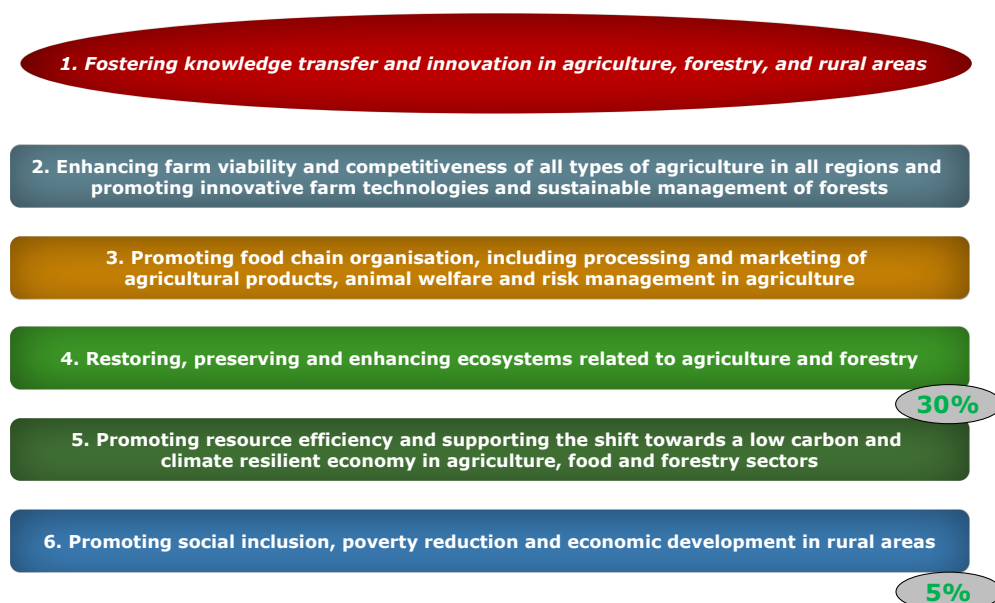


Table 8 – Rural development 2014-2020: priorities and focus areas

| Detailed priorities | Focus areas |
|---|--|
| 1. Fostering knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry, and rural areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Fostering innovation, cooperation, and the development of the knowledge base in rural areas; b) Strengthening the links between agriculture, food production and forestry and research and innovation, including for the purpose of improved environmental management and performance; c) Fostering lifelong learning and vocational training in the agricultural and forestry sectors. |
| 2. Enhancing farm viability and competitiveness of all types of agriculture in all regions and promoting innovative farm technologies and sustainable management of forests | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Improving the economic performance of all farms and facilitating farm restructuring and modernisation, notably with a view to increase market participation and orientation as well as agricultural diversification; b) Facilitating the entry of adequately skilled farmers into the agricultural sector and, in particular, generational renewal. |
| 3. Promoting food chain organisation, including processing and marketing of agricultural products, animal welfare and risk management in agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Improving competitiveness of primary producers by better integrating them into the agri-food chain through quality schemes, adding value to agricultural products, promotion in local markets and short supply circuits, producer groups and organisations and inter-branch organisations; b) Supporting farm risk prevention and management. |
| 4. Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Restoring, and preserving and enhancing biodiversity, including in Natura 2000 areas, areas facing natural or other specific constraints and high nature value farming, and the state of European landscapes; b) Improving water management, including fertiliser and pesticide management; c) Preventing soil erosion and improving soil management. |
| 5. Promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy in agriculture, food and forestry sectors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Increasing efficiency in water use by agriculture; b) Increasing efficiency in energy use in agriculture and food processing; c) Facilitating the supply and use of renewable sources of energy, of by-products, wastes, residues and other non-food raw material for purposes of the bio-economy; d) Reducing greenhouse gas and ammonia emissions from agriculture; e) Fostering carbon conservation and sequestration in agriculture and forestry; |
| 6. Promoting social inclusion poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Facilitating diversification, creation and development of small enterprises and job creation; b) Fostering local development in rural areas; c) Enhancing accessibility to, use and quality of information and communication technologies (ICT) in rural areas. |

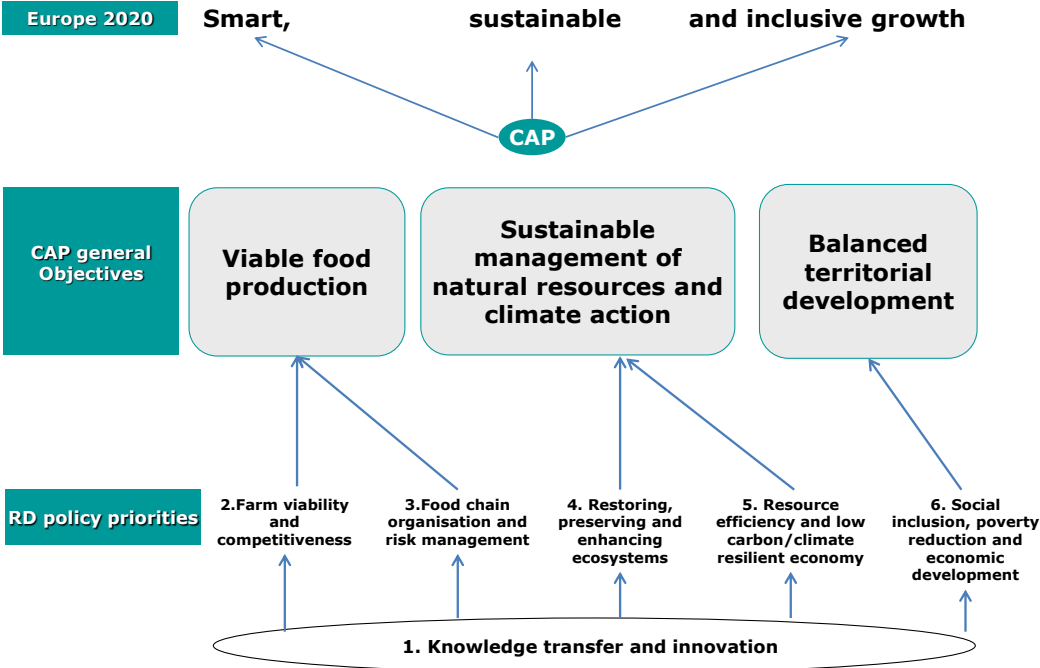
Member States will have to spend at least 30 % of their rural development funding from the EU budget on certain measures related to land management and the fight against climate change, and at least 5 % on the LEADER approach.

An assessment of priorities and their focus areas then leads to a choice of measures considered to be most relevant for achieving the development goals. Member States and regions can thus compile the best mix of measures in their RD programme to address their particular situation and challenges.

The streamlined menu of measures will build on the strong points of measures available in the current period. It will consist of 17 measures plus LEADER, covering notably:

- Knowledge transfer, information actions and advisory services
- Quality product schemes, including promotion and information campaigns
- Investments in physical assets, with higher aid intensity for young farmers, collective and integrated investments
- Farm and business development with extended support for small farmers, young farmers and small businesses
- Forest area development and improvement
- Support for setting-up of producer groups and organisations
- Agri-environment-climate payments and organic farming
- Significantly reinforced co-operation measure including pilot projects, short supply chain, local promotion
- New risk management toolkit (Insurance and mutual funds)
- "LEADER approach" strengthened across EU funds

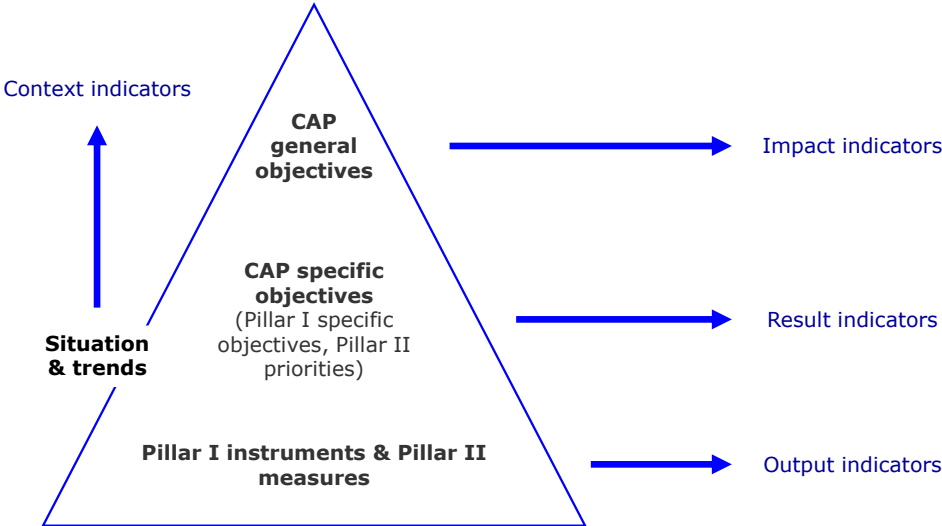
Figure 6 – Rural development 2014-2020: intervention logic for rural development policy



The new legal framework requires a new system for monitoring and evaluation of the policy, based on an intervention logic which shows how the various elements within the rural development policy fit together to contribute to the overall objectives of the CAP and the Europe 2020 strategy (see Figure 6¹⁹ on previous page).

For the monitoring and evaluation of the policy, different types of indicators have been identified corresponding to the various levels of the intervention logic.

Figure 7 – Rural development 2014-2020: types of indicators



Impact indicators are linked to the wider overall objectives of the policy (both pillar I and pillar II). They are affected by a range of factors, not only programme-linked parameters, and it is often challenging to identify the net impact of policy interventions on the indicator values. For this reason, it is not appropriate to establish specific targets for these indicators. They are assessed as part of evaluation exercises, not as part of regular monitoring activity. A preliminary list of 16 impact indicators has been published by the Commission in November 2013 (see Table 9 on next page).

Result indicators are linked to priorities and focus areas. They seek to capture the direct effects of interventions. Information from operation applications, together with standard formulae, can be used to calculate expected result values. Calculated outcomes could be verified on a sample basis post operation completion (as part of evaluation activity).

Output indicators are linked to measures²⁰ and individual applications for operations²¹. They are simple physical or financial measures, and the data are captured directly from applications. Whilst fixed targets will not be established for the output indicators to assess programme performance, the RDPs will include an indicator plan, including planned outputs (such as number of operations under specific measures, or of particular types), demonstrating how the financial resources will be used to implement the strategy and support the achievement of the programme objectives and targets.

¹⁹ Not shown in this figure but also important are the thematic objectives in the Common Strategic Framework (CSF) for all structural funds (European Fund for Regional Development; European Social Fund; Cohesion Fund; European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development; European Maritime and Fisheries Fund) to which the priorities contribute most significantly.

²⁰ "Measure": a set of operations contributing to one or more of the Union priorities.

²¹ "Operation": a project, a group of projects, contract, or arrangement or other action selected according to criteria for the RDP concerned and implemented by one or more beneficiaries, allowing achievement of one or more of the Union priorities for rural development.

Table 9 – Rural development 2014-2020: proposed list of impact indicators

| Overall policy objective | Impact indicator |
|--|---|
| Viable food production | Agricultural entrepreneurial income |
| | Agricultural factor income |
| | Total factor productivity in agriculture |
| | EU commodity price variability* |
| | Consumer price evolution of food products* |
| Sustainable management of natural resources and climate action | Agricultural trade balance* |
| | Emissions from agriculture |
| | Farmland birds index |
| | High nature value farming |
| | Water abstraction in agriculture |
| | Water quality |
| | Soil organic matter in arable land |
| Balanced territorial development | Soil erosion by water |
| | Rural employment rate |
| | Degree of rural poverty |
| | Rural GDP per capita |

* Less relevant for rural development policy.

Context indicators will be used to describe the initial situation of the RDP territory, and will form an important input for the SWOT analysis of the area, which will shape the programme strategy and specific intervention logic. They will also be assessed at key moments in the lifetime of the programme to identify changes in the external environment.

This report has provided an annual update of the context indicators used during the programming period 2007-2013 (then called baseline indicators). While there used to be 23 context- and 36 objective-related baseline indicators, the current proposal foresees a total of 45 context indicators, thus a reduction by 14 indicators²². Future issues of this report will thus be based on the new set of context indicators as listed in Table 10.

Table 10 – Rural development 2014-2020: proposed list of common context indicators

| Socio-economic indicators | Sectorial indicators | Environmental indicators |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Population | 13. Employment by economic activity | 31. Land cover |
| 2. Age structure | 14. Labour productivity in agriculture | 32. Less favoured areas |
| 3. Territory | 15. Labour productivity in forestry | 33. Farming intensity |
| 4. Population density | 16. Labour productivity in the food industry | 34. Natura 2000 areas |
| 5. Employment rate | 17. Agricultural holdings (farms) | 35. Farmland birds index (FBI) |
| 6. Self-employment rate | 18. Agricultural area | 36. Conservation status of agricultural habitats (grassland) |
| 7. Unemployment rate | 19. Agricultural area under organic farming | 37. HNV farming |
| 8. GDP per capita | 20. Irrigated land | 38. Protected forest |
| 9. Poverty rate | 21. Livestock units | 39. Water abstraction in agriculture |
| 10. Structure of the economy | 22. Farm labour force | 40. Water quality |
| 11. Structure of the employment | 23. Age structure of farm managers | 41. Soil organic matter in arable land |
| 12. Labour productivity by economic sector | 24. Agricultural training of farm managers | 42. Soil erosion by water |
| | 25. Agricultural factor income | 43. Production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry |
| | 26. Agricultural entrepreneurial income | 44. Energy use in agriculture, forestry and food industry |
| | 27. Total factor productivity in agriculture | 45. Emissions from agriculture |
| | 28. Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture | |
| | 29. Forest and other wooded land (FOWL) | |
| | 30. Tourism infrastructure | |

²² All impact indicators are also context indicators in that their initial state provides the context in which RD programmes are developed.

CHAPTER 3. STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION OF RURAL AREAS

This chapter provides an analysis of the most recent data, together with tables, maps and graphs, organised by sections:

- 3.1 Importance of rural areas
- 3.2 Socio-economic situation in rural areas
- 3.3 Sectoral economic indicators
- 3.4 Environment
- 3.5 Diversification and quality of life in rural areas
- 3.6 Leader

It is based on the lists of objective- and context-related baseline indicators defined for the Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (CMEF) put in place for the Rural Development Policy over the period 2007-2013.

While the original names have been maintained, the indicators are presented according to the following nomenclature:

- Objective indicator xx / Oxx: baseline indicator objective-related n° xx in the CMEF
- Context indicator xx / Cxx: baseline indicator context-related n° xx in the CMEF

The original measurement has been kept as well. Nevertheless, for analytical needs, it may have been slightly changed for some indicators (mainly turning relative values into absolute numbers or vice versa). Information on measurement, definition and data sources can be found in the descriptive table accompanying each indicator.

For some indicators, data are presented at regional level, whereas for others only data at national level are available. In the case of data at national level (or of data at regional level, when the focus is not on the rural aspect but on the sectorial aspect) "summary thematic tables" are provided, so as to allow an easy comparison between indicators referring to the same topic (e.g. food industry indicators). The table is then followed by the relevant maps.

For data at regional level, a description by rural character is provided for the indicators relating to the following sections:

- 3.1 Importance of rural areas
- 3.2 Socio-economic situation in rural areas
- 3.5 Diversification and quality of life in rural areas

This means that the following items are presented for each indicator:

- A map showing the indicator value at the most detailed geographical level (NUTS 2 or 3);
- A "summary table" which presents the results according to the rural character of the region: Predominantly Rural (PR) / Intermediate Regions (IR) / Predominantly Urban (PU), following the typology of rural areas as agreed by the Commission in 2010 (see Context Indicator 1: Designation of rural areas), as well as the national value²³.

²³ For more information about this typology see: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Urban-rural_typology

For some indicators, such as those based on the Labour Force Survey, information is only available at NUTS 2 level using a different classification, called "degree of urbanisation", which differentiate between thinly-populated areas (i.e. "rural"), intermediate urbanised areas and densely-populated areas (i.e. "urban").

Where possible and relevant, time series have been elaborated. Depending on the indicator, a simple growth or an annual average growth rate have been calculated. The simple growth is calculated as: value in year T+N – value in year T. The average annual growth rate measures the compound annual average increase or reduction, as a percentage, of the variable concerned from a base year (T in the following equation). It is calculated as:

$$100 \times \text{Anti-Log} [\text{Log} ((\text{Statistic for year T+N}) / (\text{Statistic for year T})) / N] - 100$$

Time series containing economic data in euros are calculated at constant prices, whereas data for the latest available year are presented at current prices. As values at constant prices are not available at regional level, they have been estimated by using national price indices of the corresponding aggregate.

Additional caveats concerning the presentation of the data

This report aims to provide as much information as possible to give a broad overview of the agri-food sector, of the situation of the environment and of rural areas. Some difficult choices have been made in this context that the reader should be aware of:

- The tables provide information for a "central year" at EU-27 level, i.e. the most recent year for which data were available for most of the Member States. In some cases, data are provided for a different year for some Member States or regions.
- For some indicators, information comes from different sources at national and at regional level. Very often the updates or revisions/corrections of the data are not made at the same time in the national and in the regional series. This may explain why occasionally the sum of the regions does not correspond to the national figure. Indeed, when different sources are used, the national results provided in the tables are based on the series at national level (rather than on the sum of the regional data from regional statistics).
- In some cases, data are not available for some regions of a Member State. Nonetheless, when the effect was considered to be limited, tables are provided according to the rural character of regions based on the available data.
- Most of the information presented in this report can be found in existing databases and reports, such as Eurostat databases, European Environmental Agency database and reports, or statistical, monitoring and financial reports of DG Agriculture and Rural Development. These remain the reference sources for the relevant data.

The following documents are also available:

- Glossary of terms and definitions (Annex A)
- List of main data sources (Annex B)
- Correspondence table between NUTS levels and national administrative units (Annex C)
- Correspondence table between country codes and country names (Annex D)
- Financial plans per Member State for the programming period 2007-2013 (Annex E)
- Financial execution per Member State for the programming period 2007-2013 (Annex F)

LIST OF INDICATORS IN THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT REPORT

| Report section | CMEF indicator | Measurement |
|---|---|--|
| 3.1 Importance of rural areas | C1 Designation of rural areas | Designation of rural areas |
| | C2 Importance of rural areas | % territory in rural areas % population in rural areas % GVA in rural areas % employment in rural areas |
| 3.2 Socio-economic situation in rural areas | C17 Population density | Population density |
| | C18 Age structure | % people aged (0-14) y.o. / (15-64) y.o. / >= 65 y.o. in total population |
| | O1 Economic development | GDP/capita (EU-25 = 100) |
| | C19 Structure of the economy | % GVA by branch (primary / secondary / tertiary sector) |
| | C20 Structure of employment | % employment by branch (primary / secondary / tertiary sector) |
| | O2 Employment rate | Employed persons as a share of total population of the same age class |
| | O3 Unemployment | Rate of unemployment (% active population) |
| C21 Long-term unemployment | % Long-term unemployment (as a share of active population) | |
| 3.3 Sectoral economic indicators | O8 Employment development of primary sector | Employment in primary sector |
| | O9 Economic development of primary sector | GVA in primary sector |
| | C3 Agricultural land use | % arable area / permanent grass / permanent crops |
| | C4 Farm structure | Number of farms Utilised agricultural area Average area farm size and distribution Average economic farm size and distribution Labour Force Number of farms < 1 ESU |
| | O16 Importance of semi-subsistence farming in new Member States | |
| | O4 Training and education in agriculture | % farmers with basic and full education attained |
| | O5 Age structure in agriculture | Ratio : % farmers < 35 / >= 55 years old |
| | O6 Labour productivity in agriculture | GVA / AWU - total and by sector. |
| | O7 Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture | GFCF in agriculture |
| | O10 Labour productivity in food industry | GVA /person employed in food industry |
| | O11 Gross fixed capital formation in food industry | GFCF in food industry |
| | O12 Employment development in food industry | Employment in food industry |
| | O13 Economic development of food industry | GVA in food industry |
| | C5 Forestry structure | Area of forest available for wood supply (FAWS) Ownership (% area of forest under "eligible" ownership) Average size of private holding (forest) Average net annual volume increment (FAWS) |
| | C6 Forest productivity | GVA /person employed in forestry |
| | O14 Labour productivity in forestry | GFCF in forestry |
| | O15 Gross fixed capital formation in forestry | |
| 3.4 Environment | C7 Land cover | % area in agricultural / forest / natural / artificial classes |
| | C8 LFA | % UAA in non LFA / LFA mountain / other LFA / LFA with specific handicaps |
| | C9 Areas of extensive agriculture | % UAA for extensive arable crops % UAA for extensive grazing |
| | C10 Natura 2000 area | % territory under Natura 2000 % UAA under Natura 2000 % forest area under Natura 2000 |
| | O17 Biodiversity: Population of farmland birds | Trends of index of population of farmland birds |
| | O18 Biodiversity: High Nature Value farmland areas | UAA of High Nature Value Farmland areas |
| | O19 Biodiversity: Tree species composition | Distribution of species group by area of forest (% coniferous/% broadleaved/%mixed) |
| | C11 Biodiversity: Protected forest | % FOWL protected to conserve biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements (MCPFE 4.9, classes 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 & 2) |
| | C12 Development of forest area | Average annual increase of forest and other wooded land areas |
| | C13 Forest ecosystem health | % trees / conifers / broadleaved in defoliation classes 2-4 |
| | C14 Water quality | % territory designated as Nitrate Vulnerable Zone |
| | O20 Water quality: Gross nutrient balances | Surplus of nitrogen in kg/ha Surplus of phosphorus in kg/ha |
| | O21 Water quality: Pollution by nitrates and pesticides | Annual trends in the concentrations of nitrate in ground and surface waters Annual trends in the concentrations of pesticides in ground and surface waters |
| | C15 Water use | % irrigated UAA |
| | C16 Protective forests concerning primarily soil and water | FOWL area managed primarily for soil & water protection (MCPFE 5.1 class 3.1) |
| | 3.5 Diversification and quality of life in rural areas | O27 Farmers with other gainful activity |
| O28 Employment development of non-agricultural sector | | Employment in secondary and tertiary sectors |
| O29 Economic development of non-agricultural sector | | GVA in secondary and tertiary sectors |
| O30 Self-employment development | | Self-employed persons |
| O31 Tourism infrastructure in rural area | | Number of bedplaces (in hotels, campings, holiday dwellings, etc) |
| C23 Internet infrastructure | | DSL coverage |
| O32 Internet take-up in rural areas | | % population having subscribed to DSL internet |
| O33 Development of services sector | | % GVA in services |
| O34 Net migration | | Net migration rate |
| C22 Educational attainment | | % adults (25-64) with medium & high educational attainment |
| O35 Life-long learning in rural areas | | % of population of adults participating in education and training |
| 3.6 LEADER | O36 Development of Local Action Groups | Share of population covered by Local Action Groups |

| OBJECTIVE RELATED BASELINE INDICATORS | | |
|--|--|---|
| AXIS | Indicator | Measurement |
| Horizontal | 1 Economic development | GDP/capita (EU-25 = 100) |
| | 2 Employment rate | Employed persons as a share of total population of the same age class |
| | 3 Unemployment | Rate of unemployment (% active population) |
| AXIS 1 Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 4 Training and education in agriculture | % farmers with basic and full education attained |
| | 5 Age structure in agriculture | Ratio : % farmers < 35 / >= 55 years old |
| | 6 Labour productivity in agriculture | GVA / AWU - total and by sector. |
| | 7 Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture | GFCE in agriculture |
| | 8 Employment development of primary sector | Employment in primary sector |
| | 9 Economic development of primary sector | GVA in primary sector |
| | 10 Labour productivity in food industry | GVA / people employed in food industry |
| | 11 Gross fixed capital formation in food industry | GFCE in food industry |
| | 12 Employment development in food industry | Employment in food industry |
| | 13 Economic development of food industry | GVA in food industry |
| | 14 Labour productivity in forestry | GVA /people employed in forestry |
| | 15 Gross fixed capital formation in forestry | GFCE in forestry |
| | 16 Importance of semi-subsistence farming in new Member States | Number of farms < 1 ESU |
| | AXIS 2 Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 17 Biodiversity: Population of farmland birds |
| 18 Biodiversity: High Nature Value farmland areas | | UAA of High Nature Value Farmland areas |
| 19 Biodiversity: Tree species composition | | Distribution of species group by area of FOWL (% coniferous/% broadleaved/%mixed) |
| 20 Water quality: Gross Nutrient Balances | | Surplus of nitrogen in kg/ha Surplus of phosphorus in kg/ha |
| 21 Water quality: Pollution by nitrates and pesticides | | Annual trends in the concentrations of nitrate in ground and surface waters Annual trends in the concentrations of pesticides in ground and surface waters |
| 22 Soil: Areas at risk of soil erosion | | Areas at risk of soil erosion (classes of T/ha/year) |
| 23 Soil: Organic farming | | UAA under organic farming |
| 24 Climate change: Production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry | | Production of renewable energy from agriculture (ktoe) Production of renewable energy from forestry (ktoe) |
| 25 Climate change: UAA devoted to renewable energy | | UAA devoted to energy and biomass crops |
| 26 Climate change: GHG emissions from agriculture | | Agricultural emissions of GHG (ktoe) |
| AXIS 3 Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging the diversification of economic activity | 27 Farmers with other gainful activity | % holders with other gainful activity |
| | 28 Employment development of non-agricultural sector | Employment in secondary and tertiary sectors |
| | 29 Economic development of non-agricultural sector | GVA in secondary and tertiary sectors |
| | 30 Self-employment development | Self-employed persons |
| | 31 Tourism infrastructure in rural area | Number of bedplaces (in hotels, campings, holiday dwellings, etc) |
| | 32 Internet take-up in rural areas | % population having subscribed to DSL internet |
| | 33 Development of services sector | % GVA in services |
| | 34 Net migration | Net migration rate |
| | 35 Life-long learning in rural areas | % of population of adults participating in education and training |
| AXIS 4 LEADER | 36 Development of Local Action Groups | Share of population covered by Local Action Groups |

| CONTEXT RELATED BASELINE INDICATORS | | |
|--|--|---|
| AXIS | Indicator | Measurement |
| Horizontal | 1 Designation of rural areas | Designation of rural areas |
| | 2 Importance of rural areas | % territory in rural areas % population in rural areas % GVA in rural areas % employment in rural areas |
| | 3 Agricultural land use | % arable area / permanent grass / permanent crops |
| AXIS 1 Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 4 Farm structure | Number of farms Utilized agricultural area Average area farm size and distribution Average economic farm size and distribution Labour Force |
| | 5 Forestry structure | Area of forest available for wood supply (FAWS) Ownership (% area of FAWS under "eligible" ownership) Average size of private holding (FOWL) |
| | 6 Forest productivity | Net annual volume increment of FAWS per ha |
| | 7 Land cover | % area in agricultural / forest / natural / artificial |
| AXIS 2 Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 8 LFA | % UAA in non LFA / LFA mountain / other LFA / LFA with specific handicaps |
| | 9 Areas of extensive agriculture | % UAA for extensive arable crops % UAA for extensive grazing |
| | 10 Natura 2000 area | % territory under Natura 2000 % UAA under Natura 2000 % forest area under Natura 2000 |
| | 11 Biodiversity: Protected forest | % FOWL protected to conserve biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements (MCPFE 4.9, classes 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 & 2) |
| | 12 Development of forest area | Average annual increase of forest and other wooded land areas |
| | 13 Forest ecosystem health | % trees / conifers / broadleaved in defoliation classes 2-4 |
| | 14 Water quality | % territory designated as Nitrate Vulnerable Zone |
| | 15 Water use | % irrigated UAA |
| | 16 Protective forests concerning primarily soil and water | FOWL area managed primarily for soil & water protection (MCPFE 5.1 class 3.1) |
| | AXIS 3 Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging the diversification of economic activity | 17 Population density |
| 18 Age structure | | % people aged (0-14) y.o. / (15-64) y.o. / >=65 y.o. in total population |
| 19 Structure of the Economy | | % GVA by branch (Primary / Secondary / Tertiary sector) |
| 20 Structure of Employment | | % employment by branch (Primary / Secondary / Tertiary sector) |
| 21 Long-term unemployment | | % Long-term unemployment (as a share of active population) |
| 22 Educational attainment | | % adults (25_64) with Medium & High educational attainment |
| 23 Internet infrastructure | DSL coverage | |

3.1. Importance of rural areas

3.1.1. Context Indicator 1: Designation of rural areas

A consistent typology of 'predominantly rural', 'intermediate' or 'predominantly urban' regions for EC statistics and reports

In 2010, the European Commission agreed on a new typology of predominantly rural, intermediate and predominantly urban regions based on a variation of the previously used OECD methodology. The aim of this new typology is to provide a consistent basis for the description of predominantly rural, intermediate and predominantly urban regions in all Commission communications, reports and publications. The classification at NUTS 3 level is widely used in this report to represent data and analysis.

A new approach based on the population grid

The method underlying this new typology is based on a population grid of one square kilometre resolution²⁴ and builds on a simple approach to create clusters of urban grid cells with a minimum population density of 300 inhabitants per km² and a minimum population of 5 000 inhabitants. All the cells outside these urban clusters are considered as rural.

It does this in a consistent manner throughout the Union by classifying NUTS 3 regions based on the share of population in rural grid cells. If more than 50% of the total population lives in rural grid cells, the region is classified as predominantly rural. Regions where between 20% and 50% of the population lives in rural grid cells are considered intermediate, while those with less than 20% in rural grid cells are predominantly urban.

The presence of large urban centres is considered in the same way as in the OECD methodology:

- a 'predominantly rural' region (or group of regions) is re-classified as 'intermediate' if there is an urban centre > 200 000 inhabitants representing no less than 25% of the regional population;
- an 'intermediate region (or group of regions) is re-classified as 'predominantly urban' if there is an urban centre > 500 000 inhabitants representing no less than 25% of the regional population.

This new typology, applied to the NUTS 3 level, successfully addresses two main constraints of the OECD methodology in the EU: the variation in surface area of both LAU2 and NUTS 3 regions and the presence of some city centres separated from surroundings at NUTS 3 level.

In 2012 the methodology was applied to classify the updated version of NUTS regions²⁵. For this purpose, the most recent population grid (Eurostat GEOSTAT 2006) has been used to the extent that it contained data from geocoded population registers or from other detailed national sources for Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Spain, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Slovenia and the United Kingdom (limited to England and Wales).

²⁴ For DK, SE, FI, AT and NL the population grid is based on real census data (see European Forum for Geo-Statistics – EFGS, <http://www.efgs.info>). For the remaining Member States, it uses the disaggregation grid (version 5) created by the Joint Research Centre (JRC), based on LAU2 population and CORINE land cover.

²⁵ Commission Regulation (EU) No 31/2011 of 17 January 2011 amending annexes to Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics.

Classification of the local administrative units

The same approach was followed to establish three degrees of urbanisation for local administrative units level 2 (LAU2):

- Densely-populated areas/cities/large urban areas
- Intermediate density areas/towns and suburbs/small urban areas
- Thinly-populated areas/rural areas

'Rural regions' can be better analysed when statistical data are available at NUTS 3 level

The area typology applied to LAU level 2 is primarily used in surveys such as the labour force survey (LFS) and the survey on income and living conditions (SILC).

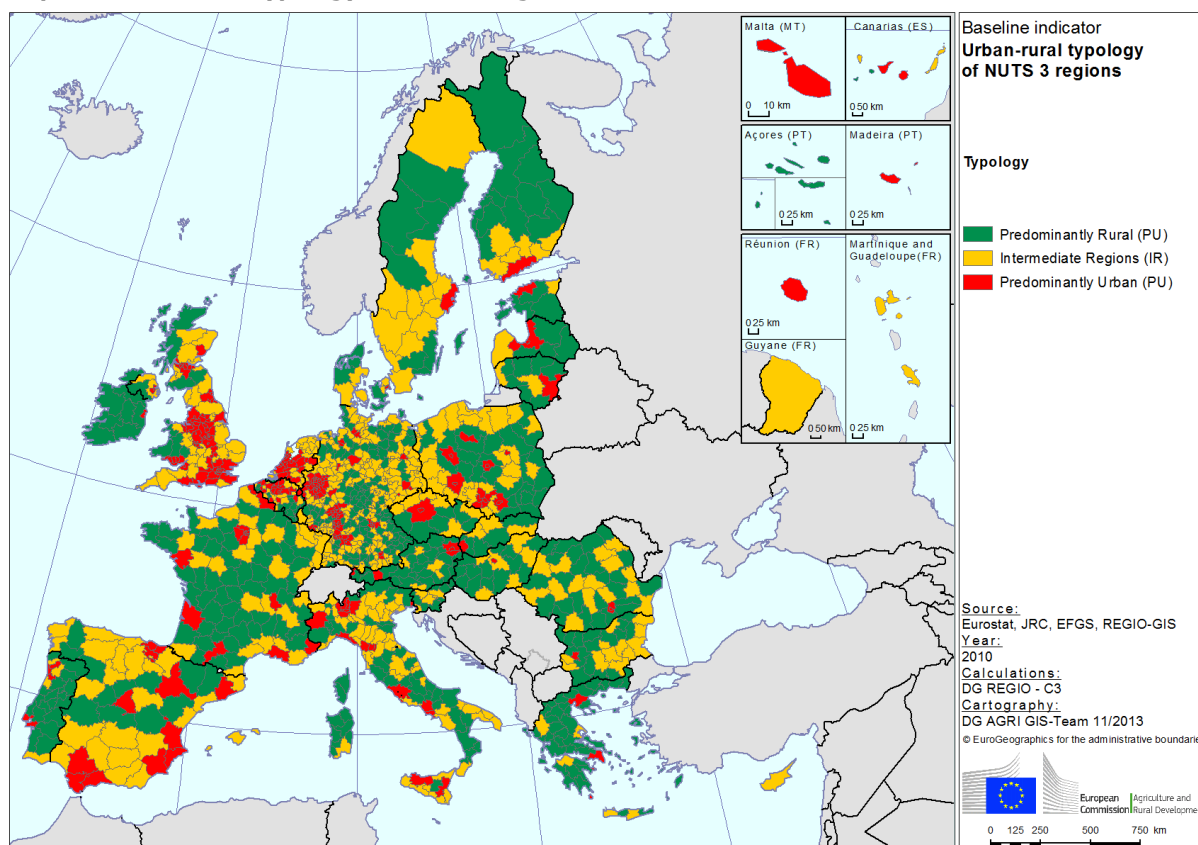
In practice, and for the purpose of this Rural Development Report, the data used for a given indicator can be aggregated by type of region if they are available at NUTS 3 level. This aggregation can then be used to show and analyse the differences between types of regions and in particular to assess the situation of predominantly rural regions for that indicator.

See also:

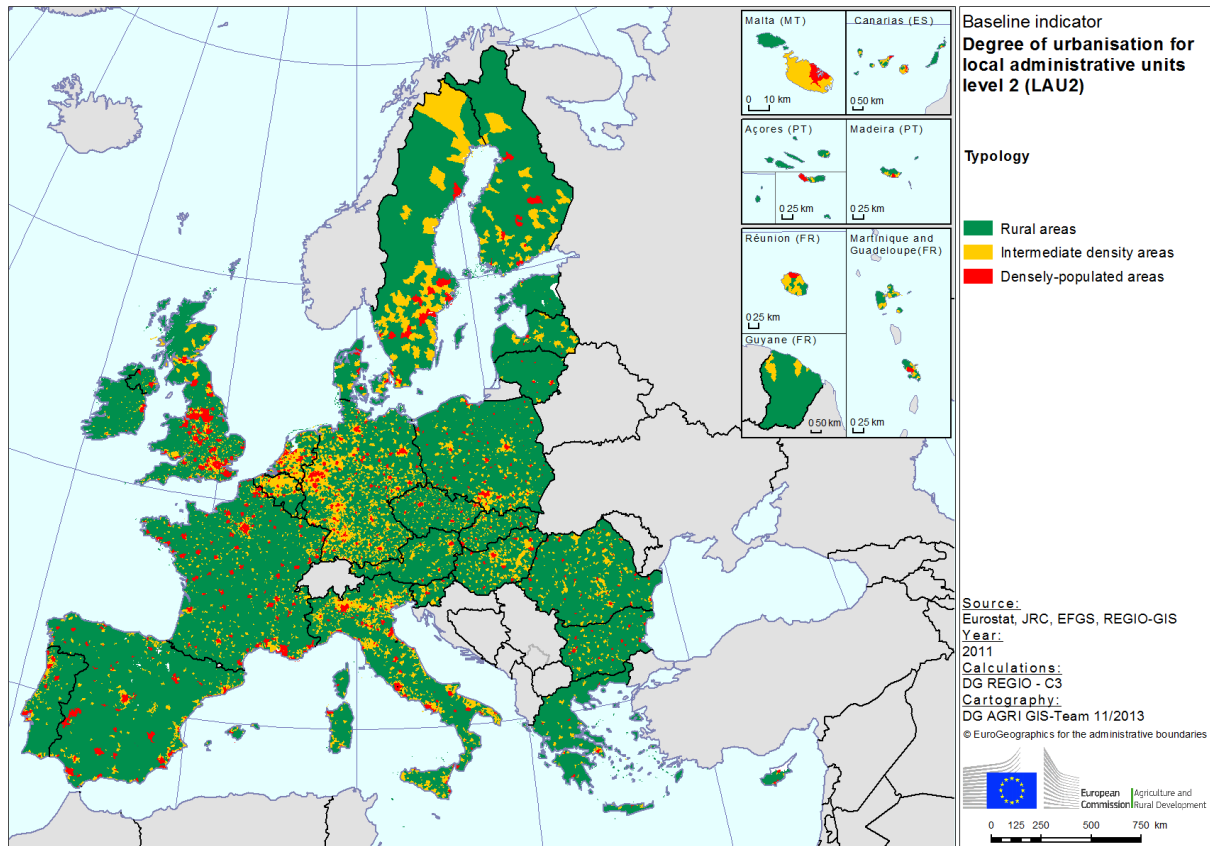
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/rural_development/documents/Urban_rural_poster_3levels_A1_Aug2013.pdf

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Territorial_typologies

Map 4 – Urban-rural typology of NUTS 3 regions



Map 5 – Degree of urbanisation for local administrative units level 2 (LAU2)



3.1.2. Context Indicator 2: Importance of rural areas

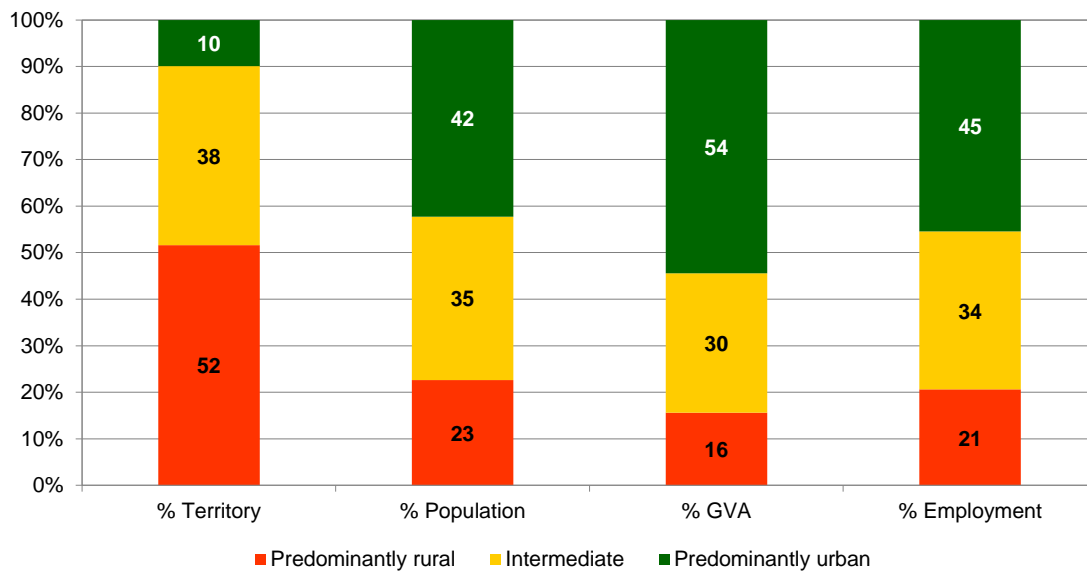
Predominantly rural regions generate 16% of GVA and 21% of employment...

...with substantially higher shares in the EU-N12 than in the EU-15

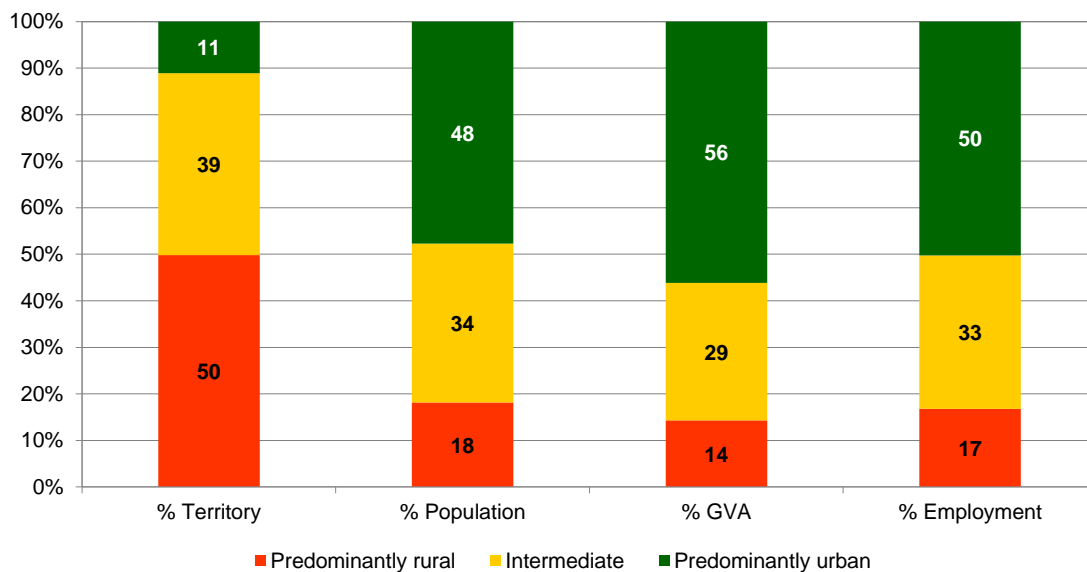
Predominantly rural regions in the EU represent 52% of the territory and 23% of the population. In 2010 they generated 16% of the total GVA and 21% of the employment.

The share of predominantly rural regions in the territory is quite similar in the EU-15 and in the EU-N12 (50% and 57%, respectively). However, the share of predominantly rural regions in terms of population, GVA and employment is significantly higher in the EU-N12 than in the EU-15: in the EU-N12, 40% of the population live in predominantly rural regions (18% in the EU-15), they produce 29% of the total GVA (14% in the EU-15) and account for 36% of total employment (17% in the EU-15).

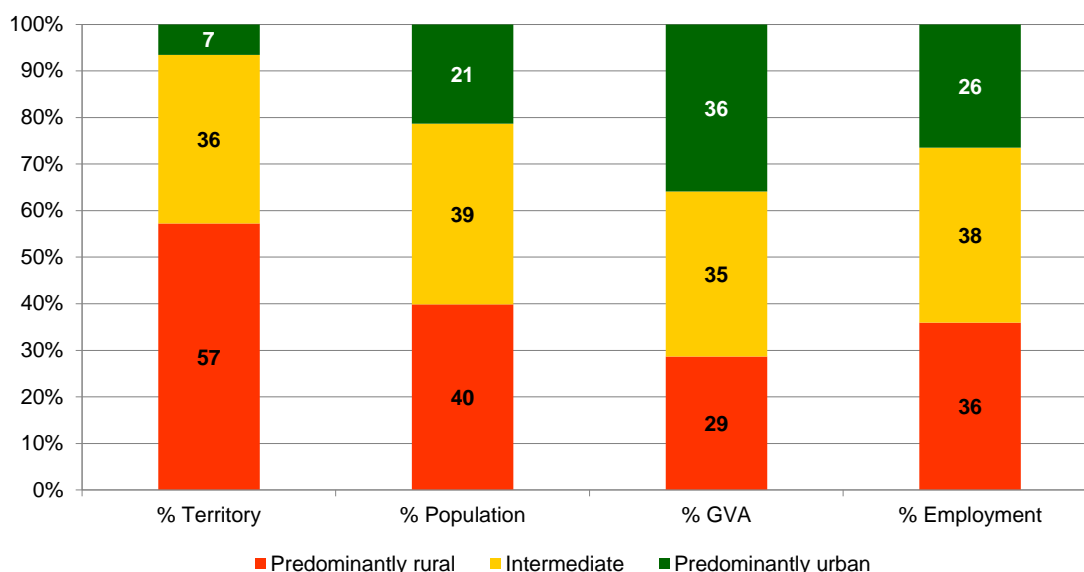
Graph 22 - Importance of rural areas in the EU-27, 2010



Graph 23 - Importance of rural areas in the EU-15, 2010



Graph 24 - Importance of rural areas in the EU-N12, 2010



Predominantly rural regions represent 73.0% of the population in Ireland and around 50% in Slovakia and Estonia...

Predominantly rural regions represent more than 80% of the territory in Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Portugal and Finland. By contrast, only 2.1% of the Netherlands is classified as predominantly rural.²⁶

...57.8% of the economic activity in Ireland and more than 35% in Austria, Slovenia and Slovakia...

The share of the population in predominantly rural regions is highest in Ireland (73.0%), Slovakia (50.3%) and Estonia (48.1%). Less than 1% of the population in the Netherlands, 3% in the United Kingdom, 9% in Belgium and 8% in Spain live in predominantly rural regions.

...66.3% of employment in Ireland and above 40% in Slovakia, Estonia, Romania and Greece

A high intensity of economic activity, measured in terms of the share of GVA, is concentrated in predominantly urban areas, especially in Belgium, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands (more than 70% of total GVA), where less than 7% of the economic activity is based in predominantly rural regions. The predominantly rural regions of Ireland generate 57.8% of total economic activity in this country, and more than 35% of the total in Austria, Slovenia and Slovakia.

Concerning employment, the predominantly rural regions of Ireland (66.3%), Slovakia, Estonia, Romania and Greece (between 40 and 45% in all these four countries) reached the highest shares. Once again, the lowest shares can be found in the Netherlands (0.6%), the United Kingdom (2.8%), Belgium (6.7%) and Spain (7.0%).

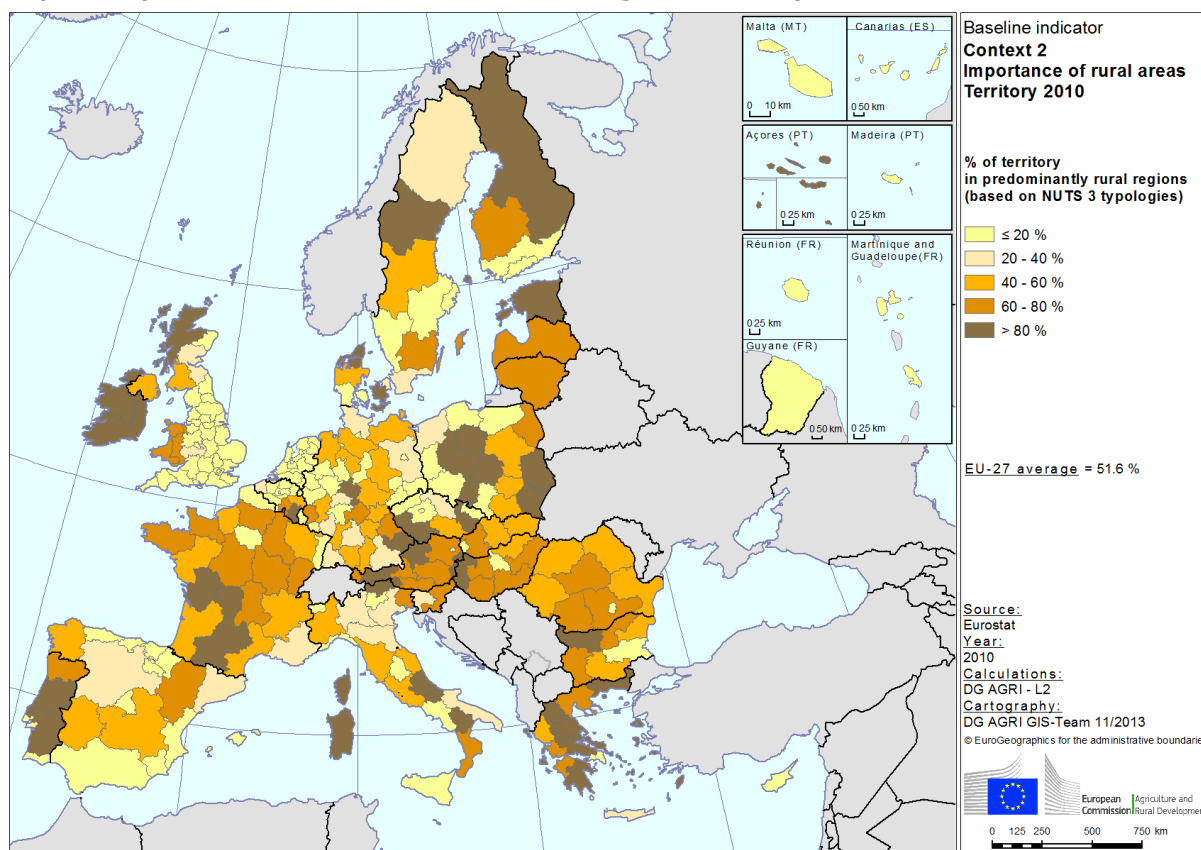
Maps 1 to 4 show, for each NUTS 2 region, how much of their territory, population, gross value added and employment is found in areas (i.e. NUTS 3 regions) classified as predominantly rural.

²⁶ Due to the use of NUTS 3 regions to define the three categories (predominantly rural, intermediate and predominantly urban) and to the fact that some Member States only have one NUTS 3 region, Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta do not have any region classified as predominantly rural.

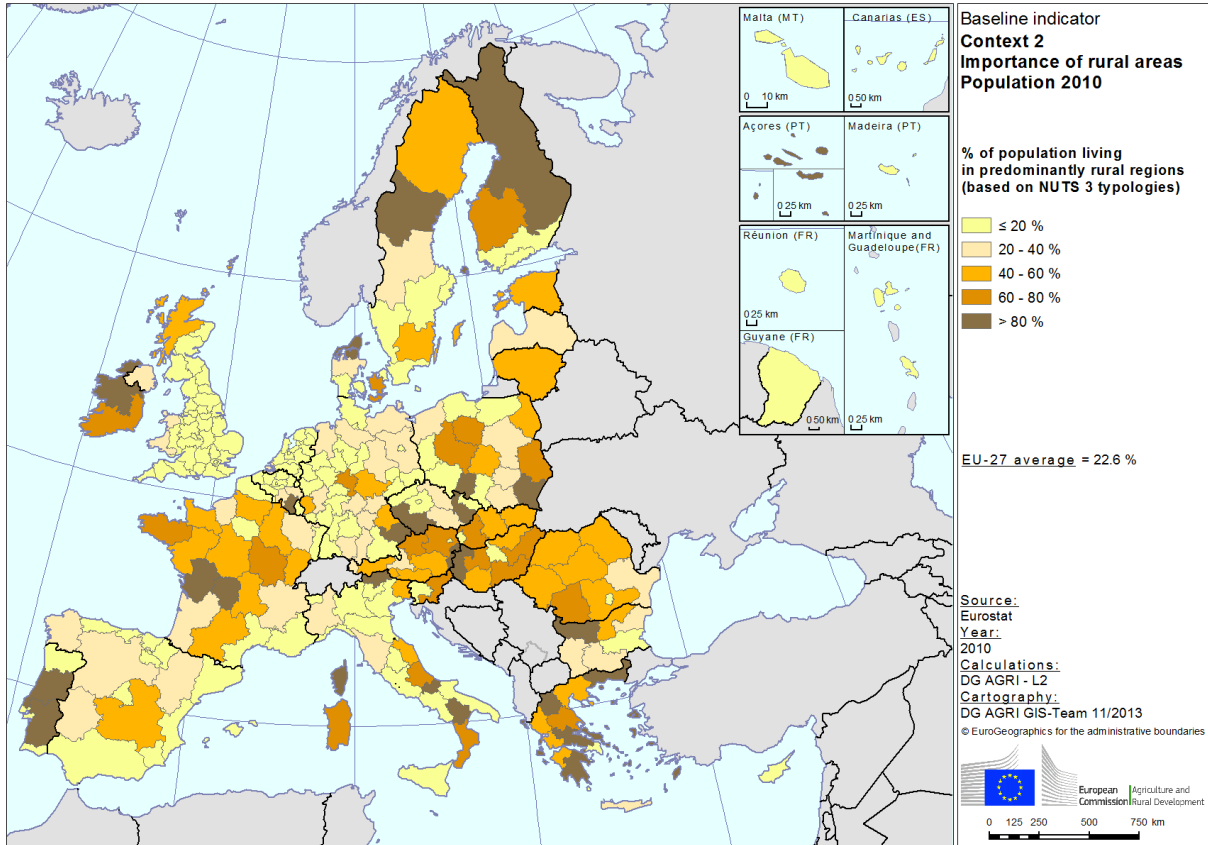
Table 11 - Importance of rural areas

| | Context 2 - Importance of rural areas - NUTS 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|--------------|-------|--------------|--------------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|
| | % Territory | | | % Population | | | % GVA | | | % Employment | | | | |
| | 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Country | Rural | Intermediate | Urban | Rural | Intermediate | Urban | Rural | Intermediate | Urban | Rural | Intermediate | Urban | | |
| Belgium | 33.6 | 31.8 | 34.7 | 8.7 | 23.8 | 67.5 | 5.5 | 19.3 | 75.1 | | 6.7 | 20.7 | 72.5 | |
| Bulgaria | 53.6 | 45.2 | 1.2 | 38.5 | 45.0 | 16.5 | 24.5 | 35.4 | 40.2 | | 32.5 | 42.0 | 25.5 | |
| Czech Republic | 48.4 | 37.0 | 14.6 | 33.1 | 43.2 | 23.8 | 27.2 | 36.6 | 36.2 | | 31.1 | 40.2 | 28.7 | |
| Denmark | 51.3 | 47.5 | 1.2 | 29.5 | 48.9 | 21.5 | 24.9 | 43.9 | 31.3 | | 27.1 | 45.5 | 27.3 | |
| Germany | 38.5 | 50.3 | 11.1 | 16.5 | 42.2 | 41.4 | 13.8 | 36.9 | 49.3 | | 15.2 | 40.3 | 44.5 | |
| Estonia | 82.4 | 7.7 | 9.9 | 48.1 | 12.6 | 39.3 | 32.0 | 8.3 | 59.7 | | 43.2 | 10.5 | 46.3 | |
| Ireland | 98.7 | - | 1.3 | 73.0 | - | 27.0 | 57.8 | - | 42.2 | | 66.3 | - | 33.7 | |
| Greece | 82.0 | 12.1 | 5.7 | 42.8 | 10.6 | 46.7 | 34.2 | 8.8 | 56.9 | | 41.4 | 10.2 | 48.4 | |
| Spain | 29.4 | 50.7 | 19.9 | 7.4 | 33.5 | 59.1 | 6.5 | 30.9 | 62.4 | | 7.0 | 31.9 | 61.1 | |
| France | 53.6 | 38.5 | 7.9 | 29.9 | 35.2 | 35.0 | 22.7 | 29.9 | 47.3 | | 27.7 | 32.3 | 40.0 | Excl. Overseas Dept. |
| Italy | 45.2 | 41.9 | 13.0 | 20.3 | 43.1 | 36.5 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | | 19.1 | 42.8 | 38.1 | |
| Cyprus | - | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 | - | | - | 100.0 | - | |
| Latvia | 62.8 | 21.1 | 16.2 | 37.9 | 13.3 | 48.7 | 22.6 | 10.3 | 66.9 | | 36.2 | 13.3 | 50.5 | |
| Lithuania | 64.7 | 20.4 | 14.9 | 43.1 | 31.3 | 25.5 | 30.2 | 31.3 | 38.5 | | 39.9 | 31.5 | 28.6 | |
| Luxembourg | - | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 | - | | - | 100.0 | - | |
| Hungary | 66.3 | 33.1 | 0.6 | 46.9 | 35.9 | 17.2 | 34.1 | 28.0 | 37.9 | | 39.3 | 28.9 | 31.8 | |
| Malta | - | - | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 | | - | - | 100.0 | |
| Netherlands | 2.1 | 53.8 | 44.1 | 0.6 | 27.2 | 72.2 | 0.7 | 25.0 | 74.3 | | 0.6 | 25.0 | 74.3 | |
| Austria | 79.2 | 11.9 | 8.9 | 44.8 | 20.7 | 34.4 | 35.3 | 24.0 | 40.6 | | 39.6 | 24.2 | 36.2 | |
| Poland | 51.2 | 39.5 | 9.3 | 36.0 | 35.7 | 28.3 | 26.0 | 32.3 | 41.6 | | 33.5 | 33.4 | 33.1 | |
| Portugal | 81.1 | 11.6 | 7.3 | 34.3 | 17.0 | 48.7 | 28.1 | 13.5 | 58.2 | | 33.0 | 16.5 | 50.4 | |
| Romania | 59.8 | 39.4 | 0.8 | 45.6 | 43.8 | 10.5 | 32.7 | 42.1 | 25.1 | | 41.8 | 46.2 | 12.0 | |
| Slovenia | 58.6 | 41.4 | - | 43.9 | 56.1 | - | 36.3 | 63.7 | - | | 39.6 | 60.4 | - | |
| Slovakia | 59.0 | 36.8 | 4.2 | 50.3 | 38.2 | 11.5 | 39.7 | 32.5 | 27.8 | | 43.9 | 36.7 | 19.4 | |
| Finland | 82.3 | 14.8 | 2.8 | 41.0 | 30.6 | 28.4 | 34.4 | 26.9 | 38.7 | | 38.3 | 29.0 | 32.6 | |
| Sweden | 44.0 | 54.4 | 1.5 | 16.4 | 62.0 | 21.6 | 14.7 | 55.7 | 29.7 | | 15.5 | 59.1 | 25.4 | |
| United Kingdom | 27.6 | 44.5 | 27.9 | 2.9 | 23.4 | 73.5 | 1.9 | 20.1 | 78.0 | | 2.8 | 23.8 | 73.4 | |
| EU-27 | 51.6 | 38.4 | 9.9 | 22.6 | 35.1 | 42.3 | 15.6 | 30.0 | 54.4 | Excl. IT | 20.6 | 33.9 | 45.4 | Excl. FR Overseas Dept. |
| EU-15 | 49.8 | 39.1 | 11.1 | 18.1 | 34.1 | 47.7 | 14.3 | 29.5 | 56.2 | Excl. IT | 16.7 | 33.0 | 50.2 | Excl. FR Overseas Dept. |
| EU-N12 | 57.2 | 36.2 | 6.6 | 39.8 | 38.8 | 21.3 | 28.7 | 35.4 | 35.9 | | 36.0 | 37.5 | 26.5 | |

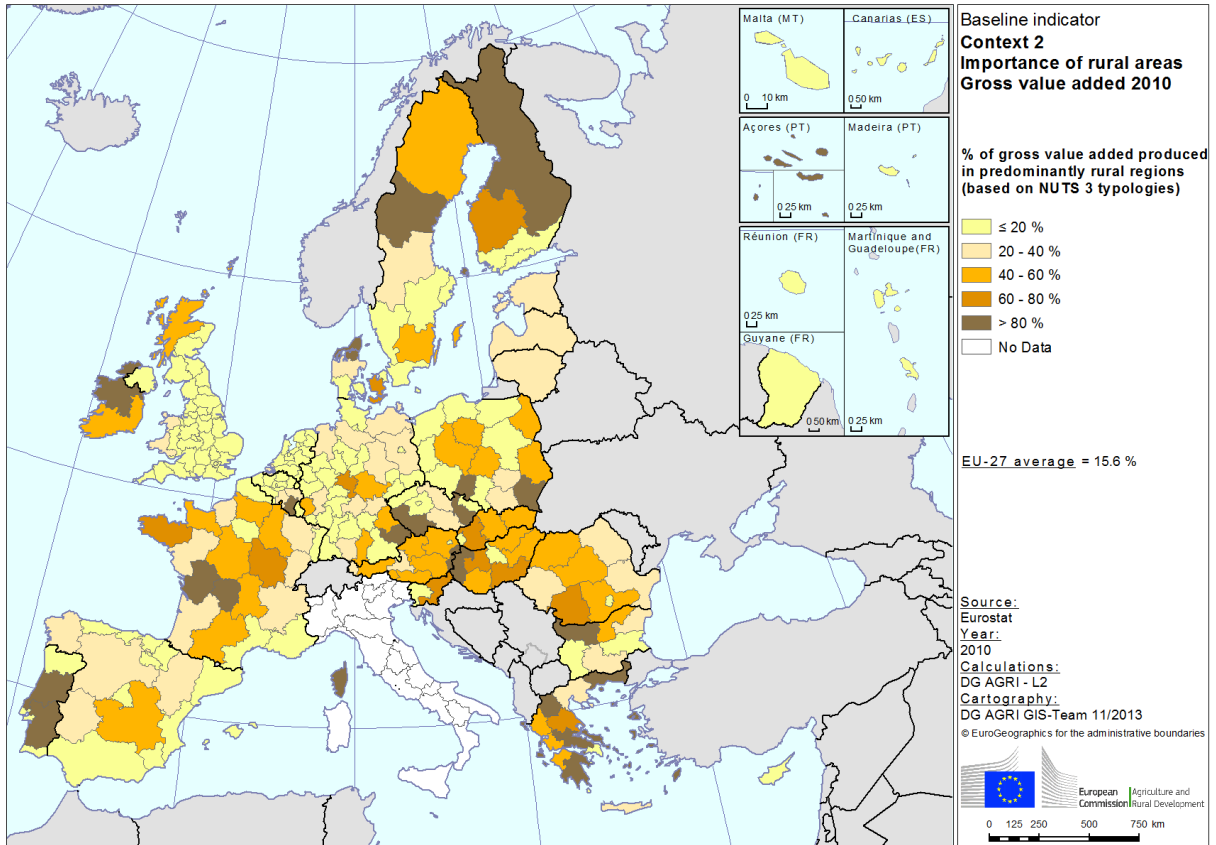
Map 6 – Importance of rural areas in the NUTS 2 regions: Territory, 2010



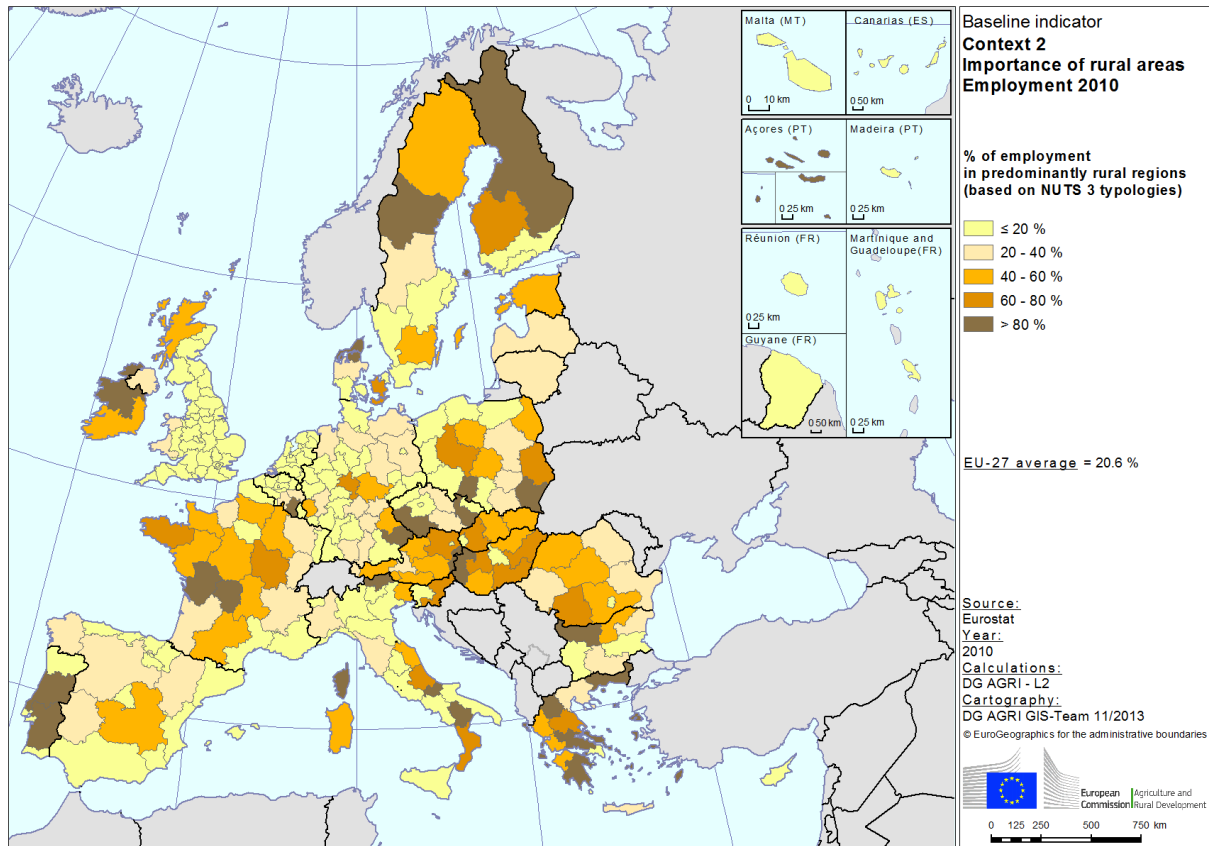
Map 7 – Importance of rural areas in the NUTS 2 regions: Population, 2010



Map 8 – Importance of rural areas in the NUTS 2 regions: Gross value added, 2010



Map 9 – Importance of rural areas in the NUTS 2 regions: Employment, 2010



| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Baseline indicator for context | 2 - Importance of rural areas |
| Measurement of the indicator | This indicator consists in 4 sub-indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % territory in rural areas • % population in rural areas • % Gross Value Added in rural areas • % employment in rural areas |
| Definition of the indicator | This context indicator consists in several sub-indicators giving the relative importance of rural areas. The following aspects are taken into account: <p>Rural area as a percentage of the total area</p> <p>People living in rural areas as a percentage of the total population</p> <p>GVA in rural areas as a percentage of the total GVA in a region/country</p> <p>Employment in rural areas as a percentage of the total employment in a region/country</p> |
| Subdivision | For each sub-indicator the breakdown according to the rural/urban character used for context related baseline indicator n°1 "Designation of rural areas" should be provided. With OECD methodology, the breakdown is : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % in the 'predominantly rural' areas • % in the 'intermediate region' areas • % in the 'predominantly urban' areas |
| Unit of measurement | % |
| Source | Rurality according to the definition of Rural Areas as agreed by the European Commission (2010) Other variables: Eurostat Last update: July 2013 |

3.2. Socio-economic situation of rural areas

3.2.1. Context Indicator 17: Population density

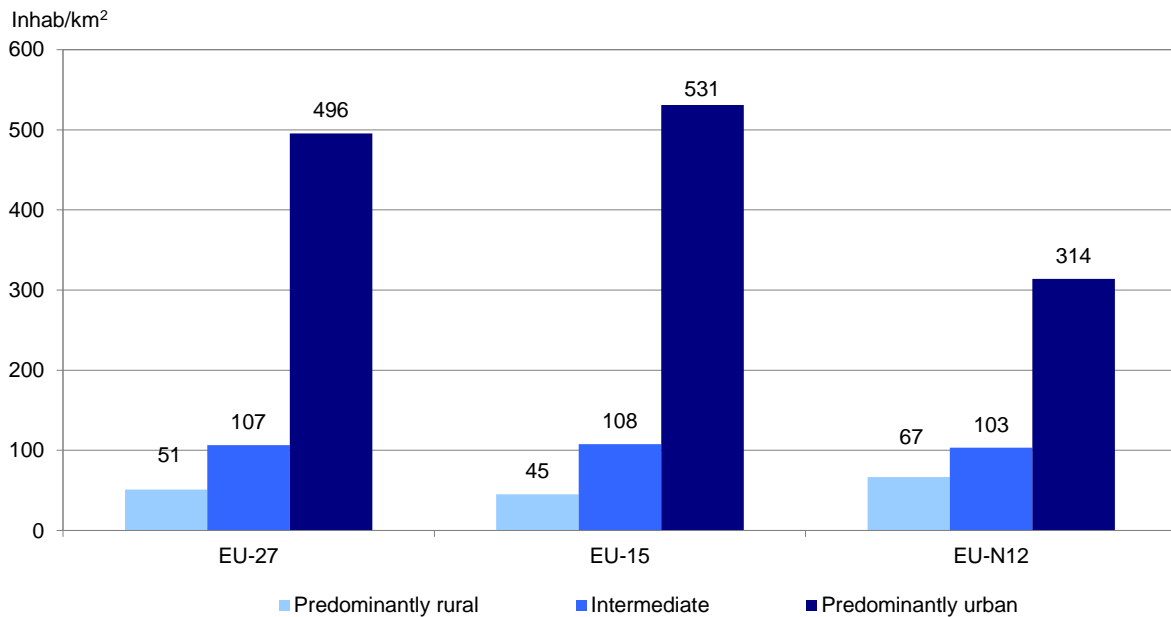
Predominantly rural regions are more densely populated in the EU-N12 than in the EU-15...

In 2011, predominantly rural regions of the EU-27 had a population density of 51.1 inhabitants/km², lower than in intermediate (106.6 inhabitants/km²) and in predominantly urban regions (495.6 inhabitants/km²). Rural regions in the EU-N12 are more densely populated than those in the EU-15 (66.8 versus 45.1 inhabitants/km²), while the opposite is true for intermediate and predominantly urban regions (see Graph 25).

Population density varies greatly between countries (see Table 12) and regions (see Map 10). For predominantly rural regions it ranges between 8-9 inhabitants/km² in Sweden and Finland and 145.2 inhabitants/km² in the Netherlands. In 11 countries, rural regions had less than 50 inhabitants/km². Population density is higher than 100 inhabitants/km² in the intermediate regions of 15 countries, and higher than 300 inhabitants/km² in the predominantly urban regions of 17 Member States²⁷.

²⁷ These results are strongly influenced by the delineation of NUTS 3 regions, especially for the urban centres.

Graph 25 - Population density by type of region in the EU-27, EU-15 and EU-N12, 2011



...and no significant changes were observed over the period 2007-2011

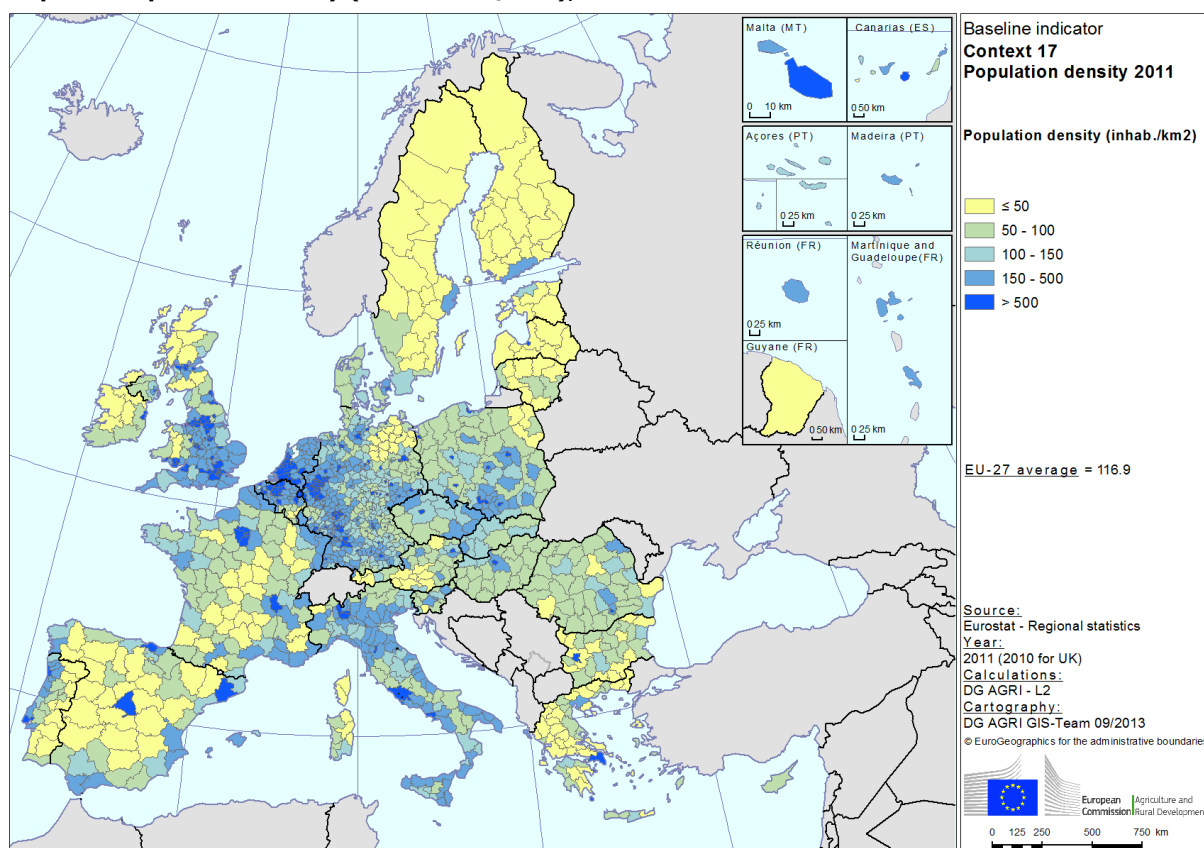
In the period 2007-2011, population density increased everywhere except in the predominantly rural regions of the EU-N12 (see Table 12, Change in population density). Nonetheless, these changes were in general very small in rural regions (a positive or negative difference of less than 5 inhabitants/km² in all countries), slightly higher in some intermediate regions (up to +14.8 inhabitants/km² in Luxembourg) and more important in some urban regions (+167.7 and +98.1 inhabitants/km² respectively in Denmark and Bulgaria).

Table 12 - Population density (inhabitants/km²)

| Country | Context 17 - Population density | | | | Change in population density | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|---|--------------|-------|-----------|------|
| | inhab/km ² - 2011 - NUTS 3 | | | | inhab/km ² - 2007 to 2011 - NUTS 3 | | | | |
| | Rural | Intermediate | Urban | MS | Rural | Intermediate | Urban | MS | |
| Belgium | 93.3 | 270.7 | 716.2 | 364.3 | 3.4 | 8.1 | 29.7 | | 13.9 |
| Bulgaria | 47.2 | 66.9 | 1 047.2 | 67.5 | -3.7 | -3.0 | 98.1 | | -2.8 |
| Czech Republic | 92.8 | 158.0 | 222.3 | 135.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 10.8 | | 2.1 |
| Denmark | 74.1 | 133.3 | 2 391.1 | 129.7 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 167.7 | | 3.0 |
| Germany | 97.5 | 191.3 | 857.7 | 229.0 | -2.0 | -1.6 | 3.6 | | -1.3 |
| Estonia | 18.0 | 49.6 | 122.1 | 30.9 | -0.1 | -1.2 | 1.5 | | 0.0 |
| Ireland | 49.1 | - | 1 376.4 | 66.9 | 2.5 | - | 59.5 | | 3.2 |
| Greece | 45.0 | 75.3 | 717.6 | 86.4 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 12.4 | | 0.8 |
| Spain | 23.0 | 60.6 | 274.4 | 92.0 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 8.8 | | 2.6 |
| France | 57.5 | 93.9 | 455.0 | 103.0 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 9.8 | | 2.1 |
| Italy* | 92.1 | 212.2 | 581.1 | 205.8 | 0.9 | 5.7 | 13.6 | | 4.6 |
| Cyprus | - | 92.3 | - | 92.3 | - | 7.3 | - | | 7.3 |
| Latvia | 19.6 | 20.4 | 102.4 | 33.1 | -2.8 | -2.7 | -6.9 | | -3.4 |
| Lithuania | 31.4 | 75.4 | 85.9 | 48.3 | -4.8 | -8.9 | -4.1 | | -5.5 |
| Luxembourg | - | 200.4 | - | 200.4 | - | 14.8 | - | | 14.8 |
| Hungary | 75.4 | 116.3 | 3 307.8 | 107.2 | -2.0 | 0.1 | 71.8 | | -0.9 |
| Malta | - | - | 1 318.7 | 1 318.7 | - | - | 22.4 | | 22.4 |
| Netherlands | 145.2 | 266.1 | 752.0 | 494.5 | -1.5 | -7.7 | 45.0 | | 9.2 |
| Austria | 57.4 | 178.6 | 402.3 | 102.2 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 12.6 | | 1.5 |
| Poland | 86.6 | 112.1 | 371.4 | 123.2 | -0.4 | 2.1 | 1.6 | | 1.3 |
| Portugal | 48.0 | 168.9 | 767.8 | 114.5 | -1.2 | 0.7 | -0.8 | | -0.7 |
| Romania | 71.3 | 102.2 | 1 288.3 | 93.0 | -1.1 | -0.6 | 15.6 | | -0.7 |
| Slovenia | 76.2 | 138.3 | - | 101.9 | 0.0 | 4.2 | - | | 1.7 |
| Slovakia | 94.1 | 114.9 | 293.9 | 110.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | -2.7 | | 0.0 |
| Finland | 8.8 | 37.3 | 169.4 | 17.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 7.8 | | 0.3 |
| Sweden | 8.5 | 26.1 | 318.0 | 23.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 21.3 | | 0.7 |
| United Kingdom* | 27.3 | 134.3 | 678.1 | 256.8 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 15.2 | 2007-2010 | 6.0 |
| EU-27 | 51.1 | 106.6 | 495.6 | 116.9 | -0.1 | 1.2 | 10.9 | | 1.4 |
| EU-15 | 45.1 | 107.7 | 530.9 | 123.8 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 12.5 | | 2.0 |
| EU-N12 | 66.8 | 103.2 | 314.1 | 96.2 | -1.3 | 0.1 | 3.1 | | -0.4 |

* Data by type of region are estimates

Map 10 - Population density (inhabitants/km²), 2011



| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Baseline indicator for context | 17 – Population density |
| Measurement of the indicator | Population density |
| Definition of the indicator | This indicator consists in the density of the average total population, i.e. the ratio of the population of a territory on a given date to the size of the territory. Most Member States calculate the average population as the arithmetic mean of the population on 1 st January for two consecutive years, with the exception of Germany (average of twelve monthly figures), Ireland (mid-April population), United Kingdom (30 th June population), Denmark, Spain and Netherlands (1 st July registered population). Area refers to the total land area. |
| Unit of measurement | Inhabitants / km ² |
| Source | Eurostat Last update: July 2013 |

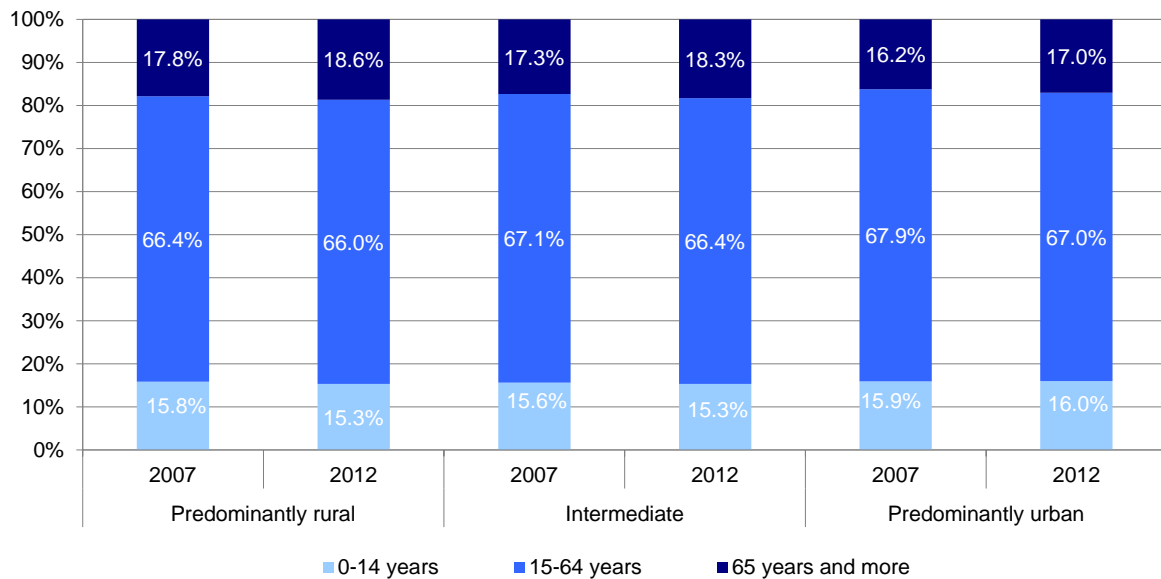
3.2.2. Context Indicator 18: Age structure

There are more elderly people than young people in the EU...

In 2012, 15.6% of EU-27 population was younger than 15 years, the working-age population (between 15 and 64 years) represented 66.6% of the total and elderly people (65 years and above) accounted for 17.8%.

Although the structure of the population, fairly similar in the different types of regions, did not change much since 2007, Graph 26 shows that the proportion of elderly people has become bigger in all types of regions in relation to both the younger and the working-age population.

Graph 26 – Changes in the age structure of the EU-27 by type of region, 2007 and 2012

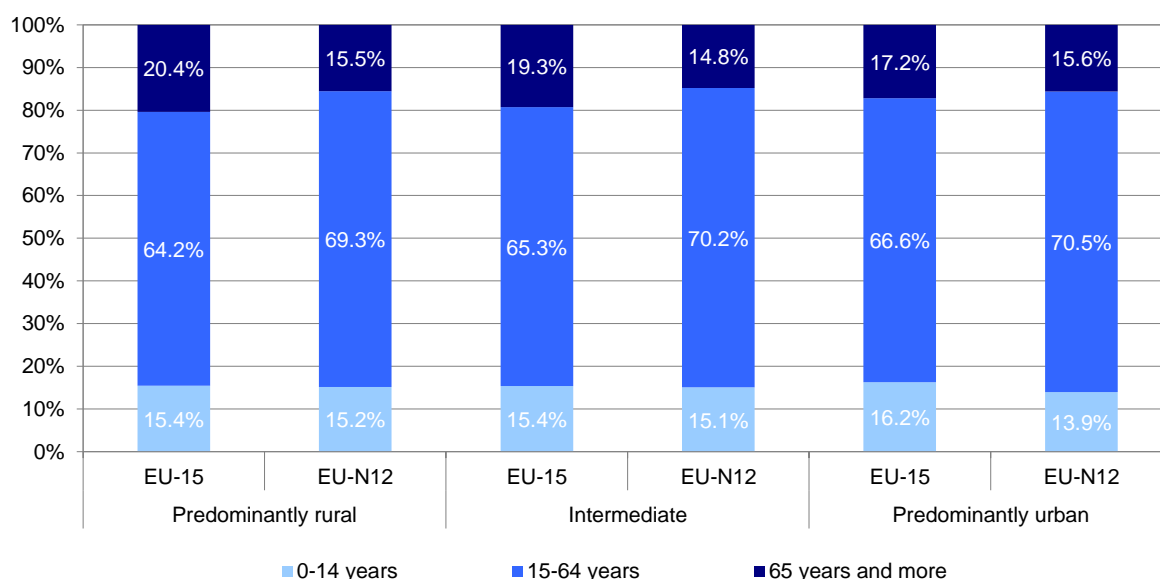


...and especially in the rural areas of the EU-15 (where elderly people represent 20% of the total)

The demographical differences are more marked when comparing EU-15 countries to those belonging to the EU-N12. The share of young people is higher in the EU-15, and that for all regions; urban regions of the EU-15 have the highest share (16.2%) of young people and urban regions of the EU-N12 the lowest (13.9%). Elderly people are also more numerous in the EU-15, and here the difference with EU-N12 regions is more significant (18.5% in the EU-15 versus 15.2% in the EU-N12); 20.4% of the population in the predominantly rural regions of the EU-15 is older than 65 years. Taken together, this leads to a higher share of the working-age population in the EU-N12 (69.9%) than in the EU-15 (65.7%), again for all types of regions (see Graph 27).

In 2012, Ireland had the highest proportion of young people (21.6%), followed by France (18.6%) and Denmark (17.7%), while the lowest percentages were found in Germany (13.2%) and Bulgaria (13.4%); in 18 Member States, the share of young people decreased between 2007 and 2012. The share of elderly people, which has increased since 2007 in all EU Member States except Luxembourg, reached 20.6% in Germany and Italy but only 11.9% in Ireland and 12.8% in Slovakia and Cyprus (see Table 15).

Graph 27 - Age structure in the EU-15 and the EU-N12 by type of region, 2012



Predominantly rural regions of some EU-15 countries (Greece, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden and the United Kingdom) present the highest old-age dependency ratio in the EU

Populations are ageing in most of the European Union's regions, with all the socio-economic consequences that this situation implies. This development is particularly prominent in predominantly rural regions in Bulgaria, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden and the United Kingdom, which have more than 20% of elderly people (see Table 13). On the other hand, Ireland is the only Member State where young people make up more than 20% of the population in predominantly rural regions. Working-age people account for around 70% in the predominantly rural regions of the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia. Since 2007, the share of young people in rural regions decreased in 19 Member States, while the proportion of elderly people increased in all countries except Belgium and Spain.

Ireland is the country with the highest share of young people and the lowest of elderly people

The old-age dependency ratio²⁸ (see Table 16 and Map 11) for the EU-27 was 26.7% in 2012, meaning that there were around four persons of working age for every person aged 65 or over. It was higher in predominantly rural regions of the EU-15 (above 30% in Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, with Ireland being a clear exception at 18.5%), and lower in the EU-N12 countries (below 20% in Poland and Slovakia).

The young/old population ratio (see Table 16 and Map 12) complements this analysis. In rural regions, only three countries (Poland, Slovakia and especially Ireland) have a clear positive rate (i.e. young people are more numerous than elderly people), while Germany, Greece, Spain, Italy and Portugal count less than 65 young persons for every 100 elderly inhabitants.

²⁸ The old-age dependency ratio is defined as the number of people older than 65 years in relation to those aged between 15 to 64 years.

Table 13 - Age structure by typology of regions

| Context 18 - Age structure - 2012 - NUTS 3 | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| Country | Rural | | | Intermediate | | | Urban | | |
| | % 0-14 y.o. | % 15-64 y.o. | % 65+ y.o. | % 0-14 y.o. | % 15-64 y.o. | % 65+ y.o. | % 0-14 y.o. | % 15-64 y.o. | % 65+ y.o. |
| Belgium | 17.8 | 65.4 | 16.7 | 16.8 | 66.0 | 17.3 | 17.0 | 65.6 | 17.5 |
| Bulgaria | 13.3 | 66.7 | 20.0 | 13.7 | 67.2 | 19.1 | 12.6 | 71.5 | 15.9 |
| Czech Republic | 14.6 | 68.9 | 16.5 | 14.8 | 69.3 | 15.9 | 14.6 | 69.2 | 16.2 |
| Denmark | 17.4 | 63.6 | 19.0 | 18.2 | 64.1 | 17.7 | 16.8 | 68.9 | 14.3 |
| Germany | 13.5 | 65.8 | 20.8 | 13.2 | 65.7 | 21.1 | 13.2 | 66.8 | 20.1 |
| Estonia | 15.2 | 67.1 | 17.6 | 13.4 | 68.8 | 17.9 | 16.5 | 67.1 | 16.4 |
| Ireland | 22.3 | 65.6 | 12.1 | - | - | - | 19.8 | 69.0 | 11.2 |
| Greece | 14.0 | 64.2 | 21.8 | 15.2 | 66.0 | 18.8 | 14.5 | 67.5 | 18.0 |
| Spain | 13.0 | 65.0 | 22.0 | 14.5 | 67.4 | 18.1 | 15.9 | 67.7 | 16.4 |
| France | 17.6 | 62.0 | 20.3 | 18.8 | 64.4 | 16.8 | 19.2 | 66.1 | 14.7 |
| Italy | 13.1 | 65.3 | 21.6 | 14.0 | 65.3 | 20.8 | 14.6 | 65.4 | 20.0 |
| Cyprus | - | - | - | 16.5 | 70.7 | 12.8 | - | - | - |
| Latvia | 14.0 | 67.0 | 19.0 | 15.2 | 66.0 | 18.8 | 14.3 | 67.5 | 18.2 |
| Lithuania | 14.6 | 66.0 | 19.4 | 15.1 | 66.7 | 18.1 | 15.2 | 68.9 | 15.9 |
| Luxembourg | - | - | - | 17.1 | 68.9 | 14.0 | - | - | - |
| Hungary | 14.3 | 68.7 | 17.0 | 15.4 | 68.8 | 15.8 | 13.1 | 68.2 | 18.7 |
| Malta | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14.7 | 68.8 | 16.5 |
| Netherlands | 15.2 | 63.0 | 21.7 | 17.4 | 65.3 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 66.9 | 15.8 |
| Austria | 14.7 | 67.2 | 18.1 | 14.0 | 67.9 | 18.2 | 14.6 | 68.4 | 17.0 |
| Poland | 15.8 | 70.7 | 13.5 | 15.3 | 71.5 | 13.2 | 13.9 | 71.1 | 14.9 |
| Portugal | 13.6 | 63.2 | 23.3 | 15.7 | 67.4 | 16.9 | 15.3 | 67.0 | 17.7 |
| Romania | 15.6 | 68.7 | 15.7 | 14.9 | 70.6 | 14.5 | 13.2 | 72.7 | 14.1 |
| Slovenia | 13.8 | 69.0 | 17.3 | 14.7 | 68.9 | 16.4 | - | - | - |
| Slovakia | 15.4 | 71.8 | 12.8 | 15.8 | 71.7 | 12.4 | 13.9 | 72.1 | 13.9 |
| Finland | 16.7 | 63.8 | 19.5 | 15.7 | 64.7 | 19.6 | 16.9 | 68.5 | 14.6 |
| Sweden | 15.6 | 62.8 | 21.6 | 16.5 | 64.1 | 19.4 | 18.2 | 66.6 | 15.2 |
| United Kingdom | 17.5 | 62.0 | 20.5 | 16.8 | 63.7 | 19.5 | 17.8 | 66.2 | 15.9 |
| EU-27 | 15.3 | 66.0 | 18.6 | 15.3 | 66.4 | 18.3 | 16.0 | 67.0 | 17.0 |
| EU-15 | 15.4 | 64.2 | 20.4 | 15.4 | 65.3 | 19.3 | 16.2 | 66.6 | 17.2 |
| EU-N12 | 15.2 | 69.3 | 15.5 | 15.1 | 70.2 | 14.8 | 13.9 | 70.5 | 15.6 |

Table 14 - Change in age structure by typology of regions

| Change in age structure - 2007-2012 - NUTS 3 | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| Country | Rural | | | Intermediate | | | Urban | | |
| | % 0-14 y.o. | % 15-64 y.o. | % 65+ y.o. | % 0-14 y.o. | % 15-64 y.o. | % 65+ y.o. | % 0-14 y.o. | % 15-64 y.o. | % 65+ y.o. |
| Belgium | -0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | -0.3 | -0.5 | 0.8 | 0.2 | -0.3 | 0.1 |
| Bulgaria | -0.5 | -1.4 | 1.9 | 0.1 | -1.8 | 1.6 | 0.5 | -1.6 | 1.1 |
| Czech Republic | 0.0 | -1.9 | 1.9 | 0.1 | -2.0 | 2.0 | 1.1 | -2.4 | 1.3 |
| Denmark | -1.2 | -1.3 | 2.5 | -1.2 | -1.3 | 2.5 | 0.0 | -0.4 | 0.4 |
| Germany | -1.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | -0.6 | -0.4 | 1.0 | -0.5 | -0.1 | 0.7 |
| Estonia | -0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | -0.7 | 2.2 | -2.4 | 0.3 |
| Ireland | 1.2 | -2.2 | 1.0 | - | - | - | 1.4 | -2.4 | 1.0 |
| Greece | -0.3 | -0.5 | 0.8 | 0.2 | -1.1 | 0.9 | 0.4 | -2.0 | 1.5 |
| Spain | 0.5 | -0.1 | -0.4 | 0.5 | -1.0 | 0.4 | 0.8 | -1.9 | 1.0 |
| France | 0.2 | -0.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | -0.9 | 0.9 | 0.1 | -0.8 | 0.8 |
| Italy | -0.2 | -0.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | -0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | -0.9 | 0.9 |
| Cyprus | - | - | - | -1.4 | 0.9 | 0.5 | - | - | - |
| Latvia | -0.3 | -1.6 | 1.9 | -0.3 | -1.9 | 2.2 | 1.1 | -2.1 | 1.0 |
| Lithuania | -2.1 | -0.8 | 2.9 | -0.7 | -2.1 | 2.9 | 0.5 | -2.0 | 1.5 |
| Luxembourg | - | - | - | -1.2 | 1.3 | -0.1 | - | - | - |
| Hungary | -1.1 | 0.0 | 1.1 | -0.9 | -0.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | -1.1 | 0.5 |
| Malta | - | - | - | - | - | - | -2.0 | -0.7 | 2.7 |
| Netherlands | -1.3 | -1.6 | 2.9 | -1.0 | -1.3 | 2.3 | -0.7 | -0.9 | 1.6 |
| Austria | -1.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | -1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | -0.7 | -0.2 | 0.9 |
| Poland | -1.4 | 1.1 | 0.2 | -0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | -0.8 | 0.7 |
| Portugal | -0.5 | -1.9 | 2.4 | -1.2 | -0.7 | 1.9 | -0.6 | -1.6 | 2.2 |
| Romania | -0.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | -0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.4 | -1.1 | -0.3 |
| Slovenia | 0.0 | -1.2 | 1.2 | 0.5 | -1.2 | 0.7 | - | - | - |
| Slovakia | -1.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | -0.9 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 | -2.5 | 1.6 |
| Finland | -0.5 | -1.1 | 1.6 | -0.6 | -1.2 | 1.8 | -0.7 | -1.1 | 1.8 |
| Sweden | -0.5 | -1.5 | 2.0 | -0.4 | -1.1 | 1.5 | 0.0 | -1.1 | 1.1 |
| United Kingdom | -0.3 | -1.8 | 2.1 | -0.3 | -1.3 | 1.6 | 0.0 | -0.6 | 0.6 |
| EU-27 | -0.5 | -0.3 | 0.8 | -0.3 | -0.7 | 1.0 | 0.1 | -0.9 | 0.8 |
| EU-15 | -0.3 | -0.6 | 0.8 | -0.3 | -0.8 | 1.0 | 0.0 | -0.9 | 0.8 |
| EU-N12 | -0.9 | 0.2 | 0.7 | -0.5 | -0.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | -1.3 | 0.7 |

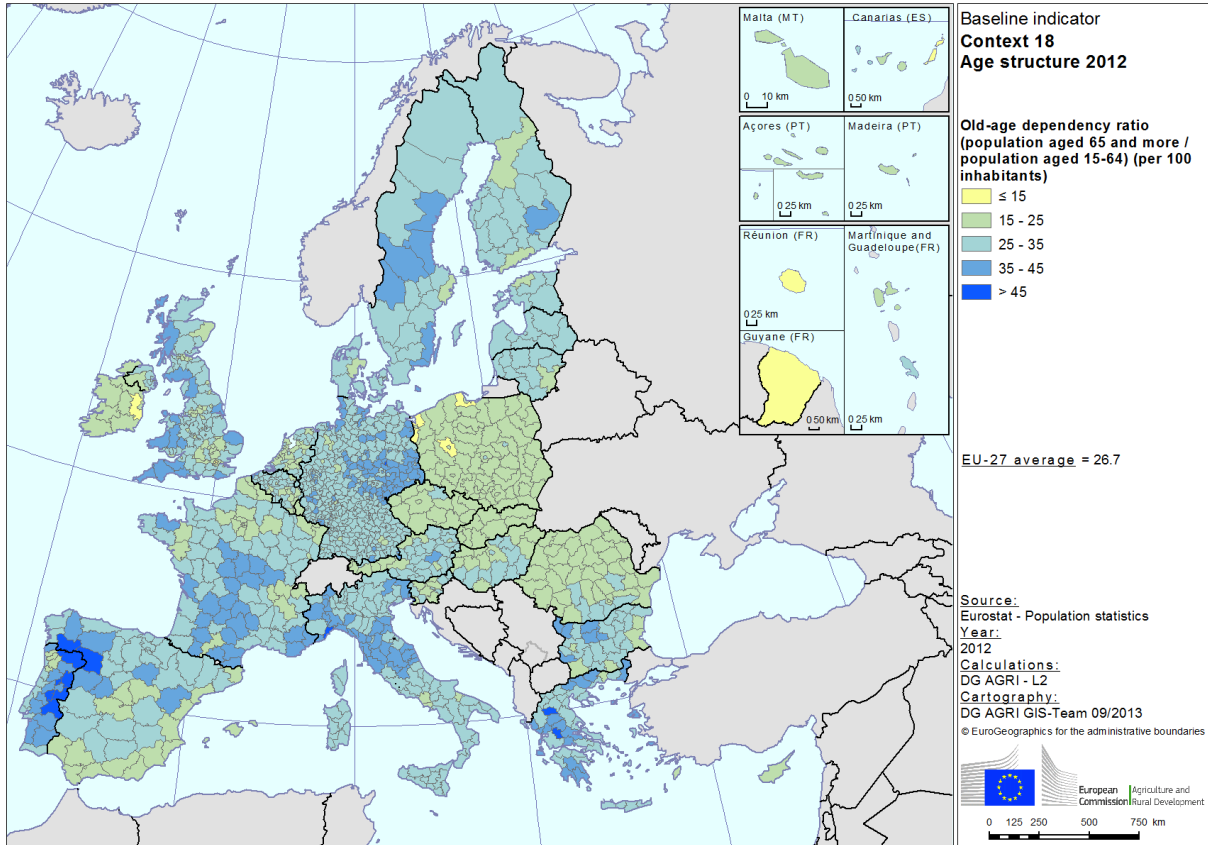
Table 15 – Age structure by MS

| Country | Context 18 - Age structure - 2012 | | | Change in age structure - 2007-2012 | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| | MS | | | MS | | |
| | % 0-14 y.o. | % 15-64 y.o. | % 65+ y.o. | % 0-14 y.o. | % 15-64 y.o. | % 65+ y.o. |
| Belgium | 17.0 | 65.7 | 17.3 | 0.0 | -0.3 | 0.2 |
| Bulgaria | 13.4 | 67.8 | 18.8 | -0.1 | -1.5 | 1.6 |
| Czech Republic | 14.7 | 69.1 | 16.2 | 0.3 | -2.1 | 1.8 |
| Denmark | 17.7 | 65.0 | 17.3 | -0.9 | -1.1 | 2.0 |
| Germany | 13.2 | 66.1 | 20.6 | -0.7 | -0.2 | 0.8 |
| Estonia | 15.5 | 67.3 | 17.2 | 0.6 | -0.7 | 0.1 |
| Ireland | 21.6 | 66.5 | 11.9 | 1.2 | -2.2 | 1.0 |
| Greece | 14.4 | 65.9 | 19.7 | 0.1 | -1.2 | 1.1 |
| Spain | 15.2 | 67.4 | 17.4 | 0.7 | -1.4 | 0.7 |
| France | 18.6 | 64.3 | 17.1 | 0.1 | -0.9 | 0.8 |
| Italy | 14.0 | 65.3 | 20.6 | -0.1 | -0.6 | 0.7 |
| Cyprus | 16.5 | 70.7 | 12.8 | -1.4 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Latvia | 14.3 | 67.1 | 18.6 | 0.4 | -1.8 | 1.5 |
| Lithuania | 14.9 | 67.0 | 18.1 | -1.0 | -1.5 | 2.5 |
| Luxembourg | 17.1 | 68.9 | 14.0 | -1.2 | 1.3 | -0.1 |
| Hungary | 14.5 | 68.6 | 16.9 | -0.7 | -0.2 | 0.9 |
| Malta | 14.7 | 68.8 | 16.5 | -2.0 | -0.7 | 2.7 |
| Netherlands | 17.3 | 66.5 | 16.2 | -0.8 | -1.0 | 1.8 |
| Austria | 14.5 | 67.7 | 17.8 | -1.1 | 0.3 | 0.9 |
| Poland | 15.1 | 71.1 | 13.8 | -0.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Portugal | 14.8 | 65.8 | 19.4 | -0.7 | -1.5 | 2.2 |
| Romania | 15.0 | 70.0 | 15.0 | -0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Slovenia | 14.3 | 68.9 | 16.8 | 0.3 | -1.2 | 0.9 |
| Slovakia | 15.4 | 71.8 | 12.8 | -0.7 | -0.2 | 0.9 |
| Finland | 16.5 | 65.4 | 18.1 | -0.6 | -1.1 | 1.7 |
| Sweden | 16.7 | 64.5 | 18.8 | -0.3 | -1.2 | 1.5 |
| United Kingdom | 17.5 | 65.6 | 16.9 | -0.1 | -0.7 | 0.8 |
| EU-27 | 15.6 | 66.6 | 17.8 | -0.2 | -0.7 | 0.9 |
| EU-15 | 15.8 | 65.7 | 18.5 | -0.1 | -0.7 | 0.9 |
| EU-N12 | 14.9 | 69.9 | 15.2 | -0.4 | -0.3 | 0.7 |

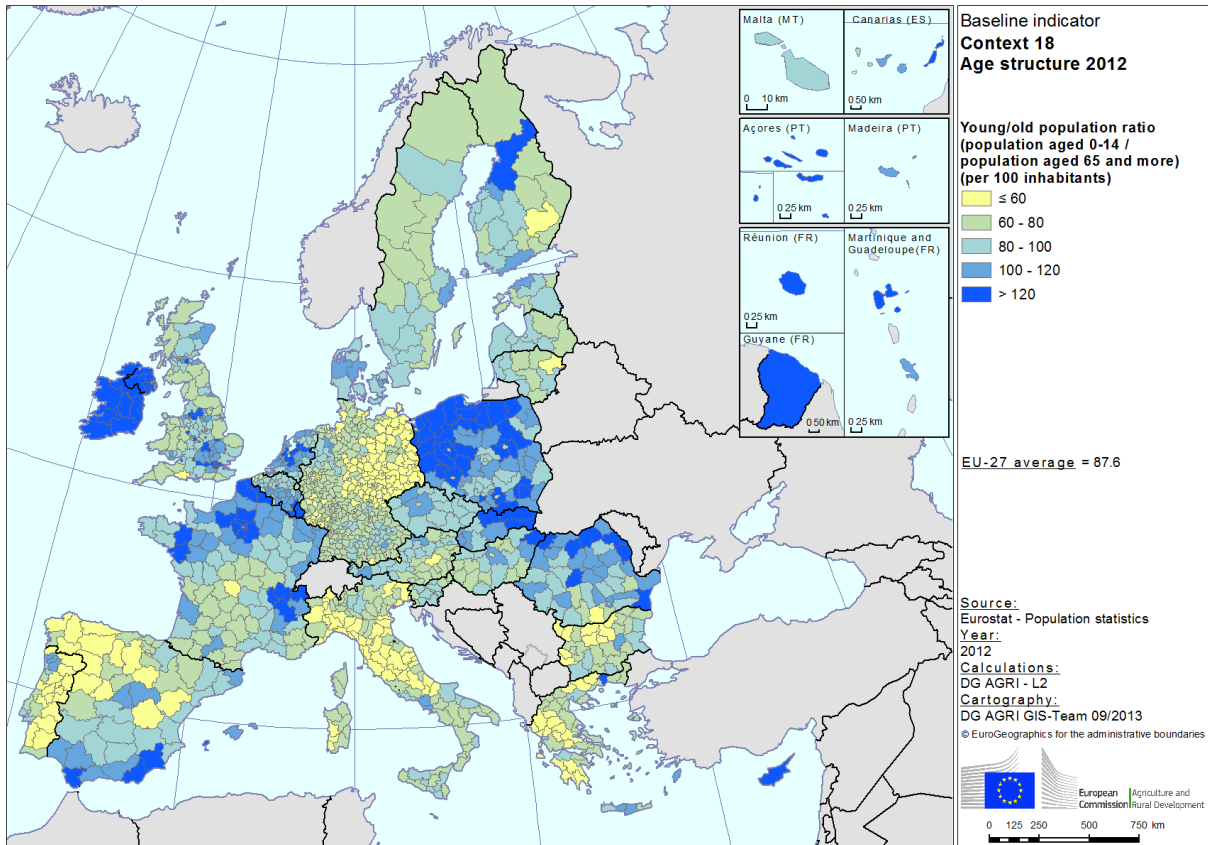
Table 16 – Old-age dependency ratio and young/old population ratio

| Country | Old-age dependency ratio (population 65+ y.o. / population 15-64 y.o.) - 2012 - Per 100 inhabitants | | | | Young/old population ratio (population 0-14 y.o. / population 65+ y.o.) - 2012 - Per 100 inhabitants | | | |
|----------------|---|--------------|-------|------|--|--------------|-------|-------|
| | Rural | Intermediate | Urban | MS | Rural | Intermediate | Urban | MS |
| Belgium | 25.6 | 26.2 | 26.6 | 26.4 | 106.7 | 97.0 | 97.2 | 98.0 |
| Bulgaria | 29.9 | 28.4 | 22.2 | 27.8 | 66.9 | 71.7 | 79.6 | 71.0 |
| Czech Republic | 24.0 | 23.0 | 23.4 | 23.4 | 88.3 | 92.7 | 90.1 | 90.6 |
| Denmark | 29.9 | 27.7 | 20.8 | 26.7 | 91.6 | 102.7 | 117.8 | 101.9 |
| Germany | 31.6 | 32.1 | 30.1 | 31.2 | 64.9 | 62.7 | 65.5 | 64.2 |
| Estonia | 26.3 | 26.0 | 24.5 | 25.5 | 86.4 | 74.8 | 100.4 | 90.2 |
| Ireland | 18.5 | - | 16.3 | 17.9 | 183.8 | - | 175.9 | 181.7 |
| Greece | 33.9 | 28.5 | 26.7 | 29.9 | 64.4 | 80.9 | 80.6 | 73.0 |
| Spain | 33.9 | 26.8 | 24.2 | 25.8 | 59.0 | 80.3 | 96.7 | 87.5 |
| France | 32.8 | 26.1 | 22.2 | 26.6 | 86.8 | 111.5 | 130.9 | 108.6 |
| Italy | 33.0 | 31.8 | 30.5 | 31.6 | 61.0 | 67.2 | 72.9 | 67.9 |
| Cyprus | - | 18.1 | - | 18.1 | - | 128.8 | - | 128.8 |
| Latvia | 28.4 | 28.5 | 27.0 | 27.7 | 73.9 | 80.7 | 78.4 | 77.0 |
| Lithuania | 29.4 | 27.2 | 23.0 | 26.9 | 75.1 | 83.3 | 95.5 | 82.5 |
| Luxembourg | - | 20.3 | - | 20.3 | - | 122.8 | - | 122.8 |
| Hungary | 24.8 | 23.0 | 27.4 | 24.6 | 83.9 | 97.6 | 69.8 | 85.8 |
| Malta | - | - | 23.9 | 23.9 | - | - | 89.5 | 89.5 |
| Netherlands | 34.5 | 26.5 | 23.6 | 24.4 | 70.1 | 100.7 | 109.5 | 106.6 |
| Austria | 27.0 | 26.8 | 24.9 | 26.2 | 81.1 | 77.0 | 85.5 | 81.7 |
| Poland | 19.1 | 18.5 | 21.0 | 19.4 | 116.7 | 115.8 | 93.3 | 109.3 |
| Portugal | 36.8 | 25.0 | 26.4 | 29.6 | 58.2 | 93.2 | 86.8 | 76.1 |
| Romania | 22.8 | 20.6 | 19.4 | 21.5 | 99.4 | 102.6 | 93.6 | 100.2 |
| Slovenia | 25.0 | 23.8 | - | 24.4 | 79.6 | 89.9 | - | 85.3 |
| Slovakia | 17.8 | 17.4 | 19.3 | 17.8 | 120.5 | 127.2 | 100.2 | 120.5 |
| Finland | 30.6 | 30.4 | 21.3 | 27.7 | 85.7 | 79.9 | 116.0 | 90.7 |
| Sweden | 34.5 | 30.2 | 22.8 | 29.2 | 72.0 | 85.0 | 119.9 | 88.8 |
| United Kingdom | 33.0 | 30.7 | 24.1 | 25.7 | 85.5 | 86.2 | 111.7 | 104.0 |
| EU-27 | 28.2 | 27.5 | 25.4 | 26.7 | 82.3 | 83.8 | 94.1 | 87.6 |
| EU-15 | 31.7 | 29.6 | 25.8 | 28.1 | 75.7 | 79.7 | 94.5 | 85.5 |
| EU-N12 | 22.4 | 21.0 | 22.1 | 21.8 | 97.7 | 102.0 | 89.4 | 97.5 |

Map 11 – Old-age dependency ratio, 2012



Map 12 – Young/old population ratio, 2012



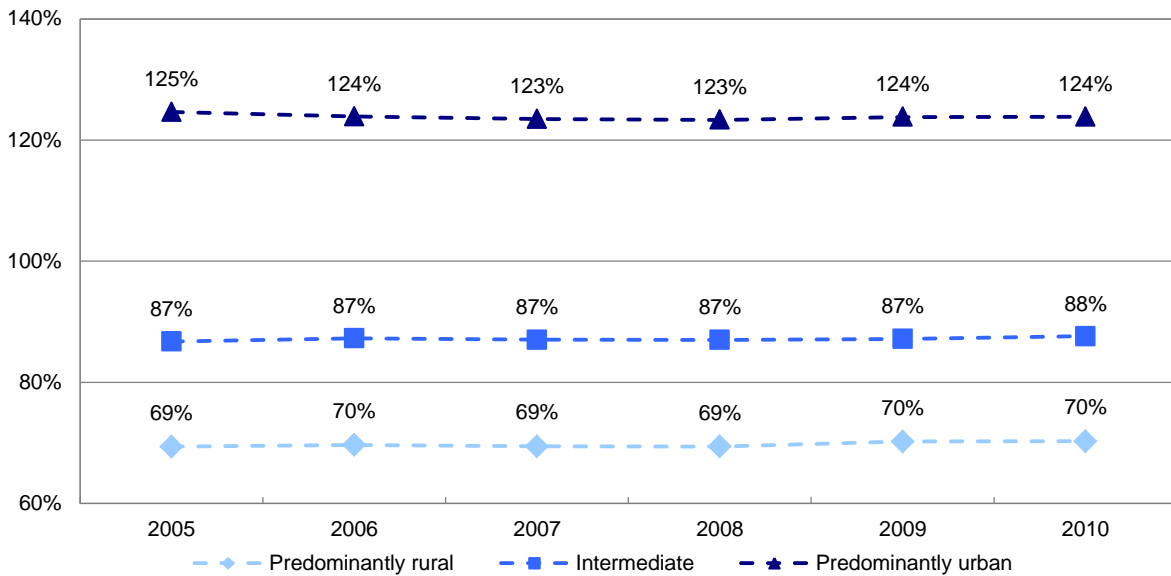
| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Baseline indicator for context | 18 - Age structure |
| Measurement of the indicator | % population aged 0-14 years / % population aged 15-64 years / % population aged 65 years or more, in total population |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>This indicator covers the age structure of the whole population. The following age groups are defined for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of people aged 0-14 years • Share of people aged 15-64 years • Share of people aged 65 years and over <p>Population can be either the population on 1 January or the average population during the year. Unless otherwise stipulated, the population on 1 January is used, i.e. the inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population is based on data from the most recent census, adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers.</p> |
| Subdivision | <p>This indicator is broken down according to the following age groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of people aged 0-14 years • Share of people aged 15-64 years • Share of people aged 65 years and over |
| Unit of measurement | % |
| Source | Eurostat Last update: July 2013 |

3.2.3. Objective Indicator 1: Economic development

GDP per capita in the EU is lower in rural regions than in urban regions...

Gross Domestic Product per capita (GDP per capita) in the EU-27 reached 24 400 Purchasing Power Standards (PPS; see glossary in Annex A) on average for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010. Predominantly rural regions had the lowest level (70% of the EU-27 average), followed by intermediate regions (87%). Predominantly urban regions had the highest rate (123% of the EU average). Over the last years, the gap between the three types of regions at EU-27 level has remained stable.

Graph 28 - GDP per capita in the different types of regions in relation to the EU average, 2005-2010

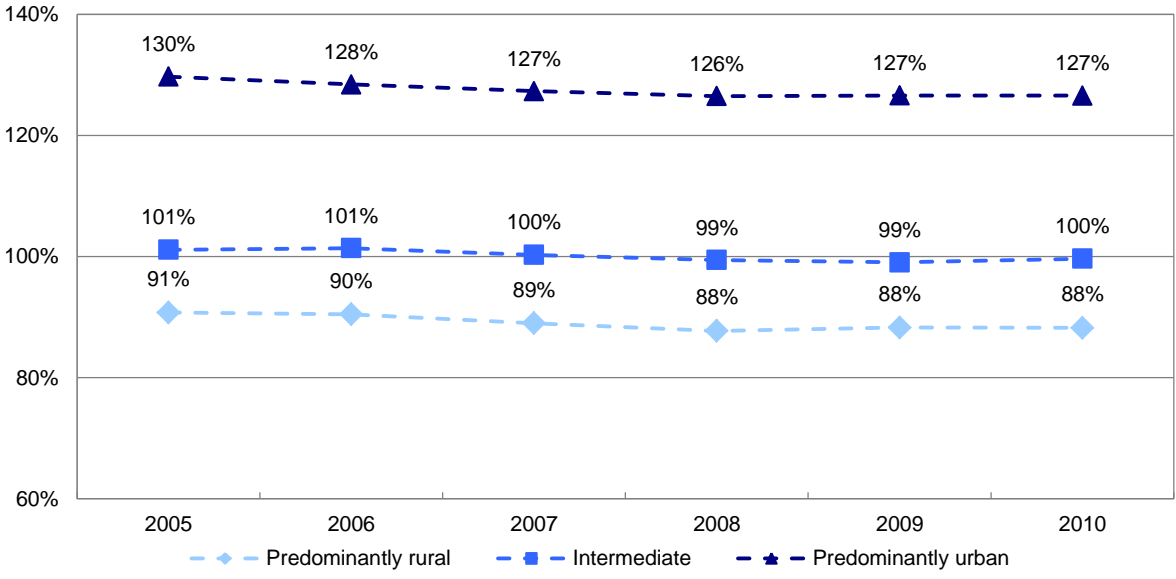


Note: excluding Italy.

...and lower in the EU-N12 than in the EU-15

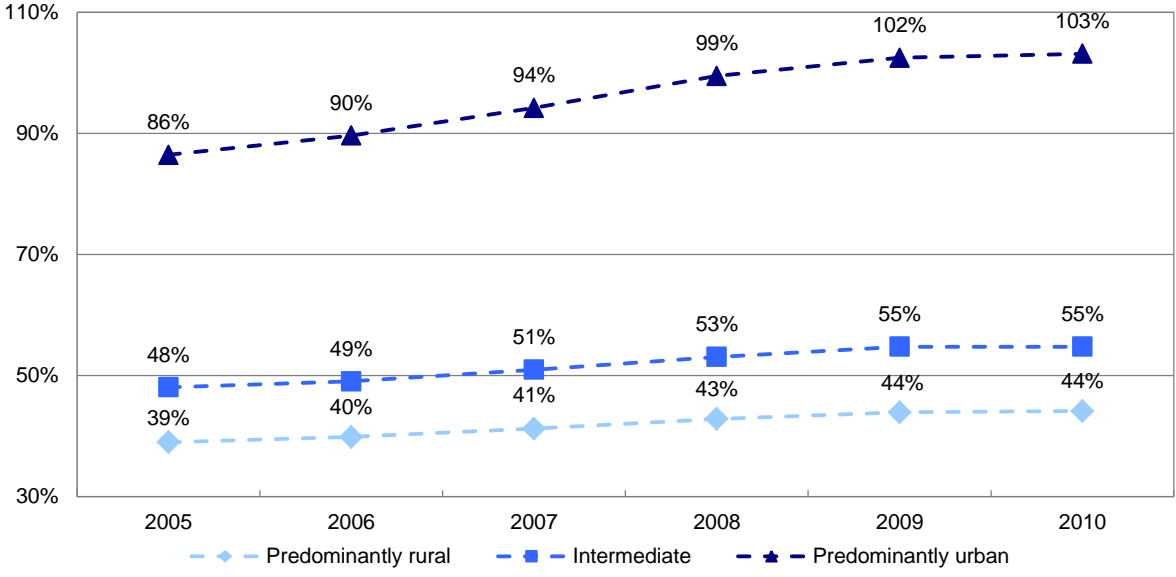
This stability at EU-27 level hides developments which are different between the EU-15 and the EU-N12. Whereas the relative position of all types of regions in the EU-15 has slightly deteriorated in relation to the EU average, EU-N12 regions improved. The fastest growth over the period 2005-2010 took place in predominantly urban regions of the EU-N12 (from 86% of the GDP per capita in 2005 to 103% in 2010). Predominantly rural and intermediate regions in the EU-N12 also grew but at a lower rate, from 39% in 2005 to 44% in 2010 and from 48% to 55%, respectively. In consequence, the difference in GDP per capita between predominantly rural and predominantly urban regions in the EU-N12 has increased over the last years.

Graph 29 - GDP per capita in the different types of regions of the EU-15 in relation to the EU average, 2005-2010



Note: excluding Italy.

Graph 30 - GDP per capita in the different types of regions of the EU-N12 in relation to the EU average, 2005-2010



Between 2008 and 2010, the lowest GDP per capita was found in predominantly rural regions of Bulgaria, Latvia and Romania

GDP per capita varies greatly at Member State level: the GDP per capita in predominantly rural regions of Bulgaria represented just 28% of the EU-27 average during the period 2008-2010, whereas in the Netherlands it was 148%. This variation is also very large for intermediate regions (from 35% in Bulgaria to 261% in Luxembourg). In predominantly urban regions, the values ranged from 75% of the EU-27 average in Latvia to 193% in Ireland.

While GDP per capita has grown in all regions of the EU-N12, the gap between rural and urban regions has widened

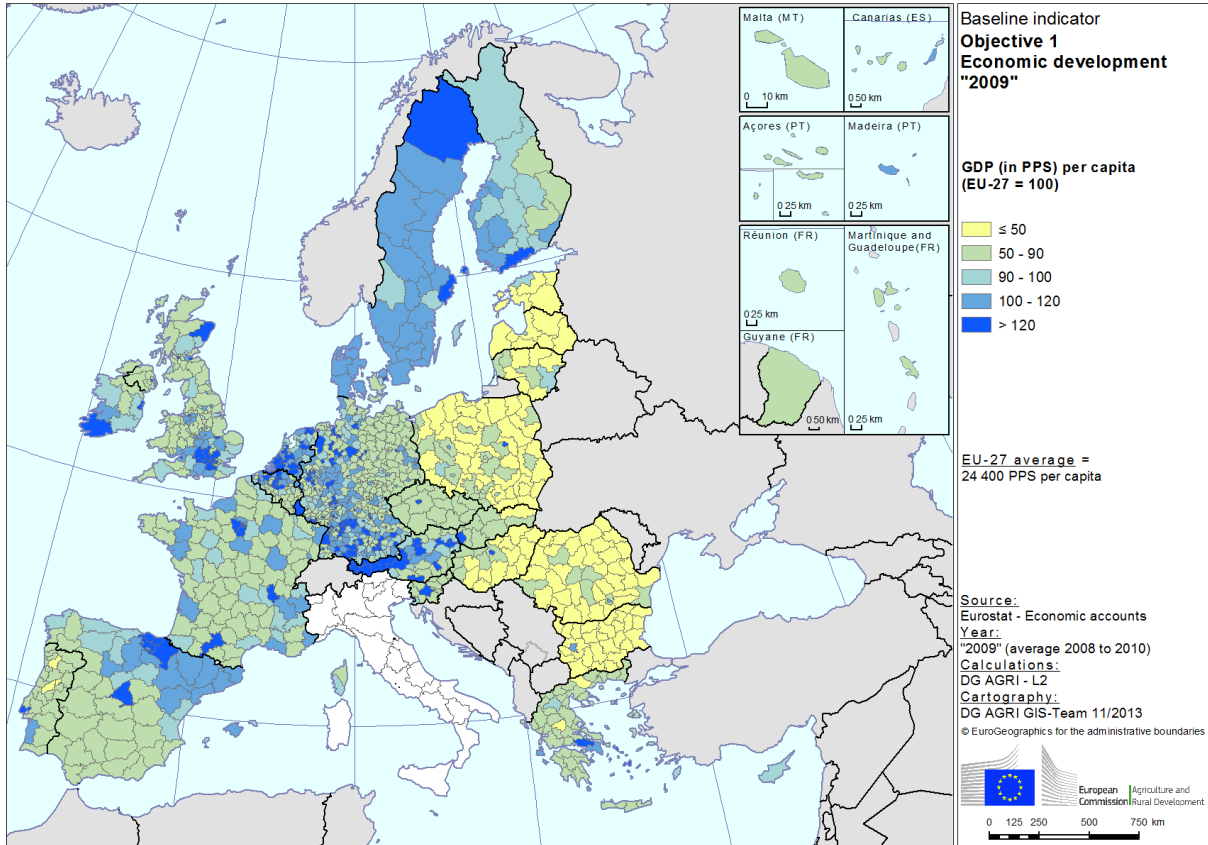
The largest relative improvement in predominantly rural regions has taken place in Slovakia: here, the average GDP per capita grew from 51% of the EU-27 average in "2006" (i.e. the average of 2005, 2006 and 2007) to 58% in "2009" (the average of the years 2008, 2009, 2010). It was followed by Poland and Romania (from 38% to 43% and from 28% to 33% respectively). Predominantly rural regions in other countries (Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Austria, Portugal and Finland) also have grown over the last years but at a lesser extent. On the other hand, the situation is quite different in some predominantly rural regions of the EU-15: in some cases, the relative GDP per capita has decreased significantly, as happened in Ireland (from 122% of the EU average in "2006" to 106% in "2009"), the United Kingdom (from 80% to 73%), the Netherlands (from 152% to 148%) or France (from 86% to 82%).

Table 17 - Economic development: GDP (PPS/capita)

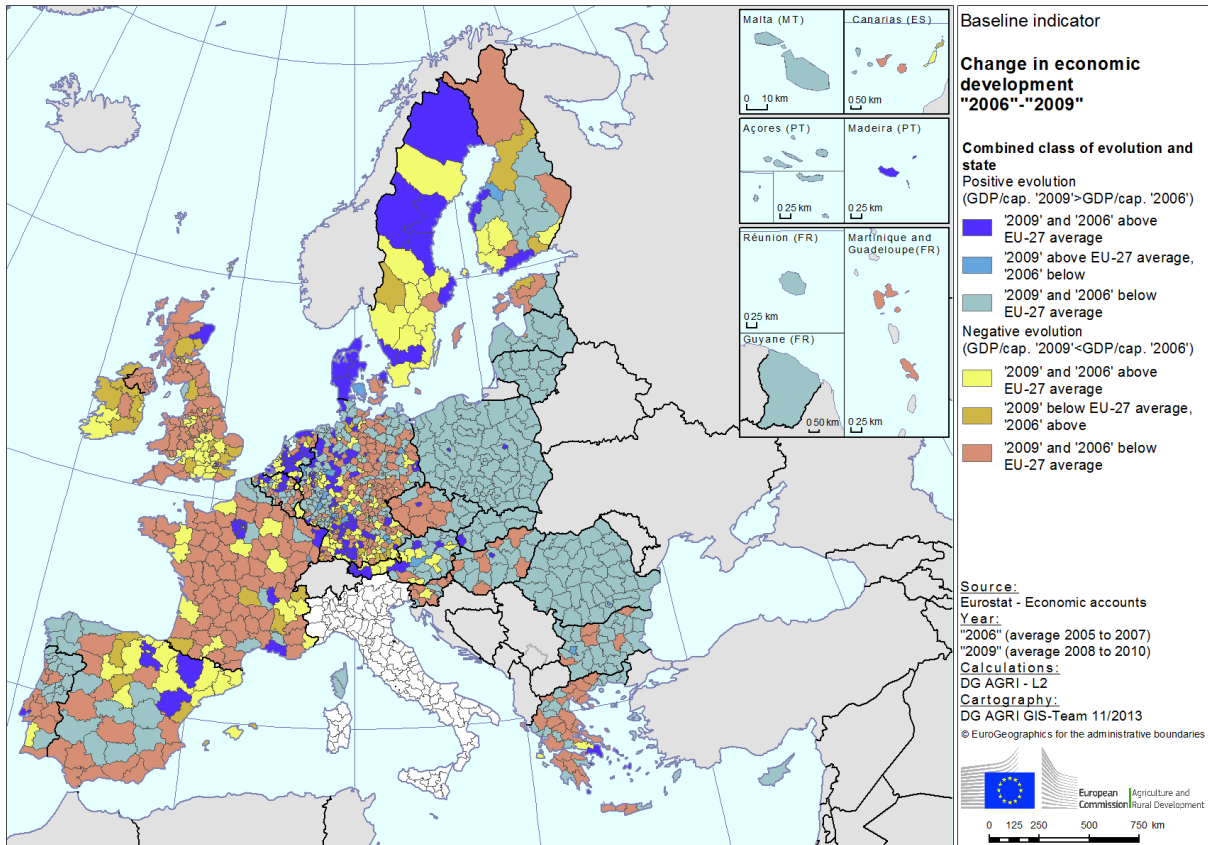
| Country | Objective 1 - Economic development | | | | | Change in economic development | | | | |
|----------------|---|--------------|-------|---------|------------|--|--------------|-------|---------|-------|
| | GDP (PPS) / capita (EU-27=100) - "2009" - NUTS 3 | | | | | Change in index of GDP (PPS) / capita (EU-27=100) - "2006" to "2009" - NUTS 3 | | | | |
| | Rural | Intermediate | Urban | | MS | Rural | Intermediate | Urban | | MS |
| Belgium | 75 | 95 | 131 | | 117 | 0.1 | 1.4 | -0.9 | | -0.3 |
| Bulgaria | 28 | 35 | 103 | | 44 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 21.4 | | 6.0 |
| Czech Republic | 67 | 69 | 123 | | 81 | -1.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | | 0.4 |
| Denmark | 104 | 109 | 171 | | 125 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 3.6 | | 1.8 |
| Germany | 97 | 102 | 138 | | 116 | -0.2 | -0.3 | 2.3 | | 0.9 |
| Estonia | 43 | 41 | 99 | | 65 | -0.8 | 1.8 | -2.6 | | -0.4 |
| Ireland | 106 | - | 193 | | 131 | -16.1 | - | -12.8 | | -14.8 |
| Greece | 73 | 77 | 111 | | 91 | -0.6 | -3.6 | 1.7 | | 0.1 |
| Spain | 90 | 94 | 107 | | 101 | 0.8 | -1.1 | -2.8 | | -2.3 |
| France | 82 | 92 | 145 | | 108 | -3.5 | -2.0 | 3.2 | | -0.6 |
| Italy | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | | 103 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | | -1.6 |
| Cyprus | - | 98 | - | | 98 | - | 5.1 | - | | 5.1 |
| Latvia | 33 | 44 | 75 | | 55 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 0.2 | | 2.1 |
| Lithuania | 43 | 61 | 90 | | 61 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 2.4 | | 3.1 |
| Luxembourg | - | 261 | - | | 259 | - | -4.6 | - | | -7.1 |
| Hungary | 47 | 50 | 143 | | 64 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 8.8 | | 2.1 |
| Malta | - | - | 83 | | 84 | - | - | 4.8 | | 5.2 |
| Netherlands | 148 | 121 | 134 | | 132 | -3.6 | 4.4 | -0.3 | | 0.9 |
| Austria | 98 | 146 | 148 | | 125 | 1.9 | -0.7 | -0.7 | | 0.5 |
| Poland | 43 | 54 | 88 | | 60 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 11.2 | | 7.3 |
| Portugal | 65 | 63 | 95 | | 80 | 0.6 | -0.1 | 0.3 | | 0.5 |
| Romania | 33 | 45 | 113 | | 49 | 4.9 | 7.2 | 28.2 | | 10.2 |
| Slovenia | 72 | 98 | - | | 87 | -0.7 | -1.2 | - | | -0.9 |
| Slovakia | 58 | 62 | 173 | | 73 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 21.6 | | 9.0 |
| Finland | 96 | 103 | 156 | | 115 | 0.8 | -3.7 | 3.0 | | 0.3 |
| Sweden | 109 | 109 | 169 | | 122 | -0.4 | -1.8 | 0.2 | | -0.8 |
| United Kingdom | 73 | 93 | 115 | | 112 | -7.3 | -7.5 | -8.6 | | -8.6 |
| EU-27 | 70 | 87 | 123 | exc. IT | 24 400 PPS | 0.4 | 0.2 | -0.4 | exc. IT | - |
| EU-15 | 88 | 99 | 126 | exc. IT | 110 | -2.0 | -1.6 | -2.0 | exc. IT | -1.9 |
| EU-N12 | 44 | 54 | 102 | | 61 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 11.4 | | 6.3 |

Notes: "2009" refers to the average of the years 2008, 2009 and 2010.
"2006" refers to the average of the years 2005, 2006 and 2007.

Map 13 - GDP (PPS/capita), EU-27=100, "2009"



Map 14 - Change in economic development, "2006"- "2009"



| | |
|---|--|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 1 - Economic development |
| Measurement of the indicator | GDP per capita, expressed in PPS, as % of EU-27, three year average |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>One of the main criteria for economic development is the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). GDP is the total market value of all the goods and services produced within the borders of a nation (or region) during a specified period.</p> <p>In order to be able to compare the economic strength of regions, a relative indicator is needed. For this purpose, GDP will be calculated in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) per capita as a percentage of the EU average.</p> <p>A three year average mitigates the short-term fluctuations. Economic development is then calculated as the ratio of the averages: (three year average GDP) / (three year average population), and further expressed as a percentage of the three year EU average.</p> |
| Unit of measurement | PPS / capita (purchasing power standards per capita) EU-27=100 |
| Source | Eurostat – Economic accounts (ESA95) Last update: October 2013 (national), July 2013 (regional) |

3.2.4. Context Indicator 19: Structure of the economy

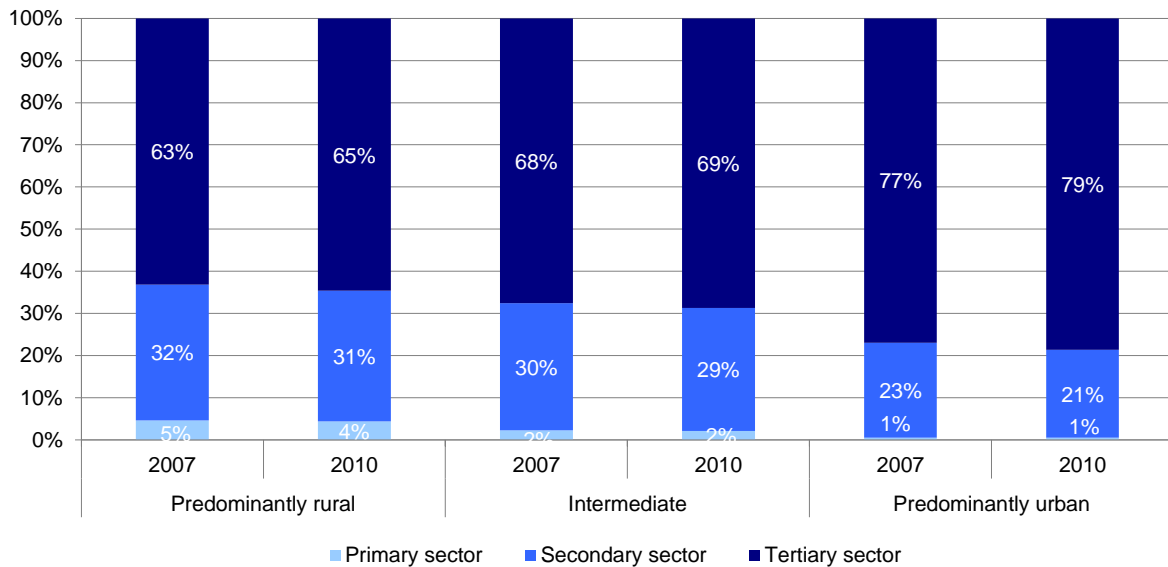
The economy of predominantly rural regions mainly depends on the service sector...

In general, the tertiary or service sector is the main field of economic activity in the EU. In 2010 it accounted for 64.6% of the value added in predominantly rural regions, 68.7% in intermediate and 78.6% in predominantly urban regions.

The secondary sector (mining, manufacturing and construction) in predominantly rural regions contributed 30.9% of value added in 2010, slightly more than in intermediate and predominantly urban regions (29.1% and 20.8% respectively).

The primary sector (agriculture, forestry and fishery) only represented 4.4% of the value added in predominantly rural regions of the EU-27 in 2010, 2.2% in intermediate regions and 0.5% in urban regions.

Graph 31 - Structure of the economy by branch of activity in the EU-27, 2007 and 2010



Note: excluding Italy.

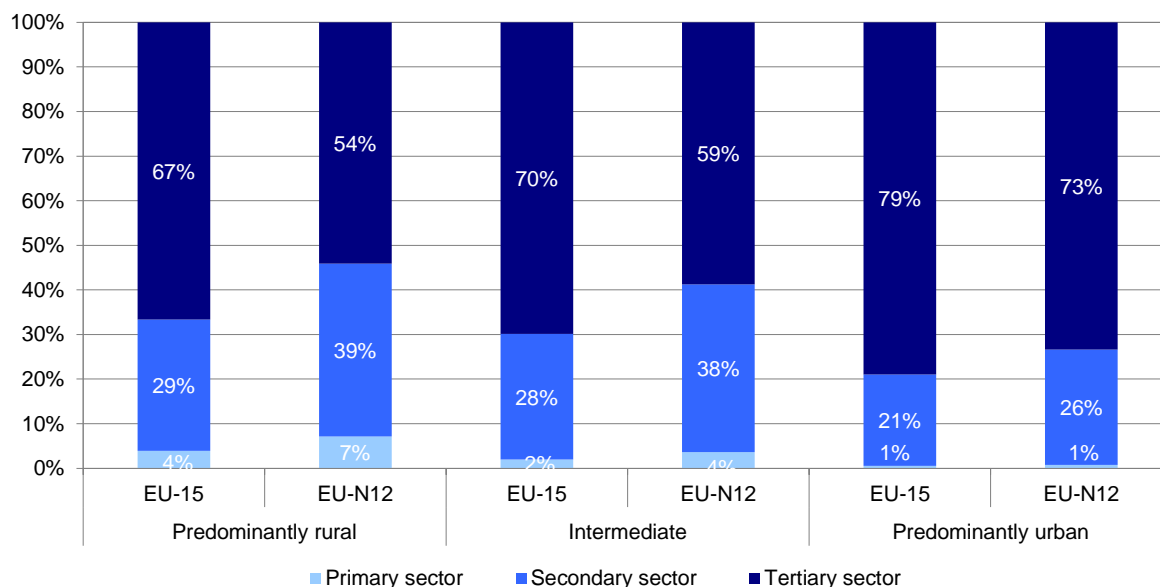
...but in the predominantly rural regions of the EU-N12, the contribution of agriculture remains important

The structure of the rural economy differs between the EU-15 and the EU-N12. In the predominantly rural regions of the EU-N12, the primary sector still accounted for 7.2% of the value added in 2010, compared to only 3.9% in the EU-15. Likewise, the importance of the secondary sector was 10 percentage points higher in the predominantly rural regions of the EU-N12 (38.8%) than in those of the EU-15 (29.4%). In consequence, the weight of the tertiary sector in predominantly rural areas is considerably lower in the EU-N12 (54.1%) than in the EU-15 (66.7%).

The weight of agriculture in the economy of predominantly rural areas differs markedly across countries

The structure of the economy varies greatly by type of region and by country. The primary sector in the predominantly rural regions of Bulgaria, Latvia and Romania still represents 11% of total GVA, followed by Estonia and Poland (8.2%) and Greece, Spain and Lithuania (slightly over 7.0%). By contrast, the primary sector in the predominantly rural regions of the Czech Republic, Germany and Ireland only represents 3% or less of their total GVA.

Graph 32 - Structure of the economy by branch of activity in the EU-15 and the EU-N12, 2010



Note: excluding Italy.

The importance of the secondary sector (which includes the food industry) in the predominantly rural regions of the EU is slightly higher than in the intermediate regions but much higher than in the urban regions. The highest rates among predominantly rural areas are found in the Netherlands (51.7%), the Czech Republic, Romania and Slovakia (from 40 to 45% in these three countries).

The weight of the services sector in the economy of predominantly rural regions is generally lower than in the rest of the country, especially in Romania (46.5%), Bulgaria and the Czech Republic (52.0 and 52.8% respectively) – and it is only 45.2% in the Netherlands due to the importance of the secondary sector. On the other hand, predominantly rural regions in Belgium (71.9%), France (72.0%) and Denmark (73.1%) present the highest importance of the service sector.

Table 2 shows how the structure of the economy evolved in the three types of regions over the period 2007-2010. Overall the primary sector has remained stable or decreased slightly in all type of regions, with the most important decrease found in rural regions of the EU-N12 (-1.1 percentage points). Predominantly rural regions of Slovakia, Spain, the Czech Republic and Poland present the highest decline (from -2.0 to -1.4 percentage points), with a positive evolution in countries like Denmark, Latvia, Sweden and the Netherlands.

In most countries and types of regions, the importance of the secondary sector decreased in favour of the tertiary sector in the referred period, probably due to the higher impact of the economic crisis in the industry and, especially, in the construction activities in some Member States. In rural regions, the most pronounced shift between these two sectors took place in Ireland (-6.7 percentage points for the secondary sector and +6.6 percentage points for the tertiary), Finland (-5.2 and +5.5 percentage points respectively), Slovenia (-4.9 and +5.0) and Denmark (-4.6 and +3.4). The opposite trend was found in countries like Romania (+4.7 percentage points for the secondary sector and -4.5 percentage points for the tertiary) and Poland (+2.6 and -1.2 percentage points respectively).

The economic contribution of the primary sector slightly decreased over the period 2007-2010

In most regions and countries, the importance of the secondary sector has decreased in benefit of the tertiary sector

Table 18 - Structure of the economy (% GVA by branch)

| Context 19 - Structure of the economy (% GVA by branch) - 2010 - NUTS 3 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Country | Rural | | | Intermediate | | | Urban | | |
| | Primary sector | Secondary sector | Tertiary sector | Primary sector | Secondary sector | Tertiary sector | Primary sector | Secondary sector | Tertiary sector |
| Belgium | 3.2 | 24.9 | 71.9 | 1.5 | 29.9 | 68.6 | 0.4 | 20.4 | 79.2 |
| Bulgaria | 11.2 | 36.7 | 52.0 | 5.9 | 37.0 | 57.2 | 0.2 | 18.4 | 81.4 |
| Czech Republic | 2.8 | 44.4 | 52.8 | 1.6 | 43.2 | 55.2 | 0.9 | 24.9 | 74.2 |
| Denmark | 3.2 | 23.7 | 73.1 | 1.6 | 21.2 | 77.3 | 0.0 | 12.4 | 87.6 |
| Germany | 2.4 | 35.2 | 62.4 | 1.1 | 31.9 | 66.9 | 0.2 | 25.2 | 74.6 |
| Estonia | 8.2 | 31.6 | 60.2 | 1.6 | 54.4 | 44.0 | 0.9 | 23.1 | 76.0 |
| Ireland | 2.4 | 35.0 | 62.6 | - | - | - | 0.1 | 14.4 | 85.4 |
| Greece | 7.4 | 22.0 | 70.6 | 4.3 | 18.7 | 77.0 | 0.6 | 13.7 | 85.7 |
| Spain | 7.1 | 30.7 | 62.2 | 4.3 | 29.6 | 66.1 | 1.2 | 25.5 | 73.2 |
| France | 4.2 | 23.8 | 72.0 | 2.2 | 21.9 | 75.9 | 0.5 | 14.7 | 84.8 |
| Italy | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Cyprus | - | - | - | 2.4 | 18.3 | 79.3 | - | - | - |
| Latvia | 11.0 | 29.1 | 59.8 | 9.1 | 30.2 | 60.7 | 2.4 | 21.2 | 76.5 |
| Lithuania | 7.1 | 35.6 | 57.3 | 2.6 | 31.5 | 66.0 | 0.9 | 23.0 | 76.1 |
| Luxembourg | - | - | - | 0.3 | 13.2 | 86.5 | - | - | - |
| Hungary | 6.5 | 39.3 | 54.2 | 4.5 | 36.1 | 59.4 | 0.1 | 19.0 | 80.9 |
| Malta | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.7 | 19.5 | 78.8 |
| Netherlands | 3.1 | 51.7 | 45.2 | 3.0 | 33.2 | 63.8 | 1.4 | 20.0 | 78.7 |
| Austria | 3.3 | 35.8 | 60.9 | 0.7 | 30.3 | 69.0 | 0.4 | 21.7 | 77.9 |
| Poland | 8.2 | 35.4 | 56.4 | 3.8 | 35.8 | 60.4 | 0.8 | 28.7 | 70.5 |
| Portugal | 5.6 | 27.6 | 66.8 | 2.7 | 30.8 | 66.4 | 0.6 | 20.6 | 78.9 |
| Romania | 11.0 | 42.5 | 46.5 | 6.5 | 47.0 | 46.5 | 0.3 | 33.3 | 66.4 |
| Slovenia | 4.1 | 36.6 | 59.4 | 1.5 | 26.1 | 72.4 | - | - | - |
| Slovakia | 4.7 | 40.8 | 54.5 | 2.2 | 41.3 | 56.4 | 0.8 | 21.4 | 77.7 |
| Finland | 5.6 | 31.6 | 62.8 | 3.0 | 31.9 | 65.1 | 0.4 | 22.7 | 77.0 |
| Sweden | 4.5 | 32.2 | 63.3 | 1.8 | 30.8 | 67.5 | 0.2 | 17.1 | 82.7 |
| United Kingdom | 3.1 | 27.4 | 69.5 | 1.7 | 26.6 | 71.7 | 0.3 | 19.3 | 80.4 |
| EU-27 | 4.4 | 30.9 | 64.6 | 2.2 | 29.1 | 68.7 | 0.5 | 20.8 | 78.6 |
| EU-15 | 3.9 | 29.4 | 66.7 | 2.0 | 28.2 | 69.9 | 0.5 | 20.5 | 79.0 |
| EU-N12 | 7.2 | 38.8 | 54.1 | 3.6 | 37.6 | 58.8 | 0.8 | 25.9 | 73.3 |

Table 19 - Change in the structure of the economy (in % points)

| Change in the structure of the economy (in % points) - 2007 to 2010 - NUTS 3 | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Country | Rural | | | Intermediate | | | Urban | | |
| | Primary sector | Secondary sector | Tertiary sector | Primary sector | Secondary sector | Tertiary sector | Primary sector | Secondary sector | Tertiary sector |
| Belgium | -0.3 | -1.2 | 1.5 | -0.1 | -0.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 | -2.0 | 2.1 |
| Bulgaria | -0.3 | -2.8 | 3.1 | -0.7 | -2.5 | 3.2 | -0.1 | -1.9 | 2.0 |
| Czech Republic | -1.5 | -0.8 | 2.3 | -0.6 | -2.0 | 2.6 | -0.2 | -1.5 | 1.7 |
| Denmark | 1.2 | -4.6 | 3.4 | 0.3 | -4.4 | 4.1 | -0.1 | -0.5 | 0.5 |
| Germany | 0.0 | 0.6 | -0.6 | -0.1 | -0.8 | 0.9 | -0.1 | -2.3 | 2.4 |
| Estonia | -0.4 | -2.6 | 3.0 | -0.4 | 3.5 | -3.1 | 0.0 | -3.7 | 3.7 |
| Ireland | 0.1 | -6.7 | 6.6 | - | - | - | 0.0 | -0.9 | 0.8 |
| Greece | -0.4 | -3.1 | 3.6 | -0.5 | -5.7 | 6.2 | 0.0 | -3.3 | 3.3 |
| Spain | -1.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 | -0.5 | -1.2 | 1.7 | -0.1 | -2.8 | 2.9 |
| France | -0.1 | -1.4 | 1.5 | -0.1 | -1.8 | 1.9 | 0.0 | -1.5 | 1.5 |
| Italy | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Cyprus | - | - | - | 0.1 | -4.6 | 4.4 | - | - | - |
| Latvia | 1.2 | 0.9 | -2.1 | 2.8 | -1.1 | -1.7 | 1.3 | -2.4 | 1.1 |
| Lithuania | -0.7 | -3.3 | 4.0 | -0.8 | -3.1 | 3.9 | -0.4 | -4.7 | 5.1 |
| Luxembourg | - | - | - | -0.1 | -4.0 | 4.1 | - | - | - |
| Hungary | -1.1 | 1.1 | 0.1 | -0.5 | -1.6 | 2.2 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Malta | - | - | - | - | - | - | -0.3 | -2.1 | 2.4 |
| Netherlands | 0.5 | -1.0 | 0.5 | -0.3 | 1.5 | -1.2 | -0.1 | -0.9 | 1.1 |
| Austria | -0.4 | -2.7 | 3.1 | -0.1 | -2.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | -0.9 | 1.0 |
| Poland | -1.4 | 2.6 | -1.2 | -0.3 | 1.8 | -1.5 | -0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Portugal | -0.3 | -1.2 | 1.5 | -0.1 | -1.5 | 1.6 | 0.0 | -1.5 | 1.5 |
| Romania | -0.2 | 4.7 | -4.5 | 0.3 | 5.4 | -5.7 | 0.0 | 2.8 | -2.8 |
| Slovenia | -0.1 | -4.9 | 5.0 | 0.0 | -4.5 | 4.6 | - | - | - |
| Slovakia | -2.0 | -2.7 | 4.6 | -1.0 | -3.5 | 4.5 | -0.2 | -1.7 | 2.0 |
| Finland | -0.2 | -5.2 | 5.5 | 0.1 | -8.2 | 8.1 | -0.1 | -2.8 | 2.8 |
| Sweden | 0.7 | -1.5 | 0.8 | -0.1 | -1.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | -1.1 | 1.1 |
| United Kingdom | -0.5 | -2.1 | 2.6 | 0.1 | -0.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | -1.6 | 1.6 |
| EU-27 | -0.2 | -1.3 | 1.5 | -0.1 | -1.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 | -1.7 | 1.7 |
| EU-15 | -0.1 | -1.8 | 1.9 | -0.1 | -1.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 | -1.8 | 1.8 |
| EU-N12 | -1.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 | -0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | -0.1 | -0.4 | 0.5 |

Table 20 - Structure of the economy (% GVA by branch) MS value

| Country | Context 19 - Structure of the economy (% by branch) - 2012 | | | Change in the structure of the economy (in % points) - 2007 to 2012 | | |
|----------------|--|------------------|-----------------|---|------------------|-----------------|
| | MS | | | | | |
| | Primary sector | Secondary sector | Tertiary sector | Primary sector | Secondary sector | Tertiary sector |
| Belgium | 0.7 | 21.8 | 77.4 | -0.1 | -2.4 | 2.5 |
| Bulgaria | 6.4 | 30.4 | 63.2 | 0.8 | -2.0 | 1.2 |
| Czech Republic | 2.4 | 37.3 | 60.4 | 0.0 | -1.2 | 1.3 |
| Denmark | 1.5 | 21.4 | 77.1 | 0.4 | -4.2 | 3.8 |
| Germany | 0.8 | 30.5 | 68.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Estonia | 4.1 | 28.9 | 66.9 | 0.6 | -2.1 | 1.5 |
| Ireland | 1.6 | 27.9 | 70.5 | 0.1 | -3.3 | 3.2 |
| Greece | 3.4 | 16.4 | 80.2 | -0.1 | -4.1 | 4.2 |
| Spain | 2.5 | 25.9 | 71.6 | -0.3 | -5.3 | 5.5 |
| France | 2.0 | 18.8 | 79.2 | 0.1 | -1.8 | 1.7 |
| Italy | 2.0 | 24.2 | 73.8 | -0.1 | -2.9 | 3.0 |
| Cyprus | 2.5 | 14.9 | 82.6 | 0.3 | -7.9 | 7.6 |
| Latvia | 5.0 | 25.7 | 69.3 | 1.5 | 0.4 | -1.9 |
| Lithuania | 4.0 | 31.0 | 65.0 | 0.1 | -2.1 | 2.0 |
| Luxembourg | 0.3 | 12.9 | 86.7 | -0.1 | -4.2 | 4.3 |
| Hungary | 4.7 | 30.6 | 64.7 | 0.6 | -0.5 | -0.1 |
| Malta | 1.5 | 17.3 | 81.1 | -0.5 | -4.2 | 4.7 |
| Netherlands | 1.7 | 24.3 | 74.0 | -0.2 | -0.3 | 0.6 |
| Austria | 1.6 | 28.6 | 69.8 | -0.1 | -2.0 | 2.1 |
| Poland | 3.9 | 32.5 | 63.6 | -0.4 | 0.7 | -0.3 |
| Portugal | 2.3 | 23.6 | 74.1 | -0.1 | -1.7 | 1.9 |
| Romania | 6.0 | 42.3 | 51.6 | -0.5 | 4.2 | -3.7 |
| Slovenia | 2.7 | 31.1 | 66.2 | 0.1 | -3.6 | 3.4 |
| Slovakia | 3.1 | 35.2 | 61.6 | -0.9 | -3.3 | 4.2 |
| Finland | 2.8 | 26.0 | 71.2 | -0.2 | -7.5 | 7.7 |
| Sweden | 1.6 | 25.2 | 73.2 | -0.1 | -2.9 | 3.0 |
| United Kingdom | 0.7 | 20.6 | 78.8 | 0.0 | -2.5 | 2.4 |
| EU-27 | 1.7 | 24.9 | 73.4 | 0.0 | -1.9 | 1.9 |
| EU-15 | 1.5 | 24.2 | 74.3 | 0.0 | -2.1 | 2.1 |
| EU-N12 | 4.0 | 33.8 | 62.2 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.2 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Baseline indicator for context | 19 - Structure of the economy |
| Measurement of the indicator | % GVA by branch (primary / secondary / tertiary sector) |
| Definition of the indicator²⁹ | GVA is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. Output is valued at basic prices, GVA is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption is valued at purchasers' prices. Primary sector covers branch A of NACE rev. 2 – Agriculture, forestry and fishing (divisions 01 to 05 or branches A & B of NACE rev.1.1). Secondary sector covers branches B to F of NACE rev. 2 (divisions 10 to 45 or branches C to F of NACE rev.1.1). Tertiary sector covers branches G to U of NACE rev. 2 (divisions 50 to 95 or branches G to P of NACE rev.1.1). Total refers to GVA in branches A to U of NACE rev. 2 (branches A to P of NACE rev.1.1). |
| Subdivision | This indicator is broken down by branches: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of GVA in primary sector • Share of GVA in secondary sector • Share of GVA in tertiary sector |
| Unit of measurement | % |
| Source | At regional level: Eurostat – Regional economic accounts-ESA95 At national level: Eurostat – National accounts (including GDP) - Breakdown by 6 branches Last update: October 2013 (national), July 2013 (regional) |

²⁹ New tables using NACE rev. 2 (which is the revised version of NACE rev. 1.1) have been included by Eurostat in the economic statistics. The table has been updated to include explanation of NACE rev. 2 divisions.

3.2.5. Context Indicator 20: Structure of employment

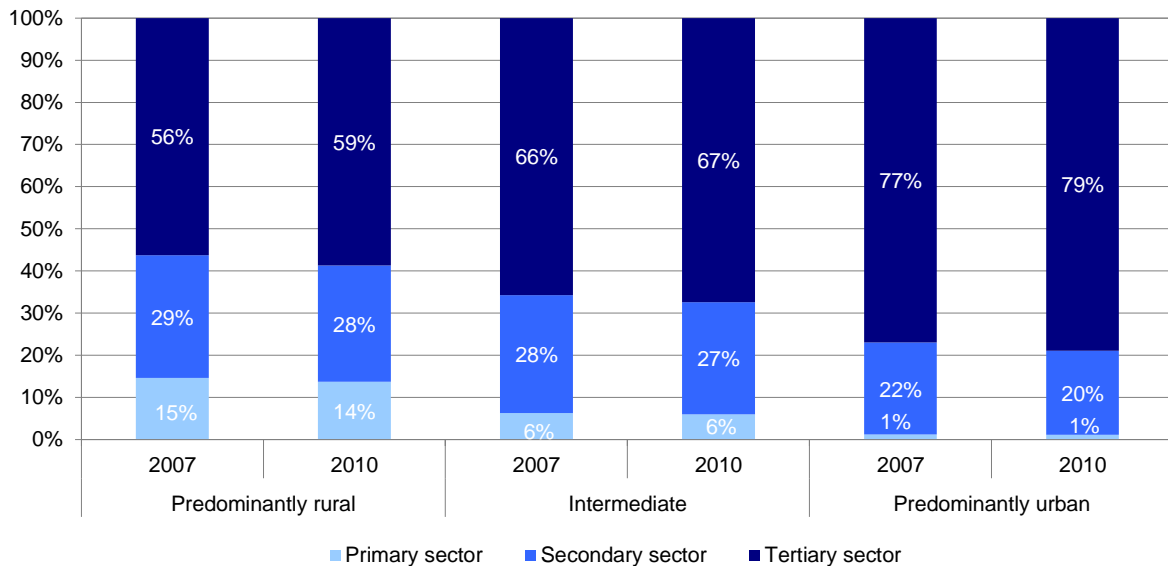
The tertiary or service sector is the main source of employment in the EU...

Employment in the EU mainly depends on the tertiary or services sector, in line with the role of this sector in the overall economy (see Context Indicator 19: Structure of the Economy). In 2010 the importance of this sector for employment was highest in predominantly urban regions (79%), but it provided the majority of jobs also in intermediate (67%) and predominantly rural regions (59%).

The secondary sector accounted for 28% of employment in the predominantly rural regions in 2010, almost the same as in intermediate regions, and 8 percentage points more than in predominantly urban regions.

The primary sector provided 14% of the jobs in predominantly rural regions of the EU-27 in 2010, decreasing to 6% in intermediate regions and 1% in urban regions. While the share of the tertiary sector in employment has increased in all regions between 2007 and 2010, employment in the primary sector has remained stable.

Graph 33 - Structure of employment by branch of activity in the EU-27, 2007 and 2010

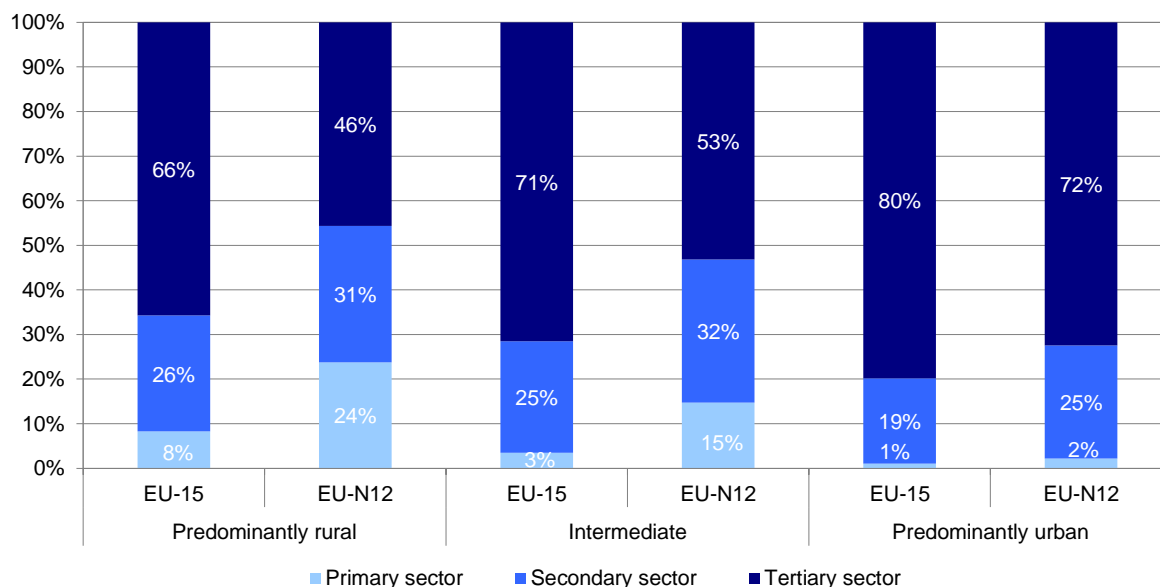


Note: excluding IT in 2007 and FR Overseas Departments.

...but in the predominantly rural areas of the EU-N12 the primary sector still generates 24% of all jobs

The structure of employment in predominantly rural regions differs between the EU-15 and the EU-N12. In 2010, employment in the primary sector in these regions was significantly higher in the EU-N12 (24%) than in the EU-15 (8%). Likewise, the importance of the secondary sector in rural employment was higher in the EU-N12 (31%) than in the EU-15 (26%). The share of jobs in the tertiary sector in predominantly rural areas is therefore considerably lower in the EU-N12 (46%) than in the EU-15 (66%).

Graph 34 - Structure of employment by type of region in the EU-15 and the EU-N12, 2010



Note: excluding FR Overseas Departments.

The weight of the primary sector in rural employment ranges from 4.1% in the Netherlands and Sweden to 31.5% in Romania

Furthermore, employment structures differ between countries and types of region. In 2010, the highest employment rates in the primary sector were found in the predominantly rural regions of Romania (41.5%) and Bulgaria (32.0%). Predominantly rural regions of Poland (24.7%), Portugal (23.1%) and Greece (23.0%) also presented above-average rates. On the other hand, the primary sector provided less than 5% of rural employment in six Member States (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Slovakia and Sweden).

Employment shares of the secondary sector, which includes the food industry, are slightly higher in the predominantly rural regions of the EU than in intermediate and urban regions. The highest shares among predominantly rural regions are found in the Czech Republic (41.5%), Hungary (35.7%), Slovenia (35.4%) and Slovakia (35.2%).

While generally accounting for the majority of jobs, the weight of the tertiary or services sector in employment is lower in predominantly rural regions than in intermediate or urban regions, especially in Romania, Bulgaria and Poland where it accounts for less than 50% of rural jobs (31.5%, 40.4% and 46.6%, respectively). Among all predominantly rural areas, employment in the tertiary sector is highest in Belgium (73.9%), Denmark (72.2%), France, Sweden and the United Kingdom (71.0% in all these three countries).

The share of rural jobs in the primary sector is generally decreasing, but some countries show the opposite trend

Over the period 2007-2010, the share of primary sector jobs in predominantly rural areas of the EU-27 has slightly decreased (-0.9 percentage points), most strongly in Poland (-3.5 percentage points). In some Member States the evolution has been positive, particularly in Bulgaria and Romania (+3.7 and +3.1 percentage points respectively) and in some EU-15 countries like the United Kingdom (+0.9 percentage points) and Spain (+0.7 percentage points). Overall, 9 Member States presented a positive evolution over the period.

The importance of employment in the secondary sector in predominantly rural regions decreased over the period 2007-2010 in all Member States, with the only exception of the Netherlands and Poland. With an average decrease of -1.6 percentage points in the EU-27, many countries showed higher rates: predominantly rural areas of Ireland, Estonia, Lithuania and Spain (-8.0, -5.3, -4.6 and -4.1 percentage points respectively) experienced the highest decreases, followed by Latvia, Slovenia, Romania and the United Kingdom.

The importance of the tertiary or services sector in rural employment has increased over the last years (+2.5 percentage points), both for the EU-15 and for the EU-N12 (+1.5 and +1.8 percentage points, respectively). The largest increments took place in the predominantly rural areas of Ireland (+8.9 percentage points), Estonia (+6.0), Lithuania (+4.9) and Latvia (+4.4), whereas the Netherlands, Bulgaria and Romania showed a decrease (-2.4, -0.9 and -0.2 percentage points respectively).

Table 21 - Structure of employment (% by branch) NUTS 3

| Context 20 - Structure of employment (% employment by branch) - 2010 - NUTS 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Country | Rural | | | Intermediate | | | Urban | | | |
| | Primary sector | Secondary sector | Tertiary sector | Primary sector | Secondary sector | Tertiary sector | Primary sector | Secondary sector | Tertiary sector | |
| Belgium | 4.4 | 21.7 | 73.9 | 2.3 | 24.4 | 73.3 | 0.9 | 17.6 | 81.5 | |
| Bulgaria | 32.0 | 27.7 | 40.4 | 21.6 | 29.8 | 48.6 | 1.4 | 19.1 | 79.5 | |
| Czech Republic | 5.5 | 41.5 | 53.1 | 2.6 | 39.8 | 57.6 | 1.5 | 25.6 | 72.9 | |
| Denmark | 4.6 | 23.2 | 72.2 | 2.9 | 19.9 | 77.2 | 0.1 | 9.6 | 90.2 | |
| Germany | 3.8 | 31.4 | 64.8 | 2.0 | 26.7 | 71.3 | 0.5 | 20.2 | 79.3 | |
| Estonia | 8.2 | 29.6 | 62.2 | 1.6 | 47.1 | 51.4 | 1.0 | 24.7 | 74.4 | |
| Ireland | 6.7 | 22.8 | 70.5 | - | - | - | 0.5 | 13.4 | 86.1 | |
| Greece | 23.0 | 18.3 | 58.7 | 13.5 | 17.8 | 68.7 | 1.3 | 18.2 | 80.5 | |
| Spain | 11.0 | 24.4 | 64.6 | 6.8 | 23.2 | 70.0 | 2.0 | 20.3 | 77.6 | |
| France | 5.1 | 23.9 | 71.0 | 2.5 | 21.7 | 75.8 | 0.8 | 15.3 | 83.9 | Excl. Overseas Dept. |
| Italy | 7.8 | 28.3 | 63.9 | 4.5 | 29.7 | 65.9 | 1.5 | 23.8 | 74.7 | |
| Cyprus | - | - | - | 4.5 | 19.5 | 75.9 | - | - | - | |
| Latvia | 14.9 | 24.5 | 60.6 | 13.9 | 28.6 | 57.5 | 2.9 | 21.5 | 75.6 | |
| Lithuania | 16.6 | 26.4 | 57.0 | 6.0 | 26.7 | 67.3 | 1.8 | 19.8 | 78.3 | |
| Luxembourg | - | - | - | 1.2 | 21.3 | 77.5 | - | - | - | |
| Hungary | 11.0 | 35.7 | 53.3 | 8.4 | 32.2 | 59.3 | 0.4 | 18.9 | 80.7 | |
| Malta | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2.3 | 20.6 | 77.1 | |
| Netherlands | 4.1 | 29.9 | 66.0 | 4.8 | 23.0 | 72.2 | 2.0 | 17.8 | 80.2 | |
| Austria | 11.4 | 28.2 | 60.4 | 3.3 | 22.7 | 74.0 | 1.2 | 16.8 | 81.9 | |
| Poland | 24.7 | 28.7 | 46.6 | 10.4 | 31.8 | 57.8 | 3.3 | 29.4 | 67.3 | |
| Portugal | 23.1 | 24.1 | 52.8 | 12.5 | 36.6 | 50.9 | 2.2 | 23.6 | 74.1 | |
| Romania | 41.5 | 27.0 | 31.5 | 30.6 | 31.1 | 38.3 | 1.1 | 26.1 | 72.8 | |
| Slovenia | 12.7 | 35.4 | 51.9 | 5.6 | 28.2 | 66.2 | - | - | - | |
| Slovakia | 4.6 | 35.2 | 60.2 | 3.1 | 35.8 | 61.2 | 1.1 | 18.0 | 80.9 | |
| Finland | 8.5 | 25.8 | 65.7 | 4.7 | 28.0 | 67.3 | 0.9 | 18.7 | 80.4 | |
| Sweden | 4.1 | 24.8 | 71.0 | 2.3 | 24.0 | 73.6 | 0.3 | 13.8 | 85.9 | |
| United Kingdom | 7.2 | 21.8 | 71.0 | 2.6 | 20.8 | 76.5 | 0.5 | 18.6 | 80.8 | |
| EU-27 | 13.7 | 27.6 | 58.7 | 6.0 | 26.6 | 67.4 | 1.2 | 19.9 | 78.9 | Excl. FR Overseas Dept. |
| EU-15 | 8.3 | 26.0 | 65.7 | 3.5 | 25.0 | 71.5 | 1.0 | 19.2 | 79.8 | Excl. FR Overseas Dept. |
| EU-N12 | 23.8 | 30.6 | 45.7 | 14.7 | 32.1 | 53.2 | 2.2 | 25.4 | 72.4 | |

Table 22 - Change in the structure of employment (% by branch) NUTS 3

| Change in the structure of employment (in % points) - 2007 to 2010 - NUTS 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| Country | Rural | | | Intermediate | | | Urban | | | |
| | Primary sector | Secondary sector | Tertiary sector | Primary sector | Secondary sector | Tertiary sector | Primary sector | Secondary sector | Tertiary sector | |
| Belgium | -0.7 | -0.4 | 1.1 | -0.3 | -1.5 | 1.8 | -0.1 | -1.3 | 1.4 | |
| Bulgaria | 3.7 | -2.7 | -0.9 | 0.1 | -1.6 | 1.5 | -1.3 | -2.5 | 3.8 | |
| Czech Republic | 0.2 | -2.4 | 2.2 | -0.4 | -1.2 | 1.6 | -0.3 | -2.0 | 2.3 | |
| Denmark | 0.1 | -3.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | -2.6 | 2.6 | -0.1 | -1.1 | 1.2 | |
| Germany | -0.1 | -0.7 | 0.8 | -0.1 | -0.8 | 0.9 | 0.0 | -1.2 | 1.2 | |
| Estonia | -0.7 | -5.3 | 6.0 | -0.7 | 0.9 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -6.4 | 6.6 | |
| Ireland | -0.8 | -8.0 | 8.9 | - | - | - | 0.1 | -4.8 | 4.7 | |
| Greece | 0.3 | -0.8 | 0.5 | 1.1 | -0.6 | -0.5 | 0.3 | -2.4 | 2.0 | |
| Spain | 0.7 | -4.1 | 3.5 | 0.4 | -4.6 | 4.1 | 0.0 | -4.1 | 4.0 | |
| France | -0.3 | -1.2 | 1.5 | -0.1 | -1.4 | 1.5 | -0.1 | -0.7 | 0.8 | Excl. Overseas Dept. |
| Italy | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Cyprus | - | - | - | 0.0 | -1.6 | 1.6 | - | - | - | |
| Latvia | -0.7 | -3.6 | 4.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | -0.9 | -1.1 | -6.6 | 7.7 | |
| Lithuania | -0.3 | -4.6 | 4.9 | -1.4 | -5.7 | 7.1 | -1.4 | -8.0 | 9.4 | |
| Luxembourg | - | - | - | -0.3 | -1.4 | 1.7 | - | - | - | |
| Hungary | -0.7 | -1.0 | 1.7 | -0.6 | -2.5 | 3.1 | -0.5 | -1.6 | 2.1 | |
| Malta | - | - | - | - | - | - | -0.1 | -2.7 | 2.8 | |
| Netherlands | 0.1 | 2.3 | -2.4 | 0.0 | -1.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | -0.4 | 0.4 | |
| Austria | -1.0 | -0.7 | 1.7 | -0.1 | -0.7 | 0.9 | -0.1 | -0.7 | 0.8 | |
| Poland | -3.5 | 0.4 | 3.0 | -1.1 | -1.3 | 2.5 | -0.5 | -1.9 | 2.4 | |
| Portugal | -0.3 | -1.9 | 2.2 | -0.3 | -2.5 | 2.8 | -0.2 | -3.0 | 3.2 | |
| Romania | 3.1 | -3.0 | -0.2 | 1.5 | -2.6 | 1.0 | -1.3 | -7.4 | 8.7 | |
| Slovenia | -0.1 | -3.2 | 3.3 | -0.5 | -3.0 | 3.5 | - | - | - | |
| Slovakia | -1.0 | -0.9 | 1.9 | -0.1 | -2.6 | 2.7 | 0.1 | -2.5 | 2.4 | |
| Finland | -0.4 | -1.6 | 2.0 | 0.2 | -2.4 | 2.1 | 0.1 | -0.4 | 0.3 | |
| Sweden | 0.3 | -0.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | -0.9 | 0.8 | 0.0 | -0.6 | 0.6 | |
| United Kingdom | 0.9 | -2.9 | 2.1 | 0.4 | -3.2 | 2.8 | -0.2 | -3.3 | 3.5 | |
| EU-27 | -0.9 | -1.6 | 2.5 | -0.3 | -1.4 | 1.7 | -0.1 | -1.9 | 2.0 | Excl. IT and FR Overseas Dept. |
| EU-15 | -0.3 | -1.2 | 1.5 | 0.2 | -0.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | -1.7 | 1.7 | Excl. IT and FR Overseas Dept. |
| EU-N12 | -0.1 | -1.6 | 1.8 | -0.2 | -2.0 | 2.2 | -0.6 | -2.9 | 3.5 | |

Table 23 - Structure of employment (% by branch) MS value

| Country | Context 20 - Structure of employment (% by branch) - 2012 | | | Change in the structure of employment (in % points) - 2007 to 2012 | | |
|----------------|---|------------------|-----------------|--|------------------|-----------------|
| | MS | | | | | |
| | Primary sector | Secondary sector | Tertiary sector | Primary sector | Secondary sector | Tertiary sector |
| Belgium | 1.3 | 19.0 | 79.7 | -0.3 | -1.5 | 1.8 |
| Bulgaria | 18.9 | 25.8 | 55.3 | -0.5 | -3.4 | 3.9 |
| Czech Republic | 3.3 | 36.5 | 60.3 | -0.1 | -1.8 | 1.9 |
| Denmark | 2.4 | 17.8 | 79.8 | -0.1 | -2.7 | 2.8 |
| Germany | 1.6 | 24.8 | 73.6 | -0.1 | -0.7 | 0.7 |
| Estonia | 4.6 | 29.8 | 65.6 | 0.1 | -4.7 | 4.6 |
| Ireland | 4.7 | 18.4 | 76.9 | -0.5 | -8.3 | 8.9 |
| Greece | 12.2 | 15.6 | 72.2 | 1.2 | -4.1 | 2.9 |
| Spain | 4.2 | 19.2 | 76.6 | 0.1 | -8.2 | 8.1 |
| France | 2.8 | 18.6 | 78.6 | -0.3 | -1.2 | 1.5 |
| Italy | 3.8 | 26.2 | 70.1 | -0.2 | -2.4 | 2.6 |
| Cyprus | 3.6 | 17.5 | 78.9 | -0.9 | -3.6 | 4.5 |
| Latvia | 7.9 | 23.6 | 68.6 | -1.4 | -4.6 | 6.0 |
| Lithuania | 8.8 | 25.1 | 66.1 | -1.4 | -5.5 | 6.9 |
| Luxembourg | 1.1 | 20.5 | 78.4 | -0.5 | -2.2 | 2.6 |
| Hungary | 7.4 | 28.9 | 63.7 | -0.1 | -2.0 | 2.1 |
| Malta | 3.2 | 19.0 | 77.8 | -0.2 | -3.9 | 4.2 |
| Netherlands | 2.5 | 15.8 | 81.7 | -0.3 | -1.0 | 1.3 |
| Austria | 4.5 | 23.4 | 72.0 | -0.7 | -0.9 | 1.5 |
| Poland | 12.6 | 30.2 | 57.3 | -2.1 | -0.7 | 2.8 |
| Portugal | 11.0 | 24.2 | 64.8 | -0.2 | -4.3 | 4.5 |
| Romania | 30.6 | 28.7 | 40.8 | 0.0 | -2.8 | 2.8 |
| Slovenia | 8.3 | 29.9 | 61.7 | -0.5 | -4.3 | 4.7 |
| Slovakia | 3.2 | 31.5 | 65.3 | -0.6 | -2.4 | 3.0 |
| Finland | 4.6 | 23.9 | 71.6 | -0.4 | -1.7 | 2.1 |
| Sweden | 2.1 | 21.3 | 76.6 | 0.1 | -1.1 | 1.1 |
| United Kingdom | 1.2 | 16.0 | 82.8 | 0.0 | -2.0 | 2.0 |
| EU-27 | 5.2 | 22.6 | 72.1 | -0.3 | -2.3 | 2.7 |
| EU-15 | 3.0 | 20.9 | 76.1 | -0.2 | -2.4 | 2.6 |
| EU-N12 | 14.3 | 29.8 | 55.9 | -0.9 | -2.0 | 2.9 |

| | |
|---|--|
| Baseline indicator for context | 20 – Structure of employment |
| Measurement of the indicator | % employment by branch (primary / secondary / tertiary sector) |
| Definition of the indicator³⁰ | In Economic Accounts, total employment (ESA 1995, 11.11) covers all persons – both employees and the self-employed - in a specific region. Primary sector covers branch A of NACE rev. 2 – Agriculture, forestry and fishing (divisions 01 to 05 or branches A & B of NACE rev.1.1). Secondary sector covers branches B to F of NACE rev. 2 (divisions 10 to 45 or branches C to F of NACE rev.1.1). Tertiary sector covers branches G to U of NACE rev. 2 (divisions 50 to 95 or branches G to P of NACE rev.1.1). Total refers to GVA in branches A to U of NACE rev. 2 (branches A to P of NACE rev.1.1). |
| Subdivision | This indicator is broken down by branches: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of employment in primary sector • Share of employment in secondary sector • Share of employment in tertiary sector |
| Unit of measurement | % employment |
| Source | Eurostat - Economic accounts-ESA95 Last update: October 2013 (national), July 2013 (regional) |

³⁰ New tables using NACE rev. 2 (which is the revised version of NACE rev. 1.1) have been included by Eurostat in the economic statistics. The table has been updated to include explanation of NACE rev. 2 divisions.

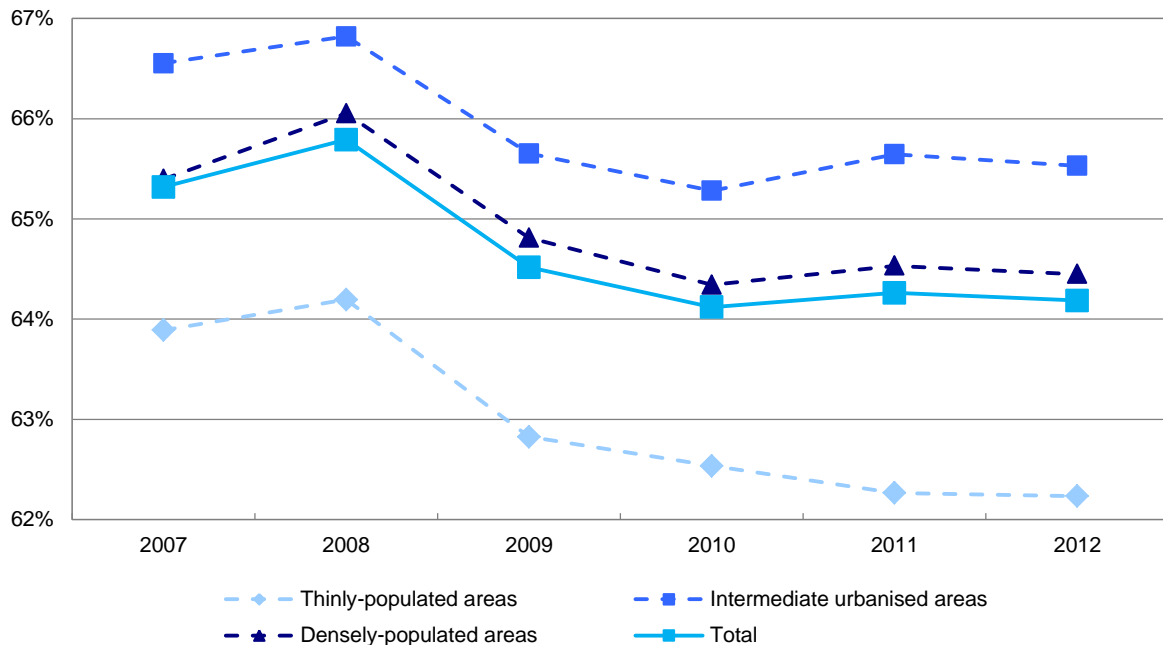
3.2.6. Objective Indicator 2: Employment rate

The employment rate in the EU decreased between 2008 and 2010, and has since stabilised at around 64%

Following a period of continuous improvement, the employment rate experienced a significant decrease in the first years of the current economic crisis: the EU rate dropped from 65.8% in 2008 to 64.1% in 2010. Since then, it has remained stable, with rates just above 64%. The evolution of the employment rate by type of area has followed a very similar pattern, although thinly-populated (rural) areas present lower than average rates and a smooth but continuous decrease since 2010. Employment rates in densely-populated (urban) areas are close to the EU-27 average, while the rates of intermediate regions are higher³¹.

³¹ A change in the methodology to classify local areas from year 2012 has produced a break in Eurostat series by type of area. In this Report and in order to show the evolution of the employment rates in Graph 35 and Table 25 (period 2010-2012), 2012 rates have been recalculated using the previous classification. Table 24 shows the employment rates for 2012 calculated by Eurostat using the current classification of areas.

Graph 35 - Employment rate (15 to 64 years old) in the EU-27 and by type of areas, 2007-2012



In 2012, 19 Member States maintained or improved their employment rates, which nonetheless remained lower than in 2008 in most countries

In individual Member States, employment rates during the period 2008-2010 followed the general downward trend, with varying intensity and with the only exception of four countries (Luxembourg, Germany, Malta and Poland) where employment increased by between +1.8 and +0.1 percentage points. This general trend started to change in 2011, with 16 Member States maintaining or improving their 2010 employment rates, and in 2012 for another 3 countries. Nonetheless, despite this positive development, 19 countries still had lower or much lower employment rates in 2012 than in 2008 (-10.6 percentage points in Greece, -8.9 in Spain, -8.7 in Ireland, between 4.5 and 6 percentage points less in Portugal, Cyprus, Latvia, Denmark, Bulgaria and Slovenia).

Graph 36 shows how the employment rates have evolved over the period 2007-2012 in different groups of EU countries.

A first group includes those Member States which have been most affected by the economic crisis: Ireland, Greece, Spain, Cyprus and Portugal. These countries have experienced the most important decreases in their employment rates since 2008, at first in Ireland and Spain (-5.6 and -4.6 percentage points respectively in 2009) and later in the other three countries. 2012 data do not yet show a change in this trend.

A second group is composed of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Although in the period 2008-2010 the employment rates in the three Baltic countries showed a pronounced drop, even higher than the decreases seen in the Member States included in the first group (-9.3 percentage points in Latvia, -8.8 in Estonia and -6.5 in Lithuania), in 2011 and 2012 these three countries experienced a positive evolution, with 2012 employment rates surpassing those of 2009.

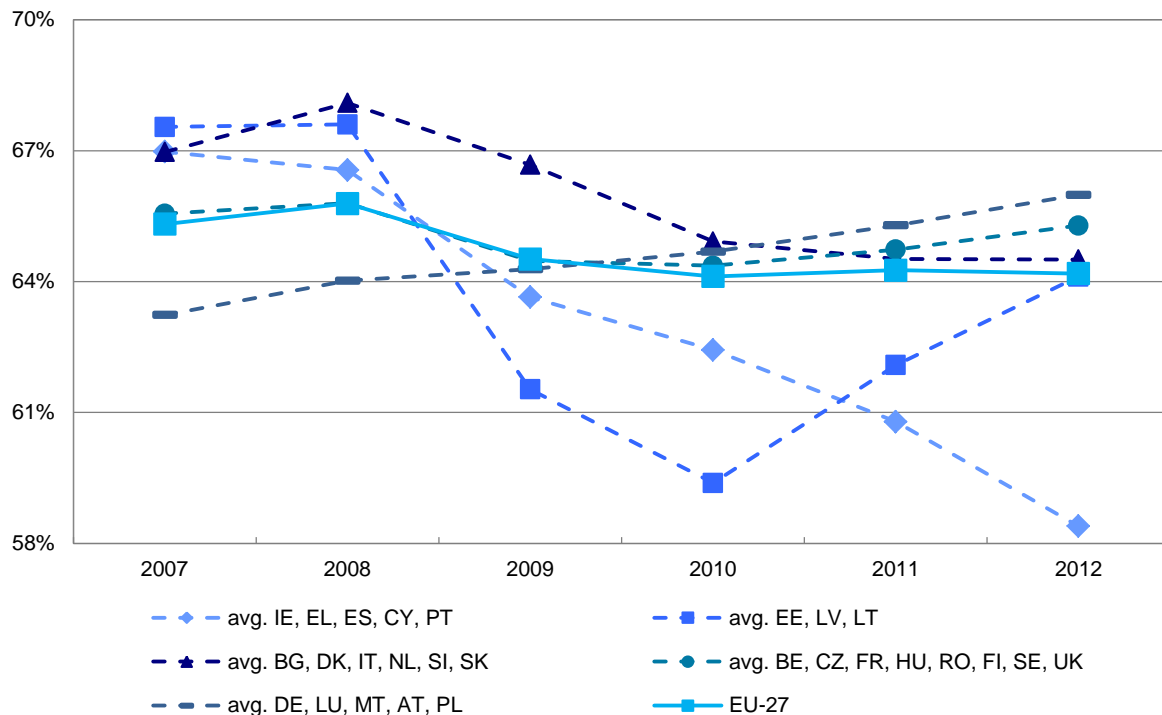
The employment rates in a third group of six Member States (Bulgaria, Denmark, Italy, Netherlands, Slovenia and Slovakia) follow in general the same trend as the EU average (decrease plus stabilisation from 2011 or 2012), although the differences between 2008 and 2012 rates remain important in some of them (-5.3 percentage points less in Denmark, -5.2 in Bulgaria and -4.5 in Slovenia, around -2 percentage points in the other three countries).

Belgium, the Czech Republic, France, Hungary, Romania, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom have followed the average trend (moderate decrease plus stabilisation): compared to 2008, the rates in 2012 are, only slightly lower in Finland, the United Kingdom, Sweden and France, and higher in the remaining countries.

Employment rates in Ireland, Greece, Spain, Cyprus and Portugal, the countries most affected by the economic crisis, do not yet show signals of recovery...

... as already happened in the Baltic countries and other Member States

Graph 36 - Employment rates (15 to 64 years old) in the EU-27 and average by groups of EU countries, 2007-2012



In 2012, the highest employment rates were found in Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Austria, Sweden and the United Kingdom...

... whereas Greece, Spain and Hungary presented the lowest rates

Finally, the employment rates of five Member States have maintained a positive evolution during the whole period 2007-2012: +4.4 percentage points in Malta, +3.9 in Germany, + 2.7 in Poland, +1.7 in Luxembourg and +1.1 percentage points in Austria.

Map 16 and Map 17 show the change of the trend at regional level, more evident in the centre and North of Europe than in the South.

As a result of these developments, in 2012 the employment rate for the EU-27 was 64.2%, 1.6 percentage points lower than in 2008. The highest rates, above 70%, were found in Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Austria, Sweden and the United Kingdom, and the lowest, below 58%, in Greece, Spain and Hungary (see Table 24).

Concerning employment rates in thinly-populated (rural) areas, in 2012 a total of 15 Member States had lower rates in those areas than the average of the country (with maximum differences of -8.1 percentage points in Bulgaria and -6.8 percentage points in Lithuania), while the opposite was true in the other Member States (employment rates in thinly-populated areas of the United Kingdom, Belgium, France and Germany were more than 2.5 percentage points higher than the average of the country).

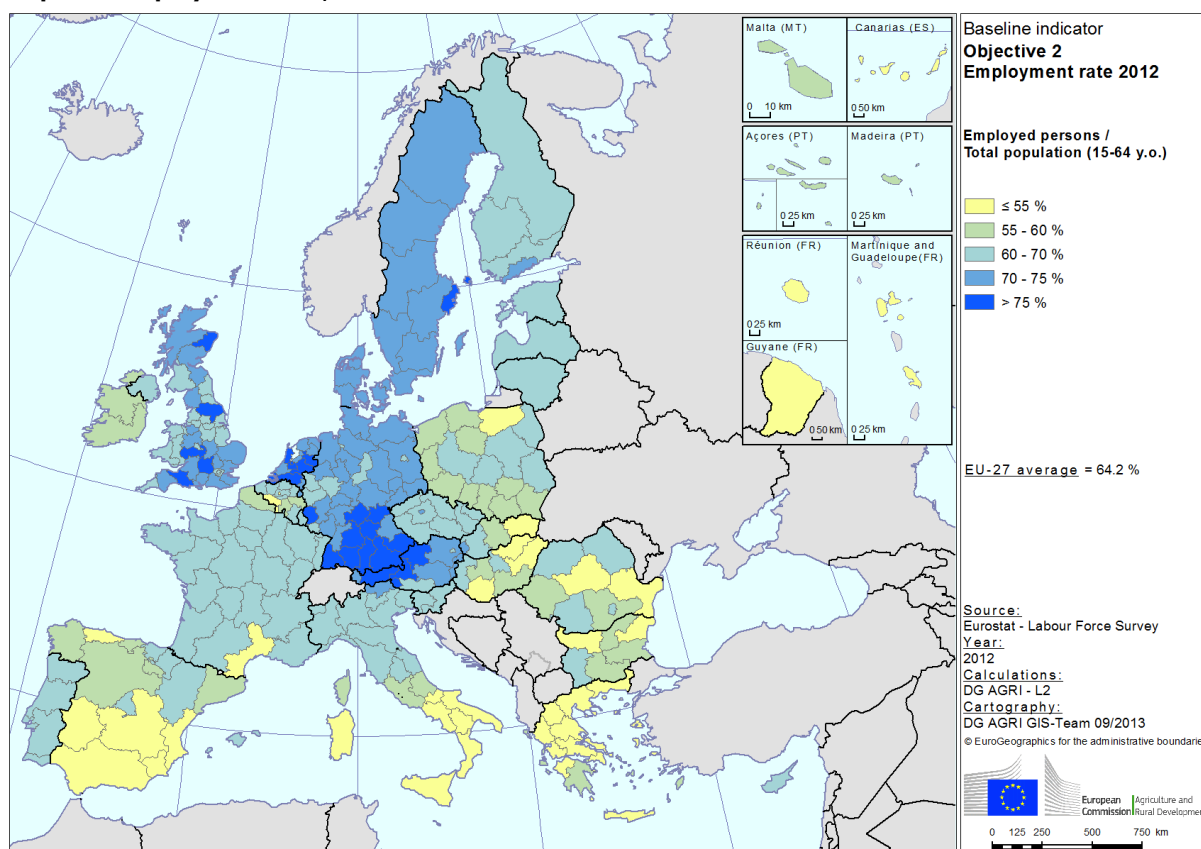
Table 24 - Employment rate

| Objective 2 - Employment rate | | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| Employed persons as a share of total population of the same age class (%) | | | | |
| Country | 2012 | | | MS value |
| | Thinly-populated areas | Intermediate urbanised areas | Densely-populated areas | |
| Belgium | 65.2 | 63.8 | 55.9 | 61.8 |
| Bulgaria | 50.7 | 59.0 | 64.1 | 58.8 |
| Czech Republic | 65.7 | 65.6 | 68.5 | 66.5 |
| Denmark | 72.8 | 73.0 | 72.0 | 72.6 |
| Germany | 75.6 | 73.5 | 70.4 | 72.8 |
| Estonia | 64.8 | 67.3 | 69.2 | 67.1 |
| Ireland | 57.6 | 58.3 | 60.7 | 58.8 |
| Greece | 53.0 | 49.7 | 51.3 | 51.3 |
| Spain | 52.2 | 55.1 | 57.3 | 55.4 |
| France | 67.1 | 62.0 | 62.5 | 63.9 |
| Italy | 56.0 | 57.1 | 56.9 | 56.8 |
| Cyprus | 60.7 | 65.1 | 66.2 | 64.6 |
| Latvia | 59.8 | 62.7 | 66.1 | 63.1 |
| Lithuania | 55.4 | 63.1 | 69.3 | 62.2 |
| Luxembourg | 65.0 | 65.1 | 68.0 | 65.8 |
| Hungary | 53.0 | 57.9 | 61.7 | 57.2 |
| Malta | 57.5 | 61.2 | 57.4 | 59.0 |
| Netherlands | 77.0 | 76.4 | 73.4 | 75.1 |
| Austria | 74.9 | 73.1 | 68.7 | 72.5 |
| Poland | 58.5 | 58.7 | 61.8 | 59.7 |
| Portugal | 62.8 | 62.8 | 60.5 | 61.8 |
| Romania | 60.2 | 56.2 | 60.9 | 59.5 |
| Slovenia | 64.1 | 63.7 | 64.6 | 64.1 |
| Slovakia | 55.0 | 61.6 | 66.9 | 59.7 |
| Finland | 68.9 | 68.1 | 71.2 | 69.4 |
| Sweden | 74.0 | 73.6 | 73.7 | 73.8 |
| United Kingdom | 73.5 | 72.3 | 68.4 | 70.1 |
| EU-27 | 63.6 | 64.8 | 64.2 | 64.2 |

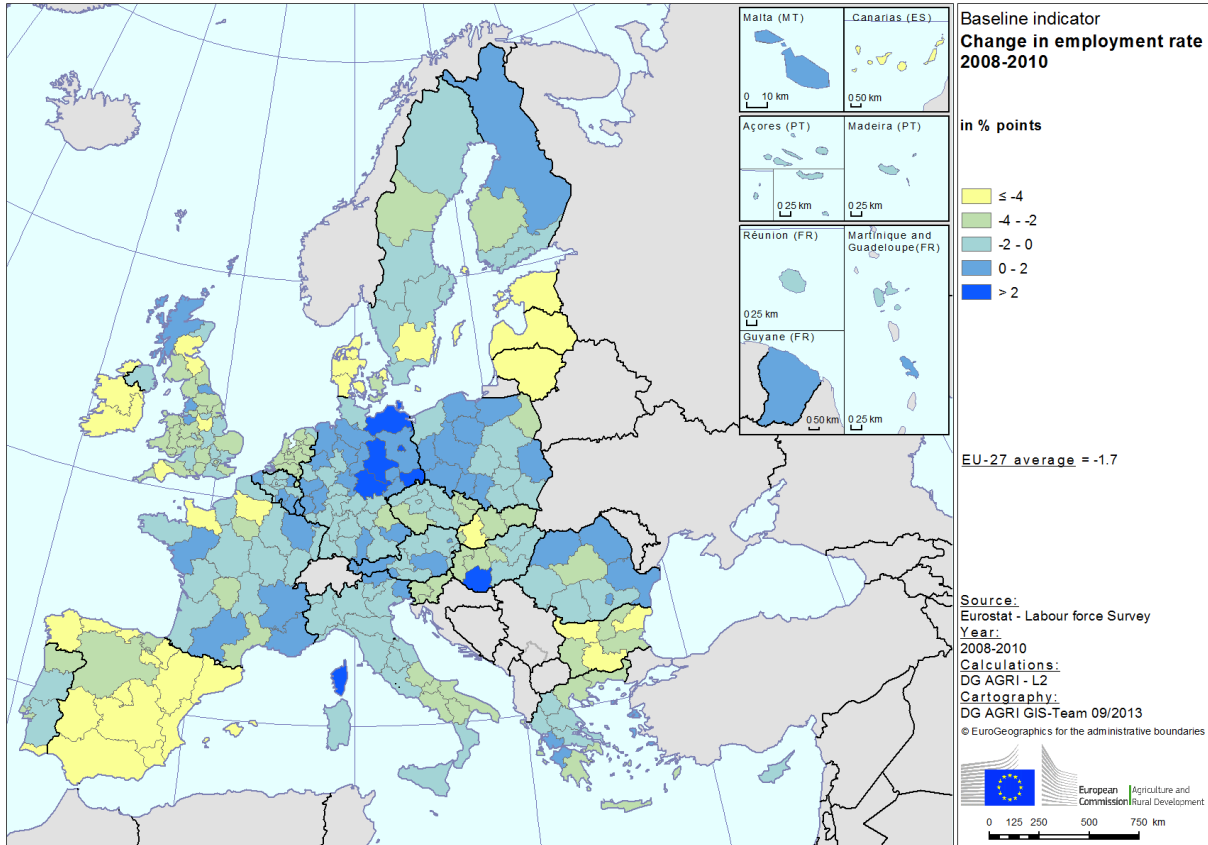
Table 25 - Change in employment rate

| Change in employment rate | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| in % points | | | | | | | | |
| Country | 2008 to 2010 | | | | 2010 to 2012 | | | |
| | Thinly-populated areas | Intermediate urbanised areas | Densely-populated areas | MS value | Thinly-populated areas | Intermediate urbanised areas | Densely-populated areas | MS value |
| Belgium | -0.6 | 0.0 | -0.4 | -0.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 | -0.6 | -0.2 |
| Bulgaria | -4.8 | -5.7 | -3.5 | -4.3 | -0.7 | -0.8 | -1.3 | -0.9 |
| Czech Republic | -2.1 | -1.9 | -0.7 | -1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Denmark | -5.4 | -4.2 | -4.0 | -4.5 | -0.4 | -0.9 | -1.0 | -0.7 |
| Germany | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Estonia | -7.5 | -13.2 | -10.0 | -8.8 | 6.1 | 9.9 | 5.8 | 6.1 |
| Ireland | -7.9 | - | -8.1 | -7.9 | -1.0 | - | -0.5 | -0.8 |
| Greece | -3.2 | -4.1 | -2.6 | -2.3 | -8.2 | -8.7 | -8.2 | -8.3 |
| Spain | -5.3 | -6.4 | -5.6 | -5.8 | -2.9 | -3.3 | -3.2 | -3.1 |
| France | 0.5 | -0.9 | -1.4 | -0.9 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Italy | -1.4 | -1.9 | -1.9 | -1.8 | -1.1 | -0.7 | 0.6 | -0.1 |
| Cyprus | -2.4 | -2.2 | -1.8 | -2.0 | -4.6 | -4.2 | -4.1 | -4.2 |
| Latvia | -8.3 | -13.5 | -10.4 | -9.3 | 3.2 | 6.3 | 4.3 | 3.8 |
| Lithuania | -7.6 | - | -5.1 | -6.5 | 4.4 | - | 4.2 | 4.3 |
| Luxembourg | 1.1 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 1.8 | -0.8 | -0.3 | 2.5 | 0.6 |
| Hungary | -0.5 | -1.6 | -2.2 | -1.3 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Malta | 1.4 | -2.4 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Netherlands | -1.1 | -1.8 | -2.9 | -2.5 | 1.1 | -0.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Austria | -0.3 | -0.9 | -0.2 | -0.4 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Poland | -0.6 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Portugal | -3.1 | -1.4 | -3.4 | -2.6 | -4.2 | -5.1 | -2.6 | -3.8 |
| Romania | -0.2 | 4.9 | -0.4 | -0.2 | -0.5 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 0.7 |
| Slovenia | -1.8 | -2.1 | -4.5 | -2.4 | -2.7 | -2.2 | -0.5 | -2.1 |
| Slovakia | -2.6 | -5.5 | -3.3 | -3.5 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Finland | -2.7 | -4.2 | -2.4 | -2.9 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.2 |
| Sweden | -2.4 | -2.5 | -1.6 | -2.2 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 1.6 |
| United Kingdom | -1.4 | -2.8 | -2.3 | -2.0 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| EU-27 | -1.7 | -1.5 | -1.7 | -1.7 | -0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

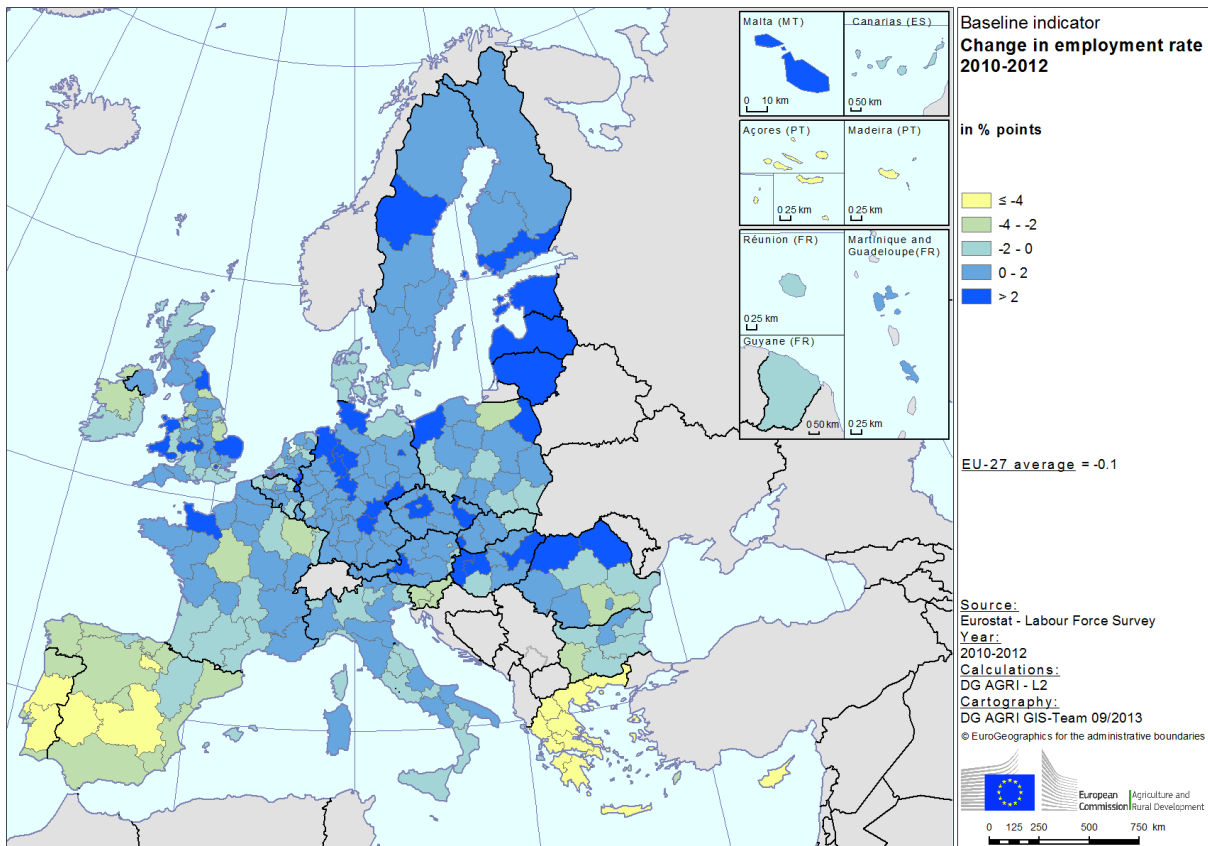
Map 15 - Employment rate, 2012



Map 16 - Change in employment rate, 2008-2010



Map 17 - Change in employment rate, 2010-2012



| | |
|---|---|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 2 - Employment rate |
| Measurement of the indicator | Employed persons aged 15-64 as a percentage of the population of the same age group |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>In Labour Force Surveys:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employed persons are all persons aged 15 and over who, during the reference week, worked at least one hour for pay or profit or were temporarily absent from such work. Employed persons comprise employees, self-employed and family workers. • Population covers persons aged 15 and over, living in private households (population living in public households are not included). This comprises all persons living in the households surveyed during the reference week. This definition also includes persons absent from the households for short periods (but having retained a link with the private household) owing to studies, holidays, illness, business trips, etc... Persons on compulsory military service are not included. |
| Unit of measurement | % |
| Source | Eurostat – Labour Force Survey Last update: July 2013 |

3.2.7. Objective Indicator 3: Unemployment

After an important reduction in the unemployment rate over the period 2005-2008, the EU unemployment rate increased from 7.0% to 10.4% between 2008 and 2012

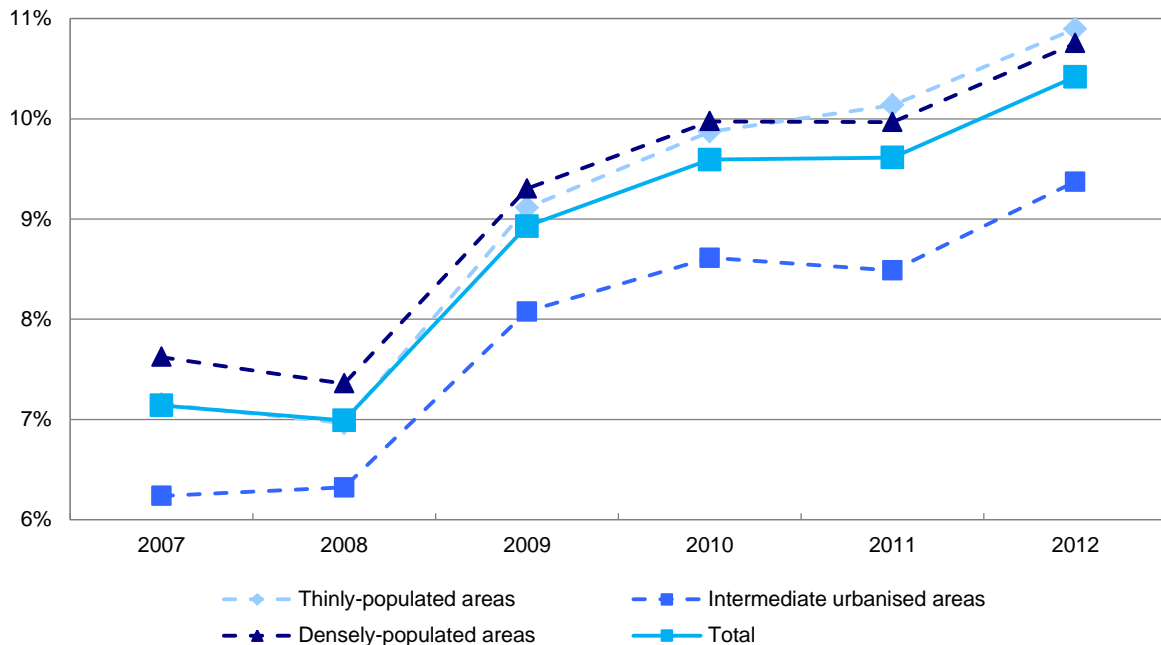
The unemployment rate is defined as the share of unemployed people in the labour force (composed of both employed and unemployed people)³². An unemployed person, according to the guidelines of the International Labour Organisation, is 15 to 74 years old, currently without work but available and actively looking for a job. As a result of the economic crisis, the unemployment rate for the EU-27 has increased to reach 10.4% in 2012, the highest level of the decade and a significant increase from a minimum 7.0% in 2008. As Graph 37 shows, unemployment rates in both thinly-populated and densely-populated areas (i.e. rural and urban areas) are slightly higher than the average, whereas rates in intermediate urbanised areas are lower; nonetheless, the three types of areas have followed the same trend as the EU average³³.

In terms of number of people, 10.4% represented around 25 million unemployed persons (8.5 million more than in 2008). In 2012, 6.5 million unemployed people lived in thinly-populated areas, 7.4 million in intermediate urbanised areas and the highest number, 11.2 million, in densely-populated areas.

³² In contrast, the employment rate is defined as the employment-to-population ratio. Thus, the employment and the unemployment rate do not sum up to 100%.

³³ A change in the methodology to classify local areas from year 2012 has produced a break in Eurostat series by type of area. In this Report and in order to show the evolution of the unemployment rates in Graph 37 and Table 27 (period 2010-2012), 2012 rates have been recalculated using the previous classification. Table 26 shows the unemployment rates for 2012 calculated by Eurostat using the current classification of areas.

Graph 37 - Unemployment rate (15 to 74 years old) in the EU-27 by type of region, 2007-2012



In 2012, 13 EU countries had unemployment rates above 10%, compared to only one in 2007-2008

The average unemployment rates hide very diverse situations among the EU Member States, which differ in their initial situation and how the economic crisis has affected them. For example, in 2007 and 2008 only one country had an unemployment rate above 10% (Slovakia, 11.1% in 2007; Spain, 11.3% in 2008), but there were 13 countries in this situation in 2012. Furthermore, in 2012 the difference between the countries with the highest (Spain, 25.0%) and the lowest (Austria, 4.3%) unemployment rates was 20.7 percentage points; in 2007, this difference was only 7.9 percentage points.

A more detailed analysis of the situation can be done by grouping the EU countries according to their unemployment rates, as shown in Graph 38.

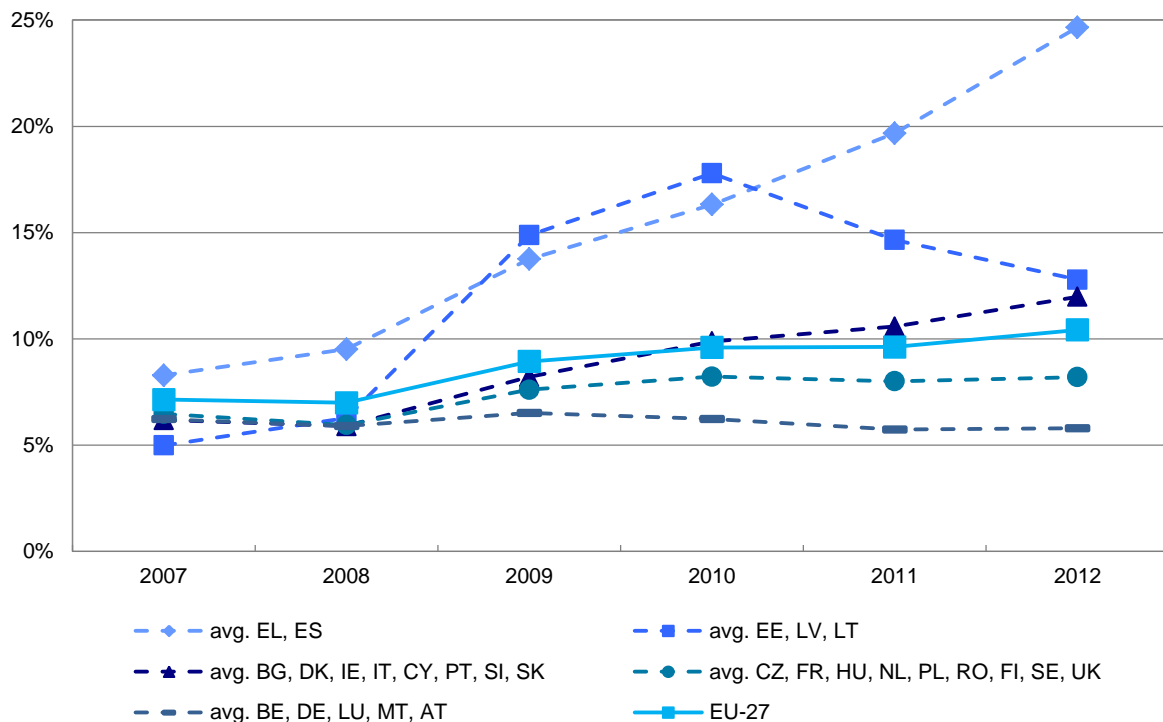
Around one fourth of the total active population in Spain and Greece was unemployed in 2012

One first group is made up of the two countries with the highest unemployment rates in 2012 and the highest increases in their rates in the period 2008-2012: Spain and Greece. With a labour market strongly hit by the economic crisis, in 2012 the unemployment rates in these two Member States reached 25.0% and 24.3% respectively (an increase of 13.7 and 16.6 percentage points for each country since 2008).

Since 2010, the labour market in the Baltic countries started to show signs of recovery

In the first years of the economic crisis, the three Baltic countries (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) followed a similar evolution with an important rise of their unemployment rates (rates in 2010 were 11-12 percentage points higher than in 2008). Since 2010 the labour market in these Member States started to show signs of recovery and unemployment rates decreased, although in 2012 rates were still above 10% (14.9% in Latvia, 13.3% in Lithuania and 10.1% in Estonia).

Graph 38 – Unemployment rates (15 to 74 years old) in the EU-27 and average by groups of EU countries, 2007-2012



Unemployment in the third and fourth group of countries evolved in line with the EU average, although unemployment rates in 2012 and the intensity of the changes in the period 2008-2012 were different.

Bulgaria, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia presented generally higher unemployment rates in 2012 (between 14 and 16% in Portugal, Ireland and Slovakia, lower than 10% in Slovakia and Denmark) and stronger increases of unemployment (over 4 percentage points in all cases). The difference between unemployment rates in 2008 and 2012 was more than 8 percentage points in Ireland, Cyprus and Portugal, another three Member States severely touched by the economic crisis.

In the Czech Republic, France, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, 2012 unemployment rates were lower (below 11% in all cases), with increments around or below 3 percentage points.

Finally, Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, Malta and Austria presented the best and most stable situation with respect to unemployment, with low to very low unemployment rates in 2012 (lower than 8% during the whole period), with Germany being the only EU country where the unemployment rate decreased during the period (-2.1 percentage points).

Map 18 shows the situation at regional level in 2012 (NUTS 2), whereas Map 19 and Map 20 show how these regions have evolved during the two periods 2008-2010 and 2010-2012.

Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, Malta and Austria presented low and stable unemployment rates in 2007-2012 (with decreasing rates in Germany)

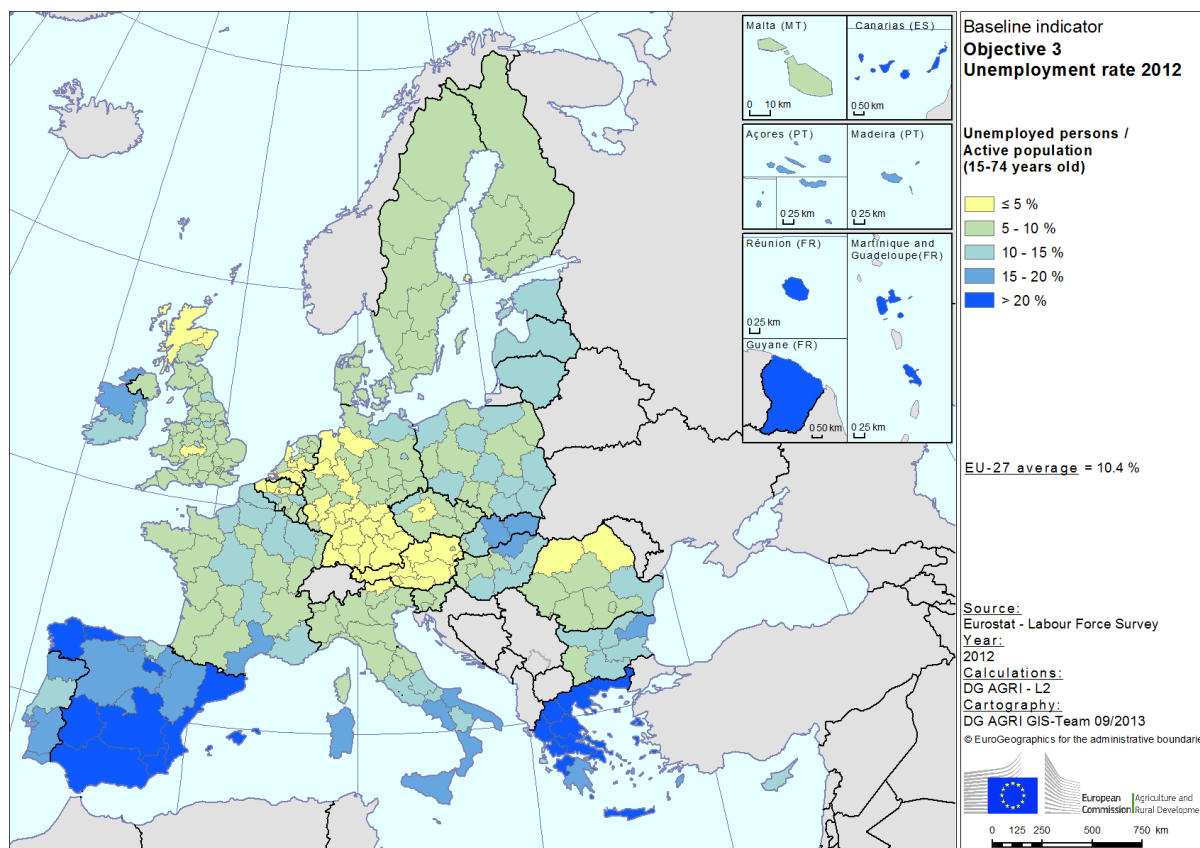
Table 26 - Unemployment rate

| Objective 3 - Unemployment | | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| Unemployment rate (% of active population) | | | | |
| Country | 2012 | | | |
| | Thinly-populated areas | Intermediate urbanised areas | Densely-populated areas | MS value |
| Belgium | 5.4 | 5.4 | 13.4 | 7.6 |
| Bulgaria | 17.1 | 11.9 | 9.7 | 12.3 |
| Czech Republic | 7.3 | 7.8 | 5.8 | 7.0 |
| Denmark | 6.5 | 7.2 | 8.9 | 7.5 |
| Germany | 4.1 | 4.9 | 7.0 | 5.5 |
| Estonia | 9.7 | 8.8 | 11.1 | 10.1 |
| Ireland | 15.6 | 14.9 | 13.5 | 14.7 |
| Greece | 21.8 | 26.3 | 24.6 | 24.3 |
| Spain | 27.5 | 25.8 | 23.4 | 25.0 |
| France | 7.6 | 11.2 | 10.9 | 9.9 |
| Italy | 10.7 | 10.3 | 11.4 | 10.7 |
| Cyprus | 12.9 | 12.0 | 11.4 | 11.9 |
| Latvia | 15.2 | 14.3 | 15.1 | 14.9 |
| Lithuania | 17.8 | 12.4 | 9.2 | 13.3 |
| Luxembourg | 3.8 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 5.1 |
| Hungary | 12.5 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 10.9 |
| Malta | 5.4 | 5.7 | 7.2 | 6.4 |
| Netherlands | 3.9 | 4.4 | 6.5 | 5.3 |
| Austria | 2.7 | 4.2 | 6.9 | 4.3 |
| Poland | 10.7 | 10.6 | 9.1 | 10.1 |
| Portugal | 13.2 | 15.2 | 18.0 | 15.9 |
| Romania | 5.0 | 9.8 | 7.6 | 7.0 |
| Slovenia | 9.0 | 8.5 | 9.4 | 8.9 |
| Slovakia | 17.8 | 12.0 | 9.5 | 14.0 |
| Finland | 7.2 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.7 |
| Sweden | 7.3 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.0 |
| United Kingdom | 4.9 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 7.9 |
| EU-27 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 11.2 | 10.4 |

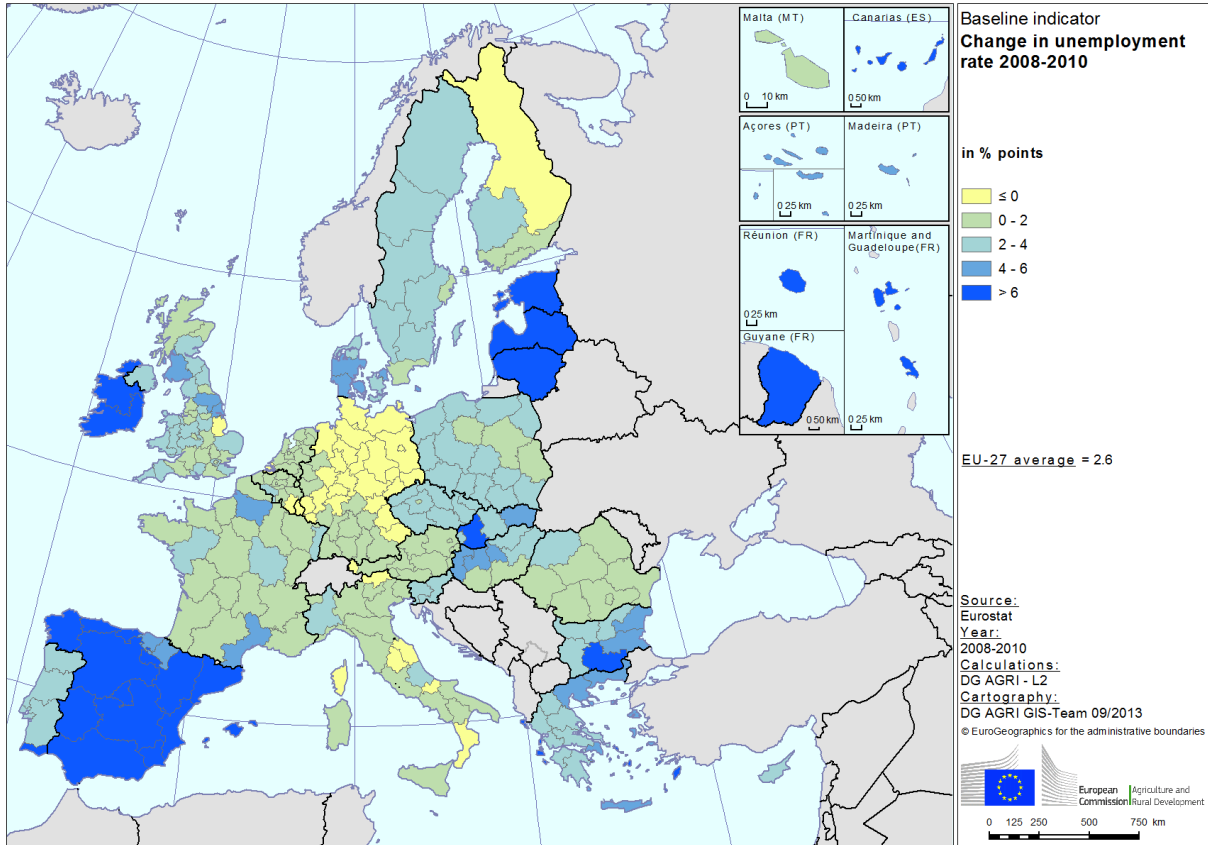
Table 27 - Change in unemployment rate

| Change in unemployment rate | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| in % points | | | | | | | | |
| Country | 2008 to 2010 | | | | 2010 to 2012 | | | |
| | Thinly-populated areas | Intermediate urbanised areas | Densely-populated areas | MS value | Thinly-populated areas | Intermediate urbanised areas | Densely-populated areas | MS value |
| Belgium | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1.3 | -2.6 | -0.7 | -0.6 | -0.8 |
| Bulgaria | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 2.0 |
| Czech Republic | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 2.9 | -0.3 | -0.6 | -0.1 | -0.3 |
| Denmark | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | -0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Germany | -1.3 | -0.1 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -1.2 | -1.5 | -1.8 | -1.6 |
| Estonia | 9.3 | 11.5 | 13.4 | 11.3 | -5.9 | -7.8 | -7.5 | -6.7 |
| Ireland | 8.3 | - | 7.0 | 7.9 | 0.9 | - | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Greece | 5.1 | 7.1 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 10.3 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 11.7 |
| Spain | 8.7 | 9.7 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 5.0 |
| France | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Italy | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Cyprus | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 6.2 | 3.5 | 5.8 | 5.6 |
| Latvia | 9.8 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 11.2 | -2.9 | -7.4 | -4.5 | -3.7 |
| Lithuania | 14.5 | - | 9.1 | 12.0 | -4.6 | - | -4.5 | -4.5 |
| Luxembourg | -0.4 | 0.3 | -1.6 | -0.7 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.8 |
| Hungary | 2.6 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 3.3 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -0.2 | -0.2 |
| Malta | -1.7 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.3 | -0.2 | -0.6 | -0.5 |
| Netherlands | 0.2 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Austria | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 | -0.1 | 0.4 | -0.3 | -0.1 |
| Poland | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Portugal | 3.6 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 4.9 |
| Romania | 1.0 | -1.5 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 1.7 | -0.8 | -0.2 |
| Slovenia | 2.5 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| Slovakia | 4.9 | 6.3 | 3.0 | 4.9 | -0.4 | -1.3 | 0.7 | -0.4 |
| Finland | 2.0 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 2.0 | -0.8 | -1.1 | -0.3 | -0.7 |
| Sweden | 2.5 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.4 | -0.2 | -1.1 | -0.7 | -0.6 |
| United Kingdom | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 0.3 | -0.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| EU-27 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |

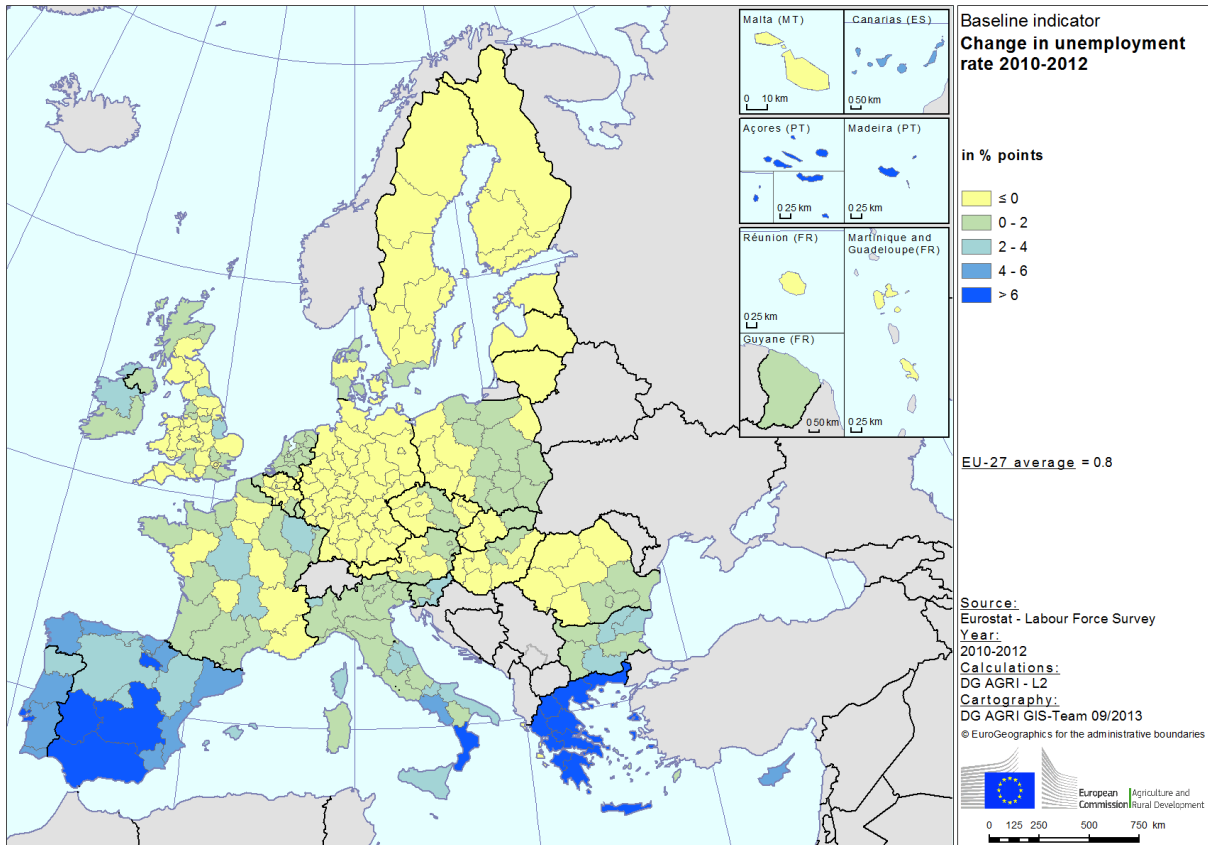
Map 18 - Unemployment rate, 2012



Map 19 - Change in unemployment rate, 2008-2010



Map 20 - Change in unemployment rate, 2010-2012



| | |
|---|--|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 3 - Unemployment |
| Measurement of the indicator | Rate of unemployment i.e. unemployed persons as a percentage of economically active population |
| Definition of the indicator | Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • without work during the reference week • available for work at the time • actively seeking work Economically active population is employed plus unemployed. |
| Unit of measurement | % |
| Source | Eurostat – Labour Force Survey Last update: July 2013 |

3.2.8. Context Indicator 21: Long-term unemployment

The long-term unemployment rate is defined as the share of people in the total active population who were unemployed for at least one year. Long-term unemployment has important social and economic costs, including the reduction of workers' skills and the consequent loss of human capital.

After a period of decline, long-term unemployment in the EU is increasing again since 2008

The current economic crisis has put an end to the downward trend of long-term unemployment that was observed during the period 2006-2008: in 2012 there were 11.1 million of long-term unemployed people in the EU-27 (5 million people more than in 2008), accounting for 4.6% of the total active population.

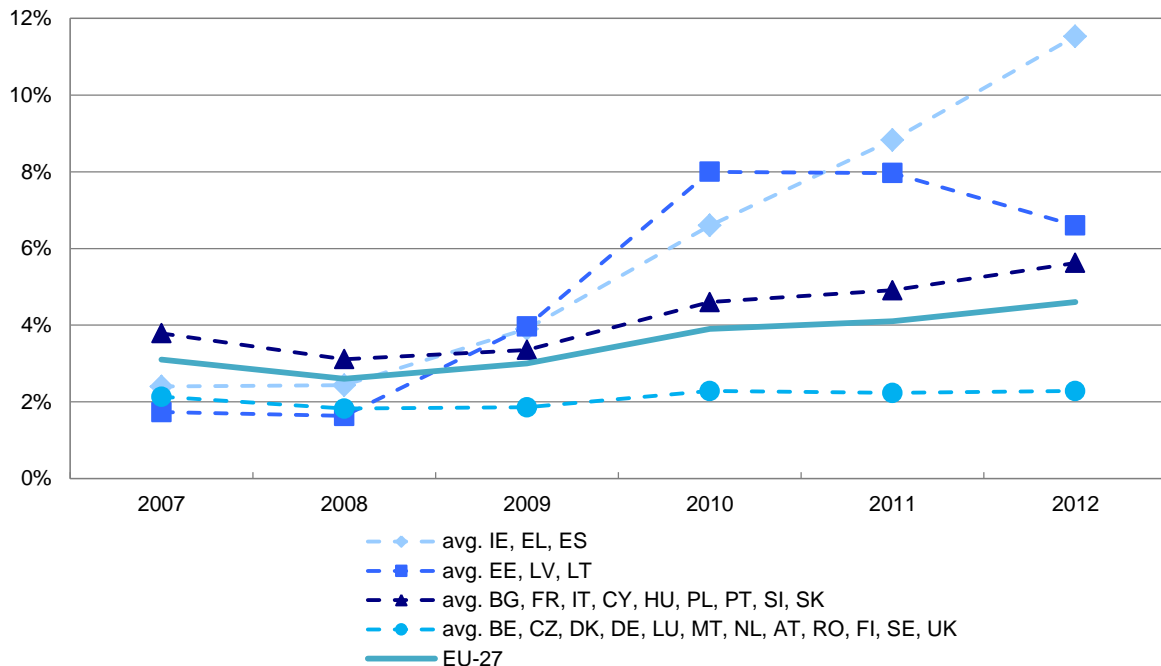
The evolution observed in the Member States can be better explained by grouping the countries into four different groups (see Graph 39).

In Ireland, Greece and Spain, long-term unemployment rate continues to grow significantly

A first group of countries includes the three Member States with both the highest long-term unemployment rates in 2012 (above 9%) and the highest increases in those rates over the period 2008-2012: Ireland, Greece and Spain. Spain, with 2.6 million long-term unemployed people, accounted for 23.1% of the EU total long-term unemployment in 2012 and 42.1% of the total increase over the period 2008-2012. Greece was the country that showed the highest increase in the long-term unemployment rate in 2012 compared to 2011 (+5.6 percentage points).

The three Baltic countries (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) shape the second group: similarly to the first group, they also presented important increases in long-term unemployment rates between 2008 and 2010 (more than 6 percentage points) and high rates in 2010 (between 7% and 9%), but then recovered to reach lower rates in 2012, from 5.5% (Estonia) to 7.8% (Latvia).

Graph 39 - Long-term unemployment rate (15 to 74 years old) as % of active population in the EU-27 and average by groups of EU countries, 2007-2012



In 2012, the countries with the lowest long-term unemployment rates were Austria, Luxembourg, Sweden, Finland and the Netherlands

A third group of 9 countries (Bulgaria, France, Italy, Cyprus, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia) followed the same general trend as shown by the EU-27 average: lower long-term unemployment rates in 2008 and progressive but moderate increases until 2012. In 2012, the maximum rates were found in Slovakia (9.4%) and Portugal (7.7%) and the lowest in Cyprus (3.6%), France and Poland (4.1% in both countries).

Finally, the remaining 12 Member States (Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Romania, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom) had long-term unemployment rates below 3.5% and a quite stable situation during the whole period, with Germany and Luxembourg even reducing their rates (by 1.5 and 0.1 percentage points, respectively).

In 2012, more than 50% of the unemployed people in 7 Member States were long-term unemployed

Long-term unemployment can also be calculated as a percentage of total unemployment: in 2012, the 11.1 million persons in this situation represented 44.4% of total unemployment. Graph 2 shows how this rate has evolved for the same groups of countries presented above: although important differences can be seen between them, long-term unemployment was generally lowest in 2009 (still reflecting the positive labour market trends until 2008) and for most Member States (except the Baltic countries), the share of long-term unemployment in total unemployment was still rising in 2012.

This general trend is particularly evident for Member States of the first group (Ireland, Greece and Spain), where relatively low rates in the period 2007-2009 (slightly above 30%) were replaced by very high rates from 2009 onwards. The share of long-term unemployment in total unemployment has also drastically increased in the Baltic countries from 2009 onwards, with a slight decline between 2011 and 2012.

While Member States in the third group still had higher (and increasing) rates of long-term unemployment in total employment than the EU average in 2012, those for the fourth group of countries were below average, with only very modest increases. The smallest shares were found in Sweden (18.9%), Finland (21.4%) and Austria (24.8%).

Graph 40 – Long-term unemployment rate (15 to 74 years old) as % of total unemployment in the EU-27 and average by groups of EU countries, 2007-2012

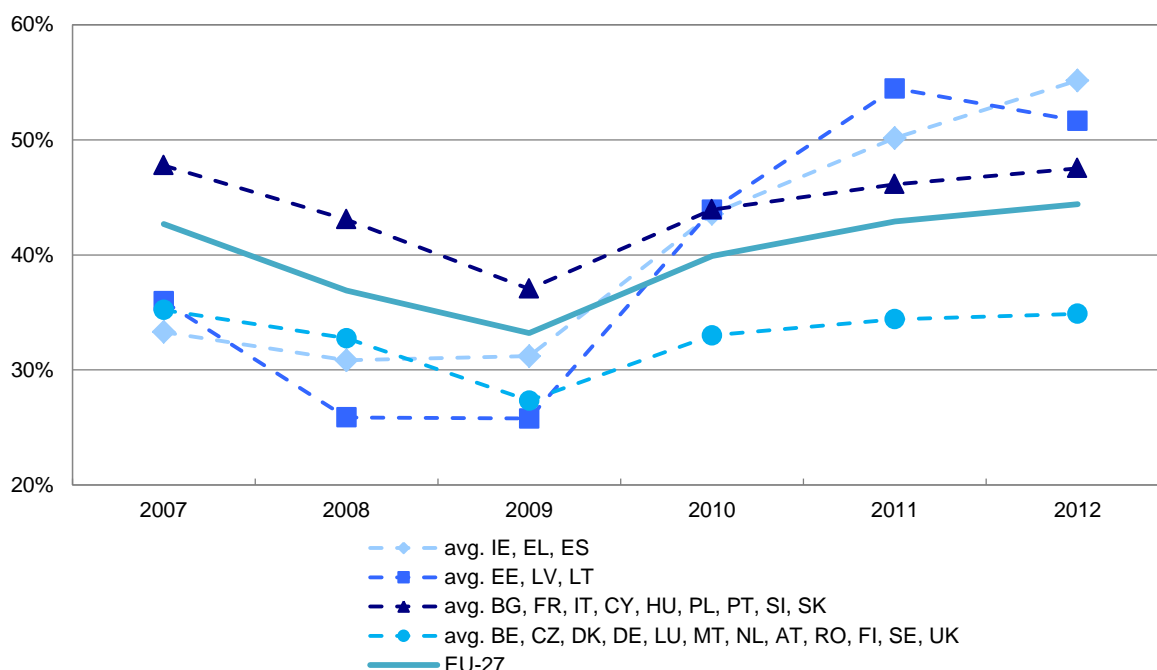


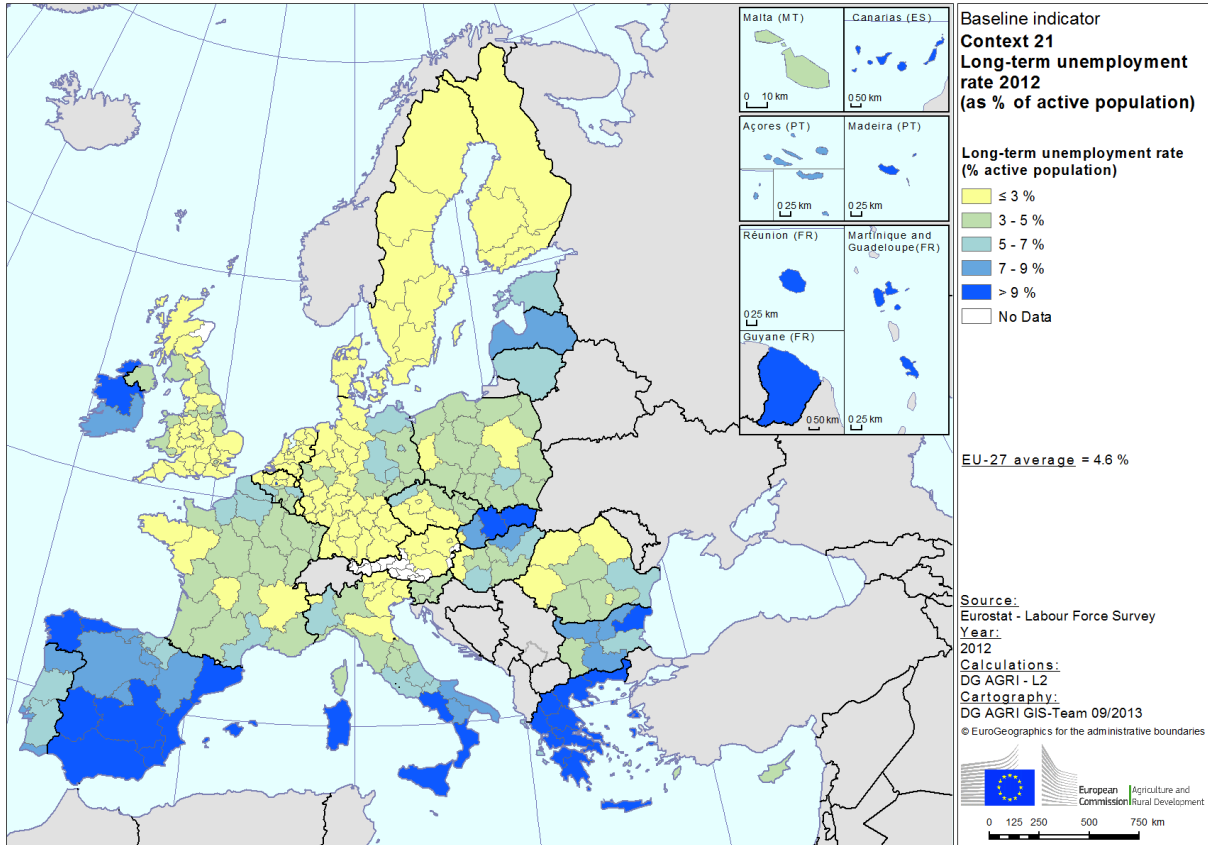
Table 28 - Long-term unemployment

| Context 21 - Long-term unemployment | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2012 | | | |
| Country | Number (1000 persons) | As a share of active population (%) | As a share of total unemployment (%) |
| Belgium | 164.7 | 3.4 | 44.7 |
| Bulgaria | 226.5 | 6.8 | 55.2 |
| Czech Republic | 159.0 | 3.0 | 43.4 |
| Denmark | 61.3 | 2.1 | 28.0 |
| Germany | 1 046.4 | 2.5 | 45.5 |
| Estonia | 38.1 | 5.5 | 54.1 |
| Ireland | 193.4 | 9.1 | 61.7 |
| Greece | 714.0 | 14.4 | 59.3 |
| Spain | 2 564.9 | 11.1 | 44.5 |
| France | 1 128.4 | 4.1 | 40.3 |
| Italy | 1 439.1 | 5.7 | 53.0 |
| Cyprus | 15.7 | 3.6 | 30.1 |
| Latvia | 80.7 | 7.8 | 51.9 |
| Lithuania | 95.8 | 6.5 | 49.0 |
| Luxembourg | 3.9 | 1.5 | 30.3 |
| Hungary | 214.0 | 4.9 | 45.0 |
| Malta | 5.6 | 3.0 | 47.4 |
| Netherlands | 156.4 | 1.8 | 34.0 |
| Austria | 46.8 | 1.1 | 24.8 |
| Poland | 705.6 | 4.1 | 40.3 |
| Portugal | 418.9 | 7.7 | 48.7 |
| Romania | 317.7 | 3.2 | 45.3 |
| Slovenia | 42.9 | 4.3 | 47.9 |
| Slovakia | 254.3 | 9.4 | 67.3 |
| Finland | 43.8 | 1.6 | 21.4 |
| Sweden | 73.7 | 1.5 | 18.9 |
| United Kingdom | 872.0 | 2.7 | 34.8 |
| EU-27 | 11 083.6 | 4.6 | 44.4 |

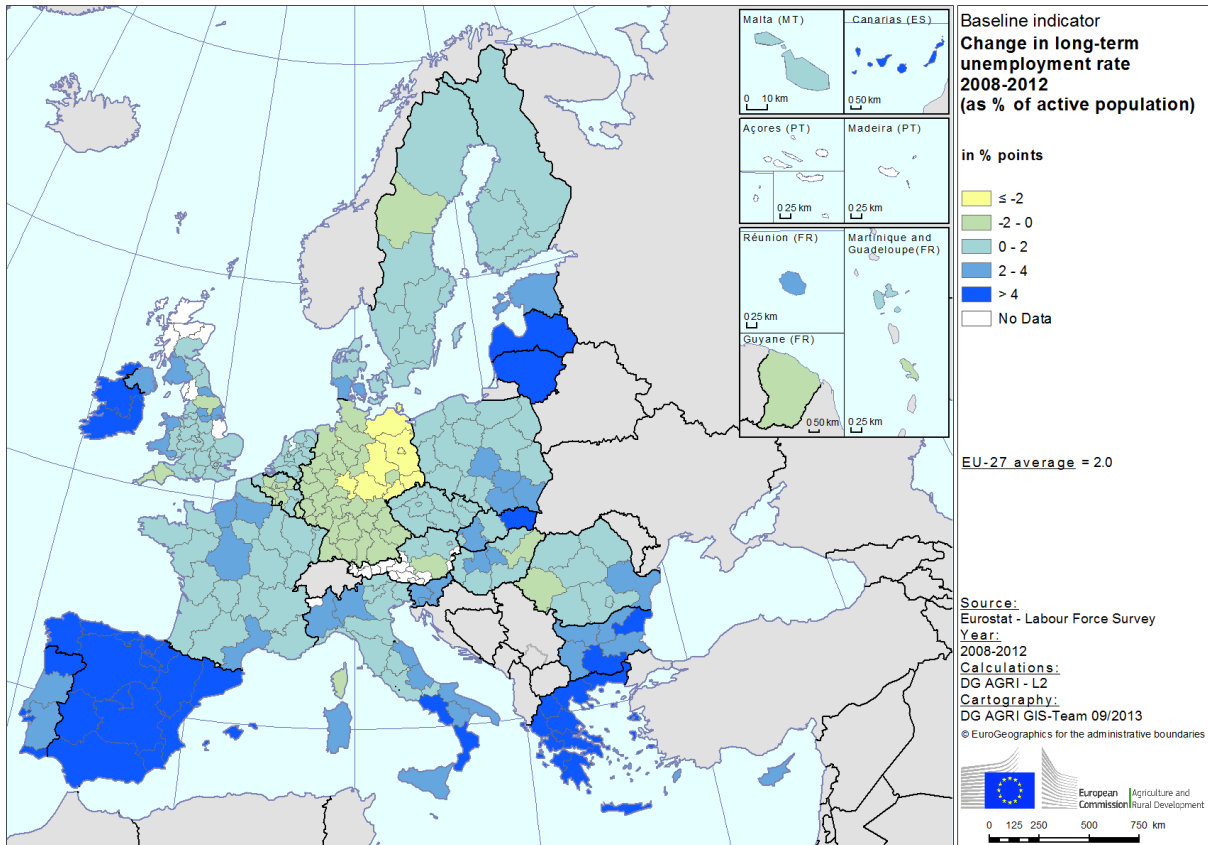
Table 29 - Change in long-term unemployment

| Change in long-term unemployment | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|
| 2008-2012 | | | |
| Country | Number (1000 persons) | As a share of active population (in % points) | As a share of total unemployment (in % points) |
| Belgium | 6.6 | 0.1 | -2.9 |
| Bulgaria | 123.3 | 3.9 | 3.5 |
| Czech Republic | 45.9 | 0.8 | -5.8 |
| Denmark | 47.6 | 1.6 | 14.5 |
| Germany | -579.6 | -1.5 | -7.0 |
| Estonia | 26.2 | 3.8 | 23.2 |
| Ireland | 157.1 | 7.4 | 34.6 |
| Greece | 534.4 | 10.8 | 11.8 |
| Spain | 2 101.8 | 9.1 | 26.6 |
| France | 363.7 | 1.2 | 2.8 |
| Italy | 675.2 | 2.6 | 7.3 |
| Cyprus | 13.1 | 3.1 | 16.5 |
| Latvia | 57.4 | 5.7 | 26.2 |
| Lithuania | 72.1 | 5.4 | 28.0 |
| Luxembourg | 0.8 | -0.1 | -2.1 |
| Hungary | 60.9 | 1.3 | -1.5 |
| Malta | 1.2 | 0.5 | 5.1 |
| Netherlands | 73.8 | 0.7 | -0.8 |
| Austria | 7.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Poland | 300.4 | 1.7 | 6.8 |
| Portugal | 217.4 | 3.7 | 1.3 |
| Romania | 80.0 | 0.8 | 4.0 |
| Slovenia | 23.7 | 2.4 | 5.7 |
| Slovakia | 76.4 | 2.7 | -2.3 |
| Finland | 12.4 | 0.4 | 3.0 |
| Sweden | 36.0 | 0.7 | 6.3 |
| United Kingdom | 450.5 | 1.3 | 10.7 |
| EU-27 | 4 990.4 | 2.0 | 7.5 |

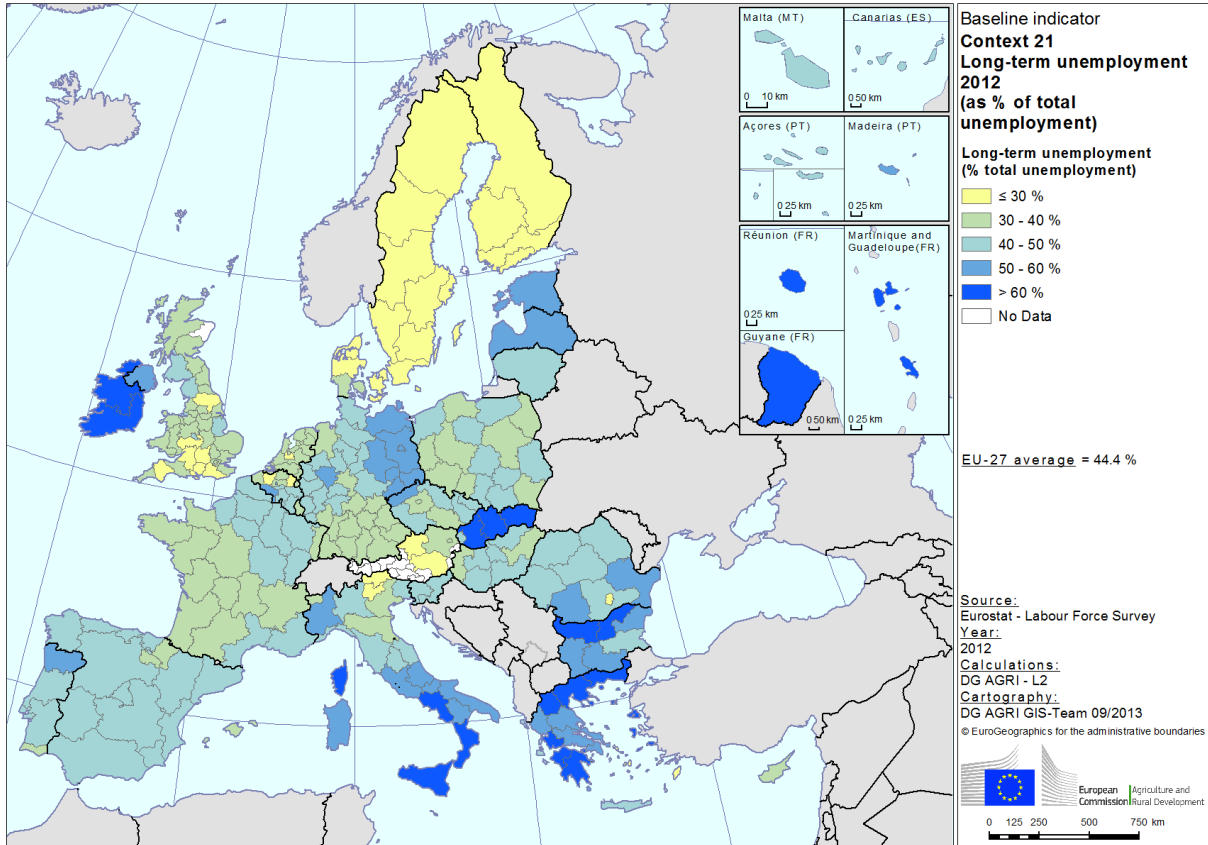
Map 21 – Long-term unemployment rate, 2012



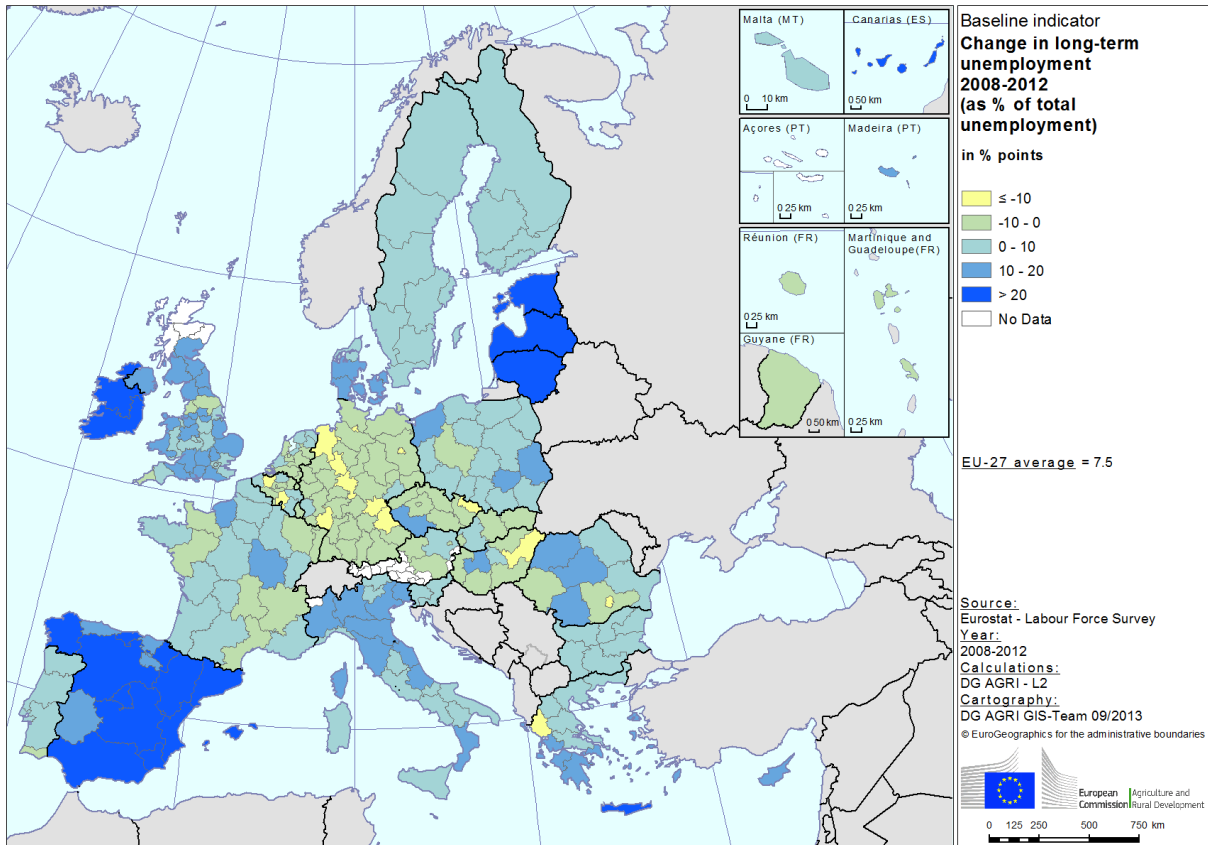
Map 22 - Change in long-term unemployment rate, 2008-2012



Map 23 – Long-term unemployment (as % of total unemployment), 2012



Map 24 - Change in long-term unemployment (as % of total unemployment), 2008-2012



| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Baseline indicator for context | 21 – Long-term unemployment |
| Measurement of the indicator | Long-term unemployment as a share of active population |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>The long-term unemployment rate is the share of persons who were unemployed for 12 months or more in the total number of active persons in the labour market. Unemployed persons are all persons aged 15 to 74 who were not employed during the reference week, had actively sought work during the past four weeks and were ready to begin work immediately or within two weeks.</p> <p>The duration of unemployment is defined as the duration of the search for a job or as the length of the period since the last job was held (if this period is shorter than the duration of search for a job).</p> <p>Active persons are those who are either employed or unemployed, employed persons being all persons aged 15 and over who during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay or profit, or who were temporarily absent from such work. Family workers are included.</p> <p>All these terms refer to the European Union Labour Force Survey.</p> |
| Unit of measurement | % |
| Source | Eurostat - Labour Force Survey Last update: July 2013 |

3.3. Sectoral economic indicators

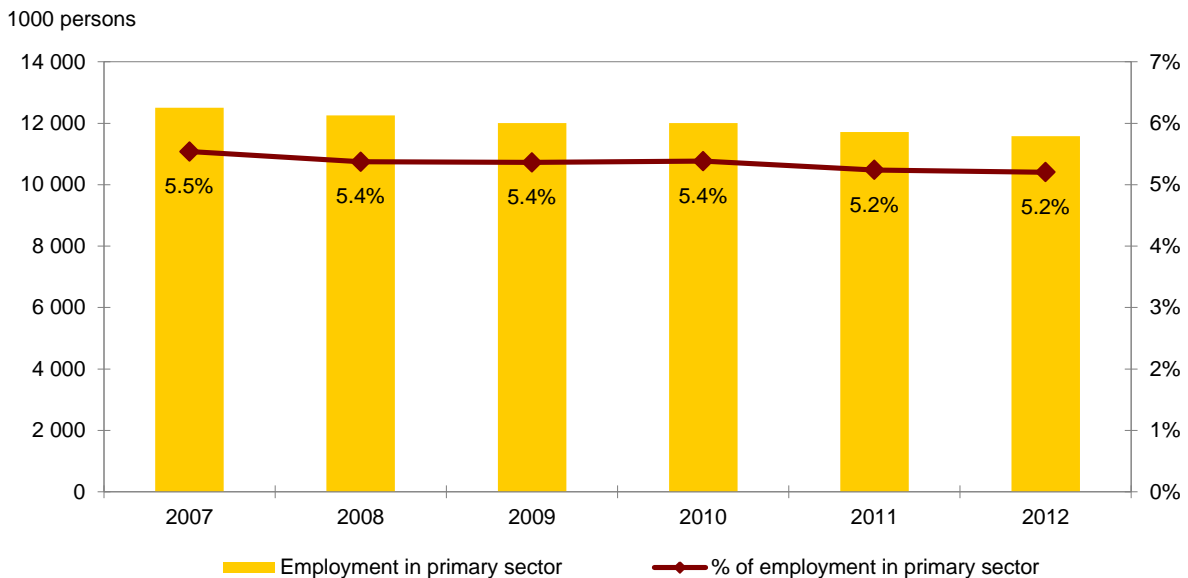
3.3.1. Objective Indicator 8: Employment development of the primary sector

Almost 12 million people worked in the primary sector in 2012

The primary sector³⁴ employed 11.6 million people in 2012, which represents 5.2% of total employment in the EU-27. As Graph 41 shows, both the employment in the primary sector and its share in total employment decreased slightly in 2008, remained stable until 2010 and decreased again in 2011. In absolute terms, the decrease between 2007 and 2012 represented 0.9 million persons.

³⁴ The primary sector covers agriculture, forestry and fishing (branch A of the NACE rev.2 classification). With the available data for 2011, agriculture represented 93.5% of employment in the primary sector of the EU-27 (ranging from 65.9% in Slovakia to 99.0% in Romania, and being higher than 90% in at least 14 Member States), forestry 4.3% and fishing 2.2%.

Graph 41 - Total employment in the primary sector and share in overall employment of the EU-27, 2007-2012

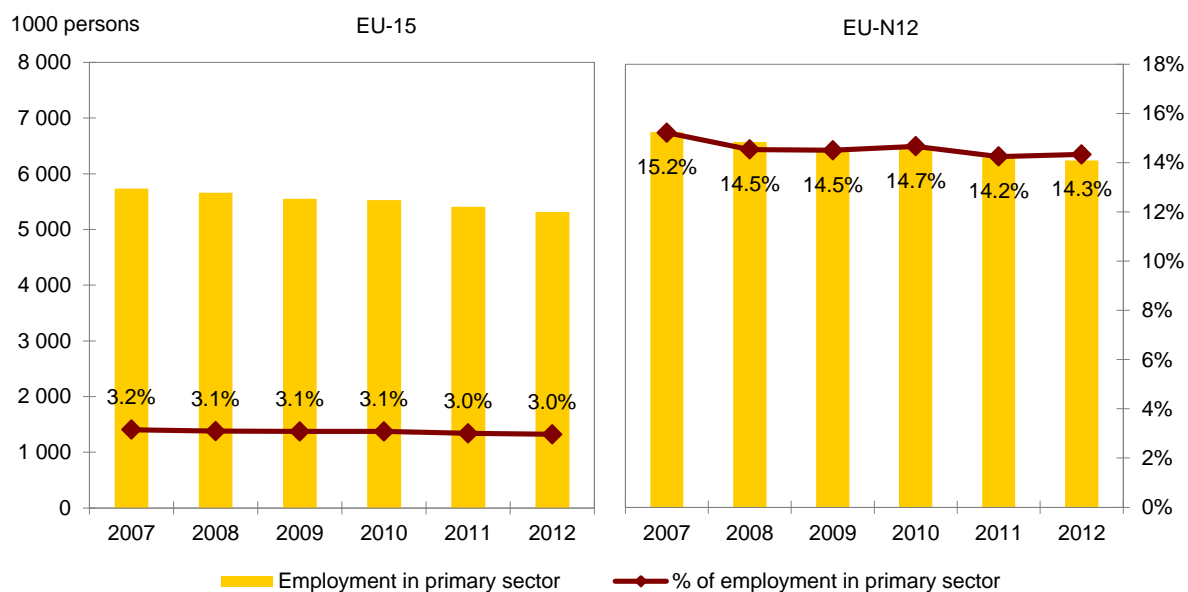


In the EU-N12, the primary sector still represents 14.3% of the employment, versus a small 3.0% in the EU-15

The primary sector in the EU-N12 employed 6.3 million people in 2012, which represented 14.3% of total employment in those countries. In the EU-15, the number of people working in the primary sector was smaller (5.3 million) and only accounted for 3.0% of total employment. The number of people working in the primary sector has been decreasing both in the EU-15 and in the EU-N12 in a similar manner. Nonetheless, the share in total employment has remained rather stable, at around 3%, in the EU-15, whereas in the EU-N12 it dropped by almost one percentage point (from 15.2% in 2007 to 14.3% in 2012). In absolute terms, the primary sector in the EU-N12 lost 0.5 million persons and 0.4 million persons in the EU-15.³⁵

³⁵ Data and analysis of the primary sector at regional level are presented in Context Indicator 20: Structure of employment. Employment in secondary and tertiary sectors is analysed in Objective Indicator 28: Employment development of the non-agricultural sector.

Graph 42 - Total employment in the primary sector and share in overall employment of the EU-15 and the EU-N12, 2007-2012



Romania and Bulgaria alone account for 41.1% of primary sector employment in the EU-27

Since 2007 only four Member States (Germany, Malta, Sweden and the United Kingdom) increased the number of persons working in the primary sector

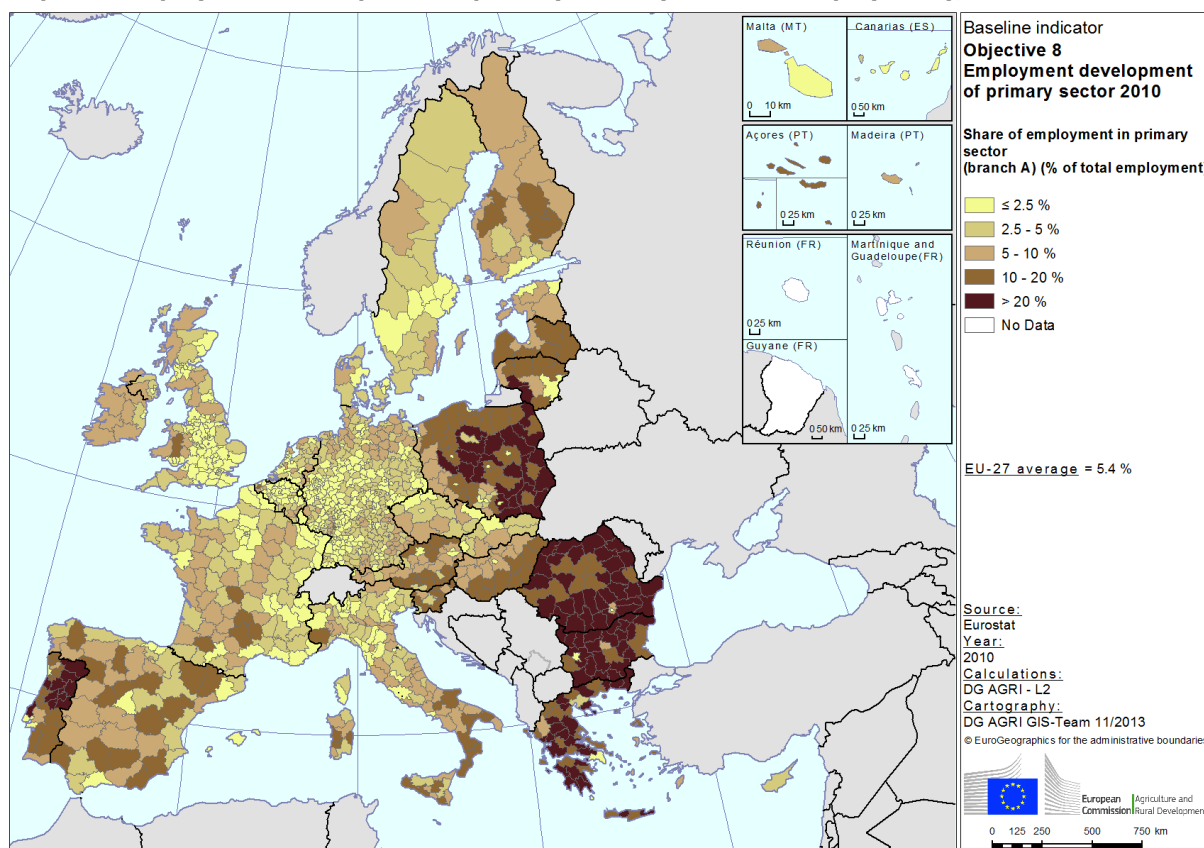
Romania and Poland are the two countries with the largest number of employees in the primary sector (2.8 and 1.9 million people respectively), accounting for 41.1% of total employment in the primary sector in the EU-27 and 76.0% of the EU-N12. In 2012, Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, Greece and Portugal presented the highest shares of employment in the primary sector in the EU (from 30.6% in Romania to 11.0% in Portugal), whereas the lowest rates (below 1.5%) were found in Belgium, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom (see also Map 25 for a regional picture).

All Member States except Germany, Malta, Sweden and the United Kingdom have seen a decrease in the number of persons employed in agriculture in the period 2007-2012. In absolute terms, the main decrease took place in Poland, with 271 000 fewer persons working in the primary sector in 2012 (representing 29.0% of the total decrease in the EU-27 and more than half in the EU-N12), followed by Spain, France, Italy and Bulgaria. In terms of annual percentage change, the loss has been more important in Latvia (annual rate of -8.0%), Lithuania (-6.3%), Ireland (-5.0%), Cyprus (-4.8%) and Luxembourg (-4.6%).

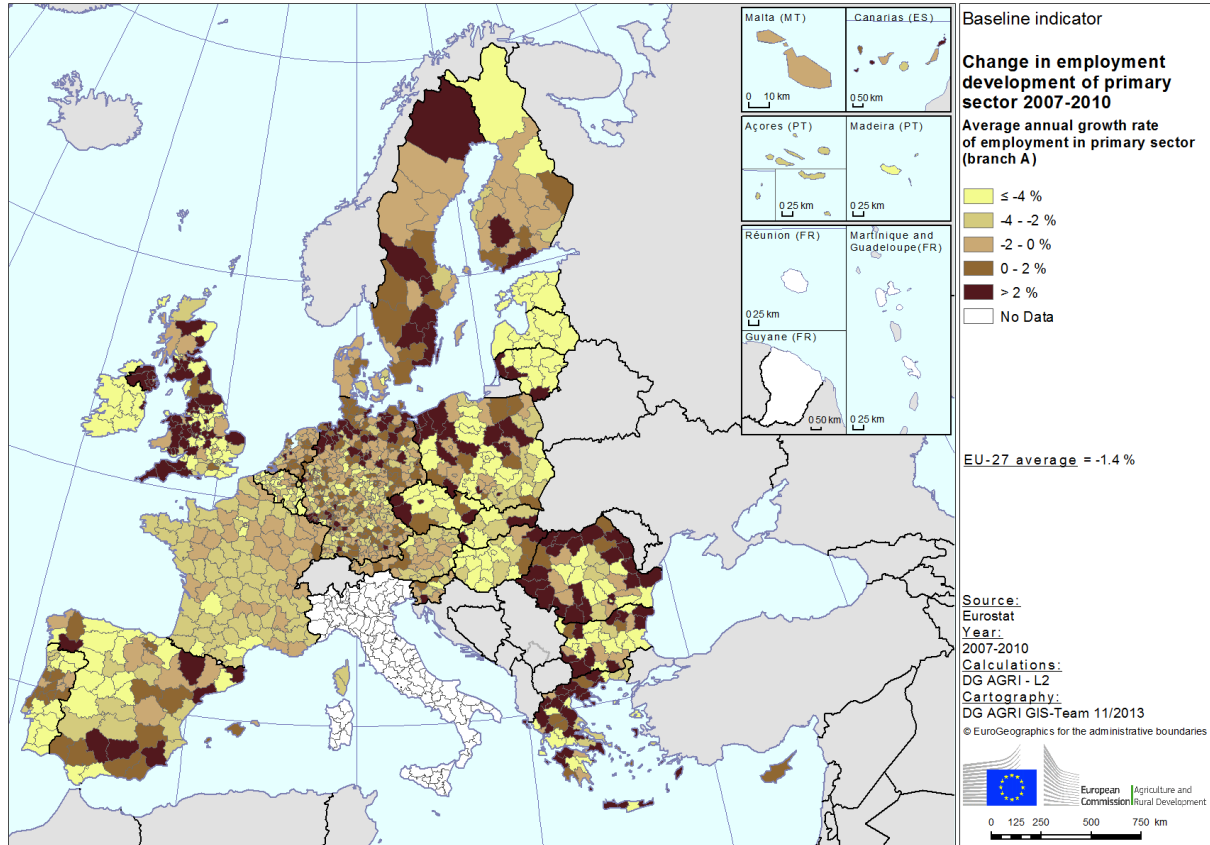
Table 30 - Employment development of primary sector

| | Objective 8 - Employment development of primary sector | | Change in employment development in primary sector | |
|----------------|---|------------|--|-----------------|
| | Persons employed and share of employment in primary sector (Branch A) - MS - 2012 | | Absolute change and average annual growth of employment in primary sector (Branch A) - MS - 2007 to 2012 | |
| Country | 1000 persons | % of total | 1000 persons | annual % change |
| Belgium | 59.6 | 1.3 | -11.1 | -3.4 |
| Bulgaria | 648.7 | 18.9 | -75.2 | -2.2 |
| Czech Republic | 166.2 | 3.3 | -6.5 | -0.8 |
| Denmark | 67.0 | 2.4 | -7.0 | -2.0 |
| Germany | 668.0 | 1.6 | 6.0 | 0.2 |
| Estonia | 28.0 | 4.6 | -1.4 | -1.0 |
| Ireland | 85.9 | 4.7 | -25.4 | -5.0 |
| Greece | 498.9 | 12.2 | -32.7 | -1.3 |
| Spain | 751.4 | 4.2 | -98.1 | -2.4 |
| France | 749.2 | 2.8 | -89.6 | -2.2 |
| Italy | 928.4 | 3.8 | -78.6 | -1.6 |
| Cyprus | 13.7 | 3.6 | -3.8 | -4.8 |
| Latvia | 68.4 | 7.9 | -35.6 | -8.0 |
| Lithuania | 112.0 | 8.8 | -43.0 | -6.3 |
| Luxembourg | 4.1 | 1.1 | -1.1 | -4.6 |
| Hungary | 302.3 | 7.4 | -13.5 | -0.9 |
| Malta | 5.5 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Netherlands | 216.1 | 2.5 | -21.0 | -1.8 |
| Austria | 190.7 | 4.5 | -17.2 | -1.7 |
| Poland | 1 947.6 | 12.6 | -271.0 | -2.6 |
| Portugal | 511.5 | 11.0 | -60.8 | -2.2 |
| Romania | 2 812.0 | 30.6 | -54.7 | -0.4 |
| Slovenia | 78.2 | 8.3 | -7.6 | -1.8 |
| Slovakia | 70.6 | 3.2 | -12.2 | -3.1 |
| Finland | 115.0 | 4.6 | -8.0 | -1.3 |
| Sweden | 95.9 | 2.1 | 4.7 | 1.0 |
| United Kingdom | 367.2 | 1.2 | 15.8 | 0.9 |
| EU-27 | 11 577.2 | 5.2 | -933.5 | -1.5 |
| EU-15 | 5 314.3 | 3.0 | -419.0 | -1.5 |
| EU-N12 | 6 262.9 | 14.3 | -514.5 | -1.6 |

Map 25 – Employment development of primary sector (% of total employment), 2010



Map 26 – Change in employment development of primary sector, 2007-2010



| | |
|--|--|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 8 - Employment development of primary sector |
| Measurement of the indicator | Employment in primary sector |
| Definition of the indicator ³⁶ | In Economic Accounts, total employment (ESA 1995, 11.11) covers all persons – both employees and the self-employed - in a specific region. Primary sector covers branch A of NACE rev. 2 – Agriculture, forestry and fishing (divisions 01 to 05 or branches A & B of NACE rev.1.1). |
| Unit of measurement | Thousands of people employed |
| Source | Eurostat – National Accounts / Regional Economic Accounts Last update: October 2013 (national), July 2013 (regional) |

³⁶ New tables using NACE rev. 2 (which is the revised version of NACE rev. 1.1) have been included by Eurostat in the economic statistics. The table has been updated to include explanation of NACE rev. 2 divisions.

3.3.2. Objective Indicator 9: Economic development of the primary sector

The share of the primary sector in the EU economy remains stable in the EU-15 but is decreasing in the EU-N12, where it remains nonetheless important

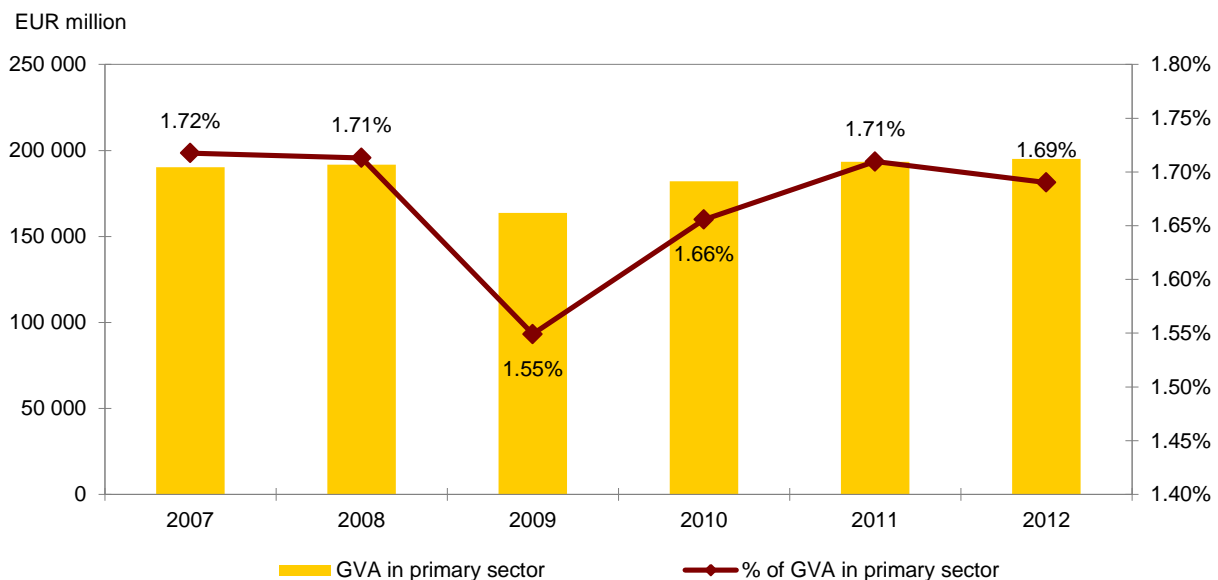
In 2012 the primary sector³⁷ generated EUR 195 billion in the EU-27, of which 82% (EUR 159 billion) were produced in the EU-15 and 18% (EUR 36 billion) in the EU-N12 countries.

The importance of the primary sector in the overall economy has remained stable in the EU-15 over the last years, with a share of around 1.5%. In the EU-N12, after a period of continuous decrease, the primary sector still represented 4% of the total gross value added (GVA) in 2012.

As Graph 43 and Graph 44 show, the primary sector in the EU has been clearly affected by the economic crisis, with a significant decrease of the GVA in absolute and relative terms in 2009. In 2010 the sector started its recovery, representing now 1.7% of the total GVA in the EU-27 (i.e. the same level as in 2007 and 2008).

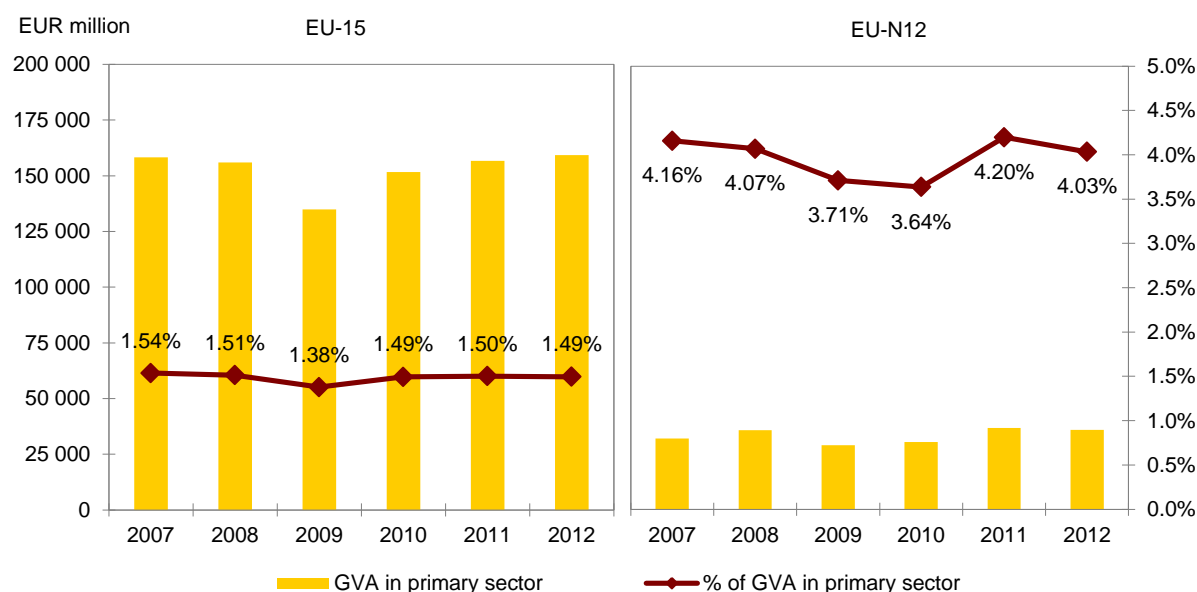
³⁷ The primary sector covers agriculture, forestry and fishing (branch A of the NACE rev.2 classification). With the available 2011 data, agriculture represented 85.8% of the gross value added generated in the primary sector of the EU-27 (ranging from 25.3% in Sweden to 98.0% in the Netherlands), forestry 11.0% and fishing 3.2%.

Graph 43 - Total GVA in the primary sector and its share in the overall economy in the EU-27, 2007-2012



Note: the data presented in this graph correspond to the value and share of importance of the primary sector at current prices.

Graph 44 - Total GVA of the primary sector and its share in the total economy of the EU-15 and the EU-N12, 2007-2012



Note: the data presented in this graph correspond to the value and share of importance of the primary sector at current prices.

The weight of the primary sector in the economy is highest in Romania and Bulgaria

In 2012, France, Italy and Spain together produced 45% of the total value added in the primary sector of the EU-27 (55% of the EU-15). In the EU-N12, 56% of value added of the primary sector is generated in Poland and Romania. Among the new Member States, Bulgaria and Romania are the two countries with the highest share of the primary sector in the overall economy (6.4% and 6.0% respectively), followed by Latvia (5.0%) and Hungary (4.7%).

When the analysis is performed in constant prices, i.e. eliminating inflation (see Table 31), the results show that in 2012 the value added of the primary sector in the EU was lower than in 2007, having decreased at an average annual rate of -0.5%³⁸ in the EU-27 and -0.7% in the EU-15. On the contrary, the EU-N12 presented a positive evolution (+0.7% per year over the same period). The differences between countries are important. France, Ireland, Malta, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands presented the highest absolute increments in the value added (from EUR 1.4 billion in France to EUR 0.7 billion in the Netherlands), whereas in Germany it decreased by EUR 5.3 billion (at an annual rate of -5.8%).

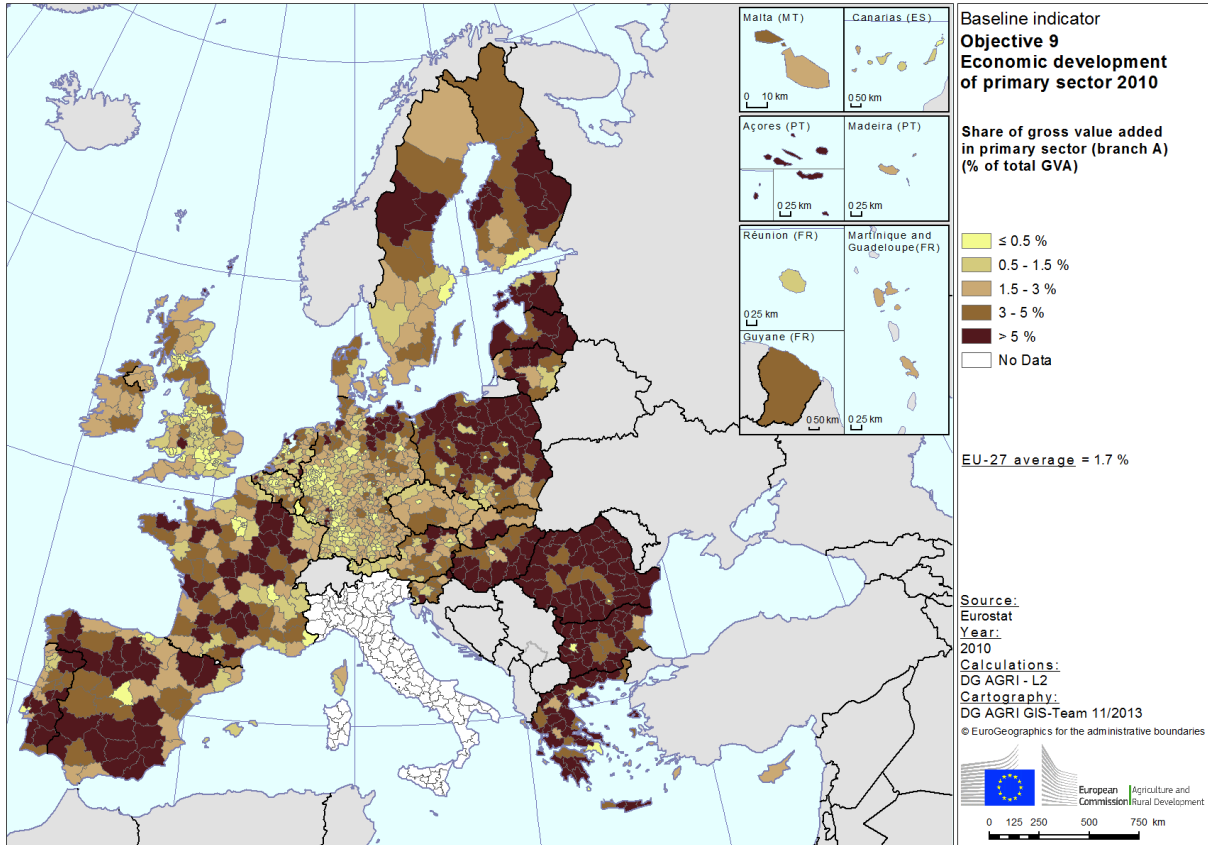
³⁸ The annual average rate of growth has been calculated at 2005 constant prices.

Table 31 - Economic development of the primary sector

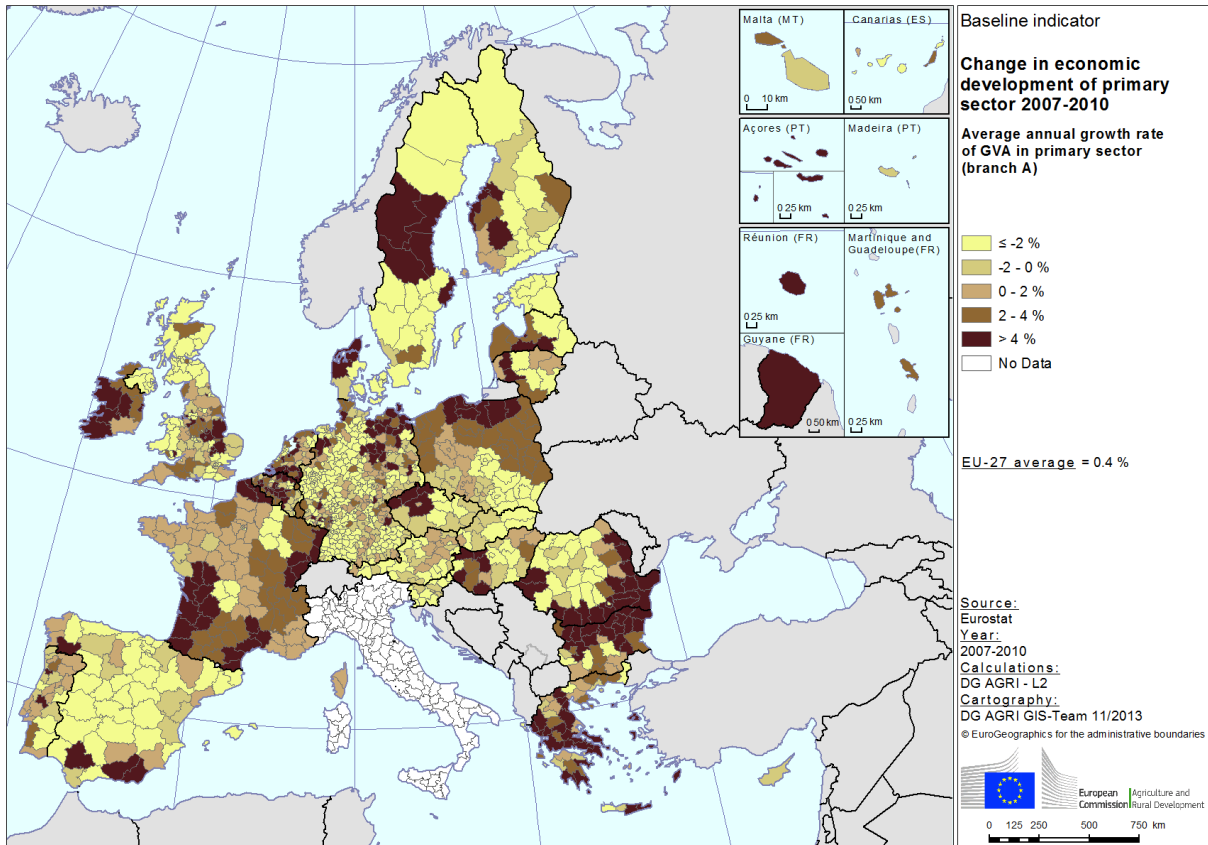
| | Objective 9 - Economic development of primary sector | | Change in gross value added in primary sector | |
|----------------|---|------------|--|-----------------|
| | Gross value added and share of GVA in primary sector (Branch A) - MS - 2012 | | Absolute change and average annual growth rate of GVA in primary sector (Branch A) - MS - 2007 to 2012 | |
| Country | EUR million (current) | % of total | EUR million (constant) | annual % change |
| Belgium | 2 487.9 | 0.7 | 200.4 | 1.7 |
| Bulgaria | 2 180.1 | 6.4 | 180.9 | 2.8 |
| Czech Republic | 3 237.5 | 2.4 | -111.4 | -1.3 |
| Denmark | 3 063.3 | 1.5 | -290.6 | -2.9 |
| Germany | 19 980.0 | 0.8 | -5 312.9 | -5.8 |
| Estonia | 627.4 | 4.1 | 60.1 | 2.9 |
| Ireland | 2 345.8 | 1.6 | 1 147.6 | 7.3 |
| Greece | 5 751.3 | 3.4 | 244.9 | 0.7 |
| Spain | 23 215.0 | 2.5 | -2 736.5 | -2.0 |
| France | 35 849.4 | 2.0 | 1 404.3 | 0.9 |
| Italy | 28 168.5 | 2.0 | -1 475.5 | -1.1 |
| Cyprus | 407.6 | 2.5 | 7.2 | 0.5 |
| Latvia | 995.3 | 5.0 | 31.2 | 1.3 |
| Lithuania | 1 179.8 | 4.0 | 153.9 | 3.2 |
| Luxembourg | 131.4 | 0.3 | -13.4 | -2.8 |
| Hungary | 3 851.9 | 4.7 | -134.9 | -1.1 |
| Malta | 90.8 | 1.5 | 928.3 | n.a. |
| Netherlands | 9 072.0 | 1.7 | 722.9 | 1.5 |
| Austria | 4 430.5 | 1.6 | 27.0 | 0.2 |
| Poland | 13 167.7 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| Portugal | 3 261.0 | 2.3 | 6.0 | 0.0 |
| Romania | 6 928.8 | 6.0 | -159.7 | -0.5 |
| Slovenia | 827.0 | 2.7 | -63.0 | -1.9 |
| Slovakia | 2 040.2 | 3.1 | -24.3 | -0.3 |
| Finland | 4 683.0 | 2.8 | 24.6 | 0.1 |
| Sweden | 5 606.0 | 1.6 | -318.2 | -1.8 |
| United Kingdom | 11 147.3 | 0.7 | 812.8 | 1.6 |
| EU-27 | 195 037.0 | 1.7 | -4 687.5 | -0.5 |
| EU-15 | 159 211.8 | 1.5 | -5 556.6 | -0.7 |
| EU-N12 | 35 825.2 | 4.0 | 869.1 | 0.7 |

Note: Primary sector (branch A in NACE rev.2) includes agriculture, forestry and fishing. Agriculture plus forestry (A01 + A02) represented 98% of the sector in the EU-27, and between 88 and 100% in the Member States.

Map 27 – Economic development of primary sector, 2010



Map 28 - Change in economic development of primary sector, 2007-2010



| | |
|---|---|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 9 - Economic development in primary sector |
| Measurement of the indicator | Gross Value Added in the primary sector |
| Definition of the indicator³⁹ | This indicator measures the gross value added (GVA) in the primary sector in a region. GVA is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. Output is valued at basic prices, GVA is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption is valued at purchasers' prices. GVA is measured in absolute terms. Primary sector covers branch A of NACE rev. 2 – Agriculture, forestry and fishing (divisions 01 to 05 or branches A & B of NACE rev.1.1). |
| Unit of measurement | Million EUR |
| Source | <u>At national level</u> : Eurostat - National Accounts <u>At regional level</u> : Eurostat – Economic Accounts (ESA95) Last update: October 2013 (national), July 2013 (regional) |

³⁹ New tables using NACE rev. 2 (which is the revised version of NACE rev. 1.1) have been included by Eurostat in the economic statistics. The table has been updated to include explanation of NACE rev. 2 divisions.

3.3.3. Context Indicator 3: Agricultural land use

In most EU Member States, arable crops are the principal form of land use

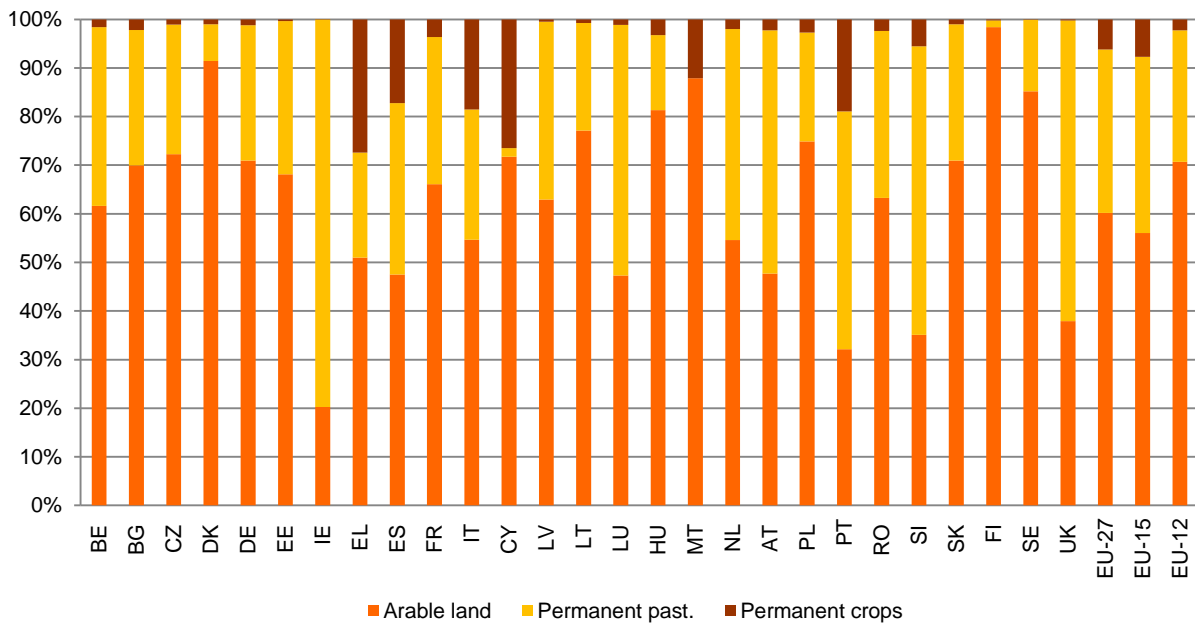
Permanent grassland dominates in four countries...

... while permanent crops play an important role in the Mediterranean countries

In the EU-27 in 2010, 60% of the utilised agricultural area was used for arable crops, 34% for permanent pasture and 6% for permanent crops.

Different groups of countries can be identified according to their dominant form of land use: Arable crops are the principal form of land use in all but five Member States and cover more than 80% of the UAA in Finland, Denmark, Malta, Sweden and Hungary. In Ireland, the United Kingdom, Slovenia and Luxembourg more than 50% of the UAA is used for permanent pastures and meadows (up to 80% in Ireland). Permanent pastures and meadows (up to 80% in Ireland). Permanent crops are most important in the Mediterranean countries (Greece, Cyprus, Portugal, Italy and Spain) and represent more than 25% of the UAA in Cyprus and Greece.

Graph 45 - Share of UAA in different categories of land use in the EU, 2010



While the **total UAA** in the 27 MS has remained relatively constant since 2007, Bulgaria realised an increase of +47% of UAA between 2007 and 2010⁴⁰. Other significant increases can be found in Ireland (+21%), Hungary and Malta (+11% each).

On the other hand, Cyprus reported a decrease in UAA of -19%, while the decrease reached -15% in Greece, followed by Austria (-10%), Poland (-7%) and Spain (-5%).

⁴⁰ A possible explanation for this drastic change is the inclusion of common land in the UAA. According to the national methodological report of Bulgaria, 858 563 ha of common land were added in 2010 to the area of UAA. This explains roughly 28% of the UAA increase.

In Bulgaria, despite a significant increase in **arable land** in absolute terms (+460 000 ha), the share of arable land in total UAA has fallen by 17.3 percentage points (due to the drastic increase in total UAA, see above). Lithuania (+305 000 ha) and Hungary (+244 000 ha) also show a remarkable growth in the absolute area of arable land, which for Lithuania comes to an additional 8.8 percentage points. In contrast, the area of arable land has decreased significantly in Poland (-958 000 ha), Spain (-597 000 ha) and Romania (-385 000 ha).

As regards **permanent pasture/grassland**, a massive increase can be noted in Bulgaria due to the inclusion of common land in the data (+18.6 percentage points or +961 000 ha), followed by significant increases in absolute terms in Ireland (+848 000 ha), France (+314 000 ha) and Hungary (+217 000 ha). Decreases have been reported by the United Kingdom (-303 000 ha), Austria (-291 000 ha), Spain (-272 000 ha), Lithuania (-213 000 ha) and Germany (-184 000 ha).

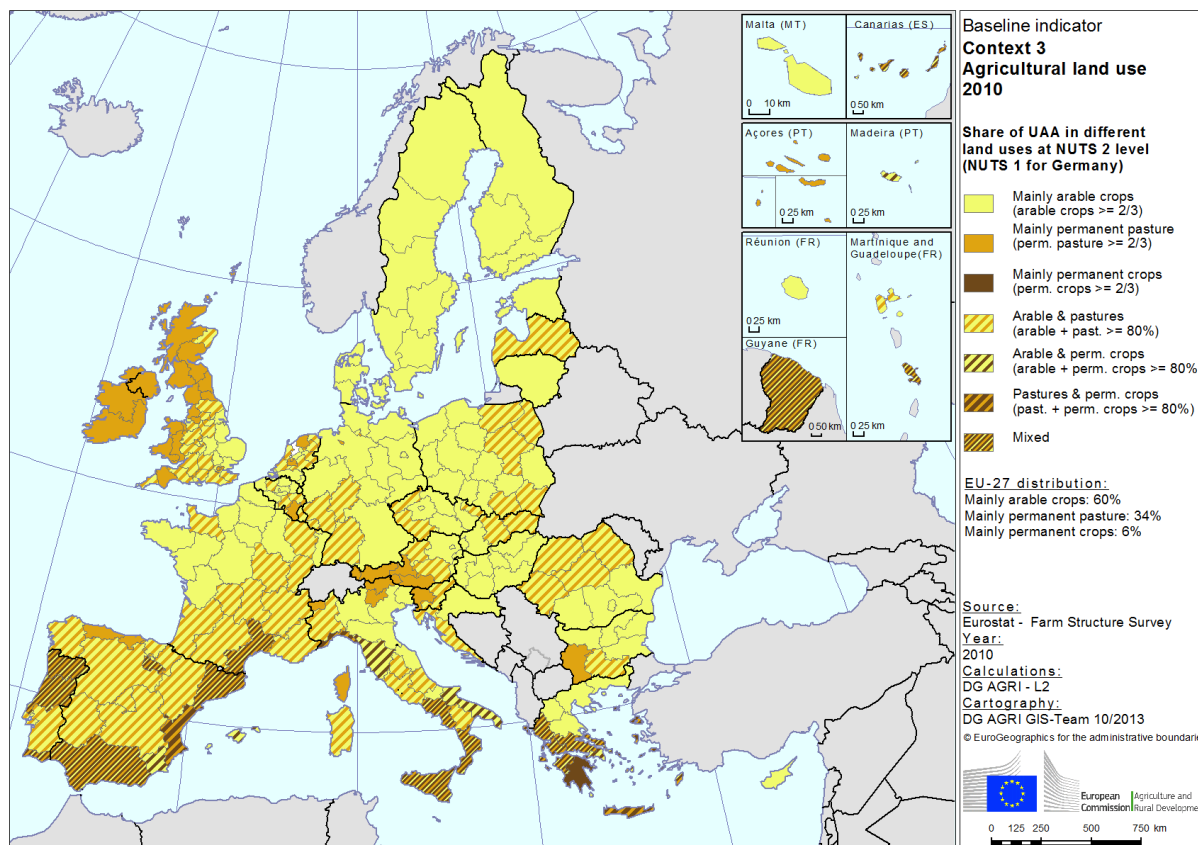
For the area under **permanent crops**, Portugal reports the biggest increase (+94 000 ha or 1.66 percentage points), which however is more than five times offset by the decreases in Spain (-269 000 ha) and Greece (-239 000 ha).

As regards permanent pasture/grassland, a massive increase can be noted in Bulgaria

Table 32 - Agricultural land use

| Indicator | Context 3 - Agricultural land use | | | | | |
|----------------|--|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Measurement | % of UAA in different categories of land use | | | | | |
| Source | Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey | | | | | |
| Year | 2007 | | | 2010 | | |
| Unit | % UAA | | | % UAA | | |
| Subdivisions | Arable land | Permanent pasture | Permanent crops | Arable land | Permanent pasture | Permanent crops |
| Country | | | | | | |
| Belgium | 61.3 | 37.2 | 1.5 | 61.6 | 36.8 | 1.6 |
| Bulgaria | 87.3 | 9.2 | 2.9 | 69.8 | 27.7 | 2.2 |
| Czech Republic | 73.1 | 25.8 | 1.1 | 72.3 | 26.7 | 1.1 |
| Denmark | 92.1 | 7.6 | 0.4 | 91.4 | 7.6 | 1.0 |
| Germany | 70.2 | 28.6 | 1.2 | 70.9 | 27.9 | 1.2 |
| Estonia | 69.1 | 30.1 | 0.4 | 68.0 | 31.5 | 0.3 |
| Ireland | 24.3 | 75.6 | 0.0 | 20.3 | 79.7 | 0.0 |
| Greece | 52.0 | 20.1 | 27.6 | 50.8 | 21.6 | 27.3 |
| Spain | 47.7 | 34.7 | 17.5 | 47.5 | 35.3 | 17.2 |
| France | 66.6 | 29.5 | 3.9 | 66.0 | 30.2 | 3.7 |
| Italy | 54.4 | 27.1 | 18.2 | 54.5 | 26.7 | 18.5 |
| Cyprus | 73.9 | 1.3 | 24.8 | 71.7 | 1.8 | 26.5 |
| Latvia | 62.6 | 36.1 | 1.0 | 62.3 | 36.2 | 0.5 |
| Lithuania | 68.3 | 30.9 | 0.8 | 77.1 | 22.1 | 0.8 |
| Luxembourg | 46.7 | 52.2 | 1.2 | 47.3 | 51.6 | 1.1 |
| Hungary | 84.0 | 11.9 | 3.7 | 81.0 | 15.4 | 3.2 |
| Malta | 77.6 | 0.0 | 12.8 | 79.3 | 0.0 | 10.9 |
| Netherlands | 55.3 | 42.9 | 1.8 | 54.6 | 43.4 | 2.0 |
| Austria | 43.5 | 54.3 | 2.1 | 47.6 | 50.0 | 2.3 |
| Poland | 76.0 | 21.1 | 2.4 | 74.7 | 22.4 | 2.7 |
| Portugal | 31.0 | 51.3 | 17.2 | 32.0 | 48.7 | 18.8 |
| Romania | 63.2 | 33.0 | 2.5 | 62.4 | 33.9 | 2.3 |
| Slovenia | 35.4 | 59.0 | 5.3 | 35.0 | 59.2 | 5.6 |
| Slovakia | 70.1 | 28.5 | 1.2 | 70.9 | 28.0 | 1.0 |
| Finland | 98.1 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 98.4 | 1.4 | 0.2 |
| Sweden | 84.2 | 15.6 | 0.1 | 85.2 | 14.7 | 0.1 |
| United Kingdom | 37.4 | 62.4 | 0.2 | 37.9 | 61.9 | 0.2 |
| EU-27 | 60.5 | 32.9 | 6.4 | 60.0 | 33.6 | 6.2 |
| EU-15 | 56.2 | 35.9 | 7.9 | 56.0 | 36.2 | 7.7 |
| EU-N12 | 71.8 | 25.2 | 2.4 | 70.3 | 26.9 | 2.3 |

Map 29 - Share of UAA in different land uses, 2010



| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Baseline indicator for context | 3 - Agricultural land use |
| Measurement of the indicator | % of UAA in arable land / permanent pasture / permanent crops |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>The land use of interest is arable crops, permanent pastures (including meadows) and permanent crops. According to the definition applied in Farm Structure Surveys of Eurostat (Regulation (EC) No. 1166/2008 and Regulation (EC) No. 1200/2009), the utilised agricultural area (UAA) consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arable land • Permanent pasture • Permanent crops • Kitchen gardens <p>When using this source, the small part of UAA dedicated to kitchen gardens is not reported; therefore the shares of arable crops, permanent pasture and permanent crops may not sum to 100%.</p> |
| Subdivision | <p>The categories of land use are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arable crops • Permanent pasture • Permanent crops |
| Unit of measurement | % UAA |
| Source | <p>Eurostat – Farm Structure Survey 2010 Last update: October 2013</p> |

3.3.4. Context Indicator 4: Farm structure

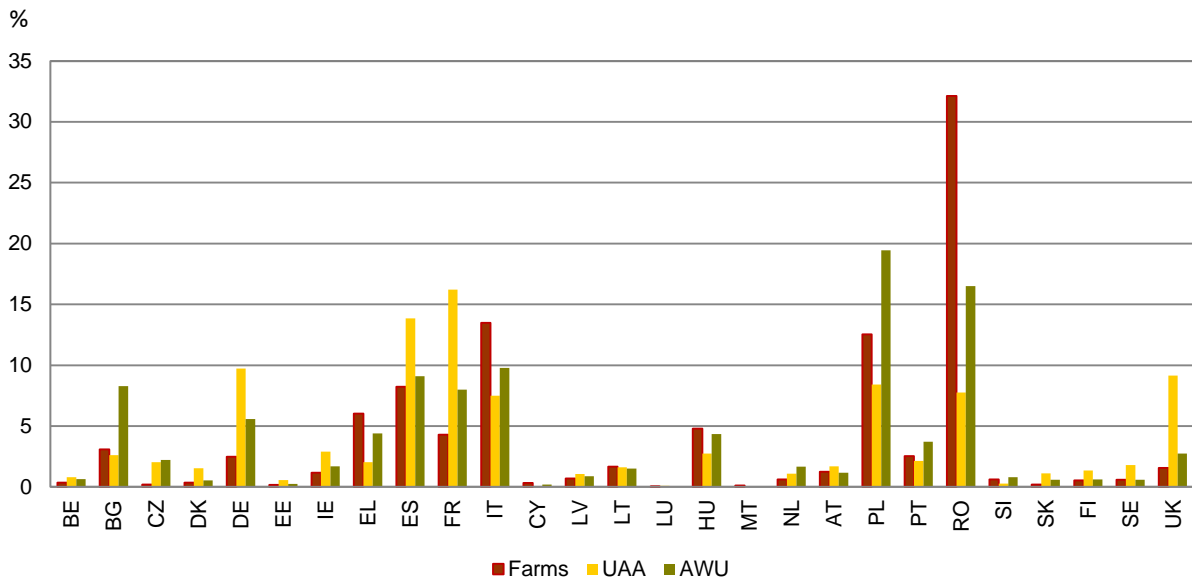
Farm structures are very diverse across the EU-27

With 72% of UAA but only 43% of farms located in the EU-15...

The structure of farms is multi-dimensional, comprising amongst others the absolute number of farms in a country or region, the total size of its agricultural area and labour force, as well as the distribution of farms according to their physical and economic size. Striking differences can be observed among Member States for all of these parameters. Some Member States have a large number of farms but a low share of UAA, leading to a small average farm size in physical terms. The opposite – a small number of relatively large farms – can be found in other Member States. In some cases, both extremes exist side by side in a bipolar structure, where a few large farms use the greater part of the land and the rest is divided among many small holdings.

In 2010 the EU Member States with the greatest number of farms and labour input were Romania (32% of all farms, 17% of total labour input), Poland (13% of farms, 19% of labour input) and Italy (14% of farms, 10% of labour input). In terms of UAA, the most important EU Member States are France (16% of total UAA), Spain (14%) and Germany (10%).

Graph 46 - Distribution of farms, UAA and AWU among the EU Member States, 2010



...the average farm size is bigger in the EU-15 than in the EU-N12

More than 70% of the total UAA can be found in the old Member States, while the agricultural labour force is distributed in a much more balanced way between old and new Member States. The average physical farm size in the EU-15 (23.6 ha) is significantly higher than in the EU-N12 (7.1 ha), leading to an EU-27 average of 14.3 ha per farm.

Most farms in the EU-27 can be characterised as small in physical terms, since 70% of them have less than 5 ha of UAA and only 6% had more than 50 ha of UAA in 2010.

Since 2010, the economic size of farms is measured by the standard output, expressed in euro

In economic terms, farms in the EU-15 are three times bigger than those in the EU-N12

Across the EU, farms are growing not only in physical but also in economic terms

UAA is only one indicator of farm size and can be misleading, particularly for holdings specialised in agricultural activities that don't need much land (e.g., horticulture; pigs; poultry). So that economic activity can be compared across holdings, farms' standard output measures the average monetary value of their agricultural output at farm-gate prices, for all crop and livestock activities. This economic size criterion (expressed in euro) does not take input costs into account and thus cannot indicate profitability, nor is it adjusted for purchasing power differences between countries, but it does provide information for all EU Member States according to a commonly agreed methodology. In the EU-27, the average standard output per farm was EUR 63 144 in 2010.

The average economic size in the EU-15 (EUR 90 359) is more than three times higher than in the EU-N12 (EUR 29 124). Similar to their small physical size, most EU-27 farms are small in economic terms, since 60% of them have less than EUR 4 000 standard output per year and only 5.3% have more than EUR 100 000.

Compared to 2007, the total number of holdings decreased in all Member States (-12%) The highest reductions are reported by Bulgaria (-25%) and Latvia (-23%)⁴¹.

Drastic reductions in the total number of full-time agricultural jobs can be found in Slovakia, Austria, Cyprus, Romania and Italy, which all lost more than a quarter of their agricultural labour force. The average number of full-time equivalent workers per farm shows smaller changes and has even increased in some of the EU-N12 countries where the biggest loss of holdings (Poland, Romania) occurred.

Given relatively minor changes in total UAA in most Member States, it is not surprising that the average physical farm size has increased across the board (EU-27: from 12.7 ha/farm to 14.2 ha/farm) with the exception of Cyprus and Portugal. The biggest increases can be found in Bulgaria (+95%; from 6.2 ha/farm to 12.1 ha/farm).

Likewise, the farm standard output shows a positive trend in all Member States except Cyprus and Ireland. Taken as a measure of economic size, it indicates that on average farms are becoming bigger not only in physical but also in economic terms. This trend is clearly led by Slovakia (+285%), followed by Poland (77%) and Latvia (+68%).

⁴¹ Countries which used different thresholds for the agricultural census 2010 than for the 2007 Farm Structure Survey (CZ, DE, PL, SK, LU, NL, SE and UK) are not taken into consideration.

Table 33 - Farm structure: number of farms, UAA and AWU

| Indicator | Context 4 - Farm Structure | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | Farms | | UAA | Labour force | Farms | | UAA | Labour force | |
| Sub-Indicator | No of farms | No of ha of UAA | No of AWU | No of farms | No of ha of UAA | No of AWU | No of farms | No of ha of UAA | No of AWU |
| Measurement | Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey | | | Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey | | | Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey | | |
| Source | Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey | | | Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey | | | Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey | | |
| Year | 2007 | | | 2010 | | | 2010 | | |
| Unit | absolute value | absolute value | absolute value | absolute value | absolute value | absolute value | absolute value | absolute value | absolute value |
| Country | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium | 48 010 | 1 374 430 | 65 600 | 42 850 | 1 358 020 | 61 550 | | | |
| Bulgaria | 493 130 | 3 050 740 | 490 860 | 370 490 | 4 475 530 | 406 520 | | | |
| Czech Republic | 39 400 | 3 518 070 | 137 310 | 22 860 | 3 483 500 | 107 990 | | | |
| Denmark | 44 620 | 2 662 590 | 55 860 | 42 100 | 2 646 860 | 52 300 | | | |
| Germany | 370 480 | 16 931 900 | 609 300 | 299 130 | 16 704 040 | 545 500 | | | |
| Estonia | 23 340 | 906 830 | 32 070 | 19 610 | 940 930 | 25 120 | | | |
| Ireland | 128 240 | 4 139 240 | 147 540 | 139 890 | 4 991 350 | 165 360 | | | |
| Greece | 860 150 | 4 076 230 | 568 710 | 723 010 | 3 477 930 | 429 520 | | | |
| Spain | 1 043 910 | 24 892 520 | 967 680 | 989 800 | 23 752 690 | 888 970 | | | |
| France | 527 350 | 27 476 930 | 804 620 | 516 100 | 27 837 290 | 779 660 | | | |
| Italy | 1 679 440 | 12 744 200 | 1 302 180 | 1 620 880 | 12 856 050 | 953 790 | | | |
| Cyprus | 40 120 | 146 000 | 25 920 | 38 860 | 118 400 | 18 590 | | | |
| Latvia | 107 750 | 1 773 840 | 104 790 | 83 390 | 1 796 290 | 85 150 | | | |
| Lithuania | 230 270 | 2 648 950 | 180 140 | 199 910 | 2 742 560 | 146 770 | | | |
| Luxembourg | 2 300 | 130 880 | 3 750 | 2 200 | 131 110 | 3 700 | | | |
| Hungary | 626 320 | 4 228 580 | 403 420 | 576 810 | 4 686 340 | 423 490 | | | |
| Malta | 11 020 | 10 330 | 4 220 | 12 530 | 11 450 | 4 870 | | | |
| Netherlands | 76 740 | 1 914 330 | 165 110 | 72 320 | 1 872 350 | 161 690 | | | |
| Austria | 165 420 | 3 189 110 | 163 330 | 150 170 | 2 878 170 | 114 270 | | | |
| Poland | 2 390 960 | 15 477 190 | 2 263 150 | 1 506 620 | 14 447 290 | 1 897 240 | | | |
| Portugal | 275 080 | 3 472 940 | 338 040 | 305 270 | 3 668 150 | 363 400 | | | |
| Romania | 3 931 350 | 13 753 050 | 2 205 280 | 3 859 040 | 13 306 130 | 1 610 260 | | | |
| Slovenia | 75 340 | 488 770 | 83 720 | 74 650 | 482 650 | 76 650 | | | |
| Slovakia | 68 990 | 1 936 620 | 91 290 | 24 460 | 1 895 500 | 56 110 | | | |
| Finland | 68 230 | 2 292 290 | 72 390 | 63 870 | 2 290 980 | 59 730 | | | |
| Sweden | 72 610 | 3 118 000 | 65 470 | 71 090 | 3 066 320 | 56 850 | | | |
| United Kingdom | 299 830 | 16 130 490 | 341 370 | 186 660 | 15 686 440 | 266 260 | | | |
| EU-27 | 13 700 400 | 172 485 050 | 11 693 120 | 12 014 570 | 171 604 320 | 9 761 310 | | | |
| EU-15 | 5 662 410 | 124 546 080 | 5 670 950 | 5 225 340 | 123 217 750 | 4 902 550 | | | |
| EU-N12 | 8 037 990 | 47 938 970 | 6 022 170 | 6 789 230 | 48 386 570 | 4 858 760 | | | |

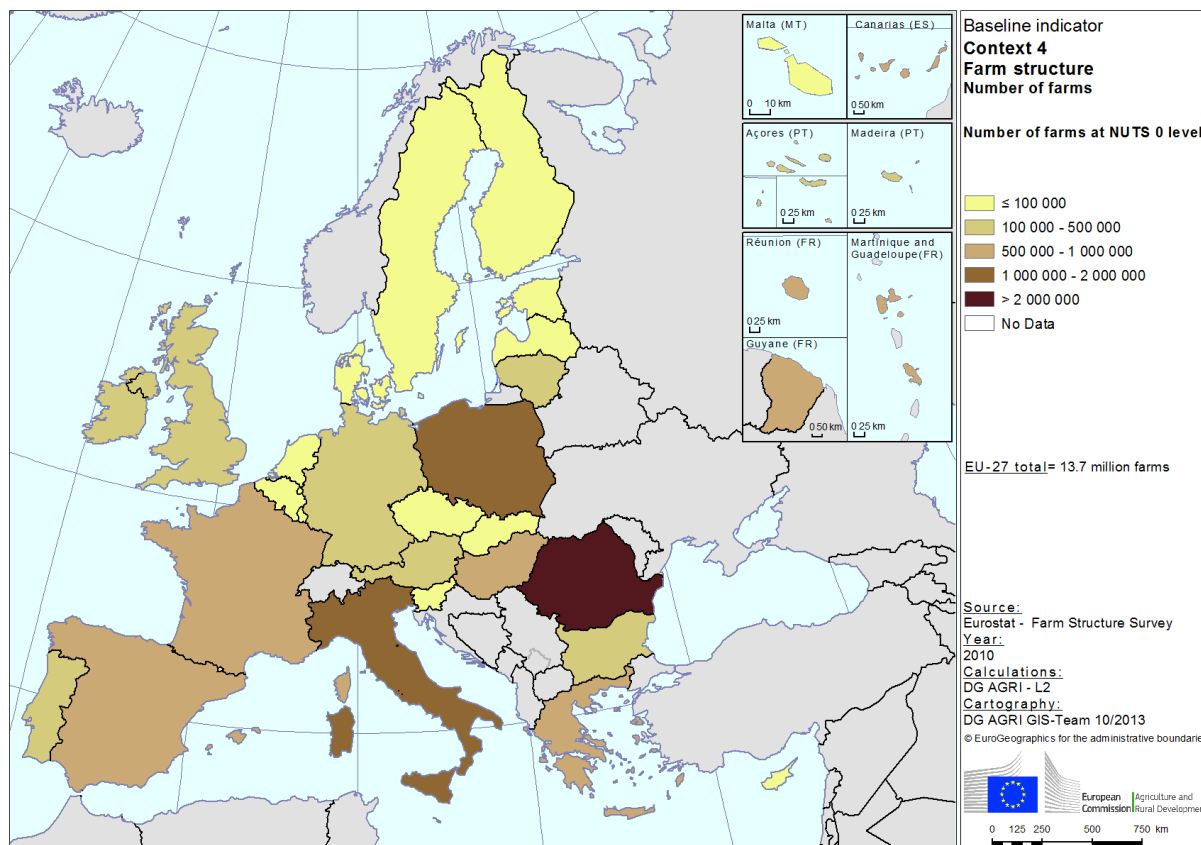
Table 34 - Average physical farm size and distribution

| Indicator | Context 4 - Farm Structure | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| Sub-Indicator | Average size | Physical farm size distribution | | |
| Measurement | ha / farm | % of farms in different size classes | | |
| Source | Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey | | | |
| Year | 2010 | | | |
| Unit | absolute number | % | | |
| Subdivisions | | < 5 ha | >= 5 - < 50 ha | >= 50 ha |
| Country | | | | |
| Belgium | 31.7 | 22.6 | 56.4 | 21.1 |
| Bulgaria | 12.1 | 91.4 | 6.4 | 2.3 |
| Czech Republic | 152.4 | 15.4 | 54.7 | 29.9 |
| Denmark | 62.9 | 7.3 | 59.5 | 33.3 |
| Germany | 55.8 | 9.1 | 62.4 | 28.5 |
| Estonia | 48.0 | 33.7 | 52.0 | 14.3 |
| Ireland | 35.7 | 6.9 | 74.8 | 18.2 |
| Greece | 4.8 | 77.1 | 22.0 | 1.0 |
| Spain | 24.0 | 53.1 | 36.4 | 10.5 |
| France | 53.9 | 26.9 | 35.9 | 37.2 |
| Italy | 7.9 | 72.9 | 24.3 | 2.8 |
| Cyprus | 3.0 | 89.6 | 9.5 | 0.9 |
| Latvia | 21.5 | 33.9 | 59.7 | 6.4 |
| Lithuania | 13.7 | 58.7 | 37.0 | 4.3 |
| Luxembourg | 59.6 | 17.3 | 34.1 | 49.1 |
| Hungary | 8.1 | 87.0 | 10.6 | 2.4 |
| Malta | 0.9 | 97.8 | 2.2 | 0.0 |
| Netherlands | 25.9 | 28.6 | 55.7 | 15.7 |
| Austria | 19.2 | 31.6 | 60.9 | 7.5 |
| Poland | 9.6 | 55.2 | 43.1 | 1.8 |
| Portugal | 12.0 | 75.6 | 20.9 | 3.4 |
| Romania | 3.4 | 93.1 | 6.3 | 0.5 |
| Slovenia | 6.5 | 60.8 | 38.6 | 0.6 |
| Slovakia | 77.5 | 64.4 | 23.4 | 12.2 |
| Finland | 35.9 | 9.7 | 67.4 | 23.0 |
| Sweden | 43.1 | 12.6 | 63.5 | 23.9 |
| United Kingdom | 84.0 | 8.9 | 52.5 | 38.7 |
| EU-27 | 14.3 | 69.2 | 24.8 | 6.0 |
| EU-15 | 23.6 | 53.3 | 34.9 | 11.8 |
| EU-N12 | 7.1 | 81.4 | 17.3 | 1.4 |

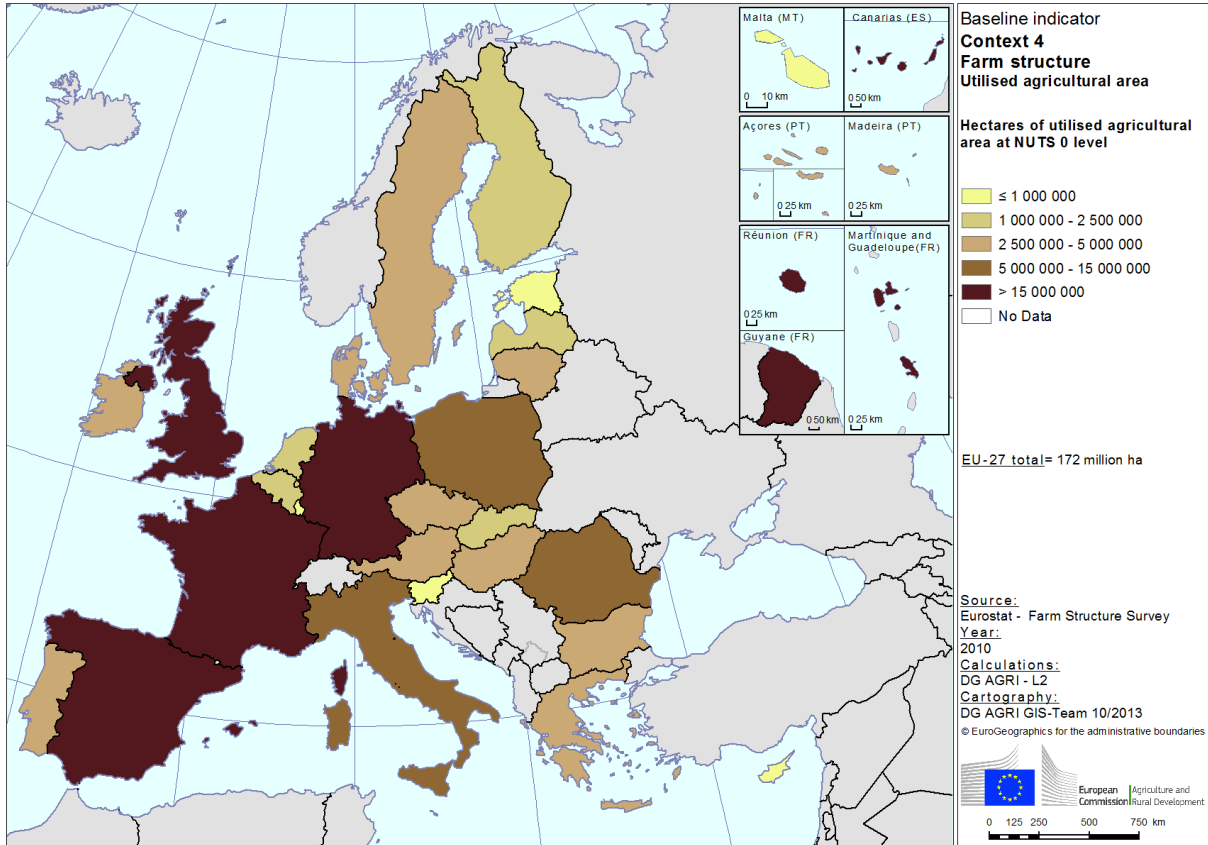
Table 35 - Average economic farm size and distribution

| Indicator | Context 4 - Farm Structure | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Sub-Indicator | Average size | Economic farm size distribution | | |
| Measurement | SO / farm | % of farms in different SO size classes | | |
| Source | Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey | | | |
| Year | 2010 | | | |
| Unit | absolute number | % | | |
| Subdivisions | | < EUR 4 000 | >= EUR 4 000 - < EUR 50 000 | >= EUR 50 000 |
| Country | | | | |
| Belgium | 169 142.8 | 7.2 | 31.0 | 61.8 |
| Bulgaria | 6 846.8 | 84.9 | 13.4 | 1.7 |
| Czech Republic | 168 513.1 | 17.2 | 56.0 | 26.8 |
| Denmark | 200 256.7 | 7.5 | 50.3 | 42.2 |
| Germany | 138 715.9 | 2.7 | 45.7 | 51.5 |
| Estonia | 30 320.5 | 58.8 | 32.9 | 8.3 |
| Ireland | 30 722.1 | 24.8 | 60.0 | 15.2 |
| Greece | 9 266.8 | 52.8 | 44.7 | 2.5 |
| Spain | 34 525.2 | 39.6 | 46.9 | 13.5 |
| France | 98 301.1 | 14.8 | 36.6 | 48.6 |
| Italy | 30 514.5 | 48.3 | 40.8 | 10.9 |
| Cyprus | 11 808.8 | 72.9 | 23.1 | 4.0 |
| Latvia | 9 320.0 | 73.7 | 23.7 | 2.6 |
| Lithuania | 7 634.8 | 73.3 | 24.8 | 1.9 |
| Luxembourg | 122 072.4 | 5.9 | 33.5 | 60.6 |
| Hungary | 9 086.2 | 81.4 | 16.5 | 2.1 |
| Malta | 7 652.8 | 75.4 | 21.5 | 3.0 |
| Netherlands | 261 752.7 | 2.8 | 33.7 | 63.4 |
| Austria | 39 150.8 | 23.1 | 54.5 | 22.4 |
| Poland | 12 602.4 | 51.5 | 44.9 | 3.6 |
| Portugal | 15 198.8 | 62.6 | 32.0 | 5.4 |
| Romania | 2 700.2 | 88.6 | 11.1 | 0.3 |
| Slovenia | 12 233.0 | 44.7 | 51.2 | 4.1 |
| Slovakia | 70 769.2 | 59.5 | 30.3 | 10.3 |
| Finland | 48 499.0 | 16.7 | 56.8 | 26.4 |
| Sweden | 52 515.3 | 25.2 | 54.4 | 20.4 |
| United Kingdom | 104 754.0 | 18.2 | 45.8 | 36.1 |
| EU-27 | 63 143.6 | 60.4 | 30.4 | 9.2 |
| EU-15 | 90 359.2 | 37.7 | 43.2 | 19.1 |
| EU-N12 | 29 124.0 | 77.9 | 20.5 | 1.6 |

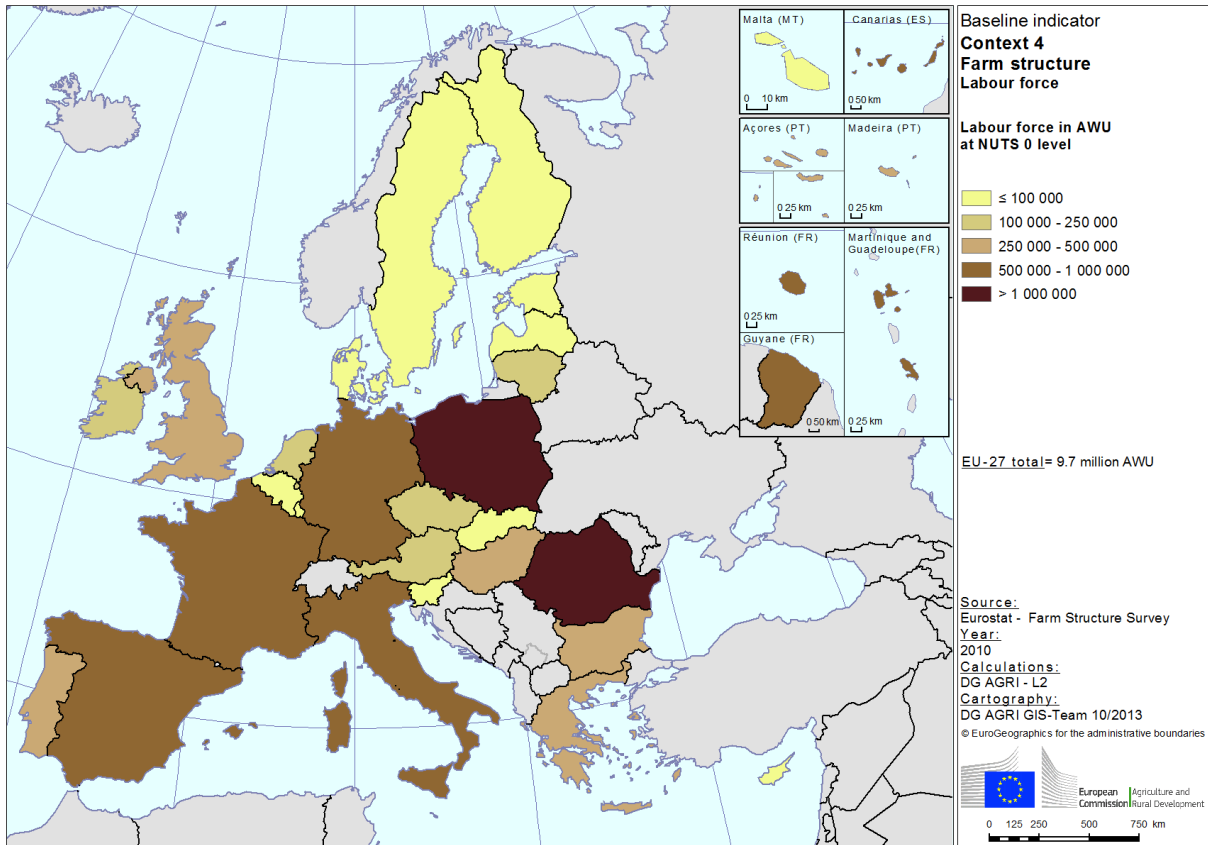
Map 30 - Number of farms, 2010



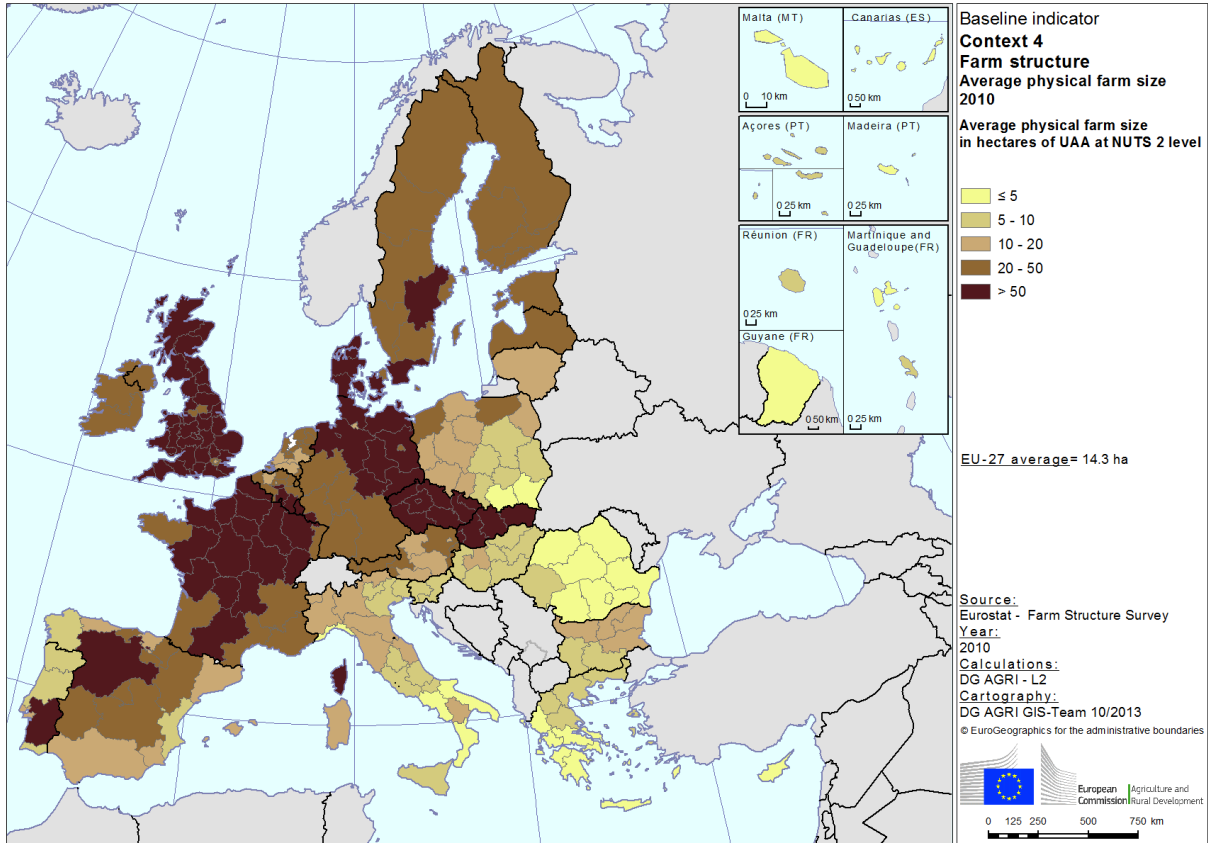
Map 31 - Hectares of UAA, 2010



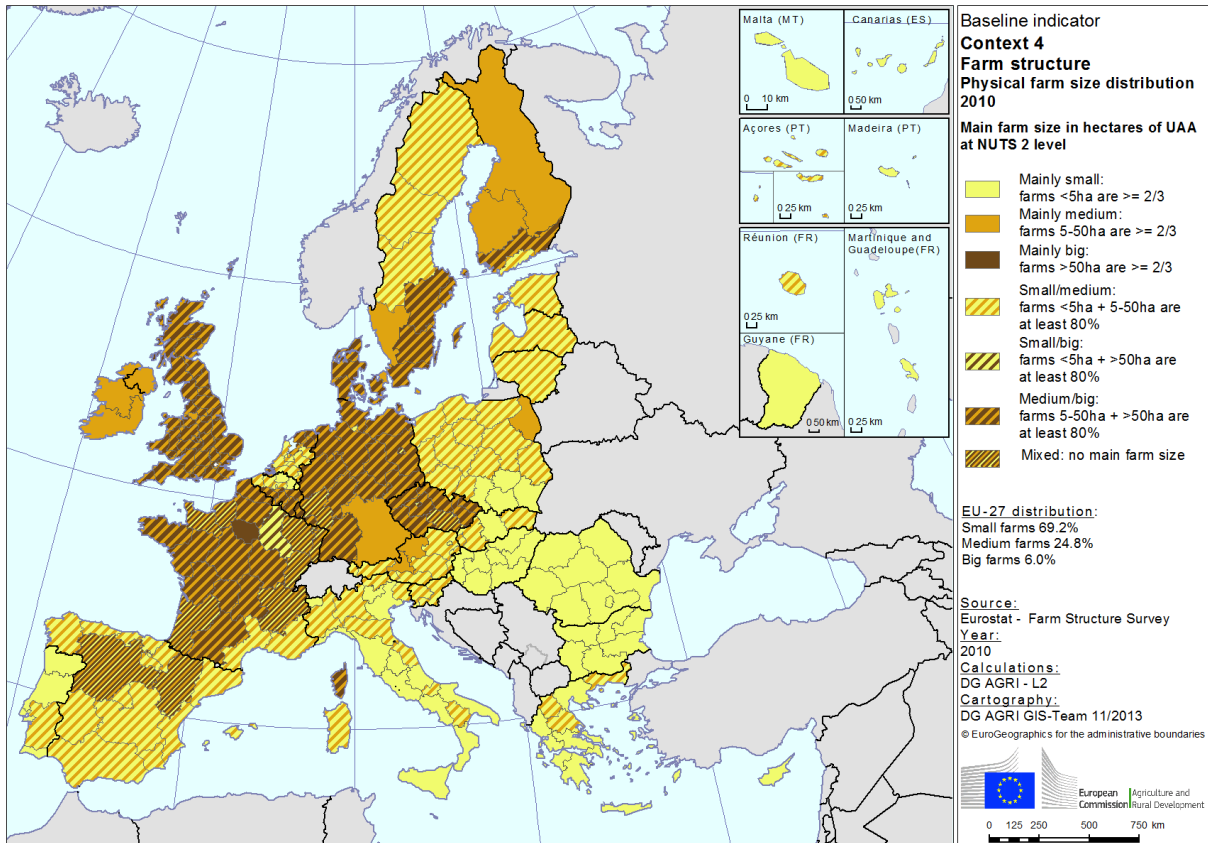
Map 32 - Labour force in AWU, 2010



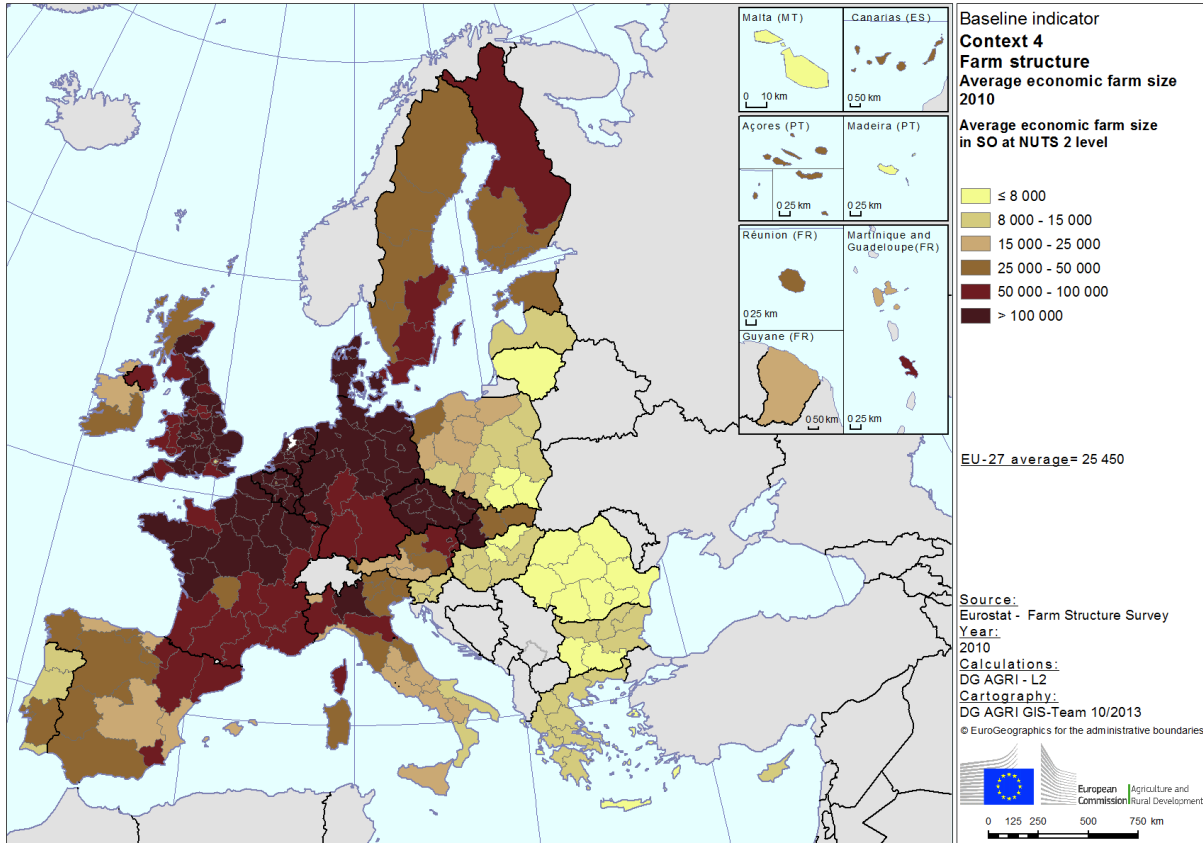
Map 33 - Average physical farm size, 2010



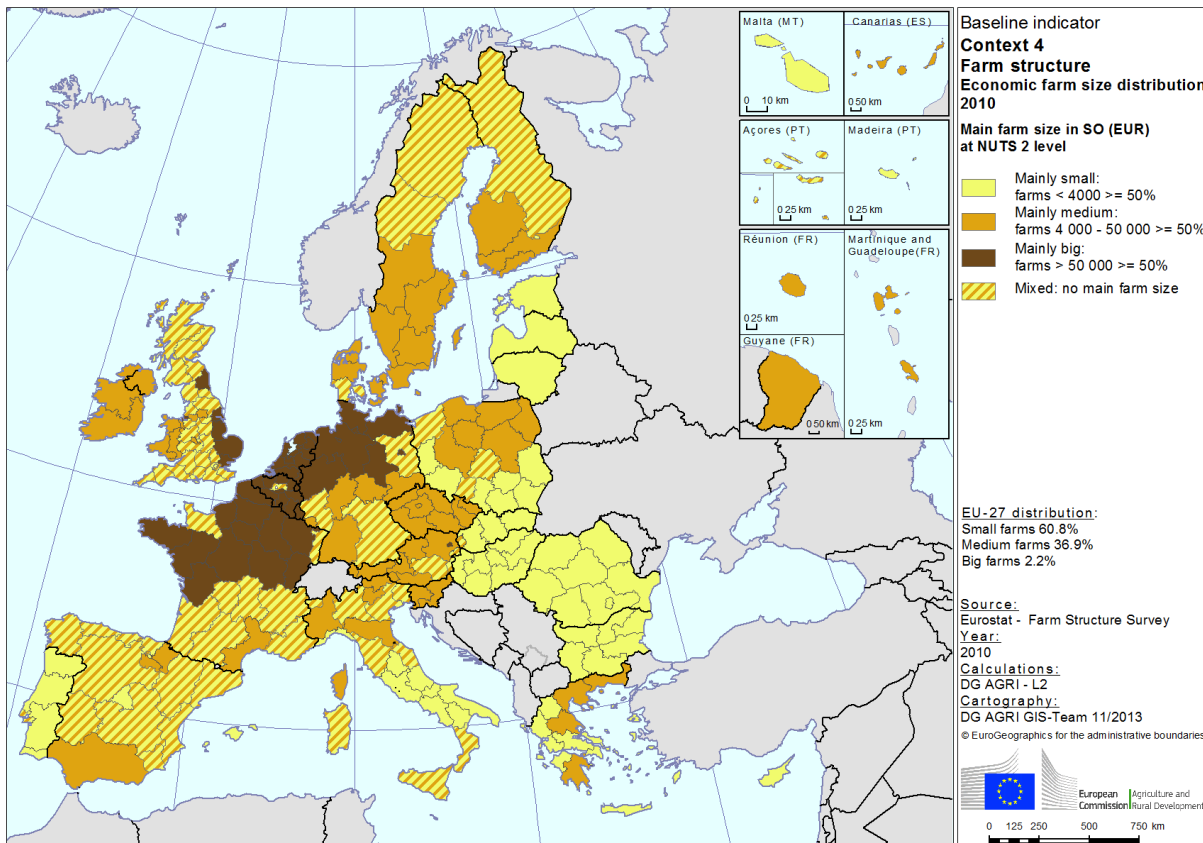
Map 34 - Physical farm size distribution, 2010



Map 35 - Average economic farm size, 2010



Map 36 - Economic farm size distribution, 2010



| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Baseline indicator for context | 4 - Farm structure |
| Measurement of the indicator | <p>This indicator consists of five sub-indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of farms • UAA • Labour force • Average physical farm size and distribution • Average economic farm size and distribution |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>The first three sub-indicators provide basic information on the total number of farms, ha of UAA and AWU for each EU Member State. Quantities are presented in absolute figures and serve as a basis for the calculation of the other sub-indicators.</p> <p>The average physical farm size (measured in ha of UAA per farm) gives information on the average size of a farm in one region, according to determined size classes. To minimise the effect of outliers which might influence the average data, the farm distribution by physical farm size classifies regions according to the following classes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mainly small: farms with less than 5 ha of UAA represent at least two thirds of all farms; • mainly medium: farms from 5 to less than 50 ha of UAA represent at least two thirds of all farms; • mainly big: farms with at least 50 ha of UAA represent at least two thirds of all farms; <p>If none of the above conditions holds true, regions are classified according to the following classes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • small/medium: the sum of small (with less than 5 ha of UAA) and medium (from 5 to less than 50 ha of UAA) farms represents at least 80% of all farms; • small/big: the sum of small (with less than 5 ha of UAA) and big (with at least 50 ha of UAA) farms represents at least 80% of all farms; • medium/big: the sum of medium (from 5 to less than 50 ha of UAA) and big (with at least 50 ha of UAA) farms represents at least 80% of all farms; • mixed: none of the small, medium and big size classes represents more than two thirds of all farms and none of them summed up with another class represents at least 80% of all farms. <p>As for the physical farm size, the average economic farm size (measured in Euro (SO) per farm) gives information on the average size of a farm in one region, according to determined size classes.</p> <p>Also in this case, to minimise the effect of outliers which might influence the average data, the farm distribution by economic farm size classifies regions according to the following classes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mainly small: farms with less than EUR 25 000 represent at least two thirds of all farms; • mainly medium: farms from EUR 25 000 to less than EUR 100 000 represent at least two thirds of all farms; • mainly big: farms with at least EUR 100 000 represent at least two thirds of all farms; <p>If none of the above conditions is true, regions are classified according to the following classes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • small/medium: the sum of small (with less than EUR 25 000) and medium (from EUR 25 000 to less than EUR 100 000) farms represents at least 80% of all farms; • small/big: the sum of small (with less than EUR 25 000) and big (with at least EUR 100 000) farms represents at least 80% of all farms; • medium/big: the sum of medium (from EUR 25 000 to less than EUR 100 000) and big (with at least EUR 100 000) farms represents at least 80% of all farms; • mixed: none of the small, medium and big size classes represents more than two thirds of all farms and none of them summed up with another class represents at least 80% of all farms. |
| Unit of measurement | <p>Farms: number of farms UAA: number of ha Labour force: number of AWU Average physical farm size: ha/farm Average economic farm size: EUR/farm Distributions of farms according to physical and economic farm size classes: %</p> |
| Source | <p>Eurostat – Farm Structure Survey 2007; 2010 Last update: October 2013</p> |

3.3.5. Objective Indicator 16: Importance of semi-subsistence farming in new Member States

Semi-subsistence farms produce mainly for their own consumption but also sell a share of their production on the market.

Three different criteria can be used for the definition of semi-subsistence farming: physical farm size, economic farm size and market participation. In terms of the physical farm size, it is sometimes put forward that semi-subsistence farms are small farms operating on an agricultural area (UAA) of 5 ha or less. However, depending on the type of agricultural activities, such farms can be highly specialized (e.g. in pig or poultry production, vineyards, flowers or horticulture) and generate a considerable amount of output, of which only a very small part may be for own consumption. The physical farm size is thus no adequate measure for semi-subsistence farming. For market participation, data are scarce in the EU. This leaves the economic farm size as a measure to identify semi-subsistence farms.

New economic farm size classification from 2010

The methodology for determining the economic size of farms has changed between 2007 and 2010. Until 2007 the Farm Structure Survey (FSS) and the Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) used standard gross margins (SGM) to classify agricultural holdings by type of farming and by economic size (Commission Decision 85/377/EEC). An SGM of EUR 1 200 corresponded to one European Size Unit (ESU), and farms with less than one ESU were considered to be semi-subsistence farms. In the FSS 2010 and onward this classification has changed and now uses standard output (SO) instead (Commission Regulation (EC) No 1242/2008). The SO is the average monetary value of the agricultural output at farm-gate price, in euro per hectare or per head of livestock. There is a regional SO coefficient for each product, as an average value over a reference period (5 years). The sum of the SO per hectare of crop and per head of livestock in a farm is a measure of its overall economic size, expressed in euro.

The share of farms smaller than EUR 4 000 is significantly higher in the 12 new EU Member States than in the EU-15

In order to determine a suitable SO threshold for identifying semi-subsistence farms, it is important to know that contrary to what is done in the calculation of SGMs, direct production costs are not deducted in the calculation of SOs. The SO threshold thus needs to be higher than the EUR 1 200 SGM (= 1 ESU) threshold used before to arrive at a similar economic size for semi-subsistence farms.

Based on the available classifications in the Eurostat database, and in line with the economic size classes provided in Annex II of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1242/2008, semi subsistence farms might be interpreted as farms with less than EUR 4 000 SO. This threshold is used in the following to measure the number and share of semi-subsistence farms.

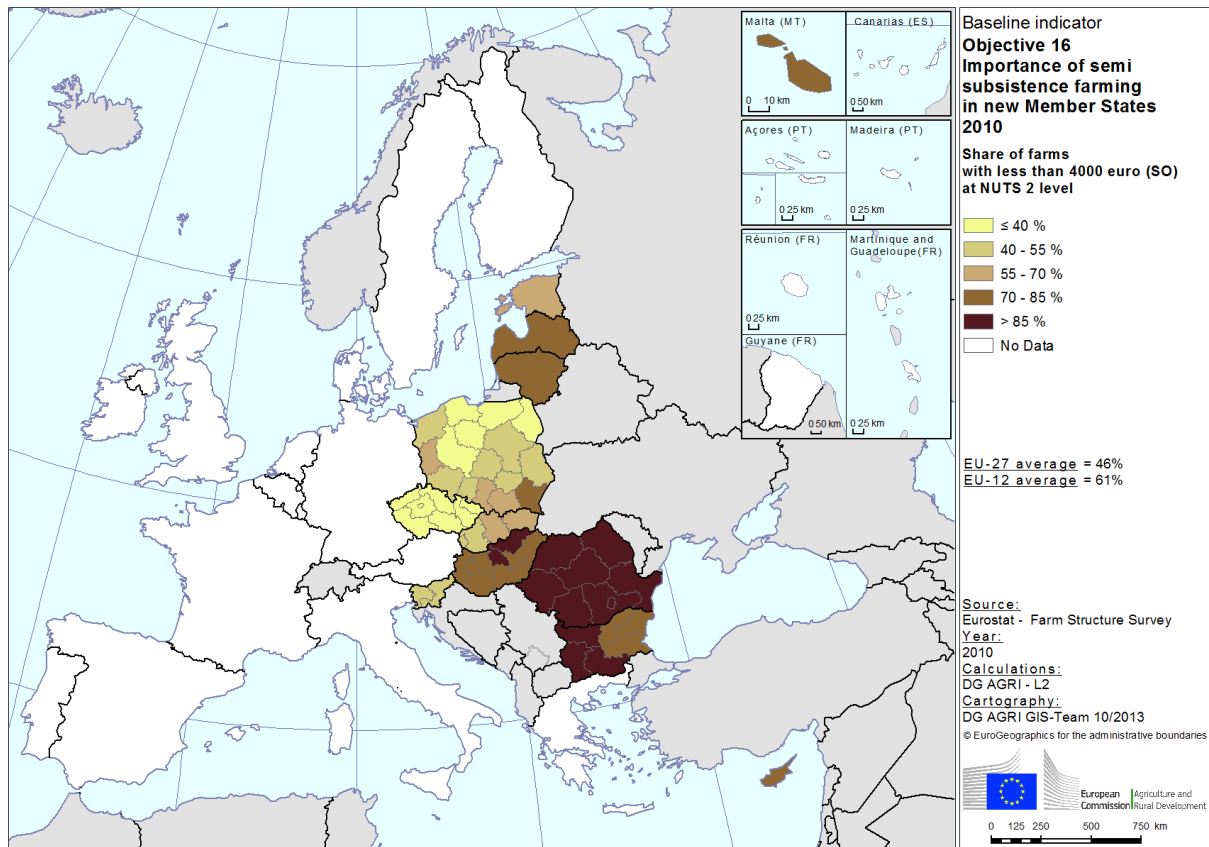
According to this definition and based on 2010 FSS data, the 12 Member States that joined the EU in 2004 and 2007 (EU-N12) have a significantly higher share of semi-subsistence farms (61%) than the 15 older EU Member States (23%). In Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Malta, these farms account for more than 70% of all farms.

The distribution of semi-subsistence farms across the EU shows that the great majority of them (73%) are located in the EU-N12, nearly half of which are in Romania (47%).

Table 36 - Importance of semi-subsistence farming in the new Member States

| Indicator | Objective 16 - Importance of semi-subsistence farming in new Member States | | | | |
|----------------|--|--|---|---|--|
| Measurement | Small holdings: economic size < EUR 4 000 | Share of holdings with less than EUR 4 000 | Small holdings: share of EU-27 total | Small holdings: share of EU-15 total | Small holdings: share of EU-N12 total |
| Source | Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey | | | | |
| Year | 2010 | | | | |
| Unit | Absolute number | % | % | % | % |
| Country | | | | | |
| Belgium | 3 080 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | |
| Bulgaria | 314 590 | 84.9 | 4.3 | | 5.9 |
| Czech Republic | 3 940 | 17.2 | 0.1 | | 0.1 |
| Denmark | 3 170 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | |
| Germany | 8 150 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.4 | |
| Estonia | 11 540 | 58.8 | 0.2 | | 0.2 |
| Ireland | 34 730 | 24.8 | 0.5 | 1.8 | |
| Greece | 381 830 | 52.8 | 5.3 | 19.4 | |
| Spain | 391 840 | 39.6 | 5.4 | 19.9 | |
| France | 76 320 | 14.8 | 1.1 | 3.9 | |
| Italy | 782 160 | 48.3 | 10.8 | 10.8 | |
| Cyprus | 28 330 | 72.9 | 0.4 | | 0.5 |
| Latvia | 61 460 | 73.7 | 0.8 | | 1.2 |
| Lithuania | 146 490 | 73.3 | 2.0 | | 2.8 |
| Luxembourg | 130 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Hungary | 469 590 | 81.4 | 6.5 | | 8.9 |
| Malta | 9 460 | 75.5 | 0.1 | | 0.2 |
| Netherlands | 2 060 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Austria | 34 690 | 23.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | |
| Poland | 775 740 | 51.5 | 10.7 | | 14.7 |
| Portugal | 191 090 | 62.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | |
| Romania | 3 418 930 | 88.6 | 47.1 | | 64.7 |
| Slovenia | 33 340 | 44.7 | 0.5 | | 0.6 |
| Slovakia | 14 550 | 59.5 | 0.2 | | 0.3 |
| Finland | 10 690 | 16.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | |
| Sweden | 17 900 | 25.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | |
| United Kingdom | 33 920 | 18.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | |
| EU-27 | 7 259 720 | 44.7 | 100.0 | | |
| EU-15 | 1 971 760 | 23.5 | 27.2 | 100.0 | |
| EU-N12 | 5 287 960 | 61.1 | 72.8 | | 100.0 |

Map 37 - Share of farms with a standard output of less than EUR 4 000 in the new Member States, 2010



| | |
|---|---|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 16 - Number of semi-subsistence farms in the new Member States |
| Measurement of the indicator | Share of farms smaller than EUR 4 000 in standard output in Member States that joined the EU in 2004 and 2007 |
| Definition of the indicator | Semi-subsistence farms are farms that do not sell (parts of their) product on the market. In general, these will be farms that produce less than EUR 4 000 standard output. In order to get a view on the size and importance of these farms, the absolute number and the share of semi-subsistence farms need to be collected (number of semi-subsistence farms in the new Member States (< EUR 4 000) and number of semi-subsistence farms in the new Member States (< EUR 4 000) / total number of farms). |
| Unit of measurement | Absolute value % |
| Source | Eurostat – Farm Structure Survey 2010 Last update: October 2013 |

3.3.6. Objective Indicator 4: Training and education in agriculture

Learning by doing is the main form of training for the majority of EU farmers

When asked about their training level in 2010 (the latest year for which data are available), nearly 30% of EU farm managers stated that they had followed some kind of agricultural training, but only 6.9% had completed a full cycle of agricultural training. All other farm managers (71%) learned their profession through practical experience only.

At Member State level, Luxembourg (46%), the Czech Republic (37%) and Belgium (26%) register the highest shares of farm managers who have followed a full cycle of agricultural training.

Practical experience as the only basis for managing an agricultural holding is particularly prevalent in the new Member States, where 85% of farmers have not followed any agricultural training. However in EU-27 the share of farmers who rely only on practical experience decreased by 9 percentage points from 2005 to 2010, mostly due to developments in the EU-15.

In the EU-15, the share of farm managers with basic agricultural training has increased

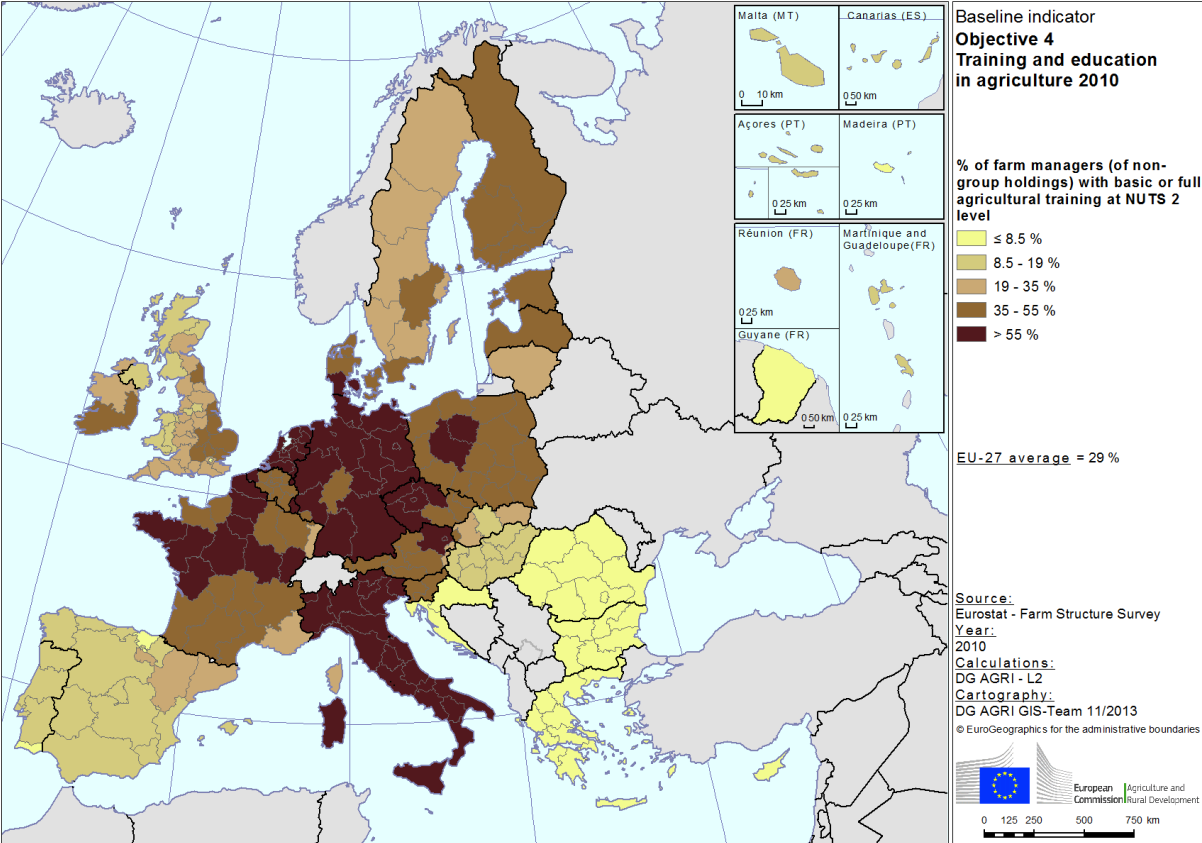
Over the period 2005-2010, the share of farm managers who followed some basic agricultural training increased by 11 percentage points in the EU-27. This growth is particularly noticeable in the EU-15, where the share of farm managers with basic agricultural training went up by 30 percentage points, from 12% in 2005 to 41% in 2010. On the other hand, fewer farm managers (7%) stated that they had completed a full cycle of agricultural training in the EU-15 than in 2005 (11%).

Table 37 - Training and education in agriculture

| Indicator | Objective 4 - Training and education in agriculture | | | |
|----------------|---|---------------|--------------|--|
| | Farm managers with agricultural training | | | Farm managers with practical experience only |
| Measurement | Basic training | Full training | All training | |
| Source | Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey | | | |
| Year | 2010 | | | |
| Unit | % | | | |
| Country | | | | |
| Belgium | 21.4 | 26.4 | 47.8 | 52.2 |
| Bulgaria | 2.6 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 96.6 |
| Czech Republic | 19.6 | 37.1 | 56.6 | 43.4 |
| Denmark | 43.6 | 5.0 | 48.5 | 51.5 |
| Germany | 55.2 | 13.3 | 68.6 | 31.4 |
| Estonia | 14.0 | 22.5 | 36.5 | 63.5 |
| Ireland | 15.1 | 15.9 | 31.0 | 69.0 |
| Greece | 3.2 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 96.5 |
| Spain | 13.8 | 1.5 | 15.3 | 84.7 |
| France | 28.7 | 21.6 | 50.3 | 49.7 |
| Italy* | 90.8 | 4.2 | 95.0 | 5.0 |
| Cyprus | 5.3 | 0.4 | 5.7 | 94.3 |
| Latvia | 12.4 | 26.1 | 38.5 | 61.5 |
| Lithuania | 17.5 | 12.5 | 30.0 | 70.0 |
| Luxembourg | 14.5 | 45.9 | 60.5 | 39.5 |
| Hungary | 11.3 | 3.3 | 14.6 | 85.4 |
| Malta | 8.5 | 1.4 | 9.8 | 90.2 |
| Netherlands | 64.6 | 6.6 | 71.2 | 28.8 |
| Austria | 22.4 | 25.6 | 48.0 | 52.0 |
| Poland | 21.3 | 24.6 | 45.9 | 54.1 |
| Portugal | 10.4 | 1.6 | 12.0 | 88.0 |
| Romania | 2.1 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 97.5 |
| Slovenia | 26.7 | 8.9 | 35.6 | 64.4 |
| Slovakia | 15.0 | 8.8 | 23.8 | 76.2 |
| Finland | 34.8 | 9.2 | 44.0 | 56.0 |
| Sweden | 12.1 | 18.8 | 30.9 | 69.1 |
| United Kingdom | 10.4 | 12.3 | 22.7 | 77.3 |
| EU-27 | 22.2 | 6.9 | 29.1 | 70.9 |
| EU-15 | 41.3 | 7.0 | 48.2 | 51.8 |
| EU-N12 | 8.0 | 6.9 | 14.9 | 85.1 |

* The definition of "training in agriculture" in IT differs from the standard (see indicator box).

Map 38 - Share of farmers with basic or full agricultural training, 2010



| | |
|---|---|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 4 - Training and education in agriculture |
| Measurement of the indicator | Share of farm managers (of non-group holdings) with basic or full education in agriculture attained |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>This indicator provides information on the education level of farm managers within a region. This indicator covers managers of non-group holdings that have attained basic or full agricultural training.</p> <p>According to the Commission Decision of 24 November 1999 relating to the definitions of the characteristics, the list of agricultural products, the exceptions to the definitions and the regions and districts regarding the surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings (notified under document number C(1999) 3875) (2000/115/EC), the manager's agricultural training is defined as follows:</p> <p><u>Only practical agricultural experience</u>: experience acquired through practical work on an agricultural holding.</p> <p><u>Basic agricultural training</u>: any training courses completed at a general agricultural college and/or an institution specialising in certain subjects (including horticulture, viticulture, silviculture, pisciculture, veterinary science, agricultural technology and associated subjects). A completed agricultural apprenticeship is regarded as basic training.</p> <p><u>Full agricultural training</u>: any training course continuing for the equivalent of at least two years full time training after the end of compulsory education and completed at an agricultural college, university or other institute of higher education in agriculture, horticulture, viticulture, silviculture, pisciculture, veterinary science, agricultural technology or an associated subject.</p> <p>In case of Italy, the definition of "Training in agriculture" does not correspond to the above described content. It refers rather to education than agricultural training. According to the Italian definition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - practical experience means: farmer has completed no type of education (primary school, secondary education, higher education). - full training means: farmer has completed higher or tertiary education at an agricultural college/university/college-level institute/vocational school. - basic training means all the cases which are not described above, so farmer completed at least primary education, but did not complete agricultural higher education. |
| Unit of measurement | % |
| Source | Eurostat – Farm Structure Survey 2010 Last update: November 2013 |

3.3.7. Objective Indicator 5: Age structure in agriculture

The average age of the farming population in the EU is high

The agricultural sector in the EU-27 is characterised by an ageing farming population. For each farmer younger than 35 years, there were 9 farmers older than 55 years in 2007. However, in 2010 this ratio improved to 7 elderly farmers for each young farmer. This is mostly due to developments in the EU-N12, where the young/old ratio increased from 0.12 to 0.17 between 2007 and 2010. At the same time the change is not remarkable in the EU-15 (from 0.10 to 0.11).

Only six Member States showed a ratio above 0.2 young farmers for each elderly farmer in 2010 (the Czech Republic, Germany, France, Austria, Poland and Finland). While Poland had the youngest farming population, with 0.52 young farmers for each elderly farmer, Portugal and Cyprus had the oldest farming population with only 0.04 young farmers for each elderly farmer.

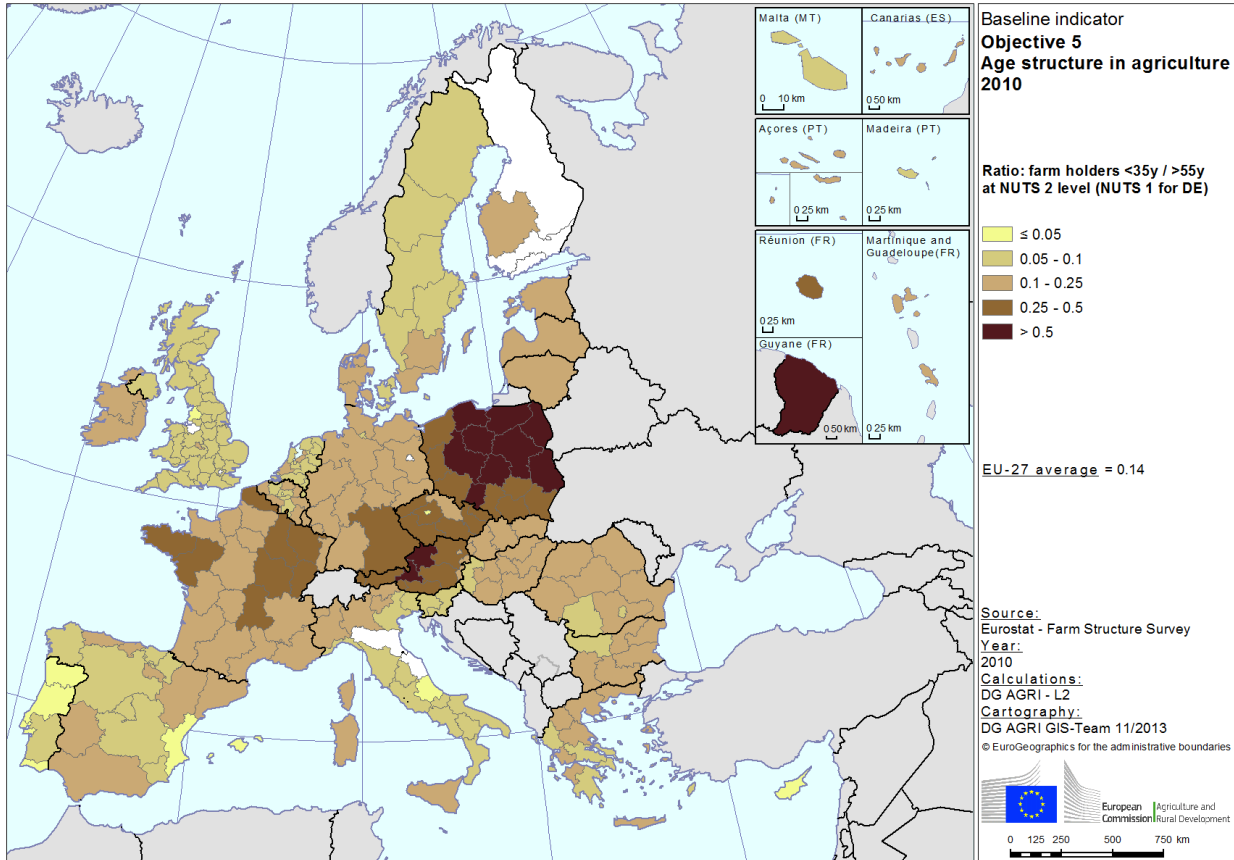
The most significant increase in the young/old farmer ratio could be observed in Slovakia (from 0.06 to 0.14), Romania (from 0.07 to 0.12) and Poland (from 0.35 to 0.52) in the period of 2007-2010. The positive trend in Slovakia is caused by the growth in the number of young farmers (+86%) and parallel with this by the decrease (-13%) of the number of old farmers⁴². In case of Poland and Romania the reasons are similar, but they do not appear as strikingly.

⁴² Slovakia changed its threshold for the farm structure survey in 2010, which led to a reduction in agricultural holdings by 46%. Since the threshold change has excluded the smallest holdings, which are mostly managed by elderly farmers, this may have influenced the age ratio values in Slovakia.

Table 38 - Age structure in agriculture

| Indicator | Objective 5 - Age structure in agriculture | | | | | |
|----------------|--|------------------|------------------|--|------------------|------------------|
| Measurement | Ratio: Farmers <35 y.o. / Farmers >55 y.o. | Farmers <35 y.o. | Farmers >55 y.o. | Ratio: Farmers <35 y.o. / Farmers >55 y.o. | Farmers <35 y.o. | Farmers >55 y.o. |
| Source | Eurostat Farm Structure Survey | | | | | |
| Year | 2007 | | | 2010 | | |
| Unit | ratio value | % | | ratio value | % | |
| Country | | | | | | |
| Belgium | 0.14 | 6.1 | 43.2 | 0.11 | 4.8 | 44.4 |
| Bulgaria | 0.04 | 3.1 | 70.1 | 0.11 | 6.9 | 62.6 |
| Czech Republic | 0.21 | 9.7 | 45.7 | 0.29 | 11.7 | 40.8 |
| Denmark | 0.14 | 5.9 | 43.5 | 0.11 | 4.8 | 43.4 |
| Germany | 0.26 | 7.7 | 30.1 | 0.22 | 7.1 | 31.8 |
| Estonia | 0.11 | 6.2 | 54.9 | 0.13 | 6.9 | 51.8 |
| Ireland | 0.16 | 8.1 | 49.0 | 0.13 | 6.8 | 50.3 |
| Greece | 0.12 | 6.9 | 56.5 | 0.13 | 6.9 | 54.9 |
| Spain | 0.09 | 5.2 | 55.9 | 0.10 | 5.3 | 55.3 |
| France | 0.22 | 8.1 | 36.8 | 0.23 | 8.7 | 37.7 |
| Italy | 0.05 | 3.1 | 66.8 | 0.08 | 5.1 | 61.5 |
| Cyprus | 0.04 | 2.4 | 58.9 | 0.04 | 2.6 | 62.9 |
| Latvia | 0.14 | 7.1 | 49.9 | 0.11 | 5.4 | 50.5 |
| Lithuania | 0.08 | 4.4 | 57.3 | 0.11 | 5.9 | 53.6 |
| Luxembourg | 0.20 | 7.4 | 36.5 | 0.18 | 7.3 | 40.9 |
| Hungary | 0.14 | 7.6 | 54.6 | 0.12 | 7.1 | 57.2 |
| Malta | 0.09 | 4.9 | 55.4 | 0.08 | 4.8 | 57.5 |
| Netherlands | 0.09 | 3.9 | 43.7 | 0.08 | 3.6 | 44.4 |
| Austria | 0.43 | 11.0 | 26.0 | 0.41 | 10.7 | 26.2 |
| Poland | 0.35 | 12.2 | 35.1 | 0.52 | 14.7 | 28.5 |
| Portugal | 0.03 | 2.2 | 72.1 | 0.04 | 2.6 | 71.4 |
| Romania | 0.07 | 4.4 | 66.8 | 0.12 | 7.3 | 60.4 |
| Slovenia | 0.07 | 4.0 | 58.4 | 0.08 | 4.3 | 56.6 |
| Slovakia | 0.06 | 3.8 | 58.9 | 0.14 | 7.1 | 51.0 |
| Finland | 0.27 | 9.9 | 36.1 | 0.22 | 8.6 | 39.8 |
| Sweden | 0.12 | 6.0 | 49.9 | 0.09 | 4.8 | 54.3 |
| United Kingdom | 0.07 | 3.9 | 56.1 | 0.07 | 4.0 | 56.1 |
| EU-27 | 0.11 | 6.3 | 55.5 | 0.14 | 7.5 | 53.1 |
| EU-15 | 0.10 | 5.3 | 55.0 | 0.11 | 5.9 | 53.6 |
| EU-N12 | 0.12 | 6.9 | 55.8 | 0.17 | 8.8 | 52.7 |

Map 39 - Ratio: farmers <35 y.o. / farmers >55 y.o., 2010



| | |
|---|--|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 5 - Age structure in agriculture |
| Measurement of the indicator | Ratio between percentage of farmers less than 35 years old and percentage of farmers 55 years old or older |
| Definition of the indicator | The indicator only covers farms where the holder is a natural person. For the age structure, two groups are distinguished: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holders < 35 years • Holders > 55 years |
| Unit of measurement | Ratio value |
| Source | Eurostat – Farm Structure Survey 2007; 2010 Last update: November 2013 |

3.3.8. Objective Indicator 6: Labour productivity in agriculture

Labour productivity in agriculture in the EU-27 ranges from EUR 3 300 to 53 700 per AWU...

The average labour productivity in agriculture in the EU-27 was EUR 14 967 per AWU during the period 2010-2012. In the 15 old Member States, the average (EUR 25 158 per AWU) is six times higher than in the 12 Member States that joined the EU in or after 2004 (EUR 4 625 per AWU), representing 168% and 31% of the EU-27 average, respectively. The highest labour productivity is found in Denmark (EUR 53 735 per AWU or 3.6 times the EU-27 average), followed by the Netherlands (EUR 48 528 per AWU) and Belgium (EUR 38 728 per AWU). By contrast, Latvia, Bulgaria, Poland and Romania presented the lowest labour productivities in their agricultural sector, from EUR 3 372 per AWU for Latvia to EUR 4 329 per AWU for Romania.

...and is increasing in most Member States

The agricultural labour productivity in the EU-27 grew at an average annual rate of 2.6% in the period 2007-2012 (+1.6% in the EU-15 and +4.9% in the EU-N12). The highest annual rates of growth are found in countries with a very low labour productivity (e.g., Lithuania +14.4%; Bulgaria +8.6%; Latvia +8.1%) but also in Luxembourg (+9.2%), which already had a labour productivity of almost twice the EU average. On the other hand, the labour productivity in agriculture decreased in six Member States, with the highest rates found in Belgium (-11.2%), Ireland (-7.7%) and Germany (-6.3%).

Graph 47 - Labour productivity in agriculture, average 2010-2012, and annual growth rate, 2007-2012

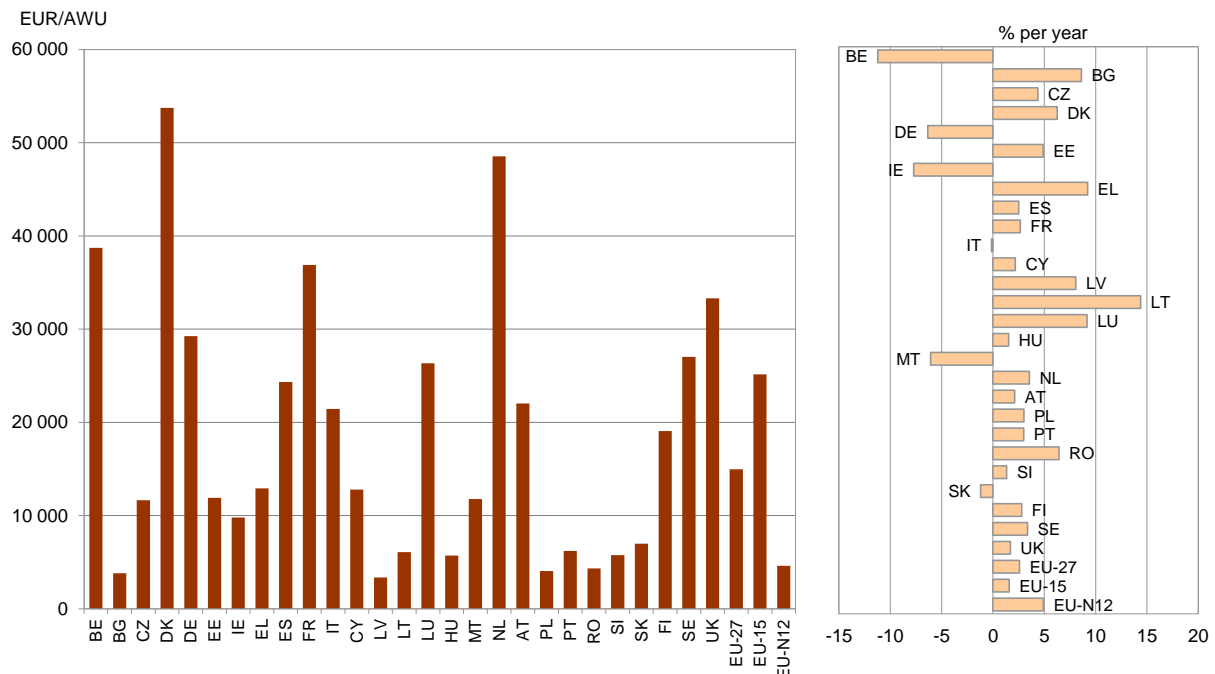
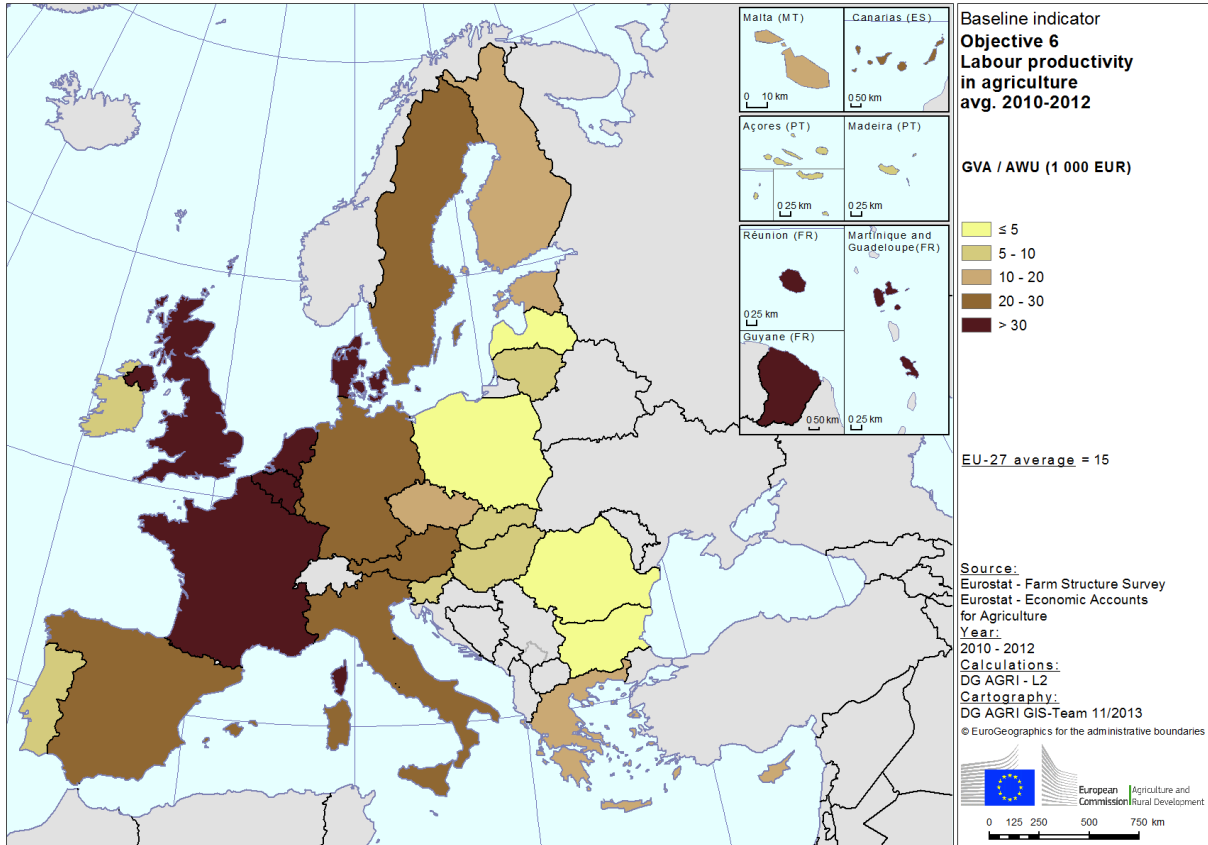


Table 39 - Labour productivity in agriculture

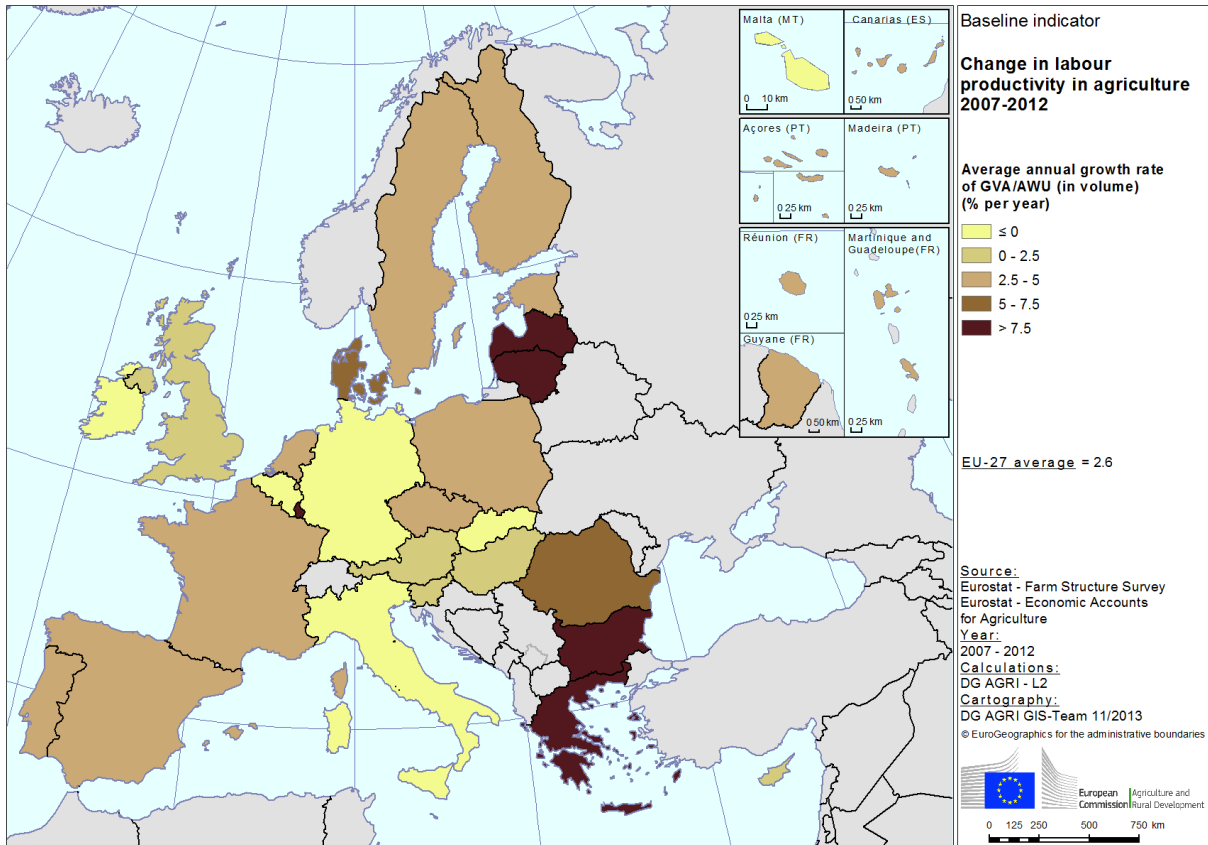
| Indicator | Objective 6 - Labour productivity in agriculture | | Change in labour productivity in agriculture |
|----------------|--|-----------|--|
| Measurement | GVA (at basic price - in EUR) / AWU | | Average annual growth rate of GVA/AWU in agriculture (in volume) |
| Year | average 2010 to 2012 | | 2007 to 2012 |
| Country | EUR/AWU | EU-27=100 | % per year |
| Belgium | 38 728 | 259 | -11.2 |
| Bulgaria | 3 826 | 26 | 8.6 |
| Czech Republic | 11 654 | 78 | 4.4 |
| Denmark | 53 735 | 359 | 6.3 |
| Germany | 29 259 | 195 | -6.3 |
| Estonia | 11 906 | 80 | 4.9 |
| Ireland | 9 800 | 65 | -7.7 |
| Greece | 12 933 | 86 | 9.2 |
| Spain | 24 326 | 163 | 2.5 |
| France | 36 894 | 247 | 2.7 |
| Italy | 21 434 | 143 | -0.1 |
| Cyprus | 12 792 | 85 | 2.2 |
| Latvia | 3 372 | 23 | 8.1 |
| Lithuania | 6 079 | 41 | 14.4 |
| Luxembourg | 26 341 | 176 | 9.2 |
| Hungary | 5 717 | 38 | 1.5 |
| Malta | 11 773 | 79 | -6.1 |
| Netherlands | 48 528 | 324 | 3.6 |
| Austria | 22 032 | 147 | 2.1 |
| Poland | 4 054 | 27 | 3.0 |
| Portugal | 6 206 | 41 | 3.0 |
| Romania | 4 329 | 29 | 6.4 |
| Slovenia | 5 751 | 38 | 1.3 |
| Slovakia | 6 989 | 47 | -1.2 |
| Finland | 19 073 | 127 | 2.8 |
| Sweden | 27 025 | 181 | 3.4 |
| United Kingdom | 33 319 | 223 | 1.7 |
| EU-27 | 14 967 | 100 | 2.6 |
| EU-15 | 25 158 | 168 | 1.6 |
| EU-N12 | 4 625 | 31 | 4.9 |

Note: The average annual growth rate is calculated on the basis of annual GVA at constant prices, whereas the value provided for GVA/AWU is at current prices.

Map 40 – Labour productivity in agriculture, average 2010-2012



Map 41 - Change in labour productivity in agriculture, 2007-2012



| | |
|---|--|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 6 - Labour productivity in agriculture |
| Measurement of the indicator | Gross Value Added per annual work unit (GVA/AWU) |
| Definition of the indicator | <p><u>Labour productivity in agriculture</u> is expressed in Gross Value Added at basic prices (GVA) per annual work unit (AWU). GVA is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. Output is valued at basic prices, GVA is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption is valued at purchasers' prices. <u>GVA per Annual Work Unit (AWU)</u> provides comparable data on labour productivity and allows for comparison over the sub-sectors and regions. When data availability makes it possible, a three year average mitigates the short-term fluctuations. Labour productivity is then calculated as the ratio of the averages: (three year average GVA) / (three year average labour force).</p> |
| Unit of measurement | <p>Thousand EUR/AWU Eventually with Index (EU-27 = 100) at national level</p> |
| Source | <p><u>At national level:</u> Eurostat - Economic Accounts for Agriculture & Agricultural Labour Input Statistics <u>At regional level:</u> Eurostat - Regional economic Accounts for Agriculture & Farm Structure Survey 2007 Last update: June 2013</p> |

3.3.9. Objective Indicator 7: Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture

94% of all agricultural investments were done in the EU-15

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF), which measures how much of the value added is invested rather than consumed, is a key element for future competitiveness. In 2010, the agricultural sector in the EU-27 invested EUR 42 billion, accounting for 46% of the total agricultural GVA. EUR 39 billion, or 94% of the total, was invested in the EU-15, especially in Italy and France. The highest shares of GFCF in agriculture as a percentage of the total agricultural GVA are found in Belgium (96.8%) and in Sweden (83.5%). The lowest levels of investments in agriculture can be observed in Bulgaria (8.4%) and in Romania (12.5%).

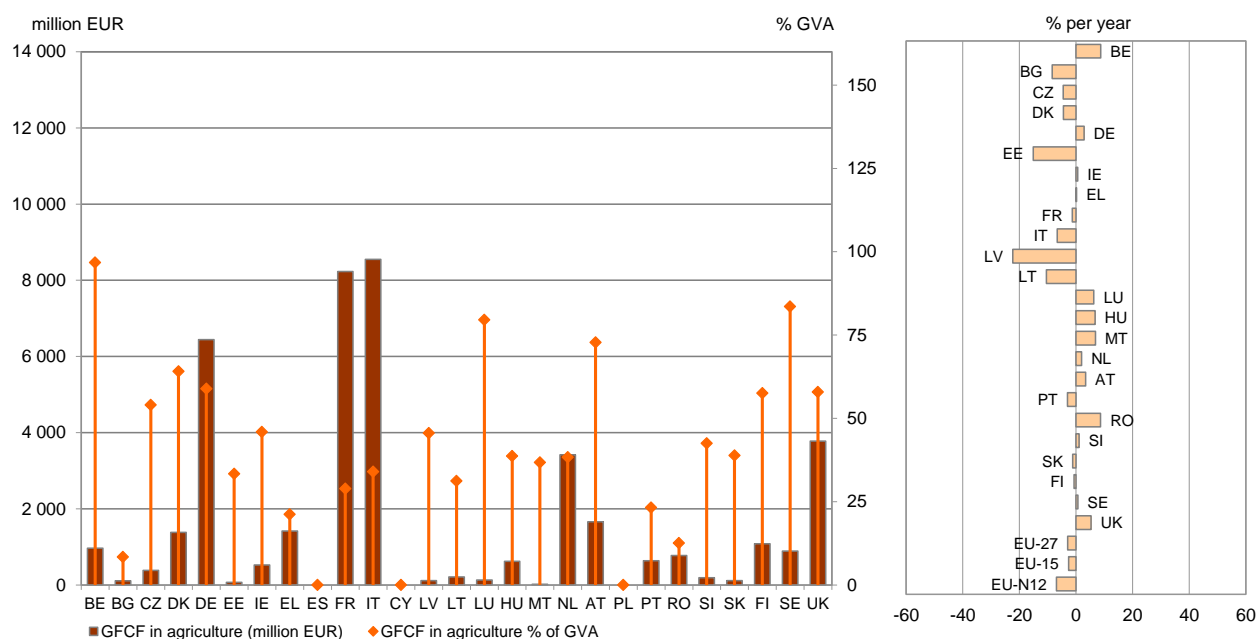
At NUTS 2 level (see Map 42), this percentage is high amongst others in all the regions of Austria (from 48 to 144%), of Denmark (from 36 to 91%) and of Finland (from 50% to 160%). Among the Member States that joined the EU in 2004 and 2007, the highest percentages (above 85%) can be found in two regions of Slovakia (Stredné and Vychodné Slovensko) whereas Yugozapaden (5%) in Bulgaria has the lowest level of investment.

Between 2005 and 2010, GFCF in agriculture in the EU-27 decreased at an average annual rate of 1.4%⁴³, with different trends in the old and new Member States. While in the EU-15 there was a slight increase in GFCF (+0.1% per year), agricultural investments dropped in the 12 new Member States (-2.8% per year). Latvia (-16.4% per year) and Estonia (-15.6% per year) showed the highest average annual rates of decline. On the other hand, GFCF in agriculture increased substantially in a number of countries, with annual rates above 5% in Belgium, Malta, Luxembourg and Romania.

At regional level (NUTS 2; see Map 43), the rate of decrease between 2005 and 2010 is relatively high in Länsi-Suomi (Finland; -16% per year) and in Vorarlberg (Austria; -11% per year). The highest annual rates of increase (with more than 30%) can be found in Região Autónoma da Madeira (+31% per year) in Portugal.

⁴³ Data for ES, CY and PL were not available for the calculation.

Graph 48 - GFCF in agriculture, 2010, and its average annual growth rate, 2005 to 2010



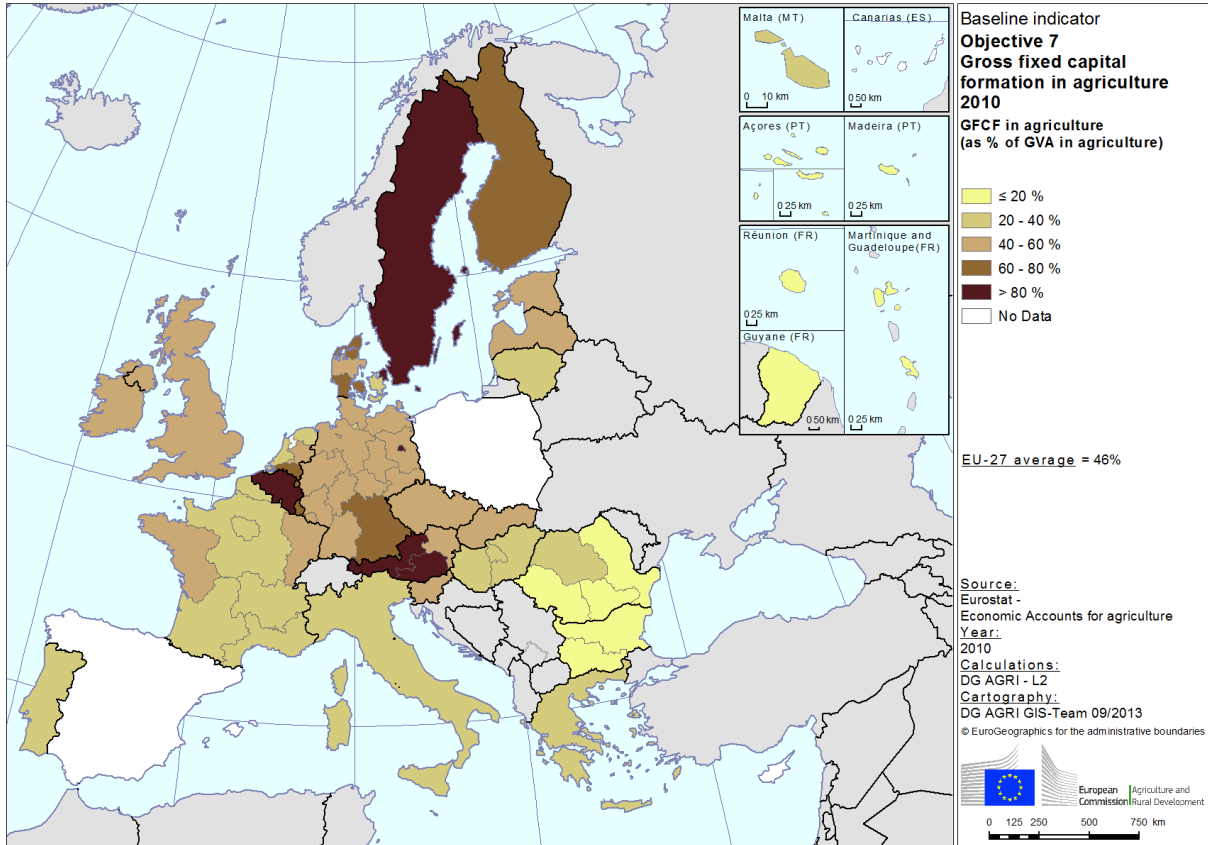
Notes: The average annual growth rate is calculated on the basis of GFCF at constant prices, whereas the 2010 value provided is at current prices. Year 2010: please refer to the table for EU aggregates. Change 2005–2010: ES, CY and PL excluded from EU aggregates.

Table 40 - Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture

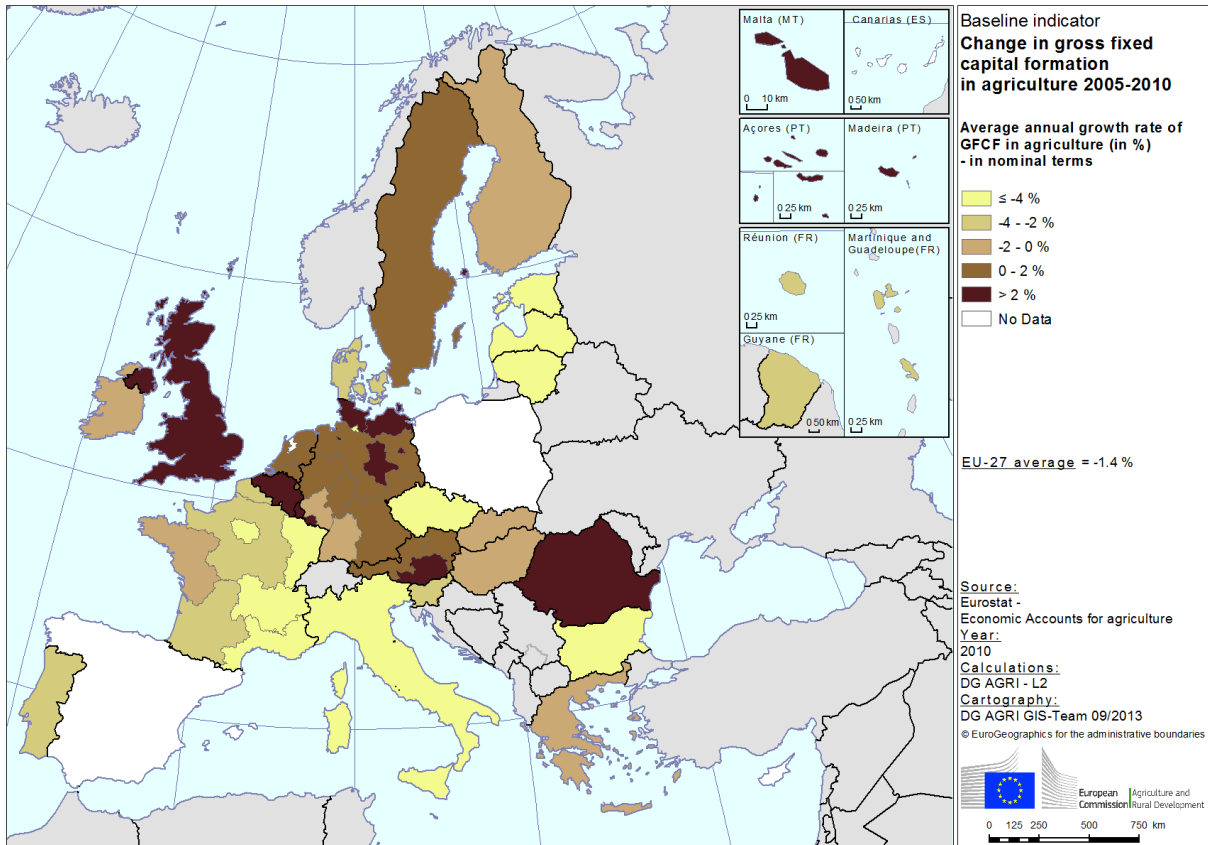
| Indicator | Objective 7 - Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture | | Change in gross fixed capital formation in agriculture |
|----------------|--|--|--|
| | Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture | Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture as % of GVA | Average annual growth rate of GFCF in agriculture (at constant prices) |
| Source | Eurostat Economic Accounts for Agriculture | | Eurostat Economic Accounts for Agriculture |
| Year | 2010 | 2010 | 2005 to 2010 |
| Unit | EUR million | % | % per year |
| Country | | | |
| Belgium | 964 | 96.8 | 6.7 |
| Bulgaria | 111 | 8.4 | -6.3 |
| Czech Republic | 384 | 54.0 | -4.2 |
| Denmark | 1 383 | 64.1 | -4.0 |
| Germany | 6 440 | 58.9 | 1.0 |
| Estonia | 72 | 33.3 | -15.6 |
| Ireland | 527 | 45.9 | -1.7 |
| Greece | 1 419 | 21.2 | -1.3 |
| Spain | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| France | 8 230 | 28.9 | -3.1 |
| Italy | 8 549 | 34.0 | -4.7 |
| Cyprus | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Latvia | 116 | 45.5 | -16.4 |
| Lithuania | 211 | 31.2 | -5.5 |
| Luxembourg | 130 | 79.5 | 6.1 |
| Hungary | 619 | 38.7 | -0.4 |
| Malta | 17 | 36.8 | 11.3 |
| Netherlands | 3 418 | 38.4 | 1.5 |
| Austria | 1 658 | 72.8 | 1.8 |
| Poland | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Portugal | 635 | 23.2 | -3.3 |
| Romania | 773 | 12.5 | 9.1 |
| Slovenia | 192 | 42.5 | -2.4 |
| Slovakia | 115 | 38.9 | -5.6 |
| Finland | 1 083 | 57.6 | 0.0 |
| Sweden | 892 | 83.5 | 0.4 |
| United Kingdom | 3 780 | 57.9 | 2.2 |
| EU-27 | 41 717 | 46.0 | -1.4 excl. CY, ES, PL |
| EU-15 | 39 108 | 54.5 | 0.1 excl. ES |
| EU-N12 | 2 609 | 26.3 | -2.8 excl. CY, PL |

Note: The average annual growth rate is calculated on the basis of GFCF at constant prices, whereas the 2010 value is provided at current prices.

Map 42 - GFCF in agriculture (as % of GVA in agriculture), 2010



Map 43 - Change in GFCF in agriculture, 2005-2010



| | |
|---|---|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 7 - Gross Fixed Capital Formation in agriculture |
| Measurement of the indicator | Gross Fixed Capital Formation in agriculture |
| Definition of the indicator | Gross Fixed Capital Formation in agriculture: the investments in assets which are used repeatedly or continuously over a number of years to produce goods in agriculture. It is measured in absolute terms. Primary sector corresponds to division 01 and 02 or branch A of NACE rev. 1.1 (Agriculture, hunting and forestry). |
| Unit of measurement | EUR million |
| Source | <u>At national level:</u> Eurostat - Economic Accounts for Agriculture <u>At regional level:</u> Eurostat - Regional Economic Accounts for Agriculture Last update: June 2013 |

3.3.10. Objective Indicator 10: Labour productivity in the food industry

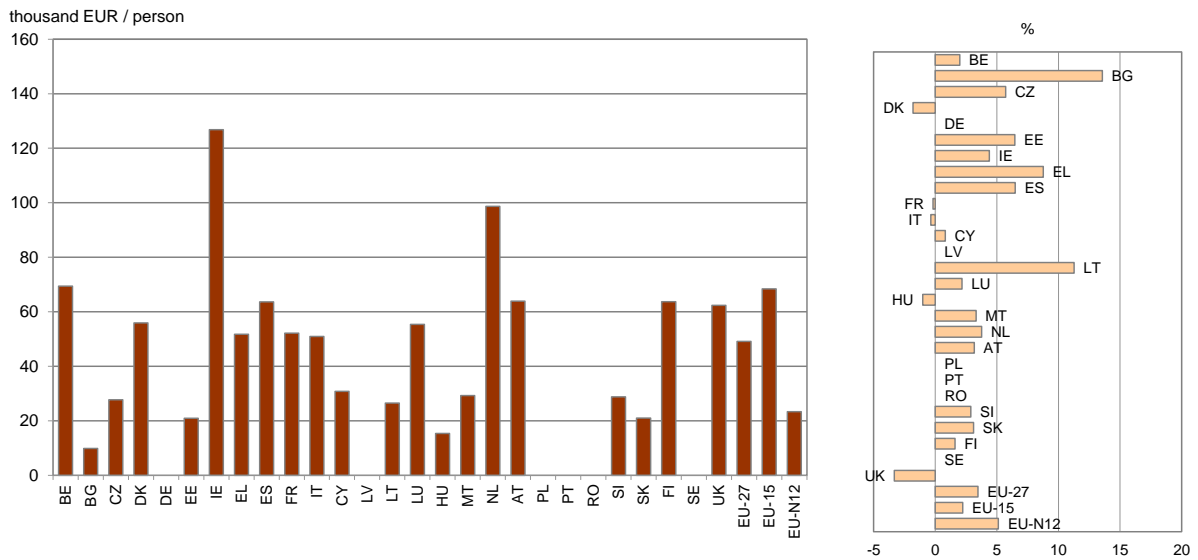
Labour productivity in the food industry of the EU-27 ranges from EUR 9 900 to EUR 126 800 per employee

Labour productivity is defined as value added per employee. In 2011 the average labour productivity in the food industry of the EU-27 reached EUR 49 100⁴⁴. It is EUR 68 400 per employee for the EU-15 and EUR 23 400 per employee for the 12 new Member States. These differences are even greater at national level: whereas the highest labour productivity is found in Ireland (EUR 126 800/employee) and the Netherlands (EUR 98 700/employee), Estonia and Bulgaria reached only EUR 20 900 and EUR 9 900 per employee, respectively.

The labour productivity in the food industry of the EU-27 grew at an average annual rate of 3.5%. The highest relative increments took place in Bulgaria (13.6%) and Lithuania (11.3%), whereas the productivity of the food industry decreased in five Member States (Denmark, France, Italy, Hungary and the United Kingdom).

⁴⁴ Data were only available for 21 countries of the EU-27.

Graph 49 - Labour productivity (GVA/person employed) in the food industry, 2011, and its average annual growth rate, 2006 to 2011



Notes: For 2011, data for DE, LV, PL, PT, RO and SE are not available. Therefore, the rate of change 2006-2011 cannot be calculated for the above mentioned countries, and the average values for the EU-27, EU-15 and EU-N12 only cover those countries for which data are available.

Table 41 - Labour productivity in the food industry

| Indicator | Objective 10 - Labour productivity in the food industry | Change in labour productivity in the food industry |
|----------------|---|---|
| Measurement | GVA / person employed | Average annual growth rate of GVA / person employed |
| Source | Eurostat National Accounts | Eurostat National Accounts |
| Year | 2011 | 2006 to 2011 |
| Unit | 1000 EUR / person employed | % per year |
| Country | | |
| Belgium | 69.4 | 2.0 |
| Bulgaria | 9.9 | 13.6 |
| Czech Republic | 27.7 | 5.7 |
| Denmark | 55.9 | -1.8 |
| Germany | n.a. | n.a. |
| Estonia | 20.9 | 6.5 |
| Ireland | 126.8 | 4.4 |
| Greece | 51.7 | 8.8 |
| Spain | 63.6 | 6.5 |
| France | 52.1 | -0.2 |
| Italy | 50.9 | -0.3 |
| Cyprus | 30.8 | 0.8 |
| Latvia | n.a. | n.a. |
| Lithuania | 26.5 | 11.3 |
| Luxembourg | 55.3 | 2.2 |
| Hungary | 15.3 | -1.0 |
| Malta | 29.3 | 3.3 |
| Netherlands | 98.7 | 3.8 |
| Austria | 63.9 | 3.2 |
| Poland | n.a. | n.a. |
| Portugal | n.a. | n.a. |
| Romania | n.a. | n.a. |
| Slovenia | 28.8 | 2.9 |
| Slovakia | 21.0 | 3.1 |
| Finland | 63.7 | 1.6 |
| Sweden | n.a. | n.a. |
| United Kingdom | 62.4 | -3.3 |
| EU-27 | 49,1 excl. DE, LV, PL, PT, RO, SE | 3,5 excl. DE, LV, PL, PT, RO, SE |
| EU-15 | 68,4 excl. DE, PT, SE | 2,2 excl. DE, PT, SE |
| EU-N12 | 23,4 excl. LV, PL, RO | 5,1 excl. LV, PL, RO |

Note: The average annual growth rate is calculated on the basis of GVA at constant prices, whereas the 2011 value provided is at current prices.

| Baseline indicator objective related | 10 - Labour productivity in the food industry |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Measurement of the indicator | Gross Value Added (GVA) per person employed in the food industry |
| Definition of the indicator | Labour productivity is measured through GVA in the food industry per person employed in that branch. GVA is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. Output is valued at basic prices, GVA is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption is valued at purchasers' prices. GVA is measured in absolute terms. Employment covers all persons – both employees and self-employed – engaged in some productive activity that falls within the production boundary of the system. The food industry corresponds to NACE_R2 – manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products. |
| Unit of measurement | 1000 EUR/person employed |
| Source | Eurostat - National Accounts by 38 branches Last update: September 2013 |

3.3.11. Objective Indicator 11: Gross fixed capital formation in the food industry

Data reported for this indicator are identical to those used in the 2012 edition of this report. No updates have been or can be made anymore.

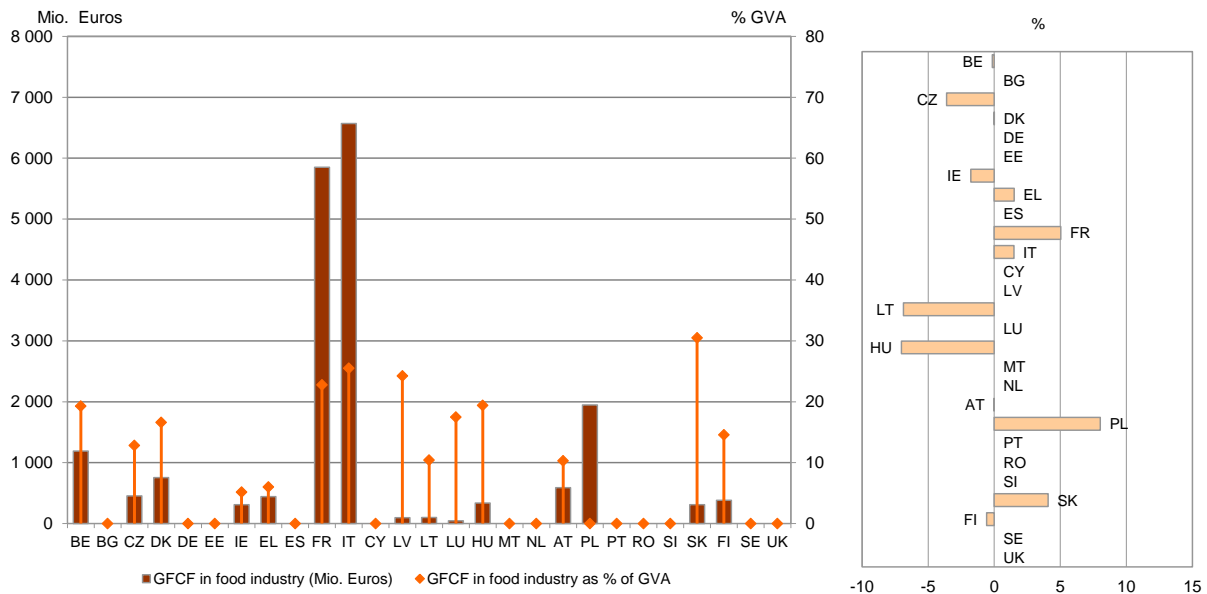
In 2009, 83% of the total investment in the food sector took place in nine countries of the EU-15

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) measures how much of the value added in a sector is invested rather than consumed. Investments contribute to the future competitiveness of the sector by modernizing and developing its physical potential. While 2009 data are only available for 15 countries, they together invested EUR 19.4 billion in the food industry, accounting for 16.8% of total GVA in these countries. EUR 16 billion (83% of the total) were invested in the EU-15 (represented by nine countries). Italy and France were the main contributors with EUR 6.6 and 5.8 billion, respectively. While substantially lower in absolute terms (EUR 3.2 billion or 17% of the total), the six central and eastern EU Member States for which 2009 data are available presented on average a higher relative share of GFCF in the GVA of the food industry (19.5%, compared to 15.3% in the nine countries of the EU-15). This share was especially high in Slovakia (30.5%), while the lowest shares can be found in Ireland and Greece (5.2% and 6%, respectively).

The GFCF in the food sector increased in six countries of the EU-27 between 2005 and 2009. The highest annual increments took place in Poland (+8%), France (+5%) and Slovakia (+4%), whereas Hungary and Lithuania (-7%) presented the highest rates of decline⁴⁵.

⁴⁵ Data are only available for 13 countries.

Graph 50 - GFCF in the food industry, 2009, and its average annual growth rate, 2005-2009



Notes: For 2009, no data were available from BG, DE, EE, ES, CY, MT, NL, PT, RO, SI, SE and the UK. For the change in GFCF in the food industry, no data were available from BG, DE, EE, ES, CY, LV, LU, MT, NL, PT, RO, SI, DE and UK.

Table 42 - Gross fixed capital formation in the food industry

| Indicator | Objective 11 - Gross fixed capital formation in the food industry | | Change in gross fixed capital formation in the food industry |
|----------------|---|--|--|
| Measurement | Gross fixed capital formation in the food industry | Gross fixed capital formation in the food industry as % of GVA | Average annual growth rate of GFCF in the food industry |
| Source | Eurostat National Accounts | | Eurostat National Accounts |
| Year | 2009 | | 2005 to 2009 |
| Unit | EUR million | % | % per year |
| Country | | | |
| Belgium | 1 190.6 | 19.3 | -0.14 |
| Bulgaria | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Czech Republic | 453.8 | 12.8 | -3.61 |
| Denmark | 753.7 | 16.6 | 0.01 |
| Germany | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Estonia | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Ireland | 311.1 | 5.2 | -1.77 |
| Greece | 443.1 | 6.0 | 1.50 |
| Spain | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| France | 5 850.0 | 22.8 | 5.04 |
| Italy | 6 570.3 | 25.5 | 1.50 |
| Cyprus | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Latvia | 95.6 | 24.2 | n.a. |
| Lithuania | 98.8 | 10.4 | -6.87 |
| Luxembourg | 45.2 | 17.5 | n.a. |
| Hungary | 336.2 | 19.4 | -7.02 |
| Malta | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Netherlands | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Austria | 590.3 | 10.3 | -0.03 |
| Poland | 1 947.7 | n.a. | 8.03 |
| Portugal | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Romania | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Slovenia | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Slovakia | 311.0 | 30.5 | 4.08 |
| Finland | 383.0 | 14.6 | -0.58 |
| Sweden | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| United Kingdom | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| EU-27 | 19 380.4 excl. BG, DE, EE, ES, CY, MT, NL, PT, RO, SI, SE, UK | 16.8 excl. BG, DE, EE, ES, CY, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SI, SE, UK | n.a. |
| EU-15 | 16 137.3 excl. DE, ES, NL, PT, SE, UK | 15.3 excl. DE, ES, NL, PT, SE, UK | n.a. |
| EU-N12 | 3 243.1 excl. BG, EE, CY, MT, RO, SI | 19.5 excl. BG, EE, CY, MT, PL, RO, SI | n.a. |

Note: The average annual growth rate is calculated on the basis of GVA at constant prices, whereas the 2009 value provided is at current prices.

| | |
|---|--|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 11 - Gross fixed capital formation in the food industry |
| Measurement of the indicator | Gross fixed capital formation in the food industry |
| Definition of the indicator | Gross fixed capital formation in the food industry: investments in assets which are used repeatedly or continuously over a number of years to produce goods in food industry. It is measured in absolute terms. Food industry corresponds to division 15 and 16 or branch DA of NACE rev. 1.1 (manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco products). |
| Unit of measurement | Million EUR |
| Source | Eurostat - National Accounts by 31 branches [nama_nace31_c], [nama_nace31_k], Gross value added (at basic prices) Last update: August 2012 |

3.3.12. Objective Indicator 12: Employment development in the food industry

In 2012, the food industry provided 4.7 million jobs in the EU

The food industry⁴⁶ employed 4.7 million people in 2012, which accounted for 2.2% of total employment or 14.1% of employment in manufacturing activities. Although the number of jobs in the food industry decreased by 334 500 since 2007, its share in total employment has remained rather stable over the last years, and has even increased in importance when compared with employment in other manufacturing activities (Graph 1). For both rates, the importance of the food industry in employment is slightly higher in the EU-N12 than in the EU-15.

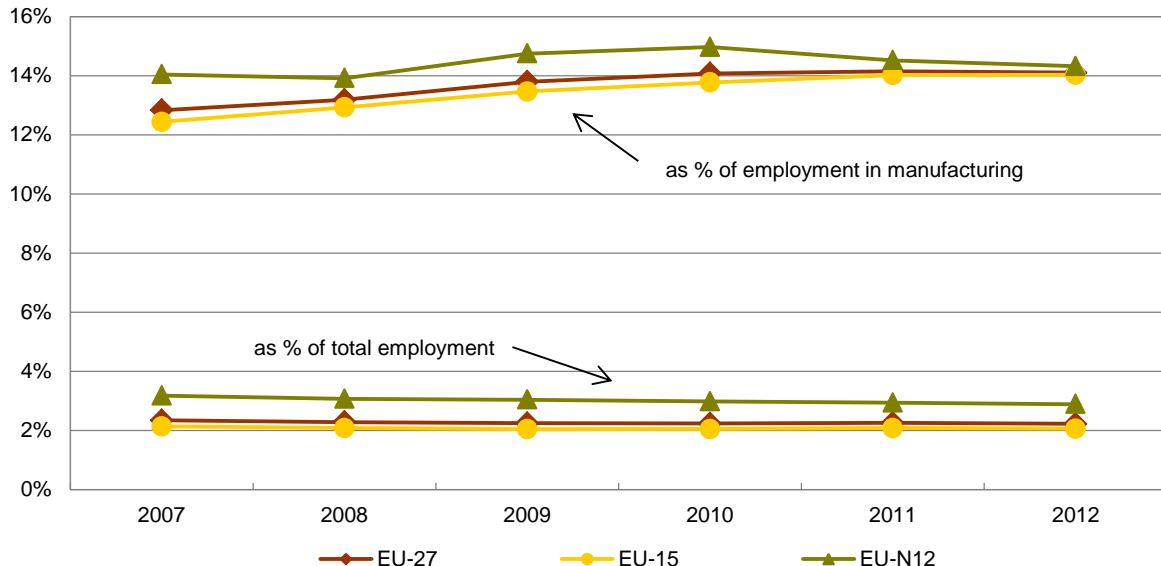
The food industry represents a higher source of employment in thinly-populated areas than in other areas

Graph 52 and Table 44 provide a detailed picture of employment in the food industry by type of area⁴⁷. The food industry employs a greater proportion of people in thinly-populated (rural) areas than in other areas, especially when compared with employment in other manufacturing activities: in 2012 it provided 17.9% of employment in manufacturing in the rural areas of the EU-15 and 16.7% in those of the EU-N12, but only around 12-13% in intermediate urbanised and densely-populated areas. In terms of total employment, the food industry only accounted for roughly 3% in thinly-populated areas of both the EU-15 and the EU-N12 and in intermediate urbanised areas of the EU-N12.

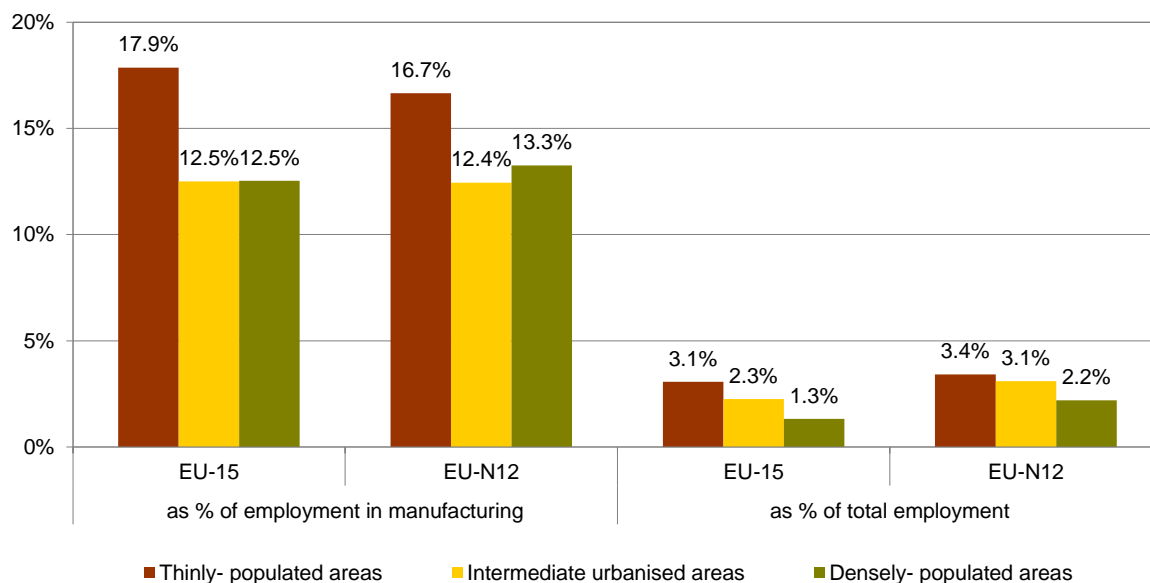
⁴⁶ For this indicator, the food industry includes manufacture of food products and beverages. The data source is the Labour Force Survey.

⁴⁷ A change in the methodology to classify local areas from 2012 onwards has produced a break in Eurostat series by type of area. In this Report and in order to show the evolution of employment in the food industry in Graph 52, 2012 rates have been recalculated using the previous classification. 2012 data in Table 44 have been calculated by Eurostat using the current classification of areas.

Graph 51 – Employment development in the food industry in the EU, 2007-2012



Graph 52 - Employment in the food industry in the EU-15 and in the EU-N12 by type of region, 2012



Germany, France and Poland provide 43% of total employment in the EU food industry

By countries and in absolute terms (see Table 43), food industry jobs are most numerous in Germany, with almost 0.9 million employees, followed by France with 0.6 million and Poland with 0.5 million. In relative terms, the food industry represented more than 3% of total employment in only five countries in 2012: Bulgaria (with a maximum 3.8%), Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary and Poland. When compared with total employment in manufacturing, the food industry represented 34.4% in Cyprus, 29.6% in Greece, and more than 20% in Ireland, Spain, Latvia and Lithuania. The Czech Republic, Slovenia, Slovakia and Sweden had the lowest shares in 2012 (below 10%). (see Map 44 and Map 45 for a regional picture)

In thinly-populated areas of 11 Member States, the food industry represents more than 20% of employment in manufacturing activities

In most countries, the importance of the food industry in providing jobs is greatest in thinly-populated (rural) areas, where the share of food industry-related jobs is generally higher (above 4% in Bulgaria, Spain, Lithuania, Hungary and Poland) than the EU-27 average (2.2%). These differences are even more important when compared with other manufacturing activities: in thinly-populated areas of 11 Member States (Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland and Portugal), more than 20% of the jobs in manufacturing activities were provided by the food industry, reaching 36.8% in Greece or 35.1% in Malta. These shares were below 10% only in the Czech Republic, Slovenia, Slovakia and Sweden.

Employment in the EU food industry has decreased since 2007

As mentioned before, employment in the food industry decreased by 334 500 persons during the period 2007-2012. The highest relative decrease took place in Bulgaria, Denmark, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta and Slovenia (more than -4% annually), whereas Spain, France and Poland lost the highest number of persons employed in the food industry (more than 40 000 each, representing 41% of the total decrease). Only Italy, Austria and Finland presented a positive evolution during the period (see Table 43).

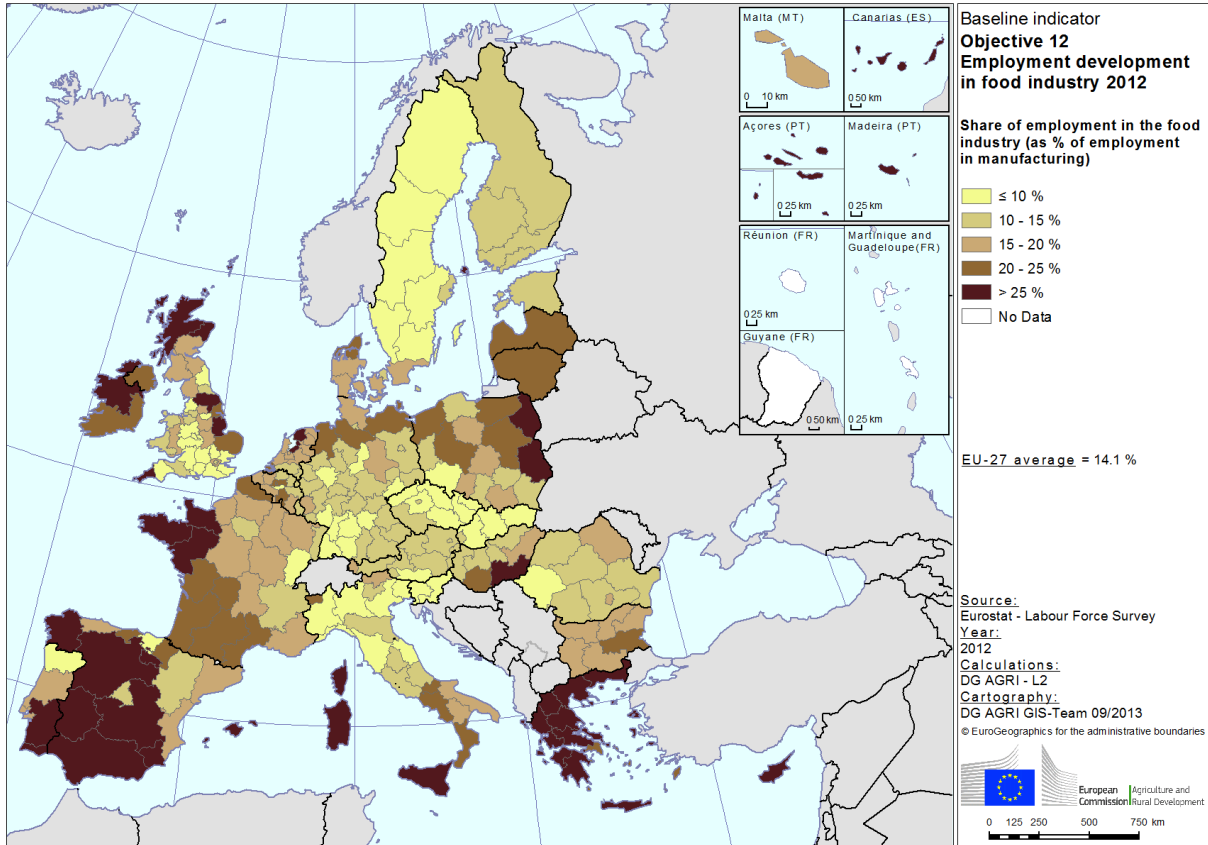
Table 43 - Employment development in the food industry

| Country | Objective 12 - Employment development in the food industry | | | Change in employment development in the food industry | |
|----------------|--|---|--------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | Employment in the food industry - 15-64 y.o. - 2012 | | | 2007-2012 | |
| | 1 000 persons | As % of total employment in manufacturing | As % of total employment | 1 000 persons | Annual % change |
| Belgium | 96.0 | 16.2 | 2.1 | -7.1 | -1.4 |
| Bulgaria | 110.9 | 18.5 | 3.8 | -28.3 | -4.4 |
| Czech Republic | 113.4 | 8.8 | 2.4 | -9.2 | -1.5 |
| Denmark | 58.8 | 17.9 | 2.2 | -19.3 | -5.5 |
| Germany | 896.9 | 11.5 | 2.3 | -9.3 | -0.2 |
| Estonia | 14.3 | 12.4 | 2.4 | -1.0 | -1.3 |
| Ireland | 50.8 | 24.6 | 2.8 | -2.5 | -1.0 |
| Greece | 105.8 | 29.6 | 2.9 | -15.6 | -2.7 |
| Spain | 437.5 | 20.2 | 2.6 | -47.9 | -2.1 |
| France | 625.2 | 18.9 | 2.4 | -43.0 | -1.3 |
| Italy | 422.1 | 10.1 | 1.9 | 7.8 | 0.4 |
| Cyprus | 9.6 | 34.4 | 2.5 | -1.7 | -3.2 |
| Latvia | 29.5 | 24.3 | 3.4 | -6.2 | -3.7 |
| Lithuania | 43.4 | 21.8 | 3.5 | -13.5 | -5.3 |
| Luxembourg | 1.3 | 10.0 | 0.5 | -0.5 | -7.0 |
| Hungary | 123.0 | 15.4 | 3.2 | -10.2 | -1.6 |
| Malta | 4.0 | 17.6 | 2.3 | -1.0 | -4.4 |
| Netherlands | 137.5 | 18.0 | 1.7 | -20.3 | -2.7 |
| Austria | 80.7 | 12.3 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.5 |
| Poland | 495.9 | 17.2 | 3.2 | -46.3 | -1.8 |
| Portugal | 103.9 | 13.7 | 2.4 | -7.1 | -1.3 |
| Romania | 209.7 | 12.5 | 2.4 | -5.2 | -0.5 |
| Slovenia | 17.2 | 8.3 | 1.9 | -5.7 | -5.6 |
| Slovakia | 48.4 | 8.5 | 2.1 | -10.3 | -3.8 |
| Finland | 40.5 | 11.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.0 |
| Sweden | 48.1 | 9.1 | 1.1 | -6.2 | -2.4 |
| United Kingdom | 376.7 | 13.4 | 1.3 | -28.6 | -1.5 |
| EU-27 | 4 701.1 | 14.1 | 2.2 | -334.5 | -1.4 |
| EU-15 | 3 481.7 | 14.0 | 2.1 | -196.1 | -1.1 |
| EU-N12 | 1 219.4 | 14.3 | 2.9 | -138.4 | -2.1 |

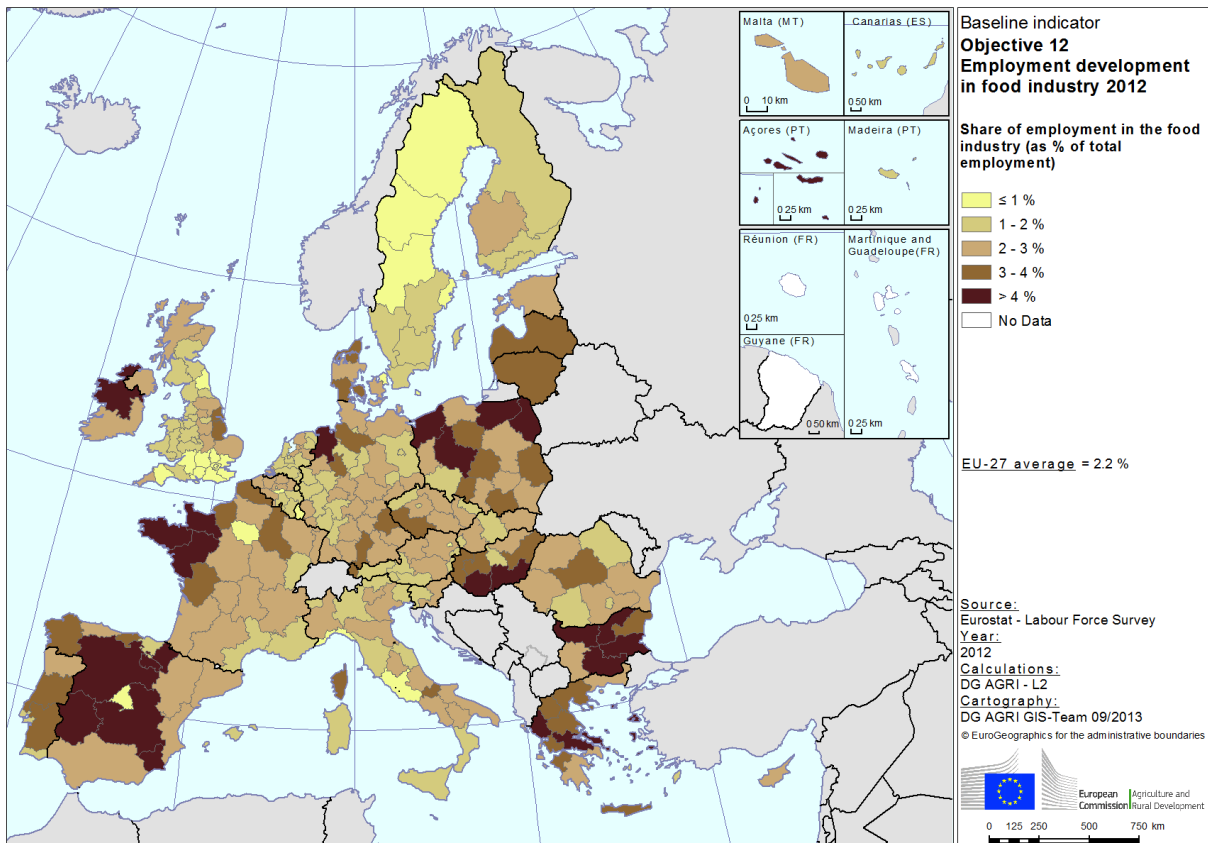
Table 44 - Employment in the food industry by type of area

| Country | Employment in the food industry | | | | | |
|----------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | as % of total employment in manufacturing - 2012 | | | as % of total employment - 2012 | | |
| | Thinly-populated areas | Intermediate urbanised areas | Densely-populated areas | Thinly-populated areas | Intermediate urbanised areas | Densely-populated areas |
| Belgium | 19.4 | 15.1 | 17.2 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 1.5 |
| Bulgaria | 19.8 | 16.1 | 19.4 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 3.3 |
| Czech Republic | 9.8 | 7.1 | 9.6 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 1.6 |
| Denmark | 18.5 | 17.8 | 16.8 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 1.3 |
| Germany | 13.6 | 10.9 | 10.3 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 1.5 |
| Estonia | 13.5 | 15.6 | 9.4 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 1.5 |
| Ireland | 28.1 | 24.0 | 18.4 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 1.5 |
| Greece | 36.8 | 32.0 | 22.8 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 2.1 |
| Spain | 31.3 | 18.8 | 14.1 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 1.5 |
| France | 23.0 | 16.9 | 14.9 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 1.3 |
| Italy | 12.2 | 9.3 | 9.9 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.2 |
| Cyprus | 32.2 | 32.4 | 36.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Latvia | 25.1 | 23.4 | 24.2 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 3.2 |
| Lithuania | 27.4 | 26.8 | 15.6 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 2.4 |
| Luxembourg | 13.9 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Hungary | 18.8 | 13.3 | 12.1 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 1.6 |
| Malta | 35.1 | 15.3 | 18.9 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Netherlands | 21.9 | 17.5 | 16.5 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| Austria | 12.9 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.0 |
| Poland | 21.0 | 16.7 | 12.6 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 2.0 |
| Portugal | 23.3 | 10.3 | 11.9 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 1.6 |
| Romania | 14.6 | 10.2 | 12.9 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| Slovenia | 9.2 | 6.6 | 9.9 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| Slovakia | 9.3 | 8.1 | 6.8 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.1 |
| Finland | 12.5 | 10.4 | 11.9 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.1 |
| Sweden | 8.3 | 8.2 | 11.5 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| United Kingdom | 15.8 | 14.1 | 12.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.1 |
| EU-27 | 17.5 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 1.5 |
| EU-15 | 17.9 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 1.3 |
| EU-N12 | 16.7 | 12.4 | 13.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.2 |

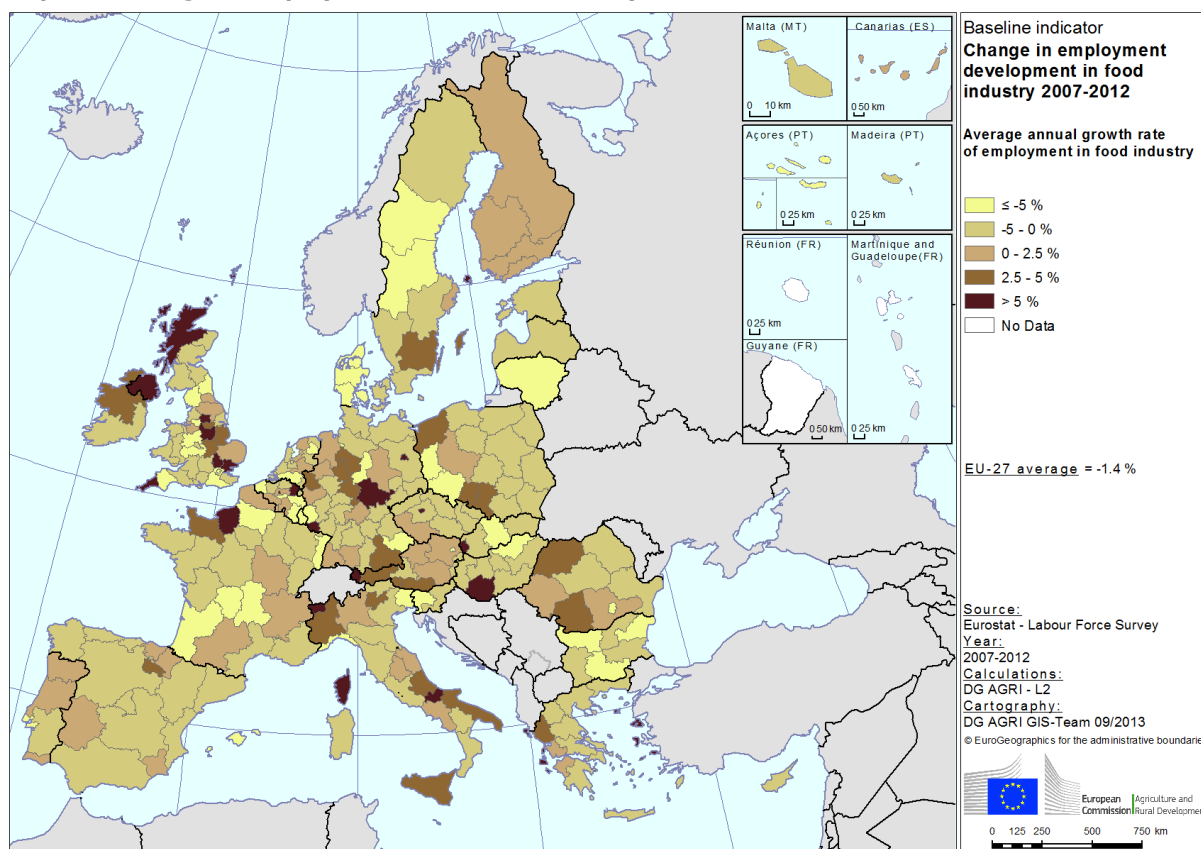
Map 44 – Share of employment in the food industry (% of employment in manufacturing), 2012



Map 45 – Share of employment in the food industry (% of total employment), 2012



Map 46 – Change in employment in the food industry, 2007-2012



| | |
|--|--|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 12 - Employment development in the food industry |
| Measurement of the indicator | Employment in the food industry |
| Definition of the indicator ⁴⁸ | Absolute employment figures give an indication of the importance of the sector in providing jobs in a region. In Economic Accounts, total employment (ESA 1995, 11.11) covers all persons – both employees and the self-employed - in a specific region. Food industry corresponds to branches C10 to C12 of NACE rev. 2 - Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco products (division 15 and 16 or branch DA of NACE rev. 1.1 - Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco products). The Labour Force Survey uses both NACE rev. 1.1 and NACE rev. 2. |
| Unit of measurement | Thousands of people employed |
| Source | Eurostat – Labour Force Survey Last update: July 2013 |

⁴⁸ New tables using NACE rev. 2 (which is the revised version of NACE rev. 1.1) have been incorporated by Eurostat in the economic and labour statistics. The table has been updated to include explanation of NACE rev. 2 divisions.

3.3.13. Objective Indicator 13: Economic development in the food industry

The food industry provides 2% of the total value added of the EU-27...

In 2012, the GVA generated by the food industry in the EU-27 reached EUR 234.2 billion, accounting for 2.0% of the total GVA in that year. The EU-15 accounted for EUR 205.0 billion, which represents 87.5% of the total GVA of the food industry in the EU-27. Germany (EUR 39.2 billion), France (EUR 34.3 billion), Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom (around EUR 25 billion each) were the main contributors.

...and this share slightly decreased over the period 2007-2012

The share of the food industry in the overall economy is higher in the EU-N12 than in the EU-15 (3.3% and 1.9% respectively). The largest shares are found in Romania (6.1% in 2011), followed by Ireland and Lithuania (4.7% and 4.6% respectively), whereas in Luxembourg (0.7%), Sweden (1.3%), Denmark (1.4%) and Slovenia (1.5%), the food industry had the lowest shares in the overall economy in 2012.

The GVA of the food industry decreased at an annual rate of -0.2% during the period 2007-2012. Estonia and Luxembourg presented the highest annual rates of decline (-8.3% and -8.1% respectively), whereas the largest relative increments took place in Bulgaria (+6.0%), Poland (+5.1%) and Slovakia (+3.9%).

Graph 53 - GVA (2012) and its average annual growth rate in the food industry, 2007 to 2012

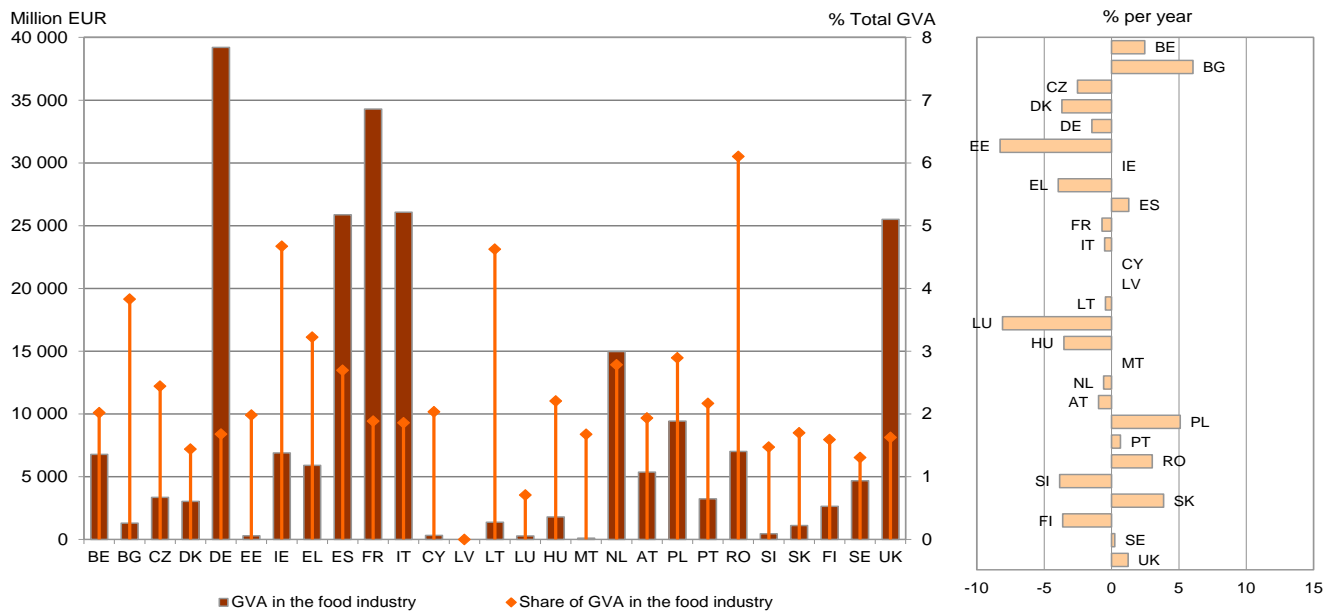


Table 45 - Economic development in the food industry

| Indicator | Objective 13 - Economic development in the food industry | | Change in economic development in the food industry | |
|----------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|-----------|
| | GVA in the food industry | Share of GVA in the food industry | Average annual growth rate of GVA in the food industry | |
| Year | 2012 | | 2007 to 2012 | |
| Country | EUR million | % of total | annual % change | |
| Belgium | 6 772.5 | 2.0 | 2.5 | |
| Bulgaria | 1 304.5 | 3.8 | 6.0 | |
| Czech Republic | 3 349.6 | 2.4 | -2.5 | |
| Denmark | 3 036.4 | 1.4 | -3.7 | |
| Germany | 39 200.0 | 1.7 | -1.5 | 2007-2011 |
| Estonia | 300.5 | 2.0 | -8.3 | |
| Ireland | 6 889.3 | 4.7 | n.a. | |
| Greece | 5 902.9 | 3.2 | -4.0 | 2007-2011 |
| Spain | 25 866.0 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 2007-2011 |
| France | 34 298.4 | 1.9 | -0.7 | |
| Italy | 26 075.3 | 1.9 | -0.5 | |
| Cyprus | 327.9 | 2.0 | n.a. | |
| Latvia | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Lithuania | 1 375.3 | 4.6 | -0.4 | |
| Luxembourg | 271.7 | 0.7 | -8.1 | |
| Hungary | 1 790.8 | 2.2 | -3.5 | |
| Malta | 99.7 | 1.7 | n.a. | |
| Netherlands | 14 966.0 | 2.8 | -0.6 | |
| Austria | 5 367.5 | 1.9 | -1.0 | |
| Poland | 9 425.6 | 2.9 | 5.1 | 2007-2010 |
| Portugal | 3 237.3 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 2007-2011 |
| Romania | 7 015.9 | 6.1 | 3.0 | 2007-2011 |
| Slovenia | 451.3 | 1.5 | -3.8 | |
| Slovakia | 1 103.5 | 1.7 | 3.9 | |
| Finland | 2 633.0 | 1.6 | -3.6 | |
| Sweden | 4 673.0 | 1.3 | 0.2 | |
| United Kingdom | 25 503.5 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 2007-2011 |
| EU-27 | 234 243.9 | 2.0 | -0.2 | |
| EU-15 | 205 001.6 | 1.9 | -0.6 | |
| EU-N12 | 29 242.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | |

Note: The average annual growth rate is calculated on the basis of GVA at constant prices, whereas the 2012 value is at current prices.

| | |
|--|--|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 13 - Economic development of food industry |
| Measurement of the indicator | Gross value added in the food industry |
| Definition of the indicator ⁴⁹ | This indicator measures the gross value added (GVA) in the food industry sector in a region. GVA is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. Output is valued at basic prices, GVA is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption is valued at purchasers' prices. GVA is measured in absolute terms. Food industry corresponds to branches C10 to C12 of NACE rev. 2 - Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco products (division 15 and 16 or branch DA of NACE rev. 1.1 - Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco products). |
| Unit of measurement | Million EUR |
| Source | Eurostat - National Accounts Last update: October 2013 |

⁴⁹ New tables using NACE rev. 2 (which is the revised version of NACE rev. 1.1) have been included by Eurostat in the economic statistics. The table has been updated to include explanation of NACE rev. 2 divisions.

3.3.14. Context Indicator 5: Forestry structure

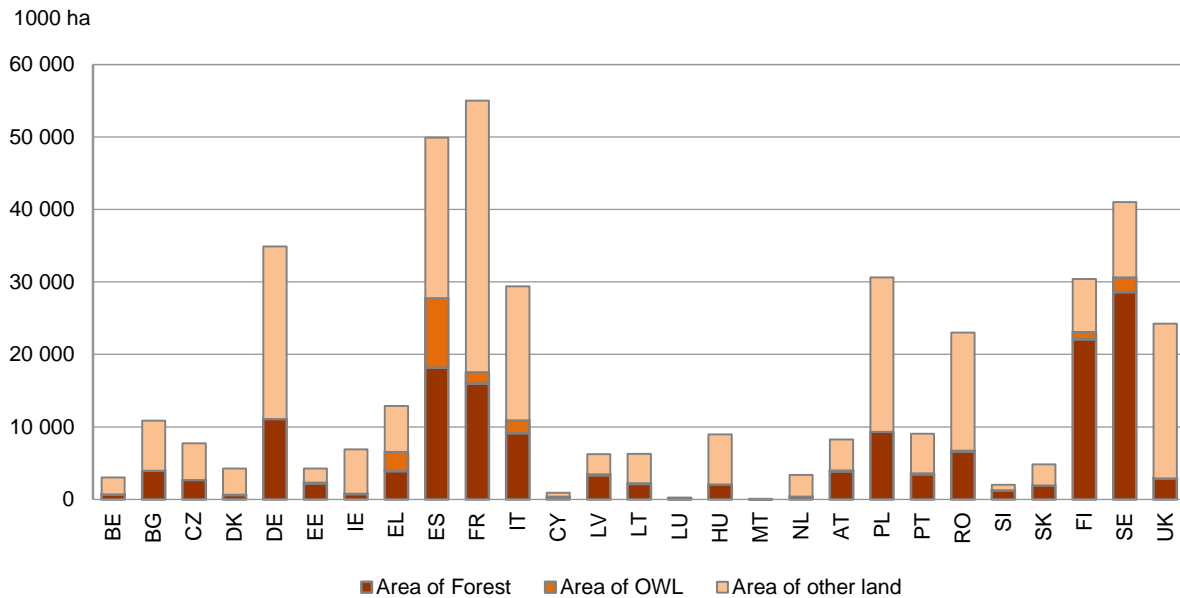
In 2010, 38% of the EU-27 land was covered by forests

In 2010, forests covered more than 157 million ha in the EU-27 and represented 38% of the EU-27 land area⁵⁰. Forest area is unequally distributed over the European territory and the percentage of forest shows significant differences among EU-27 countries. Other wooded land (OWL) represented only a small part (6%) of the EU-27 land area, except in some areas of Southern Europe (Greece, Spain and Cyprus) where it reached around 20% of the land area. Indeed, in South Europe the climatic and edaphic conditions favour scattered vegetation⁵¹.

⁵⁰ The difference between this value and the % of forest area shown in indicator C7 – Land Cover, is due to the use of different sources, methodologies and reference years.

⁵¹ Reference: Indicator 1.1 Forest Area of the State of Europe's Forests (SoEF), 2011.

Graph 54 - Area of forest and other wooded land, 2010

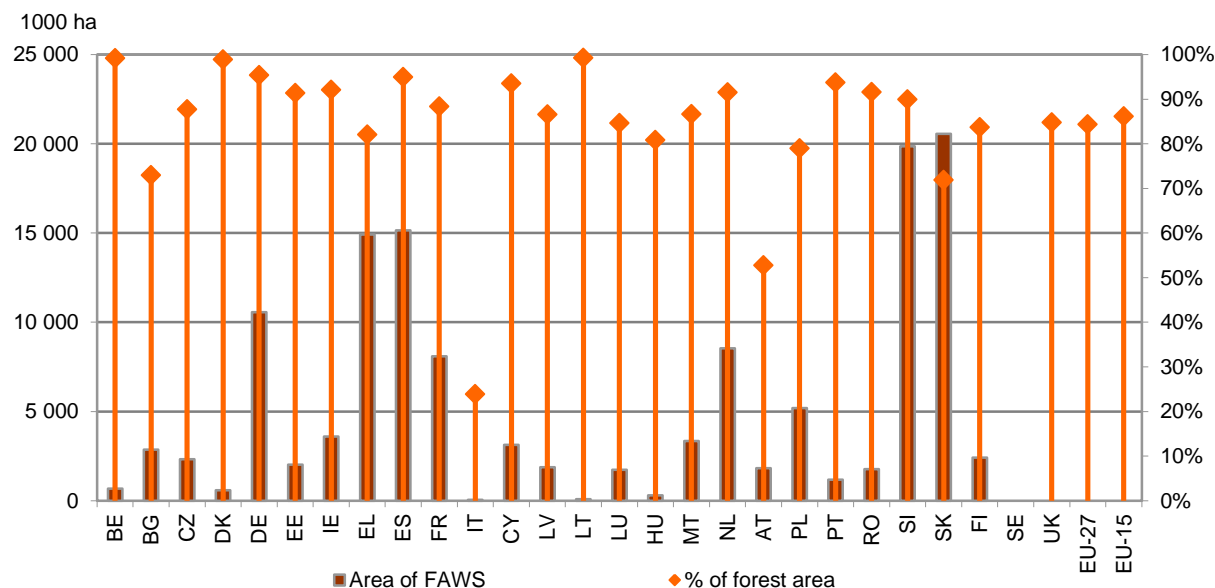


In 2010, 85% of the total forest area in the EU-27 was available for wood supply

The area of forests available for wood supply (FAWS) amounted to 132.6 million ha in the EU-27, of which 77% of the total (102 million ha) is located in the EU-15 and 23% (30.6 million ha) in the EU-N12. In the EU-27, FAWS corresponded to 84.8% of the total forest area and this share was quite similar in the EU-15 (84.4%) and in the EU-N12 (86.1%). Cyprus (23.9%) and Portugal (52.7%) had the lowest share of FAWS in the total forest area, whereas in Belgium, Denmark, Germany and Luxembourg this share accounted for more than 95% of the total forest area⁵².

⁵² See previous note.

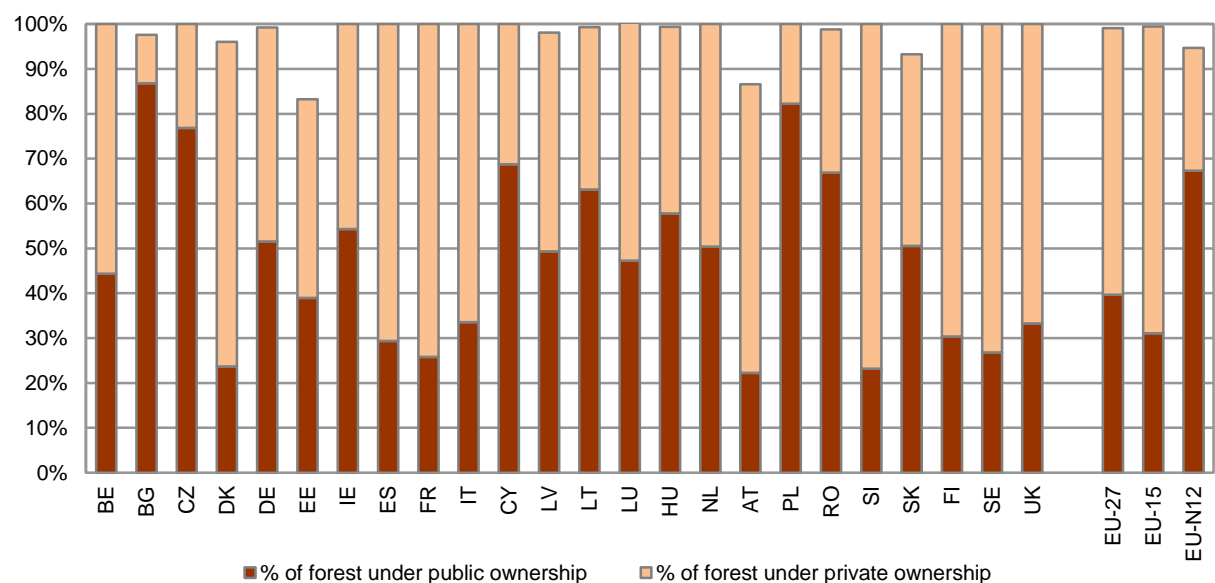
Graph 55 - Area of forest available for wood supply, 2010



While private ownership of forests is dominant in the EU-15, public forests are more important in the EU-N12

In 2010, around 59.4% (89 million ha) of the total area of forest in the EU-27 belonged to private owners whilst the share of public forest area (59.4 million ha) was around 39.7% of the total forest land. In the EU-15 the importance of private forest area was even higher and accounted for 68% of the total forest area, whereas in the EU-N12 forests under public ownership had a bigger dimension and represented 67.3% of the total forest area. The public forest area was particularly important in Bulgaria (86.8% of total forest area), Poland (82.2%) and the Czech Republic (76.8%), whereas in Slovenia the share of private forests (76.8%) was the highest in the EU-27. Among the EU-15, the private forest area was very significant in France (74.2%), Sweden (73.2%), Denmark (72.3%) and Spain (70.6%), whereas Italy, Ireland, Germany and the Netherlands had more than 50% of forests under public ownership.

Graph 56 - Forest under public and private ownership (%), 2010



The size of private forest holdings varies among Member States

The average size of the forest under private ownership varied considerably among Member States, from 0.7 ha per holding in Bulgaria to 130 ha per holding in Slovakia.

Graph 4 puts three dimensions in perspective: the total forest area in a country (on the vertical axis), the share of private ownership in total forest (on the horizontal axis) and the average size of private forest holdings, expressed in the size of the bubble. Sweden has the biggest total forest area, a high share of private forest ownership and relatively large private forest holdings. The size of these private holdings is biggest in Slovakia, but its overall forest area is very small.

Graph 57 - Average size of forest private holdings (ha) per area of forest (1000 ha) and share of private ownership (%), 2010

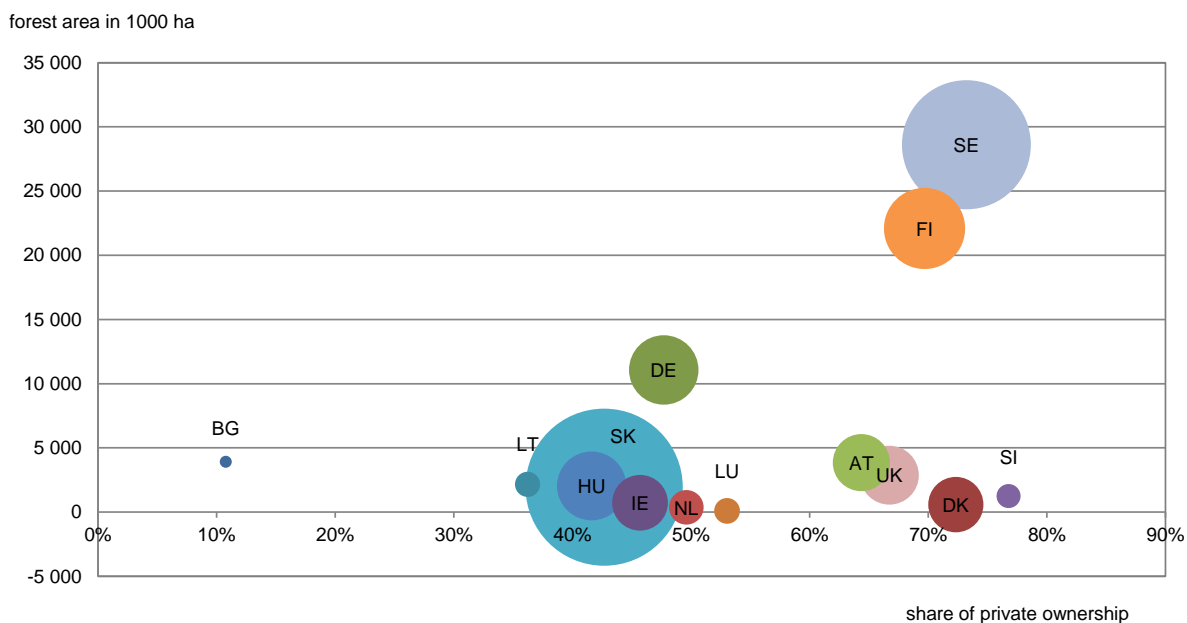


Table 46 – Forest and Other Wooded Land

| Indicator | Context 5 - Forestry structure | | | | | |
|----------------|---|------------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Subindicator | Extent of Forest and Other Wooded Land (FOWL) | | | | | |
| Measurement | Extent of Forest and Other Wooded Land (FOWL) | | | | | |
| Source | FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO | | | | | |
| Year | 2010 | | | | | |
| Subdivisions | Forest | | Other wooded land | | Other land | |
| Unit | 1000 ha | % of total | 1000 ha | % of total | 1000 ha | % of total |
| Country | | | | | | |
| Belgium | 678 | 22.4 | 28 | 0.9 | 2 322 | 76.7 |
| Bulgaria | 3 927 | 36.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 937 | 63.9 |
| Czech Republic | 2 657 | 34.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 069 | 65.6 |
| Denmark | 587 | 13.8 | 48 | 1.1 | 3 607 | 85.0 |
| Germany | 11 076 | 31.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 23 801 | 68.2 |
| Estonia | 2 203 | 52.0 | 134 | 3.2 | 1 902 | 44.9 |
| Ireland | 737 | 10.7 | 50 | 0.7 | 6 101 | 88.6 |
| Greece | 3 903 | 30.3 | 2 636 | 20.4 | 6 351 | 49.3 |
| Spain | 18 173 | 36.4 | 9 574 | 19.2 | 22 171 | 44.4 |
| France | 15 954 | 29.0 | 1 618 | 2.9 | 37 438 | 68.1 |
| Italy | 9 149 | 31.1 | 1 767 | 6.0 | 18 495 | 62.9 |
| Cyprus | 173 | 18.7 | 214 | 23.1 | 537 | 58.1 |
| Latvia | 3 354 | 53.8 | 113 | 1.8 | 2 762 | 44.3 |
| Lithuania | 2 165 | 34.5 | 84 | 1.3 | 4 019 | 64.1 |
| Luxembourg | 87 | 33.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 171 | 66.0 |
| Hungary | 2 039 | 22.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 922 | 77.2 |
| Malta | 0 | 1.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 32 | 98.9 |
| Netherlands | 365 | 10.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 023 | 89.2 |
| Austria | 3 857 | 46.8 | 134 | 1.6 | 4 254 | 51.6 |
| Poland | 9 319 | 30.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 21 314 | 69.6 |
| Portugal | 3 456 | 38.1 | 155 | 1.7 | 5 457 | 60.2 |
| Romania | 6 573 | 28.6 | 160 | 0.7 | 16 265 | 70.7 |
| Slovenia | 1 253 | 62.2 | 21 | 1.0 | 740 | 36.7 |
| Slovakia | 1 938 | 40.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 872 | 59.7 |
| Finland | 22 084 | 72.6 | 1 032 | 3.4 | 7 293 | 24.0 |
| Sweden | 28 605 | 69.7 | 2 020 | 4.9 | 10 406 | 25.4 |
| United Kingdom | 2 881 | 11.9 | 20 | 0.1 | 21 349 | 88.0 |
| EU-27 | 157 194 | 37.6 | 19 810 | 4.7 | 241 609 | 57.7 |
| EU-15 | 121 592 | 38.9 | 19 084 | 6.1 | 172 239 | 55.0 |
| EU-N12 | 35 602 | 33.7 | 725 | 0.7 | 69 371 | 65.6 |

Table 47 - Area of forest available for wood supply

| Indicator | Context 5 - Forestry structure | |
|----------------|---|----------------------|
| Subindicator | Area of Forest Available for Wood Supply (FAWS) | |
| Measurement | Area of FAWS | % of Forest area |
| Source | FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO | |
| Year | 2010 | 2010 |
| Unit | 1000 ha | % |
| Country | | |
| Belgium | 672 | 99.2 |
| Bulgaria | 2 864 | 72.9 |
| Czech Republic | 2 330 | 87.7 |
| Denmark | 581 | 98.9 |
| Germany | 10 568 | 95.4 |
| Estonia | 2 013 | 91.4 |
| Ireland | n.a. | n.a. |
| Greece | 3 595 | 92.1 |
| Spain | 14 915 | 82.1 |
| France | 15 147 | 94.9 |
| Italy | 8 086 | 88.4 |
| Cyprus | 41 | 23.9 |
| Latvia | 3 138 | 93.6 |
| Lithuania | 1 875 | 86.6 |
| Luxembourg | 86 | 99.3 |
| Hungary | 1 726 | 84.6 |
| Malta | n.a. | n.a. |
| Netherlands | 295 | 80.8 |
| Austria | 3 343 | 86.7 |
| Poland | 8 532 | 91.6 |
| Portugal | 1 822 | 52.7 |
| Romania | 5 193 | 79.0 |
| Slovenia | 1 175 | 93.8 |
| Slovakia | 1 775 | 91.6 |
| Finland | 19 869 | 90.0 |
| Sweden | 20 554 | 71.9 |
| United Kingdom | 2 411 | 83.7 |
| EU-27 | 132 605 excl. IE and MT | 84.8 excl. IE and MT |
| EU-15 | 101 943 excl. IE | 84.4 excl. IE |
| EU-N12 | 30 662 excl. MT | 86.1 excl. MT |

Note: Data on Other Wooded Land (OWL) available for wood supply are not available in the SoFE 2011.

Table 48 - Ownership and size of forest private holdings

| Indicator | Context 5 - Forestry Structure | | |
|----------------|--|-------------------|---|
| | Ownership | | Size of forest private holdings |
| Subindicator | % of forest in different categories of ownership | | Average size of forest private holdings |
| Measurement | FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO | | FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO |
| Source | FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO | | FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO |
| Year | 2010 | | 2010 |
| Subdivisions | Public ownership | Private ownership | |
| Unit | % | | ha |
| Country | | | |
| Belgium | 44.3 | 55.7 | n.a. |
| Bulgaria | 86.8 | 10.8 | 0.8 |
| Czech Republic | 76.8 | 23.2 | n.a. |
| Denmark | 23.7 | 72.3 | 16.2 |
| Germany | 51.5 | 47.7 | 25.4 |
| Estonia | 39.0 | 44.3 | n.a. |
| Ireland | 54.3 | 45.7 | 16.4 |
| Greece | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Spain | 29.4 | 70.6 | n.a. |
| France | 25.8 | 74.2 | n.a. |
| Italy | 33.6 | 66.4 | n.a. |
| Cyprus | 68.7 | 31.3 | n.a. |
| Latvia | 49.3 | 48.7 | n.a. |
| Lithuania | 63.1 | 36.2 | 3.3 |
| Luxembourg | 47.3 | 53.0 | 3.5 |
| Hungary | 57.8 | 41.6 | 25.2 |
| Malta | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Netherlands | 50.4 | 49.6 | 6.3 |
| Austria | 22.2 | 64.4 | 17.3 |
| Poland | 82.2 | 17.8 | n.a. |
| Portugal | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Romania | 66.9 | 31.9 | n.a. |
| Slovenia | 23.2 | 76.8 | 3.1 |
| Slovakia | 50.6 | 42.7 | 130.3 |
| Finland | 30.3 | 69.7 | 34.7 |
| Sweden | 26.8 | 73.2 | 87.8 |
| United Kingdom | 33.3 | 66.7 | 18.3 |
| EU-27 | 39.7 excl. EL, PT | 59.4 excl. EL, PT | 21.5 15 MSs available |
| EU-15 | 31.1 excl. EL, PT | 68.4 excl. EL, PT | 38.3 excl. BE, EL, ES, FR, IT, PT |
| EU-N12 | 67.3 | 27.4 | 3.4 excl. CZ, EE, CY, LV, PL, RO |

Notes: Percentages of public, private and other will not sum up to the total forest area.
Data on other wooded land (OWL) in different categories of ownership were not collected in SoEF 2011.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Baseline indicator for context | 5 - Forestry structure |
| Measurement of the indicator | <p>This indicator consists of 4 sub-indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of forest and other wooded land (FOWL) • Area of forest available for wood supply (FAWS) • Ownership (% forest area in different categories of ownership) • Average size of private holding (Forest) |
| Definition of the indicator | <p><u>Forest</u> is defined as Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use. (Source: FRA 2010, modified).</p> <p><u>Other wooded land</u> is defined as Land not classified as "Forest", spanning more than 0.5 hectares; with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of 5-10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ; or with a combined cover of shrubs, bushes and trees above 10 percent. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use (Source: FRA 2010, modified).</p> <p>Forest available for wood supply (FAWS) is defined as "Forest where any legal, economic, or specific environmental restrictions do not have a significant impact on the supply of wood. <u>Includes</u>: areas where, although there are no such restrictions, harvesting is not taking place, for example areas included in long-term utilization plans or intentions (Source: Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe* (MCPFE) 2003, from Temperate and Boreal Forest Resources Assessment (TBFRA) 2000)".</p> <p><u>Forms of ownership</u> generally refer to the "legal right to freely and exclusively use, control, transfer, or otherwise benefit from a forest. Ownership can be acquired through transfers such as sales, donations, and inheritance." In this context, forest ownership refers to "the ownership of the trees growing on land classified as forest, regardless of whether or not the ownership of these trees coincides with the ownership of the land itself. (<u>Source</u>: Forest Resources Assessment, 2010)"</p> <p>Public ownership refers to "Forest owned by the State; or administrative units of the Public Administration; or by institutions or corporations owned by the Public Administration. It covers: 1. All the hierarchical levels of Public Administration within a country, e.g. State, Province and Municipality; 2. Shareholder corporations that are partially State-owned, are considered as under public ownership when the State holds a majority of the shares; 3. Public ownership may exclude the possibility to transfer. (<u>Source</u>: Forest Resources Assessment 2010)"</p> <p>Private ownership covers "Forest owned by individuals, families, communities, private cooperatives, corporations and other business entities, private religious and educational institutions, pension or investment funds, NGOs, nature conservation associations and other private institutions. (<u>Source</u>: Forest Resources Assessment, 2010)"</p> <p>Forest holding refers to "One or more parcels of forest and other wooded land which constitute a single unit from the point of view of management or utilization. For State-owned forest and other wooded land a holding may be defined as the area forming a major management unit administered by a senior official, e.g. a Regional Forestry Officer. For forest and other wooded land that is owned publicly, other than by the State, or owned by large-scale forest owners, e.g. forest industries, a holding may constitute a number of separated properties which are, however, managed according to one corporate strategy. Under any category of ownership, other than State-owned, one holding may be the property of one or several owners (<u>Source</u>: Temperate and Boreal Forest Resources Assessment (TBFRA), 2000, definition as published in SoEF 2007)".</p> <p><u>Forest</u> is defined as "Land spanning more than 0.5 ha with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use". <u>Moreover</u>: 1. Forest is determined both by the presence of trees and the absence of other predominant land uses. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 meters in situ. 2. Includes areas with young trees that have not yet reached but which are expected to reach a canopy cover of 10 percent and tree height of 5 meters. It also includes areas that are temporarily unstocked due to clearcutting as part of a forest management practice or natural disasters, and which are expected to be regenerated within 5 years. Local conditions may, in exceptional cases, justify that a longer time frame is used. 3. Includes forest roads, firebreaks and other small open areas; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of specific environmental, scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest. 4. Includes windbreaks, shelterbelts and corridors of trees with an area of more than 0.5 ha and width of more than 20 meters. 5. Includes abandoned shifting cultivation land with a regeneration of trees that have, or is expected to reach, a canopy cover of 10 percent and tree height of 5 meters. 6. Includes areas with mangroves in tidal zones, regardless whether this area is classified as land area or not. 7. Includes rubber-wood, cork oak, energy wood and Christmas tree plantations. 8. Includes areas with bamboo and palms provided that land use, height and canopy cover criteria are met. 9. Excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems, such as fruit tree plantations (incl. olive orchards) and agroforestry systems when crops are grown under tree cover. <u>Note</u>: Some agroforestry</p> |

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| | <p>systems where crops are grown only during the first years of the forest rotation should be classified as forest. (<i>Source</i>: Forest Resources Assessment, 2010, modified)"</p> <p><u>Other wooded land (OWL)</u> is defined as "Land not classified as "Forest", spanning more than 0.5 ha; with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of 5-10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds <i>in situ</i>; or with a combined cover of shrubs, bushes and trees above 10 percent. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use. Moreover: 1. The definition above has two options: a). The canopy cover of trees is between 5 and 10 percent; trees should be higher than 5 meters or able to reach 5 meters <i>in situ</i>, or b). The canopy cover of trees is less than 5 percent but the combined cover of shrubs, bushes and trees is more than 10 percent. Includes areas of shrubs and bushes where no trees are present. 2. Includes areas with trees that will not reach a height of 5 meters <i>in situ</i> and with a canopy cover of 10 percent or more, e.g. some alpine tree vegetation types, arid zone mangroves, etc. 3. Includes areas with bamboo and palms provided that land use, height and canopy cover criteria are met (<i>Source</i>: Forest Resources Assessment, 2010).</p> <p>For terms and definitions see also the following document: http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/timber/soef/Definitions_Quantitative_indicators_for_website.pdf</p> <p>* The Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe has changed its name from MCPFE to FOREST EUROPE.</p> |
| Sub-indicators | <p>The indicator consists of three sub-indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of forest available for wood supply (FAWS) • Ownership (divided in public and private ownership) • Average size of private holding of Forest |
| Unit of measurement | <p>Area of FAWS: ha (ha) and share (%) of forest. Ownership: share of forest in public and private ownership (%) Average size of the private holding of Forest (ha)</p> |
| Source | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry statistics, FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO enquiry on pan-European quantitative indicators, 2011 • FOREST EUROPE, UNECE and FAO 2011: State of Europe's Forests (SoEF), 2011. Status and Trends in Sustainable Forest Management in Europe <p>Last update: 2011</p> |

3.3.15. Context Indicator 6: Forest productivity

In 2010, the net annual increment of forest available for wood supply was 5.8 m³ per ha in the EU-27

The net annual increment of wood volume available for wood supply (FAWS) per ha gives an indication of forest productivity⁵³. It measures the difference between the average annual volume of gross increment (i.e. the total increase of growing stock during a given time period) and the natural losses on all trees to a minimum diameter at breast height (d.b.h.) of 0 cm.

In 2010⁵⁴ the average net annual increment of FAWS was 5.8 m³ per ha in the EU-27. Whereas this value in the EU-15 (5.4 m³ per ha) is quite similar to the EU-27 average, the net annual increment of FAWS is higher in the EU-N12 (7.0 m³ per ha).

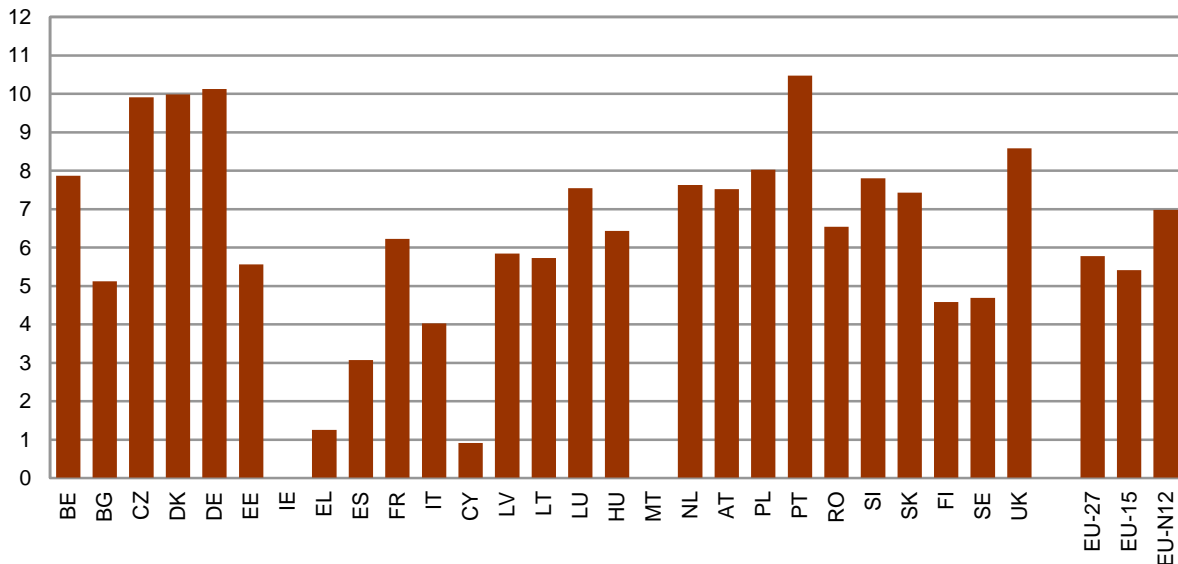
Forest productivity varies significantly among Member States, from a net annual increment of 0.9 m³ per ha in Cyprus and 1.3 m³ per ha in Greece, to a net annual increment of 11.1 m³ per ha in Germany and 13.4 m³ per ha in Denmark.

⁵³ However, the net annual increment alone does not give any indication of the sustainability of forests and forest productivity. This is measured by taking into account the relation between increment and fellings and in particular the balance between net annual increment and annual fellings. This relation is decisive for the current and future availability of wood and for shaping a stable growing stock. (SoEF 2011 – Indicator 3.1. Increment and fellings).

⁵⁴ Figures for the reporting year (2010) refer to the average values of 2008 and 2009 (SoEF 2011 – Reporting tables).

Graph 58 - Net annual volume increment of FAWS, 2010

m³ / year / ha of FAWS



Note: no FAWS in Malta and Ireland.

Table 49 - Forest productivity

| Indicator | Context 6 - Forest productivity |
|----------------|---|
| Measurement | Net annual volume increment of FAWS per hectare |
| Source | Eurostat, FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO |
| Year | 2010 |
| Unit | m ³ / year / ha of FAWS |
| Country | |
| Belgium | 7.9 |
| Bulgaria | 5.1 |
| Czech Republic | 9.9 |
| Denmark | 10.0 |
| Germany | 10.1 |
| Estonia | 5.6 |
| Ireland | n.a. |
| Greece | 1.3 s |
| Spain | 3.1 |
| France | 6.2 |
| Italy | 4.0 |
| Cyprus | 0.9 |
| Latvia | 5.8 s |
| Lithuania | 5.7 |
| Luxembourg | 7.5 s |
| Hungary | 6.4 |
| Malta | 0.0 |
| Netherlands | 7.6 |
| Austria | 7.5 |
| Poland | 8.0 s |
| Portugal | 10.5 s |
| Romania | 6.5 s |
| Slovenia | 7.8 |
| Slovakia | 7.4 |
| Finland | 4.6 |
| Sweden | 4.7 |
| United Kingdom | 8.6 |
| EU-27 | 5.8 s; excl. IE, MT |
| EU-15 | 5.4 e; excl. IE |
| EU-N12 | 7.0 e; excl. MT |

Notes: s: underlying figures on the net annual increment (NAI) in cubic metres are estimated by Eurostat.
e: figures are estimated by DG Agriculture and Rural Development.

| Baseline indicator for context | 6 – Forest productivity |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Measurement of the indicator | Net annual volume increment of FAWS per ha |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>Forest productivity is measured by the net annual increment of FAWS per ha.</p> <p><u>The net (annual) increment</u> is defined as "the average annual volume of gross increment over the given reference period of gross increment less that of natural losses on all trees, measured to minimum diameters as defined for growing stock (<i>Source</i>: Temporal and Boreal Forest Resources Assessment 2000, modified)".</p> <p><u>Growing stock</u> is the "living tree component of the standing volume (MCPFE 2003, from TBFRA 2000). Volume over bark of all living trees more than X cm in diameter at breast height (or above buttress if these are higher). Includes the stem from ground level or stump height up to a top diameter of Y cm, and may also include branches to a minimum diameter of W cm. In particular "1. Countries must indicate the three thresholds (X, Y, W in cm) and the parts of the tree that are not included in the volume. They must also indicate whether the reported figures refer to volume above ground or above stump. These specifications should be applied consistently through the time series; 2. It includes wind fallen living trees; it excludes smaller branches, twigs, foliage, flowers, seeds, and roots. (Source: Forest Resources Assessment 2010)</p> <p><u>Forest available for wood supply (FAWS)</u>: see definition in indicator C5</p> |
| Unit of measurement | m ³ /ha of FAWS |
| Source | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eurostat • Forestry statistics, FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO enquiry on pan-European quantitative indicators, 2011; • FOREST EUROPE, UNECE and FAO 2011: State of Europe's Forests (SoEF), 2011. Status and Trends in Sustainable Forest Management in Europe. <p>Last update: 2011</p> |

3.3.16. Objective Indicator 14: Labour productivity in forestry

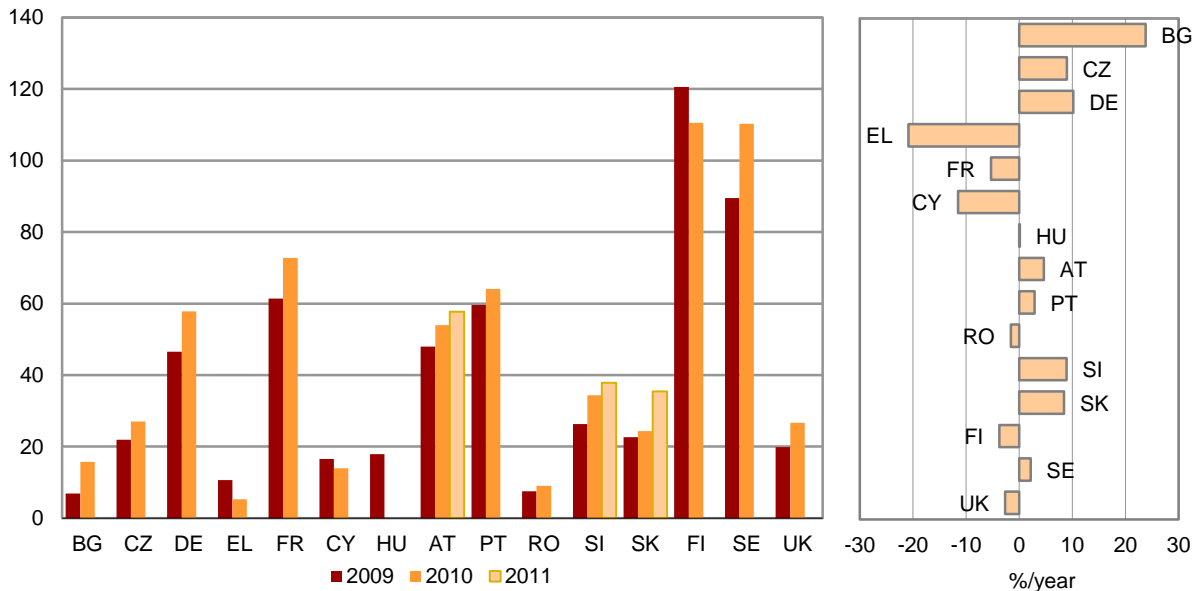
Labour productivity in the forestry sector ranges from EUR 5 300 to 110 560 per annual working unit

Labour productivity is defined as value added per Annual Work Unit (AWU). In the forestry sector, data are particularly patchy; therefore data for 2009, 2010 and 2011 are presented here⁵⁵. The average labour productivity in the forestry sector varies substantially among Member States. The highest labour productivity in 2010 is registered in Finland and Sweden, with EUR 110 560 and 110 240 per AWU, respectively, whereas Greece reached only EUR 5 300 per AWU. Between 2009 and 2010 Greece more than doubled its working units (+142%) without a corresponding increase in the value added (+21%). On the contrary, Bulgaria, which had the lowest productivity in 2009, more than doubled it due to a dramatic increase of the value added (+103%) by a decreasing labour force (-12%).

The relative increments of labour productivity in forestry in the last six years also differ significantly across the EU. The highest average annual growth rate registered by Bulgaria (+23.8% per year) is followed by Germany (+10.2%) and the Czech Republic (+9.0%). On the other hand the dramatic decrease in Greece (-20.9%) is followed by Cyprus (-11.5%), and by a wide margin by France (-5.3%). However, between 2009 and 2010 only Greece, Cyprus and Finland saw their productivity decrease, whilst all the other Members States registered an upward trend.

⁵⁵ Data for 2010 are only available for 11 countries. Data for BE, DK, EE, IE, ES, IT, LV, LT, LU, MT, NL and PL are not available. Data for 2011 are only available for 3 countries: AT, SI and SK.

Graph 59 - Labour productivity in forestry (1000 EUR/AWU), 2009, 2010 and 2011, and average annual growth rate, 2006-2010



Note: No data available for BE, DK, EE, IE, ES, IT, LV, LT, LU, MT, NL and PL. The average annual growth rate for HU is calculated for the period 2006-2009; for AT, SI and SK for the period 2006-2011; for RO for the period 2008-2010; for SE for the period 2007-2010.

Table 50 - Labour productivity in forestry

| Indicator | Objective 14 - Labour productivity in forestry | | | Change in labour productivity in forestry |
|----------------|--|-------|------|---|
| Measurement | GVA per person employed in forestry | | | Average annual growth rate of GVA / person employed |
| Source | Eurostat Economic Accounts for Forestry | | | Eurostat National Accounts |
| Year | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2006 to 2010 |
| Unit | 1000 EUR / AWU | | | % per year |
| Country | | | | |
| Belgium | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Bulgaria | 6.8 | 15.8 | n.a. | 23.8 |
| Czech Republic | 21.9 | 27.1 | n.a. | 9.0 |
| Denmark | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Germany | 46.5 | 57.8 | n.a. | 10.2 |
| Estonia | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Ireland | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Greece | 10.6 | 5.3 | n.a. | -20.9 |
| Spain | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| France | 61.4 | 72.8 | n.a. | -5.3 |
| Italy | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Cyprus | 16.6 | 14.0 | n.a. | -11.5 |
| Latvia | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Lithuania | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Luxembourg | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Hungary | 17.9 | n.a. | n.a. | 0.1 2006-2009 |
| Malta | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Netherlands | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Austria | 47.9 | 54.0 | 57.7 | 4.6 2006-2011 |
| Poland | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Portugal | 59.6 | 64.0 | n.a. | 2.9 |
| Romania | 7.5 | 9.1 | n.a. | -1.6 2008-2010 |
| Slovenia | 26.3 | 34.4 | 37.9 | 8.9 2006-2011 |
| Slovakia | 22.7 | 24.3 | 35.4 | 8.5 2006-2011 |
| Finland | 120.5 | 110.6 | n.a. | -3.8 |
| Sweden | 89.5 | 110.2 | n.a. | 2.1 2007-2010 |
| United Kingdom | 19.8 | 26.6 | n.a. | -2.7 |
| EU-27 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| EU-15 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| EU-N12 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |

| Baseline indicator objective related | 14 - Labour productivity in forestry |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Measurement of the indicator | Gross Value Added (GVA) per person employed in forestry |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>Labour productivity is measured through the GVA in forestry per employee. GVA is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. Output is valued at basic prices, GVA is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption is valued at purchasers' prices. GVA is measured in absolute terms.</p> <p>Employment covers all persons – both employees and self-employed – engaged in some productive activity that falls within the production boundary of the system. Forestry sector corresponds to division 02 in NACE rev. 1.1 (Forestry, logging and related activities).</p> <p>In Economic Accounts for Forestry, production activities relating to vegetable materials used for plaiting, Christmas trees, fruit trees, vines and ornamental nursery trees <u>are excluded</u>, whereas they are covered in the Labour Force Survey. In some cases, the productivity could therefore be underestimated.</p> |
| Unit of measurement | Thousands EUR/Employee |
| Source | Eurostat - Economic Accounts for Forestry & Labour Force Survey Last update: June 2013 |

3.3.17. Objective Indicator 15: Gross fixed capital formation in forestry

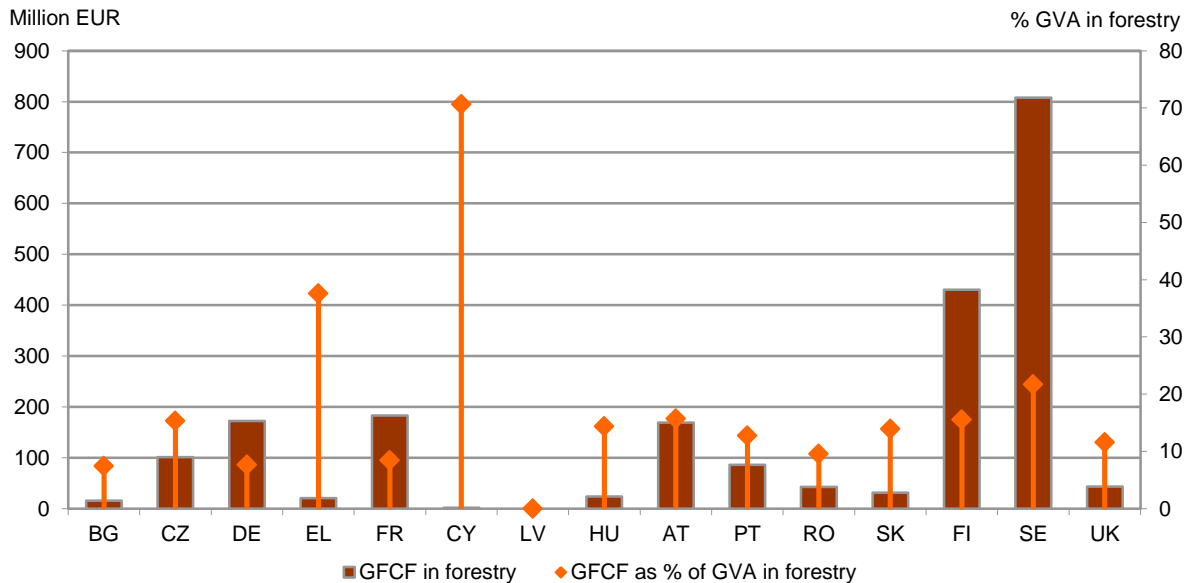
Sweden and Finland remain the main investors in the forestry sector

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF), which measures how much of the value added of an economic activity is invested rather than consumed, is a key contributor to future competitiveness. Since data are not available for all Member States, it is not possible to estimate total GFCF in the European Union. In those countries for which 2010 data are available, about EUR 2.1 billion were invested in assets in the forestry sector in 2010; just about EUR 50 million more than in 2009.

The main investors are Sweden and Finland with EUR 0.8 and 0.4 billion respectively, which accounts for 21.7% and 15.6% of the Gross Value Added (GVA) produced by their forestry sectors in the same year. They are followed by France (EUR 183 million), Germany (EUR 172 million) and Austria (EUR 169 million).

Looking at GFCF as a share of total GVA in forestry, Germany shows the second-lowest value (7.7%), notwithstanding the relatively high total amount invested. Only Bulgaria invests a lower share of GVA in forestry (7.4%), whilst Cyprus shows by far the highest figure (70.7%), although the total amount invested is the lowest (EUR 1.4 million). Another good investor in these terms is Greece, with 37.6% of its GVA reinvested in the sector.

Graph 60 - Gross fixed capital formation in forestry, 2010



Note: data not available for BE, DK, EE, IE, IT, ES, LT, LU, MT, NL, PL and SI.
Data for HU refer to 2009. Data for DE are Eurostat estimation. Data for PT are provisional.

Table 51 - Gross fixed capital formation in forestry

| Indicator | Objective 15 - Gross fixed capital formation in forestry | |
|----------------|--|----------------------|
| Measurement | Gross fixed capital formation in forestry | |
| Source | Eurostat - Economic Accounts for Forestry | |
| Year | 2010 | 2010 |
| Unit | EUR million | % of GVA in forestry |
| Country | | |
| Belgium | n.a. | n.a. |
| Bulgaria | 15.2 | 7.4 |
| Czech Republic | 101.1 | 15.3 |
| Denmark | n.a. | n.a. |
| Germany | 172.1 e | 7.7 |
| Estonia | n.a. | n.a. |
| Ireland | n.a. | n.a. |
| Greece | 20.6 | 37.6 |
| Spain | n.a. | n.a. |
| France | 183.0 | 8.5 |
| Italy | n.a. | n.a. |
| Cyprus | 1.4 | 70.7 |
| Latvia | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Lithuania | n.a. | n.a. |
| Luxembourg | n.a. | n.a. |
| Hungary | 23.5 2009 | 14.4 2009 |
| Malta | n.a. | n.a. |
| Netherlands | n.a. | n.a. |
| Austria | 169.1 | 15.7 |
| Poland | n.a. | n.a. |
| Portugal | 85.8 p | 12.7 |
| Romania | 42.7 | 9.6 |
| Slovenia | n.a. | n.a. |
| Slovakia | 31.5 | 13.9 |
| Finland | 430.0 | 15.6 |
| Sweden | 808.2 | 21.7 |
| United Kingdom | 43.2 | 11.6 |
| EU-27 | n.a. | n.a. |
| EU-15 | n.a. | n.a. |
| EU-N12 | n.a. | n.a. |

Note: p (provisional), e (Eurostat estimate).

| | |
|---|---|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 15 - Gross fixed capital formation in forestry |
| Measurement of the indicator | Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) in forestry |
| Definition of the indicator | GFCF in forestry: the investments in assets which are used repeatedly or continuously over a number of years to produce goods in forestry. It is measured in absolute terms. Forestry sector corresponds to division 02 in NACE rev. 1(Forestry, logging and related activities). In Economic Accounts for Forestry, production activities relating to vegetable materials used for plaiting, Christmas trees, fruit trees, vines and ornamental nursery trees <u>are excluded</u> . |
| Unit of measurement | Million EUR |
| Source | Eurostat - Economic Accounts for Forestry Last update: June 2013 |

3.4. Environment

3.4.1. Context Indicator 7: Land cover

Land cover is the actual distribution of forests, water, desert, grassland and other physical features of the land, including those created by human activities, in particular artificial and agricultural areas.

Agricultural land covers almost 50% of the EU area

Agriculture plays a major role in Europe: by aggregating the Corine Land Cover 2006⁵⁶ classes, it can be shown that agricultural land accounts for almost half of the European territory and has a notably higher share in the EU-N12 (57%) than in the EU-15 (49%).

Taken together, agricultural land and forests cover 80% of land in the EU-27

The share of the different land cover categories varies across Europe and is correlated with the physical characteristics of the territory such as mountains and remoteness of the area. Generally the countries with a lower percentage of agricultural area present higher percentages of forests. Taken together, agricultural land and forests (including natural grassland and transitional woodland-shrubs) represent around 83% of land cover in the EU-27, ranging from 52% in Malta to 93% in Poland.

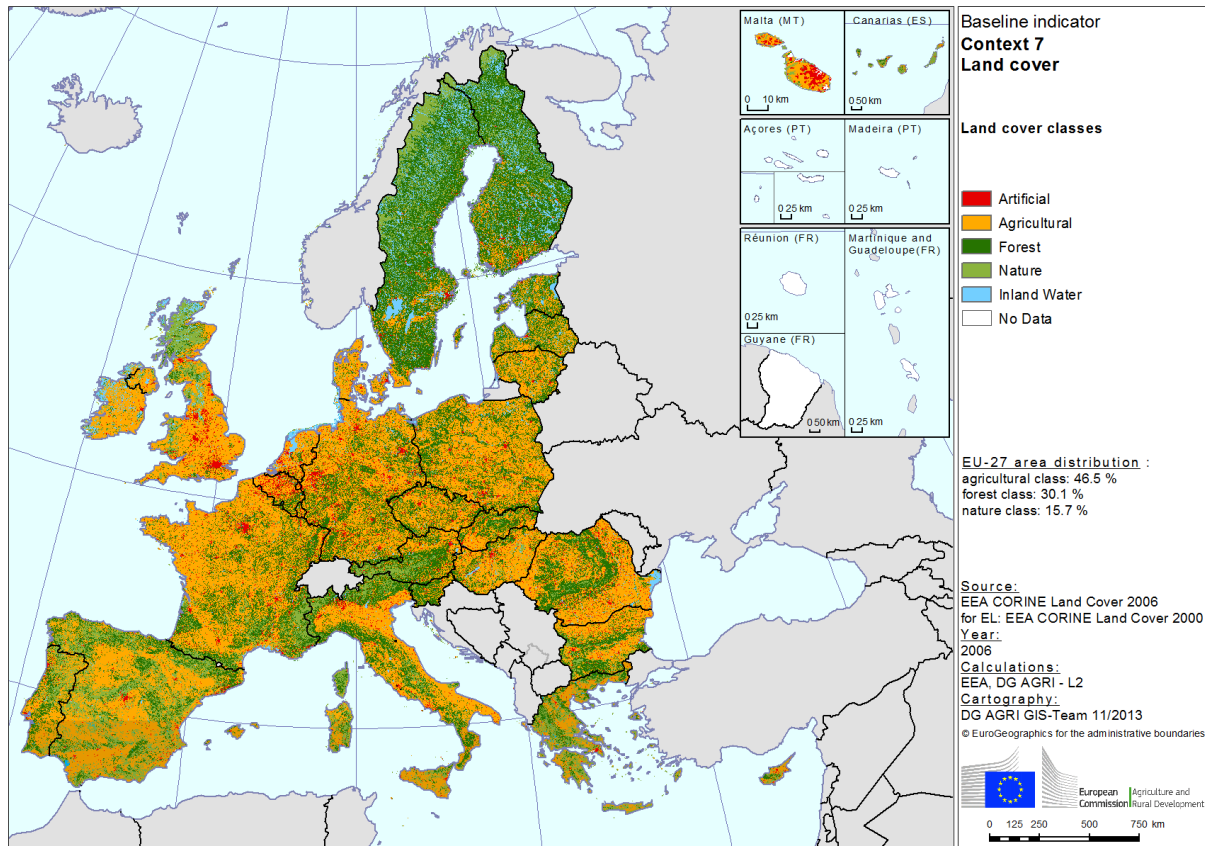
⁵⁶ CLC 2000 for EL.

Table 52 - Land cover

| Context 7 - Land Cover | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|-------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Indicator | % area in the different categories of land cover | | | | | | |
| Measurement | | | | | | | |
| Source | Corine Land Cover 2006 (CLC2006) | | | | | | |
| Calculation | DG Environment | | | | | | |
| Year | 2006 | | | | | | |
| Unit | % | | | | | | |
| Subdivisions | Agricultural area including grassland | | Forest area, including transitional woodland -shrub | | Natural area | Artificial area | Other areas |
| | Agricultural area | Natural grassland | Forest area | Transitional woodland-shrub | | | |
| Country | | | | | | | |
| Belgium | 57.4 | 0.0 | 19.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 20.6 | 0.7 |
| Bulgaria | 51.7 | 3.5 | 31.4 | 6.6 | 0.9 | 5.0 | 0.9 |
| Czech Republic | 57.2 | 0.3 | 33.2 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 6.3 | 0.7 |
| Denmark | 76.6 | 0.6 | 9.0 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 7.5 | 1.8 |
| Germany | 59.4 | 0.5 | 29.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 8.4 | 1.3 |
| Estonia | 32.4 | 0.9 | 45.7 | 9.4 | 4.8 | 2.1 | 4.7 |
| Ireland | 67.1 | 1.3 | 4.1 | 6.0 | 17.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Greece | 40.0 | 9.0 | 18.0 | 9.4 | 20.0 | 2.2 | 1.4 |
| Spain | 50.1 | 5.2 | 18.0 | 9.2 | 14.7 | 2.0 | 0.7 |
| France | 59.8 | 2.3 | 25.9 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 0.9 |
| Italy | 52.3 | 4.9 | 26.1 | 3.6 | 7.2 | 4.9 | 1.0 |
| Cyprus | 47.8 | 3.0 | 16.7 | 4.3 | 19.2 | 8.4 | 0.6 |
| Latvia | 43.8 | 0.1 | 40.6 | 9.8 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 1.8 |
| Lithuania | 61.4 | 0.0 | 28.9 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 1.9 |
| Luxembourg | 54.1 | 0.0 | 36.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 0.4 |
| Hungary | 66.9 | 2.4 | 18.9 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 6.0 | 1.9 |
| Malta | 51.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 18.0 | 29.3 | 0.6 |
| Netherlands | 68.9 | 1.2 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 14.3 | 4.1 |
| Austria | 32.4 | 7.1 | 44.3 | 0.3 | 10.2 | 4.9 | 0.8 |
| Poland | 62.9 | 0.1 | 30.1 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 4.0 | 1.5 |
| Portugal | 45.8 | 1.9 | 22.3 | 15.4 | 7.3 | 3.5 | 3.8 |
| Romania | 56.8 | 1.3 | 29.4 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 6.3 | 1.9 |
| Slovenia | 34.9 | 1.0 | 56.1 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 0.4 |
| Slovakia | 48.3 | 0.6 | 40.2 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 5.5 | 0.6 |
| Finland | 8.8 | 0.0 | 58.3 | 14.0 | 8.2 | 1.4 | 9.4 |
| Sweden | 8.8 | 0.4 | 54.8 | 11.2 | 15.0 | 1.4 | 8.4 |
| United Kingdom | 57.3 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 1.2 | 16.1 | 8.0 | 1.3 |
| EU-27 | 46.8 | 2.5 | 30.5 | 5.6 | 7.5 | 4.4 | 2.7 |
| EU-15 | 43.5 | 3.0 | 30.2 | 6.4 | 9.5 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| EU-N12 | 56.5 | 1.1 | 31.4 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 4.8 | 4.8 |

Note: For EL data refer to CLC 2000.

Map 47 - Land cover, 2006



| Baseline indicator for context | 7 - Land cover | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--|------------|--|--|------------|---------------------------------------|--|------------|--|--|------------|----------------------|-----------------|--|--------------|---------------------|--|--------------|--------------|--|--------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--|--------|---|--------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|--------|--|--|---------|------------|---------------------|--|---------|-----------------------|--|-----|----------------|-------------------|--|--------------|-------------------|--|-----|
| Measurement of the indicator | % area in agricultural / forest / natural / artificial classes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>Land cover is the actual distribution of forests, water, desert, grassland and other physical features of the land, including those created by human activities. Land use, on the other hand, characterises the human use of a land cover type.</p> <p>The data source used is CORINE Land Cover (CLC). CLC databases are obtained through computer assisted interpretation of satellite images acquired in 1990, 2000 and 2006, offering the possibility to describe the geographic distribution of specific land cover changes in a geo-referenced approach.</p> <p>CLC describes land cover (and partly land use) with a three-level nomenclature of 44 classes. For the purpose of this indicator, they have been grouped so as to get the four classes of agricultural, forest, natural and artificial land cover. CLC was elaborated based on the visual interpretation of satellite images (Spot, Landsat TM and MSS). Ancillary data (aerial photographs, topographic or vegetation maps, statistics, local knowledge) is used to refine interpretation and assign classes. The CLC database is based on a standard production methodology characterised by the following elements: Mapping scale is 1:100 000. Mapping accuracy is 100 m. The minimum mapping unit for the inventory is 25 ha for areas, and 100 m for linear elements.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Level 1</th> <th>Level 2</th> <th>Level 3</th> <th>Reclassification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="4">1 Artificial surfaces</td> <td>1.1 Urban fabric</td> <td></td> <td>Artificial</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.2 Industrial, commercial and transport units</td> <td></td> <td>Artificial</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.3 Mine, dump and construction sites</td> <td></td> <td>Artificial</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.4 Artificial, non-agricultural vegetated areas</td> <td></td> <td>Artificial</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">2 Agricultural areas</td> <td>2.1 Arable land</td> <td></td> <td>Agricultural</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.2 Permanent crops</td> <td></td> <td>Agricultural</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.3 Pastures</td> <td></td> <td>Agricultural</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.4 Heterogeneous agricultural areas</td> <td></td> <td>Agricultural</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="8">3 Forest and seminatural areas</td> <td>3.1 Forests</td> <td></td> <td>Forest</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4">3.2 Scrub and/or herbaceous vegetation associations</td> <td>3.2.1 Natural grasslands</td> <td>Agricultural</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.2.2 Moors and heathland</td> <td>Natural</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.2.3 Sclerophyllous vegetation</td> <td>Natural</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.2.4 Transitional woodland-shrub</td> <td>Forest</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.3 Open spaces with little or no vegetation</td> <td></td> <td>Natural</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">4 Wetlands</td> <td>4.1 Inland wetlands</td> <td></td> <td>Natural</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.2 Maritime wetlands</td> <td></td> <td>Sea</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">5 Water bodies</td> <td>5.1 Inland waters</td> <td></td> <td>Inland water</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.2 Marine waters</td> <td></td> <td>Sea</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>It should be noted that other sources may give significantly different shares, but CLC has a uniform methodology and nomenclature across Europe. CLC2000 and CLC2006 data are highly consistent in this context. Moreover, they are the only dataset which is complete for the EU-27.</p> <p>Nevertheless in order to reduce and explain the discrepancies with other surveys and national inventories, the estimation of the agricultural areas and forest includes separately the CLC classes "Natural grassland" and "Transitional woodland –shrubs", which are, in most of the case, likely to be critical in the estimation. . Data for Greece are from CLC2000, while those for the other 26 Member States come from CLC2006.</p> <p>As coverage by water (inlands or sea) is not reported, the total of the subdivisions cannot sum up to 100%.</p> | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Reclassification | 1 Artificial surfaces | 1.1 Urban fabric | | Artificial | 1.2 Industrial, commercial and transport units | | Artificial | 1.3 Mine, dump and construction sites | | Artificial | 1.4 Artificial, non-agricultural vegetated areas | | Artificial | 2 Agricultural areas | 2.1 Arable land | | Agricultural | 2.2 Permanent crops | | Agricultural | 2.3 Pastures | | Agricultural | 2.4 Heterogeneous agricultural areas | | Agricultural | 3 Forest and seminatural areas | 3.1 Forests | | Forest | 3.2 Scrub and/or herbaceous vegetation associations | 3.2.1 Natural grasslands | Agricultural | 3.2.2 Moors and heathland | Natural | 3.2.3 Sclerophyllous vegetation | Natural | 3.2.4 Transitional woodland-shrub | Forest | 3.3 Open spaces with little or no vegetation | | Natural | 4 Wetlands | 4.1 Inland wetlands | | Natural | 4.2 Maritime wetlands | | Sea | 5 Water bodies | 5.1 Inland waters | | Inland water | 5.2 Marine waters | | Sea |
| Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Reclassification | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Artificial surfaces | 1.1 Urban fabric | | Artificial | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.2 Industrial, commercial and transport units | | Artificial | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.3 Mine, dump and construction sites | | Artificial | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.4 Artificial, non-agricultural vegetated areas | | Artificial | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 Agricultural areas | 2.1 Arable land | | Agricultural | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.2 Permanent crops | | Agricultural | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.3 Pastures | | Agricultural | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.4 Heterogeneous agricultural areas | | Agricultural | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 Forest and seminatural areas | 3.1 Forests | | Forest | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.2 Scrub and/or herbaceous vegetation associations | 3.2.1 Natural grasslands | Agricultural | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 3.2.2 Moors and heathland | Natural | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 3.2.3 Sclerophyllous vegetation | Natural | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 3.2.4 Transitional woodland-shrub | Forest | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.3 Open spaces with little or no vegetation | | Natural | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 Wetlands | 4.1 Inland wetlands | | Natural | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 4.2 Maritime wetlands | | Sea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 Water bodies | 5.1 Inland waters | | Inland water | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5.2 Marine waters | | Sea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Subdivisions | <p>The categories of land cover are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural area • Forest area • Natural area • Artificial area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unit of measurement | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Source | CORINE Land Cover 2006 v.16 (CLC 2006), CORINE Land Cover 2000 v.6 (CLC 2000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3.4.2. Context Indicator 8: Less favoured areas

More than half of the agricultural land in the EU-27 is classified as LFA

Under Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/99⁵⁷, less-favoured areas (LFAs) can be classified according to three categories, each of which describes a specific cluster of handicaps which threatens the continuation of agricultural land use.

Mountain areas (Article 18) are handicapped by a short growing season because of a high altitude, or by steep slopes at a lower altitude, or by a combination of the two. Areas north of the 62nd Parallel and certain adjacent areas are treated in the same way as mountain areas.

Most of this land is in danger of abandonment

'Other' less favoured areas (Article 19) are in danger of abandonment of agricultural land-use where the conservation of the countryside is necessary. They exhibit the following handicaps: land of poor productivity; production which results from low productivity of the natural environment; and a low or dwindling population predominantly dependent on agricultural activity.

Areas affected by specific handicaps (Article 20) are areas where farming should be continued in order to conserve or improve the environment, maintain the countryside, and preserve the tourist potential of the areas, or in order to protect the coastline.

The share of LFA is higher in the EU-15 than in the EU-N12

According to data reported by MSs in 2005 (and from 2007 in case of Bulgaria and Romania)⁵⁸, in the EU-27 more than half of the total UAA (54%) has been classified as LFA. The highest share is taken up by 'other' LFA (34%), followed by mountain areas (16%).

The overall share of UAA classified as LFA is higher in the EU-15 (58%) than in the EU-N12 (46%). At Member State level, Malta (100%), Luxembourg (95%) and Finland (95%) have the highest shares of LFA. The lowest shares can be found in Denmark (1%), the Netherlands (12%) and Belgium (12%).

The importance of the three LFA categories varies among Member States

The importance of the three LFA categories varies among Member States. The share of UAA in less favoured mountain areas (Art. 18) is higher than 50% in Austria (50.4%), Finland (50.4%), Greece (53.9%) and Slovenia (69.5%), whereas the agricultural areas at risk of agricultural land abandonment (Art. 19) are more than half of the UAA in the United Kingdom (52.8%), Lithuania (56,1%), Poland (57.9%), Portugal (57.9%), Latvia (73.5%) and Luxembourg (95.3%). The share of UAA in areas affected by specific handicaps (Article 20) is below 25% in all Member States except in Malta where it represents the totality of the UAA.

⁵⁷ Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 repealed most of Regulation (EC) No. 1257/1999. The provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 related to LFA were supposed to enter into force on 1/1/2010, subject to an act of Council. However, such act has not been adopted and the respective provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 have therefore not entered into force, keeping the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 in place.

⁵⁸ Data on LFA shown in this report are mostly based on data from 2005 (and from 2007 in case of BG and RO). Most Member States have not updated their delimitations since they were waiting for the revision of the delimitation method, foreseen for 2010. While this publication works at LAU2 level (Local Administration Unit – level 2), a number of Member States use different administrative units for the delimitation of these areas and therefore data have to be interpreted with caution.

Graph 61 - UAA in different categories of Less Favoured Areas (%), 2005

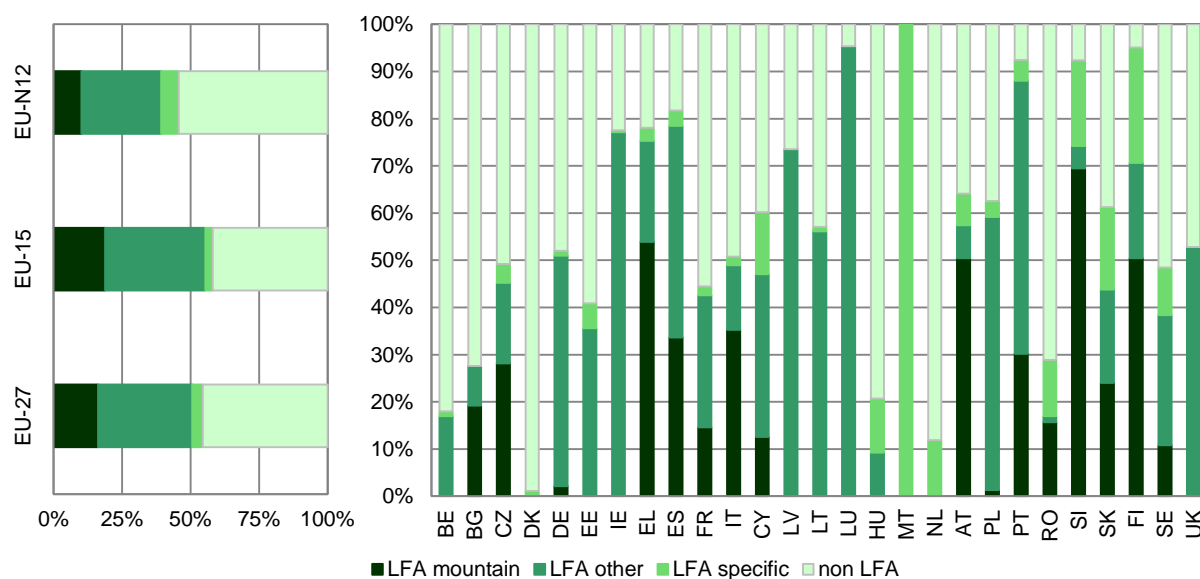
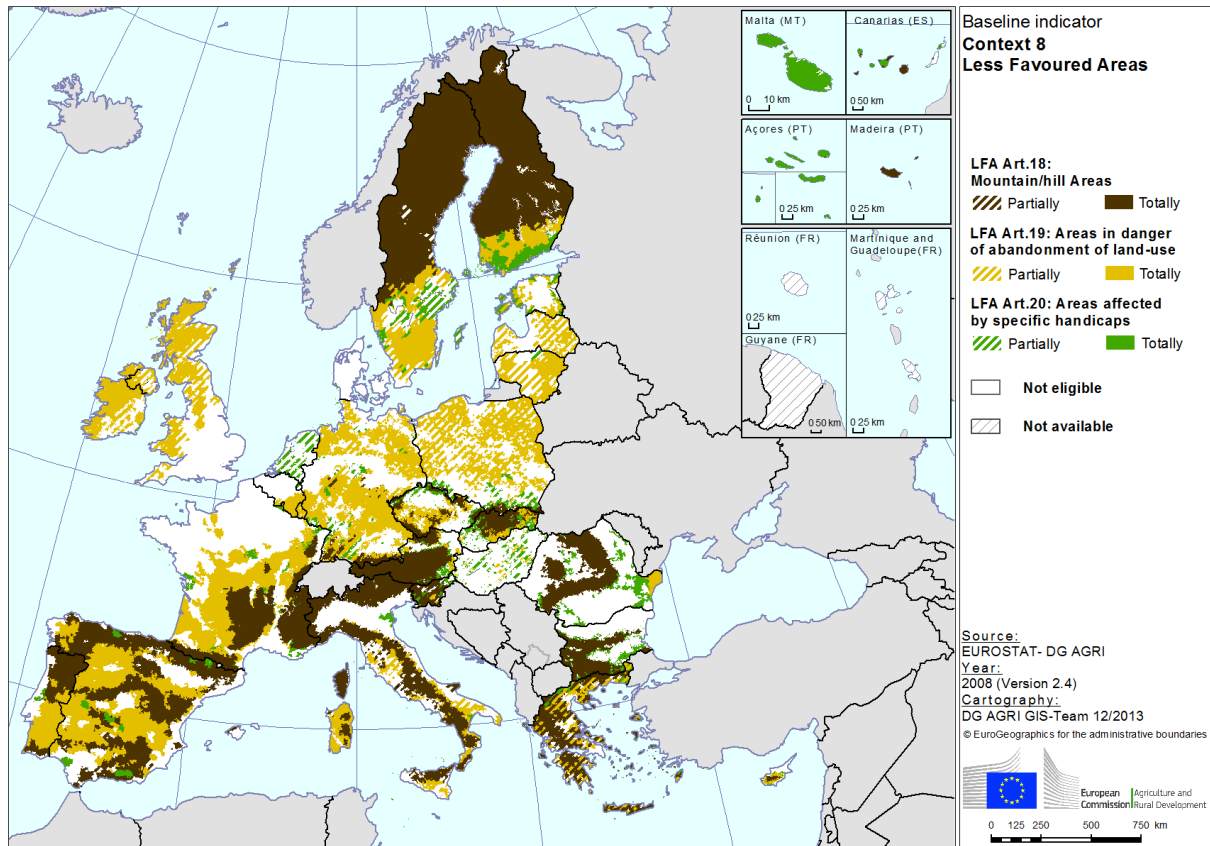


Table 53 - Less Favoured Areas

| Context 8- Less Favoured Areas | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Indicator | % UAA in the different categories of LFA | | | |
| Measurement | % UAA in the different categories of LFA | | | |
| Source | DG Agriculture and Rural Development - MS specific communications or CAP-IDIM | | | |
| Year | 2005 (2007 for BG, 2008 for RO) | | | |
| Unit | % | | | |
| Subdivisions | % UAA non LFA | % UAA in LFA mountain (ex-art.18) | % UAA in LFA other (ex-art.19) | % UAA in LFA specific (ex-art.20) |
| Country | | | | |
| Belgium | 82.0 | 0.0 | 17.0 | 1.0 |
| Bulgaria | 72.4 | 19.2 | 8.4 | 0.0 |
| Czech Republic | 50.8 | 28.2 | 17.1 | 4.0 |
| Denmark | 98.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| Germany | 48.0 | 2.1 | 48.9 | 1.0 |
| Estonia | 59.1 | 0.0 | 35.6 | 5.3 |
| Ireland | 22.5 | 0.0 | 77.1 | 0.4 |
| Greece | 21.9 | 53.9 | 21.4 | 2.8 |
| Spain | 18.3 | 33.7 | 44.8 | 3.3 |
| France | 55.5 | 14.6 | 28.0 | 1.9 |
| Italy | 49.2 | 35.2 | 13.7 | 1.8 |
| Cyprus | 39.8 | 12.6 | 34.4 | 13.2 |
| Latvia | 26.5 | 0.0 | 73.5 | 0.0 |
| Lithuania | 42.9 | 0.0 | 56.1 | 1.0 |
| Luxembourg | 4.7 | 0.0 | 95.3 | 0.0 |
| Hungary | 79.3 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 11.5 |
| Malta | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Netherlands | 88.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.9 |
| Austria | 35.9 | 50.4 | 7.0 | 6.7 |
| Poland | 37.5 | 1.3 | 57.9 | 3.4 |
| Portugal | 7.6 | 30.2 | 57.9 | 4.4 |
| Romania | 71.1 | 15.7 | 1.3 | 11.9 |
| Slovenia | 7.6 | 69.5 | 4.7 | 18.2 |
| Slovakia | 38.7 | 24.0 | 19.8 | 17.5 |
| Finland | 4.9 | 50.4 | 20.2 | 24.5 |
| Sweden | 51.5 | 10.8 | 27.6 | 10.1 |
| United Kingdom | 47.2 | 0.0 | 52.8 | 0.0 |
| EU-27 | 45.6 | 16.2 | 34.4 | 3.8 |
| EU-15 | 41.9 | 18.8 | 36.6 | 2.7 |
| EU-N12 | 54.3 | 10.1 | 29.1 | 6.5 |

Note: The figure for LFA pursuant to Art. 19 may also include LFA pursuant to Art. 20.

Map 48 - Less Favoured Areas, 2008



| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Baseline indicator for context | 8 – Less Favoured Areas |
| Measurement of the indicator | % UAA in non LFA / LFA mountain / other LFA / LFA with specific handicaps |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>The areas eligible for the support for LFA are defined in Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 (see footnote 57):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountain areas (incl. areas north of the 62nd parallel and certain adjacent areas): Art. 18 • Areas affected by significant natural handicaps: Art. 19 • Areas affected by specific handicaps: Art. 20 <p>The collection of the information according to the definition is presently difficult, particularly at regional level and for the areas affected by specific handicaps. The information is not systematically reported in rural development programmes and the only survey collecting this information at community level is the Farm Structure Survey. Part of the UAA may not be covered by this survey (very small farms and common land) and there is no distinction between areas with significant or with specific handicaps.</p> <p>Commission's legal proposals for the CAP post 2013 defines two principal areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountain areas (incl. areas north of the 62nd parallel and certain adjacent areas) • Other areas with natural and specific constraints <p>While no revision of the delimitation of mountain areas as well as of the areas with specific constraints is foreseen in the proposal, the areas with natural constraints should be based on a new delimitation mechanism. This mechanism will use eight biophysical criteria with defined thresholds common to all Member States. The delimitation will be based on administrative units where at least 66% of UAA is covered by one or more constraints. The legal proposal also stipulates the mechanism of fine tuning, i.e. a tool for excluding those administrative units where a constraint has been documented but it has been overcome by investments or by an economic activity. New data on the LFA areas and on the UAA under LFA should be reported by Member States for the preparation of the new programming period after 2013.</p> <p>Data on LFA shown in this report are mostly based on data from 2005 (and from 2007 in case of BG and RO). Most Member States have not updated their delimitations in the anticipation of the revision of the delimitation method, foreseen for 2010. While this publication works at LAU2 level (Local Administration Unit – level 2), a number of Member States use different administrative units for the delimitation of these areas.</p> |
| Subdivision | <p>The categories of areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non LFA • LFA Mountain • other LFA / LFA with significant handicaps • Areas with specific handicaps |
| Unit of measurement | % UAA |
| Source | DG Agriculture and Rural Development Last update: 2012 |

3.4.3. Context Indicator 9: Areas of extensive agriculture

Extensive crop and livestock production is most common along the eastern part of the EU, in southern Italy and in central Spain...

The extensive character of agriculture is evaluated by measuring the share of agricultural area utilised for extensive arable crops and for extensive grazing. Extensive means a cereals yield below 60% of the EU average of 5 tonnes/ha and a stocking density not exceeding 1 livestock unit per ha of forage area. Evidently, besides the actual intensity of production, this indicator also reflects the natural conditions in the area under scrutiny.

Only 16% of the UAA in the EU-27 is devoted to extensive crop production and 29% to extensive grazing. Extensive arable crop production is much more common in the 12 Member States that joined the EU since 2004 (32%) than in the EU-15 (9%), however extensive grazing has equal relevance in old and new Member States (29%).

...while extensive grazing can be found in many parts of the EU

In terms of extensive crop production significant differences can be observed among the Member States. Bulgaria has the highest share of extensive crop production (68%), followed by Lithuania (57%), Romania (50%), Estonia (46%), Cyprus (44%) and Latvia (44%). Map 49 shows that extensive crop production is concentrated along the eastern part of the EU, in southern Italy and in central Spain. On the other hand, many Member States report no extensive crop production areas at all (Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Hungary, the Netherlands, Austria, Slovenia, Slovakia, the United Kingdom).

For extensive livestock production, the highest shares can be found in Portugal (56%), Latvia (55%), and Estonia (53%). At regional level,

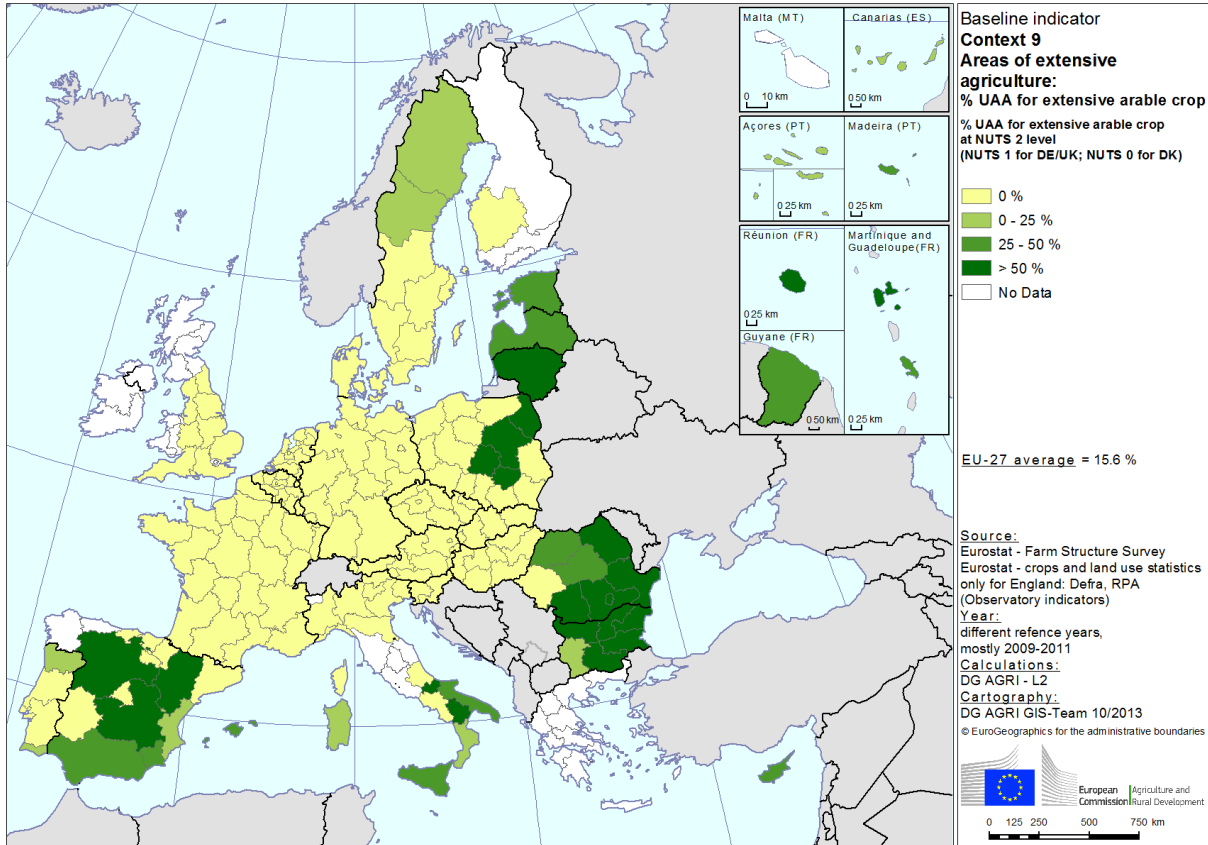
Map 50 shows a concentration of extensive grazing in Scotland, northern Scandinavia, the Baltic countries, mountainous regions in Slovakia, Austria, France and Italy, the whole of Portugal and large parts of Spain and Romania. No extensive livestock production exists in Belgium, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, and the Netherlands. In some countries (Denmark, Ireland, the Czech Republic), areas of extensive grazing appeared for the first time in 2010, possibly due to the new inclusion of common land in the data collected for forage area.

Table 54 - Areas of extensive agriculture

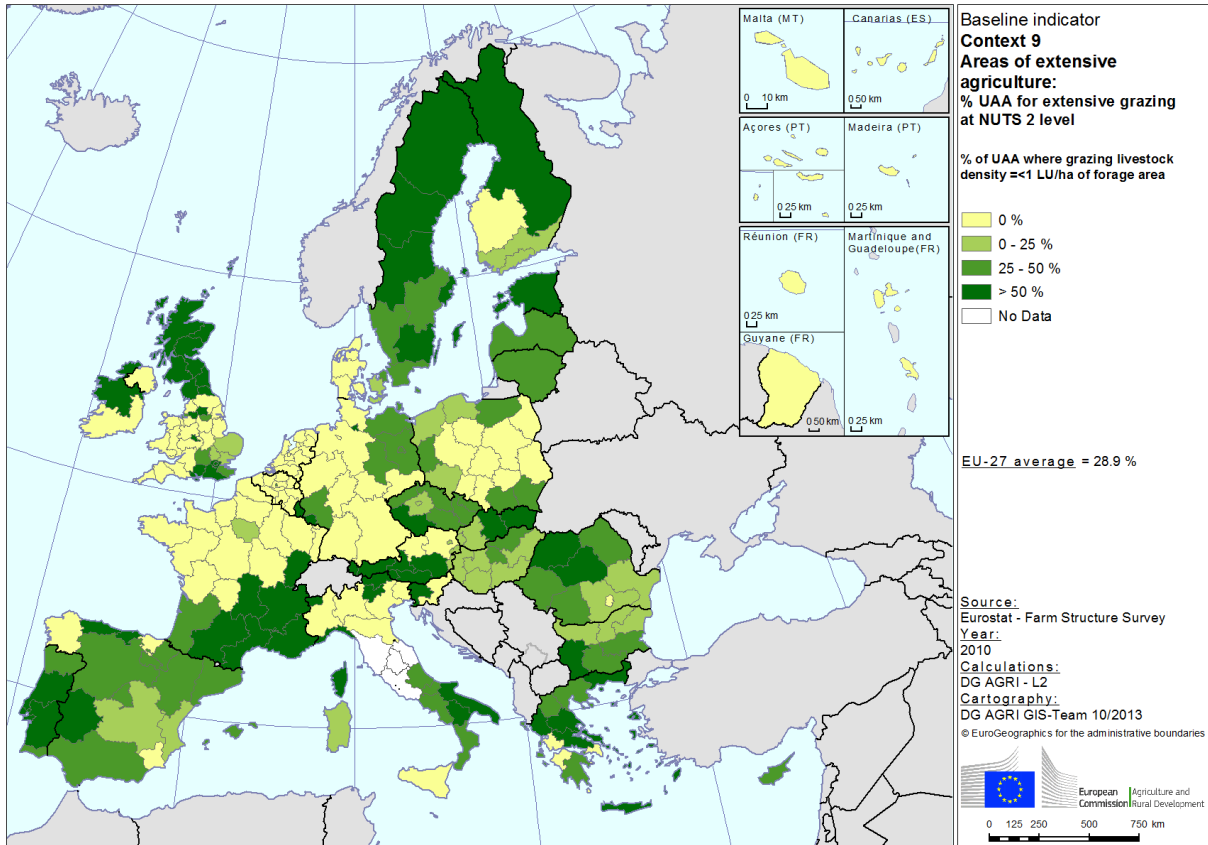
| Indicator | Context 9 - Areas of extensive agriculture | |
|----------------|--|---|
| Subindicator | Areas for extensive arable crops | Areas for extensive grazing |
| Measurement | Share of UAA with cereals yield <60% of EU-27 average | Share of UAA with livestock density <1 LU/ha of forage area |
| Source | Eurostat (FSS; crops and land use statistics); for England: Defra, RPA | Eurostat (FSS) |
| Year | 2010 for area 2009-2011 for average yields | 2010 |
| Unit | % | % |
| Country | | |
| Belgium | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Bulgaria | 67.5 * | 30.1 |
| Czech Republic | 0.0 * | 38.1 |
| Denmark | 0.0 | 3.3 |
| Germany | 0.0 * | 9.9 |
| Estonia | 46.1 * | 53.4 |
| Ireland | 0.0 | 44.7 |
| Greece | 20.6 * | 47.6 |
| Spain | 37.3 * | 35.3 |
| France | 0.2 * | 21.4 |
| Italy | 14.0 * | 27.9 |
| Cyprus | 43.9 * | 0.0 |
| Latvia | 43.6 * | 55.0 |
| Lithuania | 56.5 * | 42.7 |
| Luxembourg | 0.0 * | 0.0 |
| Hungary | 0.0 | 21.5 |
| Malta | n.a. | 0.0 |
| Netherlands | 0.0 * | 0.0 |
| Austria | 0.0 | 38.6 |
| Poland | 18.7 | 10.5 |
| Portugal | 3.7 | 56.0 |
| Romania | 50.3 | 38.9 |
| Slovenia | 0.0 * | 25.1 |
| Slovakia | 0.0 | 42.1 |
| Finland | n.a. | 21.3 |
| Sweden | 1.0 | 53.9 |
| United Kingdom | 0.0 | 40.5 |
| EU-27 | 15.6 * | 28.9 |
| EU-15 | 9.4 * | 29.0 |
| EU-N12 | 31.5 * | 28.8 |

* Different reference years for average yields (see indicator box).

Map 49 - Share of UAA for extensive arable crops, 2009-2011



Map 50 - Share of UAA for extensive grazing, 2010



| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Baseline indicator for context | 9 - Areas of extensive agriculture |
| Measurement of the indicator | This indicator consists of 2 sub-indicators: 1. % of utilised agricultural area for extensive arable crops 2. % of utilised agricultural area for extensive grazing |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>1. This sub-indicator measures the area under arable crops production (except forage crops), where the regional yield for cereals (excluding rice) is less than 60% of the EU-27 average, i.e. less than 3.01 tonnes per ha. Only for England, wheat yield is measured instead of cereal yields. Permanent crops (olive trees, vineyards, fruit trees, nuts, etc) are not covered since no satisfactory measurements of extensive production for these enterprises have been identified. The EU-27 average cereal yield is a 3-year average, with 2009, 2010 and 2011 as reference years. It is calculated on the basis of national data, available for all the EU Member States but Malta. Since the evaluation of the extensive character of agriculture should be made at the most detailed geographical level possible, NUTS 2 regions are used as the basis for calculating the extensive character of agriculture at regional and at Member State level. Due to the presence of many data gaps at NUTS 2 level, it is not always possible to use 2009, 2010 and 2011 as reference years for calculating the average yields at regional level.</p> <p>2. This sub-indicator measures the area under grazing livestock production (cattle, sheep and goats), where the stocking density does not exceed 1 livestock unit per ha of forage area (forage crops, permanent pastures and meadows). The conversion of the number of animals into livestock units is made by using the coefficients listed in article 131 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003. Forage crops are defined as characteristic D18 (forage plants) of the Farm Structure Survey. Since the evaluation of the extensive character of agriculture should be made at the most detailed geographical level possible, the evaluation of the extensive character of agriculture at Member State level is made by aggregating values at NUTS 2 level.</p> |
| Unit of measurement | % |
| Source | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eurostat (FSS; crops and land use statistics) and Defra, RPA (Observatory indicators); 2010 for the area, 2009-2011 for the 3-year average yields • Eurostat (FSS); 2010 Last update: October 2013 |

3.4.4. Context Indicator 10: Natura 2000 area

The Natura 2000 network is an EU-wide network of nature protection areas established under the 1992 Habitats Directive. The aim of the network is to assure the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats. It is comprised of Sites of Community Importance (SCIs) defined under the Habitats Directive, and also incorporates Special Protection Areas (SPAs), which are designated under the 1979 Birds Directive⁵⁹.

Natura 2000 is not a system of strict nature reserves where all human activities are excluded. Whereas the network will certainly include nature reserves, most of the land is likely to be privately owned and the emphasis will be on ensuring that future management is sustainable, both ecologically and economically.

In 2012, the Natura 2000 sites (SPAs + SCIs) covered 17.9 % of the terrestrial area of the EU-27

The territory defined as SPA covers 12.1 % of the EU-27 terrestrial area without significant differences between the EU-N12 and the EU-15, while the territory defined as SCIs is higher in the EU-N12 (15.1%) than in the EU-15 (13.2%). Globally the Natura 2000 sites (SPAs + SCIs) cover 17.9 % of the terrestrial area of the EU-27.

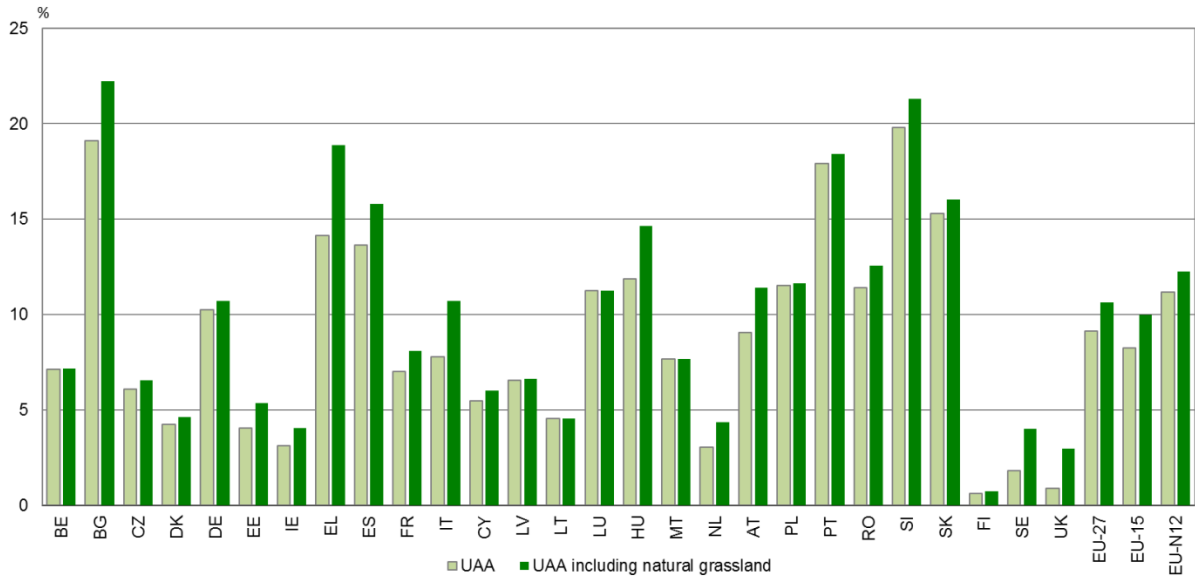
In 2012, the agricultural and forestry areas under Natura 2000 sites accounted for 10 % of the UAA and 23 % of the total forestry area, respectively

With the inclusion of the Corine Land Cover classes for natural grassland and transitional woodland-shrubs in the estimation of UAA and forestry area, the designated sites cover 10.6% of the UAA and 22.9% of the forestry area of the EU-27. While the share of UAA under Natura 2000 sites is quite similar in the EU-15 (10%) and in the EU-N12 (12.2%), the share of forestry area is much higher in the EU-N12 (35%) than in the EU-15 (19%).

The share of UAA under Natura 2000 sites is highest in Bulgaria (22.2%) and Slovenia (21.3%) and lowest in Finland (0.7%) and the United Kingdom (3%). The differences among Member States are even more marked in the area of forestry under Natura 2000, varying from 6.5% in the United Kingdom to 53.9% in Bulgaria.

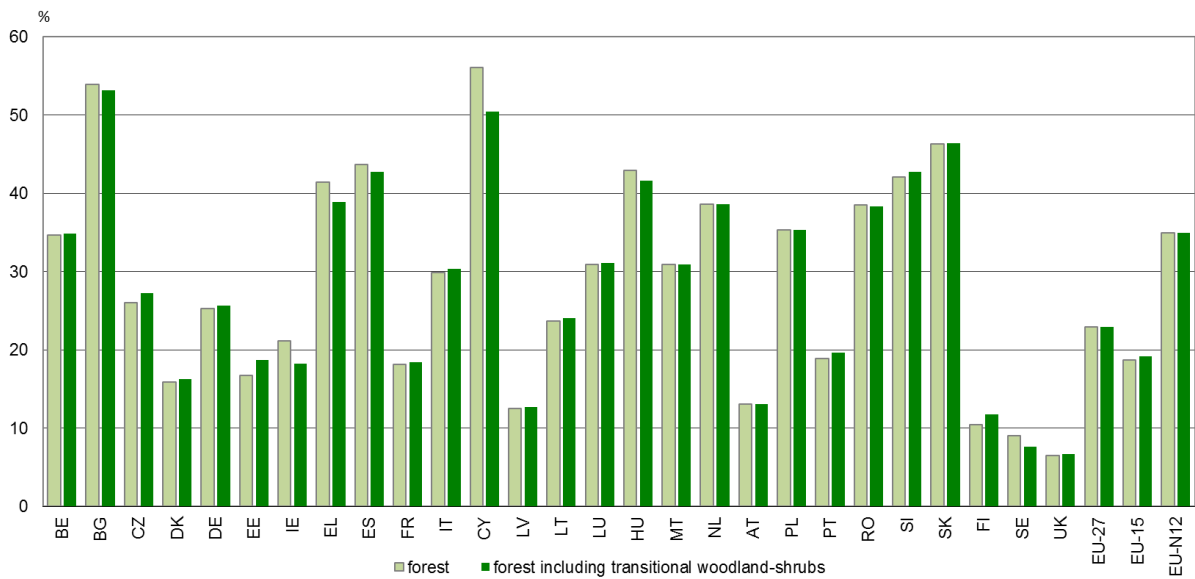
⁵⁹ Reference: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/index_en.htm ,
Natura 2000 viewer <http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/#>
Biodiversity Data Centre <http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/biodiversity/dc>

Graph 62 - % UAA under Natura 2000, 2012



Note: the percentages of UAA and forest under Natura 2000 are estimated using Corine Land Cover classes.

Graph 63 - % forest under Natura 2000, 2012



Note: the percentages of UAA and forest under Natura 2000 are estimated using Corine Land Cover classes.

Table 55 - Natura 2000 Area

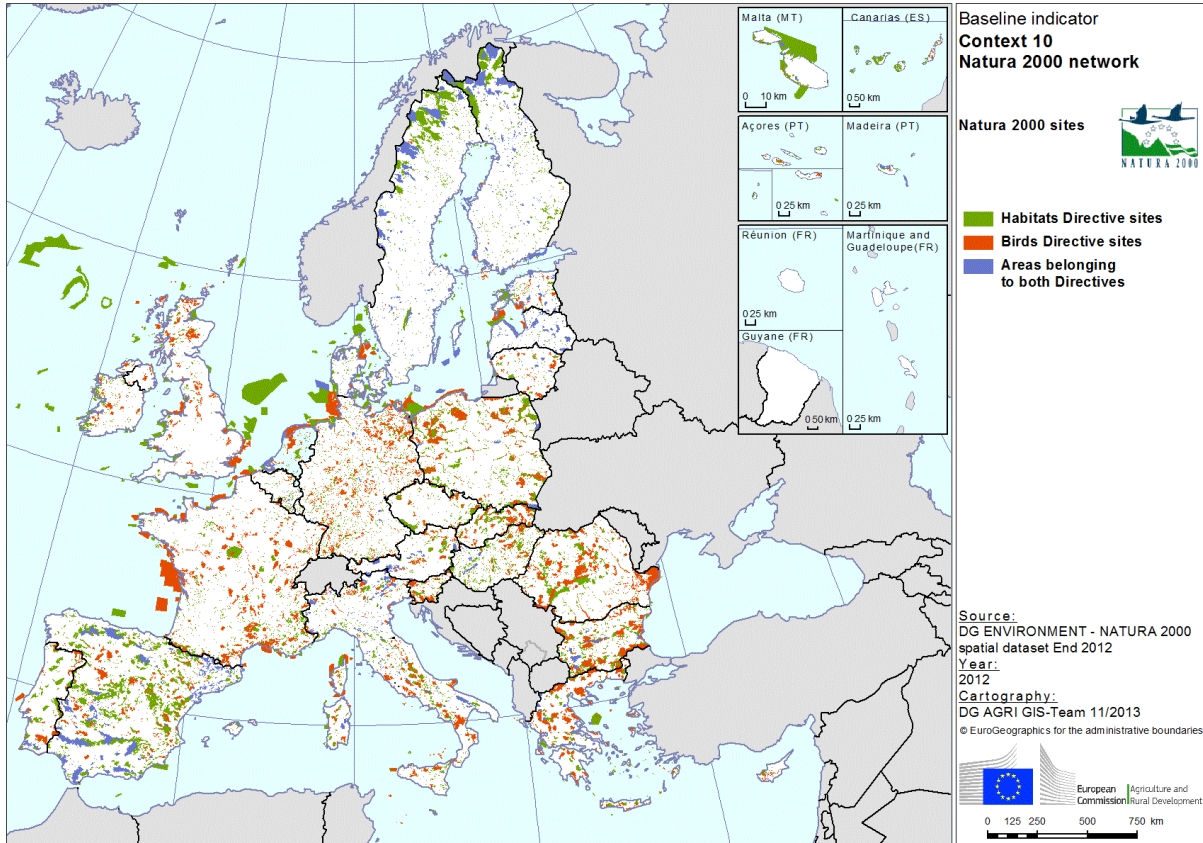
| Context 10 - Natura 2000 Area | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| Indicator | % Territory under Natura 2000 | | | % UAA under Natura 2000 | | % forest area under Natura 2000 | |
| Subindicator | | | | | | | |
| Measurement | % territory under Natura 2000's Special Protection Areas (SPAs) | % territory under Natura 2000's Sites of Community Importance (SCIs) | % territory under Natura 2000's network | % UAA under Natura 2000 | | % forest area under Natura 2000 | |
| Subdivisions | | | | Agricultural area | Agricultural area (including natural grassland) | Forest area | Forest area (including transitional woodland-shrub) |
| Source | DG Environment - Natura 2000 Barometer | | | EEA; Natura 2000 spatial dataset (End 2012) + Corine Land Cover 2006 | | EEA; Natura 2000 spatial dataset (End 2012) + Corine Land Cover 2006 | |
| Calculation | DG Environment ; DG Agriculture and Rural Development | | | DG Agriculture and Rural Development | | DG Agriculture and Rural Development | |
| Year | 2012 | | | 2012 | | 2012 | |
| Unit | % | | | % | | % | |
| Country | | | | | | | |
| Belgium | 9.7 | 10.0 | 12.7 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 34.7 | 34.9 |
| Bulgaria | 22.6 | 30.0 | 34.3 | 19.1 | 22.2 | 53.9 | 53.2 |
| Czech Republic | 8.9 | 10.0 | 14.0 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 26.1 | 27.3 |
| Denmark | 6.1 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 15.9 | 16.3 |
| Germany | 11.3 | 9.4 | 15.5 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 25.3 | 25.7 |
| Estonia | 13.6 | 16.9 | 17.8 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 16.7 | 18.7 |
| Ireland | 6.2 | 10.2 | 13.2 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 21.2 | 18.3 |
| Greece | 21.1 | 16.4 | 27.3 | 14.1 | 18.9 | 41.5 | 38.9 |
| Spain | 20.0 | 23.2 | 27.3 | 13.6 | 15.8 | 43.7 | 42.7 |
| France | 7.9 | 8.5 | 12.6 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 18.1 | 18.4 |
| Italy | 13.3 | 14.3 | 19.0 | 7.8 | 10.7 | 29.9 | 30.4 |
| Cyprus | 25.8 | 13.1 | 28.4 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 56.1 | 50.4 |
| Latvia | 10.2 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 12.5 | 12.7 |
| Lithuania | 8.4 | 9.4 | 12.1 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 23.7 | 24.1 |
| Luxembourg | 5.5 | 15.9 | 18.1 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 31.0 | 31.1 |
| Hungary | 14.8 | 15.5 | 21.4 | 11.9 | 14.6 | 43.0 | 41.6 |
| Malta | 5.0 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 31.0 | 31.0 |
| Netherlands | 11.7 | 7.7 | 13.8 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 38.7 | 38.7 |
| Austria | 12.1 | 10.7 | 15.0 | 9.1 | 11.4 | 13.1 | 13.1 |
| Poland | 15.5 | 10.8 | 19.6 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 35.3 | 35.3 |
| Portugal | 10.2 | 16.9 | 20.9 | 17.9 | 18.4 | 18.9 | 19.7 |
| Romania | 14.9 | 16.7 | 22.6 | 11.4 | 12.6 | 38.6 | 38.4 |
| Slovenia | 22.8 | 31.6 | 35.5 | 19.8 | 21.3 | 42.1 | 42.8 |
| Slovakia | 26.8 | 12.0 | 29.6 | 15.3 | 16.0 | 46.3 | 46.4 |
| Finland | 7.3 | 14.3 | 14.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 10.5 | 11.8 |
| Sweden | 6.1 | 13.7 | 13.9 | 1.8 | 4.0 | 9.1 | 7.7 |
| United Kingdom | 6.4 | 5.4 | 8.6 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 6.5 | 6.7 |
| EU-27 | 12.1 | 13.7 | 17.9 | 9.2 | 10.6 | 22.9 | 23.0 |
| EU-15 | 11.0 | 13.2 | 16.8 | 8.3 | 10.0 | 18.7 | 19.2 |
| EU-N12 | 15.4 | 15.1 | 21.3 | 11.2 | 12.2 | 35.0 | 35.0 |

Notes: The data for FR and therefore EU aggregates do not include the overseas departments.

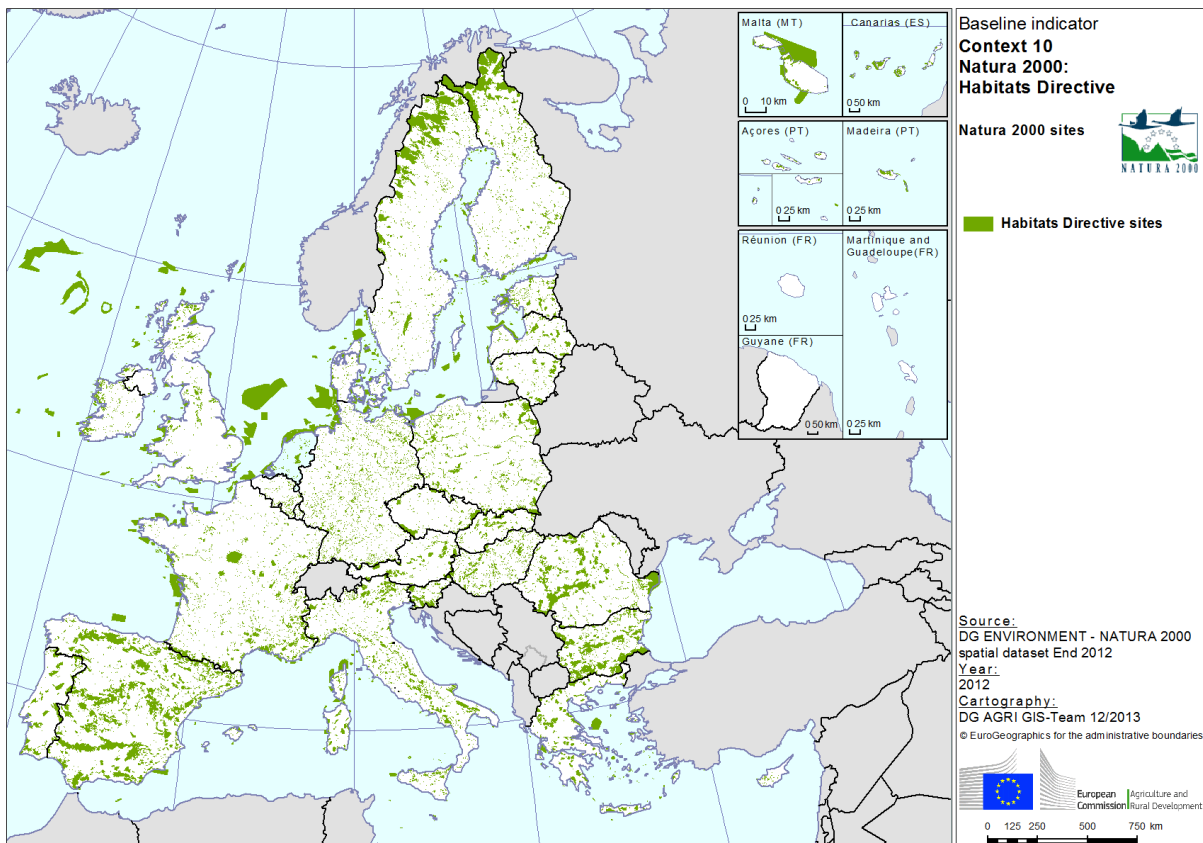
The area of CY and the % corresponds to the area of CY where the Community acquis applies at present, according to protocol 10 of the Accession Treaty of Cyprus.

The percentages of UAA and forest under Natura 2000 are estimated using Corine Land Cover classes. For EL the % of UAA and forest under Natura 2000 is based on CLC 2000.

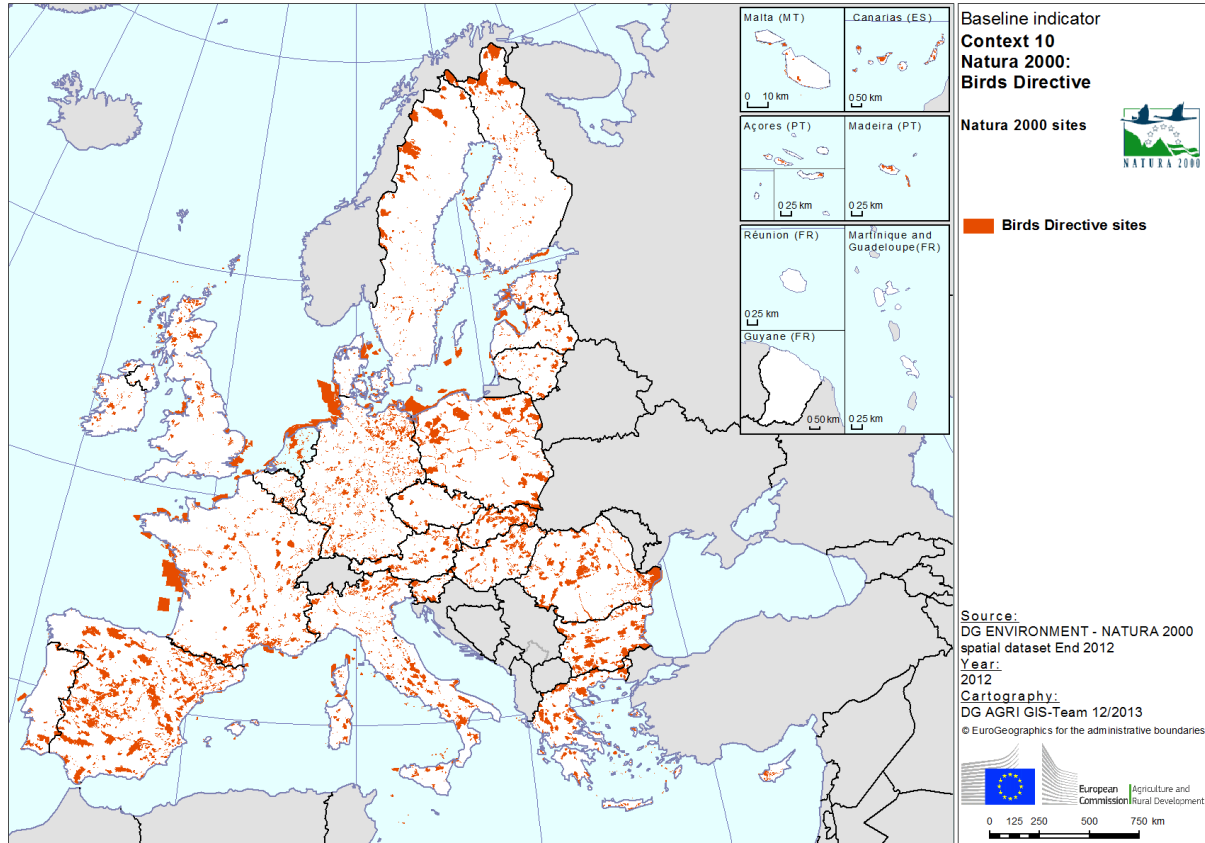
Map 51 - Natura 2000 network, 2012



Map 52 - Natura 2000: Habitats Directive (SCIs), 2012



Map 53 - Natura 2000: Birds Directive (SPAs), 2012



| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Baseline indicator for context | 10 – Natura 2000 area |
| Measurement of the indicator | <p>This indicator consists in 3 sub-indicators :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of territory under Natura 2000 • % UAA under Natura 2000 • % forest area under Natura 2000 |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>This indicator provides information on the preservation of the natural environment and landscape and on the protection and improvement of natural resources. Under Natura 2000, a network of areas is designated to conserve natural habitats and species of wildlife which are rare, endangered or vulnerable in the European Community.</p> <p>The Natura 2000 network consists of sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • designated by Member States as <u>Special Protection Areas</u> (SPA) under the Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979), • those proposed by Member States as <u>Sites of Community Importance</u> (pSCI) and later designated as <u>Special Areas of Conservation</u> (SAC) under the Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992). <p>For the Special Protection Areas designated under the Birds Directive, the responsibility for designation lies entirely with the Member States. The Commission (DG Environment) has to be informed when new areas are designated or existing areas are modified. The information received on new or revised areas is passed on to the European Topic Centre on Biodiversity (ETC_BD), which regularly produces consolidated versions of the SPA database for the whole EU.</p> <p>For the proposed Sites of Community Importance, which are now Sites of Community Importance and will in the future be Special Areas of Conservation under the Habitats Directive, there is a three-stage process that starts with the proposal by Member States. The proposals are irregularly transferred to the Commission which evaluates with the ETC_BD and independent experts whether or not the proposed sites ensure sufficient protection and, on the basis of that evaluation, asks the Member States to propose more sites whenever necessary. The ETC_BD regularly (once a year) compiles all the information received into a single EU database.</p> <p>The lists of sites foreseen in the Habitats Directive are divided in nine bio-geographic regions (Pannonian, Boreal, Continental, Atlantic, Alpine, Macaronesian, Black Sea,</p> |

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| | <p>Steppic and Mediterranean) within the territory of the Union. The first list for the Macaronesian region was agreed in December 2001. The second list was adopted in December 2003 for the Alpine region, followed in 2004 by the lists for the Continental and Atlantic regions. The list for the Boreal region was adopted in 2005, and the list for the Mediterranean region in 2006. The lists for the Steppic and the Black Sea regions were adopted in 2008. The lists are established on the basis of proposals made by the Member States, which are subsequently evaluated with the assistance of the European Environment Agency.</p> <p>Natura 2000 sites include different types of European ecosystems. Some sites are in coastal areas, or in open marine waters, some contain lakes or are riverine, and many include forest and farmland. For calculating an improved version of this indicator, geo-referenced information was required. The data sets used consist of the Natura 2000 Spatial Dataset and the CORINE Land Cover 2006 (CLC 2000 for EL). Although CLC categories do not fully correspond to the statistical definitions of agricultural area (UAA) or forests, the overlay of the two data sets allows an accurate geographical estimation of land use data inside Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>To reduce and explain the discrepancies with other surveys and national inventories, the estimation of the UAA and forest includes separately the CLC classes "Natural grassland" and "Transitional woodland –shrubs".</p> |
| Sub-indicators | <p>% of territory under Natura 2000 (SPA & SCI) territory - terrestrial area. % of UAA under Natura 2000 % of forest area under Natura 2000</p> |
| Unit of measurement | % |
| Source | <p>Natura 2000 Barometer (end 2012) provided by DG Environment – ETC_BD Natura 2000 Spatial Dataset 1: 100.000 Scale (End 2012) CORINE Land Cover 2006 v.16 (CLC 2006) Please note that the situation regarding Natura 2000 sites is constantly evolving and therefore these data represent only a snapshot of the situation at a reference date. The figures relating to the area coverage of Natura 2000 sites (i.e. SPAs + SCIs) have been obtained by GIS analysis performed by DG Environment and EAA. The methodology used for these calculations has recently been refined, which explains why many of the figures are different from the previous report. Member State territory: CLC 2006 database (CLC 2000 for EL) Total farmland (estimation of UAA): CLC 2006 classes 2xx and 321 (CLC 2000 for EL) Forest area : CLC 2006 classes 31x and 324 (CLC 2000 for EL)</p> |

3.4.5. Objective Indicator 17: Population of farmland birds

The farmland bird indicator is intended as a barometer of change for the biodiversity of agricultural land in Europe. Assuming a close link between the selected bird species and the farmland habitat, a negative trend signals that the farmed environment is becoming less favourable to birds and, by extension, to agricultural biodiversity in general.

The population of farmland birds in Europe and in most of the Member States is still declining though at a slower pace than in the decade 1990-2000

In this chapter reference is made to the Pan European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme and, where data are not available or not up-to-date, reference is made to national indices as reported by the OECD⁶⁰. The main difference between the common Farmland Bird Index (FBI) and national indices concerns the number and type of species monitored, ranging from 8 to 37, and the calculation method⁶¹. In order to provide examples of the difference between the common FBI and national indices, comparing graphs are reported at the end of this chapter.

At EU level⁶², the decline registered from 1990 to 2008 continued also in 2009 and 2010 with a reduction of almost 3 points a year. However, over the last decade the downward trend seems to have slowed down compared to the previous period (-12.3 points from 2000 to 2010 compared to -16.7 from 1990 to 2000). The annual average change passed from -1.4% in 1990-2000 to -0.9% in 2000-2010.

Portugal is the only country that shows a clear increasing trend in farmland birds

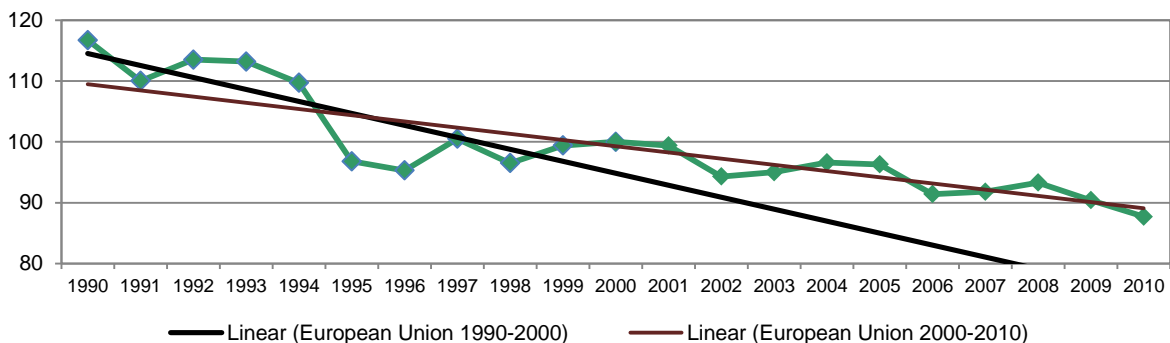
Most Member States witnessed the same decline in farmland bird populations, although there are differences in the pace of the decline and the rate of change between the two decades. Some countries like Belgium, the Czech Republic, Austria, Sweden, and the United Kingdom report a steady decline, with a slower pace in the last decade. Others, like Ireland, Italy, Poland, Latvia and Estonia show frequent fluctuations that still result in a quite stable trend. Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands show a sharper decline in the last decade compared to the previous one. Only Portugal shows a clear increasing trend although data are available only from 2004 to 2009. In the same period also Latvia and Estonia show a quite steady increase.

⁶⁰ OECD (2013), "Biodiversity: Farmland bird populations and agricultural land cover", in OECD, *Compendium of Agri-environmental indicators*, OECD Publishing, available on <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264186217-15-en>

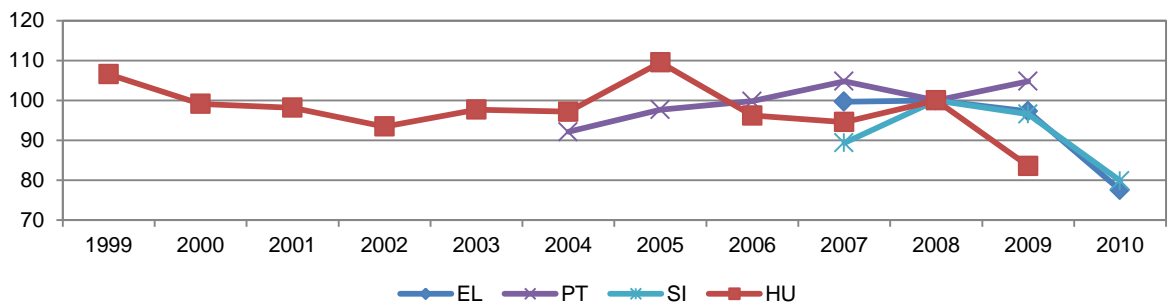
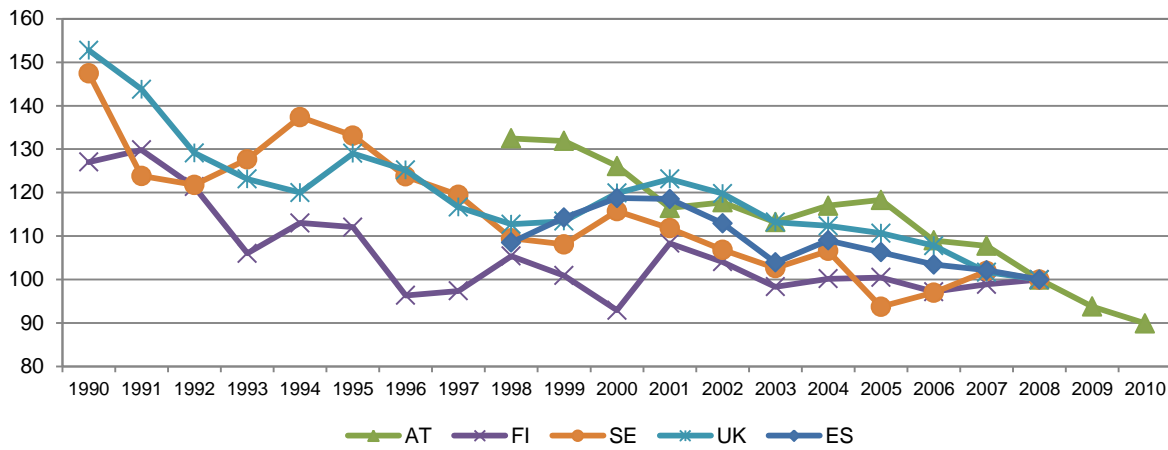
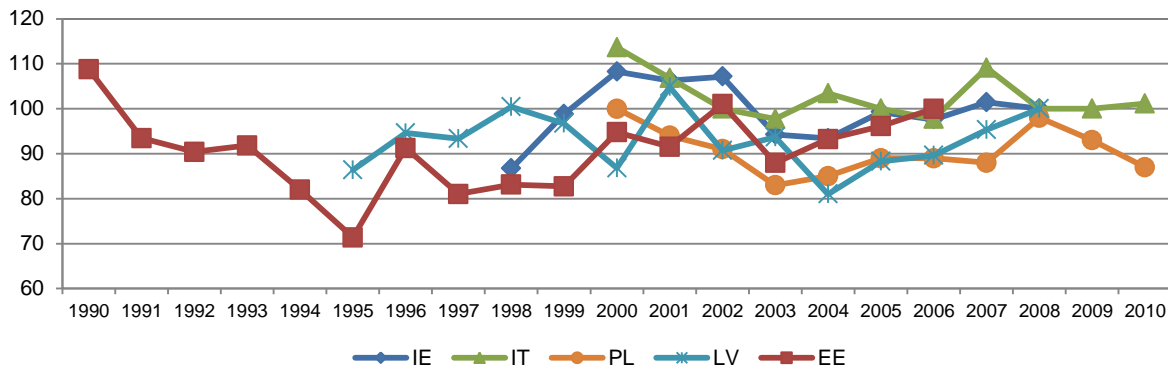
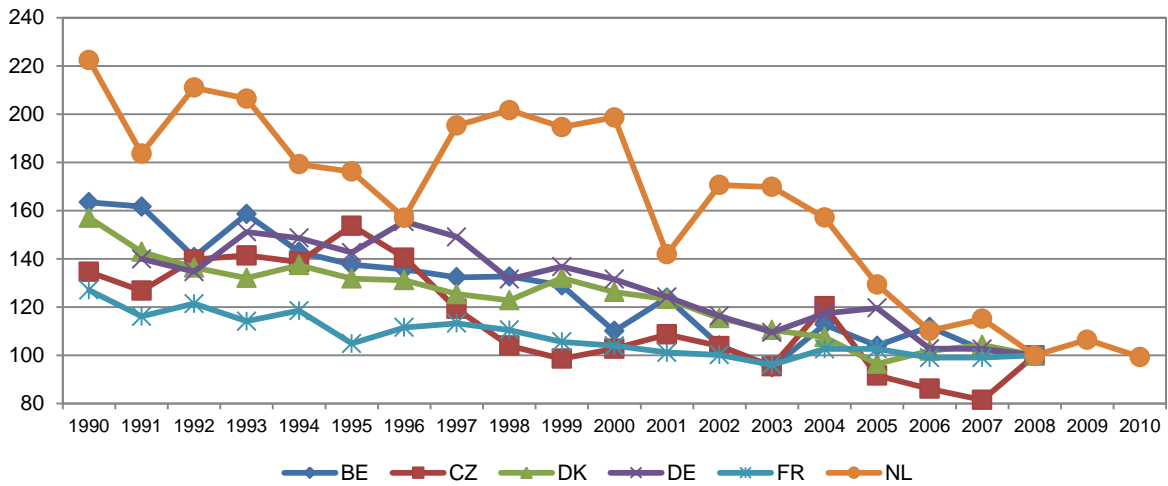
⁶¹ For detailed explanation, see the OECD website: <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?QueryId=48688>

⁶² The EU aggregate figure is an estimate based on the following 18 Member States: BE, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, ES, FR, IT, LV, HU, NL, AT, PL, PT, FI, SE and UK.

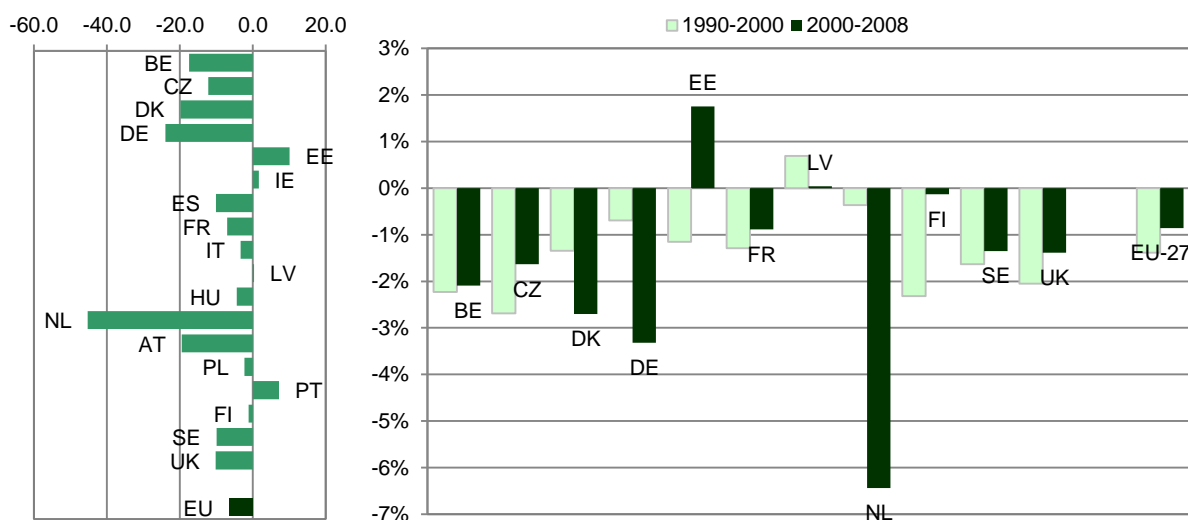
Graph 64 - Population trends of farmland birds in the European Union (2000 = 100), 1990-2010



Graph 65 - Population trends of farmland birds in the Member States (2008 = 100), 1990-2010



Graph 66 – Change in FBI, 2000 to 2008, and annual average change in the Farmland Bird Index, 1990-2000 and 2000-2008



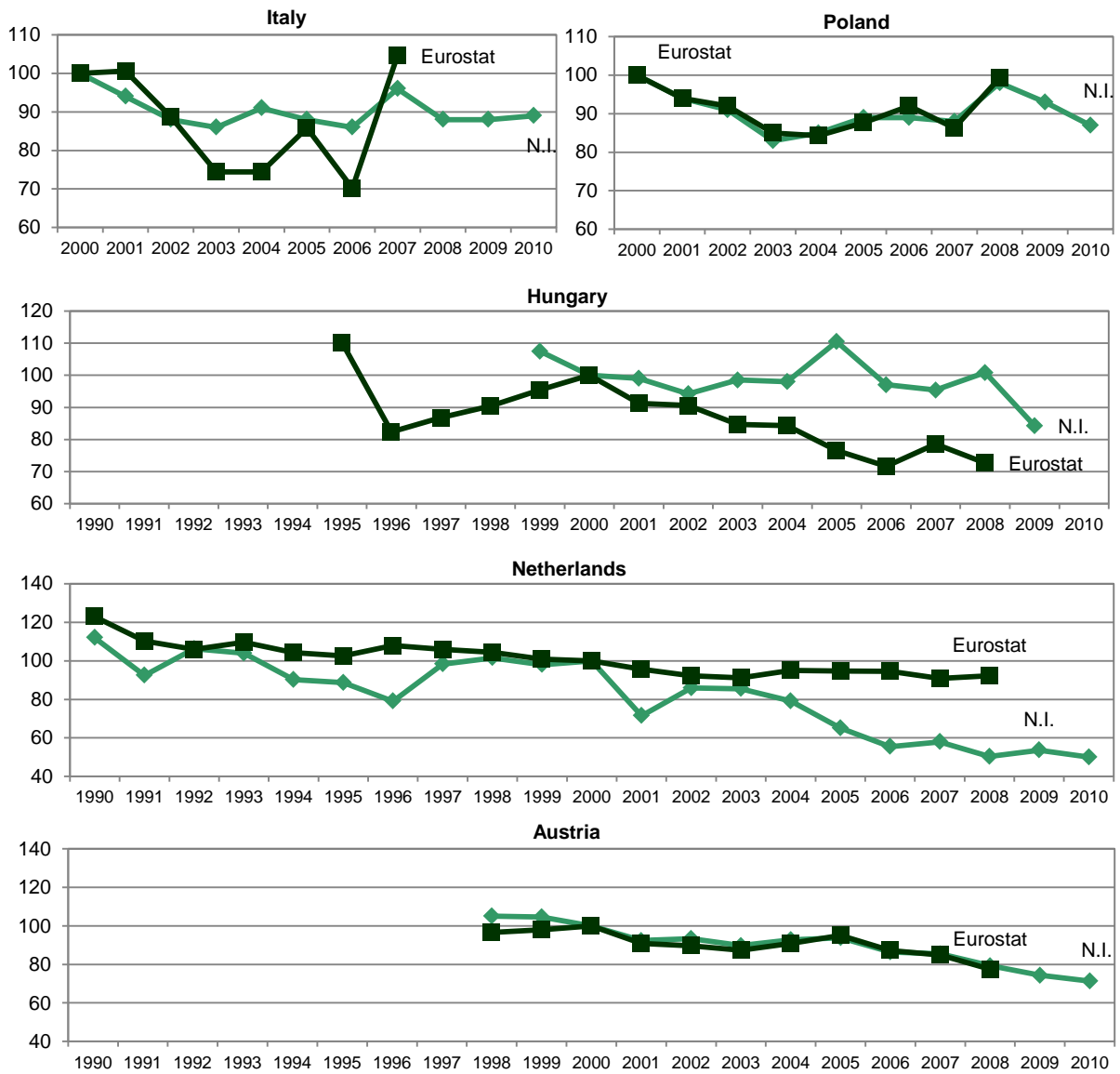
Note: Only Member States for which relevant data are available are shown.
 The change over 2000-2008 is calculated on 3-year averages in order to reduce the distortion due to annual fluctuations (for 2000: 1998/2000, for 2008: 2006/2008). Data for EE refer to 1998/2000-2004/2006. Data for IT and HU refer to 1999/2001-2007/2009. Data for PL refer to 2000/2002-2008/2010. Data for PT refer to 2004/2006-2007/2009.
 The annual average change is calculated on 3-year averages in order to reduce the distortion due to annual fluctuations (for 1990: 1990/1992, for 2000: 1998/2000, for 2010: 2008/2010). For the first class (1990-2000): data for DE refer to 1991/1993-1998/2000; data for LV refer to 1995/1997-1998/2000. For the second class (2000-2008): data for NL and EU-27 refer to 1998/2000-2008/2010; data for EE refer to 1998/2000-2004/2006.

Table 56 - Population of farmland birds

| Indicator | Objective 17 - Biodiversity: population of farmland birds | | |
|----------------|--|------------|-----------|
| Measurement | Trends of index of population of (36) farmland birds (2000 = 100) | | |
| Source | Eurostat/OECD | | |
| | PECEBM (Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring) and national programmes | | |
| Year | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| Unit | Index (2000 = 100) | | |
| Country | | | |
| Belgium | 90.8 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Bulgaria | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Czech Republic | 97.3 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Denmark | 79.2 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Germany | 76.0 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Estonia | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Ireland | 92.4 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Greece | 100.3 N.I. | 97.6 N.I. | 77.8 N.I. |
| Spain | 84.2 | n.a. | n.a. |
| France | 96.2 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Italy | 88.0 N.I. | 88.0 N.I. | 89.0 N.I. |
| Cyprus | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Latvia | 115.2 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Lithuania | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Luxembourg | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Hungary | 100.9 N.I. | 84.3 N.I. | n.a. |
| Malta | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Netherlands | 50.3 N.I. | 53.6 N.I. | 50.0 N.I. |
| Austria | 79.3 N.I. | 74.4 N.I. | 71.3 N.I. |
| Poland | 98.0 N.I. | 93.0 N.I. | 87.0 N.I. |
| Portugal | 108.5 N.I. | 113.7 N.I. | n.a. |
| Romania | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Slovenia | 100.0 | 96.6 | 79.9 |
| Slovakia | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Finland | 107.6 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Sweden | 86.4 | n.a. | n.a. |
| United Kingdom | 83.4 | n.a. | n.a. |
| EU-27 | 93.3 | 90.4 | 87.7 |
| EU-15 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| EU-N12 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |

Notes: N.I. = national index from OECD report.
 The EU aggregate figure is an estimate based on the following 18 MS: BE, CZ, DE, EE, IE, ES, FR, IT, LV, HU, NL, AT, PL, PT, FI, SE and UK.

Graph 67 – Comparison between the Farmland Bird Index calculated by Eurostat and national indices



| | |
|---|---|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 17 – Biodiversity: Population of farmland birds |
| Measurement of the indicator | Trends of index of population of farmland birds |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>The farmland bird indicator consists in an aggregated index of population trend estimates of a selected group of 36 breeding bird species dependent on agricultural land for nesting or feeding. Assuming a close link between the selected bird species and the farmland habitat, a negative trend signals that the farm environment is becoming less favourable to birds.</p> <p>The following farmland bird species are included: <i>Alauda arvensis</i>, <i>Anthus campestris</i>, <i>Anthus pratensis</i>, <i>Burhinus oediconemus</i>, <i>Calendrella brachydactyla</i>, <i>Carduelis cannabina</i>, <i>Ciconia ciconia</i>, <i>Corvus frugilegus</i>, <i>Emberiza cirius</i>, <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>, <i>Emberiza hortulana</i>, <i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>, <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>, <i>Galerida cristata</i>, <i>Galerida theklae</i>, <i>Hirundo rustica</i>, <i>Lanius collurio</i>, <i>Lanius minor</i>, <i>Lanius senator</i>, <i>Limosa limosa</i>, <i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>, <i>Miliaria calandra</i>, <i>Motacilla flava</i>, <i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>, <i>Passer montanus</i>, <i>Perdix perdix</i>, <i>Petronia petronia</i>, <i>Saxicola rubetra</i>, <i>Saxicola torquata</i>, <i>Serinus serinus</i>, <i>Streptopelia turtur</i>, <i>Sturnus unicolor</i>, <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>, <i>Sylvia communis</i>, <i>Upupa epops</i>, <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>. In 2007 the list of species covered was modified to be more specific to farmland in the different European biogeographic regions.</p> <p>Indices are first calculated for each species independently at the national level by producing a national population index per species. Then, the national species indices are combined into supranational ones. To do this, they are weighted by estimates of national population sizes. Weighting allows for the fact that different countries hold different proportions of the European population of each species. In a third step, the supranational indices for each species are then combined on a geometric scale to create a multi-species aggregate index at European level.</p> <p>The national indices are compiled by each country using common software. The supranational indices are compiled by Statistics Netherlands in conjunction with the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring scheme (PECBM: a joint project of the European Bird Census Council, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, BirdLife International, and Statistics Netherlands). The population counts are carried out by a network of volunteer ornithologists coordinated within national schemes.</p> <p>The farmland bird indicator is indexed on the year 2000, this base year having been selected so as to provide the maximum geographic coverage. In 2008, the scheme covered 18 EU countries.</p> <p>EU aggregate is an estimate based on the following 18 Member States: United Kingdom, Sweden, Denmark, Czech Republic, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, Latvia, Spain, Austria, Ireland, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Estonia and Portugal.</p> <p>There have recently been changes to the species covered and the time series for several countries. The fluctuations between model runs show that small rises or falls in the indicator should not be regarded as anything real and that it is best to look only at the change between 1990 and the latest available year.</p> |
| Unit of measurement | Index (2000 = 100) |
| Source | European Bird Census Council, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, BirdLife and Statistics Netherlands working together for the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme (data are available on Eurostat's website under the topic "Biodiversity"; "Protection of natural resources") Last update: September 2012 |

3.4.6. Objective Indicator 18: Biodiversity – High nature value farmland area

High Nature Value (HNV) farmland areas and features have been widely recognised as a valuable asset of European agricultural landscapes, providing highly varied living conditions for a wide range of species and thereby contributing to biodiversity.

High Nature Value farmland areas contribute to biodiversity of European agricultural landscapes

The concept of HNV farmland and farming refers to the causality between certain types of farming activity and corresponding environmental outcomes, including high levels of biodiversity and the presence of environmentally valuable habitats and species. HNV farming is therefore a key indicator for the impact assessment of policy interventions with respect to the preservation and enhancement of biodiversity, habitats and ecosystems dependent on agriculture and of traditional rural landscapes.

In particular, HNV farmland results from a combination of land use and farming systems. Some "natural values", related to high levels of biodiversity or the presence of certain species and habitats, depend on certain types of farming activity. The dominant feature of HNV farming is low-intensity management, with a significant presence of semi-natural vegetation, in particular extensive grassland. Diversity of land cover, including features such as ponds, hedges, and woodland, is also a characteristic.

Typical HNV farmland areas are extensively grazed uplands, alpine meadows and pasture, steppic areas in eastern and southern Europe, and dehesas and montados in Spain and Portugal. Certain more intensively farmed areas in lowland Western Europe can also host concentrations of species of particular conservation interest, such as migratory waterfowl.⁶³

A wide variety of approaches and combinations of methods are currently being used across the EU to assess the extent of HNV farming. Still, the assessment of its condition presents a considerable challenge.

The share of HNV areas lies between 10 and 30% in many Member States

Due to the variation in data availability across the Member States and regions of the EU and the range of physical situations (territory size, farm structure and systems, predominant land and habitat types), it is not appropriate to impose a common methodology for the assessment of HNV farming. Therefore, a unique definition embracing all types of HNV farming areas across Europe is not possible. Nor it is possible to derive an aggregate value for the EU-27 of the extent in ha of the HNV area.

Nevertheless, estimates⁶⁴ of the HNV farmland area in each Member State show an overview of the likely spatial distribution of HNV farmland across the EU-27 and give a rough indication of the share of HNV farmland in the agricultural land⁶⁵ in the EU-27 Member States.

⁶³ Reference: Paracchini et al., High Nature Value Farmland in Europe, EEA and JRC, 2008 http://agrienv.jrc.it/publications/pdfs/HNV_Final_Report.pdf

⁶⁴ Estimates of the HNV farmland areas and maps result from the modelling exercises undertaken by the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission and the European Environmental Agency. Reference: Paracchini et al., High Nature Value Farmland in Europe, EEA and JRC, 2008 http://agrienv.jrc.it/publications/pdfs/HNV_Final_Report.pdf and European Environment Agency, Report "High Nature Value Farmland in Europe – 2012 update", (in print).

⁶⁵ In the study EEA, 'High Nature Value Farmland in Europe – 2012 update', (in print), the agricultural area is indicated as the total area belonging to the CLC agricultural classes (the 11 agricultural classes of CORINE level 3 and parts of natural grasslands) plus identified HNV areas outside these classes and therefore it does not equal the Utilized Agricultural Area (UAA) derived from statistics.

At European level, distribution patterns of High Nature Value farmland are based on the land cover and biodiversity data approach, developed by the EEA and JRC⁶⁶. Map 55⁶⁷ shows the estimated presence of HNV farmland in Europe⁶⁸ based on existing Europe-wide datasets: CLC 2006, Natura 2000 sites, IBAs, PBAs and environmental zones. According to the results of this study, the highest share of HNV farmland in the agricultural area (more than 60%) is observed in Austria and Slovenia. In Cyprus, Spain, Finland and Poland, HNV farming systems represent between 41 and 60%, whilst in thirteen Member States (Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Sweden and the United Kingdom) it is likely to be between 21 and 40% of the agricultural land. On the other hands, the lowest share of HNV areas is estimated to be in seven Member States (Germany, Denmark, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands and Slovakia) where it is between 0 and 20%.

⁶⁶ See note 63.

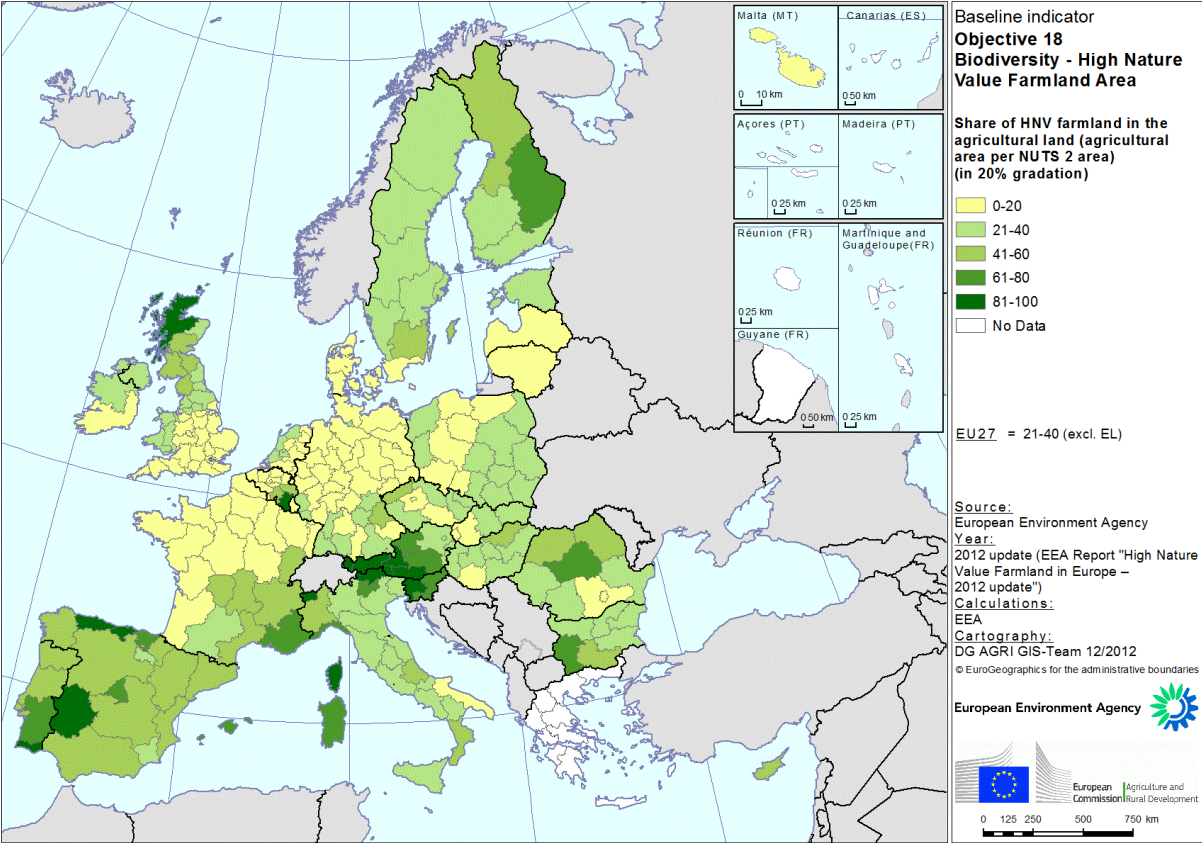
⁶⁷ Map 55 is taken from the European Environment Agency, Report "High Nature Value Farmland in Europe – 2012 update" (in print).

⁶⁸ See note 64.

Table 57 - High Nature Value Farmland

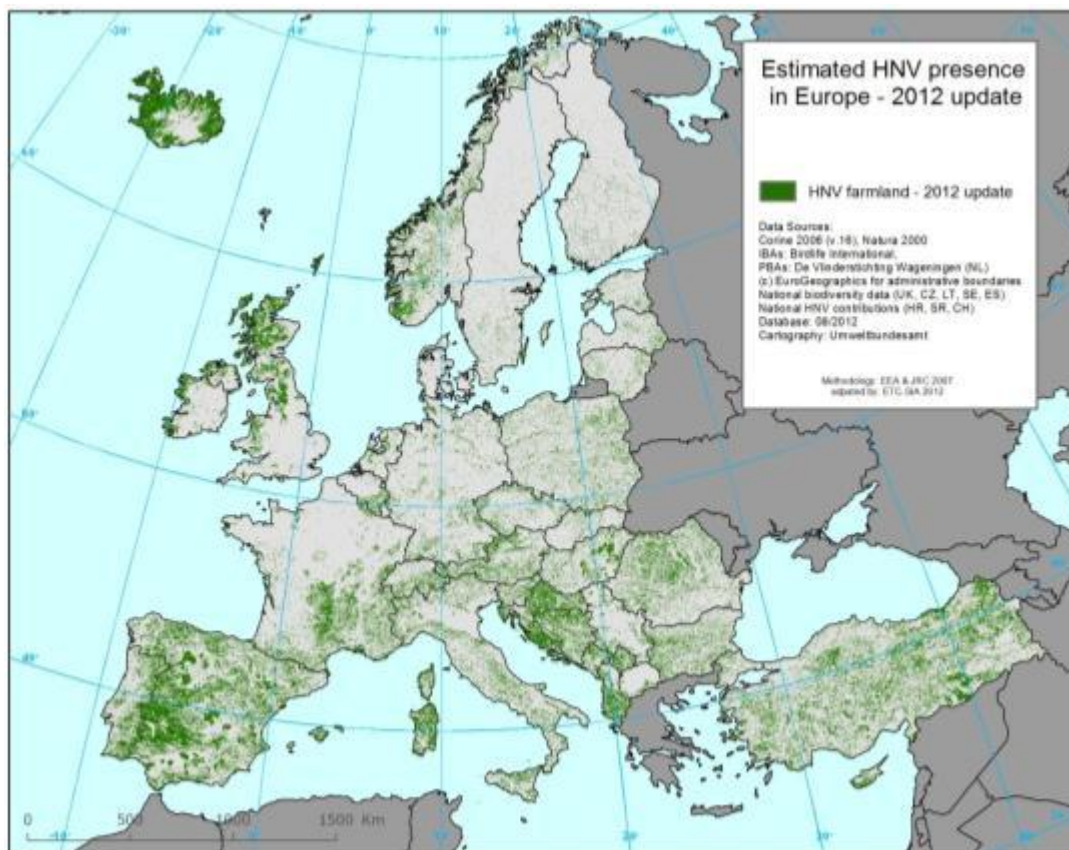
| Indicator | Objective 18 - Biodiversity: High Nature Value Farmland | |
|----------------|---|---------------|
| Measurement | Agricultural land of High Nature Value Farmland | |
| Source | European Environment Agency | |
| Year | EEA Report 2012 update | |
| Unit | Million ha | % |
| Country | | |
| Belgium | 435 153 | 24.4 |
| Bulgaria | 2 578 005 | 38.2 |
| Czech Republic | 1 190 319 | 25.7 |
| Denmark | 191 262 | 5.6 |
| Germany | 3 248 177 | 15.1 |
| Estonia | 531 554 | 33.1 |
| Ireland | 1 154 495 | 20.2 |
| Greece | n.a. | n.a. |
| Spain | 18 820 501 | 55.8 |
| France | 8 023 118 | 22.8 |
| Italy | 6 196 451 | 33.7 |
| Cyprus | 343 209 | 54.5 |
| Latvia | 569 534 | 20.0 |
| Lithuania | 640 277 | 16.0 |
| Luxembourg | 13 637 | 9.7 |
| Hungary | 1 935 454 | 28.6 |
| Malta | 1 034 | 6.6 |
| Netherlands | 390 551 | 15.2 |
| Austria | 2 140 879 | 64.1 |
| Poland | 4 488 811 | 22.7 |
| Portugal | 2 854 853 | 58.5 |
| Romania | 5 221 251 | 36.3 |
| Slovenia | 570 551 | 75.6 |
| Slovakia | 479 205 | 19.9 |
| Finland | 1 268 980 | 42.4 |
| Sweden | 1 166 103 | 27.0 |
| United Kingdom | 5 376 637 | 27.9 |
| EU-27 | 69 830 001 excl. EL | 31.5 excl. EL |
| EU-15 | 51 280 797 excl. EL | 32.6 excl. EL |
| EU-N12 | 18 549 204 | 28.7 |

Map 54 - Estimated share of HNV farmland, 2012



Note: The estimated share of HNV for each NUTS 2 area in the EU-27 was calculated according to the methodology described in the European Environment Agency Report, 'High Nature Value Farmland in Europe – 2012 update', (in print). In this study, data on the estimated HNV farmland are also available for the following countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Switzerland, Croatia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Turkey and Kosovo.

Map 55 - Estimated HNV presence in Europe, 2012



| | |
|---|--|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 18 – Biodiversity: High Nature Value farmland and forestry |
| Measurement of the indicator | Area of High Nature Value (HNV) farmland (in ha) |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>The concept of HNV farming has been emerging as a policy consideration within the EU for some considerable years. It was included in the original set of agri-environmental indicators developed by the Commission following the June 1998 Cardiff European Council (European Commission, 2000) and has remained part of the AEI indicator set. For the 2007-2013 programming period, the Community Strategic Guidelines for rural development highlight the preservation and development of HNV farming systems as a priority (Council Decision 2006/144/EC). This focus was reinforced through the introduction of biodiversity as one of the new challenges for the CAP within the "Health check" in 2009 (Council Regulation (EC) No 73/2009). The rural development legal proposal for 2014-2020 includes restoring and preserving biodiversity in areas of High Nature Farming within one of the six Union priorities for rural development.</p> <p>The concept of HNV farming refers to the causality between certain types of farming activity and corresponding environmental outcomes, including high levels of biodiversity and the presence of environmentally valuable habitats and species. HNV farmland covers defined areas but also HNV features (e.g. ponds, hedgerows, buffer strips etc.) which are part of areas that as such would not fall under the definition of HNV. In addition, it refers to agricultural and forestry management systems as a driver for creating or maintaining HNV.</p> <p>It should be noted that the values of <i>HNV farmland</i> and of the <i>share of HNV farmland in the agricultural land</i> presented in this report are derived from the study <i>High Nature Value farmland in Europe – 2012 update</i>, undertaken by the EEA in 2012 (in print). This is the final report of the updated of the High Nature Value farmland indicator based on Corine Land Cover 2006 (HNV 2006) and biodiversity data and it applies the adapted methodology used by the JRC and the EEA for the HNV assessment based on CLC 2000 (Paracchini et al., High Nature Value Farmland in Europe, EEA and JRC, 2008).</p> <p>The current HNV farmland indicator (cf. Andersen <i>et al.</i>, 2003) distinguishes the following types of HNV farmland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type 1: Farmland with a high proportion of semi-natural vegetation. |

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type 2: Farmland with a mosaic of low intensity agriculture and natural and structural elements, such as field margins, hedgerows, stone walls, patches of woodland or scrub, small rivers etc. (modified JRC/EEA, 2007) • Type 3: Farmland supporting rare species or a high proportion of European or World populations. <p>The methodology developed for the IRENA indicator, based on land cover data (CORINE database) and agro-economic data (FADN), was more likely to give an indication for type 1 and 2 HNV farmland but not necessarily for type 3.</p> <p>Feedback from experts and countries showed that refinement of the methodology for identifying HNV farmland was needed, and therefore JRC and EEA improved the land cover approach, including biodiversity data (Paracchini et al., 2008). Thanks to the availability of CLC 2006 data, a 2012 update of estimated distribution of HNV farmland, is now available for EU-27 Member States (excluding Greece) (EEA, <i>High Nature Value farmland in Europe – 2012 update</i>, (in print)).</p> <p>The data on HNV farmland presented here aim at showing the distribution of HNV farmland areas (state) in Europe, based on a consistent methodology for all countries. To compare data holding the same characteristics, the estimated share of HNV farmland is calculated on the basis of total agricultural area as derived from CLC 2006 agricultural classes plus identified HNV areas outside these classes. However, the use of CLC data leads to certain data artefacts in some countries or regions, in spite of refined selection criteria and the inclusion of additional biodiversity data sets. Further refinements on the basis of national datasets would be advantageous in several regions. In general, this approach faces two crucial constraints as also indicated in Paracchini et al (2008). The one is the uncertainty in the data on the distribution and extent of HNV farmland in different countries and the other issue is to find comparable data for agricultural land. The uncertainty of this approach is described more in detail in the EEA Report 2012.</p> <p>Moreover, in the context of the monitoring and evaluation framework of rural development programmes 2007-2013, DG Agriculture and Rural Development has issued guidelines for reporting on HNV farmland and forestry indicators, to support Member States wishing to make use of a national definition for this indicator, and to develop the indicator further to include aspects of the HNV concept not covered so far. Moreover, "HNV Farming" is proposed as one of the impact indicators to be included in the CAP monitoring and evaluation framework for 2014-2020. As such it will fall under the provisions of Article 110 of the proposed CAP Horizontal Regulation, associated implementing rules, and the legislative framework for rural development. Member States will therefore be required to supply values for this indicator (a baseline situation, plus updates at specific points during the period) in the context of the CAP monitoring and evaluation framework. In particular it will be needed for the baseline description of each RDP territory, and the subsequent evaluation of RDPs. In this context, due to the variation in data availability across the Member States and regions of the EU and the range of physical situations (territory size, farm structure and systems, predominant land and habitat types), it is not appropriate to impose a common methodology for the assessment of HNV farming. Use of one single method would restrict the analysis to data available throughout the EU, which would exclude the richest and most relevant data sources, and preclude those MS which have developed more refined methods from using them, with a consequent reduction in the quality and accuracy of the assessment.</p> |
| Unit of measurement | % - share of HNV farmland |
| Source | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paracchini et al., High Nature Value Farmland in Europe, EEA and JRC, 2008 http://agrienv.jrc.it/publications/pdfs/HNV_Final_Report.pdf • European Environment Agency, Report "High Nature Value Farmland in Europe – 2012 update", (in print). <p>Last update: 2012</p> |

3.4.7. Objective Indicator 19: Biodiversity – Tree species composition

In 2010, predominantly coniferous forests covered half of the forest area in the EU-27, followed by broadleaved forests

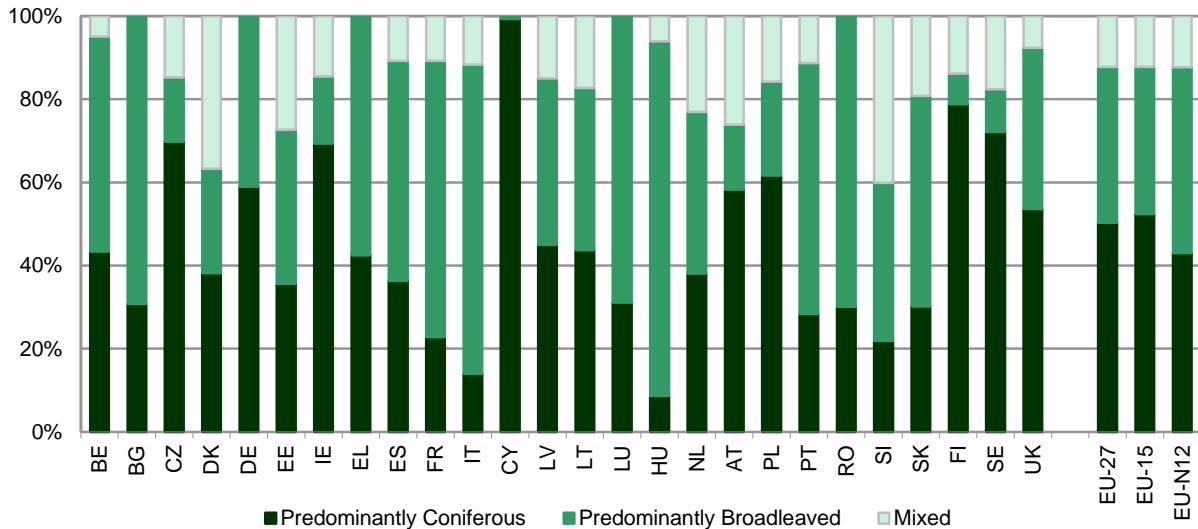
In 2010, predominantly coniferous forests covered 50% of the forest area in the EU-27, followed by predominantly broadleaved forests (37% of the forest area). The remaining part was made up of mixed stands (12% of the forest area), including both coniferous and broadleaved tree species.

Due to climate conditions, the share of conifers is higher in some Member States of Northern Europe, i.e. Finland (79%) and Sweden (72%), which together accounted for almost half of the total conifers in the EU-27. The presence of conifers is also significant in Cyprus (99%), Poland (72%), the Czech Republic (70%), Ireland (69%) and Germany (59%).

Predominantly broadleaved forests are mostly located in the Mediterranean countries, i.e. in Italy (74%), Greece (57%) and Spain (53%). The share of broadleaves is also high in Hungary (80%), Romania (70%), Bulgaria (69%), Luxembourg (69%), France (66%), and Portugal (60%)⁶⁹.

⁶⁹ Reference: Indicator 1.1 Forest area of the State of Europe's Forests (SoEF), 2011.

Graph 68 - Biodiversity: Tree Species Composition (% of forest by species group), 2010



Note: Data for MT are not available. Data for BG, LU and PT refer to 2005.

Table 58 - Tree species composition

| Indicator | Objective 19 - Biodiversity: tree species composition | | | |
|----------------|---|---------------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| Measurement | % of forest by species groups | | | |
| Source | FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO | | | |
| Year | 2010 | | | |
| Unit | % | | | |
| Subdivisions | Predominantly coniferous | Predominantly broadleaved | Mixed | |
| Country | | | | |
| Belgium | 43.4 | 51.7 | 4.9 | |
| Bulgaria | 30.8 | 69.2 | 0.0 | 2005 |
| Czech Republic | 69.9 | 15.4 | 14.7 | |
| Denmark | 36.3 | 23.9 | 34.9 | |
| Germany | 59.0 | 41.0 | 0.0 | |
| Estonia | 35.7 | 37.0 | 27.3 | |
| Ireland | 69.4 | 16.1 | 14.5 | |
| Greece | 42.5 | 57.5 | 0.0 | |
| Spain | 36.3 | 53.0 | 10.7 | |
| France | 22.8 | 66.4 | 10.8 | |
| Italy | 14.0 | 74.3 | 11.7 | excl. Overseas Dept. |
| Cyprus | 99.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | |
| Latvia | 45.0 | 40.0 | 15.0 | |
| Lithuania | 43.7 | 39.0 | 17.3 | |
| Luxembourg | 31.1 | 68.9 | 0.0 | 2005 |
| Hungary | 8.2 | 80.0 | 5.7 | |
| Malta | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Netherlands | 38.1 | 38.9 | 23.0 | |
| Austria | 53.1 | 14.2 | 23.8 | |
| Poland | 61.7 | 22.5 | 15.8 | |
| Portugal | 28.3 | 60.4 | 11.3 | 2005 |
| Romania | 30.1 | 69.9 | 0.0 | |
| Slovenia | 21.9 | 38.0 | 40.1 | |
| Slovakia | 30.2 | 50.7 | 19.2 | |
| Finland | 78.8 | 7.4 | 13.8 | |
| Sweden | 72.1 | 10.4 | 17.6 | |
| United Kingdom | 53.6 | 38.7 | 7.6 | |
| EU-27 | 50.1 | 37.4 | 12.2 | excl. FR Overseas Dept. |
| EU-15 | 52.2 | 35.3 | 12.1 | excl. FR Overseas Dept. |
| EU-N12 | 42.9 | 44.5 | 12.3 | |

Note: Data on other wooded land (OWL) by species group were not collected in SoEF 2011, therefore only the % of forest by species group is shown.

| Baseline indicator objective related | 19 – Biodiversity: tree species composition |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Measurement of the indicator | Area of forest classified by number of tree species occurring and by forest type. |
| Definition of the indicator | Multi-species forests are usually richer in biodiversity than mono-species forest. However, it has to be considered that some natural forest ecosystems have only one or two tree species, e.g. natural sub-alpine spruce stands. <u>Broadleaved:</u> All trees classified botanically as <i>Angiospermae</i> - They are sometimes referred to as "non-coniferous" or "hardwoods" (<i>Source:</i> Temporal and Boreal Forest Resources Assessment, 2000). <u>Coniferous:</u> All trees classified botanically as <i>Gymnospermae</i> - They are sometimes referred to as "softwoods" (<i>Source:</i> Temporal and Boreal Forest Resources Assessment, 2000). |
| Subdivision | The categories of species groups considered are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coniferous: predominantly coniferous forest as percentage of total forest • Broadleaved: predominantly broadleaved forest as percentage of total forest • Mixed: mixed forest as percentage of total forest |
| Unit of measurement | % |
| Source | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry statistics, FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO enquiry on pan-European quantitative indicators, 2011 • FOREST EUROPE, UNECE and FAO 2011: State of Europe's Forests (SoEF), 2011. Status and Trends in Sustainable Forest Management in Europe Last update: 2011 |

3.4.8. Context Indicator 11: Biodiversity – Protected forest

In 2010, the area of forest and other wooded land (FOWL) protected for biodiversity, landscape and specific natural elements accounted for around 32.2 million ha and represented around 21% of the total area of FOWL.

In 2010, the protected forest area accounted for 32.2 million ha and represented 21% of the total area of forest and other wooded land

About 19.8 million ha (12% of FOWL) were protected for biodiversity (MCPFE class 1)⁷⁰. 90% (or 17.8 million ha) of this protected area was located in the 15 older Member States. Among these, Finland, Italy, Germany and Spain together accounted for 75% of the total. The share of FOWL protected for biodiversity is more than twice as high in the 15 older Member States (13%) as in the 12 new ones (6%).

Within the FOWL protected for biodiversity, the share of the category "conservation through active management" (MCPFE Class 1.3) was visibly the highest (7.7% of the total FOWL) while the category "no active conservation" (MCPFE Class 1.1) covered only 1.3% of the total FOWL area in the EU-27.

At Member States level, the share of FOWL protected for biodiversity was highest in Italy (33.4%) and Germany (29.8%) and lowest in Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, France, Hungary and Poland (below 5%).

FOWL protected for landscape and specific natural elements (MCPFE class 2) amounted to 12.4 million ha (9% of the total FOWL). While the share of FOWL under this objective was higher in the EU-N12 (12%) than in the EU-15 (8%), the biggest absolute part of this area was in the EU-15 (71%). Germany alone covered almost half (48%) of the total EU-27 area protected under MCPFE class 2.

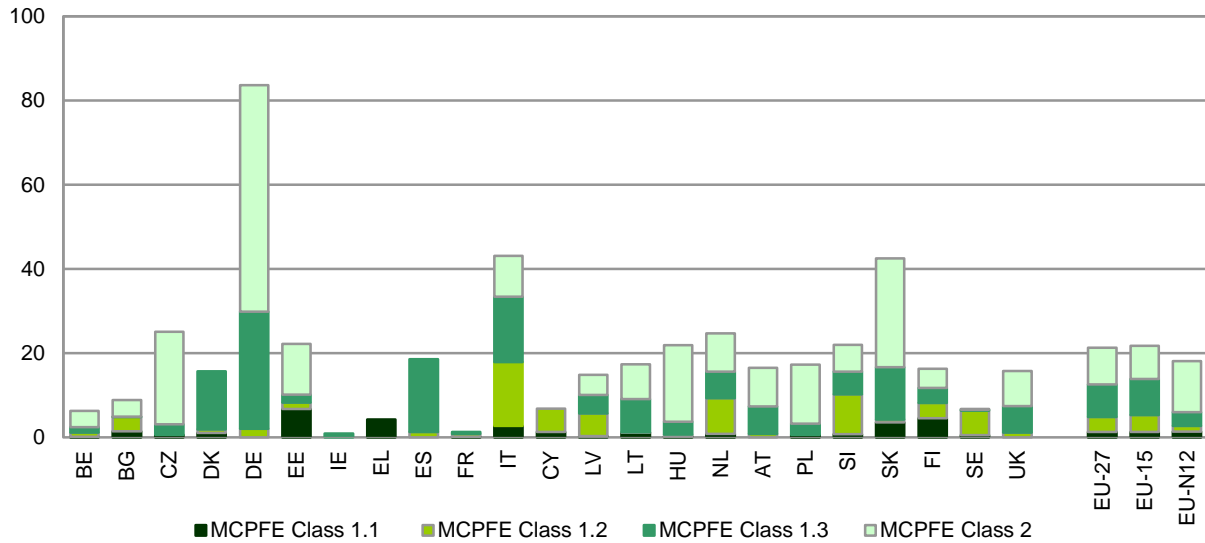
Germany also had the highest share of FOWL in this class (58%), followed by Slovakia (26%) and the Czech Republic (22%). Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, Latvia and Sweden show the lowest values (below 5%). Cyprus, Denmark and Spain had no FOWL under this class.

The area of FOWL protected for biodiversity, landscape and specific natural elements increased by 25% between 2000 and 2010

Between 2000 and 2010, the area of protected FOWL in the EU-27 increased by 5.1 million ha (25%). In the EU-15, protected forest for biodiversity grew most strongly, with "minimum intervention" (MCPFE class 1.2) and "conservation through active management" (MCPFE class 1.3) showing increases of 42% and 41%, respectively. In the EU-N12, protected forest for biodiversity under "no active intervention" (MCPFE class 1.1) and "minimum intervention" (MCPFE class 1.2) registered the biggest growth of 22% and 29%, respectively.

⁷⁰ EU aggregates do not include data for some Member States. Moreover data for some Member States refer only to forest. For details see note to the tables and the indicator box.

Graph 69 - Biodiversity - Protected Forest (% FOWL protected by MCPFE classes of protection), 2010



Note: EU aggregates do not include values for the following Member States: in class 1.1 IE, LU, MT, PT, RO; in class 1.2 EL, IE, LU, MT, PT, RO; in class 1.3 EL, LU, MT, PT, RO; in class 2 FR, EL, IE, LU, PT. The data for FR and therefore EU aggregates exclude the overseas departments.

Graph 70 - Absolute and % change of FOWL area protected under MCPFE classes, 2000-2010

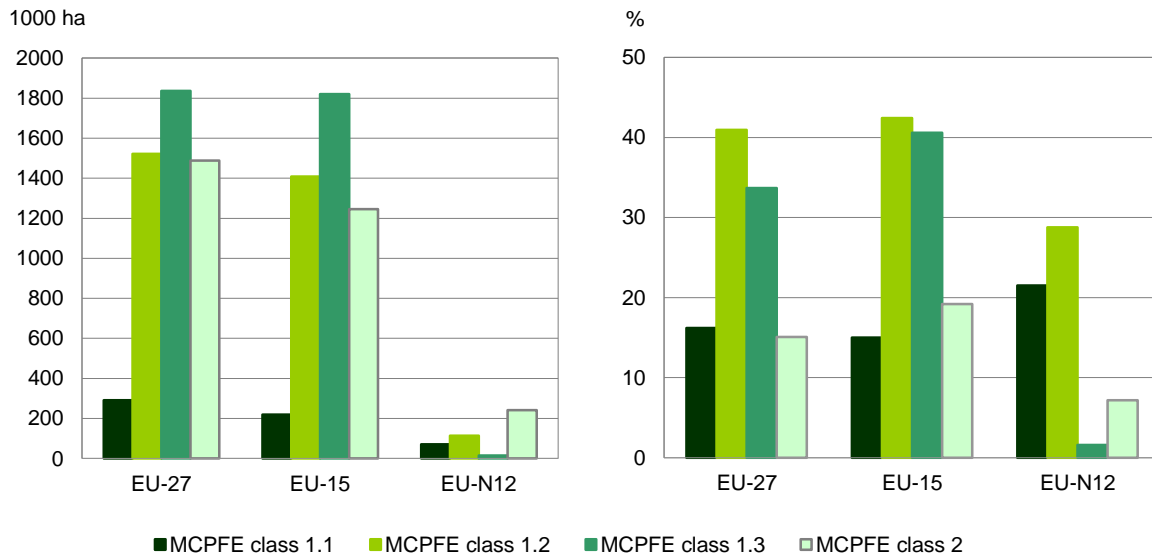


Table 59 - Protected forest

| Indicator | Context 11 - Biodiversity: protected forest | | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| Measurement | % FOWL area protected under MCPFE classes | | | | |
| Source | FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO | | | | |
| Year | 2010 | | | | |
| Unit | % | | | | |
| Subdivisions | MCPFE class 1.1 | MCPFE class 1.2 | MCPFE class 1.3 | MCPFE class 2 | |
| Country | | | | | |
| Belgium | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 3.9 | Forest only |
| Bulgaria | 1.5 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 4.0 | |
| Czech Republic | 0.6 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 22.0 | |
| Denmark | 1.0 | 0.9 | 13.8 | 0.0 | Forest only |
| Germany | 0.0 | 2.0 | 27.9 | 53.8 | |
| Estonia | 6.7 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 12.0 | |
| Ireland | n.a. | n.a. | 0.9 | n.a. | Forest only |
| Greece | 4.2 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | Forest only |
| Spain | 0.0 | 1.3 | 17.2 | 0.0 | |
| France | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | n.a. | Forest only; excl. Overseas Dept. |
| Italy | 2.7 | 15.1 | 15.6 | 9.7 | |
| Cyprus | 1.2 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Latvia | 0.3 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 4.8 | Forest only |
| Lithuania | 1.1 | 0.1 | 7.9 | 8.2 | Forest only |
| Luxembourg | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Hungary | 0.2 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 18.2 | Forest only |
| Malta | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Netherlands | 0.8 | 8.5 | 6.3 | 9.0 | |
| Austria | 0.0 | 0.8 | 6.5 | 9.2 | |
| Poland | 0.6 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 14.1 | |
| Portugal | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Romania | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Slovenia | 0.8 | 9.5 | 5.3 | 6.4 | |
| Slovakia | 3.5 | 0.7 | 12.5 | 25.9 | |
| Finland | 4.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 4.6 | |
| Sweden | 0.5 | 5.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | |
| United Kingdom | 0.0 | 1.1 | 6.3 | 8.3 | |
| EU-27 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 7.7 | 8.8 | |
| EU-15 | 1.3 | 4.0 | 8.6 | 7.8 | |
| EU-N12 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 12.0 | |

Note: EU aggregates do not include values for the following Member States: in class 1.1, IE, LU, MT, PT, RO; in class 1.2, EL, IE, LU, MT, PT, RO; in class 1.3, EL, LU, MT, PT, RO; in class 2, FR, EL, IE, LU, PT; in all classes, FR Overseas Departments.

Table 60 - Change of protected forest

| Indicator | Change of protected forest | | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| Measurement | Change of FOWL area protected under MCPFE classes | | | | |
| Source | FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO | | | | |
| Year | 2000-2010 | | | | |
| Unit | 1000 ha | | | | |
| Subdivisions | MCPFE class 1.1 | MCPFE class 1.2 | MCPFE class 1.3 | MCPFE class 2 | |
| Country | | | | | |
| Belgium | 0.8 | 2.8 | 4.1 | -0.9 | Forest only |
| Bulgaria | 12.0 | 32.0 | 2.0 | 56.0 | |
| Czech Republic | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Denmark | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | Forest only |
| Germany | 0.0 | 129.0 | 1 038.0 | 1 272.0 | |
| Estonia | 60.4 | -9.1 | -0.2 | 153.9 | |
| Ireland | n.a. | n.a. | 0.0 | n.a. | Forest only |
| Greece | 12.0 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | Forest only |
| Spain | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| France | 14.2 | 15.4 | -2.0 | n.a. | Forest only; excl. Overseas Dept. |
| Italy | 59.6 | 337.2 | 375.7 | n.a. | |
| Cyprus | 0.0 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Latvia | 4.6 | 28.1 | -50.4 | 17.4 | Forest only |
| Lithuania | 4.0 | 0.0 | 26.0 | 23.0 | Forest only |
| Luxembourg | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Hungary | 3.7 | 9.0 | -3.4 | 44.8 | Forest only |
| Malta | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Netherlands | 0.0 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| Austria | 0.0 | 4.1 | 170.5 | -535.1 | |
| Poland | 4.0 | 0.0 | 18.0 | -36.0 | |
| Portugal | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Romania | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Slovenia | -0.7 | 46.6 | n.a. | 30.1 | |
| Slovakia | -16.4 | 3.1 | 23.1 | -46.8 | |
| Finland | 46.0 | 42.0 | 147.0 | 464.0 | |
| Sweden | 86.6 | 862.1 | 43.1 | 3.8 | |
| United Kingdom | 0.0 | 8.0 | 44.0 | 42.0 | |
| EU-27 | 290.8 | 1 522.2 | 1 835.5 | 1 488.3 | |
| EU-15 | 219.2 | 1 407.6 | 1 820.4 | 1 245.9 | |
| EU-N12 | 71.6 | 114.6 | 15.1 | 242.4 | |

Note: EU aggregates do not include values for the following Member States: in class 1.1, IE, LU, MT, PT, RO; in class 1.2, EL, IE, LU, MT, PT, RO; in class 1.3, EL, LU, MT, PT, RO; in class 2, FR, EL, IE, LU, PT; in all classes, FR Overseas Departments.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Baseline indicator for context | 11 – Biodiversity: Protected forest |
| Measurement of the indicator | The indicator is measured by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the share of FOWL protected to conserve biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements according to MCPFE* Assessment Guidelines; the change of FOWL area protected under MCPFE classes. |
| Definition of the indicator | This indicator relates to the protected area of Forest and Other Wooded Land (FOWL). "Protected areas are one of the oldest instruments for protecting nature and natural resources, and are included as a main pillar in nature conservation laws across Europe. Explicitly designated protected areas focus mainly on conserving biological diversity, landscape, natural monuments and protective functions of forests. The MCPFE Assessment Guidelines for Protected and Protective Forest and Other Wooded Land in Europe were created in 2001-2003 especially for European countries where protected forest areas are often small, most of which are located in fragmented landscapes with other land use categories and are protected with various management options and regimes" (SoEF, 2011) As general principles, protected and protective** forest and other wooded land have to comply with the following general principles in order to be assigned according to the MCPFE Assessment Guidelines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of legal basis Long term commitment (minimum 20 years) Explicit designation for the protection of biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements (MCPFE Assessment Guidelines, 2002) |
| Subdivisions | This indicator is further broken down according to the MCPFE classes of protection, which are defined in the MCPFE Assessment Guidelines, according to the objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Class 1: Main Management Objective "Biodiversity Conservation"</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Class 1.1: 'No Active Intervention'</u> → The main management objective is biodiversity. → No active, direct human intervention is taking place → Activities other than limited public access and non-destructive research not detrimental to the management objective are prevented in the protected area <u>Class 1.2: 'Minimum Intervention'</u> → The main management objective is biodiversity → Human intervention is limited to a minimum → Activities other than those listed below are prevented in the protected area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ungulate/game control Control of diseases/insect outbreaks Public access Fire intervention Non-destructive research not detrimental to the management objective Subsistence resource use <u>Class 1.3: 'Conservation Through Active Management'</u> → The main management objective is biodiversity → A management with active interventions directed to achieve the specific conservation goal of the protected area is taking place → Any resource extraction, harvesting, silvicultural measures detrimental to the management objective as well as other activities negatively affecting the conservation goal are prevented in the protected area <u>Class 2: Main Management Objective 'Protection of Landscapes and Specific Natural Elements'</u> → Interventions are clearly directed to achieve the management goals of landscape diversity, cultural, aesthetic, spiritual and historical values, recreation and specific natural elements → The use of forest resources is restricted → A clear long-term commitment and an explicit designation as specific protection regime defining a limited area is existing → Activities negatively affecting characteristics of landscapes or/and specific natural elements mentioned are prevented in the protected area |
| Unit of measurement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> share of FOWL protected under MCPFE classes: % change of FOWL area protected under MCPFE classes: ha |
| Source | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry statistics, FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO enquiry on pan-European quantitative indicators, 2011. FOREST EUROPE, UNECE and FAO 2011: State of Europe's Forests (SoEF), 2011. Status and Trends in Sustainable Forest Management in Europe. Last update: 2011 |

* The Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe has changed its brand name from MCPFE to FOREST EUROPE.

** "Protective forests" under MCPFE class 3, designated to protect soil and its property or water quality and quantity or other forest ecosystem functions, or to protect infrastructure and managed natural resources against natural hazards, are not considered in this indicator.

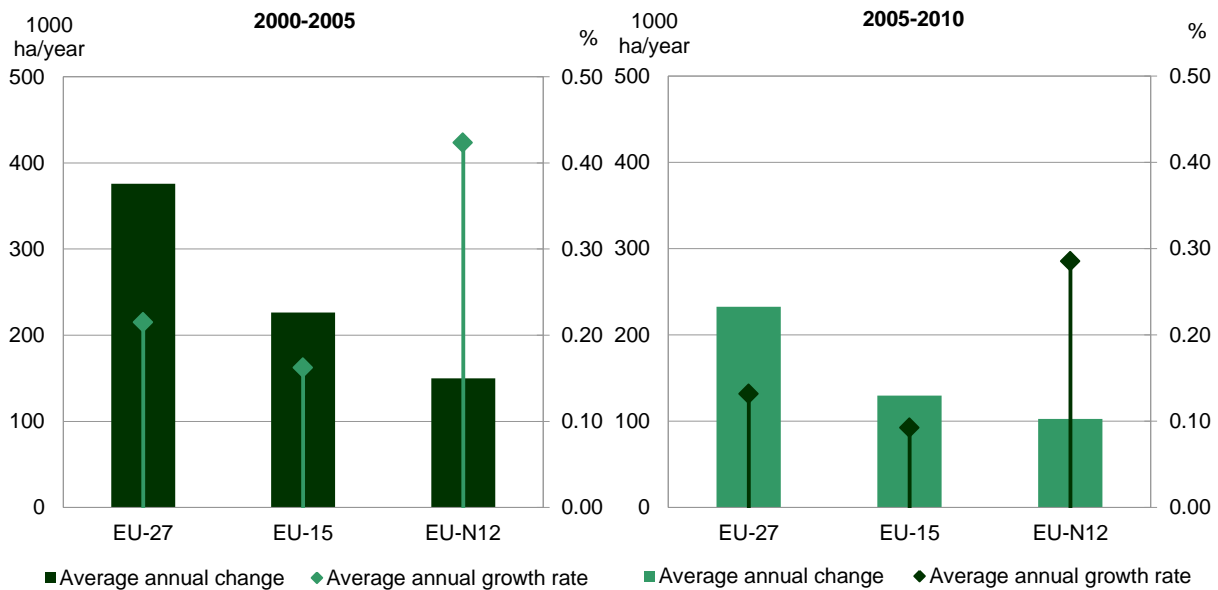
3.4.9. Context Indicator 12: Development of forest area

In the last decade, the area of forest and other wooded land in the EU increased by roughly 3 million ha

Between 2000 and 2010, forest and other wooded land (FOWL) expanded by 3 million ha (1.74%) in the EU-27. FOWL grew by 304 000 ha/year at an annual growth rate of 0.17%. The increase was higher in the first half of the decade, with an average annual growth of 376 000 ha per year (0.22%/year). Between 2005 and 2010, FOWL only increased by 233 000 ha per year at an average annual growth rate of 0.13%.

The average annual growth rate of FOWL was lower in the EU-15 (0.13%/year) than in the EU-N12 (1.35%/year).

Graph 71 - Development of forest and other wooded land (average annual change and average annual growth rate), 2000-2010

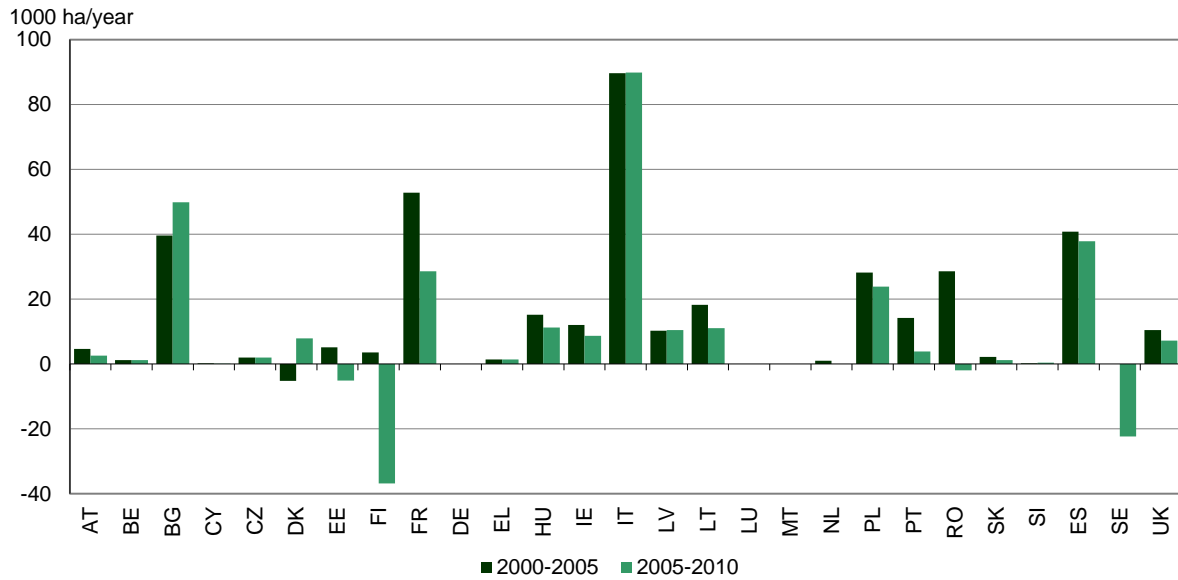


At national level, disparities can be noticed

The highest average annual increase of FOWL in absolute terms was registered in Italy (89 700 ha/year), Bulgaria (44 700 ha/year), France (40 700 ha/year), and Spain (39 320 ha/year). On the contrary, the area of FOWL decreased in Sweden and Finland by an average 12 200 ha/year and 16 650 ha/year, respectively. Germany, Luxembourg and Malta registered no change.

In relative terms, the biggest increase between 2000 and 2010 was registered in Ireland and Bulgaria where the area of FOWL rose by 15% (at an average annual growth rate of 1.42%) and 13% (at an average annual growth rate of 1.22%), respectively.

Graph 72 - Development of forest and other wooded land (average annual change), 2000-2010



Graph 73 - Development of forest and other wooded land (average annual growth rate), 2000-2010

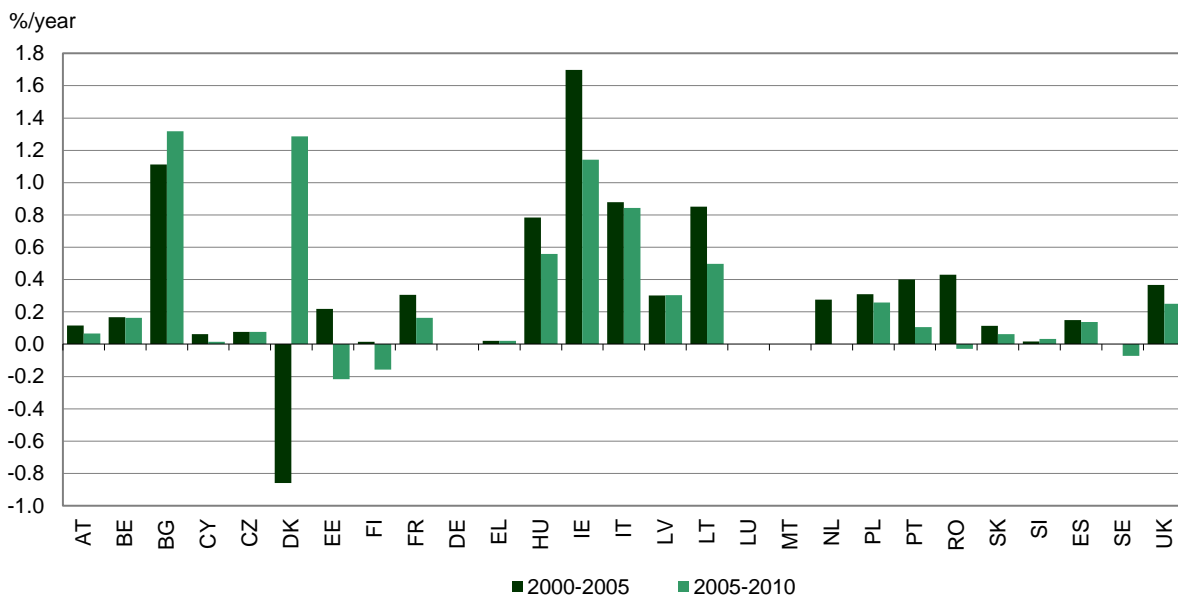


Table 61 - Development of forest area

| Indicator | Context 12 - Development of forest area | | | |
|----------------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Measurement | Average annual change of forest and other wooded land (FOWL) | | | |
| Source | FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO | | | |
| Year | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010 |
| Unit | 1000 ha/year | | % | |
| Country | | | | |
| Belgium | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.17 | 0.16 |
| Bulgaria | 39.6 | 49.8 | 1.11 | 1.32 |
| Czech Republic | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| Denmark | -5.3 | 7.9 | -0.86 | 1.29 |
| Germany | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Estonia | 5.1 | -5.1 | 0.22 | -0.22 |
| Ireland | 12.0 | 8.7 | 1.70 | 1.14 |
| Greece | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| Spain | 40.8 | 37.8 | 0.15 | 0.14 |
| France | 52.8 | 28.6 | 0.31 | 0.16 |
| Italy | 89.6 | 89.8 | 0.88 | 0.84 |
| Cyprus | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.06 | 0.02 |
| Latvia | 10.2 | 10.4 | 0.30 | 0.30 |
| Lithuania | 18.2 | 11.0 | 0.85 | 0.50 |
| Luxembourg | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Hungary | 15.2 | 11.2 | 0.78 | 0.56 |
| Malta | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Netherlands | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.28 | 0.00 |
| Austria | 4.6 | 2.6 | 0.12 | 0.07 |
| Poland | 28.2 | 23.8 | 0.31 | 0.26 |
| Portugal | 14.2 | 3.8 | 0.40 | 0.11 |
| Romania | 28.6 | -2.0 | 0.43 | -0.03 |
| Slovenia | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.02 | 0.03 |
| Slovakia | 2.2 | 1.2 | 0.11 | 0.06 |
| Finland | 3.5 | -36.8 | 0.02 | -0.16 |
| Sweden | 0.0 | -22.4 | 0.00 | -0.07 |
| United Kingdom | 10.4 | 7.2 | 0.37 | 0.25 |
| EU-27 | 376.0 | 232.5 | 0.22 | 0.13 |
| EU-15 | 226.2 | 129.7 | 0.16 | 0.09 |
| EU-N12 | 149.7 | 102.8 | 0.42 | 0.29 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Baseline indicator for context | 12 – Development of forest area |
| Measurement of the indicator | <p>The indicator is measured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the average annual change of forest and other wooded land; • the average annual growth rate of forest and other wooded land. |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>The average annual change and the average annual growth rate are calculated by observing the change over a certain number of years (2000-2005 and 2005-2010) of the forest and other wooded land.</p> <p><u>Forest</u> is defined as "land spanning more than 0.5 ha with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds <i>in situ</i>. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use. Moreover: 1. Forest is determined both by the presence of trees and the absence of other predominant land uses. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 meters <i>in situ</i>; 2. it includes areas with young trees that have not yet reached but which are expected to reach a canopy cover of 10 percent and tree height of 5 meters. It also includes areas that are temporarily unstocked due to clearcutting as part of a forest management practice or natural disasters, and which are expected to be regenerated within 5 years. Local conditions may, in exceptional cases, justify that a longer time frame is used; 3. It includes forest roads, firebreaks and other small open areas; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of specific environmental, scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest; 4. It includes windbreaks, shelterbelts and corridors of trees with an area of more than 0.5 ha and width of more than 20 meters; 5. It includes abandoned shifting cultivation land with a regeneration of trees that have, or is expected to reach, a canopy cover of 10 percent and tree height of 5 meters; 6. It includes areas with mangroves in tidal zones, regardless whether this area is classified as land area or not; 7. It includes rubber-wood, cork oak, energy wood and Christmas tree plantations; 8. It includes areas with bamboo and palms provided that land use, height and canopy cover criteria are met; 9. It excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems, such as fruit tree plantations (incl. olive orchards) and agroforestry systems when crops are grown under tree cover. <u>Note</u>: Some agroforestry systems where crops are grown only during the first years of the forest rotation should be classified as forest. (<i>Source</i>: FRA 2010, modified)".</p> <p><u>Other wooded land is defined as</u> land not classified as "Forest, spanning more than 0.5 ha; with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of 5-10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds <i>in situ</i>; or with a combined cover of shrubs, bushes and trees above 10 percent. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use. Moreover, 1. the definition above has two options: a) the canopy cover of trees is between 5 and 10 percent; trees should be higher than 5 meters or able to reach 5 meters <i>in situ</i>, or b) the canopy cover of trees is less than 5 percent but the combined cover of shrubs, bushes and trees is more than 10 percent. Includes areas of shrubs and bushes where no trees are present; 2. It includes areas with trees that will not reach a height of 5 meters <i>in situ</i> and with a canopy cover of 10 percent or more, e.g. some alpine tree vegetation types, arid zone mangroves, etc.; 3. It includes areas with bamboo and palms provided that land use, height and canopy cover criteria are met. (<i>Source</i>: FRA 2010)".</p> |
| Unit of measurement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • average annual change of forest and other wooded land areas: ha per year • average annual growth rate of forest and other wooded land: % |
| Source | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry statistics, FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO enquiry on pan-European quantitative indicators, 2011. • FOREST EUROPE, UNECE and FAO 2011: State of Europe's Forests (SoEF), 2011. Status and Trends in Sustainable Forest Management in Europe. <p>Last update: 2011</p> |

3.4.10. Context Indicator 13: Forest ecosystem health

Defoliation of trees reflects a variety of natural and human-induced environmental influences; weather and site conditions as well as tree age influence tree health. Trees with more than 25% defoliation (classified in defoliation classes 2 to 4) are considered as damaged.

The number of damaged trees of all species in the EU-27 increased by 7.5% over the period 2006-2012

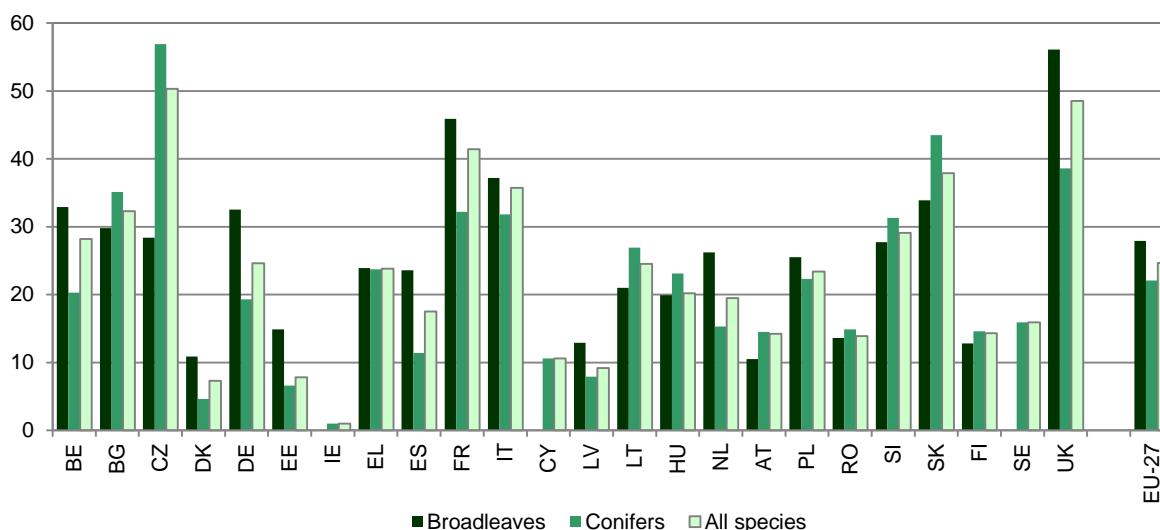
In 2012 the share of damaged trees of all species in the European Union came to about 25%, an increase of 0.8% compared to 2011 and of 7.5% compared to 2006. Over the period 2006-2012 the new Member States contribute most to this growth (+10.4%) whilst for the old Member States the increase was limited (+2.0%).

As regards the breakdown by species, broadleaved trees are more damaged (27.9%) than conifers (22.1%). The increase in damage for broadleaves is also more than twice as high (10.9%) as for conifers (4.2%).

For some Member States, forest ecosystem health is particularly low, with a share of damaged trees much higher than the European average. The Czech Republic (50.3%), the United Kingdom (48.5%), France (41.4%) and Italy (35.7%), are those with the most alarming figures.

Against the overall picture, some Member States stand out for showing a downward trend in the number of damaged trees of both species. The best improvements concern Cyprus (-10.2%), Ireland (-6.4%), the Czech Republic (-5.9%), Bulgaria (-5.1%), Spain (-4%) and Germany (-3.3%).

Graph 74 - Forest Ecosystem Health (% of trees in defoliation classes 2-4), 2012



Graph 75 - Change in the share of trees in defoliation classes 2-4 (%), 2006-2012

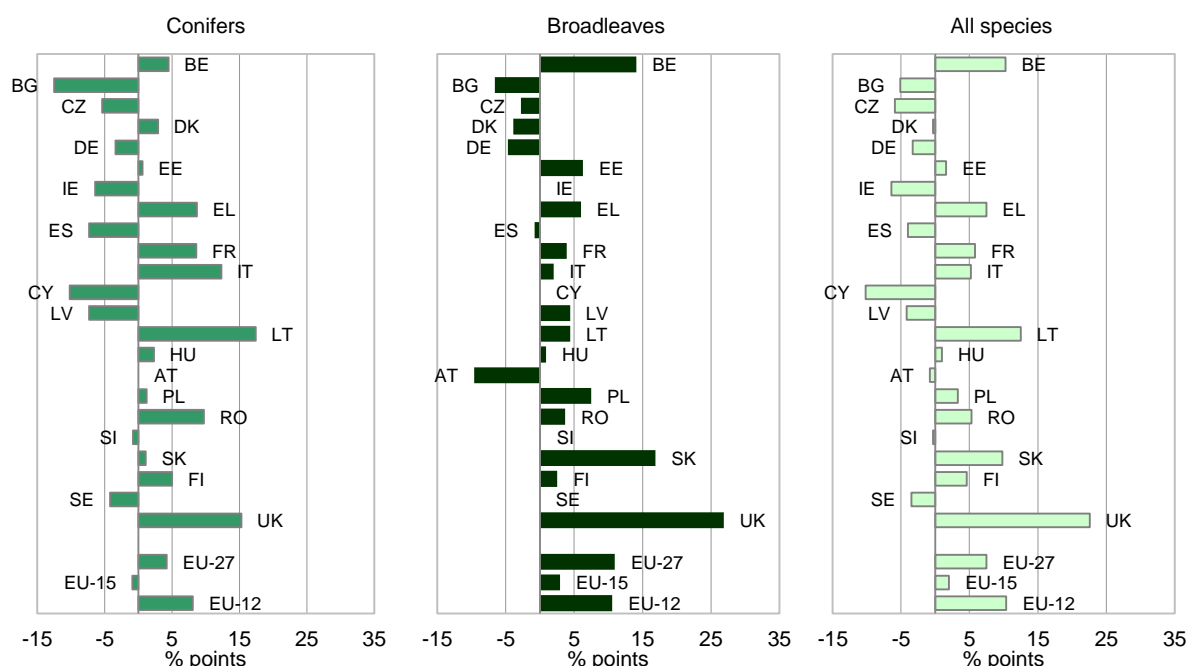


Table 62 - Forest ecosystem health

| Indicator | Context 13 - Forest ecosystem health | | |
|----------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Measurement | % of trees in defoliation classes 2-4 | | |
| Source | National data as reported to ICP Forests, DG Agriculture and Rural Development estimates for EU aggregates | | |
| Year | 2012 | | |
| Unit | % of sampled trees | | |
| Subdivisions | Trees (all species) | Conifers | Broadleaves |
| Country | | | |
| Belgium | 28.2 | 20.3 | 32.9 |
| Bulgaria | 32.3 | 35.1 | 29.8 |
| Czech Republic | 50.3 | 56.9 | 28.4 |
| Denmark | 7.3 | 4.6 | 10.9 |
| Germany | 24.6 | 19.3 | 32.5 |
| Estonia | 7.8 | 6.6 | 14.9 |
| Ireland | 1.0 | 1.0 | n.a. only conifers assessed |
| Greece | 23.8 2010 | 23.7 2010 | 23.9 2010 |
| Spain | 17.5 | 11.4 | 23.6 |
| France | 41.4 | 32.2 | 45.9 |
| Italy | 35.7 | 31.8 | 37.2 |
| Cyprus | 10.6 | 10.6 | n.a. only conifers assessed |
| Latvia | 9.2 | 7.9 | 12.9 |
| Lithuania | 24.5 | 26.9 | 21.0 |
| Luxembourg | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Hungary | 20.2 | 23.1 | 19.9 |
| Malta | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Netherlands | 19.5 2006 | 15.3 2006 | 26.2 2006 |
| Austria | 14.2 2010 | 14.5 2010 | 10.5 2010 |
| Poland | 23.4 | 22.3 | 25.5 |
| Portugal | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Romania | 13.9 | 14.9 | 13.6 |
| Slovenia | 29.1 | 31.3 | 27.7 |
| Slovakia | 37.9 | 43.5 | 33.9 |
| Finland | 14.3 | 14.6 | 12.8 |
| Sweden | 15.9 | 15.9 | n.a. only conifers assessed |
| United Kingdom | 48.5 2010 | 38.6 2010 | 56.1 2010 |
| EU-27 | 24.7 DG AGRI e | 22.1 DG AGRI e | 27.9 DG AGRI e |
| EU-15 | 24.5 DG AGRI e | 17.4 DG AGRI e | 32.7 DG AGRI e |
| EU-N12 | 24.8 DG AGRI e | 25.5 DG AGRI e | 23.8 DG AGRI e |

Note: EU aggregates only include the available data for 2012 and are based on DG Agriculture and Rural Development estimates, which may differ from the ICP Forests estimates, published in the ICP Forests Technical Reports. The aggregate values (EU) are the mean of the available national values and its is calculated on the basis of the number of sample trees by countries.

Table 63 - Change in forest ecosystem health

| Indicator | Change in forest ecosystem health | | |
|----------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Measurement | Change in the % of trees in defoliation classes 2-4, 2006 to 2012 | | |
| Source | National data as reported to ICP Forests, DG Agriculture and Rural Development estimates for EU | | |
| Year | 2006 to 2012 | | |
| Unit | % of sampled trees | | |
| Subdivisions | Trees (all species) | Conifers | Broadleaves |
| Country | | | |
| Belgium | 10.3 | 4.5 | 14.1 |
| Bulgaria | -5.1 | -12.5 | -6.6 |
| Czech Republic | -5.9 | -5.4 | -2.8 |
| Denmark | -0.3 | 2.9 | -3.9 |
| Germany | -3.3 | -3.4 | -4.7 |
| Estonia | 1.6 | 0.6 | 6.3 |
| Ireland | -6.4 | -6.4 | n.a. only conifers assessed |
| Greece | 7.5 2005-2010 | 8.7 2005-2010 | 6.0 2005-2010 |
| Spain | -4.0 | -7.3 | -0.8 |
| France | 5.8 | 8.6 | 3.9 |
| Italy | 5.2 | 12.3 | 2.0 |
| Cyprus | -10.2 | -10.2 | n.a. only conifers assessed |
| Latvia | -4.2 | -7.3 | 4.4 |
| Lithuania | 12.5 | 17.4 | 4.4 |
| Luxembourg | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Hungary | 1.0 | 2.3 | 0.9 |
| Malta | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Netherlands | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Austria | -0.8 2006-2010 | 0.0 2006-2010 | -9.6 2006-2010 |
| Poland | 3.3 | 1.2 | 7.5 |
| Portugal | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Romania | 5.3 | 9.7 | 3.7 |
| Slovenia | -0.3 | -0.8 | 0.1 |
| Slovakia | 9.8 | 1.1 | 16.9 |
| Finland | 4.6 | 5.0 | 2.5 |
| Sweden | -3.5 | -4.2 | n.a. only conifers assessed |
| United Kingdom | 22.6 2006-2010 | 15.3 2006-2010 | 26.9 2006-2010 |
| EU-27 | 7.5 DG AGRI e | 4.2 DG AGRI e | 10.9 DG AGRI e |
| EU-15 | 2.0 DG AGRI e | -0.9 DG AGRI e | 2.9 DG AGRI e |
| EU-N12 | 10.4 DG AGRI e | 8.1 DG AGRI e | 10.6 DG AGRI e |

Note: EU aggregates only include the available data for 2006 and 2012 and are based on DG Agriculture and Rural Development estimates.

| Baseline indicator for context | 13 – Forest ecosystem health |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Measurement of the indicator | % trees / conifers / broadleaves in defoliation classes 2-4 |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>Deposition of air pollutants on forests is a major stress factor that has been shown to damage leaves and needles or to change soil and water condition and thus affect forest tree health, ground vegetation composition, and ecosystem stability. Air pollution may also predispose trees to the effects of droughts and attacks by fungi and insects.</p> <p>The most important measure used to assess forest condition or health is crown density or defoliation, a measurement of the amount of foliage that a tree carries. By definition, a tree with defoliation greater than 25% is classified as 'damaged'. This comprises the defoliation classes 'moderately damaged' (class 2), 'severely damaged' (class 3), and 'dead' (class 4).</p> <p>The indicator measures the percent of damaged trees, based on a sample. Depositions and defoliation are continuously monitored under the UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) by the UNECE International Co-operative Programme on the Assessment and Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects on Forests (ICP Forests).</p> |
| Subdivision | <p>This indicator is further broken down according to the species groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Defoliation, all trees - Defoliation, coniferous trees - Defoliation, broadleaved trees |
| Unit of measurement | % of sampled trees in defoliation classes 2-4 |
| Source | ICP Forests database. Last update: 2013 |

3.4.11. Context Indicator 14: Water quality

EU-wide problems of water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources are primarily tackled by the EU Nitrates Directive 91/676/EEC, which aims to ensure that measures are taken by Member States to reduce and prevent such pollution. Within the set of measures foreseen by the Directive, Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) are designed as areas draining into identified "polluted" waters⁷¹ and where agricultural practises have to comply with rules aimed at preventing and reducing the impact of agricultural activities on waters.

In the EU-27 in 2012, the area designed as NVZ amounted to roughly 1.94 million ha and covered 45.3% of the whole territory. This share was slightly higher in the EU-15, where the NVZs represented 48.6% of the total area, whereas in the EU-N12 designated areas covered 36% of the territory. The area designed as NVZ varies considerably among Member States. It represented more than half of the national territory in Belgium (76.2%), Romania (57.8%) and Hungary (56.2%), whilst in Poland, Portugal, Cyprus and Estonia the NVZs covered less than 10% of the national area. For most of the remaining countries, the share of the territory designed as NVZs lay between 13% and 45%. Lastly, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands and Slovenia have implemented an Action Programme on their whole territory and thereby have opted for not designating specific NVZ; this does not necessarily mean that the whole area is nitrate vulnerable according to Article 3 and Annex I of the Nitrates Directive.

Nitrate Vulnerable Zones cover 44.1% of the EU-27 territory

⁷¹ As defined in Annex I of the Nitrates Directive.

Graph 76 - Territories designated as Nitrate Vulnerable Zones, 2012

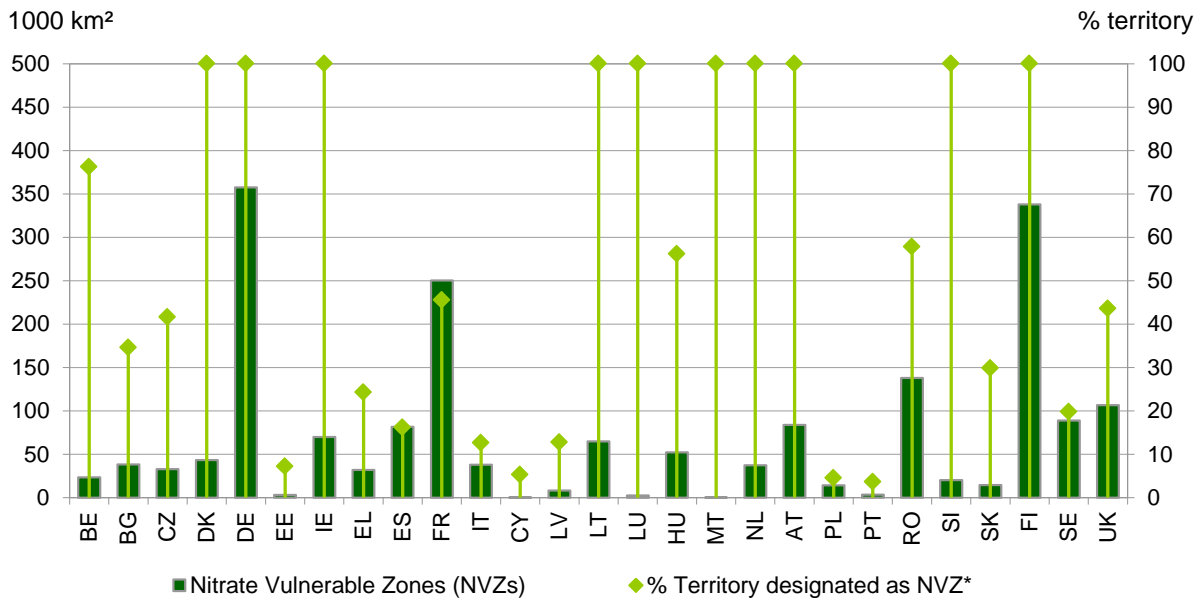
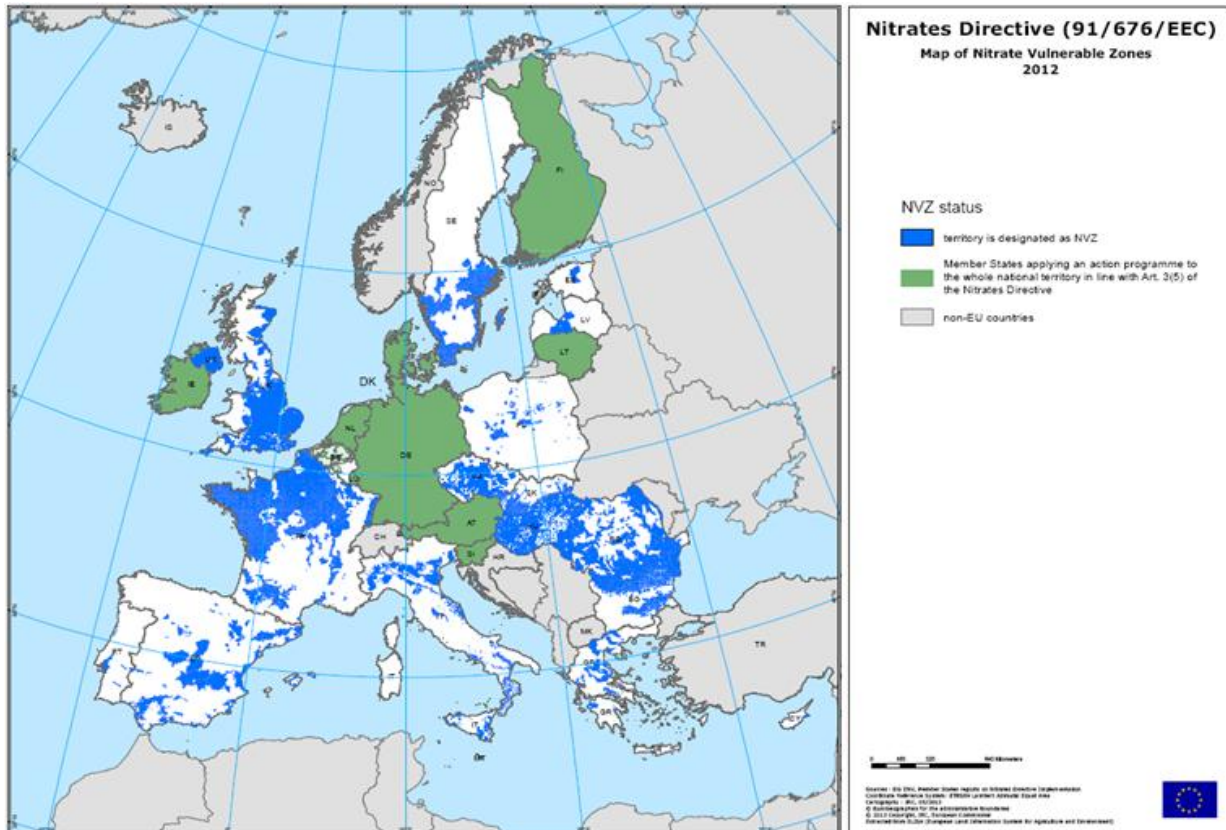


Table 64 - Water quality

| Indicator | Context 14 - Water quality | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Measurement | Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) | % Territory designated as NVZ* |
| Source | DG Environment | |
| Year | as reported by MSs in 2012 | |
| Unit | 1000 km ² | % of territory |
| Country | | |
| Belgium | 23.4 | 76.2 |
| Bulgaria | 38.4 | 34.6 |
| Czech Republic | 32.8 | 41.6 |
| Denmark | 43.4 | 100.0 |
| Germany | 357.6 | 100.0 |
| Estonia | 3.3 | 7.2 |
| Ireland | 69.9 | 100.0 |
| Greece | 32.0 | 24.3 |
| Spain | 81.7 | 16.2 |
| France | 250.1 | 45.5 |
| Italy | 38.1 | 12.6 |
| Cyprus | 0.5 | 5.3 |
| Latvia | 8.3 | 12.8 |
| Lithuania | 64.9 | 100.0 |
| Luxembourg | 2.6 | 100.0 |
| Hungary | 52.2 | 56.2 |
| Malta | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Netherlands | 37.4 | 100.0 |
| Austria | 83.9 | 100.0 |
| Poland | 14.2 | 4.5 |
| Portugal | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| Romania | 137.8 | 57.8 |
| Slovenia | 20.3 | 100.0 |
| Slovakia | 14.6 | 29.8 |
| Finland | 337.8 | 100.0 |
| Sweden | 88.9 | 19.8 |
| United Kingdom | 106.5 | 43.6 |
| EU-27 | 1 944.1 | 45.3 |
| EU-15 | 1 556.6 | 48.6 |
| EU-N12 | 387.5 | 35.7 |

Note: *AT, DK, FI, DE, IE, LT, LU, MT, NL, SI have implemented an Action Programme on the whole territory.

Map 56 - Nitrate vulnerable zones, 2012



Note: Implementation of an Action Programme on the whole territory; this does not necessarily mean that the whole territory is nitrate vulnerable according to paragraph 2 of Article 3 of the Nitrates Directive.

Source: DG Environment

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Baseline indicator for context | 14 – Water quality |
| Measurement of the indicator | % territory designated as Nitrate Vulnerable Zone |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>The Nitrates Directive aims to protect water quality across Europe by preventing nitrates from agricultural sources from polluting ground and surface waters and by promoting the use of good farming practices.</p> <p>Nitrate Vulnerable Zones are areas that are under a regime of specific legal requirements aiming at the prevention and reduction of water pollution from agricultural sources.</p> <p>The "Territory designed as Nitrate Vulnerable Zone" are the areas of land in the national territory that a Member State has designated as vulnerable zone and notified to the Commission in application of provisions of Article 3(2) and (4) of the Council Directive 91/676/EEC.</p> <p>Currently 10 Member States make use of article 3 (5) of Council Directive 91/676/EEC, therefore they are exempted from the obligation to identify specific vulnerable zones because they have established and apply action programmes throughout their national territory. To be noted that the application of the action programme to the whole territory does not necessarily mean that problems with water quality are observed throughout the whole country; such approach is mainly followed to guarantee the same level of protection to all water bodies in the Country.</p> <p>According to the Nitrate Directive, Member States report data on the Nitrate Vulnerable Zones to the European Commission, DG Environment, every four years. Last reporting is in 2012.</p> |
| Unit of measurement | % |
| Source | DG Environment Last update: November 2012 |

3.4.12. Objective Indicator 20: Water quality – Gross nutrient balances

Gross nutrient balances provide information on the links between agricultural input use, such as nitrogen and phosphorus, losses of nutrients to the environment and the sustainable use of soil nutrient resources. The nutrient balances can only give an indication of the potential risk to the environment due to nitrogen and phosphorus surplus. The actual risk depends on additional factors such as climate conditions, soil characteristics, and certain management practises which are not taken into account in this indicator⁷².

Gross Nitrogen Balance

The nitrogen surplus is higher in the EU-15 than in the EU-N12

Between 2005 and 2008 the average nitrogen surplus for the EU-27⁷³ was 50.5 kg N/ha⁷⁴. It was much lower in the EU-N12 (33 kg N/ha) than in the EU-15 (57.8 kg N/ha). The average nitrogen surplus was particularly high in the Netherlands, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Germany, Denmark, Luxembourg, Malta and Cyprus, where it exceeded 75 kg N/ha. On the contrary, in Latvia, Estonia, Portugal, Romania and Hungary the surplus was lower than 20 kg N/ha.

The drop in EU-27 nitrogen surplus between 2000 and 2008 is mainly due to developments in the EU-15

While the nitrogen surplus decreased by 12.8% between 2000 and 2008 in the EU-15, most of this decrease took place in the first half of this period (2000-2004), after which the surplus has remained relative stable. This corresponds to a decrease from an average of 66.2 kg N/ha in the period 2000-2004 to 57.8 kg N/ha in 2005-2008. While all Member States in the EU-15 experienced a reduction in their average nitrogen surplus, in the EU-N12 the average nitrogen surplus actually increased in four Member States (the Czech Republic, Lithuania, Poland and Romania)⁷⁵.

Those Member States where more recent data are available show an overall decrease, with the only exception of Estonia, where the nitrogen surplus increased slightly by 1.5 kg N/ha, and Portugal, which remained stable at 14.3 kg N/ha. The Member States with the highest decreases are Denmark (-8.3 kg N/ha) and Germany, which after an earlier decrease of 8.1 kg N/ha now reports an increase of 1.7 kg N/ha for the period "2007-2010". The Czech Republic, Finland, Sweden and Ireland follow with a decrease higher than 5 kg N/ha.

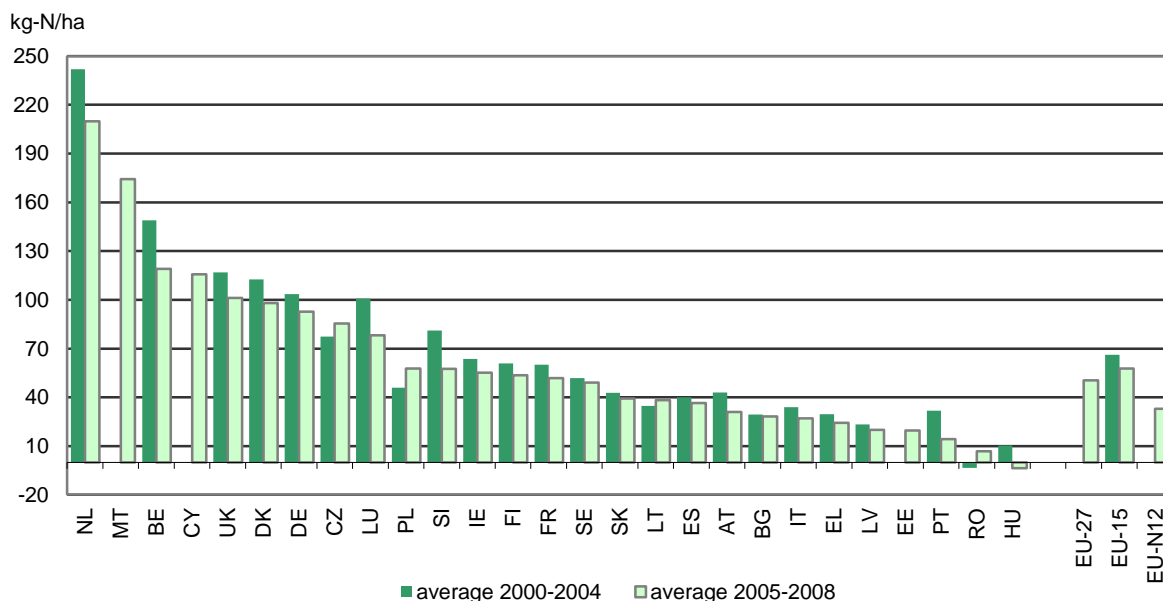
⁷² Reference: Eurostat, Agri-environmental indicator draft factsheet – Gross Nitrogen Balance (AEI 15), 2011.

⁷³ Methodologies and data sources vary substantially between Member States; therefore the balances are not always consistent across countries. The EU aggregates should thus be taken as a rough indication of the EU average.

⁷⁴ The surplus of nitrogen expressed in kg/ha relates to the reference area. See the indicator box for the definition of reference area.

⁷⁵ The change in the average surplus of nitrogen for the EU-N12 and for the EU-27 is not estimated due to data gaps for Cyprus, Malta and Estonia in the period 2000-2004.

Graph 77 - Gross Nitrogen Balance (surplus of nitrogen in kg/ha), "2000-2004" and "2005-2008"



Note: EE, CY, MT data are not available for 2000-2004. Data for BE, BG, DK, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, MT, RO are Eurostat estimates.

Gross Phosphorus Balance

The average surplus of phosphorus in the period 2005-2008 is higher in the EU-15 than in the EU-N12

Between 2000 and 2008 all Member States (except Poland) experienced a reduction of the gross phosphorus balance

The average phosphorus surplus for the EU-27⁷⁶ was 1.8 kg P/ha⁷⁷ between 2005 and 2008. While it was just -0.04 kg P/ha in the EU-N12, it amounted to 2.8 kg P/ha in the EU-15. Estimates show that the average surplus of phosphorus in the EU-15 was particularly high in the Netherlands, Belgium, the United Kingdom and Denmark, where it exceeded 8.5 kg P/ha, whereas it was negative in Italy and Greece. In the EU-N12, the phosphorous surplus was highest in Malta and Cyprus (more than 20 kg P/ha) followed by Slovenia and Poland (more than 6 kg P/ha), whereas it was very low or negative in the other countries.

While the average phosphorus surplus decreased by 45% between 2000 and 2008 in the EU-15, from 5 kg P/ha in the period 2000-2004 to 2.8 kg P/ha in 2005-2008, it remained relative stable between 2005 and 2008. All Member States for which data are available experienced a reduction of the phosphorus surplus between 2000 and 2008, except Poland⁷⁸.

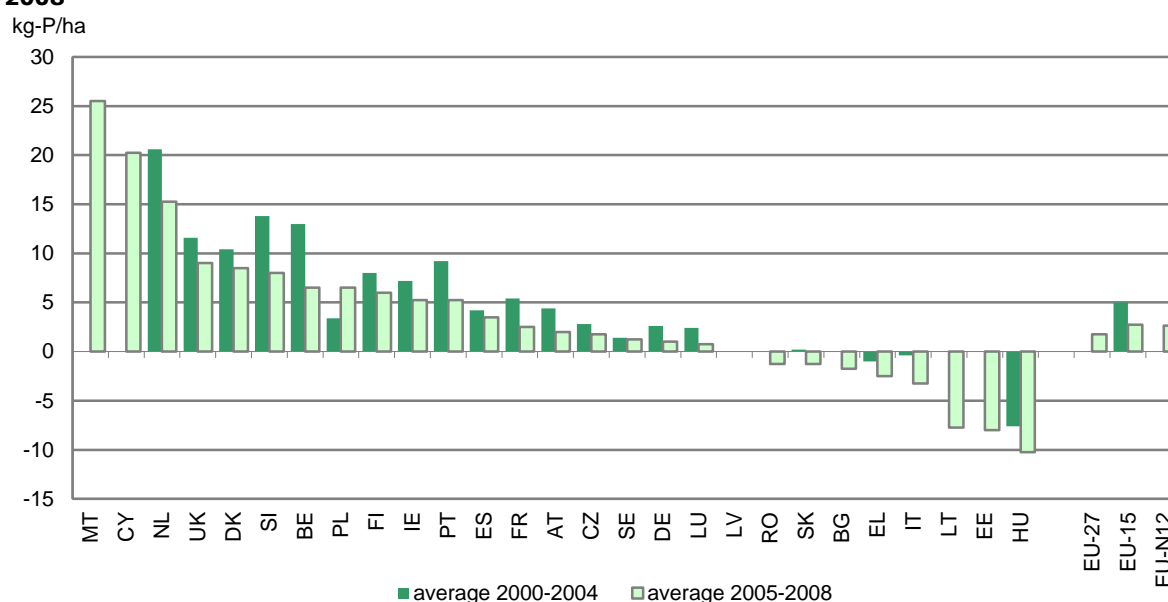
All Member States where more recent data are available report a decrease for the period "2006-2009", with the exception of Austria. Among these, Spain, Denmark, Ireland and Finland show a decrease of more than 2 kg P/ha. The Czech Republic and Sweden managed to reduce their phosphorus surplus to 0 whilst Slovakia, with a decrease of -0.4 kg P/ha, reached a negative balance of -1.7 kg P/ha, which indicates a stronger rate of soil depletion.

⁷⁶ As for nitrogen balances, methodologies and data sources vary substantially between Member States; therefore the balances are not always consistent across countries. The EU aggregates should thus be taken as a rough indication of the EU average.

⁷⁷ The surplus of phosphorus expressed in kg/ha relates to the reference area. See the indicator box for the definition of reference area.

⁷⁸ The change in the average surplus of nitrogen for the EU-N12 and for the EU-27 is not estimated due to data gaps for several EU-N12 Member States in the period 2000-2004.

Graph 78 - Gross Phosphorus Balance (Surplus of phosphorus in kg/ha), "2000-2004" and "2005-2008"



Note: BG, EE, CY, LV, LT, MT, RO data are not available for 2000-2004. Data for BE, BG, DK, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, MT, RO, SI are Eurostat estimates.

Table 65 - Water quality: gross nutrient balances

| Indicator | Objective 20 - Water quality: gross nutrient balances | | | | |
|----------------|---|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | Surplus of Nitrogen | | | Surplus of Phosphorus | |
| Measurement | Surplus of nutrient | | | | |
| Source | Eurostat - Agri-environmental indicators | | | | |
| Year | "2005-2008" | "2006-2009" | "2007-2010" | "2005-2008" | "2006-2009" |
| Unit | kg-N/ha | | | kg-P/ha | |
| Country | | | | | |
| Belgium | 119.0 | n.a. | n.a. | 6.5 | n.a. |
| Bulgaria | 28.3 | n.a. | n.a. | -1.8 | n.a. |
| Czech Republic | 85.5 | 79.0 | n.a. | 1.8 | 0.0 |
| Denmark | 98.0 | 89.7 | n.a. | 8.5 | 6.3 |
| Germany | 92.8 | 84.7 | 85.7 | 1.0 | n.a. |
| Estonia | 19.5 | 21.0 | n.a. | -8.0 | n.a. |
| Ireland | 55.3 | 50.3 | n.a. | 5.3 | 3.3 |
| Greece | 24.3 | n.a. | n.a. | -2.5 | n.a. |
| Spain | 36.5 | 32.7 | n.a. | 3.5 | 0.7 |
| France | 51.8 | n.a. | n.a. | 2.5 | n.a. |
| Italy | 27.0 | n.a. | n.a. | -3.3 | n.a. |
| Cyprus | 115.8 | n.a. | n.a. | 20.3 | n.a. |
| Latvia | 20.0 | n.a. | n.a. | 0.0 | n.a. |
| Lithuania | 38.3 | n.a. | n.a. | -7.8 | n.a. |
| Luxembourg | 78.3 | n.a. | n.a. | 0.8 | n.a. |
| Hungary | -3.5 | n.a. | n.a. | -10.3 | n.a. |
| Malta | 174.3 | n.a. | n.a. | 25.5 | n.a. |
| Netherlands | 209.8 | n.a. | n.a. | 15.3 | n.a. |
| Austria | 31.0 | 30.0 | n.a. | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| Poland | 57.8 | 57.3 | n.a. | 6.5 | 5.3 |
| Portugal | 14.3 | 14.3 | n.a. | 5.3 | 4.0 |
| Romania | 6.8 | n.a. | n.a. | -1.3 | n.a. |
| Slovenia | 57.5 | n.a. | n.a. | 8.0 | n.a. |
| Slovakia | 39.3 | 37.3 | n.a. | -1.3 | -1.7 |
| Finland | 53.5 | 47.3 | n.a. | 6.0 | 4.0 |
| Sweden | 49.0 | 43.3 | n.a. | 1.3 | 0.0 |
| United Kingdom | 101.3 | 97.0 | n.a. | 9.0 | 7.3 |
| EU-27 | 50.5 | n.a. | n.a. | 1.8 | n.a. |
| EU-15 | 57.8 | n.a. | n.a. | 2.8 | n.a. |
| EU-N12 | 33.0 | n.a. | n.a. | 0.0 | n.a. |

Note: Data for BE, BG, DK, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, MT, RO, SI (phosphorus only) are Eurostat estimates.

| | |
|---|--|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 20 - Water quality: Gross Nutrient Balances |
| Measurement of the indicator | Surplus of nutrient in kg/ha. Surplus of nitrogen in kg/ha Surplus of phosphorus in kg/ha |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>The Gross Nutrient Balances include the Gross Nitrogen Balance and the Gross Phosphorus Balance.</p> <p>The terms Gross Nitrogen Balance and Gross Phosphorous Balance are commonly used by Eurostat and OECD to indicate the whole system of accounting nitrogen and phosphorus flows and surpluses within and across well-defined system boundaries. The gross nutrient balances provide an indication of potential water pollution and identify those agricultural areas and systems with very high nitrogen or phosphorus loadings. Nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) are key elements for plant growth. A persistent deficit of these nutrients can lead in the long term to soil degradation and erosion. When N and P are however persistently applied in excess, they can cause surface and groundwater (including drinking water) pollution and eutrophication. As the indicator integrates the most important agricultural parameters with regard to potential nitrogen or phosphorus surplus, it is currently the best available approximation of potential agricultural pressures on water quality.</p> <p>The gross nitrogen and phosphorus surplus, estimated by the Gross Nitrogen and Phosphorus Balances, are calculated as the balance between inputs and outputs of nutrients to the agricultural soil. A balance per hectare is also presented. Inputs are: Consumption of fertilizers, gross input of manure, other inputs (i.e., biological fixation of nitrogen by leguminous crops and free living organisms, atmospheric deposition on agricultural soils; seeds and planting material planted in the soil). Outputs are: Removal of nutrients with the harvest of crops, removal of nutrients through harvest and grazing of fodder, and crop residues removed of the field.</p> <p>The Gross Nitrogen Balance also includes nitrogenous emissions from livestock production and the application of manure and fertilizers. These nitrogenous emissions include: Ammonia (NH₃) contributing to acidification, eutrophication and atmospheric particulate pollution, and Nitrous oxide (N₂O), a potent greenhouse gas contributing to global warming.</p> <p>The reference area to which the balance refers is the <u>total arable land</u> (L0001), <u>land under permanent crops</u> (L0003) and <u>permanent grassland</u> (L0002) as defined in the Crop Production Statistics of Eurostat (land use). Extensive areas should be excluded. Note that this area is not equal to the UAA, as the UAA also includes area under glass and kitchen gardens. Some countries have excluded identified extensive areas as well. Countries report the balances following the OECD/Eurostat Handbook on Gross Nitrogen Balance and Gross Phosphorus balance at NUTS 0 level. Some countries also provide data at lower regional level. The data is collected in accordance with the OECD/Eurostat national nitrogen balance handbook (OECD Nitrogen Balance Handbook, OECD Phosphorus Balance Handbook).</p> <p>Due to methodological issues or missing data, balances have been estimated by Eurostat for some countries, based on data available in Eurostat, from other sources and through assumptions regarding coefficients.</p> |
| Sub-indicators | This indicator consists of 2 sub-indicators measured as: Gross nitrogen surplus, estimated by the Gross Nitrogen Balance Gross phosphorus surplus estimated by the Gross Phosphorus Balance |
| Unit of measurement | kg/ha |
| Source | Eurostat, Agri-environmental indicators Last update: January 2013 |

3.4.13. Objective Indicator 21: Water quality – Pollution by nitrates and pesticides

While several human activities influence water quality, agriculture remains a major source of water-related problems. In general terms it is the greatest contributor to elevated nitrate levels in freshwater in the EU⁷⁹.

Nitrates in surface water

Luxemburg and the United Kingdom show the highest average concentration of nitrates in surface water

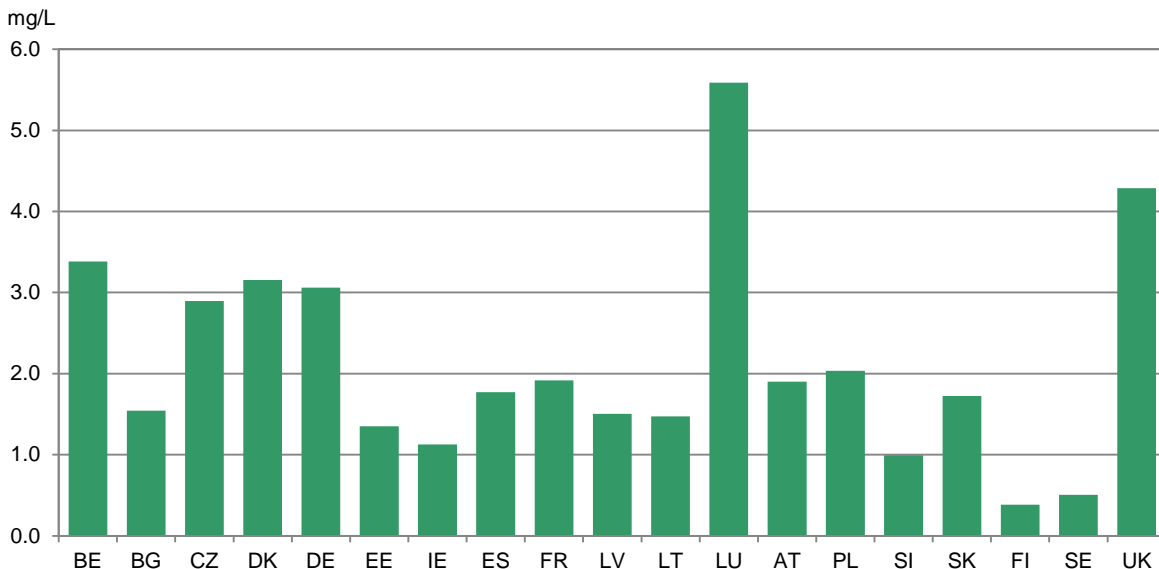
In 2011, the average nitrate concentration in rivers in all Member States for which data are available⁸⁰ was below the 11.3 mg-N/L limit (equivalent to 50 mg-NO₃/L) enshrined in the Nitrates and Drinking Water Directives⁸¹. However, data for some Member States show an average concentration of nitrates that represents a threat to their aquatic ecosystems. In particular Luxemburg (5.6 mg-N/L) and the United Kingdom (4.3 mg-N/L), but also Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark and Germany, show average concentrations over 2 mg-N/L, the level at which eutrophication and other negative effects appear. The Member States with the lowest concentrations are Finland (0.4 mg-N/L) and Sweden (0.5 mg-N/L), which together with Slovenia (1 mg-N/L) and Ireland (1.1 mg-N/L) are the only ones that show levels of concentration close to the natural one (about 1 mg-N/L).

⁷⁹ Reference: "EU Nitrate Directive factsheets", DG Environment, January 2010.

⁸⁰ National values for rivers: in many cases when a particular river crosses national boundaries, the observed nitrate national concentrations reflect as much the activities in the country upstream as those in the country in question.

⁸¹ Nitrates Directive: Council Directive 91/676/EEC; Drinking Water Directive: Council Directive 98/83/EC. The Directives establish a guide level of nitrate of 25 mg/l NO₃ (or 5.6 mg/l of NO₃-N) and a maximum admissible concentration of 50 mg/l (or 11.3 mg/l of NO₃-NO) for surface water intended for the abstraction of drinking water and for ground waters.

Graph 79 - Concentration of nitrates in surface water (rivers), 2011



Note: data for ES refer to 2008, data for AT and PL refer to 2010.

However, national aggregations can hide considerable variation in nitrate concentrations across individual water bodies. Looking at the classification of monitoring sites by concentration classes, the outlook appears much more complex. While some countries show a clear prevalence of water bodies with low concentrations of nitrates (high water quality), some others, like Belgium, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, have a higher amount of water bodies with intermediate concentrations. Still, most of these countries show some water bodies with poor water quality. Luxemburg and the United Kingdom show the highest share of low quality water bodies, 33.3% and 20.6% respectively.

Graph 80 - Distribution (%) of monitoring sites by water quality classes, 2011



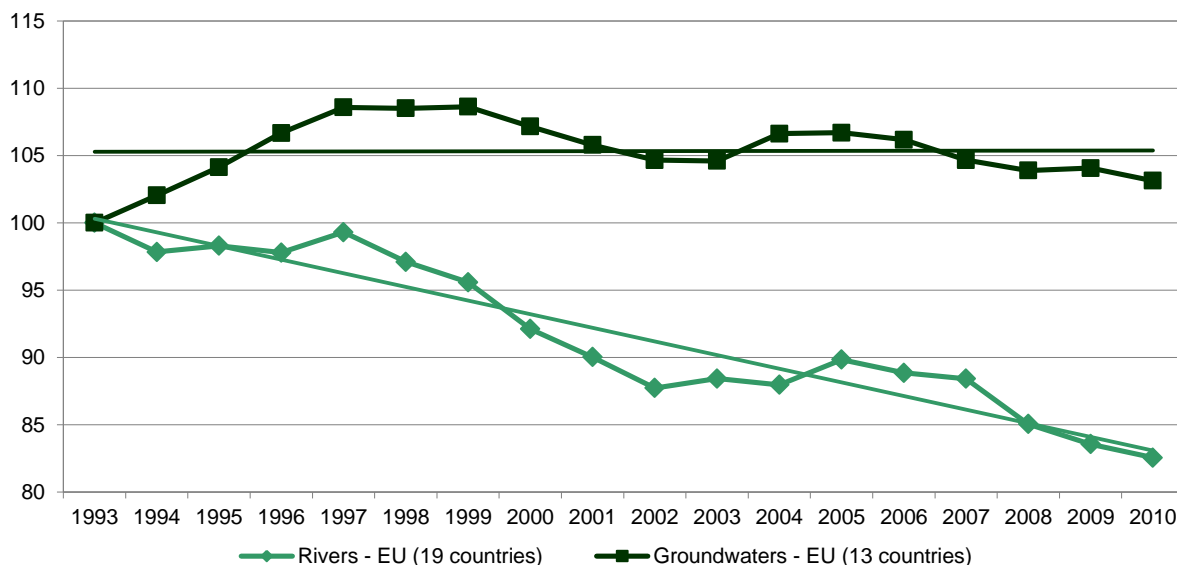
For surface water: high quality (<2.0 mg-N/L), moderate quality (>=2.0 and <5.6 mg-N/L), poor quality (>=5.6 mg-N/L). The natural concentration of nitrates in freshwater is about 1 mg/L, still concentrations over 10 mg/L (2 mg-N/L) are those at which eutrophication and other negative effects on aquatic ecosystems appear, therefore this limit could be taken into account to design high quality or low-polluted water bodies.

For groundwater: high quality (<25 mg-NO₃/L), moderate quality (>=25 and <50 mg-NO₃/L), poor quality (>=50 mg-NO₃/L). The natural concentration of NO₃ in groundwater is below 10 mg/L, in the Nitrate Directive for water bodies that show concentrations below 25 mg/L it is sufficient to repeat the monitoring programme every eight years instead of four, therefore this limit could be taken into account to design high quality or low-polluted water bodies.

As regards the trends, data for 2011 show an overall decrease, in line with that registered in the past years⁸². The 3-year average for 2009-2011 show a reduction of 18% compared to that registered for 1992-1994, with an annual average decrease of 1.1%. However the general trend is not followed by all the Member States, showing 8 out of 19 countries an increase occurred in the last year and 5 countries an increase compared to 1992-1994 (trend value above 100). In particular, Poland and Finland show an increasing trend over the past 20 years and an increase in the last year, if in the case of Finland this is not particularly worrying (given the low average concentration), for Poland it could represent a greater problem since its average concentration is about 2mg-N/L.

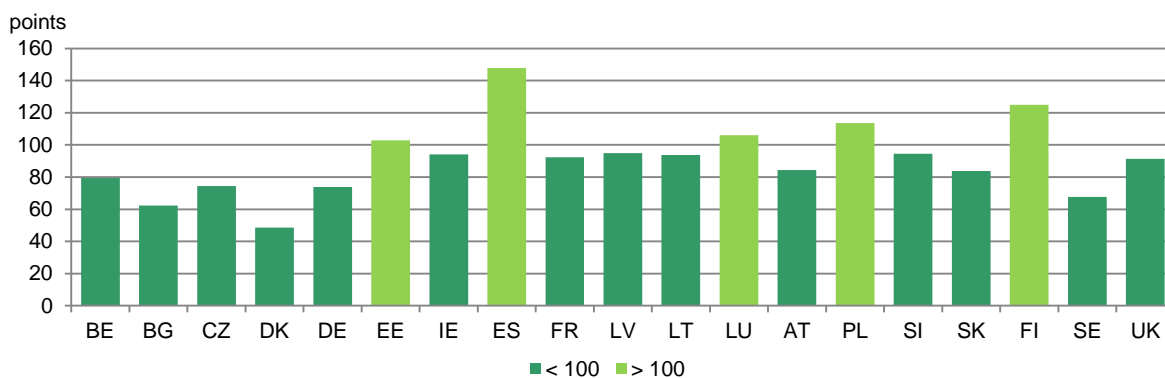
⁸² Trends at EU level: for rivers, only figures of 19 countries are included (BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, ES, FR, LV, LT, LU, AT, PL, SI, SK, FI, SE and UK); for groundwater, only figures of 13 countries are included (BE, BG, DK, DE, EE, IE, LT, NL, AT, PT, SI, SK and FI). Figures for EU aggregates are based on DG Agriculture and Rural Development estimates and can only be considered as an average trend in the considered Member States.

Graph 81 - Trends of concentration of nitrates in rivers and groundwater (3-year moving average, base 1992-1994 = 100), 1992-2011



Note: see footnote 82.

Graph 82 – Trend in concentrations of nitrates in surface water (rivers), average 2009-2011 (base = average 1992-1994)



Note: data for ES refer to the average 2006-2008, data for AT and PL refer to the average 2009-2010

Nitrates in groundwater

Belgium is the only country with average concentrations beyond the guide level of 25 mg-N/L

In 2011, average groundwater nitrate concentrations at national level were still well below the 50 mg/l NO₃ limit of the Nitrates and Drinking Water Directives⁸³. However, in Belgium the national average concentration still exceeds the guide level of 25 mg/l of NO₃ of the Nitrate and Water Drinking Directives. Austria (23 mg-N/L), Germany and the Netherlands (22.7 mg-N/L) are worryingly close to guide level, while only 3 Member States, Finland (1 mg-N/L), Lithuania (3 mg-N/L) and Estonia (5.7 mg-N/L), show average concentrations in line with the natural level (below 10 mg-N/L).

Also for groundwater, if the distribution of monitoring sites by concentration classes is considered, the scenario appears much more varied. In this case, lower concentrations are more represented, with an average of 66% of monitoring sites that registered a concentration lower than 25 mg-NO₃/L (classified as high quality). If these data are split between the two relevant concentration classes (> 10 mg-NO₃/L and between 10 and 25 mgNO₃/L), an average 49% of monitoring sites are in the first class, corresponding to natural concentration levels. Luxemburg is the only country that shows a higher share of monitoring sites classified as intermediate water quality. On the other hand the share of monitoring sites with poor water quality is generally higher than for surface water in most of the countries.

The new data for 2011 are in line with the trend registered for the last 20 years. Nitrate concentrations have remained relatively stable across the countries with available data. However, considered separately, 5 of them registered a low decrease over the last 20 years (Ireland, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Slovenia), whilst the remaining 8 show an increase. Lithuania shows the sharpest increase, with a current level more than four times higher than that of 1992-1994. However, due to the very low average concentrations in this country, these findings should not represent a major concern.

⁸³ See footnote 81.

Graph 83 – Concentration of nitrates in groundwater (mg/L), 2011 and trend in concentrations of nitrates in surface water, 3-year average (base 1992-1994 = 100), 2011

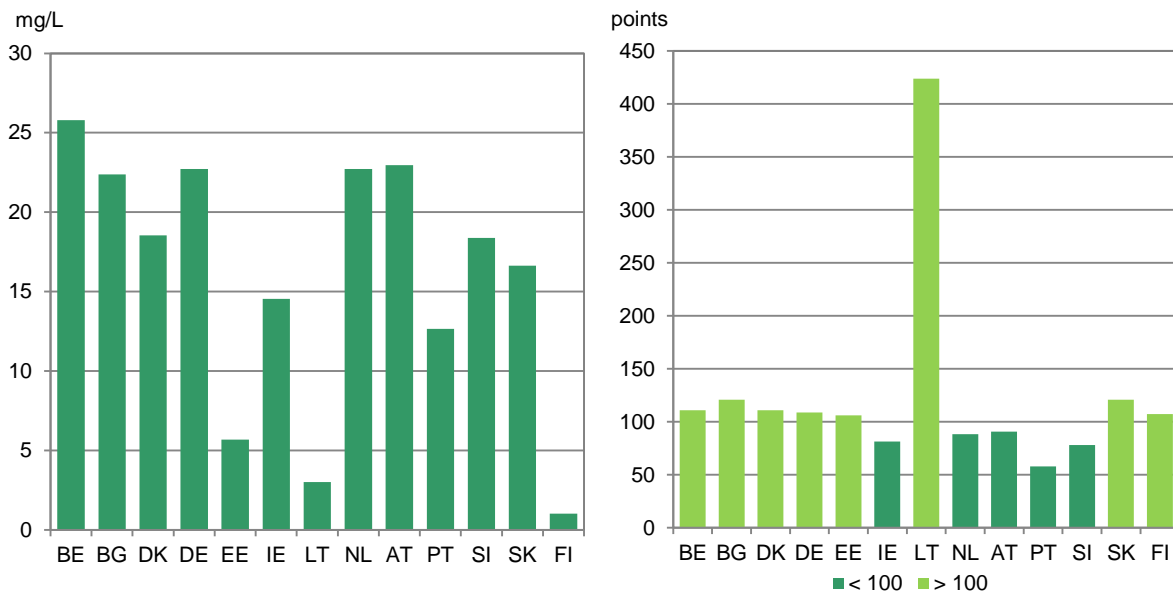


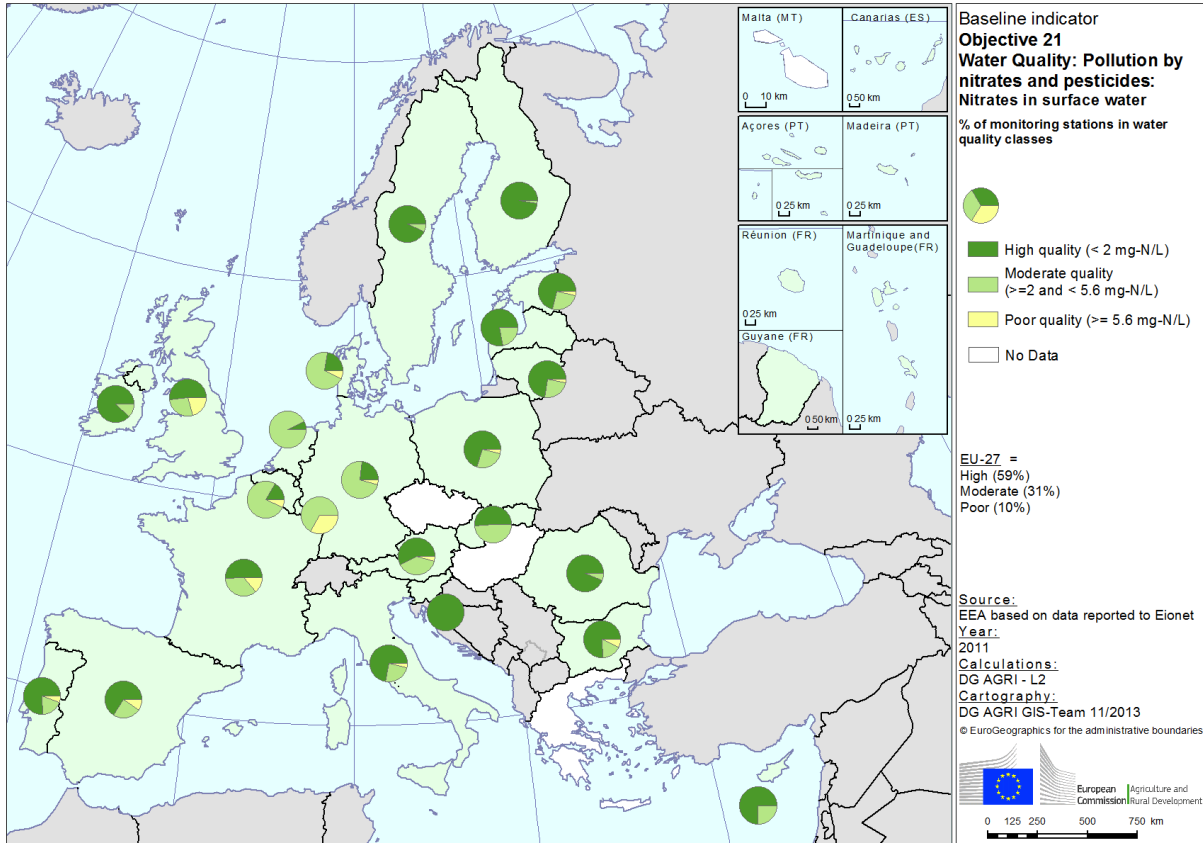
Table 66 - Water quality: pollution by nitrates and pesticides

| Indicator | Objective 21 - Water quality: pollution by nitrates | | | |
|----------------|---|--|---|--|
| Sub-indicator | Nitrates in surface water | | Nitrates in groundwater | |
| Measurement | Concentrations of nitrate in surface water* | Trends in the concentrations of nitrate in surface water** | Concentrations of nitrate in groundwater* | Trends in the concentrations of nitrate in groundwater** |
| Source | EEA | | | |
| Year | 2011 | 2009-2011 | 2011 | 2009-2011 |
| Unit | mg-N/L | points, "1992-1994"=100 | mg-N/L | points, "1992-1994"=100 |
| Country | | | | |
| Belgium | 3.4 | 79.4 | 25.8 | 110.9 |
| Bulgaria | 1.5 | 62.4 | 22.4 | 120.8 |
| Czech Republic | 2.9 | 74.5 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Denmark | 3.2 | 48.6 | 18.5 | 110.8 |
| Germany | 3.1 | 73.9 | 22.7 | 108.8 |
| Estonia | 1.4 | 103.0 | 5.7 | 106.2 |
| Ireland | 1.1 | 94.1 | 14.5 | 81.4 |
| Greece | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Spain | 1.8 2008 | 147.7 2006-2008 | n.a. | n.a. |
| France | 1.9 | 92.4 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Italy | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Cyprus | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Latvia | 1.5 | 95.0 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Lithuania | 1.5 | 93.6 | 3.0 | 423.8 |
| Luxembourg | 5.6 | 106.0 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Hungary | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Malta | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Netherlands | n.a. | n.a. | 22.7 | 88.3 |
| Austria | 1.9 2010 | 84.5 2008-2010 | 23.0 | 90.8 |
| Poland | 2.0 2010 | 113.5 2008-2010 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Portugal | n.a. | n.a. | 12.7 | 57.8 |
| Romania | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Slovenia | 1.0 | 94.6 | 18.4 | 78.0 |
| Slovakia | 1.7 | 83.8 | 16.6 | 120.8 |
| Finland | 0.4 | 124.9 | 1.0 | 107.4 |
| Sweden | 0.5 | 67.8 | n.a. | n.a. |
| United Kingdom | 4.3 | 91.3 | n.a. | n.a. |
| EU-27 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| EU-15 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| EU-N12 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |

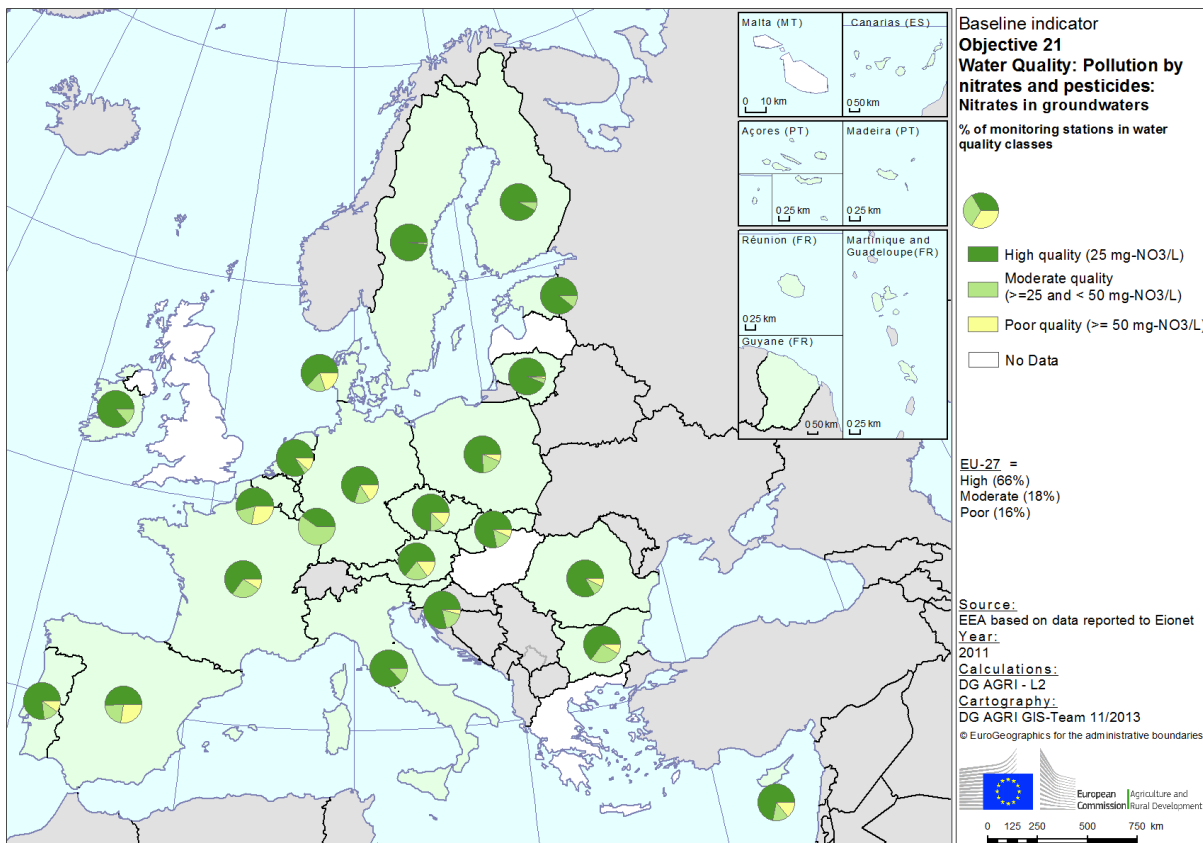
Notes: * Figures showing the current situation include all the most recent data and are based on 6 570 monitoring sites for rivers and on 363 monitoring sites (those used in the timeseries for which data going back to 1992 are available) for groundwaters.

** Trend data are based on national means from those monitoring sites for which data going back to 1992 are available, with some interpolation, following certain rules established by the EEA. This approach means that for some countries a number of monitoring sites reporting data for 2010 have had to be excluded from the analysis. Missing countries do not have sufficiently strong trend information according to the statistical rules now applied and therefore data are not provided.

Map 57 - Nitrates in surface water, 2011



Map 58 - Nitrates in groundwater, 2011



| | |
|---|---|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 21 – Water quality: pollution by nitrates and pesticides |
| Measurement of the indicator | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concentration of nitrates in surface (mg/l of NO₃-N) and ground water (mg/l of NO₃) • Trends in the concentration of nitrates in freshwaters |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>The concentration of nitrate and pesticides in ground and surface waters is an indicator of the impact of agricultural activities on water quality. In fact, excessive emissions of nutrients to water cause eutrophication, characterised by the proliferation of algal blooms, reduce the clarity of water and produce toxic gases when decomposing under anaerobic conditions.</p> <p>Average annual concentration of nitrates in surface and ground waters are based on data reported by Member States to Eionet which is a partnership network of the European Environment Agency (EEA) and cooperating countries involving approximately 1000 experts and more than 350 national institutions. The network supports the collection and organisation of data and the development and dissemination of information concerning Europe's environment.</p> <p>Data on the concentration of nitrates in 2010 can be slightly different (only for rivers; for groundwater only those data which going back to 1992 are available, are used) from those used to calculate trends, since the number of stations used for showing the current situation (2010) is higher than the number of stations that fulfil the criteria for long term time series. The sampling frequency and the number of stations monitored vary between countries.</p> <p>Trends in the concentration of nitrates build on mean annual national scale data as provided by the EEA for 1992-2009, using only those monitoring sites with data spanning this time period. A three year rolling average has then been applied to the EEA data to provide an index for 1992-1994, established as 100, against which a 3-year average for 2008-2010 can be compared. Caveats apply to the data, particularly since it uses only those monitoring sites with data stretching back to 1992.</p> <p>Data reflect nitrate from multiple sources and not just from agriculture, therefore the impact of agricultural activities on water could be overestimated.</p> <p>EU aggregates are based on DG Agriculture and Rural Development estimates (average of national concentrations weighted on the basis of the number of monitoring sites in each country) and give only a rough indication of the level of concentration at EU level. The results have therefore to be taken with caution.</p> <p>Data are not available for the concentration of pesticides.</p> |
| Sub-indicators | <p>This indicator of water quality is broken down according to the type of pollutant, and type of water body, which leads to the following sub-indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • concentration of nitrates in surface water • concentration of nitrates in ground water • concentration of pesticides in surface water • concentration of pesticides in ground water |
| Unit of measurement | <p>Concentration of nitrates (NO₃-N mg/l for rivers and NO₃ for ground water)</p> <p>Trends in concentration of nitrate: index (1992-1994 = 100)</p> <p>Concentration and trends in concentration of pesticides (µg/l)</p> |
| Source | <p>European Environment Agency (EUROWATERNET)</p> <p>Last update: September 2013</p> |

3.4.14. Context Indicator 15: Water use

Irrigated area gives an indication of the pressure of agriculture on water resources. As opposed to irrigable area, which is the area equipped for irrigation and does not show much variation from year to year, irrigated area can in fact vary significantly due to meteorological conditions or the choice of crop, for instance.

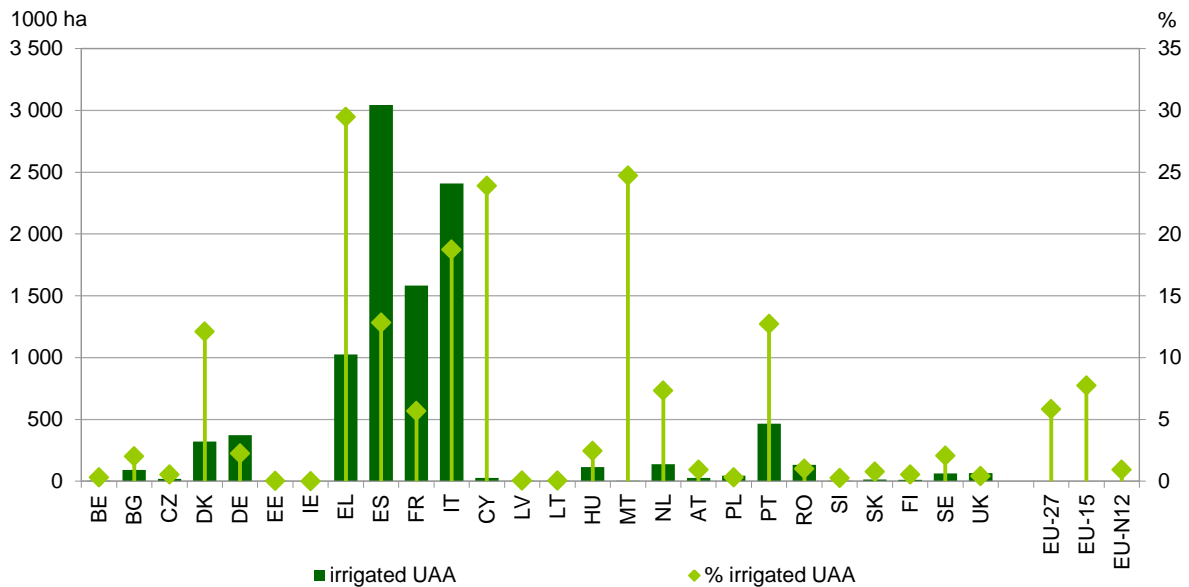
Southern European countries account for the highest amount of irrigated lands both in absolute terms and as a share of total UAA

According to the results of the "Survey on agricultural production methods" (SAPM), in 2010 the total irrigated area in the European Union was just below 10 million hectares, accounting for 5.8% of the total Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA). There is a wide imbalance between old and new Members States since the former account for 95.5% of the total irrigated area (9.5 million hectares). This difference is reflected by the share of irrigated area in total UAA, with the old Member States accounting for 7.7% of their total UAA whilst the new ones register a much lower 0.9%.

Southern European countries like Spain, Italy, Greece, Portugal, Malta, Cyprus and the southern regions of France show the highest amounts of irrigated land. Together, these countries account for more than 85% of the total. As regards the share of UAA, these countries also show the highest percentages, Greece (29.5%), Malta (24.7%) and Cyprus (23.9%) being the leaders, followed by Italy (18.7%), Spain (12.8%) and Portugal (12.7%).

Denmark (12.1%) and the Netherlands (7.3%) are the only exceptions among northern European countries, which show an average share of about 2% of irrigated UAA.

Graph 84 - Total irrigated land (ha) and irrigated land as a share of UAA (%), 2010



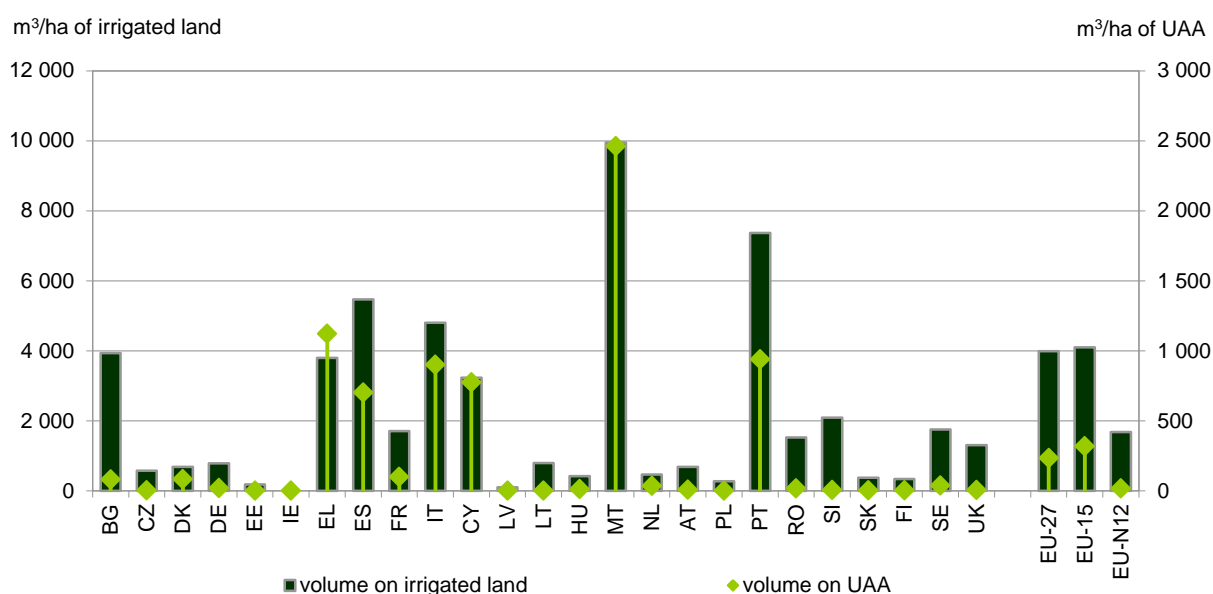
Spain, Italy, Greece, Portugal and France account for more than 96% of the total water used for irrigation in the EU

Looking at the volume of water used for irrigation purposes, the difference between southern and northern European countries is even more important. Spain, Italy, Greece, Portugal and France together account for more than 96% of the total water used for irrigation in the European Union whilst all the other Member States show an average share of 0.2%. The above-mentioned countries show a high level of water consumption both compared to the hectares of irrigated land and the total UAA. In this respect, Maltese agriculture exerts the strongest pressure on water resources since it shows the highest share in both categories (9 956 m³/ha of irrigated land and 2 461 m³/ha of UAA).

Bulgaria shows a high level of water consumption compared to the area of irrigated land

Figures for Bulgaria are quite peculiar, showing a high share of water consumption per hectare of irrigated land (3 934 m³/ha) and a very low share compared to the total UAA (73 m³/ha). This aspect is due to the low share of irrigated land in total UAA (2%) and suggests that, in the future, an increase in the share of irrigated land could lead to an even higher increase in the level of water consumption.

Graph 85 - Volume of water used for irrigation per hectare of irrigated land and per hectare of UAA, 2010



Between 2007 and 2010 the share of UAA actually irrigated decreased by 0.6 percentage points

The new data from the SAPM allow a more comprehensive overlook of the changes concerning the irrigation patterns in the different Member States. Between 2007 and 2010, the share of irrigated UAA decreased by 0.6 percentage points at European level. This was led by the old Member States which account for 93% of the total decrease. The largest negative change was registered for the Netherlands (-3.2), Malta (-2.5), Italy (-2.2), Greece (-1.9) and Slovakia (1.2). In absolute terms, Spain, Italy and Greece, with a loss of more than 200 000 hectares, show by far the most dramatic decrease. Significant increases were registered for Denmark (+2.6) and Cyprus (+2.5), although the latter is due to a decrease of total UAA which more than compensates for the actual loss of about 3 000 hectares of irrigated land. Other countries that show a downward trend actually increased their total area of irrigated land (Bulgaria +17 760 ha and Malta itself +20 ha) though not as much as their total UAA.

Graph 86 - Change in the share of irrigated UAA, 2007 to 2010

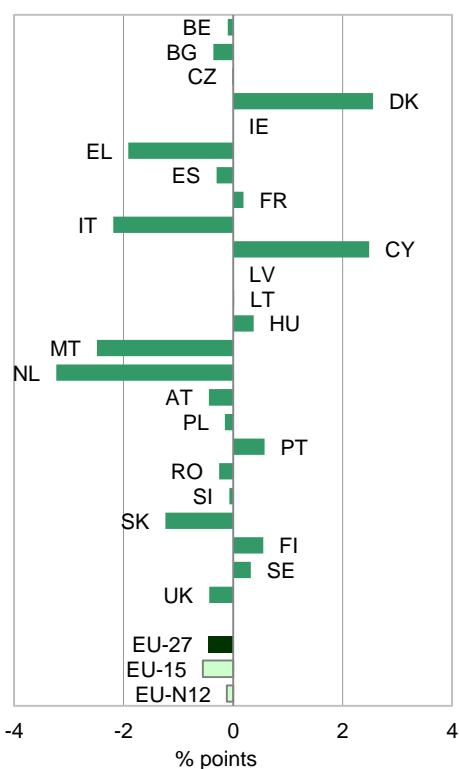
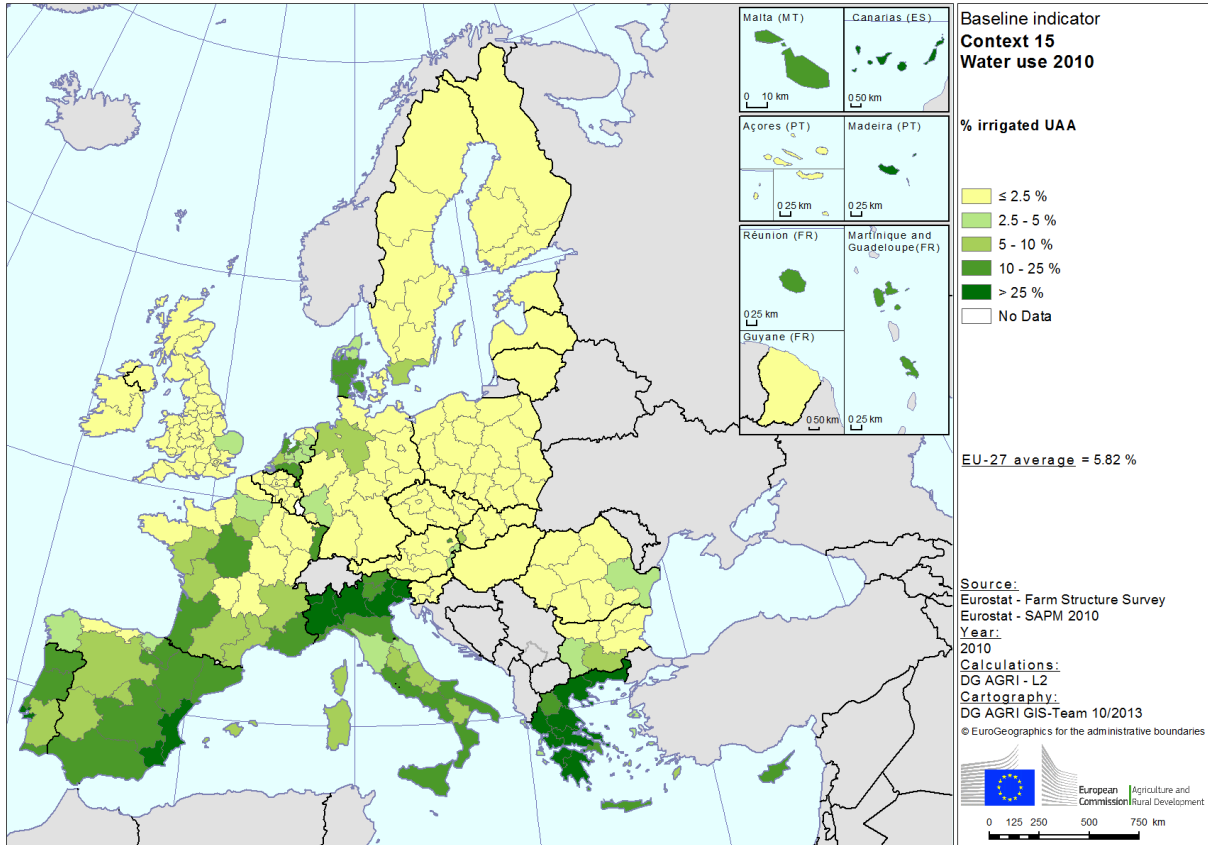


Table 67 - Water use

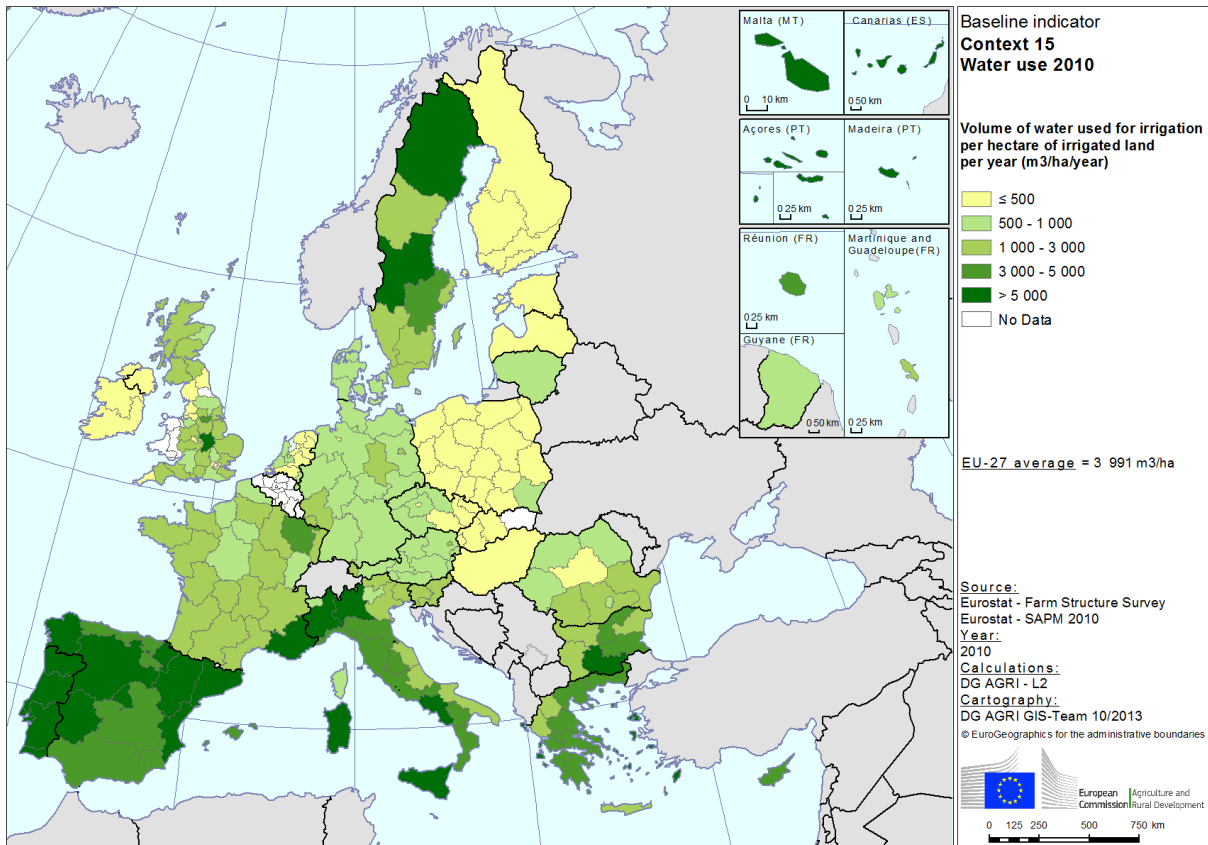
| Indicator | Context 15 - Water use | | | | Change in the share of irrigated UAA |
|----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | irrigated UAA | % irrigated UAA | Water used for irrigation | Water used for irrigation per ha of irrigated land | |
| Source | Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey | | Eurostat - SAPM* | | Eurostat - FSS |
| Year | 2010 | | 2010 | | 2007-2010 |
| Unit | ha | % | 1000 m ³ | m ³ /ha | % points |
| Country | | | | | |
| Belgium | 4 260 | 0.3 | n.a. | n.a. | -0.1 |
| Bulgaria | 90 400 | 2.0 | 355 610 | 3 934 | -0.4 |
| Czech Republic | 19 200 | 0.6 | 11 147 | 581 | 0.0 |
| Denmark | 320 180 | 12.1 | 219 246 | 685 | 2.6 |
| Germany | 372 750 | 2.2 | 293 374 | 787 | n.a. |
| Estonia | 330 | 0.0 | 60 | 182 | n.a. |
| Ireland | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Greece | 1 025 210 | 29.5 | 3 896 683 | 3 801 | -1.9 |
| Spain | 3 044 710 | 12.8 | 16 658 538 | 5 471 | -0.3 |
| France | 1 583 610 | 5.7 | 2 711 481 | 1 712 | 0.2 |
| Italy | 2 408 350 | 18.7 | 11 570 290 | 4 804 | -2.2 |
| Cyprus | 28 290 | 23.9 | 91 510 | 3 235 | 2.5 |
| Latvia | 710 | 0.0 | 73 | 103 | 0.0 |
| Lithuania | 1 530 | 0.1 | 1 215 | 794 | 0.0 |
| Luxembourg | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Hungary | 114 550 | 2.4 | 48 907 | 427 | 0.4 |
| Malta | 2 830 | 24.7 | 28 176 | 9 956 | -2.5 |
| Netherlands | 137 310 | 7.3 | 64 857 | 472 | -3.2 |
| Austria | 26 480 | 0.9 | 18 316 | 692 | -0.4 |
| Poland | 45 530 | 0.3 | 12 855 | 282 | -0.2 |
| Portugal | 466 330 | 12.7 | 3 437 366 | 7 371 | 0.6 |
| Romania | 133 460 | 1.0 | 203 667 | 1 526 | -0.3 |
| Slovenia | 1 260 | 0.3 | 2 644 | 2 098 | -0.1 |
| Slovakia | 14 840 | 0.8 | 5 579 | 376 | -1.2 |
| Finland | 12 610 | 0.6 | 4 369 | 346 | 0.6 |
| Sweden | 63 250 | 2.1 | 111 053 | 1 756 | 0.3 |
| United Kingdom | 66 350 | 0.4 | 86 647 | 1 306 | -0.4 |
| EU-27 | 9 984 330 excl. LU | 5.8 excl. LU | 39 833 662 excl. BE, LU | 3 991 excl. BE, LU | -0.5 excl. DE, EE, LU |
| EU-15 | 9 531 400 excl. LU | 7.7 excl. LU | 39 072 219 excl. BE, LU | 4 101 excl. BE, LU | -0.6 excl. DE, LU |
| EU-N12 | 452 930 | 0.9 | 761 443 | 1 681 | -0.1 excl. EE |

Note: * SAPM stands for Statistics on Agricultural Production Methods.

Map 59 - Share of irrigated UAA, 2010



Map 60 - Volume of water used for irrigation per hectare of irrigated land, 2010



| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Baseline indicator for context | 15 - Water use |
| Measurement of the indicator | % irrigated UAA |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>Agriculture is an essential driving force in the management of water use. New production methods and irrigation play an important role in the development of the agricultural sector, but improvements in agricultural productivity often put a great pressure on natural resources. That is the case of water use for irrigation, especially during dry periods.</p> <p>According to the definition applied in the Council Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 and in the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1200/2009 on farm structure surveys and the survey on agricultural production methods:</p> <p><u>Irrigated area</u> is defined as the area of crops which have actually been irrigated at least once during the 12 months prior to the reference day of the survey. Crops under glass and kitchen gardens, which are almost always irrigated, should not be included. <u>Utilised Agricultural Area</u> consists in the total area taken up by arable land, permanent grassland, permanent crops and kitchen gardens.</p> <p>As a general assumption, crops under glass (greenhouses) as well as kitchen gardens are considered actually irrigated areas but should not be included here. However, national methodologies may differ when including or excluding 'areas under glass' and 'kitchen gardens' in the 'total irrigated areas'; possible inconsistencies are being scrutinized by Eurostat.</p> <p>Information on the volume of water used for irrigation is also shown at Member State level, from the Survey on Agricultural Production Methods 2010 – Agricultural Census 2010.</p> |
| Unit of measurement | % |
| Source | Eurostat – Farm Structure Survey 2007, Survey on Agricultural Production Methods 2010 and Agri-environmental indicators. Last update: June 2013 |

3.4.15. Context Indicator 16: Protective forests concerning primarily soil and water

Forests play an important role in preventing the erosion of soil, protecting water supplies and maintaining other ecosystem functions.

In 2010, about 36.5 million ha or 21.6% of forest and other wooded land (FOWL) in the EU-27 were reported as having protective functions primarily concerning soil and water (MCPFE class 3)⁸⁴.

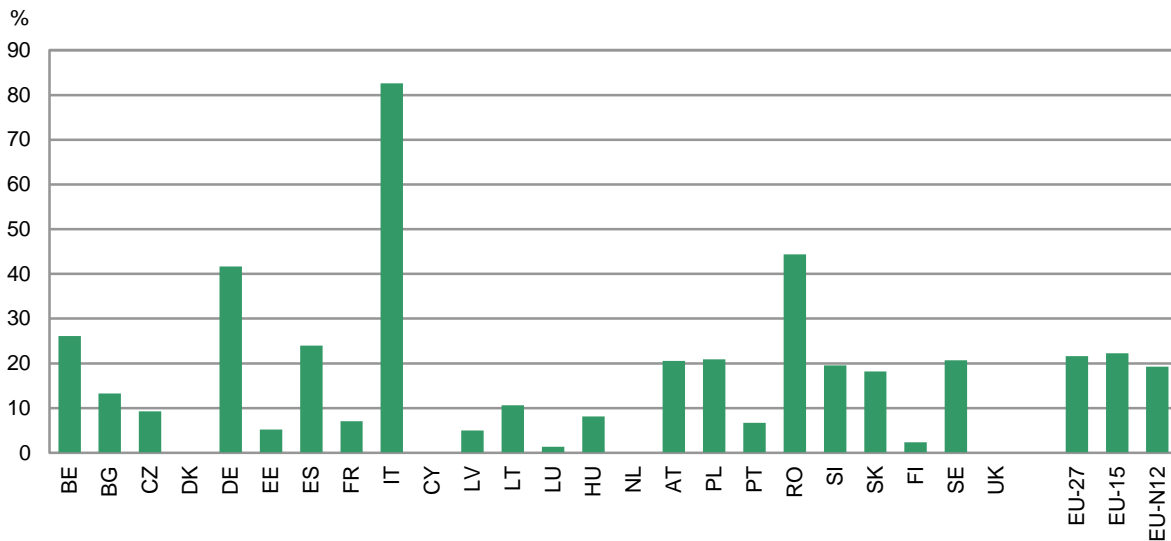
Older and new Member States show a similar share (EU-15 22.2%; EU-N12 19.2%), nonetheless, the area of protective FOWL was mainly concentrated in the EU-15 (81%). Germany, Italy, Spain and Sweden accounted for 72.8% of the total protective FOWL of the EU-27.

Italy show the highest share (82.6%) followed by Germany and Romania. The lowest share of protective FOWL was registered in Luxembourg (1.4%) and Finland (2.4%). Cyprus, Denmark, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom did not have forest designated for protective functions.

In 2010, more than one fifth of the area of forest and other wooded land was designated as forest with protective functions concerning primarily soil and water

⁸⁴ Data on this indicator are not comparable between countries (different interpretation of assessment guidelines); data for France and therefore EU aggregates exclude the Overseas Departments; EU aggregates do not include data for Ireland, Greece and Malta, and for Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary and Romania only include data of forest.

Graph 87 - Protective forest concerning primarily soil and water - % FOWL managed primarily for soil and water protection, 2010



A slight increase in the area of protective FOWL was registered in the EU-27 between 2000 and 2010

Between 2000 and 2010 the importance of protective forests increased by about 9.2 million ha (1.4 percentage points). This increase was higher in the EU-15 (1.8 percentage points) than in the EU-N12 (0.8 percentage points). The highest increase was registered in Germany (14.8 percentage points) and in Slovenia (13.7 percentage points). On the other hand, the importance of the area of protective FOWL decreased in Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania and Romania.

Graph 88 - Change in the share of FOWL area managed primarily for soil and water protection (in percentage points), 2000 to 2010

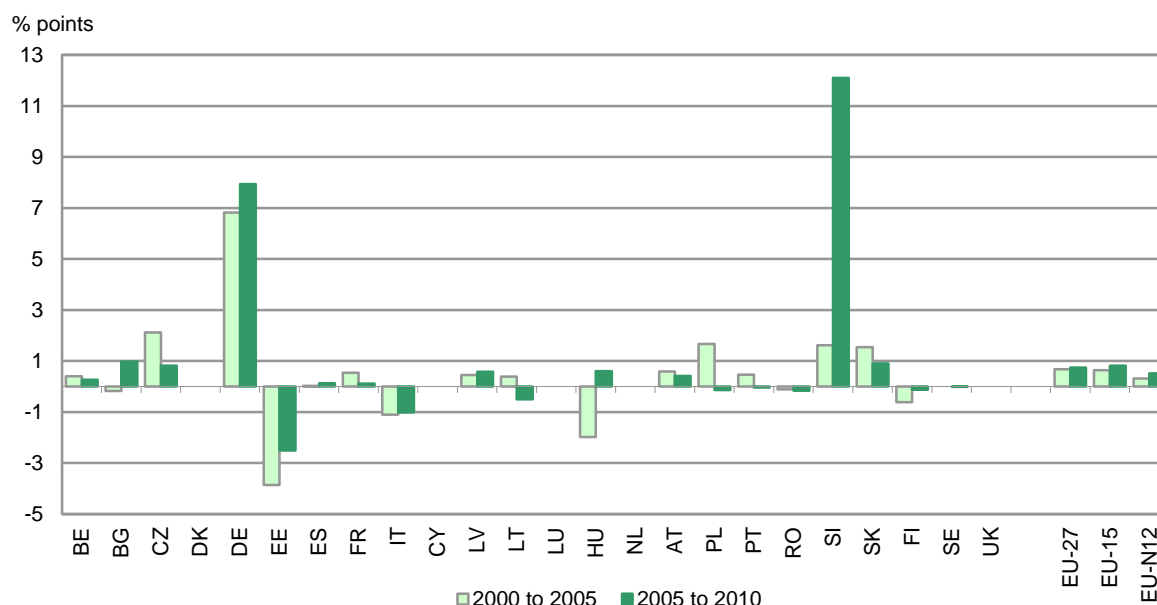


Table 68 - Protective forests concerning primarily soil and water

| Indicator | Context 16 - Protective Forests concerning primarily Soil & Water | | Change in the share of Protective Forests concerning primarily Soil & Water | | |
|----------------|---|-------------|--|--------------|--------------|
| | % FOWL area managed primarily for soil and water protection | | Change in the % of FOWL area managed primarily for soil and water protection | | |
| Measurement | FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO | | FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO | | |
| Source | FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO | | FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO | | |
| Year | 2010 | | 2000 to 2005 | 2005 to 2010 | 2000 to 2010 |
| Unit | % | | % points | | |
| Country | | | | | |
| Belgium | 26.1 | | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Bulgaria | 13.2 | | -0.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Czech Republic | 9.3 | | 2.1 | 0.8 | 2.9 |
| Denmark | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Germany | 41.7 | | 6.8 | 7.9 | 14.8 |
| Estonia | 5.2 | | -3.9 | -2.5 | -6.4 |
| Ireland | n.a. | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Greece | n.a. | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Spain | 24.0 | | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| France | 7.0 | | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Italy | 82.6 | | -1.1 | -1.0 | -2.1 |
| Cyprus | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Latvia | 5.0 | Forest only | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| Lithuania | 10.6 | Forest only | 0.4 | -0.5 | -0.1 |
| Luxembourg | 1.4 | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hungary | 8.2 | Forest only | -2.0 | 0.6 | -1.4 |
| Malta | n.a. | | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Netherlands | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Austria | 20.5 | | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.0 |
| Poland | 20.9 | | 1.7 | -0.1 | 1.5 |
| Portugal | 6.7 | | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Romania | 44.4 | Forest only | -0.1 | -0.2 | -0.3 |
| Slovenia | 19.6 | | 1.6 | 12.1 | 13.7 |
| Slovakia | 18.2 | | 1.5 | 0.9 | 2.4 |
| Finland | 2.4 | | -0.6 | -0.1 | -0.7 |
| Sweden | 20.7 | | n.a. | 0.0 | n.a. |
| United Kingdom | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| EU-27 | 21.6 | | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.4 |
| EU-15 | 22.2 | | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.5 |
| EU-N12 | 19.2 | | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 |

Notes: Data on this indicator are not comparable between countries (different interpretation of assessment guidelines).
The data for France and therefore the European aggregates exclude the overseas departments.
EU aggregates do not include data for IE, EL, MT and for LV, LT, HU and RO only include data of forest.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Baseline indicator for context | 16 - Protective forests concerning primarily soil, water and other ecosystem functions |
| Measurement of the indicator | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FOWL area managed primarily for soil & water protection (MCPFE class 3.1) • Change of FOWL area managed primarily for soil and water protection (MCPFE class 3.1) |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>This indicator corresponds to the indicator number 5.1 "Protective forests – soil, water and other ecosystem functions", of SoEF (State of Europe's Forests).</p> <p>In 2002 new Assessment Guidelines for Protected and Protective Forests and Other Wooded Land in Europe were elaborated and adopted by the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE)*.</p> <p>Protective FOWL corresponds to the area of FOWL designated to prevent soil erosion, to preserve water resources, or to maintain other forest ecosystem functions and is part of MCPFE class 3 "protective functions".</p> <p>Forests play important roles in the protection of soil or the surface under the forest cover, for instance, for protection against erosion. Forests are also essential for the maintenance of water resources and of water cycles such as the protection of water reservoirs or filtering of water, modification of water cycle and run-off. In addition, protective forests guarantee other important ecosystem functions, like the maintenance of clean air, stabilization of local climate, securing the timber line in alpine and polar areas, etc.</p> <p>In the "MCPFE Assessment Guidelines for Protected and Protective Forest and Other Wooded Land in Europe", protective forests are described under Class 3, having as main management objective "Protective Functions", subclass 3.1: "Management clearly directed to protect soil and its properties or water quality and quantity or other forest ecosystem functions".</p> <p>Designated protective areas comply with the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of legal basis • Long term commitment (minimum 20 years) • Explicit designation for the protection of biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements or protective functions of forest and other wooded land <p>Class 3: Main management objective "Protective Functions" implies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The management is clearly directed to protect soil and its properties or water quality and quantity of other ecosystem functions (class 3.1), or to protect infrastructure and manage natural resources against natural hazards (class 3.2). • Forests and other wooded lands are explicitly designed to fulfill protective functions in management plans or other legally authorized equivalents. • Any operation negatively affecting soil or water or the ability to protect other ecosystem functions, or the ability to protect infrastructure and managed natural resources against natural hazards is prevented. |
| Unit of measurement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • share of FOWL protected under MCPFE classes: % • change of FOWL area protected under MCPFE classes: % points |
| Source | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry statistics, FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO enquiry on pan-European quantitative indicators, 2011 • FOREST EUROPE, UNECE and FAO 2011: State of Europe's Forests (SoEF), 2011. Status and Trends in Sustainable Forest Management in Europe <p>Last update: 2011</p> |

* The Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe has changed its brand name from MCPFE to FOREST EUROPE.

3.4.16. Objective Indicator 22: Soil – Areas at risk of soil erosion

Soil erosion by water is one of the most widespread forms of soil degradation in Europe. In 2006, the estimated average rate of soil loss by water erosion in the EU-27 amounted to 2.76 t/ha/year and was higher in the EU-15 (3.1 t/ha/year) than in the EU-N12 (1.7 t/ha/year).

Every year 2.8 tonnes of soil per ha are lost due to water erosion in the EU-27

Soil degradation by water erosion is particularly significant in some countries of southern Europe, namely in Italy (7.8 t/ha/year), Portugal (7.6 t/ha/year) and Greece (4.9 t/ha/year), but also in mountainous countries such as Slovenia (7.2 t/ha/year) and Austria (4.8 t/ha/year) and in the United Kingdom (4.6 t/ha/year). Low levels (below 1 t/ha/year) were registered only in Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden⁸⁵.

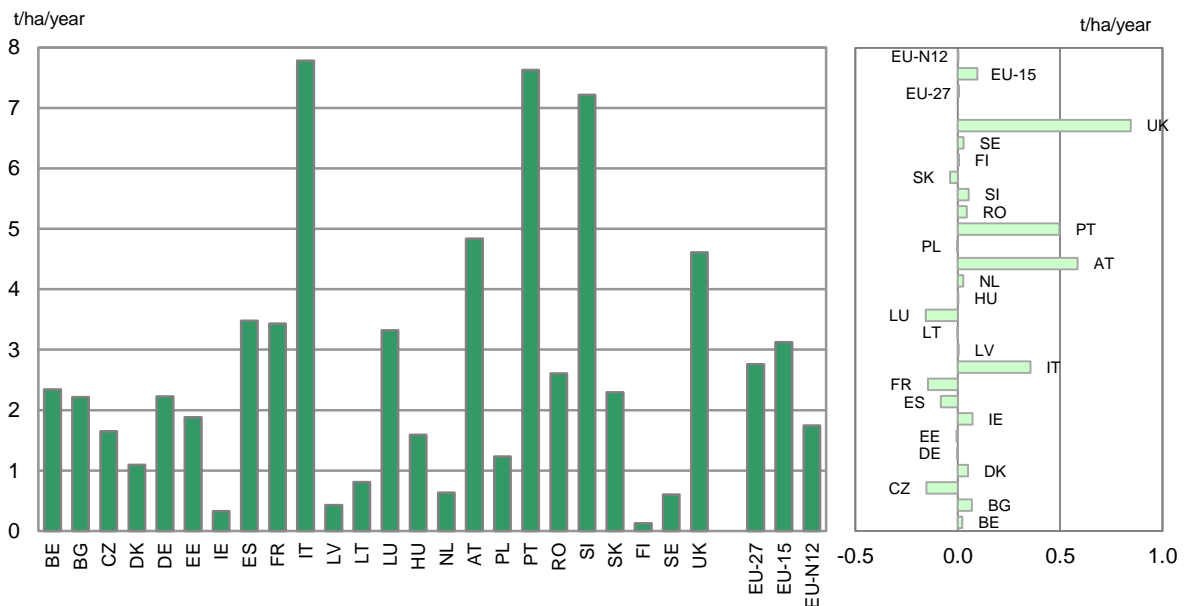
Soil erosion trends resulting from changes in land cover and rainfall erosivity do not show any significant change at EU-27 level between 2000 and 2006 (0.01 t/ha/year)⁸⁶. At Member State level the scenario is more varied since the increase concerns mainly the EU-15 (+0.1 t/ha/year). The UK (+0.84), Austria (+0.59), Portugal (+0.5) and Italy (+0.36) show the highest increase. Only the Czech Republic, Estonia, Spain, France, Luxembourg and Slovakia show a slight decrease⁸⁷.

⁸⁵ The rates of soil loss by water erosion at Member States level represent national average values and therefore may mask higher erosion rates in many areas even for those countries that have a low mean.

⁸⁶ This is contrary to the results of some simulations using climate change IPCC scenarios (2070-2100) (Bosco et al., 2009), but due to the time interval analysed (2000-2006), any conclusion must be drawn with caution. To understand the real trend, an analysis over a time period of at least 15-20 years would be necessary. (JRC - ISPRA, Agri-environmental indicator draft factsheet – Soil water erosion (AEI 21), 2011).

⁸⁷ JRC - ISPRA, Agri-environmental indicator draft factsheet – Soil water erosion (AEI 21), 2011.

Graph 89 - Estimate of average soil loss due to water, 2006 and change 2000-2006 (t/ha/year)



Note: data for MT and CY are not available. Data for EL are only available for 2000, therefore the change between 2000 and 2006 was not calculated.

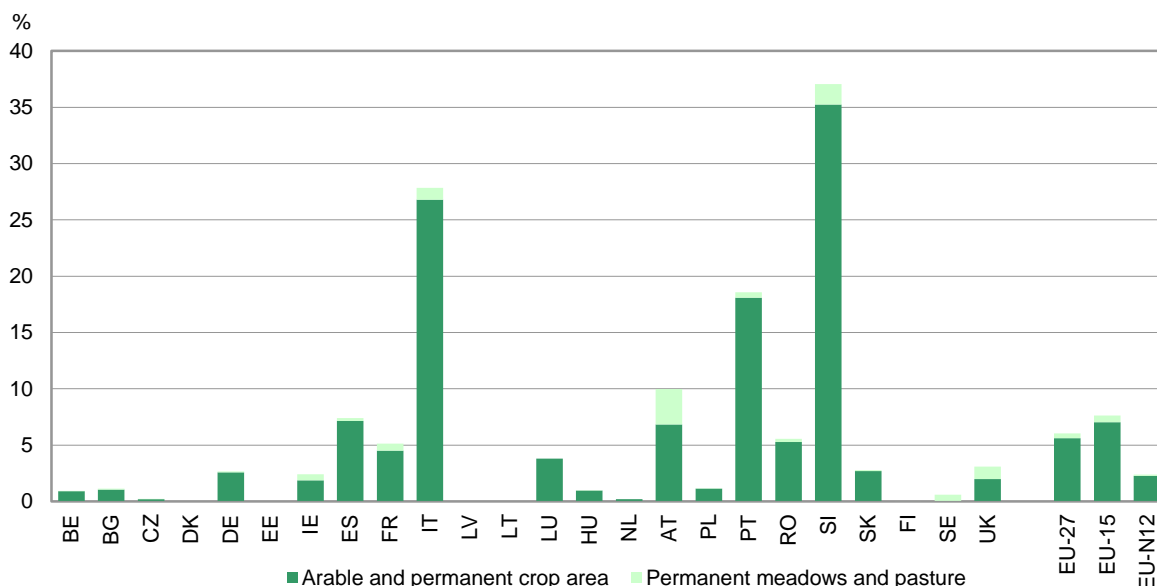
6% of the EU-27 agricultural area is affected by moderate to severe soil erosion

As regards the area affected, around 6% of the EU-27 total agricultural area was estimated to suffer from moderate to severe erosion (>11 t/ha/year) in 2006 (excluding data for Cyprus, Greece and Malta). This share is higher in the EU-15 (7.6%) than in the EU-N12 (2.4%). Cultivated land (arable and permanent cropland) is estimated to be more affected (7%) than permanent grasslands and pasture (2%).

The share of agricultural land estimated to suffer from moderate to severe erosion is highest in Slovenia (37.1%), Italy (27.8%) and Portugal (18.6%)⁸⁸.

⁸⁸ Reference: JRC - ISPRA, Agri-environmental indicator draft factsheet – Soil water erosion (AEI 21), 2011).

Graph 90 - Agricultural area (arable and permanent crop area and permanent meadows and pasture area) affected by moderate to severe water erosion (>11 t/ha/year), 2006



Note: data for MT, and CY and EL are not available.

Table 69 - Areas at risk of soil erosion

| Indicator | Objective 22 - Soil: areas at risk of soil erosion | Change in the rate of soil loss by water erosion |
|----------------|--|--|
| Measurement | Estimated rate of soil loss by water erosion | Change in the % of FOWL area managed primarily for soil and water protection |
| Source | JRC (RUSLE Model) | JRC (RUSLE Model) |
| Year | 2006 | 2000-2006 |
| Unit | t/ha/yr | t/ha/yr |
| Country | | |
| Belgium | 2.34 | 0.02 |
| Bulgaria | 2.22 | 0.07 |
| Czech Republic | 1.65 | -0.15 |
| Denmark | 1.09 | 0.05 |
| Germany | 2.23 | 0.00 |
| Estonia | 1.88 | -0.01 |
| Ireland | 0.33 | 0.07 |
| Greece | 4.86 | n.a. |
| Spain | 3.48 | -0.08 |
| France | 3.43 | -0.15 |
| Italy | 7.78 | 0.36 |
| Cyprus | n.a. | n.a. |
| Latvia | 0.43 | 0.00 |
| Lithuania | 0.81 | 0.00 |
| Luxembourg | 3.32 | -0.16 |
| Hungary | 1.59 | 0.00 |
| Malta | n.a. | n.a. |
| Netherlands | 0.63 | 0.03 |
| Austria | 4.84 | 0.59 |
| Poland | 1.23 | 0.00 |
| Portugal | 7.63 | 0.50 |
| Romania | 2.60 | 0.04 |
| Slovenia | 7.22 | 0.05 |
| Slovakia | 2.29 | -0.04 |
| Finland | 0.13 | 0.01 |
| Sweden | 0.60 | 0.03 |
| United Kingdom | 4.61 | 0.84 |
| EU-27 | 2.76 excl. CY, MT | 0.01 excl. CY, EL, MT |
| EU-15 | 3.12 | 0.10 excl. EL |
| EU-N12 | 1.74 excl. CY, MT | 0.00 excl. CY, MT |

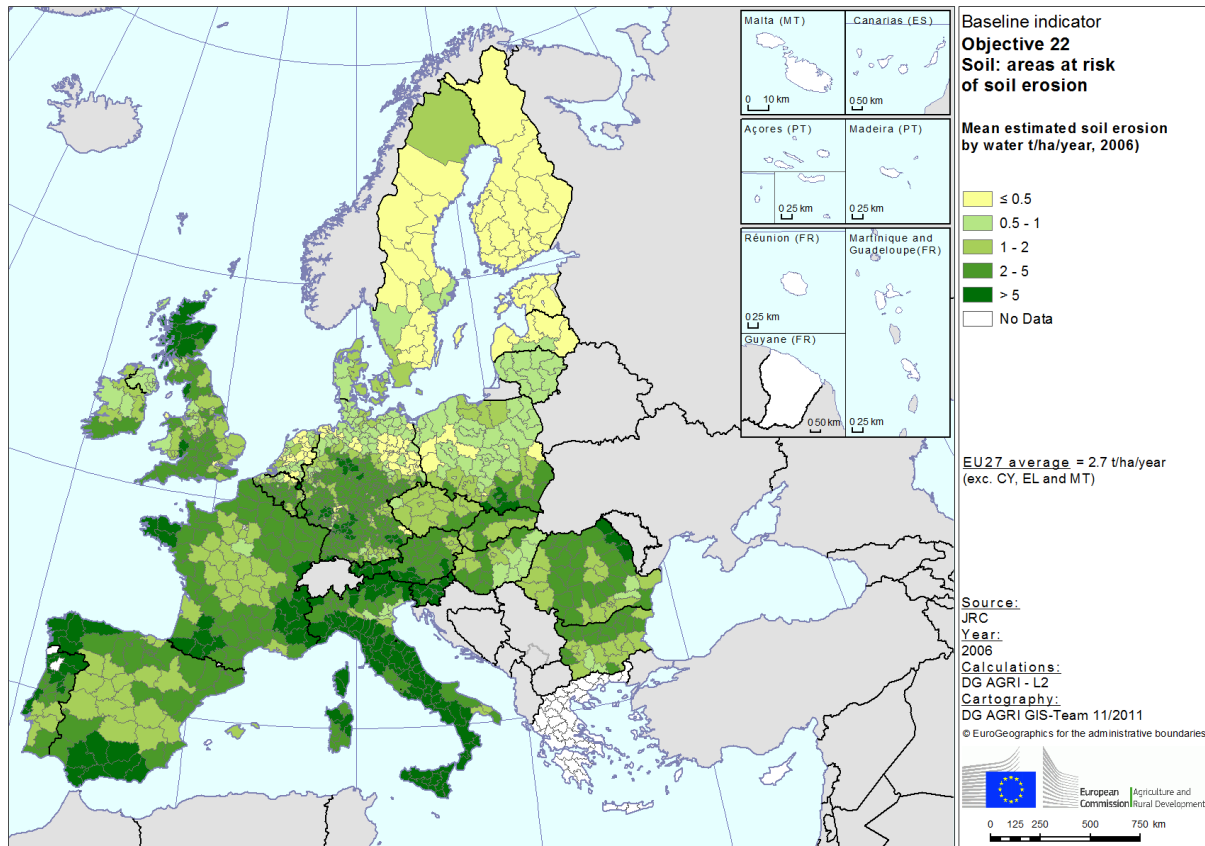
Note: *The rates of soil loss by water erosion (t/ha/yr) at Member State level represent national average values and therefore may mask higher erosion rates in many areas even for those countries that have a low mean.*

Table 70 - Areas at risk of soil erosion

| Indicator | Objective 22 - Soil: areas at risk of soil erosion | | | | | |
|----------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Measurement | Estimated agricultural area affected by moderate to severe water erosion (>11 t/ha/yr) | | | Share of estimated agricultural area affected by moderate to severe water erosion (>11 t/ha/yr) | | |
| Source | JRC (RUSLE Model) | | | JRC (RUSLE Model) | | |
| Year | "2006-2007" | | | "2006-2007" | | |
| Unit | 1000 ha | | | % | | |
| Subdivisions | Total agricultural area | Arable and permanent crop area | Permanent meadows and pasture | Total agricultural area | Arable and permanent crop area | Permanent meadows and pasture |
| Country | | | | | | |
| Belgium | 16.3 | 15.7 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.2 |
| Bulgaria | 69.0 | 63.7 | 5.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| Czech Republic | 8.4 | 8.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Denmark | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Germany | 569.7 | 554.7 | 15.0 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 0.3 |
| Estonia | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Ireland | 115.8 | 90.1 | 25.7 | 2.4 | 8.0 | 0.7 |
| Greece | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Spain | 2 071.2 | 1 994.9 | 76.3 | 7.4 | 8.1 | 2.3 |
| France | 1 749.3 | 1 537.7 | 211.6 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 2.1 |
| Italy | 4 782.5 | 4 602.1 | 180.4 | 27.8 | 30.1 | 9.6 |
| Cyprus | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Latvia | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Lithuania | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Luxembourg | 5.4 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 5.1 | 0.0 |
| Hungary | 62.9 | 61.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.1 |
| Malta | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Netherlands | 5.2 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Austria | 329.1 | 224.7 | 104.4 | 10.0 | 11.4 | 7.8 |
| Poland | 223.7 | 220.4 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.1 |
| Portugal | 811.5 | 789.9 | 21.6 | 18.6 | 19.0 | 10.2 |
| Romania | 769.4 | 730.5 | 38.9 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 1.3 |
| Slovenia | 269.9 | 256.5 | 13.4 | 37.1 | 43.3 | 9.9 |
| Slovakia | 67.0 | 64.8 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 0.7 |
| Finland | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| Sweden | 24.9 | 0.6 | 24.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 5.3 |
| United Kingdom | 491.5 | 314.3 | 177.2 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 2.0 |
| EU-27 | 12 442.8 | 11 541.4 | 901.4 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 2.0 |
| EU-15 | 10 972.5 | 10 135.3 | 837.2 | 7.6 | 9.4 | 2.3 |
| EU-N12 | 1 470.3 | 1 406.1 | 64.2 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 0.6 |

Notes: EU aggregates do not include data for CY, EL and MT.
For BG data refer to 2005-2006 and for CZ to 2007-2008.

Map 61 - Estimated soil erosion by water, 2006



| | |
|---|--|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 22 - Soil: Areas at risk of soil erosion |
| Measurement of the indicator | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated rate of soil loss by water erosion (t/ha/yr); • Areas affected by a certain rate of soil erosion (ha, %) |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>Soil is a valuable, non-renewable resource that offers a multitude of ecosystem goods and services. Sustainable farming practises contribute to preserve soil functions and to reduce soil degradation processes such as erosion.</p> <p>The indicators assess the soil loss by water erosion processes (rainsplash, sheetwash and rills) and give indications of the areas affected by a certain rate of soil erosion (moderate to severe, i.e. >11 t/ha/years in the OECD definition).</p> <p>The two soil erosion indicators have been produced by the Joint Research Center of the European Commission (JRC-Ispra), on the basis of an empirical computer model. Assessments of soil erosion are based on the output of an enhanced version of the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation model (RUSLE) (JRC-Ispra) which was developed to evaluate soil erosion by water at a regional scale. The model provides an estimate of possible erosion rates and estimates sediment delivery on the basis of accepted scientific knowledge, technical judgment and input datasets. In this assessment, the basic RUSLE model has been adapted through the addition of a new factor that improves the estimation of the effect of stoniness on soil erosion. In addition, a new approach was used to develop novel input data on the erosivity of precipitation. The model considers seven main factors controlling soil erosion: the erosivity of the eroding agents (water), the erodibility of the soil, the slope steepness and the slope length of the land, the land cover, the stoniness and the human practices designed to control erosion.</p> <p>Only soil erosion resulting from rainsplash, overland flow (also known as sheetwash) and rill formation are considered. These are some of the most effective processes to detach and remove soil by water. In most situations, erosion by concentrated flow is the main agent of erosion by water.</p> <p>The results of the soil erosion indicators have been aggregated at NUTS 3 and NUTS 2 level.</p> <p>The rates of soil loss by water erosion (t/ha/yr) at Member State level represent national average values and therefore may mask higher erosion rates in many areas even for those countries that have a low mean.</p> <p>The differences between 2000 and 2006 are primarily due to changes in land cover as noted by Corine Land Cover data for both years.</p> <p>The time interval of 6 years is limited; therefore any conclusion must be drawn with caution. To understand better the real trend, an analysis over a time period of at least 15-20 years would be necessary (e.g. comparing the current situation to the 1990s).</p> <p>The total area of agricultural land has been defined on the basis of Corine Land Cover (CLC) 2006 classes and includes the area of arable and permanent crops, pastures and permanent grasslands.</p> <p>Estimated data on soil erosion are published following a qualitative assessment, showing that the model output matches general erosion patterns across Europe. However also quantitative validation is foreseen to be completed. Therefore at the moment data have to be taken with caution.</p> |
| Unit of measurement | Tonnes/ha/year, estimate |
| Source | JRC Ispra – Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation model (RUSLE). Last update: 2011 |

3.4.17. Objective Indicator 23: Soil – Organic farming

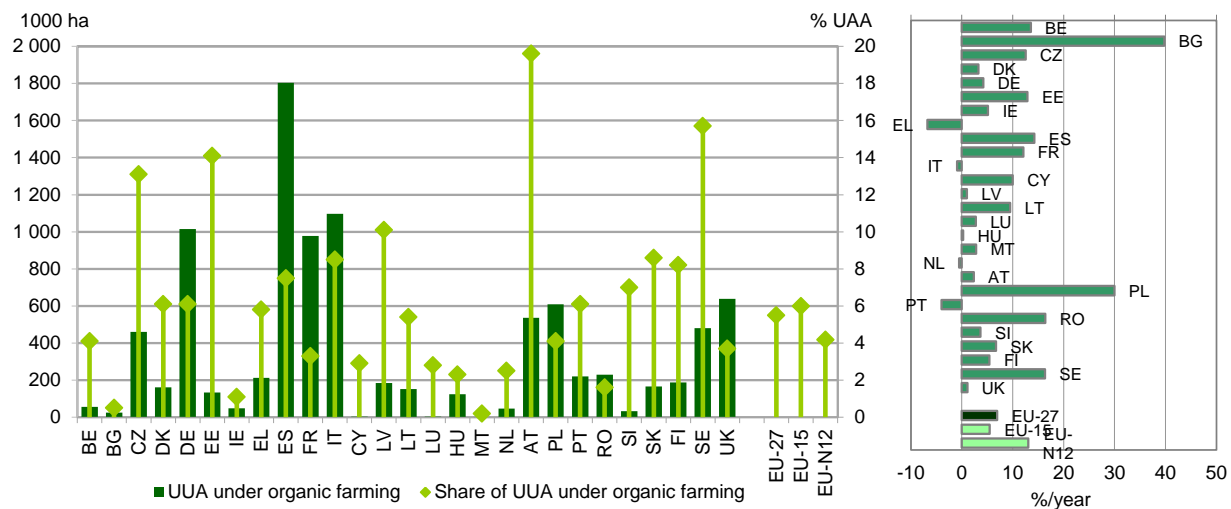
The agricultural area under organic farming in the European Union continues to increase. In 2011 the fully converted area and that under conversion together reached 9.6 million hectares. The size of the organic area differs substantially among Member States. The main contributors to the European total remain Spain, Italy, Germany, France and the United Kingdom, which together account for 57.5% of the total organic area (+1.8% compared to 2010). Looking at the organic area as a share of the national UAA, these 5 countries are all below 10% whilst the highest shares are shown by Austria (19.6%), Sweden (15.7%), the Czech Republic (13.1%) and Estonia (14.1%). At European level the share of UAA under organic farming amounts to 5.5% of the total, with a slightly higher share in the EU-15 (6.0%) than in the EU-N12 (4.2%).

Organic area in EU-27 keeps on increasing. In 2011 it accounts for 5.5% of the UAA

If both of them keep the same growth rate registered between 2006 and 2011 EU-N12 will reach the same share of UAA as EU-15 in more than 6 years

From 2006 to 2011 the only countries which registered a significant negative trend were Greece (-6.7% per year) and Portugal (-4.0% per year). On the other hand, except for some Member States where the area remained basically stable (Italy, the Netherlands, Hungary, Latvia and the UK), all other EU countries showed an increase in their organic area. This upward trend was generally higher for the new Member States, with the highest growth rates shown by Bulgaria (+39.8%/year), Poland (+30.0%/year) and Romania (+16.4%/year). However, the very low starting point of these countries still keeps their organic area below that of the old Member States. If both groups keep the same growth rate as registered between 2006 and 2011, the 12 new Member States will need more than 5 years to reach the same level as the 15 others (in terms of share of UAA).

Graph 91 - Share of UAA under organic farming, 2011, and its average annual growth rate, 2006-2011

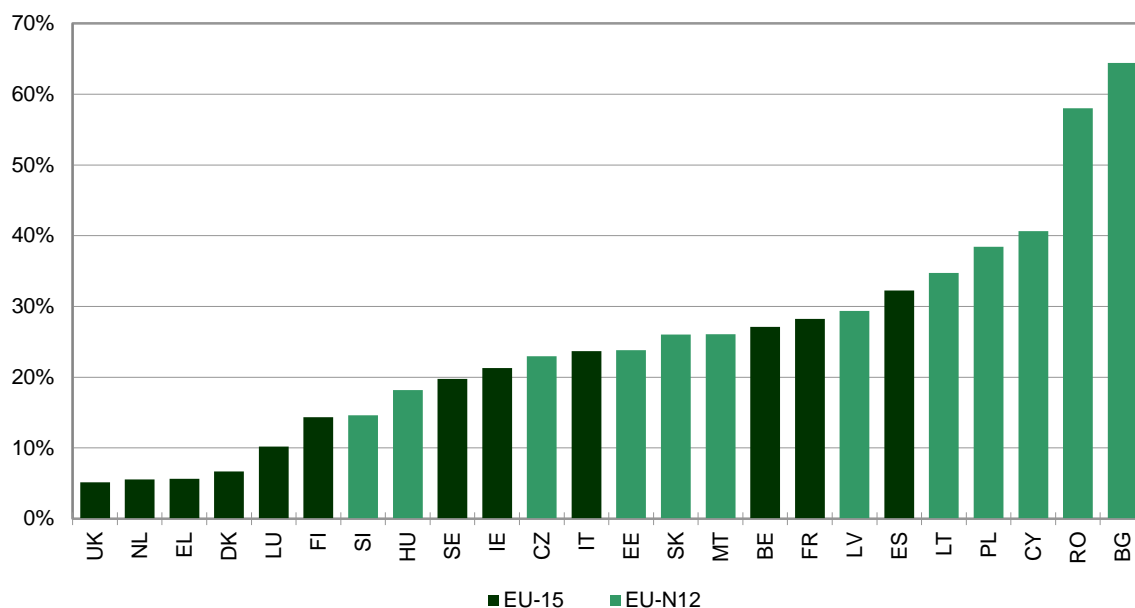


Notes: Data in hectares for IE, CY and LU are Eurostat estimates. Data in hectares for SK are provisional. Data in % for IE, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LU, MT, UK and EU-27 are Eurostat estimates. Data in % for EU-15 and EU-N12 are DG Agriculture estimates.

The newer Member States show a higher dynamism in terms of conversion to organic farming

The share of area under conversion in the total organic area can give an indication of the potential growth in the organic sector in the near future. In this respect Bulgaria and Romania keep the most promising positions with respectively 64.4% and 55.0% of the total organic area. Basically the newer Member States seem to be more dynamic in this field being 9 of them among the 12 with the highest share of area under conversion in the total organic area.

Graph 92 - Area under conversion as share of the total organic area, 2011



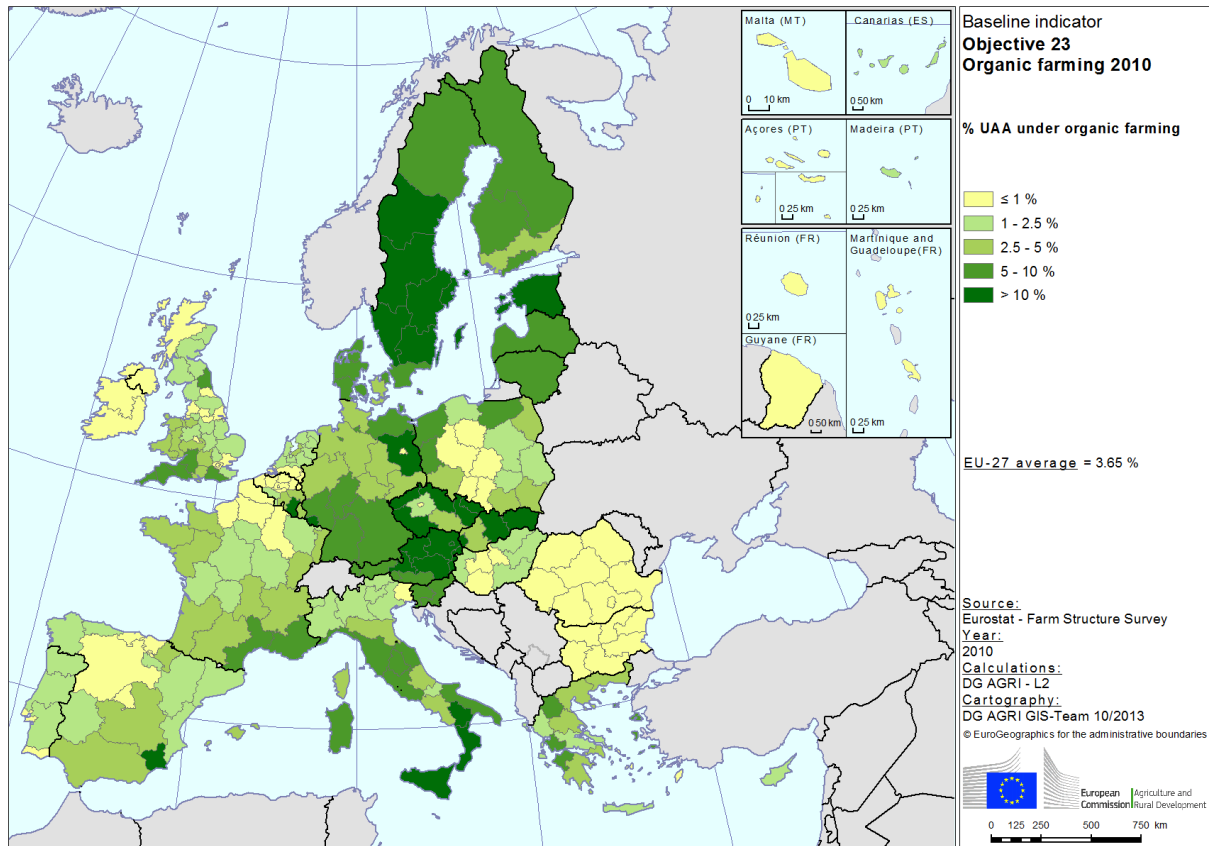
Notes: Data for SK are provisional. Data for NL refer to 2010. Data for LU, IE, CY refer to 2009. Data for DE, AT and PT are not available.

Table 71 - Organic farming

| Indicator | Objective 23 - Soil: organic farming | | Change in organic farming |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| | UAA under organic farming | Share of UAA under organic farming | Average annual growth rate of UAA under organic farming |
| Source | EUROSTAT | | EUROSTAT |
| Year | 2011 | | 2006-2011 |
| Unit | ha | % | % per year |
| Country | | | |
| Belgium | 55 304 | 4.1 | 13.5 |
| Bulgaria | 25 022 | 0.5 | 39.8 |
| Czech Republic | 460 498 | 13.1 | 12.5 |
| Denmark | 162 173 | 6.1 | 3.3 |
| Germany | 1 015 626 | 6.1 | 4.2 |
| Estonia | 133 779 | 14.1 | 12.9 |
| Ireland | 47 864 e | 1.1 e | 5.1 |
| Greece | 213 276 | 5.8 e | -6.7 |
| Spain | 1 803 661 | 7.5 e | 14.3 |
| France | 977 234 | 3.3 e | 12.1 |
| Italy | 1 096 889 | 8.5 e | -0.9 |
| Cyprus | 3 184 e | 2.9 e | 10.0 |
| Latvia | 184 096 | 10.1 | 1.0 |
| Lithuania | 152 305 | 5.4 | 9.5 |
| Luxembourg | 3 614 e | 2.8 e | 2.7 |
| Hungary | 124 402 | 2.3 | 0.3 |
| Malta | 23 | 0.2 e | 2.8 |
| Netherlands | 47 205 | 2.5 | -0.5 |
| Austria | 536 877 | 19.6 | 2.4 |
| Poland | 609 412 | 4.1 | 30.0 |
| Portugal | 219 683 | 6.1 | -4.0 |
| Romania | 229 946 | 1.6 | 16.4 |
| Slovenia | 32 149 | 7.0 | 3.7 |
| Slovakia | 166 700 p | 8.6 | 6.7 |
| Finland | 188 189 | 8.2 | 5.4 |
| Sweden | 480 185 | 15.7 | 16.3 |
| United Kingdom | 638 528 | 3.7 e | 1.1 |
| EU-27 | 9 613 500 e | 5.5 e | 6.9 |
| EU-15 | 7 486 308 e DG AGRI | 6.0 e DG AGRI | 5.5 e DG AGRI |
| EU-N12 | 2 121 516 e DG AGRI | 4.2 e DG AGRI | 13.1 e DG AGRI |

Notes: p = provisional; e = Eurostat estimate; e DG AGRI = DG Agriculture estimate.

Map 62 - Share of UAA under organic farming, 2010



Note: The % of UAA under organic farming of the EU-27 calculated with data from the Farm Structure Survey is lower than the same share calculated with data from the Organic Statistics. This difference may be explained by the different definitions of the UAA and other different requirements (e.g. thresholds) used in the context of the two data sources.

| | |
|---|---|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 23 - Soil: Organic farming |
| Measurement of the indicator | UAA under organic farming |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>The area under organic farming is an important indicator for the extent to which agricultural land is sustainably managed. According to Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007, organic production is an overall system of farm management and food production that combines best environmental practices, a high level of biodiversity, the preservation of natural resources, the application of high animal welfare standards and a production method in line with the preference of certain consumers for products produced using natural substances and processes.</p> <p>The area under organic farming is the sum of the fully converted areas and the areas in period of conversion. Fully converted area (organic area) fulfils all the conditions of production established in the above-mentioned regulation. Only this area can be considered to be fully organic. Area in period of conversion is the area in the process to be organic. It fulfils the conditions, but a period of time is required to eliminate products which are prohibited in the organic production methods (it varies for crop type).</p> <p>The area defined comprises all crop area. It might include secondary and other crops, so it might not be strictly comparable with the definition of UAA (only area of main crops) in the Farm Structure Survey.</p> <p>Data used for the calculation of UAA come from Land Use Statistics (crop production statistics).</p> <p>Data on the area under organic farming at regional level come from the Farm Structure Survey. Statistical information on organic farming collected according to Council Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 (repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 571/88) and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1200/2009 on the farm structure survey and the survey on agricultural production methods, refers to organic production and area which are fully compliant with the principles of organic production at farm level, as set out in Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 or, where applicable, in the most recent legislation, and in the corresponding national rules for certification of organic production.</p> |
| Unit of measurement | Ha of UAA |
| Source | <p><u>At national level:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eurostat – Statistics on organic production and Land use Statistics – Last update: August 2013 <p><u>At regional level:</u></p> <p>DG Agriculture and Rural Development based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eurostat – Farm Structure Survey 2010 – Last update: June 2013. |

3.4.18. Objective Indicator 24: Climate change – Production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry

Production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry declined for the first time in 2011

2011 was a crucial year for the European production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry. For the first time in more than a decade, production declined in absolute terms, thereby reversing the upward trend that prevailed until then.

This decline also affects the relative importance of agriculture and forestry in the total production of renewable energy. Whilst the share of forestry in overall production was already falling since 2003, the share of agriculture had grown at an average rate of 20% per year until 2010, but then decreased for the first time.

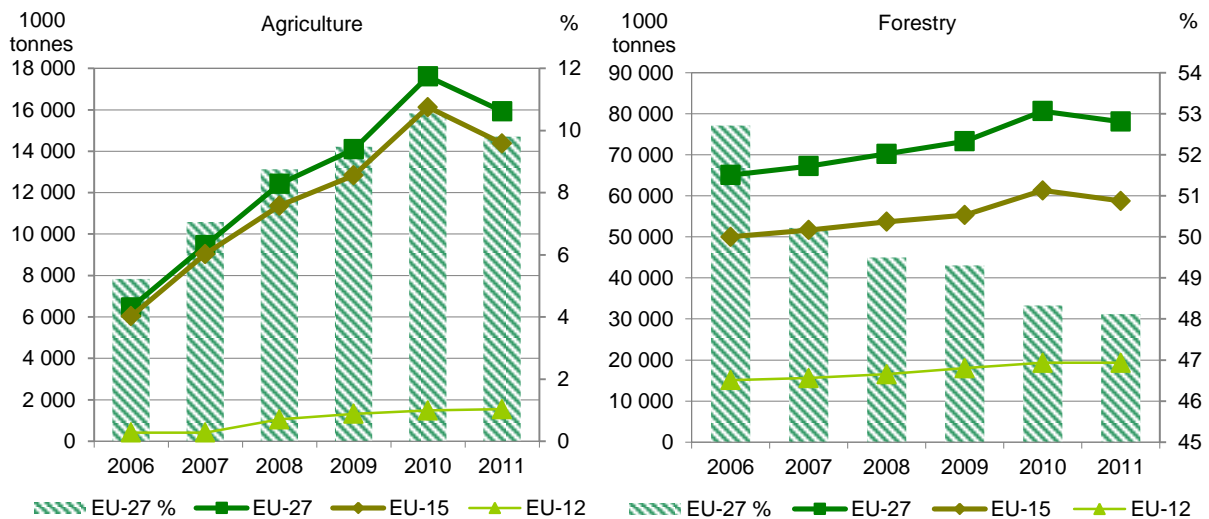
In agriculture the decline is due to the sharp decrease in biodiesel and biogas production

The drop in production is mainly due to developments in the older Member States (EU-15), while in the new Member States (EU-N12) the production of energy from both agriculture and forestry continues to increase, albeit at a slower pace than before.

However, the EU-N12 only account for 9.7% of total European renewable energy production from agriculture and 24.8% from forestry. A slow growth in production in these countries thus cannot compensate for the drop registered in the EU-15.

The decline in the share of agriculture is due to the sharp decrease in biodiesel and biogas production (-10.1% and -12.7%, respectively), while bioethanol fuel production continues to increase by about 3% per year.

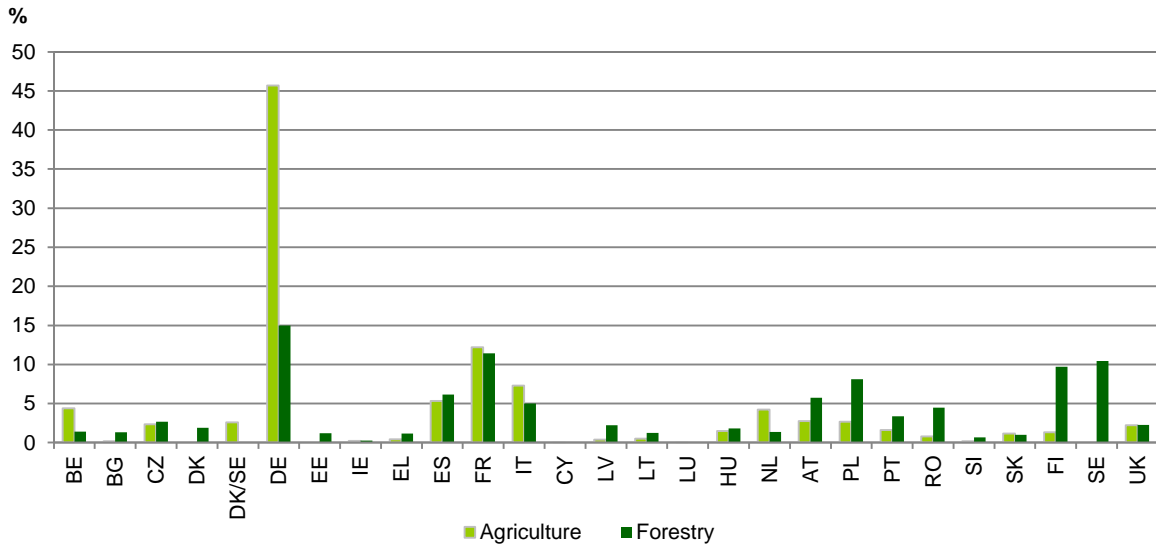
Graph 93 - Production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry and as a share of the total production of renewable energy, 2006-2011



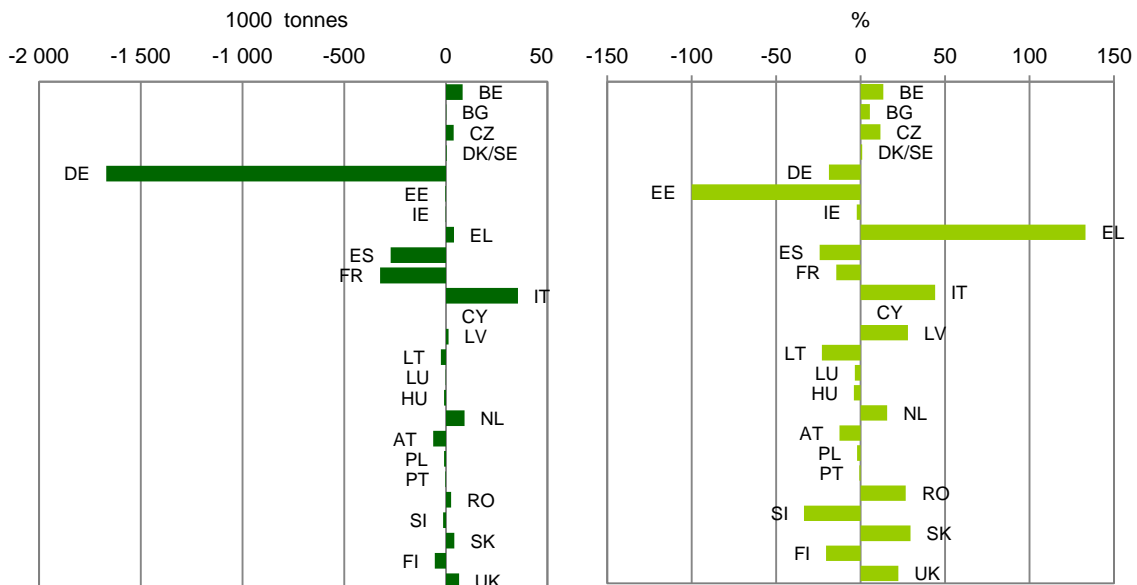
Germany contributes most to the decrease in European production of renewable energy from agriculture

At national level the development in some Member States stands out. Italy reported the highest increase both in absolute and in relative terms (354.8 kilotonnes; +44.1%). However, due to its high share in total European production (46% in 2011), the 19% drop in German production (-1 670 kilotonnes) weighs heavily on the net decrease registered at European level (-1 682 kilotonnes). Other important producers, like France (12.2%) and Spain (5.3%), also show a decrease both in absolute and in relative terms.

Graph 94 – Member States' production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry as a share of European total production, 2011



Graph 95 - Change in production of renewable energy form agriculture at Member State level in absolute and relative terms, 2010 to 2011

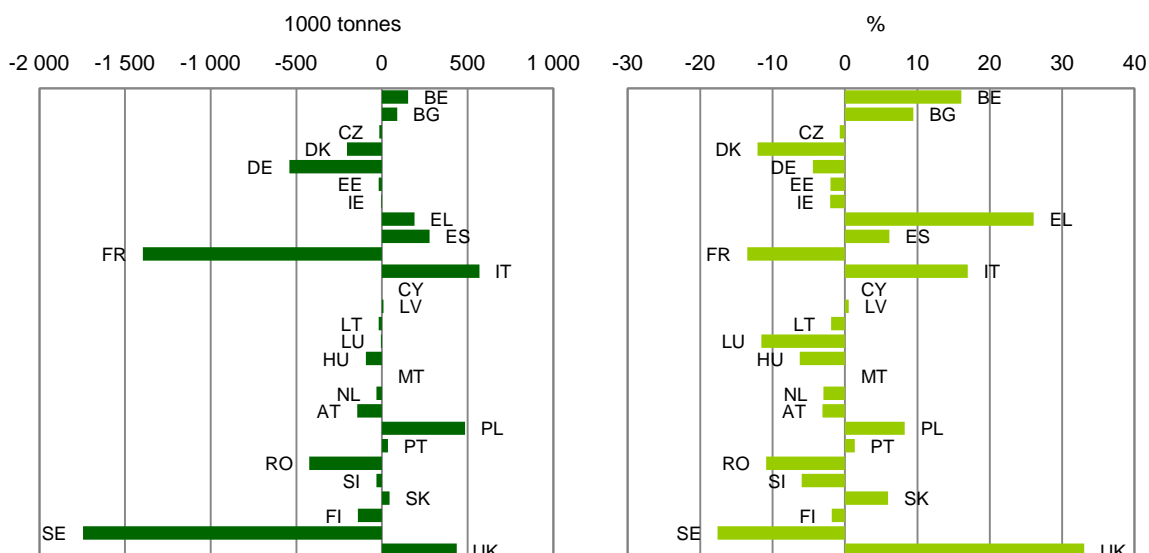


Note: No data available for Malta. Data for Denmark and Sweden on production of renewable energy from agriculture are only available as an aggregate. Data on biogas for 2011 are EurObserv'ER's estimates.

In the forestry sector, differences among Member States are less pronounced

In the forestry sector, the differences among Member States in the production of renewable energy are less pronounced. Still, the three main contributors (France, Sweden and Germany), which account for about one third of the total European production, mostly influenced the overall decline in production. Sweden in particular registered the sharpest decrease both in absolute and in relative terms (-1 746.0 kilotonnes or 17.6% of production in 2010).

Graph 96 - Change in production of renewable energy from forestry at Member State level in absolute and relative terms, 2010 to 2011

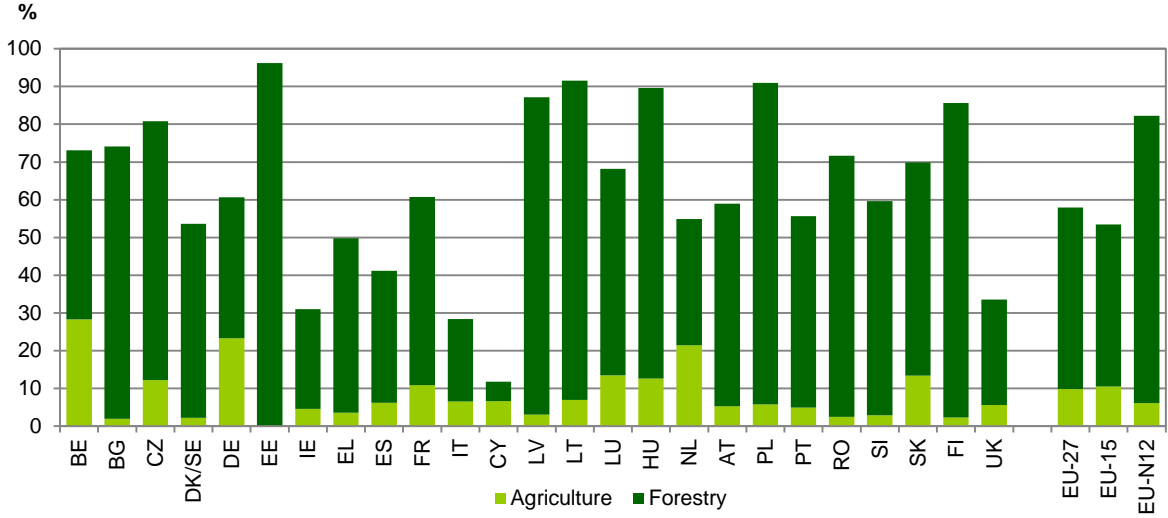


Agriculture is still less important than forestry as a source of renewable energy

Forestry remains the main source of renewable energy for many countries, especially for the Baltic States (Estonia 96.2%, Lithuania 84.6% and Latvia 84.1%). Agriculture plays a minor role (around 5% of renewable energy production) for most countries, except for Belgium (28.2%), Germany (23.2%) and the Netherlands (21.4%).

As regards the importance of renewable energy production from agriculture and forestry in total energy production, this is generally quite limited, with only 7 Member States generating more than 20% of their energy from these sources. However, it is the main source of energy in Latvia and Lithuania (more than 80%) and in Portugal (54%).

Graph 97 - Production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry at Member State level as a share of total production of renewable energy, 2011



Graph 98 - Production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry at Member State level as a share of total primary energy production, 2011

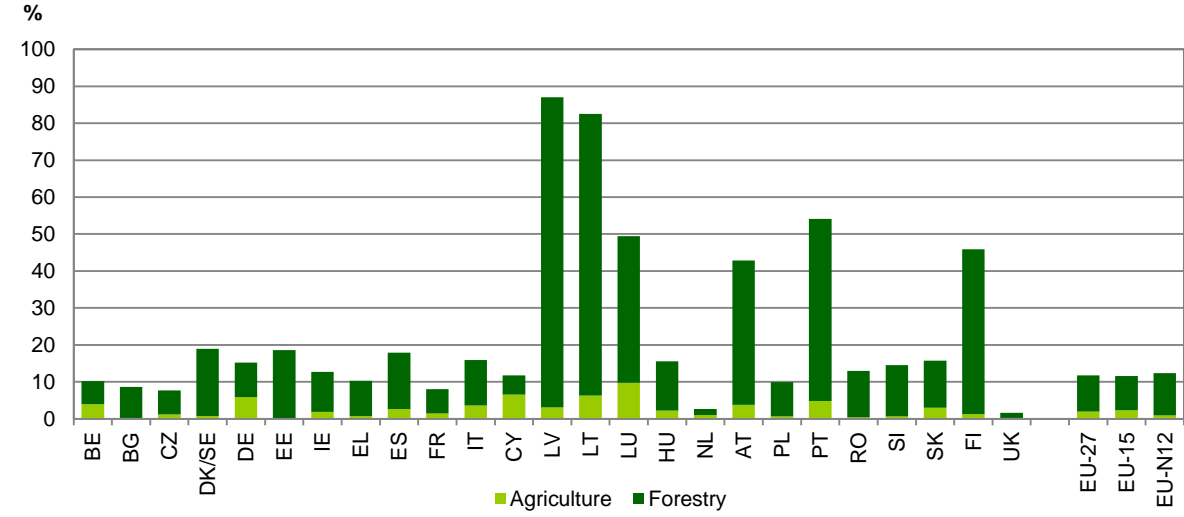


Table 72 - Production of renewable energy from agriculture

| Indicator | Objective 24 - Climate change: production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry | | Change in production of renewable energy from agriculture | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---------------|
| Sub-indicator | Production of renewable energy from agriculture | | | |
| Measurement | Production of renewable energy from agriculture | Share of agriculture in production of renewable | Change in the production of renewable energy from agriculture | |
| Source | DG Agriculture estimates on data from EurObsER, EEB & ePURE | | EurObsER, EEB & ePURE | |
| Year | 2011 | | 2010-2011 | |
| Unit | 1000 tonnes | % | 1000 tonnes | % |
| Country | | | | |
| Belgium | 696.2 | 28.2 | 82.9 | 13.5 |
| Bulgaria | 28.0 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 5.6 |
| Czech Republic | 370.4 | 12.2 | 38.9 | 11.7 |
| Denmark/Sweden | 412.8 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 0.9 |
| Germany | 7 274.8 | 23.2 | -1 669.7 | -18.7 |
| Estonia | 0.0 | 0.0 | -2.7 | -100.0 |
| Ireland | 33.6 | 4.6 | -0.8 | -2.2 |
| Greece | 70.3 | 3.6 | 40.2 | 133.2 |
| Spain | 848.5 | 6.2 | -272.1 | -24.3 |
| France | 1 943.9 | 10.9 | -323.8 | -14.3 |
| Italy | 1 158.6 | 6.5 | 354.8 | 44.1 |
| Cyprus | 6.3 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Latvia | 63.8 | 3.1 | 14.0 | 28.0 |
| Lithuania | 80.9 | 7.0 | -23.9 | -22.8 |
| Luxembourg | 11.3 | 13.5 | -0.4 | -3.4 |
| Hungary | 234.8 | 12.6 | -9.4 | -3.9 |
| Malta | n.a. | n.a. | 0.0 | n.a. |
| Netherlands | 673.2 | 21.4 | 91.3 | 15.7 |
| Austria | 436.3 | 5.2 | -62.1 | -12.5 |
| Poland | 426.2 | 5.7 | -9.1 | -2.1 |
| Portugal | 254.5 | 4.9 | -1.7 | -0.7 |
| Romania | 124.9 | 2.5 | 26.4 | 26.8 |
| Slovenia | 26.2 | 2.9 | -13.1 | -33.4 |
| Slovakia | 185.5 | 13.4 | 42.3 | 29.5 |
| Finland | 210.3 | 2.3 | -53.7 | -20.3 |
| Sweden | - | - | - | - |
| United Kingdom | 353.2 | 5.6 | 64.5 | 22.3 |
| EU-27 | 15 924.5 excl. MT | 9.8 excl. MT | -1 682.0 excl. MT | -9.6 excl. MT |
| EU-15 | 14 377.6 | 10.5 | -1 746.8 | -10.8 |
| EU-N12 | 1 547.0 excl. MT | 6.1 excl. MT | 64.8 excl. MT | 4.4 excl. MT |

Notes:

Data for Denmark and Sweden are only available as an aggregate.

Data on biogas for 2011 are EurObsER's estimates used as a proxy; they include data for municipal solid waste methanisation plants therefore they overestimate the production of biogas from agriculture.

Table 73 - Production of renewable energy from forestry

| Indicator | Objective 24 - Climate change: production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry | | Change in production of renewable energy from forestry | |
|----------------|---|---|--|---------------|
| Sub-indicator | Production of renewable energy from forestry | | | |
| Measurement | Production of renewable energy from forestry | Share of forestry in production of renewable energy | Change in the production of renewable energy from forestry | |
| Source | Eurostat, Energy Statistics | | Eurostat, Energy Statistics | |
| Year | 2011 | | 2010 to 2011 | |
| Unit | 1000 tonnes (wood and wood wastes) | % | 1000 tonnes (wood and wood wastes) | % |
| Country | | | | |
| Belgium | 1 105 | 44.8 | 153 | 16.1 |
| Bulgaria | 1 031 | 72.1 | 89 | 9.4 |
| Czech Republic | 2 079 | 68.6 | -15 | -0.7 |
| Denmark | 1 486 | 49.0 | -204 | -12.1 |
| Germany | 11 690 | 37.4 | -540 | -4.4 |
| Estonia | 939 | 96.2 | -19 | -2.0 |
| Ireland | 193 | 26.4 | -4 | -2.0 |
| Greece | 914 | 46.3 | 189 | 26.1 |
| Spain | 4 812 | 35.0 | 278 | 6.1 |
| France | 8 932 | 49.9 | -1 395 | -13.5 |
| Italy | 3 914 | 21.9 | 568 | 17.0 |
| Cyprus | 5 | 5.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Latvia | 1 741 | 84.1 | 9 | 0.5 |
| Lithuania | 983 | 84.6 | -19 | -1.9 |
| Luxembourg | 46 | 54.8 | -6 | -11.5 |
| Hungary | 1 429 | 77.0 | -95 | -6.2 |
| Malta | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Netherlands | 1 051 | 33.5 | -32 | -3.0 |
| Austria | 4 495 | 53.7 | -145 | -3.1 |
| Poland | 6 350 | 85.2 | 484 | 8.3 |
| Portugal | 2 617 | 50.7 | 35 | 1.4 |
| Romania | 3 476 | 69.1 | -424 | -10.9 |
| Slovenia | 518 | 56.7 | -33 | -6.0 |
| Slovakia | 784 | 56.5 | 44 | 5.9 |
| Finland | 7 593 | 83.3 | -140 | -1.8 |
| Sweden | 8 165 | 51.8 | -1 746 | -17.6 |
| United Kingdom | 1 756 | 27.9 | 436 | 33.0 |
| EU-27 | 78 104 excl. MT | 48.1 excl. MT | -2 537 excl. MT | -3.1 excl. MT |
| EU-15 | 58 769 | 42.9 | -2 553 | -4.2 |
| EU-N12 | 19 335 excl. MT | 76.1 excl. MT | 21 excl. MT | 0.1 excl. MT |

| | |
|---|--|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 24 - Climate change: Production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry |
| Measurement of the indicator | Production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>For this indicator, due to data availability, production of renewable energy from agriculture covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiesel from oilseeds crops • Ethanol from starch/sugar crops • Energy from agricultural biogas (livestock manure and energy crops, waste and residues) <p>It does not cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other energy, like heat from cereal straw etc. <p>Part of the EU biodiesel production is based on non-domestic sources (imported vegetable oils, oilseeds) therefore an ad-hoc quantification of domestic production is not possible. In addition, the category "energy from agricultural biogas", even though it predominantly covers agricultural biogas, also contains some biogas from municipal solid waste etc.</p> <p>Production of renewable energy from forestry covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose-grown energy crops (poplar, willow, etc.) • Woody material generated by an industrial process (wood/paper industry in particular) or provided directly by forestry and agriculture (firewood, wood chips, bark, sawdust, shavings, chips, black liquor etc.) • Wastes such as straw, rice husks, nut shells, poultry litter, crushed grape dregs etc. |
| Sub-indicators | <p>This indicator is broken down according to the sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of renewable energy from agriculture • Production of renewable energy from forestry |
| Unit of measurement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable energy from agriculture: kilotons of oil equivalent and % • Renewable energy from forestry: kilotons of oil equivalent and % |
| Source | <p><u>Renewable energy from agriculture:</u> DG Agriculture and Rural Development estimates based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on biogas: EurObservER, <i>The State of renewable energy in Europe – 12th report</i>, 2012, p.54, available on http://www.eurobserv-er.org/ • Data on biodiesel: European Biodiesel Board (EBB) website http://www.ebb-eu.org/stats.php - data in kilotons of biodiesel converted into kilotons of oil equivalent applying the coefficient defined by the Directive 2009/28/EC (1 tonne of biodiesel = 0.8837 tons of oil equivalent) • Data on bioethanol provided by ePURE – European Renewable Ethanol http://www.epure.org – data in million litres converted into kilotons of oil equivalent applying the coefficient defined by the Directive 2009/28/EC (1000 litres of bioethanol = 0.5016 tons of oil equivalent) <p>Last update: September 2013</p> <p><u>Renewable energy from forestry:</u> Eurostat – Energy Statistics TABLE ngr_1071a - PRODUCT wood and wood wastes - INDIC_NRG primary production Last update: June 2013</p> <p><u>Total production of renewable energy:</u> Eurostat – Energy Statistics TABLE nrg_100 - PRODUCT renewable energies - INDIC_NRG primary production total Last update: June 2013</p> <p><u>Total energy production:</u> Eurostat – Energy Statistics TABLE nrg_100 - PRODUCT all products - INDIC_NRG primary production Last update: June 2013</p> |

3.4.19. Objective Indicator 25: Climate change – UAA devoted to renewable energy

Since the support schemes for energy crops were phased out⁸⁹, no data have been collected at Member States level anymore. However, an estimate of the UAA devoted to renewable energy has been produced by DG Agriculture and Rural Development based on a modelling exercise. This exercise, making reference to time series sourced from different databases, allows estimating the total UAA devoted to energy crops (not only that under support schemes as it was in the past) based on yields (rapeseed, cereals and sugar beet).

UAA devoted to energy crops in Europe shows an important increase since 2004, passing from 1.4 to 6.1 million hectares (+336%) in 7 years (+23.4%/year). However, the pace of this increase was not constant. A sharper increase was registered from 2004 to 2007 (+49.7%/year), right after the enforcement of the energy crop premium. Then, after a significant slowdown registered between 2007 and 2009 (+1.1%/year), a new but slower upward trend started from 2009 (+12.7%/year). In 2011 the UAA devoted to energy crops accounted for 3.4% of the total UAA.

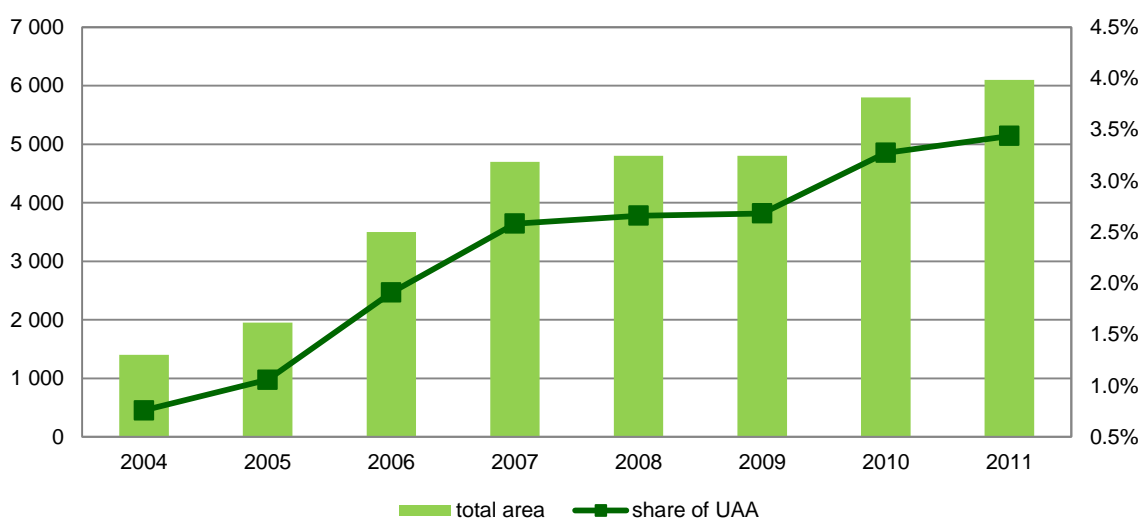
⁸⁹ Set-aside area with non-food crops according to Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999 and "Energy crop premium" according to Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003, abolished by Council Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 of 19 January 2009, issued in the framework of the Health Check exercise.

Table 74 – UAA devoted to renewable energy in the EU-27 (including area without specific support)

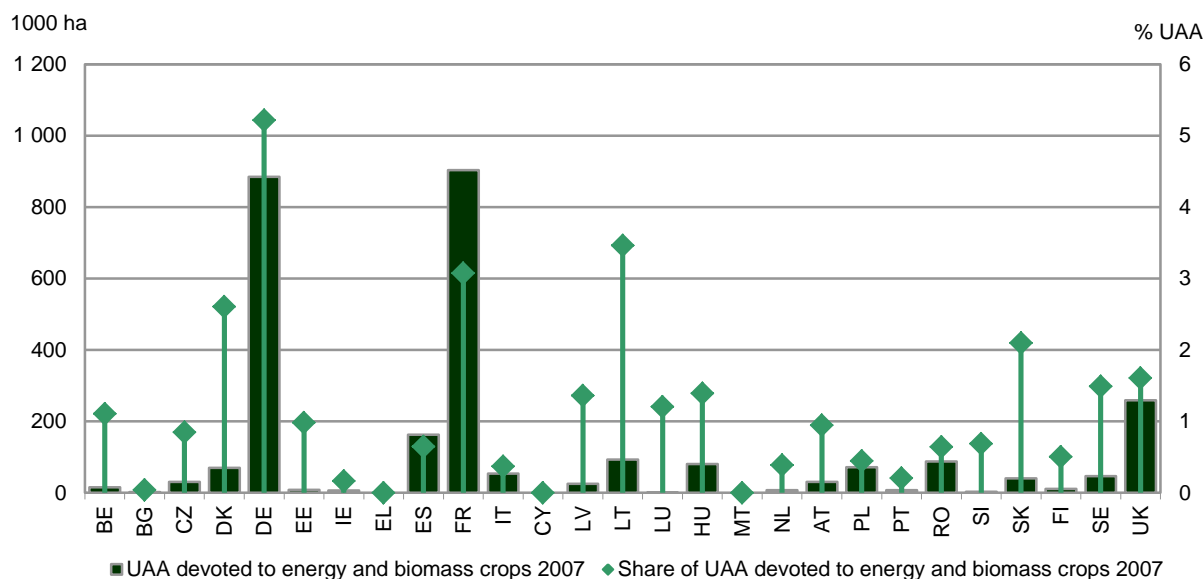
| Year | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| UAA devoted to energy and biomass crops (1000 ha) | 1 400 | 1 950 | 3 500 | 4 700 | 4 800 | 4 800 | 5 800 | 6 100 |
| Share of UAA devoted to energy and biomass crops (%) | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.4 |

Source: DG Agriculture and Rural Development estimates based on a modelling exercise.

Graph 99 – Trend of UAA devoted to renewable energy in Europe, 2004-2011



Graph 100 - UAA devoted to renewable energy and share of total UAA, 2007



Note: MS data do not include UAA without specific regime devoted to energy crops.

Table 75 - UAA devoted to renewable energy

| Indicator | Objective 25 - Climate change: UAA devoted to renewable energy | |
|----------------|--|--|
| | UAA devoted to energy and biomass crops | Share of UAA devoted to energy and biomass crops |
| Source | DG Agriculture and Rural Development | |
| Year | 2007 | |
| Unit | 1000 ha | % |
| Country | | |
| Belgium | 15.2 | 1.1 |
| Bulgaria | 2.1 | 0.0 |
| Czech Republic | 30.5 | 0.8 |
| Denmark | 70.2 | 2.6 |
| Germany | 884.4 | 5.2 |
| Estonia | 8.1 | 1.0 |
| Ireland | 7.0 | 0.2 |
| Greece | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Spain | 162.4 | 0.6 |
| France | 903.6 | 3.1 |
| Italy | 53.8 | 0.4 |
| Cyprus | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Latvia | 25.0 | 1.4 |
| Lithuania | 93.3 | 3.5 |
| Luxembourg | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| Hungary | 80.8 | 1.4 |
| Malta | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Netherlands | 7.3 | 0.4 |
| Austria | 30.6 | 0.9 |
| Poland | 72.1 | 0.4 |
| Portugal | 7.6 | 0.2 |
| Romania | 88.0 | 0.6 |
| Slovenia | 3.4 | 0.7 |
| Slovakia | 40.4 | 2.1 |
| Finland | 11.4 | 0.5 |
| Sweden | 46.5 | 1.5 |
| United Kingdom | 259.3 | 1.6 |
| EU-27 | 2 904.7 e | 1.6 e |
| EU-15 | 2 460.8 e | 1.9 e |
| EU-N12 | 444.0 e | 0.8 e |

Notes: Data for MS do not include UAA without specific regime devoted to energy crops.

| | |
|---|---|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 25 - Climate change: UAA devoted to renewable energy |
| Measurement of the indicator | UAA devoted to energy and biomass crops |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>The agricultural contribution to the mitigation of climate change in terms of surface is appreciated by the UAA devoted to the production of renewable energy.</p> <p>UAA devoted to renewable energy is composed of two elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set-aside area with non-food crops (Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999) • Areas benefiting from the "Energy crop premium" (Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003) <p>Based on crop balances of DG Agriculture and Rural Development, an estimate of the area used for biomass production outside these two schemes, i.e. without any specific support, is provided for the EU 27. This estimate is conservative, as other crops for energy (and material use) are only partly covered (short rotation coppice, silage maize for biogas, etc) due to lack of data.</p> <p>2007 was the last year when compulsory set-aside was applicable in the EU; new Members States which opted for the Single Area Payment Scheme (all except MT and SI) never applied compulsory set-aside. 2007 was the first year in which the Energy Crop Premium was available in the new Member States. The two regimes have been abolished by the Health Check reform of 2008.</p> <p>Therefore data for this indicator are only available until 2007.</p> |
| Unit of measurement | ha of UAA |
| Source | DG Agriculture and Rural Development Last update: 2010 for data at MS level and 2012 for data at EU level |

3.4.20. Objective Indicator 26: GHG emissions from agriculture

GHG emissions from agriculture represent 10% of total GHG emissions in the European Union

Greenhouse gases as a whole include CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and fluorinated gases (HFCs, PFCs and SF₆). According to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) agricultural activities, such as: enteric fermentation, manure management, rice cultivation, agricultural soil management, burning of savannahs and field burning of agricultural residues, contribute to the emission of greenhouse gases.

In 2011 agricultural emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) in the European Union amounted to 461 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalents. This accounts for about 10% of total EU-27 emissions⁹⁰ for that year. The contribution to total European emissions from agriculture differs significantly among Member States, also due to the size and features of their agricultural sector. France (19.8%) and Germany (15.3%) still keep the lead, followed by the United Kingdom, Spain, Poland and Italy. These countries account for 68% of total European emissions, whilst the average contribution of the other 21 Member States is just about 1.5%.

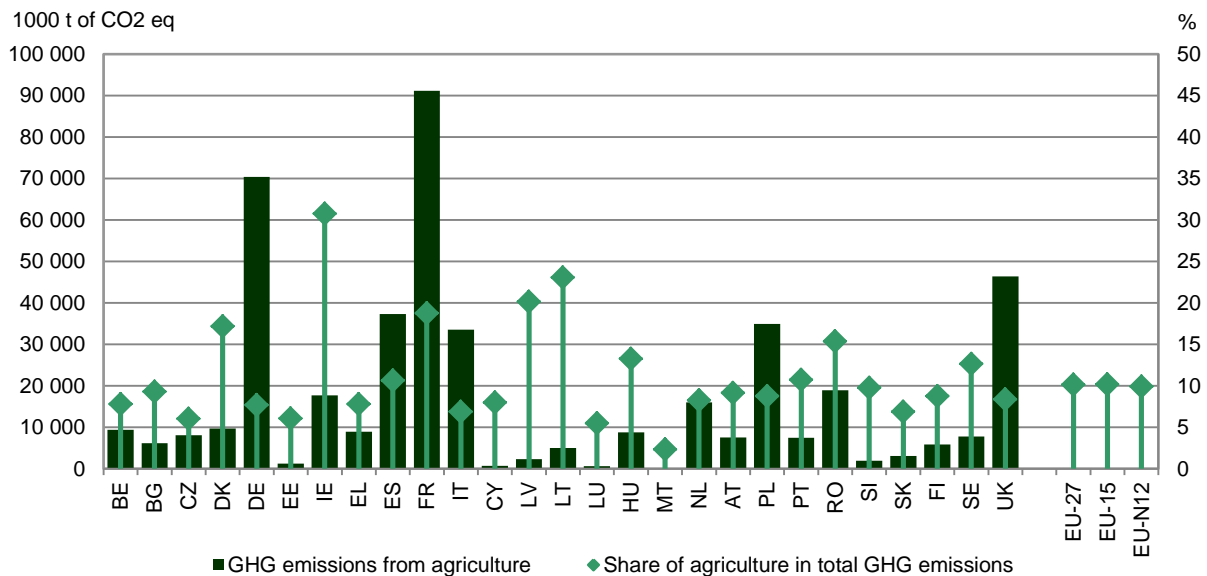
The share of agriculture in total GHG emissions (see Graph 101) shows less difference among Member States. The highest shares are shown by Ireland (30.8%), Lithuania (23%), Latvia (20.1%) and France (18.8%) while the lowest, barely higher than 2%, was registered in Malta.

GHG emissions from agriculture decreased over the last 20 years, but more slowly over the last 5 years

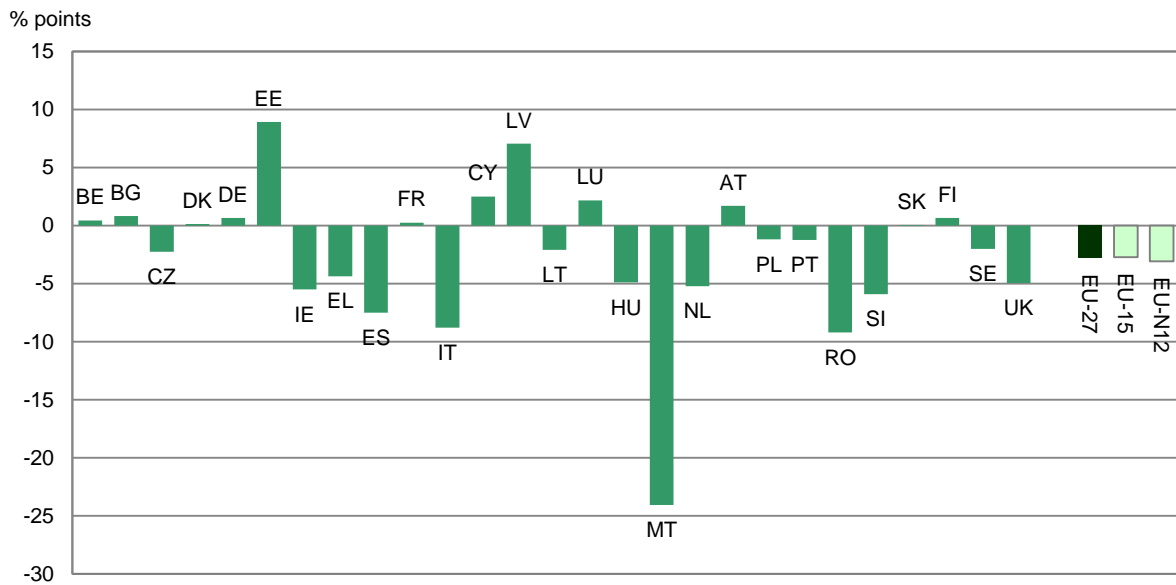
GHG emissions from agriculture declined at European level over the last 20 years. This trend concerned all Member States, with the only exception of Cyprus, where emissions increased by 8% since 1990. Focusing only on the last 11 years (from 2000 to 2011) Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Romania also show increased emissions. Looking even closer, from 2006 to 2011, emissions went up in 12 countries, particularly in Estonia and Latvia (see Graph 102 on next page).

⁹⁰ Total emissions as defined by the IPCC do not take into account GHG sources and sinks from land use, land use change and the forestry sector (LULUCF). Emissions from agricultural transport and energy use are excluded as well.

Graph 101 - GHG emissions from agriculture and share in total GHG emissions, 2011



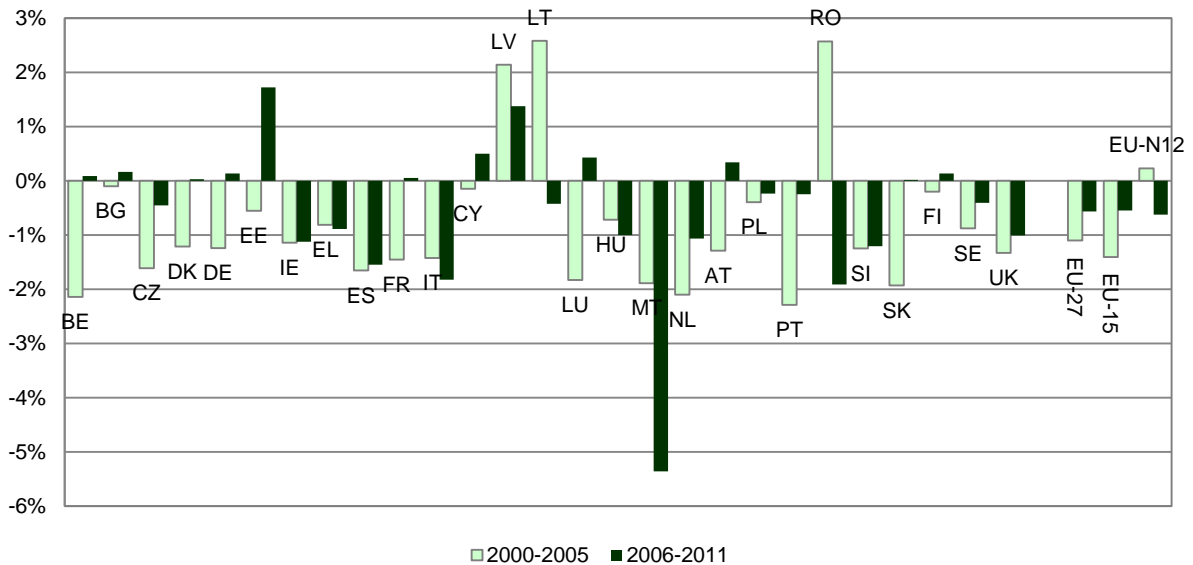
Graph 102 - Change in GHG emission from agriculture, 2006 to 2011



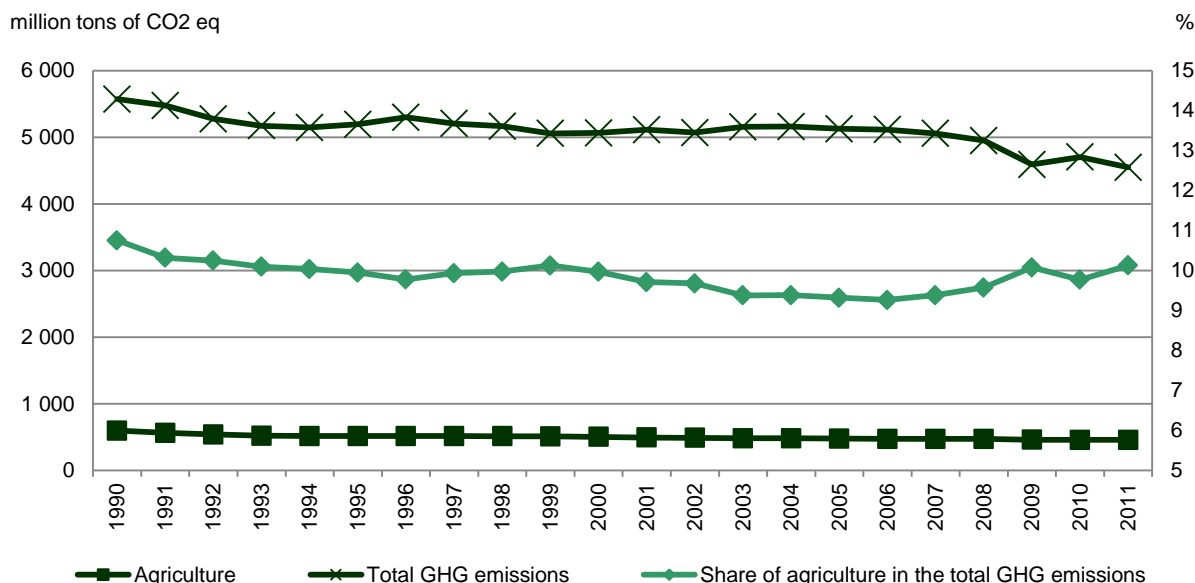
At European level the decreasing trend has slowed down in the last five years

Splitting the last decade into two periods, from 2000 to 2005 and from 2006 to 2011, the decreasing trend shows a general slowdown and in some cases a reversal. At European level, the average annual rate of change passes from 1.1% in the first period to 0.6% in the second. This is mainly due to the slowdown registered for the old Member States (from 1.4% to 0.5%). On the other hand, the new Member States pass from a positive trend to a negative one. Among the EU-15, the only two countries where the rate of decrease was higher in the second period are Italy and Greece. Among the EU-12, Estonia stands out for passing from a negative annual change to a positive one just below 2%.

Graph 103 - Average annual change in GHG emissions from agriculture, 2000 to 2005 and 2006 to 2011



Graph 104 - Evolution of GHG emissions in the EU-27, 1990-2011



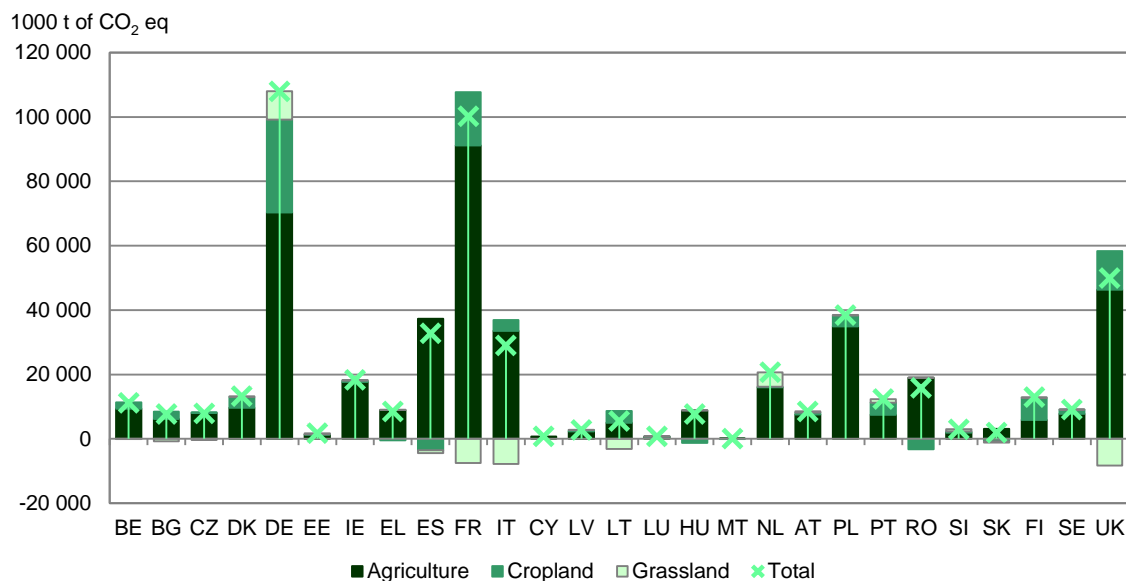
While total emissions from agriculture declined, the share of agriculture in GHG emissions shows an increase over the last years. This is due to the decrease in total GHG emissions, which is greater than the decrease of agricultural emissions.

Grassland played an important role as a GHG sink in France, Italy, Latvia and the United Kingdom

In order to obtain the full picture, figures on total net GHG emissions from the agricultural sector should also include emissions and removals of GHG from agricultural soils: grassland and cropland. While cropland is a source of CO₂ emissions, grassland is, on average, a sink for CO₂.

In 2011 the emissions including the effects of agricultural soils amounted to almost 529 million tons, of which 80 million tons (15%) came from cropland. Grassland sequestrated about 12 million tons of CO₂. The role of grassland as a GHG sink was particularly important in France, Italy, Latvia and the United Kingdom, whilst in Romania, Spain and Hungary this role was played by cropland.

Graph 105 - GHG emissions from agriculture including agricultural soils (cropland and grassland), by Member State, 2011



Graph 106 - GHG emissions from agriculture including agricultural soils (cropland and grassland), for the EU-27, EU-15 and EU-N12, 2011

1000 t of CO₂ eq

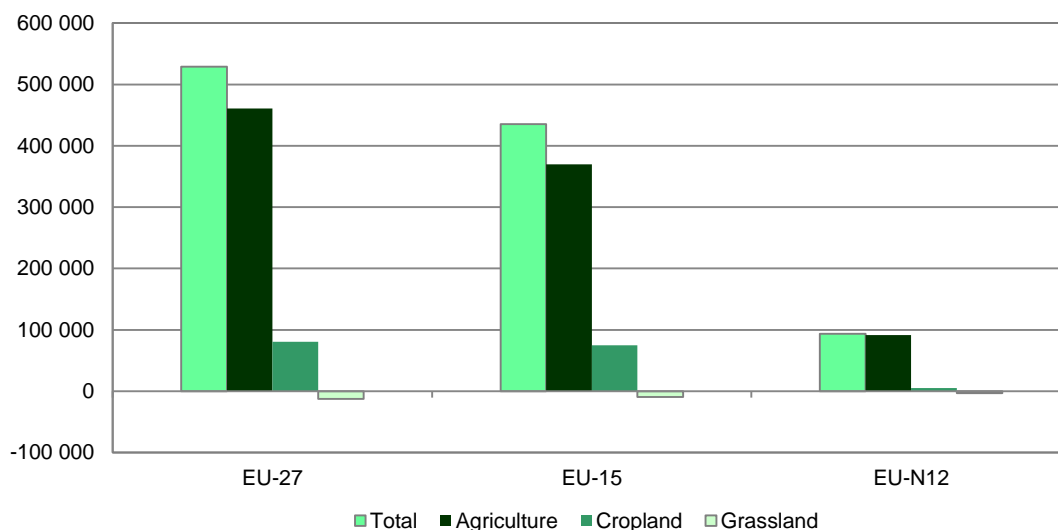


Table 76 - GHG emissions from agriculture

| Indicator | Objective 26 - Climate change: GHG emissions from agriculture | | Change in GHG emissions from agriculture | |
|----------------|---|---|--|---|
| | Agricultural emissions of greenhouse gases | Share of agriculture in emissions of greenhouse gases | Change of agricultural emissions | Average annual growth rate of emissions of GHG from agriculture |
| Source | EEA | | EEA | |
| Year | 2011 | | 2006 to 2011 | |
| Unit | 1000 t of CO ₂ equivalent | % | % | % per year |
| Country | | | | |
| Belgium | 9 366 | 7.8 | 0.4 | 0.09 |
| Bulgaria | 6 149 | 9.3 | 0.8 | 0.16 |
| Czech Republic | 8 065 | 6.0 | -2.2 | -0.45 |
| Denmark | 9 672 | 17.2 | 0.1 | 0.03 |
| Germany | 70 360 | 7.7 | 0.7 | 0.13 |
| Estonia | 1 271 | 6.1 | 8.9 | 1.72 |
| Ireland | 17 691 | 30.8 | -5.5 | -1.13 |
| Greece | 8 966 | 7.8 | -4.4 | -0.89 |
| Spain | 37 279 | 10.6 | -7.5 | -1.55 |
| France | 91 151 | 18.8 | 0.3 | 0.05 |
| Italy | 33 530 | 6.9 | -8.8 | -1.83 |
| Cyprus | 730 | 8.0 | 2.5 | 0.50 |
| Latvia | 2 316 | 20.1 | 7.1 | 1.37 |
| Lithuania | 4 980 | 23.0 | -2.1 | -0.42 |
| Luxembourg | 664 | 5.5 | 2.2 | 0.43 |
| Hungary | 8 759 | 13.2 | -4.9 | -1.00 |
| Malta | 71 | 2.3 | -24.1 | -5.36 |
| Netherlands | 16 028 | 8.2 | -5.2 | -1.07 |
| Austria | 7 577 | 9.1 | 1.7 | 0.34 |
| Poland | 34 930 | 8.7 | -1.2 | -0.24 |
| Portugal | 7 505 | 10.7 | -1.2 | -0.25 |
| Romania | 18 941 | 15.4 | -9.2 | -1.91 |
| Slovenia | 1 901 | 9.7 | -5.9 | -1.21 |
| Slovakia | 3 118 | 6.9 | 0.1 | 0.01 |
| Finland | 5 867 | 8.8 | 0.7 | 0.13 |
| Sweden | 7 772 | 12.6 | -2.0 | -0.41 |
| United Kingdom | 46 357 | 8.4 | -4.9 | -1.01 |
| EU-27 | 461 013 | 10.1 | -2.8 | -0.56 |
| EU-15 | 369 785 | 10.2 | -2.7 | -0.55 |
| EU-N12 | 91 228 ^e DG AGRI | 9.9 ^e DG AGRI | -3.1 ^e DG AGRI | -0.62 |

Table 77 – GHG emissions from agriculture including agricultural soils

| Indicator | GHG emissions from agriculture including agricultural soils (cropland and grassland) | | | | |
|----------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| | Agriculture | Cropland | Grassland | Total net emissions from agriculture (incl. soils) | Share of agricultural (incl. soils) in total net emission |
| Source | EEA | | | | |
| Year | 2011 | | | | |
| Unit | 1000 t of CO2 equivalent | | | | % |
| Country | | | | | |
| Belgium | 9 366 | 1 931 | -77 | 11 221 | 9.4 |
| Bulgaria | 6 149 | 2 322 | -787 | 7 684 | 13.2 |
| Czech Republic | 8 065 | 154 | -329 | 7 890 | 6.3 |
| Denmark | 9 672 | 3 337 | 248 | 13 257 | 24.7 |
| Germany | 70 360 | 28 839 | 8 768 | 107 968 | 11.7 |
| Estonia | 1 271 | 181 | 282 | 1 734 | 10.4 |
| Ireland | 17 691 | 378 | 220 | 18 289 | 34.0 |
| Greece | 8 966 | -471 | 18 | 8 513 | 7.6 |
| Spain | 37 279 | -3 527 | -934 | 32 818 | 10.2 |
| France | 91 151 | 16 568 | -7 479 | 100 239 | 22.7 |
| Italy | 33 530 | 3 344 | -7 852 | 29 023 | 6.3 |
| Cyprus | 730 | 0 | 0 | 730 | 8.0 |
| Latvia | 2 316 | 381 | 65 | 2 762 | -48.6 |
| Lithuania | 4 980 | 3 705 | -3 137 | 5 548 | 49.9 |
| Luxembourg | 664 | 27 | 31 | 721 | 6.1 |
| Hungary | 8 759 | -1 238 | 198 | 7 719 | 12.4 |
| Malta | 71 | -11 | 0 | 60 | 2.0 |
| Netherlands | 16 028 | 165 | 4 482 | 20 675 | 10.5 |
| Austria | 7 577 | 564 | 363 | 8 504 | 10.7 |
| Poland | 34 930 | 3 316 | 222 | 38 469 | 10.2 |
| Portugal | 7 505 | 3 745 | 1 082 | 12 332 | 19.1 |
| Romania | 18 941 | -3 199 | 133 | 15 875 | 16.2 |
| Slovenia | 1 901 | 433 | 633 | 2 968 | 30.0 |
| Slovakia | 3 118 | -745 | -384 | 1 988 | 5.3 |
| Finland | 5 867 | 6 847 | 217 | 12 930 | 30.5 |
| Sweden | 7 772 | 1 318 | 1 | 9 092 | 34.7 |
| United Kingdom | 46 357 | 11 942 | -8 344 | 49 956 | 9.1 |
| EU-27 | 461 013 | 80 308 | -12 357 | 528 963 | 12.4 |
| EU-15 | 369 785 | 75 007 | -9 255 | 435 537 | 12.6 |
| EU-N12 | 91 228 ^e DG AGRI | 5 300 ^e DG AGRI | -3 102 ^e DG AGRI | 93 426 ^e DG AGRI | 11.6 |

| | |
|---|--|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 26 - Climate change: GHG emissions from agriculture |
| Measurement of the indicator | Agricultural emissions of greenhouse gases |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>Greenhouse gases as a whole include CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and fluorinated gases (HFCs, PFCs and SF₆).</p> <p>According to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) the following are sources of greenhouse gases from agriculture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) enteric fermentation (CH₄); ii) manure management (CH₄, N₂O); iii) rice cultivation (CH₄); iv) agricultural soil management (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O); v) prescribed burning of savannahs (CH₄, N₂O); and vi) field burning of agricultural residues (CH₄, N₂O). <p>Emissions from land use change and forestry are excluded.</p> <p>Carbon dioxide emissions do not include emissions from fossil fuel combustion sources that arise from agriculture-related processes such as transport, greenhouse heating and grain drying. Such sources are inventoried in IPCC under the Energy section, but the individual contribution of agriculture is not inventoried.</p> <p>The primary source of data is the European Environment Agency. It compiles data received from the 27 Member States annual submission of data to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Member States apply the 1996 IPCC guidelines to estimate the emissions and, they use the common reporting format (CRF) for submission of their inventories. Data collection via the EIONET (European Information and Observation Network) is being extended to include Candidate Countries which are becoming members of the European Environment Agency network*.</p> <p>Total greenhouse gases emissions from agriculture including agricultural soils are also presented. They include: a) emissions from agriculture reported by MSs under the "Agriculture" inventory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); b) aggregated emissions and removals from agricultural soils (grassland and cropland) (resulting from net carbon losses from agricultural soils (CO₂)), reported by MSs under the "Land use, Land Use Change and Forestry" (LULUCF) inventory to UNFCCC.</p> <p>The share of agriculture (including soils) is calculated against the total net emissions, which also include total emissions and removals from activities relating to land use, land-use change and forestry (from the categories: forest land, cropland, grassland, wetland settlements and other land).</p> |
| Unit of measurement | 1000 t of CO ₂ equivalent |
| Source | EEA (primary data) and Eurostat Last update: 2013 |

*Reference: European Environmental Agency, Agri-environmental indicator draft factsheet – Greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture (AEI 19), 2011.

3.5. Diversification and quality of life in rural areas

3.5.1. Objective Indicator 27: Farmers with other gainful activity

Roughly one out of three farmers is engaged in gainful activities other than farm work on the holding

For most of these farmers, other gainful activities occupy more time than farm work

Roughly one third of all EU farmers (34%) were engaged in gainful activities other than their farm work in 2010, with no significant difference between the EU-15 (32%) and the Member States that joined the EU in 2004 and 2007 (36%).

The rural or urban character of a region does not seem to have a direct impact on the stronger or weaker presence of farmers with other gainful activities. In some countries (Bulgaria, Romania, Slovenia, Estonia and the Netherlands) the share of farmers with other gainful activities is highest in predominantly rural regions. However, significant differences exist both among rural regions and among urban regions across the EU-27.

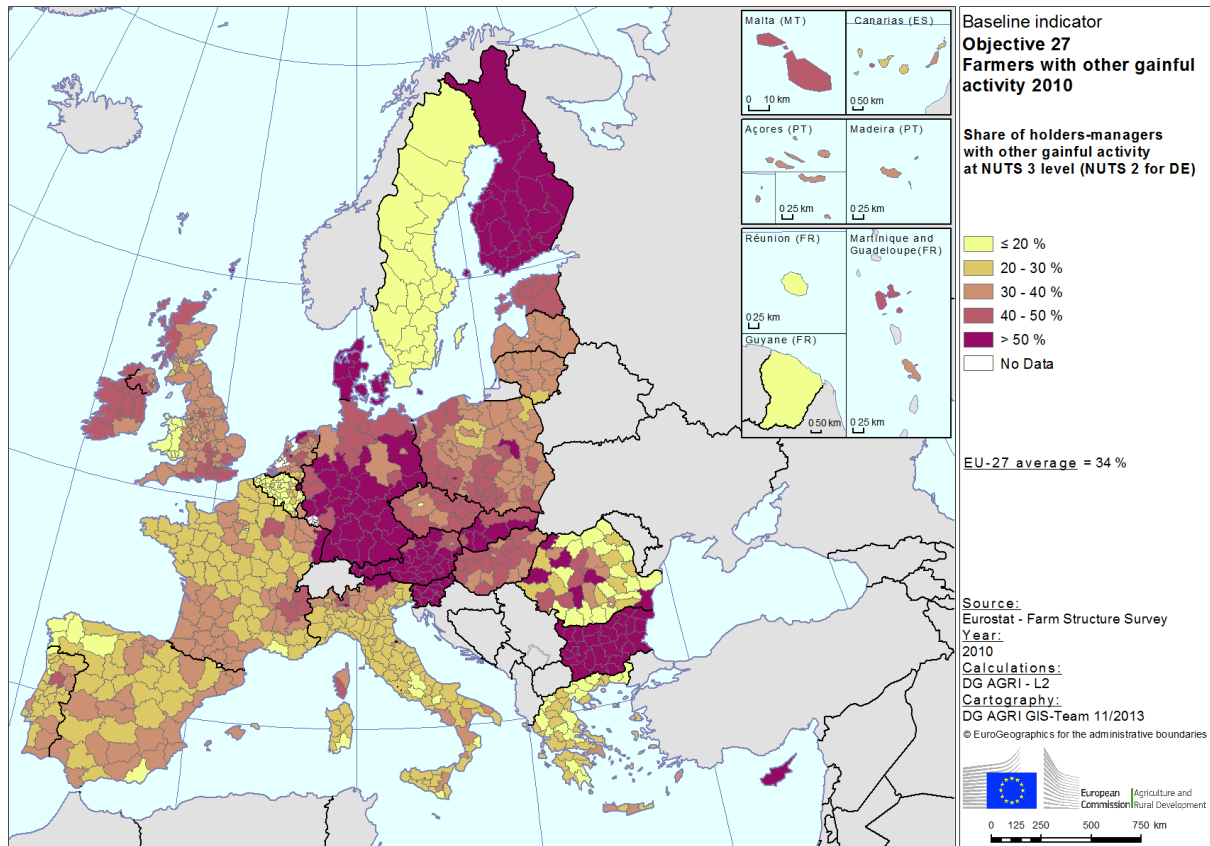
At Member State level, Finland and Slovenia register by far the highest shares of farmers with other gainful activities (more than 80%), while Sweden (7%) and Belgium (15%) have the lowest shares.

For the vast majority (77%) of farmers who declare another gainful activity, this occupies more time than the farm work done for the holding and is considered the main activity.

Table 78 - Farmers with other gainful activity

| Indicator | Objective 27 - Farmers with other gainful activity | | | |
|----------------|---|--------------|-------|------|
| Measurement | Share of holders-managers with other gainful activity | | | |
| Source | Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey | | | |
| Year | 2010 | | | |
| Unit | % | | | |
| Country | Rural | Intermediate | Urban | MS |
| Belgium | 16.2 | 14.3 | 15.6 | 15.2 |
| Bulgaria | 76.1 | 80.0 | 92.1 | 77.8 |
| Czech Republic | 43.5 | 44.4 | 37.2 | 43.0 |
| Denmark | 73.1 | 74.4 | 83.3 | 73.7 |
| Germany | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 57.7 |
| Estonia | 41.0 | 44.6 | 42.9 | 41.3 |
| Ireland | 45.8 | - | 48.0 | 45.8 |
| Greece | 23.2 | 26.9 | 43.3 | 23.8 |
| Spain | 26.5 | 27.6 | 31.7 | 28.4 |
| France | 29.3 | 32.9 | 26.3 | 30.3 |
| Italy | 26.9 | 26.8 | 25.6 | 26.6 |
| Cyprus | - | 51.0 | - | 51.0 |
| Latvia | 35.2 | 38.3 | 32.9 | 35.9 |
| Lithuania | 31.7 | 34.3 | 37.3 | 32.5 |
| Luxembourg | - | 31.0 | - | 31.0 |
| Hungary | 40.5 | 41.9 | 36.8 | 41.0 |
| Malta | - | - | 46.4 | 46.4 |
| Netherlands | 48.8 | 39.0 | 38.8 | 39.1 |
| Austria | 58.9 | 60.2 | 50.3 | 58.4 |
| Poland | 36.8 | 41.0 | 41.5 | 38.5 |
| Portugal | 30.1 | 26.8 | 26.7 | 29.2 |
| Romania | 27.5 | 29.9 | 30.8 | 28.5 |
| Slovenia | 79.3 | 82.6 | - | 80.6 |
| Slovakia | 53.3 | 50.9 | 45.2 | 52.2 |
| Finland | 81.2 | 83.6 | 83.2 | 82.1 |
| Sweden | 6.7 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.0 |
| United Kingdom | 33.8 | 37.2 | 35.0 | 34.2 |
| EU-27 | 33.2 | 33.8 | 32.8 | 33.9 |
| EU-15 | 30.8 | 29.0 | 30.4 | 31.6 |
| EU-N12 | 34.4 | 37.1 | 39.2 | 35.5 |

Map 63 - Share of farmers with other gainful activity, 2010



| | |
|---|---|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 27 – Farmers with other gainful activity |
| Measurement of the indicator | Share of sole holders-managers with gainful activities other than farming on the agricultural holding, out of the total number of sole holders-managers. |
| Definition of the indicator | Besides their work on the farm, holders may carry out other gainful activities. This indicator measures the extent to which farmers have complemented their income by gainful activities other than farming on the agricultural holding. According to Commission Decision 2000/115/EC, other gainful activities are all activities other than those relating to farm work, carried out for remuneration (salary, wages, profits or other payment, including payment in kind, according to the service rendered); non-agricultural gainful activities carried out on the holding itself (camping sites, accommodation for tourists, etc.) or on another agricultural holding as well as activities in a non-agricultural enterprise and farm work carried out on another agricultural holding, are also included. Sole holders-managers with gainful activities include both a sole holder-manager who declares another gainful activity as being his main activity and a sole holder-manager who declares another gainful activity as being his subsidiary occupation, which occupies less time than farm work. |
| Unit of measurement | % |
| Source | Eurostat – Farm Structure Survey 2010 Last update: November 2013 |

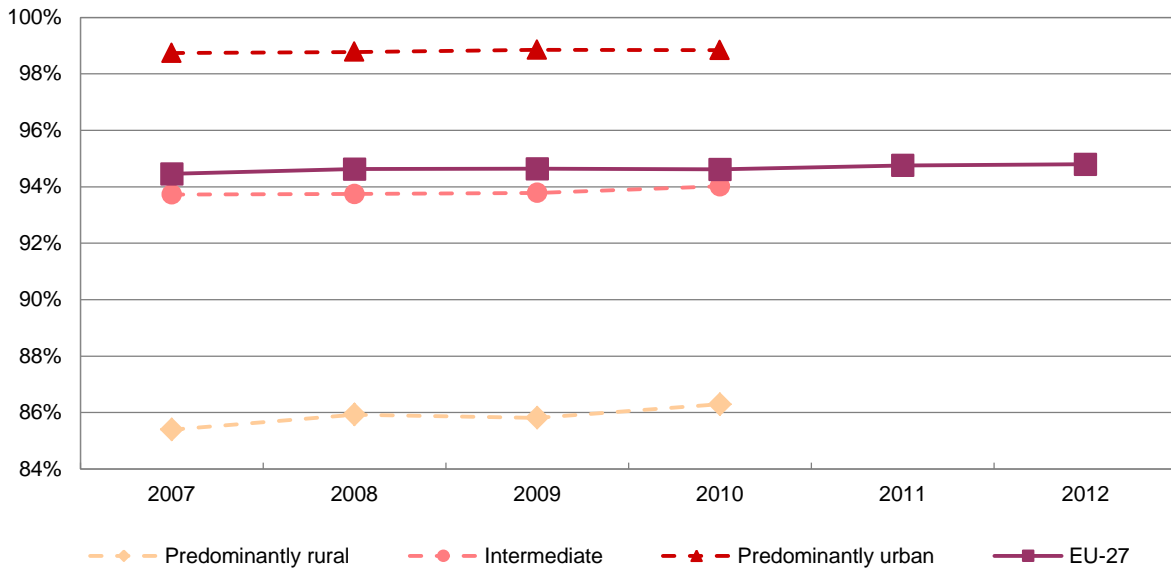
3.5.2. Objective Indicator 28: Employment development of the non-agricultural sector

94.8% of employment in the EU-27 is found outside the primary sector

The importance of the secondary and tertiary sectors (industry and services) in employment has slightly increased in recent years; in 2012, these sectors represented 94.8% of total employment in the EU-27. As Graph 107 shows, predominantly urban regions have the highest shares (close to 99%), intermediate regions are slightly below the EU average (94.0% in 2010⁹¹), whereas predominantly rural regions have the lowest shares (86.3% in 2010) but show the most important increase over the years (+0.9 percentage points for the period 2007-2010).

⁹¹ 2012 data is only available at national level. 2010 is the most recent year with data at regional level (NUTS 3).

Graph 107 - Percentage of employment in the non-agricultural sector in the EU-27 by type of region, 2007-2012



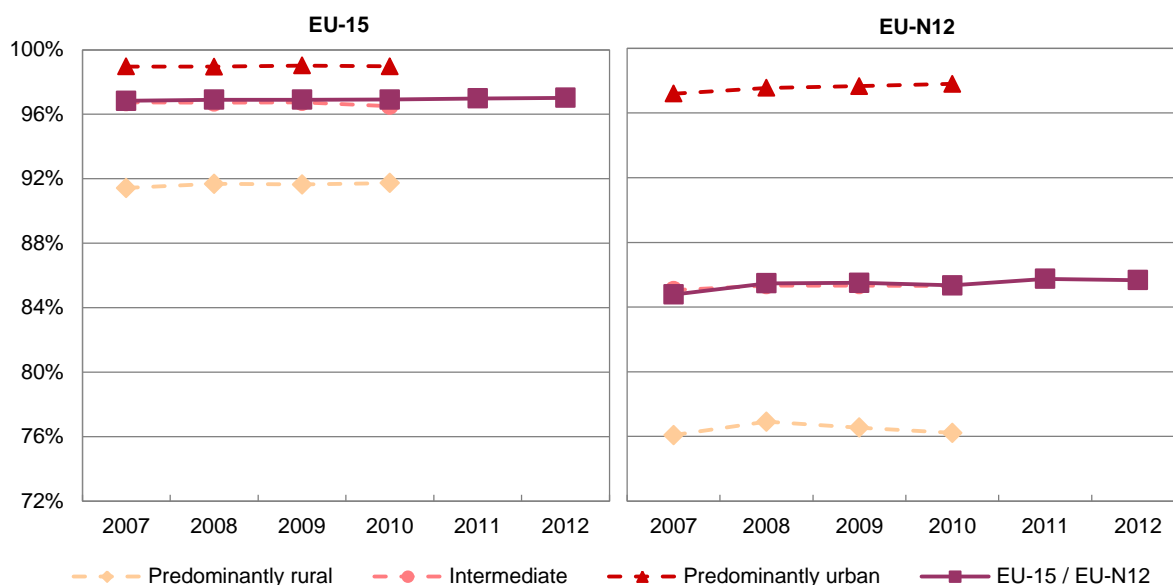
Note: excluding Italy (2007-2009) and French Overseas Departments.

In predominantly rural regions, the non-agricultural sector represents 76.2% of total employment in the EU-N12 and 91.7% in the EU-15

Due to the importance that primary sector employment still has in many EU-N12 countries (see Objective Indicator 8: Employment development of the primary sector), the share of the secondary and tertiary sectors in total employment is much lower in these countries than in the EU-15, especially in intermediate and predominantly rural regions (see Graph 108). The secondary and tertiary sectors provided most of the jobs in the rural regions of the EU-15 in 2010 (91.7%) but only 76.2% of total employment in predominantly rural regions of the EU-N12.

In absolute numbers, 27 million people worked outside the primary sector in the predominantly rural regions of the EU-15 in 2010, as compared to 12.1 million in the rural regions of the EU-N12.

Graph 108 - Percentage of employment in the non-agricultural sector by type of region in the EU-15 and the EU-N12, 2007-2012



Note: excluding Italy (2007-2009) and French Overseas Departments.

The share of rural employment in the non-agricultural sector ranged from 58.5% in Romania to 96.2% in Germany

The predominantly rural regions of Romania (58.5%), Bulgaria (68.0%) and Poland (75.3%) presented the lowest shares of employment in the non-agricultural sector in 2010 (see Table 79). In the EU-15, Greece and Portugal also presented lower-than-average shares (77.0% and 76.9% respectively). On the other hand, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden for the EU-15 and Slovakia for the EU-N12 presented shares above 95% (see also Map 64 for a regional picture).

More than 4.6 million jobs in the non-agricultural sector were lost in the Members States most affected by the economic crisis

Table 80 shows that during the period 2007-2012, the number of employees in the non-agricultural sector globally decreased by 2.4 million persons in the EU-27, especially in the EU-15 countries. The loss of jobs was particularly important in the countries most affected by the economic crisis: in absolute terms, Spain was the country with the biggest decrease (-2.8 million persons), followed by Greece (-0.7 million), Italy (-0.5 million), Portugal (-0.4 million) and Ireland (-0.3 million). The opposite situation was observed in countries like Germany, Poland, the United Kingdom and Austria, with an increase in jobs over the period. Map 65 shows the evolution during the period 2007-2010 at regional level.

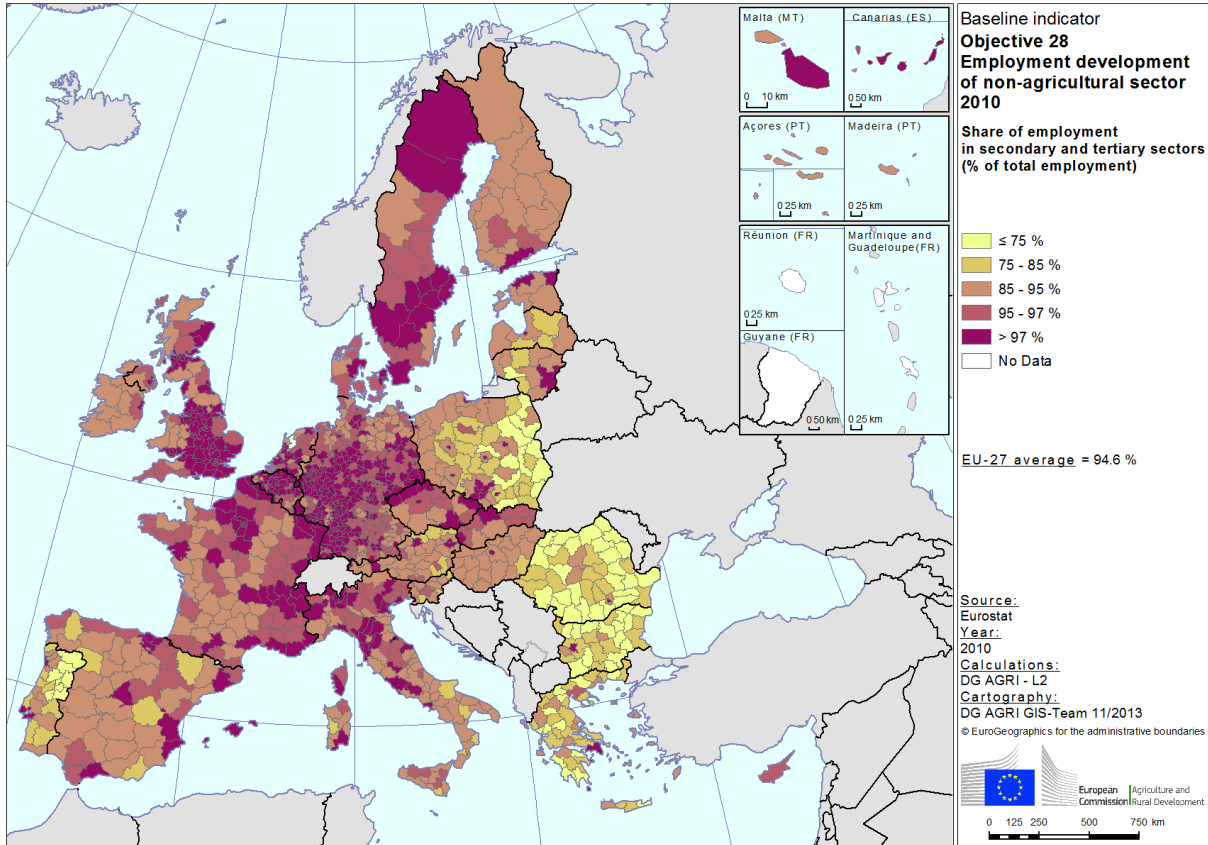
Table 79 - Employment development of the non-agricultural sector

| Objective 28 - Employment development of the non-agricultural sector | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------|---|--------------|-------|-------------------------|
| Country | Persons employed and share of employment in secondary and tertiary sectors - MS | | Share of employment in secondary and tertiary sectors (% total employment) - NUTS 3 | | | |
| | 2012 | | 2010 | | | |
| | 1000 persons | % of total | Rural | Intermediate | Urban | |
| Belgium | 4 495.9 | 98.7 | 95.6 | 97.7 | 99.1 | |
| Bulgaria | 2 787.7 | 81.1 | 68.0 | 78.4 | 98.6 | |
| Czech Republic | 4 911.0 | 96.7 | 94.5 | 97.4 | 98.5 | |
| Denmark | 2 702.0 | 97.6 | 95.4 | 97.1 | 99.9 | |
| Germany | 40 940.0 | 98.4 | 96.2 | 98.0 | 99.5 | |
| Estonia | 574.5 | 95.4 | 91.8 | 98.4 | 99.0 | |
| Ireland | 1 752.6 | 95.3 | 93.3 | - | 99.5 | |
| Greece | 3 577.3 | 87.8 | 77.0 | 86.5 | 98.7 | |
| Spain | 17 026.6 | 95.8 | 89.0 | 93.2 | 98.0 | |
| France | 26 206.6 | 97.2 | 94.9 | 97.5 | 99.2 | Excl. Overseas Dept. |
| Italy | 23 732.6 | 96.2 | 92.2 | 95.5 | 98.5 | |
| Cyprus | 362.7 | 96.4 | - | 95.5 | - | |
| Latvia | 801.9 | 92.1 | 85.1 | 86.1 | 97.1 | |
| Lithuania | 1 162.9 | 91.2 | 83.4 | 94.0 | 98.2 | |
| Luxembourg | 374.8 | 98.9 | - | 98.8 | - | |
| Hungary | 3 793.1 | 92.6 | 89.0 | 91.6 | 99.6 | |
| Malta | 166.4 | 96.8 | - | - | 97.7 | |
| Netherlands | 8 465.9 | 97.5 | 95.9 | 95.2 | 98.0 | |
| Austria | 4 006.8 | 95.5 | 88.6 | 96.7 | 98.8 | |
| Poland | 13 536.7 | 87.4 | 75.3 | 89.6 | 96.7 | |
| Portugal | 4 144.1 | 89.0 | 76.9 | 87.5 | 97.8 | |
| Romania | 6 385.9 | 69.4 | 58.5 | 69.4 | 98.9 | |
| Slovenia | 860.9 | 91.7 | 87.3 | 94.4 | - | |
| Slovakia | 2 138.8 | 96.8 | 95.4 | 96.9 | 98.9 | |
| Finland | 2 404.7 | 95.4 | 91.5 | 95.3 | 99.1 | |
| Sweden | 4 538.7 | 97.9 | 95.9 | 97.7 | 99.7 | |
| United Kingdom | 29 152.1 | 98.8 | 92.8 | 97.4 | 99.5 | |
| EU-27 | 210 939.7 | 94.8 | 86.3 | 94.0 | 98.8 | Excl. FR Overseas Dept. |
| EU-15 | 173 512.3 | 97.0 | 91.7 | 96.5 | 99.0 | Excl. FR Overseas Dept. |
| EU-N12 | 37 427.4 | 85.7 | 76.2 | 85.3 | 97.8 | |

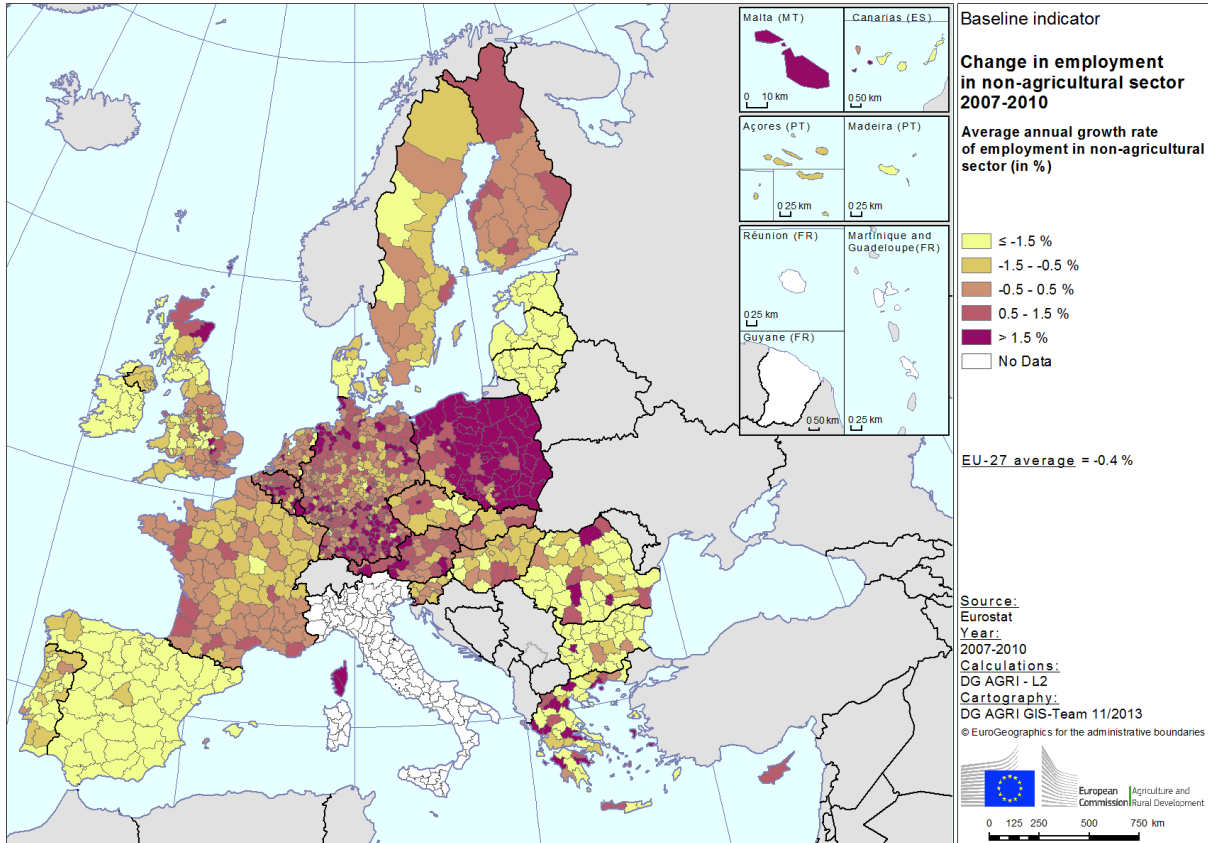
Table 80 - Change in employment development of the non-agricultural sector

| Change in employment development of the non-agricultural sector | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------|---|--------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| Country | Absolute change and average annual growth of employment in secondary and tertiary sectors - MS | | Average annual growth rate of employment in secondary and tertiary sectors (in % points) - NUTS 3 | | | |
| | 2007 to 2012 | | 2007 to 2010 | | | |
| | 1000 persons | % per year | Rural | Intermediate | Urban | |
| Belgium | 183.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.7 | |
| Bulgaria | -215.1 | -1.5 | -5.1 | -2.4 | 2.8 | |
| Czech Republic | -2.7 | 0.0 | -1.4 | -0.1 | 1.3 | |
| Denmark | -127.0 | -0.9 | -1.7 | -1.5 | -0.3 | |
| Germany | 1 745.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | |
| Estonia | -37.9 | -1.3 | -4.1 | -7.8 | -4.7 | |
| Ireland | -278.8 | -2.9 | -4.8 | - | -3.4 | |
| Greece | -697.8 | -3.5 | -0.2 | -2.8 | -0.9 | |
| Spain | -2 837.3 | -3.0 | -3.3 | -3.3 | -2.9 | |
| France | 39.8 | 0.0 | -0.3 | -0.2 | 0.2 | Excl. Overseas Dept. |
| Italy | -448.0 | -0.4 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Cyprus | -5.3 | -0.3 | - | 0.5 | - | |
| Latvia | -211.5 | -4.6 | -4.6 | -5.0 | -6.4 | |
| Lithuania | -210.9 | -3.3 | -5.1 | -3.6 | -2.5 | |
| Luxembourg | 47.0 | 2.7 | - | 2.7 | - | |
| Hungary | -113.2 | -0.6 | -0.9 | -0.9 | -1.2 | |
| Malta | 14.6 | 1.9 | - | - | 1.5 | |
| Netherlands | 97.1 | 0.2 | -0.9 | -0.3 | 0.0 | |
| Austria | 227.3 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.9 | |
| Poland | 599.4 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 1.9 | |
| Portugal | -407.4 | -1.9 | -1.4 | -1.8 | -0.8 | |
| Romania | -112.2 | -0.3 | -2.8 | -1.6 | 1.6 | |
| Slovenia | -30.0 | -0.7 | -1.0 | 0.1 | - | |
| Slovakia | 44.6 | 0.4 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | |
| Finland | 41.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | -0.5 | 0.0 | |
| Sweden | 105.6 | 0.5 | -1.0 | -0.5 | 1.1 | |
| United Kingdom | 275.5 | 0.2 | -1.6 | -0.6 | -0.3 | |
| EU-27 | -2 376.7 | -0.2 | 3.4 | 5.0 | 3.1 | Excl. IT and FR Overseas Dept. |
| EU-15 | -2 041.9 | -0.2 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 3.4 | Excl. IT and FR Overseas Dept. |
| EU-N12 | -334.8 | -0.2 | -0.8 | 0.0 | 0.7 | |

Map 64 – Share of employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total employment), 2010



Map 65 - Change in employment in the non-agricultural sector, 2007-2010



| | |
|--|--|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 28 – Employment development of non-agricultural sector |
| Measurement of the indicator | Employment in secondary and tertiary sectors |
| Definition of the indicator ⁹² | <p>Diversification of the economy is expressed in the number of people employed outside the agricultural sector.</p> <p>In Economic Accounts, total employment (ESA 1995, 11.11) covers all persons – both employees and the self-employed – in a specific region.</p> <p>Due to data availability, non-agricultural sector is defined as the sum of secondary and tertiary sectors.</p> <p>Primary sector covers branch A of NACE rev. 2 – Agriculture, forestry and fishing (divisions 01 to 05 or branches A & B of NACE rev.1.1).</p> <p>Secondary sector covers branches B to F of NACE rev. 2 (divisions 10 to 45 or branches C to F of NACE rev.1.1).</p> <p>Tertiary sector covers branches G to U of NACE rev. 2 (divisions 50 to 95 or branches G to P of NACE rev.1.1).</p> <p>Total refers to GVA in branches A to U of NACE rev. 2 (branches A to P of NACE rev.1.1).</p> |
| Unit of measurement | Thousands of employed people |
| Source | Eurostat – Economic Accounts (ESA95) Last update: October 2013 (national), July 2013 (regional) |

⁹² New tables using NACE rev. 2 (which is the revised version of NACE rev. 1.1) have been included by Eurostat in the economic statistics. The table has been updated to include explanation of NACE rev. 2 divisions.

3.5.3. Objective Indicator 29: Economic development of the non-agricultural sector

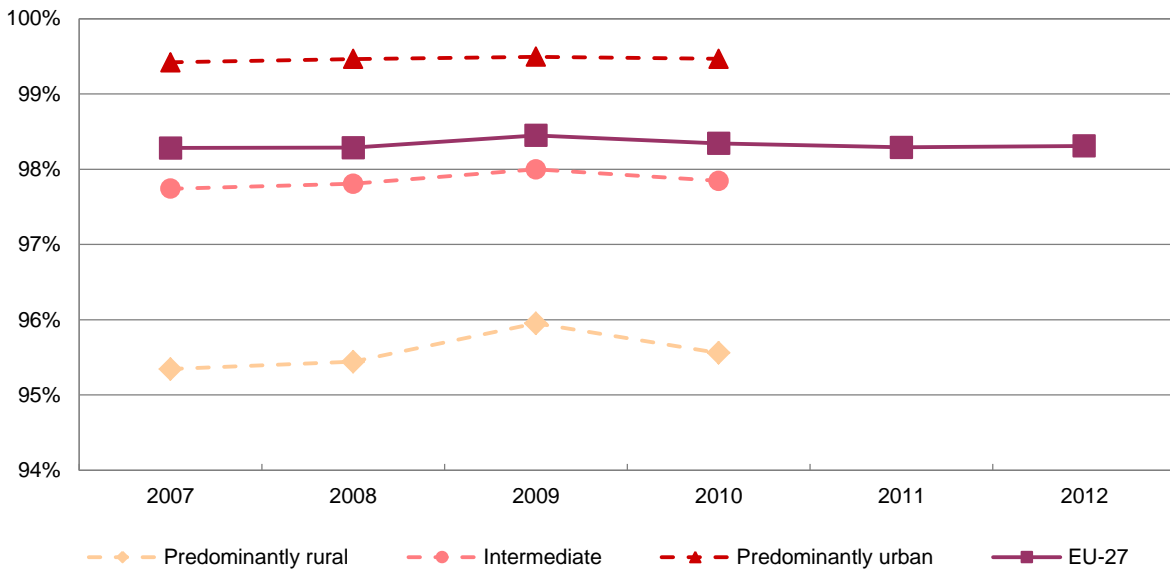
The industry and services sectors produce 96% of the total economic activity in predominantly rural regions of the EU-27...

Every year, the non-agricultural sector (industry, construction and services) of the EU-27 generates around 98% of the total value added: even in predominantly rural regions of the EU-27 and the EU-15, the non-agricultural sector accounted for 96% of the total GVA in 2010. Given the importance of the primary sector in the more recent Member States, predominantly rural regions of the EU-N12 presented the lowest shares, from 92 to 93% (increasing trend) during the period 2007-2010.⁹³

...with lower values for the EU-N12

⁹³ This section is based on the most recent data. In the case of the regional accounts, which contain data by type of region, they stem from 2010 whereas the national accounts refer to 2012.

Graph 109 - Percentage of GVA in the non-agricultural sector in the EU-27 and by type of region, 2007-2012

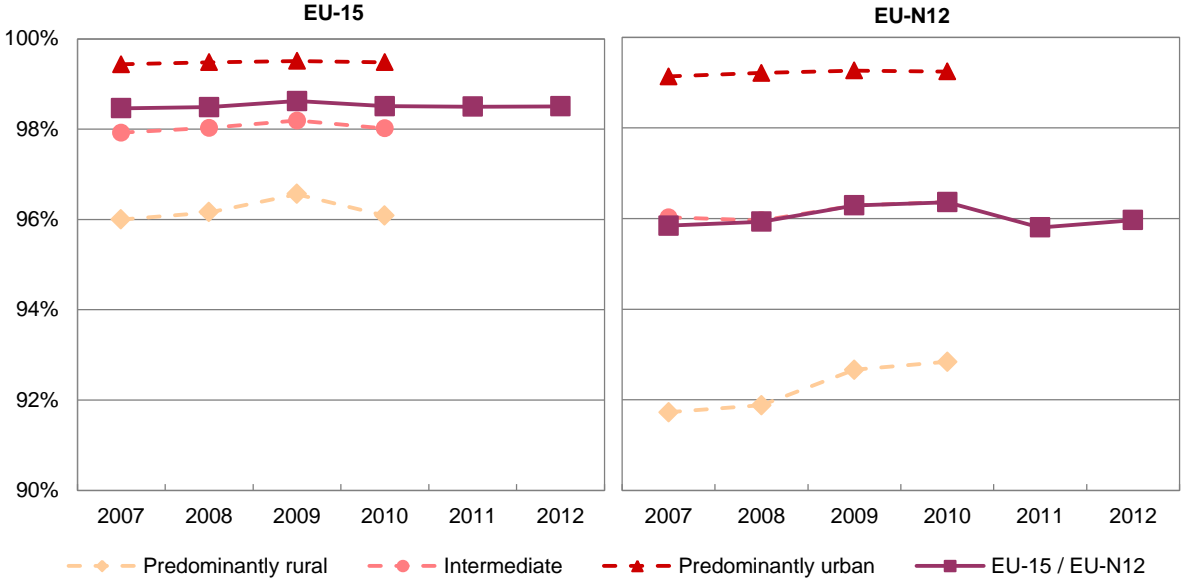


Note: excluding Italy.

The importance of the non-agricultural sector in predominantly rural regions ranged from 88.8% in Bulgaria to 97.6% in Germany and Ireland

The non-agricultural sector accounted for 88.8% of the total GVA in predominantly rural regions in Bulgaria and 89.0% in Latvia and Romania, indicating that the primary sector still plays an important role in these economies. In the predominantly rural regions of all remaining countries, the non-agricultural sector produced more than 90% of the total value added: the highest rates among predominantly rural regions are found in the Czech Republic, Germany and Ireland, all of them above 97%.

Graph 110 - Percentage of GVA in the non-agricultural sector by type of region in the EU-15 and the EU-N12, 2007-2012



Note: excluding Italy.

The non-agricultural sector in the EU-N12 presents the highest rate of growth

During the period 2007-2010, the GVA of the non-agricultural sector in predominantly rural regions of the EU-27 decreased by EUR 40.6 billion (in real terms), mainly due to a decrease in GVA in the EU-15 (as the GVA generated by EU-N12 countries globally increased by EUR 3.3 billion)⁹⁴. As shown in Objective Indicator 33, the evolution of the tertiary sector was positive over this period, indicating that industry and construction activities, which were heavily affected by the economic crisis, were responsible for the trend shown by this indicator.

The GVA of the non-agricultural sector in predominantly rural regions decreased in 16 Member States (see Table 82), especially in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Ireland, whereas the highest average annual increment took place in Poland (+4%).

⁹⁴ The growth in the non-agricultural sector is expressed in constant prices, base year 2005. The series of the years 2007 and 2010 have been deflated to the prices of the year 2005. There are some differences between the absolute increment by type of region and the national figures due to the use of different sources.

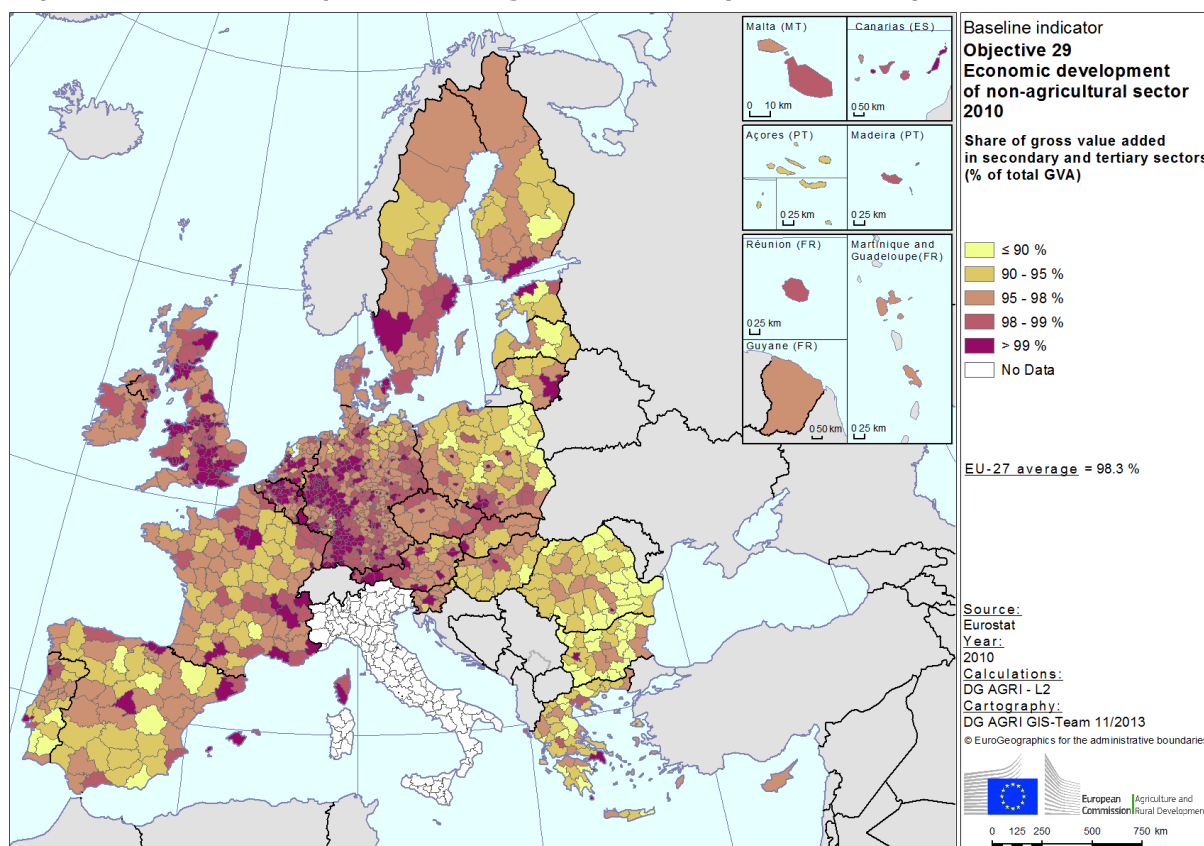
Table 81 - Economic development of the non-agricultural sector

| Objective 29 - Economic development of the non-agricultural sector | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------|---|--------------|-------|----------|
| Country | Gross value added and share of total GVA in secondary and tertiary sectors - MS | | Share of gross value added in secondary and tertiary sectors (% total GVA) - NUTS 3 | | | |
| | 2012 | | 2010 | | | |
| | EUR billion (current prices) | % of total | Rural | Intermediate | Urban | |
| Belgium | 332.9 | 99.3 | 96.8 | 98.5 | 99.6 | |
| Bulgaria | 31.9 | 93.6 | 88.8 | 94.1 | 99.8 | |
| Czech Republic | 134.0 | 97.6 | 97.2 | 98.4 | 99.1 | |
| Denmark | 207.9 | 98.5 | 96.8 | 98.4 | 100.0 | |
| Germany | 2 366.8 | 99.2 | 97.6 | 98.9 | 99.8 | |
| Estonia | 14.5 | 95.9 | 91.8 | 98.4 | 99.1 | |
| Ireland | 145.1 | 98.4 | 97.6 | - | 99.9 | |
| Greece | 164.8 | 96.6 | 92.6 | 95.7 | 99.4 | |
| Spain | 921.0 | 97.5 | 92.9 | 95.7 | 98.8 | |
| France | 1 785.1 | 98.0 | 95.8 | 97.8 | 99.5 | |
| Italy | 1 374.6 | 98.0 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Cyprus | 15.7 | 97.5 | - | 97.6 | - | |
| Latvia | 18.9 | 95.0 | 89.0 | 90.9 | 97.6 | |
| Lithuania | 28.6 | 96.0 | 92.9 | 97.4 | 99.1 | |
| Luxembourg | 38.3 | 99.7 | - | 99.7 | - | |
| Hungary | 77.4 | 95.3 | 93.5 | 95.5 | 99.9 | |
| Malta | 5.9 | 98.5 | - | - | 98.3 | |
| Netherlands | 529.0 | 98.3 | 96.9 | 97.0 | 98.6 | |
| Austria | 273.2 | 98.4 | 96.7 | 99.3 | 99.6 | |
| Poland | 324.5 | 96.1 | 91.8 | 96.2 | 99.2 | |
| Portugal | 141.1 | 97.7 | 94.4 | 97.3 | 99.4 | |
| Romania | 108.3 | 94.0 | 89.0 | 93.5 | 99.7 | |
| Slovenia | 29.9 | 97.3 | 95.9 | 98.5 | - | |
| Slovakia | 63.0 | 96.9 | 95.3 | 97.8 | 99.2 | |
| Finland | 160.9 | 97.2 | 94.4 | 97.0 | 99.6 | |
| Sweden | 352.3 | 98.4 | 95.5 | 98.2 | 99.8 | |
| United Kingdom | 1 697.3 | 99.3 | 96.9 | 98.3 | 99.7 | |
| EU-27 | 11 343.9 | 98.3 | 95.6 | 97.8 | 99.5 | excl. IT |
| EU-15 | 10 491.5 | 98.5 | 96.1 | 98.0 | 99.5 | excl. IT |
| EU-N12 | 852.4 | 96.0 | 92.8 | 96.4 | 99.2 | |

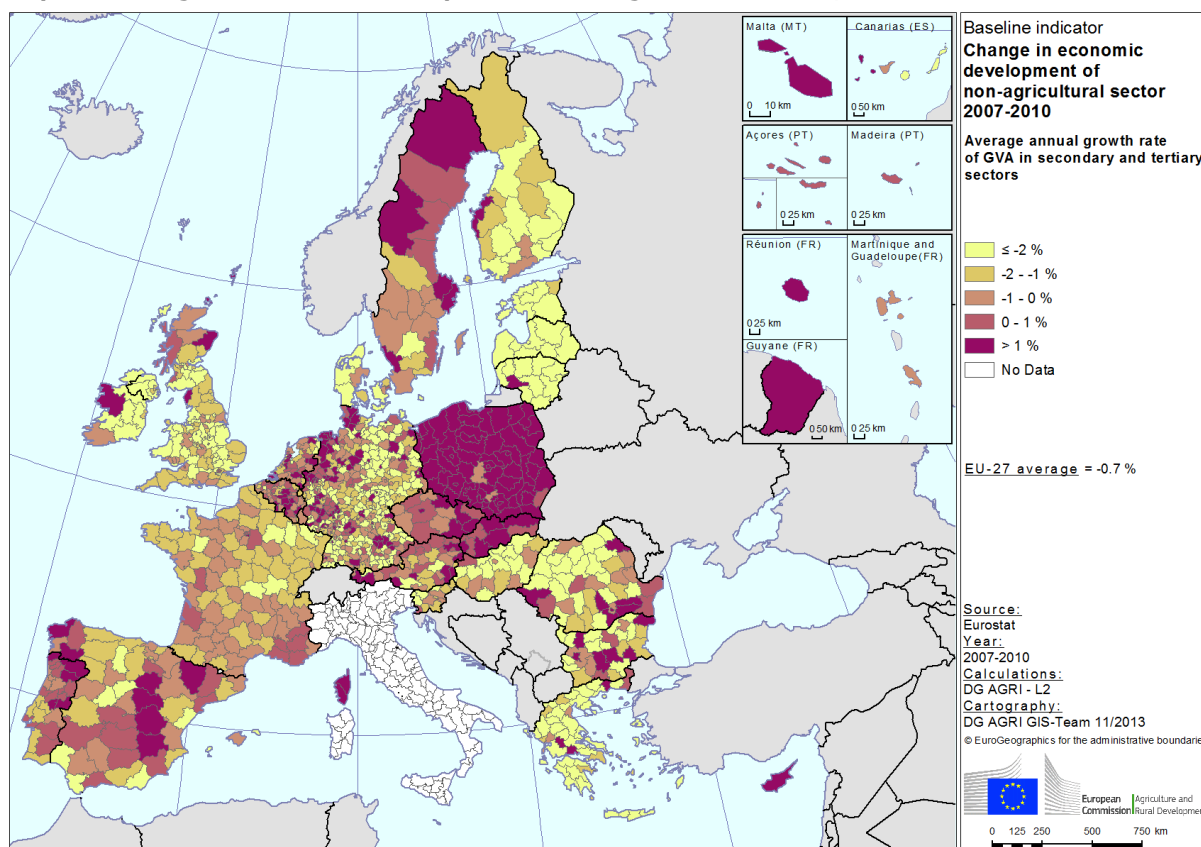
Table 82 - Change in economic development of the non-agricultural sector

| Change in economic development of the non-agricultural sector | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------|--|--------------|-------|----------|
| Country | Absolute change and average annual growth of GVA in secondary and tertiary sectors - MS | | Average annual growth rate of GVA in secondary and tertiary sectors (in % points) - NUTS 3 | | | |
| | 2007 to 2012 | | 2007 to 2010 | | | |
| | EUR billion (current prices) | % per year | Rural | Intermediate | Urban | |
| Belgium | 7.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.1 | |
| Bulgaria | 1.1 | 1.0 | -1.9 | -0.2 | 3.6 | |
| Czech Republic | 2.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | |
| Denmark | -5.7 | -0.6 | -2.9 | -1.4 | 0.6 | |
| Germany | 89.0 | 0.8 | -1.0 | -0.9 | 0.2 | |
| Estonia | -0.5 | -0.8 | -5.6 | -1.7 | -5.9 | |
| Ireland | -13.4 | -1.8 | -3.6 | - | -1.3 | |
| Greece | -34.9 | -4.3 | -3.3 | -4.0 | -2.3 | |
| Spain | -28.5 | -0.7 | 0.0 | -0.7 | -0.9 | |
| France | 13.2 | 0.2 | -1.0 | -0.9 | 0.0 | |
| Italy | -87.2 | -1.4 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Cyprus | 0.1 | 0.2 | - | 1.0 | - | |
| Latvia | -1.3 | -2.1 | -5.4 | -7.3 | -7.0 | |
| Lithuania | -0.6 | -0.6 | -3.6 | -3.4 | -4.9 | |
| Luxembourg | -1.1 | -0.7 | - | -0.9 | - | |
| Hungary | -3.8 | -1.0 | -2.3 | -2.7 | -0.2 | |
| Malta | 7.6 | 18.3 | - | - | 15.0 | |
| Netherlands | 1.4 | 0.1 | -1.4 | 1.0 | 0.1 | |
| Austria | 7.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | -0.6 | 0.1 | |
| Poland | 44.5 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.5 | |
| Portugal | -4.0 | -0.6 | 0.1 | -0.5 | 0.0 | |
| Romania | 1.4 | 0.4 | -1.5 | -1.5 | 2.6 | |
| Slovenia | -1.4 | -1.0 | -1.7 | -0.8 | - | |
| Slovakia | 4.8 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.6 | |
| Finland | -7.0 | -1.0 | -1.9 | -3.7 | -0.8 | |
| Sweden | 13.8 | 1.0 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 1.2 | |
| United Kingdom | -55.8 | -0.6 | -2.5 | -1.7 | -1.5 | |
| EU-27 | -50.9 | -0.1 | -1.0 | -0.7 | -0.4 | excl. IT |
| EU-15 | -105.6 | -0.2 | -1.3 | -0.9 | -0.5 | excl. IT |
| EU-N12 | 54.7 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.9 | |

Map 66 – Economic development of non-agricultural sector (% of total GVA), 2010



Map 67 - Change in economic development of non-agricultural sector, 2007-2010



| | |
|---|---|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 29 – Economic development of non-agricultural sector |
| Measurement of the indicator | GVA in secondary and tertiary sectors |
| Definition of the indicator⁹⁵ | <p>This indicator measures the gross value added (GVA) outside the agricultural sector in a region.</p> <p>GVA is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. Output is valued at basic prices, GVA is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption is valued at purchasers' prices.</p> <p>Due to data availability, non-agricultural sector is defined as the sum of secondary and tertiary sectors.</p> <p>Agricultural sector is therefore implicitly defined as the primary sector (agriculture, hunting, forestry and fisheries).</p> <p>Primary sector covers branch A of NACE rev. 2 – Agriculture, forestry and fishing (divisions 01 to 05 or branches A & B of NACE rev.1.1).</p> <p>Secondary sector covers branches B to F of NACE rev. 2 (divisions 10 to 45 or branches C to F of NACE rev.1.1).</p> <p>Tertiary sector covers branches G to U of NACE rev. 2 (divisions 50 to 95 or branches G to P of NACE rev.1.1).</p> <p>Total refers to GVA in branches A to U of NACE rev. 2 (branches A to P of NACE rev.1.1).</p> |
| Unit of measurement | Million EUR |
| Source | Eurostat – Economic Accounts(ESA95) Last update: October 2013 (national), July 2013 (regional) |

⁹⁵ New tables using NACE rev. 2 (which is the revised version of NACE rev. 1.1) have been included by Eurostat in the economic statistics. The table has been updated to include explanation of NACE rev. 2 divisions.

3.5.4. Objective Indicator 30: Self-employment development

In the EU-27 there were 30.6 million self-employed people in 2012, which accounts for 14.5% of total employment. Even though the number of self-employed decreased by 376 200 between 2007 and 2012, the share of self-employment remained stable over that period due to the parallel decline in total employment (see Graph 111 and Table 83).

With an EU average of 14.5% in 2012, self-employment represents 31.4% of total employment in Greece, but only 8% in Luxembourg

The countries with the highest shares of self-employment in 2012 were Greece, Italy, Poland and Romania, all of them above 18%, followed by the Czech Republic, Spain, Portugal and Slovakia (with rates between 15 and 18%). The lowest rates, below 9%, were found in Denmark, Estonia and Luxembourg (see also Map 68 for a regional picture).

In the period 2007-2012, the absolute number of self-employed increased in 12 countries and decreased in the other 15. The most important reduction was found in the biggest countries touched by the economic crisis: Spain (-463 000 self-employed), Italy (-305 400) and Portugal (-189 000), whereas Germany, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom increased the number of self-employed by more than 150 000 persons each. The evolution at regional level is shown in Map 69.

Graph 111 - Share of self-employment in the EU-27 and average by groups of EU countries, 2007-2012

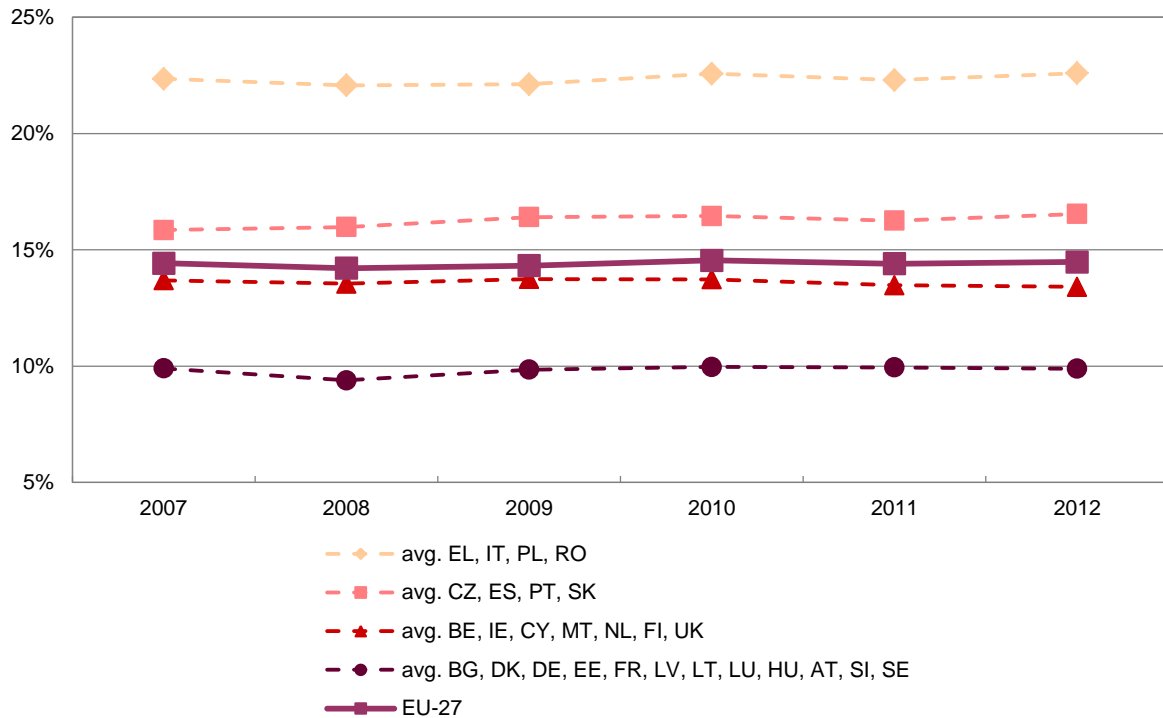
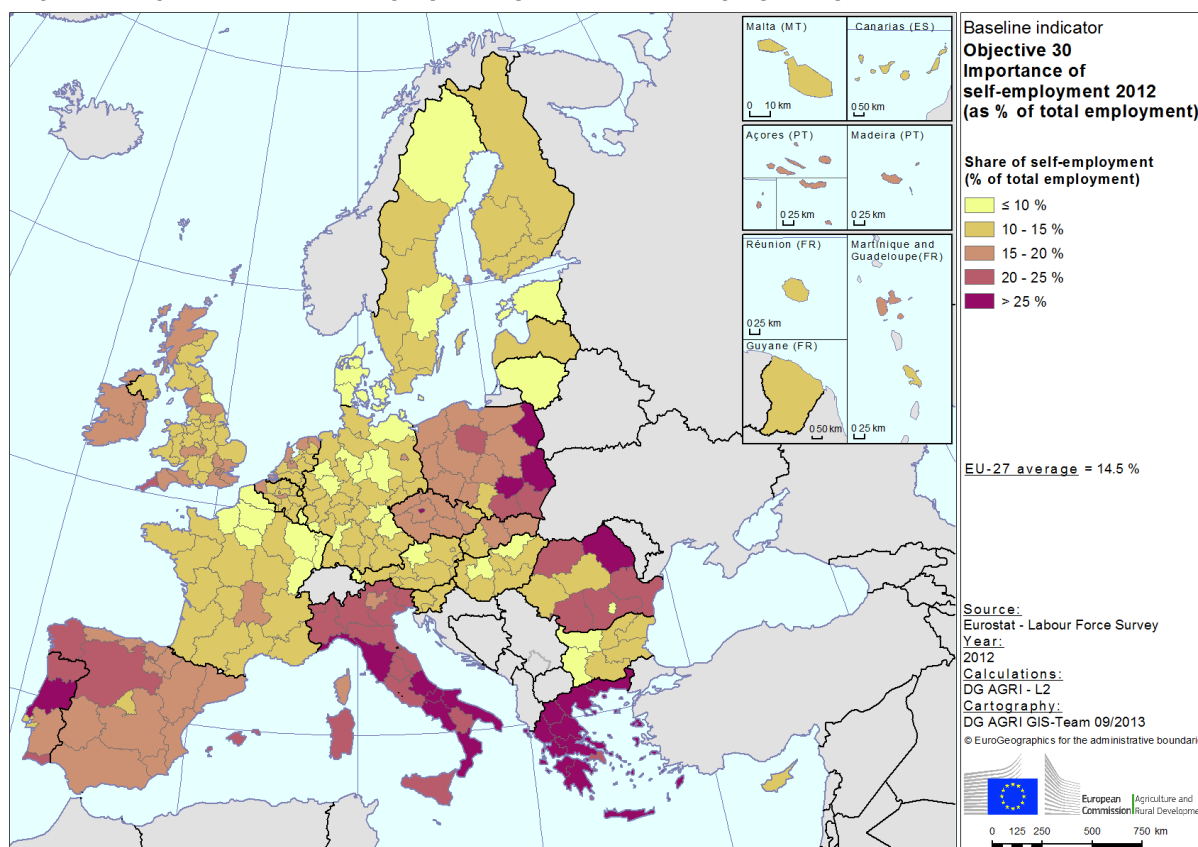


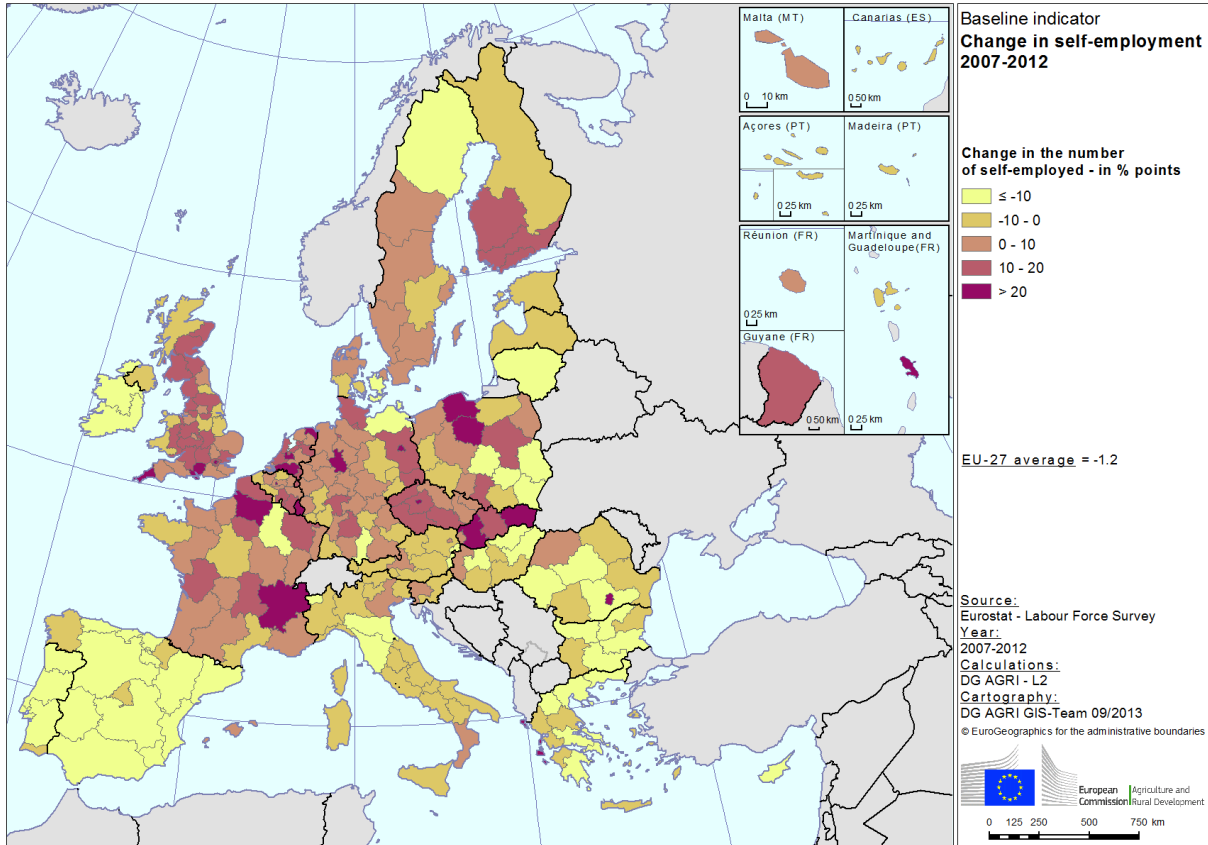
Table 83 – Importance and development of self-employment

| Objective 30 - Importance of self-employment | | | Change in self-employment | | |
|---|--------------|------|---------------------------|-------------|--|
| Share of self-employment in total employment - 2012 | | | 2007 to 2012 | | |
| Country | 1000 persons | % | 1000 persons | in % points | |
| Belgium | 583.3 | 13.0 | 11.9 | 2.1 | |
| Bulgaria | 303.8 | 10.5 | -47.1 | -13.4 | |
| Czech Republic | 843.4 | 17.5 | 97.5 | 13.1 | |
| Denmark | 217.1 | 8.3 | -4.8 | -2.2 | |
| Germany | 4 100.2 | 10.4 | 179.6 | 4.6 | |
| Estonia | 49.3 | 8.2 | -5.5 | -10.0 | |
| Ireland | 259.4 | 14.5 | -58.9 | -18.5 | |
| Greece | 1 161.6 | 31.4 | -108.8 | -8.6 | |
| Spain | 2 825.9 | 16.5 | -463.0 | -14.1 | |
| France | 2 736.7 | 10.7 | 153.0 | 5.9 | |
| Italy | 5 042.0 | 22.4 | -305.4 | -5.7 | |
| Cyprus | 51.8 | 13.7 | -12.5 | -19.4 | |
| Latvia | 88.6 | 10.3 | -6.3 | -6.6 | |
| Lithuania | 119.4 | 9.6 | -56.9 | -32.3 | |
| Luxembourg | 18.7 | 8.0 | 4.5 | 31.7 | |
| Hungary | 420.6 | 10.9 | -37.7 | -8.2 | |
| Malta | 21.9 | 12.9 | 0.5 | 2.3 | |
| Netherlands | 1 155.0 | 14.0 | 154.1 | 15.4 | |
| Austria | 451.7 | 11.0 | -11.2 | -2.4 | |
| Poland | 2 829.5 | 18.4 | 19.7 | 0.7 | |
| Portugal | 730.5 | 16.8 | -189.0 | -20.6 | |
| Romania | 1 612.2 | 18.1 | -28.8 | -1.8 | |
| Slovenia | 105.1 | 11.6 | 9.3 | 9.7 | |
| Slovakia | 355.5 | 15.3 | 55.3 | 18.4 | |
| Finland | 299.5 | 12.3 | 15.6 | 5.5 | |
| Sweden | 415.1 | 9.2 | -10.6 | -2.5 | |
| United Kingdom | 3 845.4 | 13.5 | 269.2 | 7.5 | |
| EU-27 | 30 643.3 | 14.5 | -376.2 | -1.2 | |

Map 68 – Importance of self-employment (as % of total employment), 2012



Map 69 – Change in self-employment, 2007-2012



| | |
|---|--|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 30 – Self-employment development |
| Measurement of the indicator | Self-employed persons |
| Definition of the indicator | Self-employed persons are persons who work in their own business, farm or professional practice for the purpose of earning a profit. This indicator is used as a proxy to measure entrepreneurship. |
| Unit of measurement | Thousands of self-employed people |
| Source | Eurostat – Labour Force Survey Last update: July 2013 |

3.5.5. Objective Indicator 31: Tourism infrastructure in rural areas

From 2012 onwards, a new Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 concerning European statistics on tourism and repealing Council Directive 95/57/EC introduced a new classification of data by degree of urbanisation, a classification based on the population density of local administrative units (LAU2). The 3 main area categories (densely-populated area, intermediate urbanized area and thinly-populated area) are not comparable with the classification of areas according to the rural-urban typology that was used before. Due to this fact, the change in the number of bed places in tourist accommodation cannot be presented by type of area at this stage.

Tourism infrastructure, i.e. the number of bed places available in tourist accommodations, is not equally distributed across the EU, with nearly 90% of all bed places located in the EU-15. Two countries alone – France and Italy – represent around 40% of the EU-15 bed places, and another three countries – Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom – each represent around 12%. Also among the EU-N12 there are two countries which represent more than 40% of the total number of bed places, namely Poland (24.9%) and the Czech Republic (18.9%).

For the EU-27 as a whole, the share of available bed places is higher in predominantly rural regions than in predominantly urban regions.

For the EU-27 as a whole, the share of available bed places is higher in predominantly rural regions (32.2%) than in predominantly urban regions (25.3%). The distribution of bed places among the EU-27 Member States shows that some countries represent a higher share of "rural" bed places than their share of bed places at national level, highlighting the importance of rural tourism in these countries. For example, France, Greece and Austria represent 27.8%, 9.1% and 7.9% of the "rural" bed places in the EU-27 and only 21%, 3% and 3.4% of the total EU-27 bed places, respectively. Moreover, one out of three EU-15 "rural" bed places is in France and one out of four EU-N12 "rural" bed places is in Hungary.

Graph 112 – Distribution of bed places in tourist accommodations in the predominantly rural regions and at national level among the EU Member States, 2011

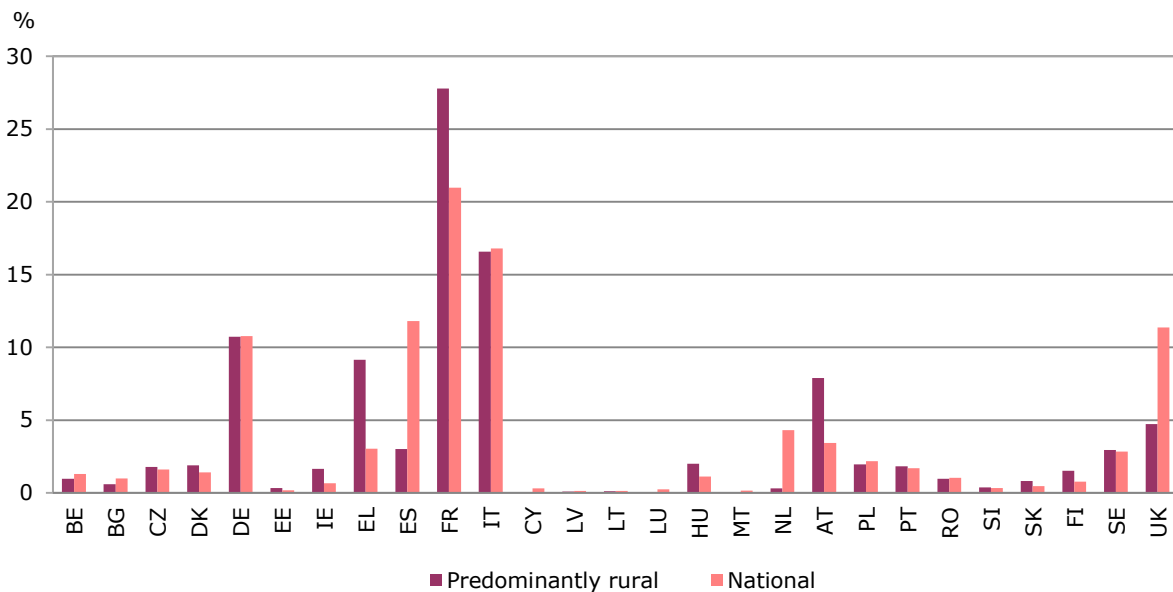


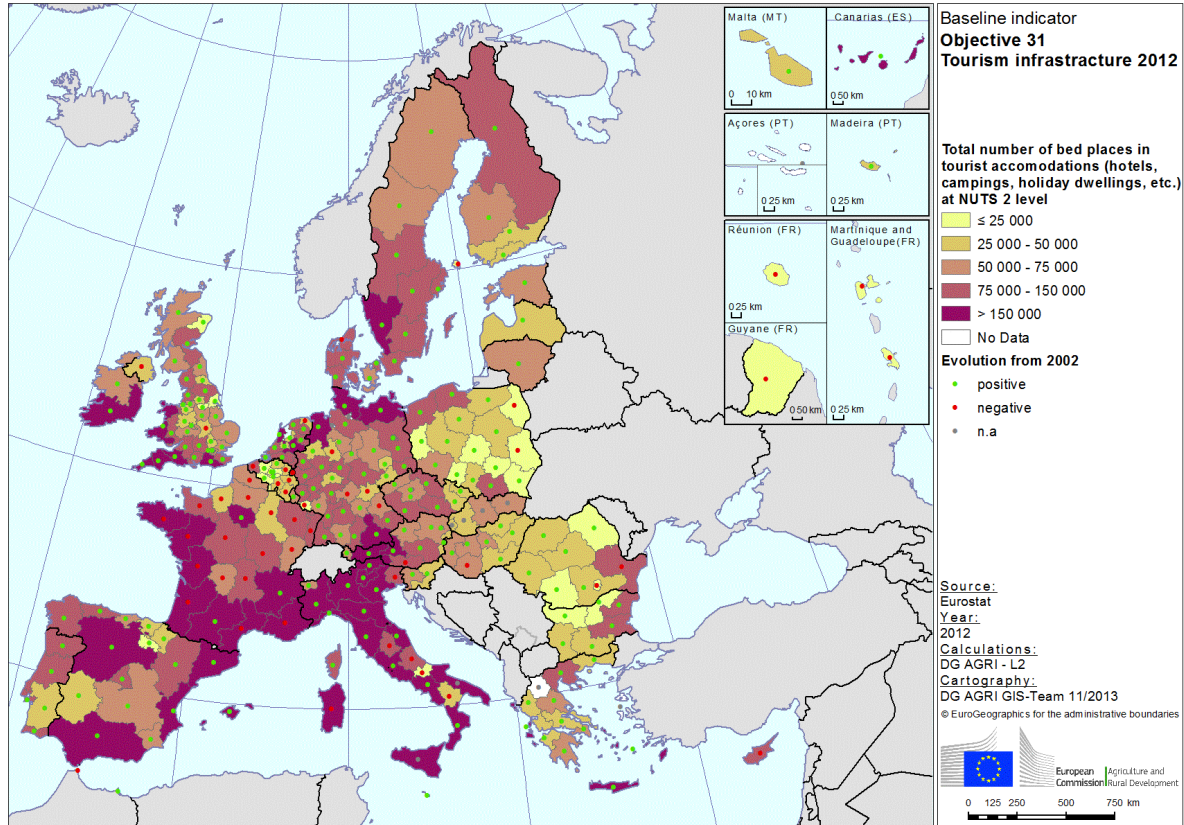
Table 84 - Bed places in tourist accommodations

| Indicator | Objective 31 - Tourism infrastructure in rural areas | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|--------------|-------|----------------|------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| Measurement | Bed places in tourist accommodations | | | | | | | |
| Year | 2011 | | | | | | | |
| Unit | % | | | Absolute value | % of EU-27 | | | |
| Country | Rural | Intermediate | Urban | MS | Rural | Intermediate | Urban | MS |
| Belgium | 24.1 | 30.0 | 45.8 | 362 486 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 1.3 |
| Bulgaria | 19.3 | 76.1 | 4.6 | 274 733 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 1.0 |
| Czech Republic | 34.8 | 41.4 | 23.8 | 461 434 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Denmark | 41.9 | 48.1 | 9.9 | 407 654 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 1.4 |
| Germany | 29.2 | 47.6 | 23.2 | 3 313 143 | 10.7 | 13.3 | 10.8 | 10.8 |
| Estonia | 58.1 | 7.5 | 34.4 | 51 482 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Ireland | 75.2 | - | 24.8 | 197 066 | 1.6 | - | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Greece | 74.1 | 17.8 | 8.0 | 1 111 242 | 9.1 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 3.0 |
| Spain | 8.0 | 54.6 | 37.4 | 3 390 704 | 3.0 | 15.6 | 17.9 | 11.8 |
| France | 50.0 | 32.0 | 18.1 | 5 017 239 | 27.8 | 13.5 | 12.8 | 21.0 |
| Italy | 31.5 | 51.7 | 16.7 | 4 741 738 | 16.6 | 20.6 | 11.2 | 16.8 |
| Cyprus | - | 100.0 | - | 87 082 | - | 0.7 | - | 0.3 |
| Latvia | 21.2 | 16.3 | 62.5 | 35 745 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Lithuania | 28.9 | 40.4 | 30.7 | 37 663 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Luxembourg | - | 100.0 | - | 70 827 | - | 0.6 | - | 0.3 |
| Hungary | 59.6 | 25.5 | 14.9 | 304 087 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| Malta | - | - | 100.0 | 40 195 | - | - | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Netherlands | 2.3 | 48.6 | 49.1 | 1 206 252 | 0.3 | 4.9 | 8.3 | 4.3 |
| Austria | 72.5 | 13.7 | 13.8 | 981 301 | 7.9 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 3.4 |
| Poland | 29.0 | 52.1 | 18.9 | 606 246 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 2.2 |
| Portugal | 33.9 | 33.7 | 32.4 | 486 441 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.7 |
| Romania | 31.3 | 61.1 | 8 | 278 503 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 1.0 |
| Slovenia | 35.7 | 64.3 | - | 92 948 | 0.4 | 0.5 | - | 0.3 |
| Slovakia | 43.4 | 41.7 | 14.9 | 167 269 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Finland | 61.8 | 22.2 | 16.0 | 220 414 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| Sweden | 33.5 | 56.7 | 9.8 | 791 488 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 2.8 |
| United Kingdom | 13.1 | 38.1 | 48.8 | 3 271 764 | 4.7 | 10.5 | 22.5 | 11.4 |
| EU-27 | 32.2 | 42.5 | 25.3 | 28 007 146 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| EU-15 | 32.1 | 41.8 | 26.1 | 25 569 759 | 91.0 | 89.9 | 94.1 | 91.4 |
| EU-N12 | 33.3 | 49.4 | 17.2 | 2 437 387 | 9.0 | 10.1 | 5.9 | 8.6 |

Table 85 - Change in the number of bed places in tourist accommodations

| Indicator | Objective 31 - Tourism infrastructure in rural areas | |
|----------------|--|-----------|
| Measurement | Bed places in tourist accommodations | |
| Year | 2012 | 2007-2012 |
| Unit | No | % |
| Country | | |
| Belgium | 370 350 | 1.7 |
| Bulgaria | 301 140 | 13.0 |
| Czech Republic | 653 835 | 0.0 |
| Denmark | 440 410 | 16.4 |
| Germany | 3 464 600 | 7.9 |
| Estonia | 52 979 | 18.8 |
| Ireland | 219 874 | 1.6 |
| Greece | 1 118 685 | 41.4 |
| Spain | 3 414 798 | 9.6 |
| France | 5 013 188 | -12.6 |
| Italy | 4 762 601 | 6.2 |
| Cyprus | 86 645 | -6.4 |
| Latvia | 36 901 | 43.6 |
| Lithuania | 54 163 | 62.7 |
| Luxembourg | 68 120 | 3.1 |
| Hungary | 382 819 | 21.6 |
| Malta | 40 463 | -0.9 |
| Netherlands | 1 213 412 | 0.1 |
| Austria | 979 329 | 3.2 |
| Poland | 675 433 | 16.0 |
| Portugal | 486 512 | 6.1 |
| Romania | 285 488 | 0.6 |
| Slovenia | 105 500 | 54.0 |
| Slovakia | 193 369 | 20.0 |
| Finland | 246 676 | 11.4 |
| Sweden | 792 864 | 5.4 |
| United Kingdom | 3 464 423 | 13.7 |
| EU-27 | 28 924 577 | 4.9 |
| EU-15 | 26 055 842 | 4.2 |
| EU-N12 | 2 868 735 | 11.7 |

Map 70 - Total number of bed places in tourist accommodations, 2012



| | |
|---|---|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 31 - Tourism infrastructure in rural areas |
| Measurement of the indicator | Total number of bed places in tourist accommodations |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>Tourism infrastructure in rural areas is measured as the percentage of bed places in tourist accommodations in predominantly rural regions as compared to those in predominantly urban and intermediate regions.</p> <p>Several categories of tourist accommodations are considered: hotels and similar establishments, tourist campsites, holiday dwellings and other collective accommodations. When the number of bed places in one category of establishment is missing, the sum of available data is provided.</p> <p>The number of bed places in an establishment or dwelling is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight in the beds set up in the establishment (dwelling), ignoring any extra beds that may be set up by customer request. The term bed place applies to a single bed, double bed being counted as two bed places. The unit serves to measure the capacity of any type of accommodation. A bed place is also a place on a pitch or in a boat on a mooring to accommodate one person. One camping pitch should equal four bed places if the actual number of bed places is not known.</p> <p>From 2012, data are collected at NUTS 2 level only, according to the new Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 concerning European statistics on tourism and repealing Council Directive 95/57/EC.</p> <p>Under this regulation, data is also collected by type of area using the degree of urbanisation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Densely-populated area (at least 500 inhabitants/km²) 2. Intermediate urbanized area (between 100 and 499 inhabitants/km²) 3. Thinly-populated area (less than 100 inhabitants/km²). <p>These data are not comparable with the data calculated on the basis of the NUTS 3 regions using the urban/rural typology; hence the average annual rate of change cannot be calculated for the last 10-year period.</p> |
| Unit of measurement | % |
| Source | Eurostat – Tourism statistics Last update: November 2013 |

3.5.6. Context Indicator 23: Internet infrastructure

All European homes should have access to broadband of at least a basic quality by 2013

The Digital Agenda for Europe⁹⁶ (DAE), a flagship initiative of the Europe 2020 strategy for a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy, aims to speed up the penetration of high-speed internet and reap the benefits of a digital single market for households and firms. The DAE contains 2 objectives related to broadband access:

- All European homes should have access to broadband of at least a basic quality by 2013,
- European households should have access to high-speed broadband of at least 30 Mbps by 2020.

Here is an overview of how the goals have been achieved based on the available data from 2012.

Technologies for internet access are quickly evolving

A wide range of technologies exist that enable Internet access in rural areas, each with its own definition and characteristics. The use of broadband technology (high-speed Internet connection) has grown rapidly since 2000 and by and large replaced traditional dial-up connections in most parts of the EU. Wireless connections are now overtaking fixed broadband subscriptions and offer internet access particularly in areas where traditional wire-based technologies are not available.

The broadband technology in widest use is DSL (digital subscriber line), which provides internet access by transmitting digital data over the wires of a local telephone network. This technology is capable of providing maximum downstream speeds of 1.5 Mbps⁹⁷ to 15 Mbps. The so called "New Generation Access" (NGA), super-fast broadband technology based on optical fibre and cable networks, can provide 30 Mbps or even more of download speed.

The digital divide between rural and non-rural areas is particularly pronounced in the EU-N12

DSL coverage is not equally distributed across the EU. For the EU-27 as a whole, the share of households with DSL access is lower in rural areas (76%) than in non-rural areas (96%). The disparity between rural and non-rural areas is smaller in the old Member States (where 87% of rural households can access broadband compared to 99% in non-rural areas) than in the Member States that joined the EU in or after 2004 (where only 47% of rural households can access DSL compared to 80% in non-rural areas).

The gap in DSL coverage between rural areas is particularly evident in Slovenia and Lithuania, where it reaches 58 and 54 percentage points, respectively. On the other hand, three Member States have already achieved 100% DSL coverage also in rural areas (Cyprus, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom).

The lowest value of DSL coverage in rural areas can be observed in Latvia (9%), Slovenia (11%) and in Lithuania (15%). While in the latter two countries almost two-thirds of all households have access to DSL internet connection, the DSL coverage in Latvia is very low also at national level.

⁹⁶ <http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/digital-agenda-europe>

⁹⁷ Mbps is the abbreviation for megabits per second, a measure of data transfer speed (a megabit is equal to one million bits). Network transmissions are generally measured in Mbps.

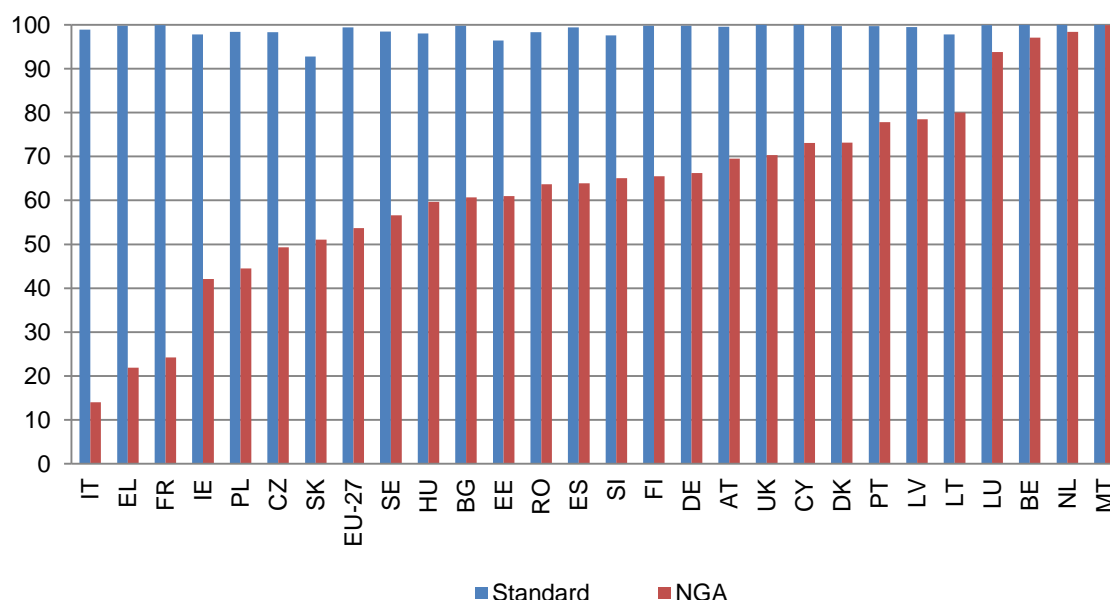
At the end of 2012, over 99.4% of European homes were covered at least by a basic standard broadband⁹⁸ network considering all technologies (fixed, fixed-wireless, mobile). Next Generation Access technologies were available to only 53.7% of the EU-27 in 2012.

The difference of the standard broadband connection between rural and the total households in the EU-27 is not significant anymore in 2012 (99.4 versus 96.1 %). However, New Generation Access is still very low in rural areas, with 12.4% availability. In the Netherlands beside full (100%) standard coverage, the percentage of NGA coverage is also very high (84.5%). The best NGA coverage in rural areas can be observed in Malta (89%). In contrary in Greece, standard internet access is available for 84.8% of rural households while DSL is only for a low percentage of rural population (16%) and NGA is not at all available.

New Generation Access internet technology remains very low in rural areas

⁹⁸ Standard broadband means the main technologies capable of providing basic broadband of at least 144 kbps speed, such as DSL, VDSL, FTTP, WiMAX, standard cable, HSPA and LTE, but excluding satellite broadband.

Graph 113 – Percentage of standard and NGA broadband coverage at national level in EU-27, 2012



Graph 114 – Percentage of standard and NGA broadband coverage in rural areas of EU-27, 2012

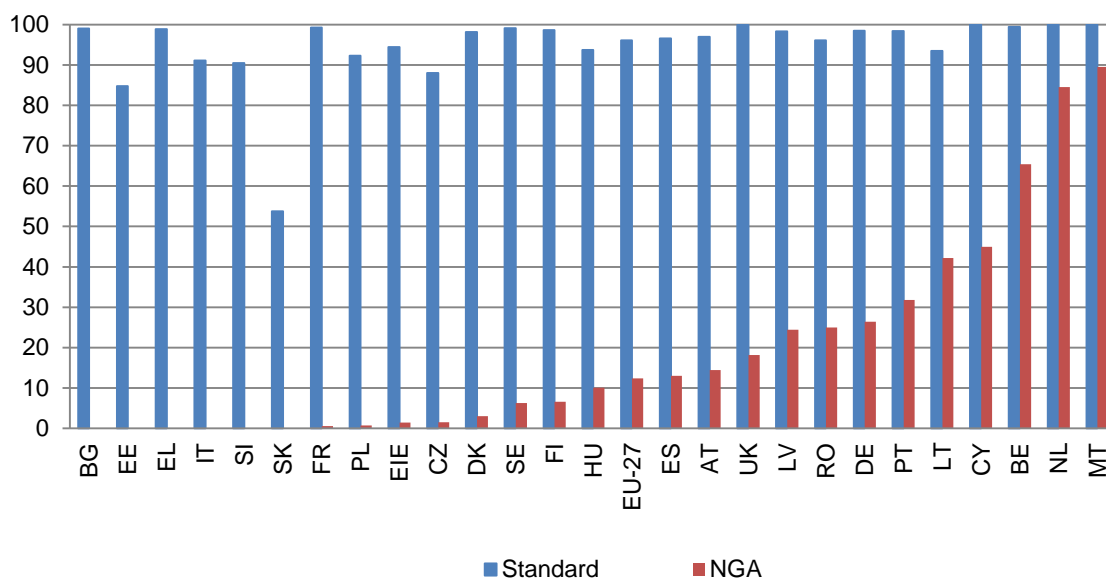


Table 86 - Internet infrastructure

| Indicator | Context 23 - Internet infrastructure | | |
|----------------|--|-----------|----------|
| Measurement | Households with DSL coverage | | |
| Source | DG Communications Networks, Content and Technology | | |
| Year | 2012 | | |
| Unit | % | | |
| | Rural | Non-rural | National |
| Belgium | 97 | 100 | 100 |
| Bulgaria | 54 | 93 | 85 |
| Czech Republic | 79 | 100 | 97 |
| Denmark | 89 | 100 | 98 |
| Germany | 81 | 96 | 95 |
| Estonia | 16 | 46 | 39 |
| Ireland | 85 | 100 | 94 |
| Greece | 95 | 100 | 99 |
| Spain | 80 | 98 | 95 |
| France | 96 | 100 | 99 |
| Italy | 75 | 100 | 97 |
| Cyprus | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Latvia | 9 | 63 | 48 |
| Lithuania | 15 | 97 | 69 |
| Luxembourg | 98 | 100 | 100 |
| Hungary | 73 | 97 | 89 |
| Malta | 89 | 100 | 100 |
| Netherlands | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Austria | 89 | 100 | 98 |
| Poland | 37 | 66 | 60 |
| Portugal | 95 | 100 | 99 |
| Romania | 58 | 87 | 81 |
| Slovenia | 11 | 89 | 69 |
| Slovakia | n.a | 54 | 46 |
| Finland | 58 | 100 | 93 |
| Sweden | 88 | 100 | 98 |
| United Kingdom | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| EU-27 | 76 | 96 | 93 |
| EU-15 | 87 | 99 | 97 |
| EU-N12 | 47 | 80 | 73 |

Table 87 – Distribution of the different broadband technologies (Standard, DSL, NGA) in share of total and rural households

| Indicator | Context 23 - Internet infrastructure | | | | | |
|----------------|--|-------|------|--|-------|------|
| Measurement | Households with broadband coverage | | | | | |
| Source | DG Communications Networks, Content and Technology | | | | | |
| Year | 2012 | | | | | |
| Unit | % of total households | | | % of rural households | | |
| | Standard | | NGA | Standard | | NGA |
| | VDSL, FTTP, WiMAX, HSPA, LTE, standard cable | DSL | | VDSL, FTTP, WiMAX, HSPA, LTE, standard cable | DSL | |
| Belgium | 100.0 | 99.8 | 97.1 | 99.4 | 97.0 | 65.4 |
| Bulgaria | 99.8 | 85.1 | 60.7 | 99.0 | 53.5 | 0.0 |
| Czech Republic | 98.3 | 97.0 | 49.3 | 88.0 | 78.9 | 1.5 |
| Denmark | 99.7 | 98.2 | 73.2 | 98.2 | 89.0 | 3.0 |
| Germany | 99.8 | 94.8 | 66.2 | 98.5 | 80.6 | 26.4 |
| Estonia | 96.4 | 39.3 | 61.0 | 84.8 | 16.2 | 0.0 |
| Ireland | 97.8 | 94.3 | 42.1 | 94.4 | 85.3 | 1.4 |
| Greece | 99.8 | 99.1 | 21.9 | 98.9 | 95.3 | 0.0 |
| Spain | 99.4 | 94.8 | 63.9 | 96.6 | 79.6 | 13.0 |
| France | 99.9 | 99.3 | 24.2 | 99.3 | 95.8 | 0.6 |
| Italy | 98.9 | 96.9 | 14.0 | 91.1 | 75.3 | 0.0 |
| Cyprus | 100.0 | 100.0 | 73.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 45.0 |
| Latvia | 99.5 | 47.9 | 78.5 | 98.3 | 9.4 | 24.4 |
| Lithuania | 97.8 | 68.8 | 80.0 | 93.5 | 15.1 | 42.2 |
| Luxembourg | 99.9 | 99.8 | 93.8 | 99.1 | 98.1 | 91.3 |
| Hungary | 98.0 | 89.4 | 59.7 | 93.7 | 73.1 | 10.1 |
| Malta | 100.0 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 89.5 | 89.5 |
| Netherlands | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 84.5 |
| Austria | 99.6 | 98.0 | 69.5 | 97.0 | 88.7 | 14.4 |
| Poland | 98.4 | 60.5 | 44.5 | 92.3 | 37.3 | 0.7 |
| Portugal | 99.7 | 99.0 | 77.8 | 98.4 | 94.6 | 31.8 |
| Romania | 98.3 | 81.1 | 63.7 | 96.1 | 57.6 | 25.0 |
| Slovenia | 97.6 | 68.6 | 65.1 | 90.5 | 10.5 | 0.0 |
| Slovakia | 92.8 | 45.6 | 51.1 | 53.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Finland | 99.8 | 92.5 | 65.5 | 98.6 | 58.5 | 6.6 |
| Sweden | 98.5 | 98.0 | 56.6 | 99.1 | 88.4 | 6.3 |
| United Kingdom | 100.0 | 99.6 | 70.3 | 99.9 | 99.6 | 18.2 |
| EU-27 | 99.4 | 92.9 | 53.7 | 96.1 | 76.3 | 12.4 |
| EU-15 | n.a | 97.0 | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| EU-N12 | n.a | 73.0 | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Baseline indicator for context | 23 - Internet infrastructure |
| Measurement of the indicator | Households with DSL coverage |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>A 2004 Commission Communication, COM(2004) 369: "Connecting Europe at High Speed: National Broadband Strategies", gave the following definition for broadband: "a wide range of technologies that have been developed to support the delivery of innovative interactive services, equipped with always-on functionality, providing broad bandwidth capacity that evolves over time, and allowing the simultaneous use of both voice and data services".</p> <p>From the 9 main broadband technologies were selected the standard broadband and the New Generation Access (NGA) connection as the examples of the old and new technologies of internet connection in respect to the download speed. DSL (Digital Subscriber Line) technology was also selected within the standard broadband technology, since it was the most diffused broadband access technology in Europe in 2004. Standard broadband includes the main technologies which are capable of providing basic broadband of at least 144kbps download speed for end-users. NGA Broadband includes the technologies which are needed to meet the Digital Agenda 30Mbps objective.</p> <p>The calculation is concerned to the proportion of the households have access to services using each technology. Data are based on basic statistics and estimates of coverage for each broadband technology for each of the study countries in the "Broadband Coverage in Europe in 2012" project (European Commission - Directorate General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology).</p> <p>Data are collected by means of a survey of National Regulatory Authorities and telecoms providers that own physical infrastructure which delivers one or more of the broadband technologies over the "last kilometre" to a significant number of households. The definition of significant depends on the technology and the country. The breakdown rural/non-rural is based on population density at local administrative units level ("a rural area is a NUTS 5 area with a population density of less than 100 inhabitants per square kilometre").</p> <p>Comparison between figures of two reference years is no longer possible due to changes in the methodology as from 2011 (break in data series).</p> |
| Unit of measurement | % |
| Source | European Commission - Directorate General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology Last update: October 2013 |

3.5.7. Objective Indicator 32: Internet take-up in rural areas

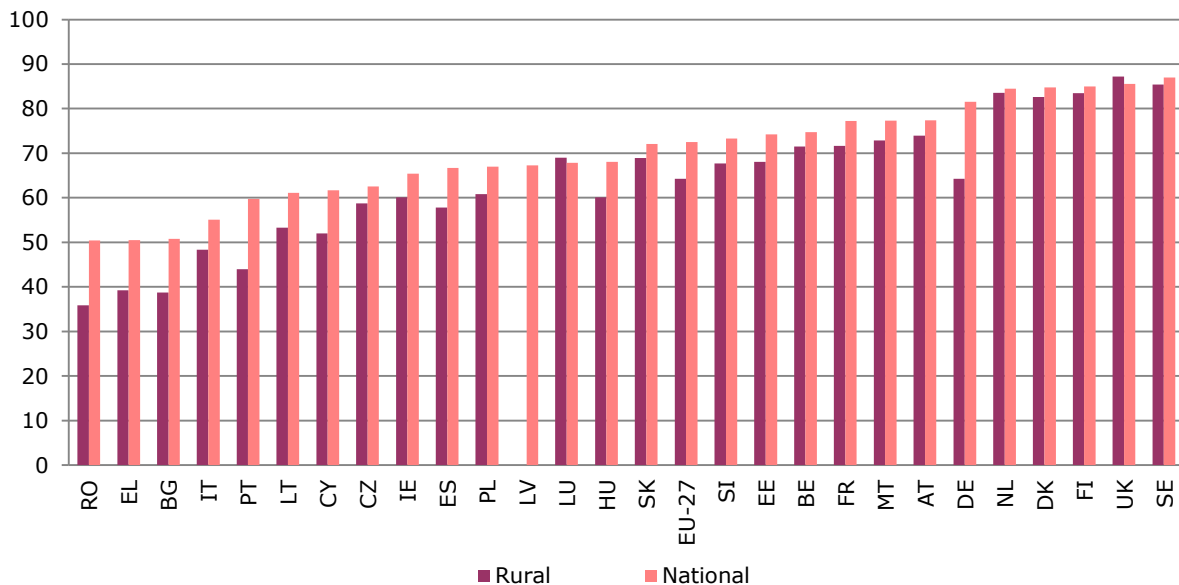
In contrast to Context indicator 23: Internet infrastructure, which describes the physical availability of broadband connection in rural areas, internet take-up indicates the number of actual subscribers for the different broadband technologies.

In general, effective internet take-up lags behind broadband coverage. At the end of 2012, 72.5% of all EU households had subscribed to a broadband connection, out of 99% who had access to standard broadband technologies. In the rural areas of the EU, 64.3% of the households had subscribed to broadband connection in 2012. The gap between households having subscribed to broadband connection in rural areas and at national level was 8.2 % in 2012, which is 25 % less than it was in 2008 (10.3%)

Subscriptions to broadband internet in rural areas is significantly below the national level in Germany, Romania and in Portugal

The highest share of rural households with broadband subscription can be found in the United Kingdom (87%), in Sweden (85%) and in the Netherlands (83%). On the other hand, very few rural households in Romania (35%), Bulgaria (38%) and Greece (39%) subscribe to broadband connections. In Germany, in Romania and in Portugal the difference between broadband internet subscriptions of households in rural areas and at national level is much higher than in other Member States. Remarkably, in the United Kingdom and in Luxemburg the percentage of households having subscribed to broadband connection in rural areas is higher than the share at national level.

Graph 115 – Percentage of households having subscribed to broadband connection in rural areas and at national level in the Member States, 2012



From 2004 to 2012 broadband internet take-up has increased tremendously in all Member States. While in 2004 only 15% of the European households had subscribed to broadband connection, in 2012 this share has risen to 73 %. The penetration of broadband connection in rural areas follows the national average, with a delay of roughly 1.5-2 years.

Graph 116 – Percentage of households having subscribed to broadband connection in rural areas and at national level in the EU-27, 2004-2012

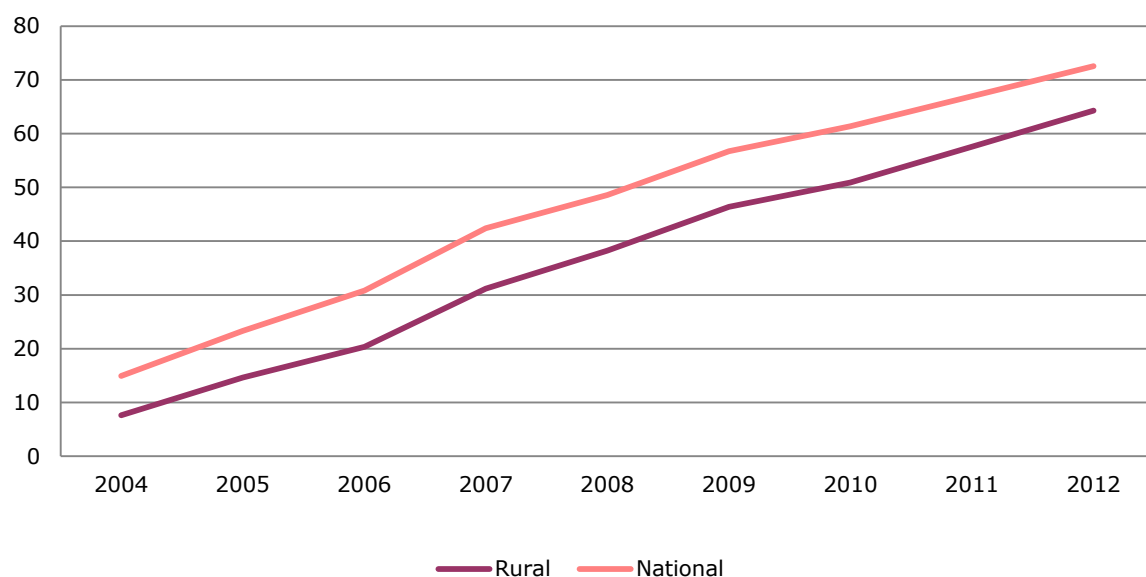


Table 88 – Households having subscribed to broadband connection

| Indicator | Objective 32 - Internet take-up in rural areas | | | | Change in households having subscribed to broadband connection | | | |
|----------------|--|--------------|-------|----------|--|--------------|-------|----------|
| | Households having subscribed to broadband connection | | | | 2008 to 2010 | | | |
| Measurement | 2012 | | | | 2008 to 2010 | | | |
| Source | DG Communications Networks, Content and Technology | | | | DG Communications Networks, Content and Technology | | | |
| Year | 2012 | | | | 2008 to 2010 | | | |
| Unit | % of households | | | | % points | | | |
| | Rural | Intermediate | Urban | National | Rural | Intermediate | Urban | National |
| Belgium | 71.5 | 75.9 | 74.1 | 74.7 | 17.2 | 13.6 | 14.9 | 14.4 |
| Bulgaria | 38.8 | 41.6 | 63.0 | 50.8 | 26.7 | 26.1 | 32.2 | 30.1 |
| Czech Republic | 58.7 | 62.6 | 67.1 | 62.5 | 26.8 | 29.0 | 23.5 | 26.1 |
| Denmark | 82.6 | 84.8 | 86.7 | 84.8 | 13.9 | 9.7 | 8.7 | 10.7 |
| Germany | 64.3 | 81.5 | 82.1 | 81.5 | 17.8 | 25.2 | 25.9 | 26.7 |
| Estonia | 68.1 | 81.0 | 80.5 | 74.2 | 19.3 | 13.2 | 21.1 | 19.8 |
| Ireland | 60.1 | 63.9 | 73.2 | 65.4 | 34.7 | 17.9 | 12.0 | 22.5 |
| Greece | 39.2 | 59.2 | 59.6 | 50.5 | 24.8 | 28.6 | 28.8 | 28.0 |
| Spain | 57.8 | 66.5 | 71.2 | 66.7 | 26.5 | 23.3 | 19.4 | 22.1 |
| France | 71.7 | 75.3 | 80.5 | 77.2 | 20.9 | 18.7 | 20.5 | 20.1 |
| Italy | 48.3 | 54.5 | 58.0 | 55.1 | 29.4 | 25.8 | 20.5 | 24.3 |
| Cyprus | 52.0 | 67.3 | 64.5 | 61.7 | 27.5 | 41.9 | 25.7 | 28.7 |
| Latvia | n.a | n.a | n.a | 67.3 | n.a | n.a | n.a | 27.6 |
| Lithuania | 53.3 | n.a | 71.4 | 61.1 | 18.4 | n.a | 18.6 | 18.2 |
| Luxembourg | 69.0 | 67.6 | 67.7 | 67.9 | 3.3 | 5.4 | 10.3 | 6.9 |
| Hungary | 60.1 | 69.4 | 76.4 | 68.0 | 25.1 | 26.6 | 25.9 | 25.7 |
| Malta | 72.9 | 74.6 | 78.2 | 77.3 | 17.6 | 13.2 | 24.0 | 21.9 |
| Netherlands | 83.6 | 84.3 | 85.1 | 84.5 | 12.6 | 10.9 | 9.0 | 10.5 |
| Austria | 74.0 | 76.8 | 81.0 | 77.4 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 22.4 | 22.9 |
| Poland | 60.8 | 68.1 | 72.1 | 67.0 | 31.0 | 35.2 | 25.4 | 29.1 |
| Portugal | 44.0 | 59.3 | 67.8 | 59.8 | 16.9 | 23.3 | 19.2 | 20.4 |
| Romania | 35.9 | 69.9 | 70.0 | 50.4 | 30.3 | 65.0 | 45.4 | 37.1 |
| Slovenia | 67.7 | 76.8 | 79.0 | 73.3 | 22.5 | 25.8 | 22.4 | 23.6 |
| Slovakia | 68.9 | 69.1 | 80.8 | 72.1 | 36.2 | n.a | 38.3 | 36.7 |
| Finland | 83.5 | 81.7 | 86.0 | 85.0 | 21.8 | 11.7 | 13.9 | 18.8 |
| Sweden | 85.4 | 87.8 | 89.8 | 87.0 | 19.3 | 14.0 | 9.8 | 16.4 |
| United Kingdom | 87.2 | 88.8 | 84.4 | 85.6 | 30.9 | 23.7 | 22.4 | 24.1 |
| EU-27 | 64.3 | 72.7 | 76.5 | 72.5 | 26.0 | 23.2 | 22.6 | 24.0 |
| EU-15 | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |
| EU-N12 | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a | n.a |

| | |
|---|---|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 32 - Internet take-up in rural areas |
| Measurement of the indicator | Households having subscribed to broadband connection |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>The objectives of the Digital Agenda for Europe are to provide all European Union citizens with basic broadband coverage by 2013 and broadband speeds of at least 30 megabits per second by 2020. The aim of this indicator is to show the effective subscriptions of European households to the different technologies including the traditional and the latest internet access services in rural areas and at national level.</p> <p>The breakdown rural/intermediate/urban area is based on the European Commission methodology to define the degree of urbanisation, based on population density of local administrative units (LAU 2):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Densely-populated area (at least 500 inhabitants/km²) (urban) 2. Intermediate urbanized area (between 100 and 499 inhabitants/km²) (intermediate) 3. Thinly-populated area (less than 100 inhabitants/km²) (rural) |
| Unit of measurement | % of households Households with at least one member aged 16-74 |
| Source | European Commission, Digital Agenda Scoreboard Last update: November 2013 |

3.5.8. Objective Indicator 33: Development of the services sector

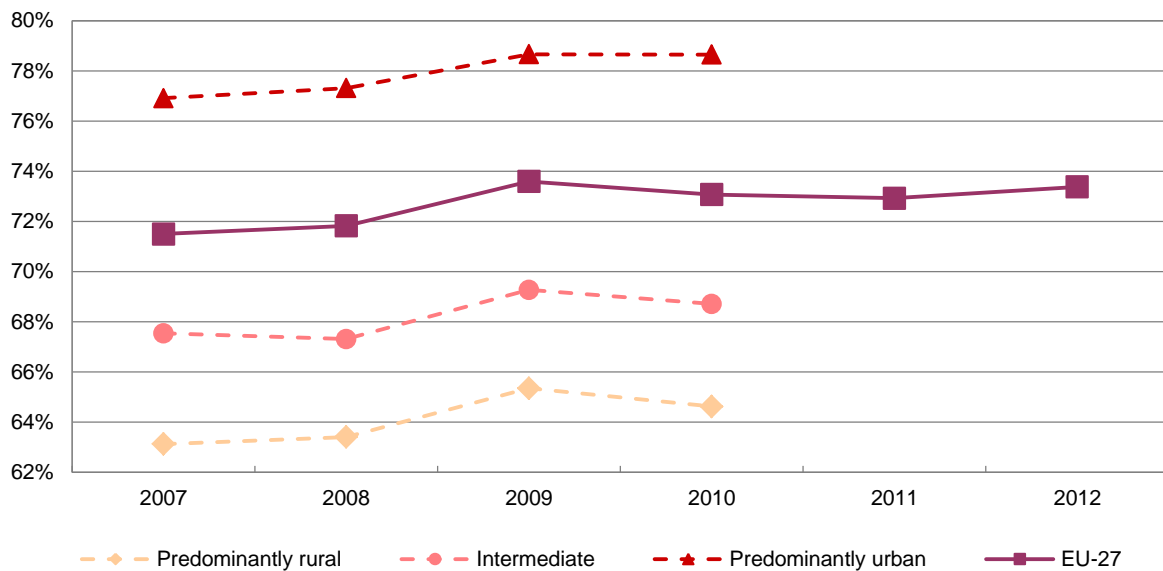
The services sector is the main economic activity in predominantly rural regions...

In 2012, the services sector produced 73.4% of total GVA of the EU-27. The value added (in real terms) generated by this sector increased by EUR 160.5 billion during the period 2007-2012.⁹⁹

Although the services sector is the most important in all types of regions, Graph 117 shows the difference between intermediate and predominantly rural regions, with lower shares, and predominantly urban regions, with the highest. The share of the services sector increased in 2009 in all regions but especially in intermediate and predominantly rural regions, and slightly decreased in 2010.

⁹⁹ This section is based on the most recent data. In the case of regional accounts, which provide data by type of region, they stem from 2010 whereas the national accounts refer to 2012.

Graph 117 - Share of the services sector in total GVA of the EU-27 and by type of region, 2007-2012

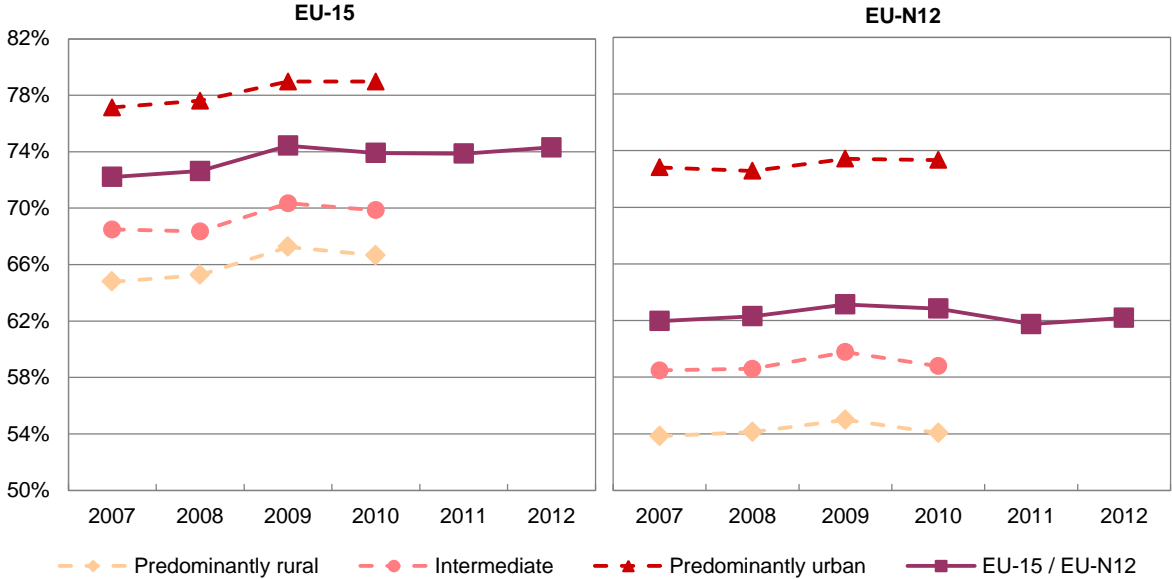


Note: excluding Italy.

...especially in the EU-15

In 2010, 66.7% of the economic activity of predominantly rural regions of the EU-15 was generated by the services sector. This share was lower than in the other types of regions of the EU-15 (69.9% in intermediate and 79.0% in predominantly urban regions), but much higher than in the predominantly rural regions of the EU-N12 (54.1%).

Graph 118 - Share of the services sector in total GVA of the EU-15 and the EU-N12 and by type of region, 2007-2012



Note: excluding Italy.

Services make up between 45% (the Netherlands) and 73% (Denmark) of rural GVA

The importance of the services sector in the economy of the regions differs widely. In 2010, it accounted for only 45.2% of the economic activity in predominantly rural regions of the Netherlands, followed by Romania (46.5%), Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and Slovakia (52.0%, 52.8% and 54.5% respectively). By contrast, services account for close to or above 70% of GVA in the predominantly rural regions of Belgium, Denmark, Greece, France and the United Kingdom.

The services sector grew most strongly in the predominantly rural regions of Slovakia, Bulgaria and the Czech Republic

In the period 2007-2010, the services sector in predominantly rural regions presented positive annual growth rates in most Member States. The highest average annual rates were found in Slovakia (+9.2 percentage points), Bulgaria and the Czech Republic (+5.5 and +5.2 percentage points respectively), followed by Poland and Austria¹⁰⁰. In absolute terms, Germany, France, Spain and Poland were the countries with the highest increases. On the other hand, the share of the services sector in the predominantly rural regions of the United Kingdom, Latvia and Romania decreased by -6.0, -4.2 and -4.0 percentage points respectively.

¹⁰⁰ The growth in the services sector is expressed in constant prices, base year 2005. The series of the years 2007 and 2010 have been deflated to the prices of the year 2005. There are some differences between the absolute increment by type of region and the national figures due to the use of different sources.

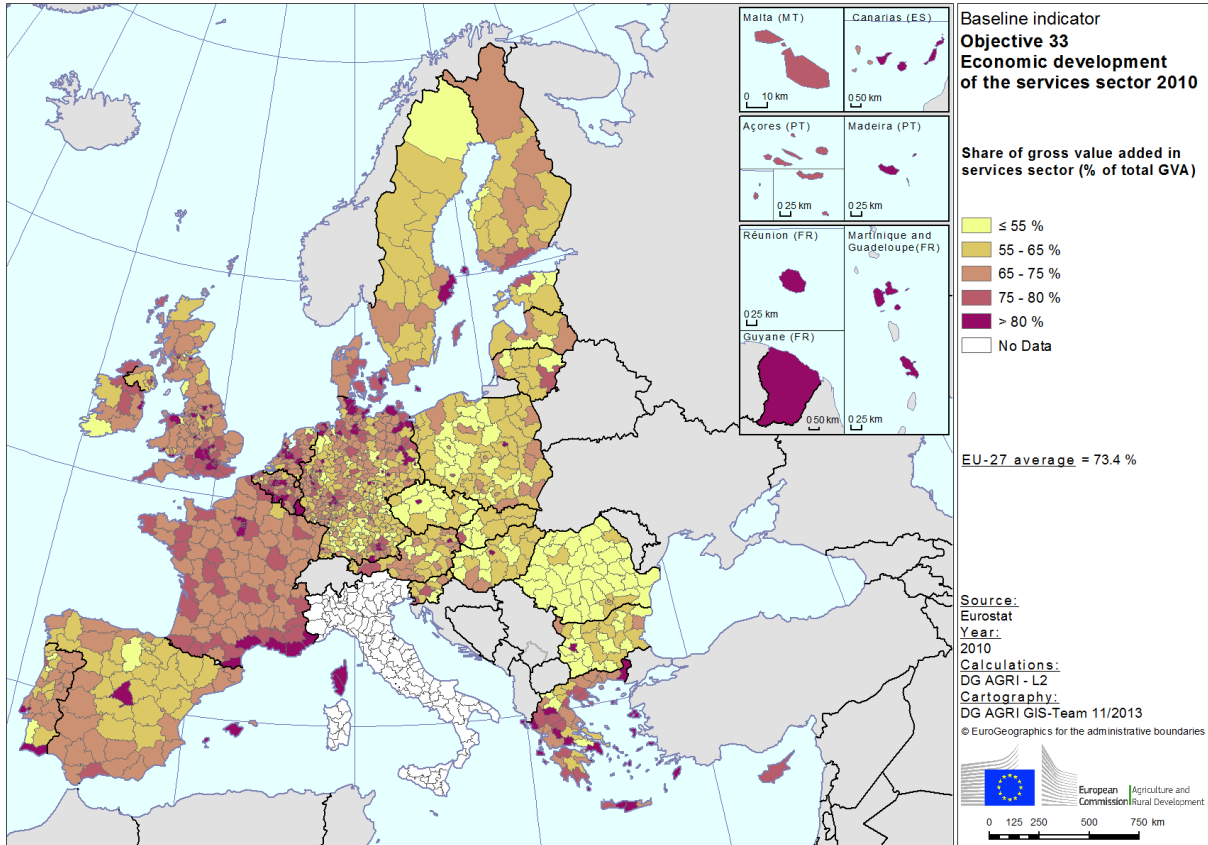
Table 89 - Development of the services sector

| Objective 33 - Economic development of the services sector | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------|--|--------------|-------|----------|
| Country | Gross value added and share of total GVA in tertiary sector - MS | | Share of gross value added in tertiary sector (% total GVA) - NUTS 3 | | | |
| | 2012 | | 2010 | | | |
| | EUR billion (current prices) | % of total | Rural | Intermediate | Urban | |
| Belgium | 259.7 | 77.4 | 71.9 | 68.6 | 79.2 | |
| Bulgaria | 21.5 | 63.2 | 52.0 | 57.2 | 81.4 | |
| Czech Republic | 82.9 | 60.4 | 52.8 | 55.2 | 74.2 | |
| Denmark | 162.8 | 77.1 | 73.1 | 77.3 | 87.6 | |
| Germany | 1 638.6 | 68.7 | 62.4 | 66.9 | 74.6 | |
| Estonia | 10.1 | 66.9 | 60.2 | 44.0 | 76.0 | |
| Ireland | 104.0 | 70.5 | 62.6 | - | 85.4 | |
| Greece | 136.8 | 80.2 | 70.6 | 77.0 | 85.7 | |
| Spain | 676.3 | 71.6 | 62.2 | 66.1 | 73.2 | |
| France | 1 442.7 | 79.2 | 72.0 | 75.9 | 84.8 | |
| Italy | 1 034.6 | 73.8 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Cyprus | 13.3 | 82.6 | - | 79.3 | - | |
| Latvia | 13.8 | 69.3 | 59.8 | 60.7 | 76.5 | |
| Lithuania | 19.3 | 65.0 | 57.3 | 66.0 | 76.1 | |
| Luxembourg | 33.4 | 86.7 | - | 86.5 | - | |
| Hungary | 52.5 | 64.7 | 54.2 | 59.4 | 80.9 | |
| Malta | 4.8 | 81.1 | - | - | 78.8 | |
| Netherlands | 398.2 | 74.0 | 45.2 | 63.8 | 78.7 | |
| Austria | 193.8 | 69.8 | 60.9 | 69.0 | 77.9 | |
| Poland | 214.8 | 63.6 | 56.4 | 60.4 | 70.5 | |
| Portugal | 107.0 | 74.1 | 66.8 | 66.4 | 78.9 | |
| Romania | 59.5 | 51.6 | 46.5 | 46.5 | 66.4 | |
| Slovenia | 20.3 | 66.2 | 59.4 | 72.4 | - | |
| Slovakia | 40.1 | 61.6 | 54.5 | 56.4 | 77.7 | |
| Finland | 117.8 | 71.2 | 62.8 | 65.1 | 77.0 | |
| Sweden | 262.1 | 73.2 | 63.3 | 67.5 | 82.7 | |
| United Kingdom | 1 346.2 | 78.8 | 69.5 | 71.7 | 80.4 | |
| EU-27 | 8 467.1 | 73.4 | 64.6 | 68.7 | 78.6 | excl. IT |
| EU-15 | 7 914.8 | 74.3 | 66.7 | 69.9 | 79.0 | excl. IT |
| EU-N12 | 552.3 | 62.2 | 54.1 | 58.8 | 73.3 | |

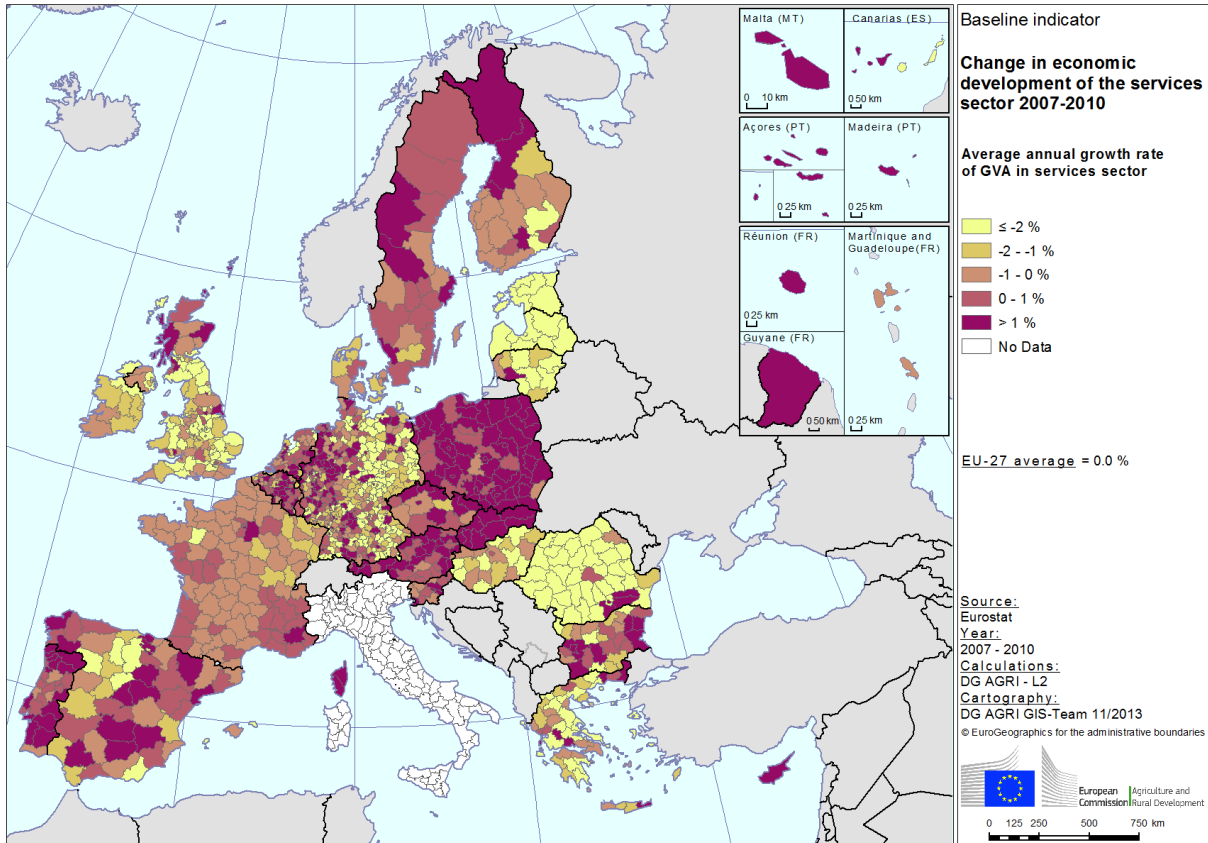
Table 90 - Change in the development of the services sector

| Change in economic development of the services sector | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------|---|--------------|-------|----------|
| Country | Absolute change and average annual growth of GVA in tertiary sector - MS | | Average annual growth rate of GVA in tertiary sector (in % points) - NUTS 3 | | | |
| | 2007 to 2012 | | 2007 to 2010 | | | |
| | EUR billion (current prices) | % per year | Rural | Intermediate | Urban | |
| Belgium | 10.5 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.8 | |
| Bulgaria | 1.1 | 1.6 | 5.5 | 7.1 | 10.3 | |
| Czech Republic | 1.3 | 0.4 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 5.9 | |
| Denmark | 1.0 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 3.7 | 4.3 | |
| Germany | 84.1 | 1.1 | -0.3 | 0.5 | 2.2 | |
| Estonia | -0.5 | -1.4 | -2.8 | -3.5 | -2.4 | |
| Ireland | -10.8 | -2.1 | -2.9 | - | -3.0 | |
| Greece | -20.7 | -3.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.8 | |
| Spain | 22.1 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.8 | |
| France | 44.9 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 2.1 | |
| Italy | -29.3 | -0.6 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Cyprus | 1.0 | 1.9 | - | 5.6 | - | |
| Latvia | -1.0 | -2.0 | -4.2 | -5.4 | -4.6 | |
| Lithuania | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.3 | |
| Luxembourg | 0.2 | 0.2 | - | 3.9 | - | |
| Hungary | -0.7 | -0.3 | -2.0 | -1.1 | -0.1 | |
| Malta | 3.0 | 10.8 | - | - | 5.5 | |
| Netherlands | 5.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 1.6 | |
| Austria | 6.6 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 2.1 | |
| Poland | 20.5 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.8 | |
| Portugal | 0.7 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.8 | |
| Romania | 0.7 | 0.3 | -4.0 | -4.5 | 1.6 | |
| Slovenia | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 3.4 | - | |
| Slovakia | 3.3 | 2.7 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.0 | |
| Finland | 3.6 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.3 | |
| Sweden | 16.7 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 2.4 | |
| United Kingdom | -3.8 | -0.1 | -6.0 | -5.9 | -5.3 | |
| EU-27 | 160.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.2 | excl. IT |
| EU-15 | 131.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | excl. IT |
| EU-N12 | 29.1 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 3.8 | |

Map 71 – Economic development of the services sector, 2010



Map 72 – Change in economic development of the services sector, 2007-2010



| | |
|---|---|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 33 – Development of services sector |
| Measurement of the indicator | GVA in services as percentage of total GVA |
| Definition of the indicator ¹⁰¹ | This indicator measures the share of gross value added (GVA) in the services sector in a region. GVA is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. Output is valued at basic prices, GVA is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption is valued at purchasers' prices. Services sector covers branches G to U of NACE rev. 2 (divisions 50 to 95 or branches G to P of NACE rev.1.1). Total refers to GVA in branches A to U of NACE rev. 2 (branches A to P of NACE rev.1.1). |
| Unit of measurement | % |
| Source | Eurostat – Economic Accounts (ESA95) Last update: October 2013 (national), July 2013 (regional) |

¹⁰¹ New tables using NACE rev. 2 (which is the revised version of NACE rev. 1.1) have been included by Eurostat in the economic statistics. The table has been updated to include explanation of NACE rev. 2 divisions.

3.5.9. Objective Indicator 34: Net migration

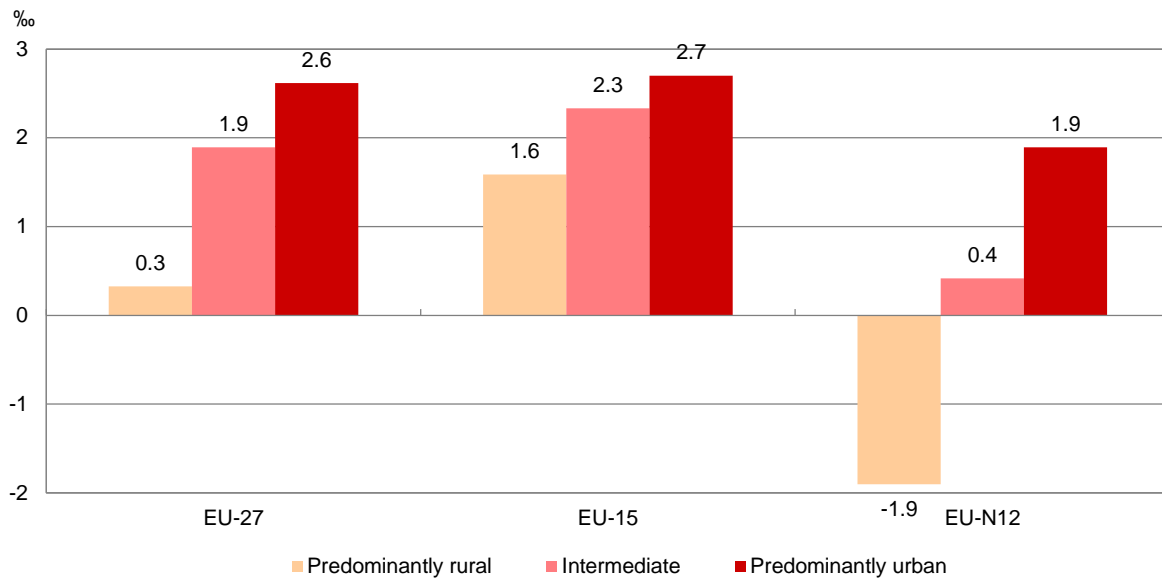
Net migration rates into the EU-27 are still positive...

The EU-27 presented positive rates of net migration in 2011, which means a population increase through immigration. The highest rate was found in predominantly urban regions (2.6‰), followed by intermediate regions (1.9‰) and predominantly rural regions (0.3‰). All these rates were similar to the ones observed in 2010.

...but predominantly rural regions of the EU-N12 are losing population due to emigration

EU-15 regions also presented positive average rates, which were higher than the EU-27 average in all types of regions. The situation was just the opposite for rural regions of the EU-N12, with negative rates indicating a loss of population due to emigration. Nonetheless, in 2011 the decrease was lower than in the previous year (-2.5‰ in 2010).

Graph 119 - Net migration by type of region in the EU-27, EU-15 and EU-N12 (‰), 2011



The net migration rate varies among countries and types of regions

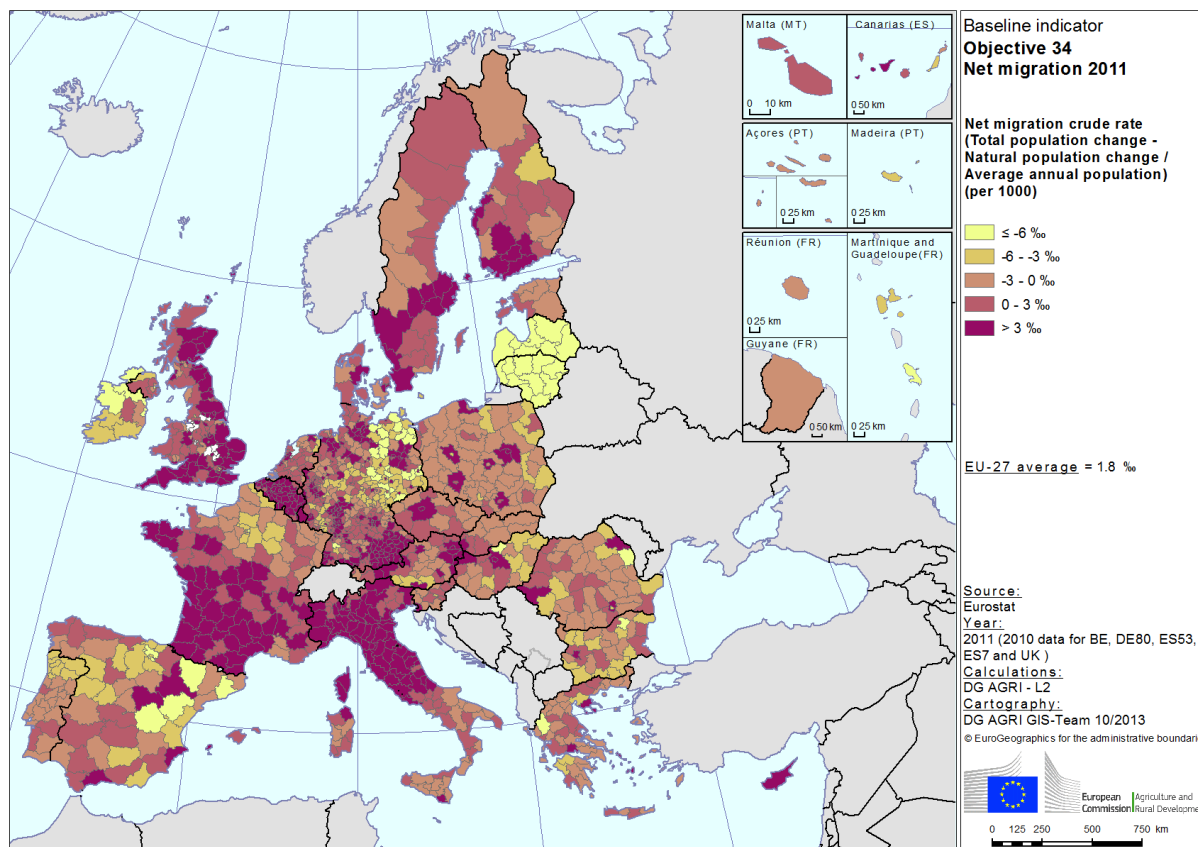
The net migration rate varies greatly among countries and types of regions, and has been influenced by the current economic crisis that touched countries such as Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania and Spain. Ireland and Spain had actually received an important number of immigrants in the years before the crisis, who are now leaving these countries. In 2011, Lithuania had the highest negative rates in all regions, followed by Latvia and Ireland (with the highest emigration rate in its urban regions). Other countries increased their population through immigration, especially Cyprus, Luxembourg, Belgium, Sweden, Italy and Malta.

Table 91 - Net migration rate

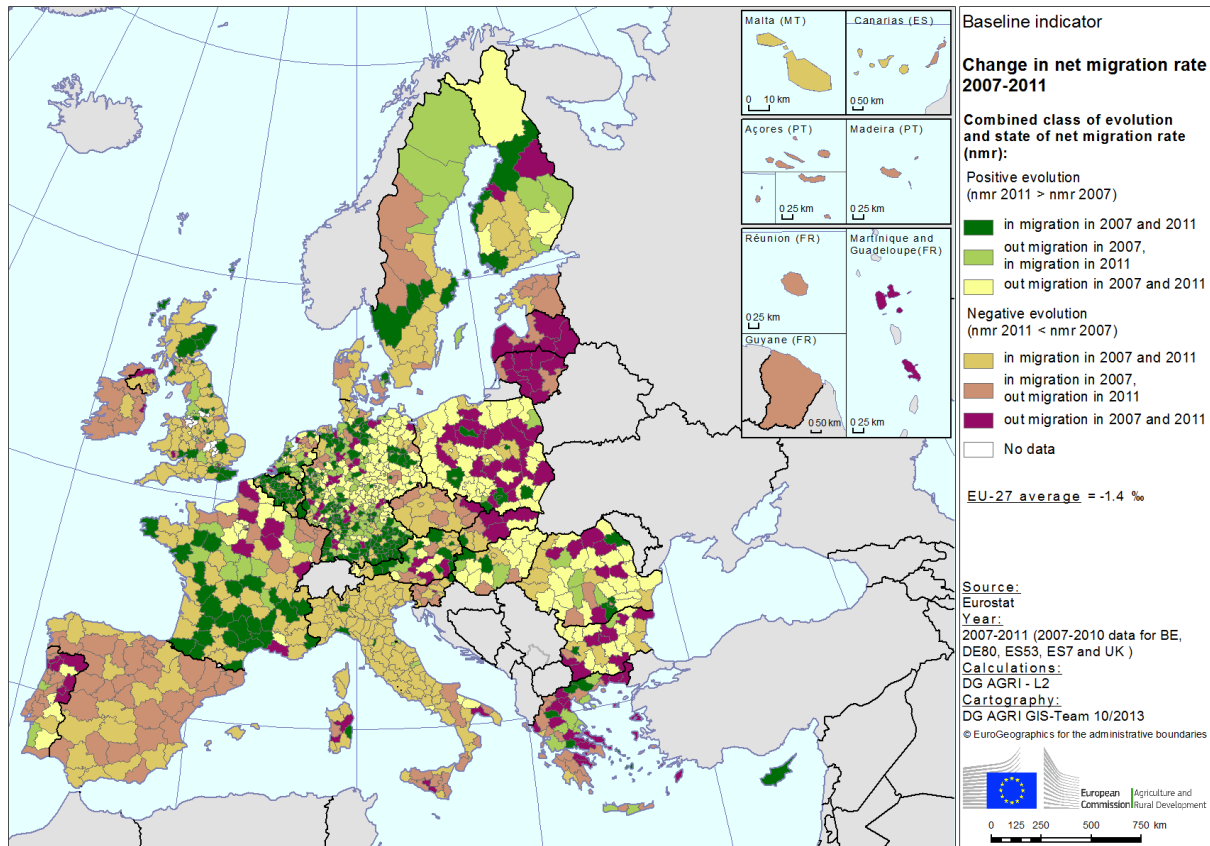
| Country | Objective 34 - Net migration Net migration crude rate per 1000 - 2011 | | | | Change in net migration crude rate points per 1000 - 2007 to 2011 | | | |
|----------------|--|--------------|-------|----------|--|--------------|-------|----------------|
| | Rural | Intermediate | Urban | MS | Rural | Intermediate | Urban | MS |
| Belgium | 7.2 | 5.9 | 8.9 | 2010 6.5 | -0.4 | 0.5 | 3.1 | 2007-2010 1.0 |
| Bulgaria | -2.8 | -1.0 | 4.8 | -0.7 | 0.3 | -1.8 | 0.7 | 1.6 |
| Czech Republic | 0.1 | -0.4 | 7.3 | 1.6 | -4.4 | -5.0 | -12.6 | -6.1 |
| Denmark | -0.9 | 2.0 | 7.7 | 2.4 | -5.4 | -1.2 | 4.0 | -1.3 |
| Germany | 0.0 | 2.3 | 5.9 | e 3.4 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 3.5 | e 2.9 |
| Estonia | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -1.3 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.8 |
| Ireland | -6.0 | - | -10.8 | -7.4 | -21.7 | - | -8.3 | -18.0 |
| Greece | 0.3 | -4.6 | -2.1 | 0.4 | -0.4 | -10.5 | -7.9 | -3.2 |
| Spain | -1.7 | -0.2 | -1.2 | e 1.4 | -16.8 | -15.2 | -17.2 | e -15.8 |
| France | 4.7 | 0.3 | -2.0 | 0.8 | -0.2 | -0.9 | 0.2 | -0.4 |
| Italy | 3.0 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 4.0 | -8.6 | -4.7 | -1.7 | e -4.4 |
| Cyprus | - | 21.3 | - | 21.3 | - | 11.9 | - | 11.9 |
| Latvia | -13.0 | -12.7 | -9.6 | -9.7 | -8.1 | -8.6 | -14.0 | -6.1 |
| Lithuania | -15.7 | -13.9 | -6.2 | -14.0 | -11.2 | -12.8 | -9.2 | -6.5 |
| Luxembourg | - | 21.6 | - | 21.2 | - | 9.1 | - | 8.7 |
| Hungary | -0.8 | 1.3 | 7.1 | 1.3 | 1.9 | -3.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Malta | - | - | 1.6 | e 4.0 | - | - | -2.6 | e 0.2 |
| Netherlands | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 2.4 | e 1.9 |
| Austria | 1.1 | 5.6 | 7.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | -3.8 |
| Poland | -1.8 | 0.4 | 1.4 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.4 |
| Portugal | -1.3 | -2.7 | -2.9 | -2.3 | -3.0 | -5.3 | -4.5 | -4.4 |
| Romania | -1.3 | 1.1 | -0.2 | -2.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | -5.8 | 19.5 |
| Slovenia | 0.6 | 1.3 | - | 1.0 | -6.0 | -6.1 | - | -6.1 |
| Slovakia | -0.2 | -0.5 | 7.5 | 0.5 | -1.3 | -0.7 | 1.7 | 0.1 |
| Finland | 0.7 | 3.3 | 6.2 | 3.1 | 1.6 | -0.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Sweden | 0.2 | 3.6 | 11.6 | 4.8 | -1.5 | -1.9 | 1.4 | -1.1 |
| United Kingdom | 1.8 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 2010 3.4 | -4.7 | -0.9 | 1.2 | 2007-2010 -1.4 |
| EU-27 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 2.6 | e 1.8 | -2.2 | -2.1 | -1.9 | e -1.4 |
| EU-15 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.7 | e 2.5 | -3.2 | -2.4 | -1.8 | e -2.5 |
| EU-N12 | -1.9 | 0.4 | 1.9 | e -0.7 | -0.6 | -1.2 | -2.4 | e 3.3 |

Note: Missing data for some DE and ES regions in 2011, no data for BE and UK. National and EU averages by type of region calculated with available 2011 data plus 2010 data for BE and UK.

Map 73 - Net migration crude rate (per 1 000), 2011



Map 74 - Change in net migration rate, 2007-2011



| | |
|---|--|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 34 - Net migration |
| Measurement of the indicator | Annual crude rate of net migration |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>The crude rate of net migration is the ratio of net migration during the year to the average population in that year. Immigration or emigration flows being either unknown or not sufficiently precise, <u>the crude rate of net migration is calculated as the difference between the crude rate of population increase and the crude rate of natural increase</u> (that is, net migration is considered as the part of population change not attributable to births and deaths). The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The crude rate of population increase is the ratio of the total population change during the year to the average population of the area in question in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants. The crude rate of natural increase is the ratio of natural population increase (births – deaths) to the average population of the area in question during a certain period. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants. <p>Crude rate of net migration_(t) = [(population_(t+1) – population_(t)) – (births_(t) - deaths_{(t)))] / average population_(t)}</p> |
| Unit of measurement | Rate per 1000 inhabitants |
| Source | <p><u>At national level:</u> Eurostat: Crude rate of net migration including corrections <u>At regional level:</u> calculations based on Eurostat Demographic Statistics Last update: October 2013</p> |

3.5.10. Context Indicator 22: Educational attainment

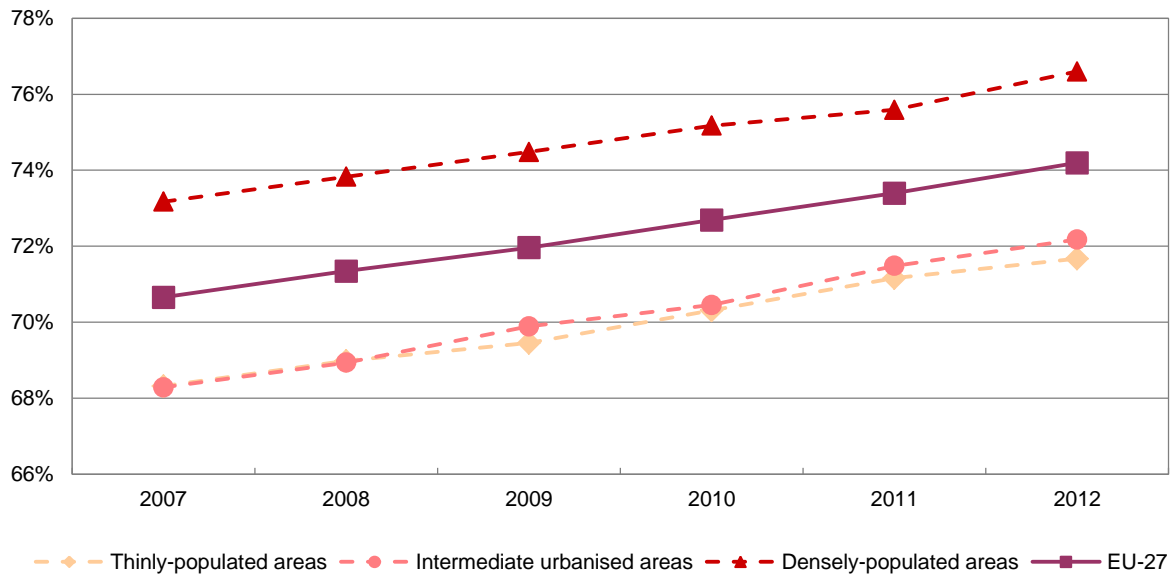
In thinly populated areas of the EU-27, 70.7% of the population achieved at least upper-secondary education in 2012

Educational attainment is here defined as the percentage of the population between 25 and 64 years with at least an upper-secondary level of education. In 2012, this was achieved by 74.2% of the EU-27 population of the same age group (276.6 million citizens), an increase of 3.5 percentage points (13.2 million people) over the period 2007-2012.

The share of people who achieved at least upper-secondary education in thinly-populated and intermediate urbanised areas¹⁰² of the EU-27 was 70.7% and 73.5% respectively in 2012, with a higher share in densely populated areas (77.0%). The share of people with an upper-secondary diploma in thinly-populated areas increased by 3.4 percentage points over the period 2007-2012.

¹⁰² A change in the methodology to classify local areas from year 2012 has produced a break in Eurostat series by type of area. In this Report and in order to show the evolution of educational attainment in Graph 120, Graph 121 and Table 92 (period 2007-2012), 2012 rates have been recalculated using the previous classification. 2012 data in Table 92 has been calculated by Eurostat using the current classification of areas.

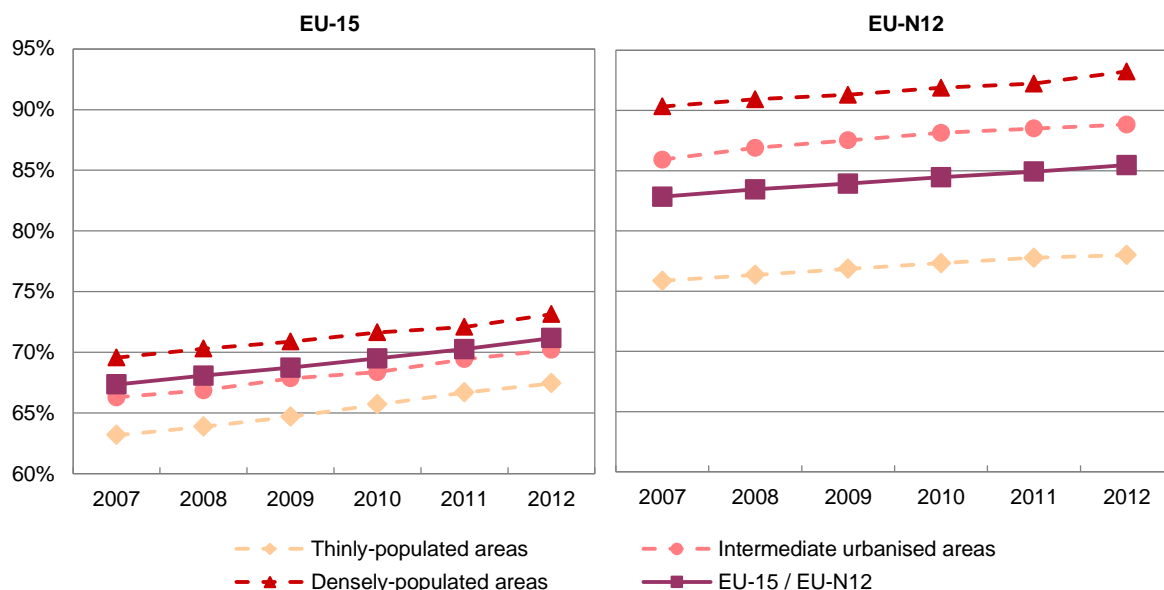
Graph 120 - Educational attainment by type of region in the EU-27, 2007-2012



The level of educational attainment in the EU-N12 is higher than in the EU-15

The share of people who achieved at least upper-secondary education is higher in the EU-N12 than in the EU-15 (Graph 2). In 2012, thinly-populated areas of the EU-N12 reached a rate of 77.2%, which was lower than in intermediate urbanised and densely-populated areas (87.7% and 92.7% respectively), but higher than the rates found in the EU-15 (from 68.0% in thinly-populated areas to 73.5% in densely-populated areas). The share of the population with upper-secondary education increased by 4.3 and 2.1 percentage points respectively in thinly-populated areas of the EU-15 and the EU-N12 over the period 2007-2012.

Graph 121 - Educational attainment by type of region in the EU-15 and the EU-N12 (2007-2012)



The lowest rates of educational attainment are found among predominantly rural regions of Southern European countries...

Countries in the South of Europe present the lowest rates of educational attainment (see Map 75): Portugal and Malta have the lowest rates in the European Union, with only 37.6% and 38.1% respectively, followed by Spain (54.4%), Italy (57.2%) and Greece (65.7%). Thinly-populated areas in these countries have even lower rates: only 27.5% in Portugal or 41.7% in Spain, up to 51.9% in Italy. On the other hand, 13 Member States presented educational rates above 80% in 2012 (Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Austria, Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden), both at national level and for each type of region including thinly-populated areas (with the only exception of thinly-populated areas of Bulgaria and Hungary; see Table 92).

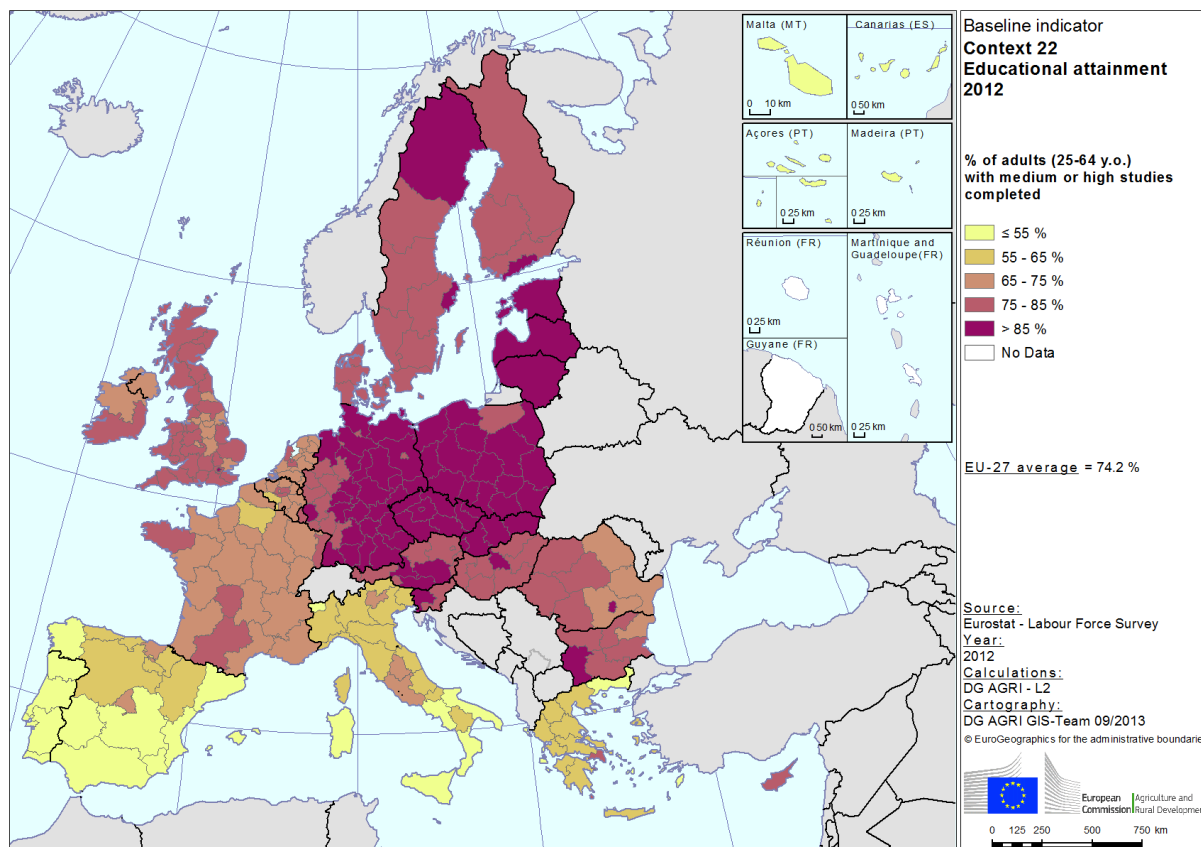
...but these rates are evolving positively

In thinly-populated areas of the EU-15, the share of the population with medium or high education increased more strongly than in intermediate urbanised or densely-populated areas over the period 2007-2012; the highest increments in these areas took place in Greece (+18.8%), Luxembourg (+12.4%) and Portugal (+11.4%). EU-N12 countries, and especially their thinly-populated areas, registered the lowest improvements over this period (+2.1 percentage points in thinly-populated areas). See also Map 76 for a regional picture.

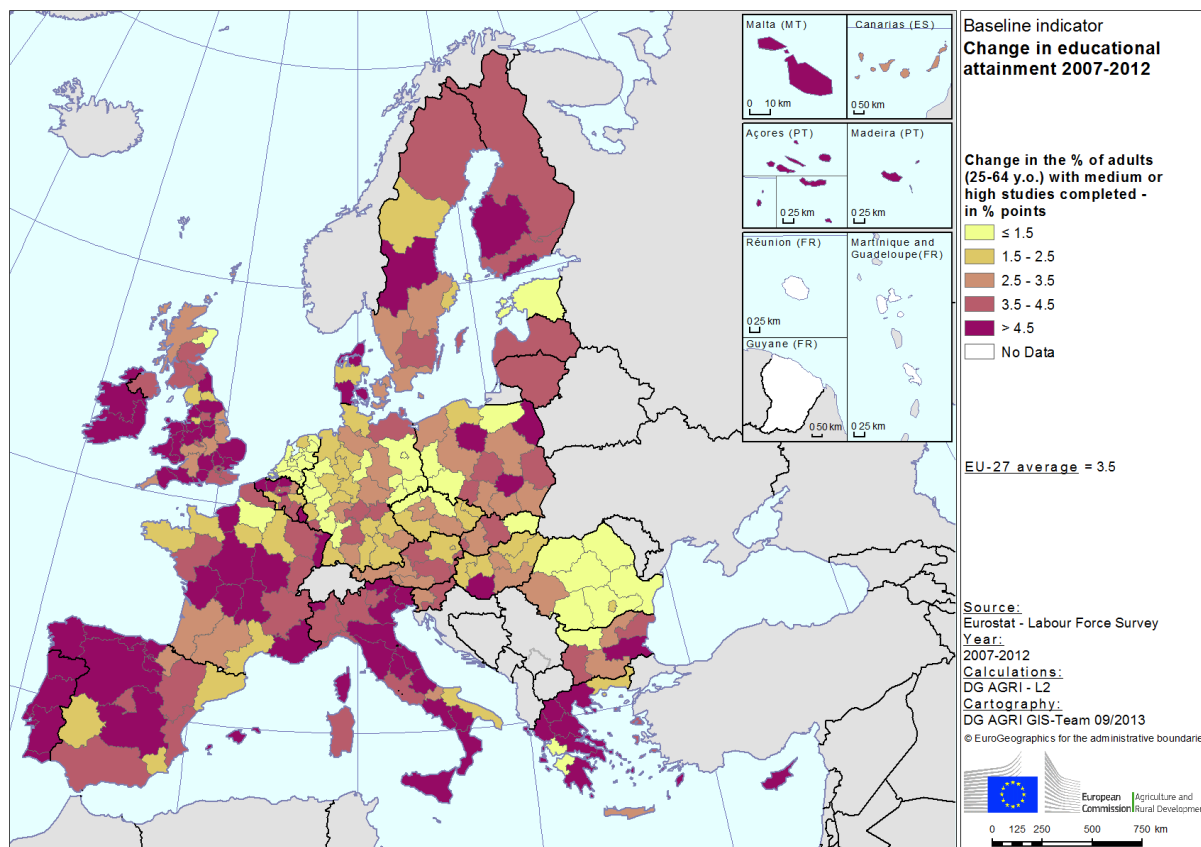
Table 92 - Educational attainment

| Country | Context 22 - Educational attainment | | | | Change in educational attainment | | | |
|----------------|---|------------------------------|-------------------------|------|---|------------------------------|-------------------------|------|
| | % of adults with medium or high educational attainment - 2012 | | | | Change in % of adults with medium or high educational attainment - 2007 to 2012 | | | |
| | Thinly-populated areas | Intermediate urbanised areas | Densely-populated areas | MS | Thinly-populated areas | Intermediate urbanised areas | Densely-populated areas | MS |
| Belgium | 73.0 | 72.7 | 68.8 | 71.6 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 3.7 |
| Bulgaria | 62.6 | 84.7 | 91.5 | 81.0 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Czech Republic | 91.4 | 92.1 | 94.0 | 92.4 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.9 |
| Denmark | 74.1 | 78.8 | 82.1 | 77.9 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 3.6 |
| Germany | 89.5 | 86.3 | 84.4 | 86.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Estonia | 85.2 | 91.4 | 93.6 | 89.8 | 2.3 | 0.9 | -0.9 | 0.7 |
| Ireland | 71.5 | 76.9 | 77.2 | 74.6 | 8.1 | - | 4.8 | 6.9 |
| Greece | 49.8 | 63.6 | 77.8 | 65.7 | 18.8 | 26.4 | 7.2 | 5.9 |
| Spain | 41.7 | 53.0 | 61.6 | 54.4 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.9 |
| France | 72.8 | 68.9 | 74.0 | 72.5 | 4.8 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| Italy | 51.9 | 55.5 | 63.7 | 57.2 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.9 |
| Cyprus | 65.1 | 76.8 | 83.1 | 77.4 | 3.5 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 5.4 |
| Latvia | 83.7 | 88.0 | 93.9 | 89.0 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 2.2 | 4.1 |
| Lithuania | 89.1 | 94.5 | 97.6 | 93.4 | 4.8 | - | 4.0 | 4.5 |
| Luxembourg | 78.5 | 76.2 | 81.1 | 78.3 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 13.2 | 12.6 |
| Hungary | 72.1 | 84.7 | 91.0 | 82.1 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Malta | 41.3 | 42.4 | 33.8 | 38.1 | 14.4 | 16.9 | 10.6 | 11.4 |
| Netherlands | 69.9 | 71.9 | 75.6 | 73.4 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Austria | 83.1 | 83.2 | 83.2 | 83.1 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 3.0 |
| Poland | 84.0 | 91.6 | 94.3 | 89.6 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.3 |
| Portugal | 27.5 | 35.2 | 45.3 | 37.6 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 9.0 | 10.2 |
| Romania | 58.5 | 79.9 | 91.1 | 75.9 | -0.7 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 1.0 |
| Slovenia | 81.7 | 86.4 | 91.3 | 85.0 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 3.2 |
| Slovakia | 87.4 | 94.2 | 96.7 | 91.7 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.6 |
| Finland | 81.0 | 85.3 | 87.9 | 84.8 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 4.3 |
| Sweden | 79.2 | 81.9 | 84.9 | 82.4 | 8.4 | 1.8 | -5.6 | 3.1 |
| United Kingdom | 80.0 | 78.4 | 77.2 | 77.9 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 4.5 |
| EU-27 | 70.7 | 73.5 | 77.0 | 74.2 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| EU-15 | 68.0 | 70.6 | 73.5 | 71.2 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.8 |
| EU-N12 | 77.2 | 87.7 | 92.7 | 85.5 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.6 |

Map 75 - Share of adults with medium or high educational attainment, 2012



Map 76 - Change in educational attainment, 2007-2012



| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Baseline indicator for context | 22 - Educational attainment |
| Measurement of the indicator | % of adults (25-64 years) with medium & high educational attainment |
| Definition of the indicator | <p><u>Educational attainment</u> of a person is the highest level of an educational programme the person has successfully completed. The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 1997 is the standard classification on educational attainment at EU level.</p> <p>The expression 'level successfully completed' must be associated with obtaining a certificate or a diploma.</p> <p>The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding "no answers" to the question 'highest level of education successfully completed'. Both the numerator and the denominator come from the European Union Labour Force Survey. Based on ISCED 1997, the following levels are taken into consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low: ISCED levels 0 to 2 i.e. pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education. Persons with no education (illiterate) are included in the code ISCED 0. • Medium: ISCED levels 3 & 4 i.e. upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education. • High: ISCED levels 5 & 6 i.e. tertiary education. |
| Unit of measurement | % |
| Source | Eurostat - Labour Force Survey Last update: July 2013 |

3.5.11. Objective Indicator 35: Lifelong learning in rural areas

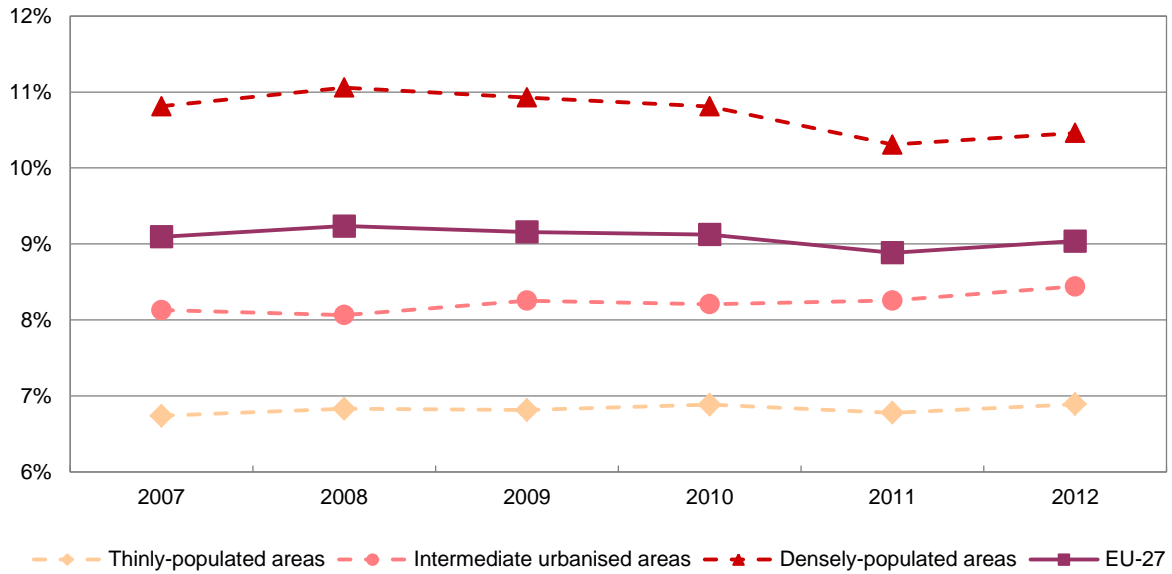
Thinly-populated (rural) areas of the EU-N12 present the lowest share of life-long learning

Life-long learning, i.e. the participation of adults in courses and trainings, enhances competitiveness and employability of the labour force. 24.6 million people aged 25 to 64 years in the EU-27 (9% of the total) participated in education and training in 2012. In thinly-populated (rural) areas¹⁰³ of the EU-27, this share reached 6.6%, which was lower than in intermediate urbanised (8.4%) and densely-populated areas (11.1%). While shares have remained stable since 2007 in thinly-populated and intermediate urbanised areas, they decreased in 2011 in densely-populated areas (see Graph 122).

While more than 10% of adults from EU-15 countries participated in training over the period 2007-2012, this is true for only slightly more than 4% of adults from EU-N12 countries. In both country groups, training participation is highest for the urban population. In 2012, the lowest shares for both groups of countries were found in thinly-populated (rural) areas (8.1% in the EU-15, 3.0% in the EU-N12).

¹⁰³ A change in the methodology to classify local areas from year 2012 has produced a break in Eurostat series by type of area. In this Report and in order to show the evolution of life-long learning in Graph 122, Graph 123 and Table 93 (period 2007-2012), 2012 rates have been recalculated using the previous classification. 2012 data in Table 93 has been calculated by Eurostat using the current classification of areas.

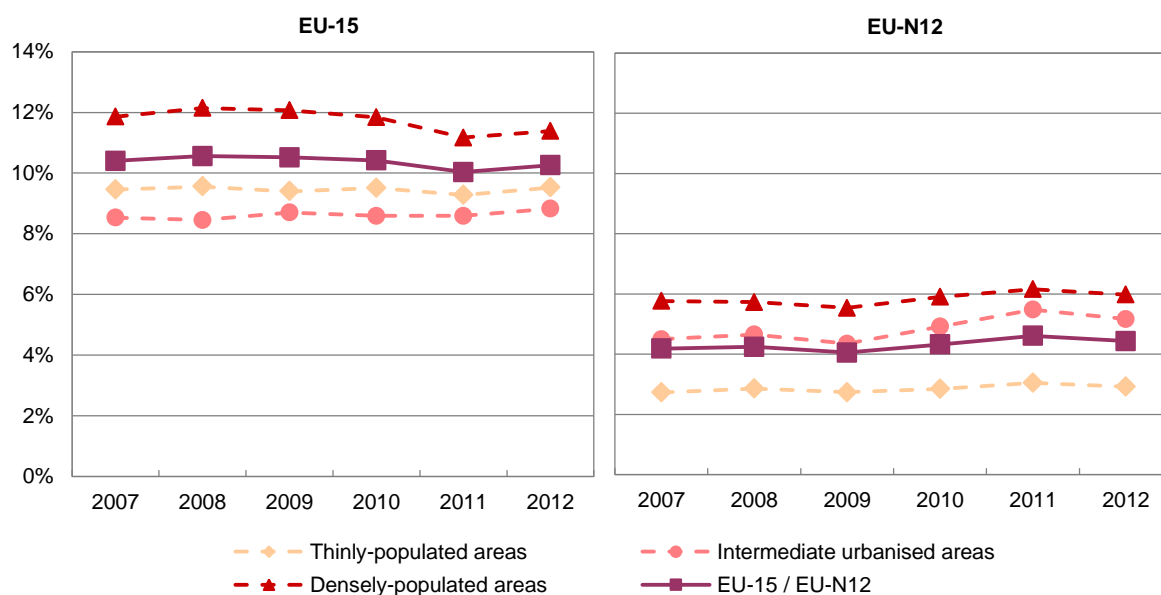
Graph 122 – Life-long learning by type of region in the EU-27, 2007-2012



Less than 1% of adults in thinly-populated areas of Bulgaria and Romania participate in education and training

The share of people participating in life-long learning activities varies greatly among countries (see Table 93 and Map 77 for a regional picture). Less than 1% of adults in thinly-populated areas of Bulgaria and Romania participated in education and training in 2012, the lowest shares in the EU-27, followed by Greece, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia (less than 3%). By contrast, Denmark (28.0%), Sweden (22.8%) and Finland (19.6%) have the highest shares of people in thinly-populated areas participating in life-long learning activities.

Graph 123 – Life-long learning by type of region in the EU-15 and the EU-N12, 2007-2012



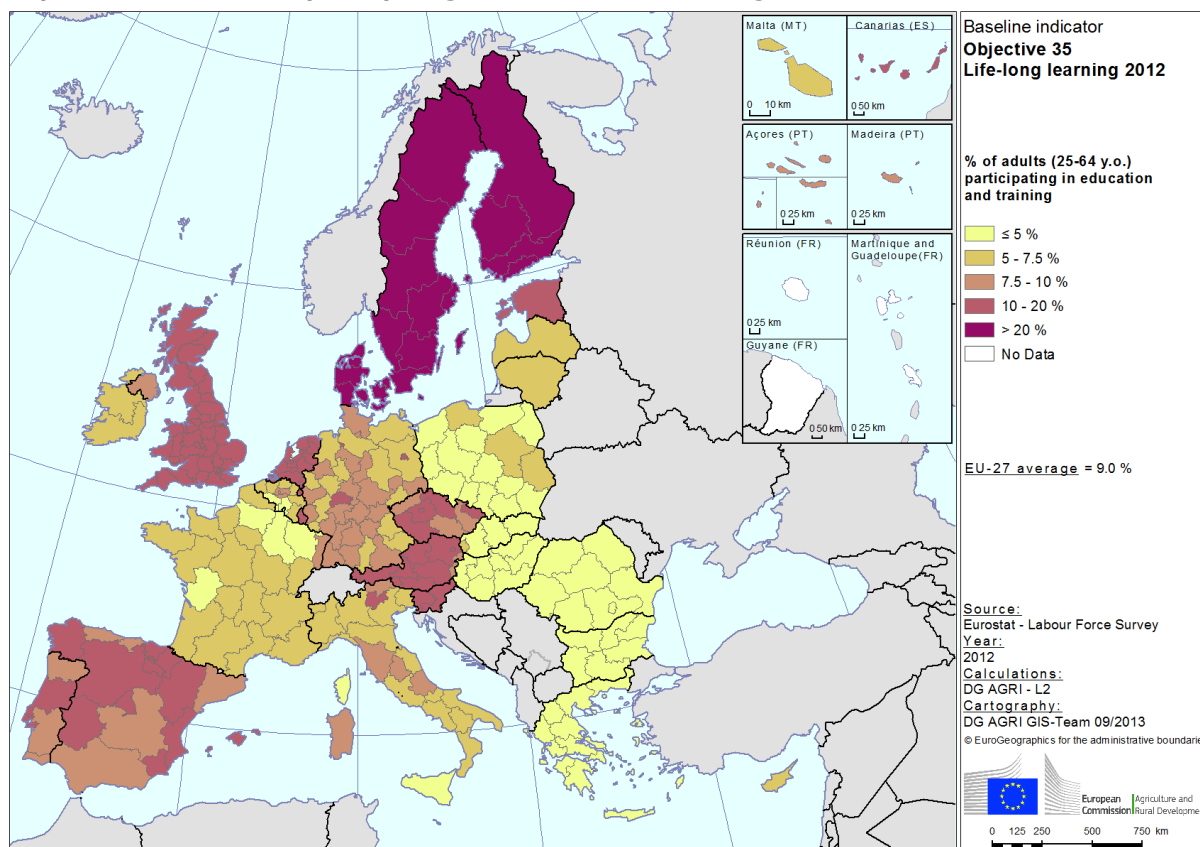
No important changes were observed in the share of people participating in life-long learning activities in the period 2007-2012

The share of people participating in life-long learning activities remained relatively stable throughout the period 2007-2012 (see Table 93), with a small decrease in densely-populated areas of the EU-15 in 2011 and an increase in all areas of the EU-N12 in the same year. The highest positive changes were found in thinly populated areas of Sweden and Luxembourg (+13.0 and +8.5 percentage points, respectively), whereas some countries (Ireland, France, Cyprus, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia and the United Kingdom) showed a decrease in the share of people participating in life-long learning activities in all their areas.

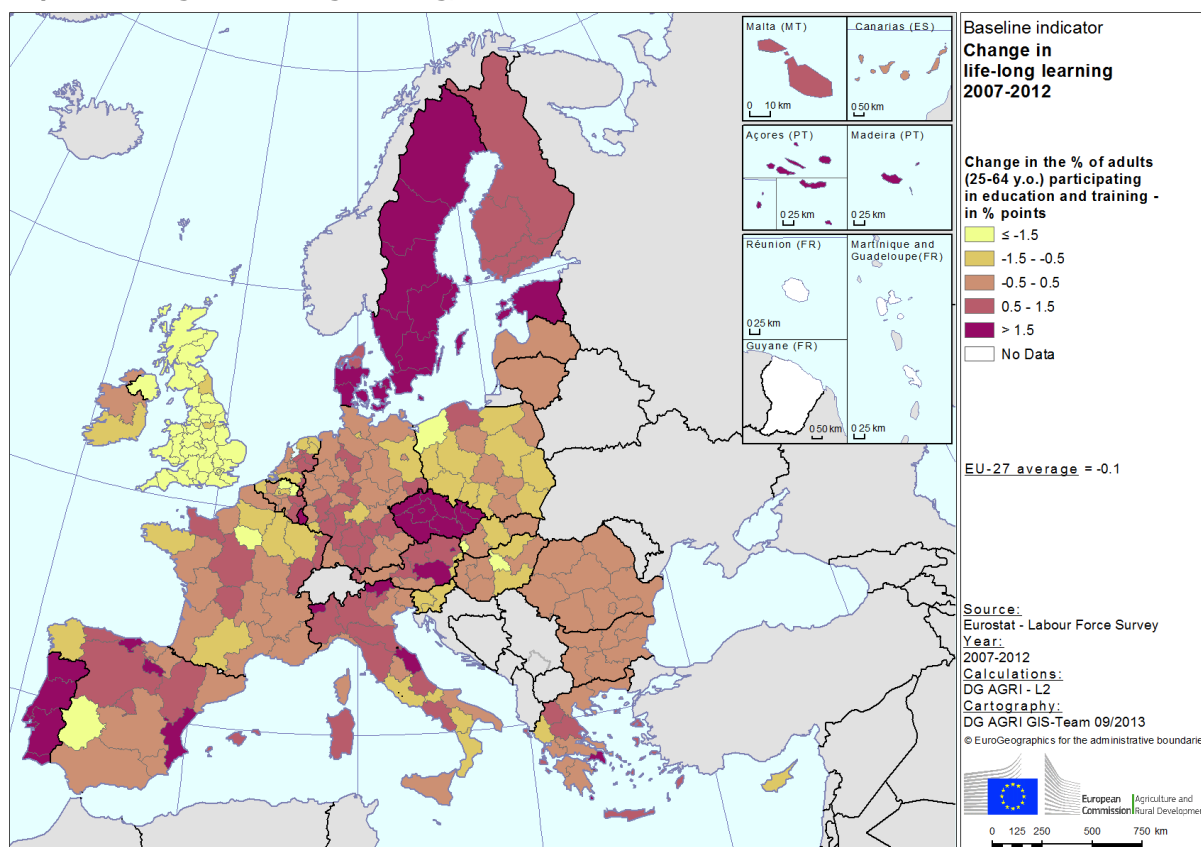
Table 93 - Life-long learning in rural areas

| Country | Objective 35 - Life-long learning in rural areas | | | | Change in life-long learning in rural areas | | | |
|----------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------|------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------|------|
| | % of adults participating in education and training - 2012 | | | | Change in % of adults participating in education and training - 2007 to 2012 | | | |
| | Thinly-populated areas | Intermediate urbanised areas | Densely-populated areas | MS | Thinly-populated areas | Intermediate urbanised areas | Densely-populated areas | MS |
| Belgium | 4.9 | 6.3 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 0.7 | -0.8 | -0.7 | -0.6 |
| Bulgaria | 0.7 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 0.2 | -0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Czech Republic | 8.8 | 10.4 | 13.6 | 10.8 | 3.9 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 5.1 |
| Denmark | 28.0 | 31.0 | 36.4 | 31.6 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.6 |
| Germany | 6.0 | 6.6 | 10.6 | 7.9 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Estonia | 9.5 | 10.3 | 17.0 | 12.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 8.1 | 5.8 |
| Ireland | 5.1 | 7.3 | 9.4 | 7.1 | -0.1 | - | -1.1 | -0.5 |
| Greece | 1.3 | 2.1 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 0.8 |
| Spain | 8.4 | 10.6 | 12.1 | 10.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| France | 4.8 | 5.3 | 6.5 | 5.7 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.6 | -0.4 |
| Italy | 5.6 | 6.1 | 7.9 | 6.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Cyprus | 5.6 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 7.4 | -0.8 | -0.5 | -1.2 | -1.0 |
| Latvia | 3.9 | 5.2 | 10.4 | 7.0 | -1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | -0.1 |
| Lithuania | 2.5 | 5.0 | 7.9 | 5.2 | -0.8 | - | 0.8 | -0.1 |
| Luxembourg | 13.1 | 14.0 | 14.7 | 13.9 | 8.5 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 6.9 |
| Hungary | 1.9 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 2.8 | -0.5 | -1.1 | -1.0 | -0.8 |
| Malta | 5.1 | 8.6 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Netherlands | 13.7 | 15.1 | 18.6 | 16.5 | 0.7 | 0.1 | -0.3 | -0.1 |
| Austria | 11.4 | 13.1 | 18.7 | 14.1 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 1.3 |
| Poland | 2.6 | 4.0 | 6.7 | 4.5 | -0.3 | -0.4 | -1.0 | -0.6 |
| Portugal | 7.7 | 9.7 | 11.7 | 10.1 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.1 |
| Romania | 0.5 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 0.1 | -2.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Slovenia | 12.3 | 15.0 | 15.8 | 13.8 | -1.5 | -0.4 | -1.1 | -1.0 |
| Slovakia | 2.0 | 3.1 | 5.3 | 3.1 | -0.2 | 0.0 | -3.4 | -0.8 |
| Finland | 19.6 | 23.3 | 30.6 | 24.5 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Sweden | 22.8 | 25.7 | 30.1 | 26.7 | 13.0 | 6.6 | 1.8 | 8.1 |
| United Kingdom | 14.6 | 15.3 | 16.4 | 15.8 | -4.0 | -4.0 | -4.2 | -4.2 |
| EU-27 | 6.6 | 8.4 | 11.1 | 9.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | -0.4 | -0.1 |
| EU-15 | 8.1 | 9.3 | 12.3 | 10.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | -0.5 | -0.1 |
| EU-N12 | 3.0 | 4.3 | 6.1 | 4.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 |

Map 77 - Share of adults participating in education and training, 2012



Map 78 - Change in life-long learning, 2007-2012



| | |
|---|---|
| Baseline indicator objective related | 35 – Lifelong learning in rural areas |
| Measurement of the indicator | % of adults (25-64 years) participating in education and training. |
| Definition of the indicator | <p>The numerator of the LFS-Lifelong learning indicator denotes the percentage of persons aged 25 to 64 (excluding the ones who did not answer the question 'participation to education and training') who received education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. Both the numerators and the denominators come from the European Union Labour Force Survey (LFS).</p> <p>Life-long learning is computed on the basis of the variable 'participation in education and training in the last four weeks' from the EU Labour Force Survey. From 2004 onwards, this variable is derived from two variables, i.e. 'participation in regular education' and 'participation in other taught activities'. Self-learning activities are no longer covered.</p> <p>The information collected in the LFS relates to all education and training, whether relevant to the respondent's current or possible future job or not. It includes formal and non-formal education and training that means in general activities in the school/university systems but also courses, seminars workshops, etc. outside the formal education and regardless their topic.</p> |
| Unit of measurement | % |
| Source | Eurostat - Labour Force Survey Last update: July 2013 |

3.6. LEADER

3.6.1. Objective Indicator 36: Development of Local Action Groups

Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 refers to the following general objectives, which form the three axes of rural development programming in 2007-2013:

- Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector,
- Improving the environment and the countryside,
- Encouraging diversification of the rural economy and improving the quality of life in rural areas.

55.5% of the rural population in the EU-27 is covered by LAGs

In the current programming period (2007-13), Leader actions have reached a level of maturity enabling rural areas to implement the Leader approach more widely as Axis 4 in mainstream rural development programming. The Leader approach is designed to help rural actors enhance the long-term potential of their local areas and to facilitate the wider objective of improving the quality of life in rural areas. The Community strategic guidelines for rural development 2006 set out the objective for the Leader approach as follows: Leader should contribute to the priorities of axes 1 and 2 and in particular of axis 3, but also plays an important role in the horizontal priority of improving governance and mobilising the endogenous development potential of rural areas.

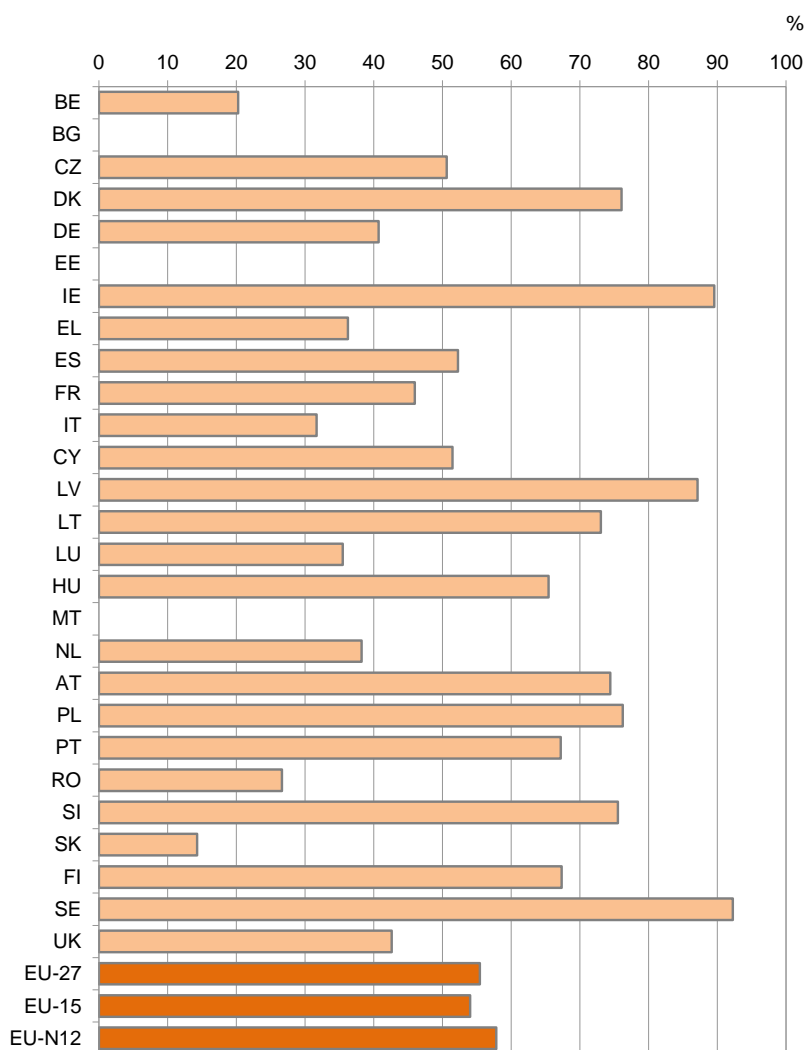
Dynamism of the population and the willingness of people to be actors of their own development are two essential factors for promoting growth in rural regions. Leader actions encourage new approaches for integrated and sustainable development that will influence, complete and/or reinforce rural development policy in the Community. Local Action Groups (LAGs) are essential for the implementation of Leader actions by supporting integrated territorial development strategies of a pilot nature, based on a bottom-up approach. This method, by mobilizing local actors, allows acting on the local perception of the environment, landscape and heritage and to initiate action at local level using local knowledge. Leader can thus contribute to the local acceptance and ownership of environmental and cultural heritage as well as the creation of added value within the rural economy.

Half of the rural population (55.5%) of the EU-27 is covered by Leader LAGs¹⁰⁴. In the EU-15, this share reaches 54% and 57.8% in the EU-N12 (excluding data from Bulgaria, Estonia and Malta). The highest share of rural population covered by LAGs is found in Sweden (92.3%), followed by Ireland (89.6%) and in Denmark (76.1%). By contrast, the share is below 20% in Slovakia (14.3%).

¹⁰⁴ Unlike in previous years, the classification of areas is based on the degree of urbanisation rather than on the rural-urban typology. The rural population refers to the sum of the population in thinly-populated areas and in intermediate urbanised areas, which are defined according to the population density of local administrative units.

Table 94 and Graph 124 - Share of population covered by Local Action Groups in the EU (October 2013)

| Indicator | Objective indicator 36 - Development of Local Action Groups | |
|----------------|---|------------------|
| Measurement | Share of population covered by LEADER LAGs | |
| Source | DG Agriculture and Rural Development | |
| Year | Programming period 2007-13 | |
| Unit | % | |
| Country | | |
| Belgium | 20.3 | |
| Bulgaria | n.a. | |
| Czech Republic | 50.6 | |
| Denmark | 76.1 | |
| Germany | 40.7 | |
| Estonia | n.a. | |
| Ireland | 89.6 | |
| Greece | 36.3 | |
| Spain | 52.3 | |
| France | 46.0 | |
| Italy | 31.7 | |
| Cyprus | 51.5 | |
| Latvia | 87.1 | |
| Lithuania | 73.1 | |
| Luxembourg | 35.5 | |
| Hungary | 65.5 | |
| Malta | n.a. | |
| Netherlands | 38.2 | |
| Austria | 74.5 | |
| Poland | 76.2 | |
| Portugal | 67.2 | |
| Romania | 26.7 | |
| Slovenia | 75.6 | |
| Slovakia | 14.3 | |
| Finland | 67.4 | |
| Sweden | 92.3 | |
| United Kingdom | 42.6 | |
| EU-27 | 55.5 | excl. BG, EE, MT |
| EU-15 | 54.0 | |
| EU-N12 | 57.8 | excl. BG, EE, MT |



Note: The indicator has been elaborated with the data submitted by the Member States by October 2013.

| Baseline indicator objective related | 36 – Development of Local Action Groups |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Measurement of the indicator | Share of population covered by Local Action Groups in the framework of the Leader program |
| Definition of the indicator | Local Action Groups are an important factor for initiating rural development. This indicator provides an idea of the number of people in rural areas where a Local Action Group is active. |
| Unit of measurement | % |
| Source | DG Agriculture and Rural Development (data arrived until October 2013) and for the population data: Eurostat, population by sex, age, degree of urbanisation of residence and labour status [lfsa_pgauws], Last update: October 2013 |

CHAPTER 4. OVERVIEW OF THE EU RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY 2007-2013

Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 of 20 September 2005 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) lays down the general rules governing rural development policy for the period 2007 to 2013, as well as the policy measures available to Member States and regions. The rural development programmes that the Member States and regions prepared for the period 2007-2013 are currently under implementation. Therefore this section aims at providing a general overview of the content of the programmes and of the implementation consolidated mainly at Member State level, based on the situation at the end of August 2013.

Candidate countries also have access to a specific rural development component of IPA, the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance in Rural Development (IPARD). Council Regulation (EC) No 1085/2006 of 17 July 2006 established this pre-accession assistance in order to improve the efficiency of the Community's external aid for enlargement. This chapter also gives an overview of the implementation of its rural development component.

Methodological notes to this chapter

Financial information has been obtained from AGRIVIEW, DG Agriculture and Rural Development's internal data warehouse for analytical purposes (and may therefore contain data which are slightly different from those held in accountancy systems). The data were extracted on 28th August, 2013 and since then data may have changed due to the different stages of approval of the programme modifications - and conferral of the management in the case of IPARD. Information has been consolidated at Member State level. EAFRD data include voluntary modulation for the Member States that chose to apply it. In addition, not all public funds are covered in this overview, notably the support provided in the framework of State aid.

EAFRD programming information contains the latest versions of financial plans that have been approved by the Commission and financial execution data are based on declarations of expenditure that Commission received (cumulative until the 2nd quarter of 2013).

Advance payments were not taken into account in either the EAFRD or IPARD-related analyses.

4.1. Overview of the RD policy framework for the 2007-2013 programming period

The essential rules governing rural development policy for the period 2007 to 2013, as well as the policy measures available to Member States and regions, are set out in Council Regulation (EC) No. 1698/2005. Under this Regulation, rural development policy is focused on three themes (known as "thematic axes"):

- Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sectors,
- Improving the environment and countryside,
- Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of rural economies.

A fourth axis covers the "Leader approach" to rural development, which involves highly individual projects designed and executed by local partnerships to address specific local problems.

The measures of Axis 1 (improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector) serve the aim of further modernisation of production by improving human and physical potential, as well as the quality of agricultural production.

Measures linked to more sustainable land use and protection of the environment are grouped around Axis 2, which aims at ensuring the delivery of environmental services and preserving land management. These activities contribute to sustainable rural development by encouraging the main actors to keep up land management so as to preserve and enhance the natural space and landscape. Such measures also help preventing the abandonment of agricultural land through payments to compensate for natural handicaps or handicaps resulting from environmental restrictions. A general condition for payments under Axis 2 is respect of the relevant EU and national mandatory requirements (cross-compliance).

A central objective of Axis 3 is to have a 'living countryside' and to help maintain and improve the social and economic fabric, particularly in more remote rural areas facing depopulation. Investment in the broader rural economy and rural communities is vital to increase the quality of life in rural areas, via improved access to basic services and infrastructure and a better environment. Making rural areas more attractive also requires promoting sustainable growth and generating new employment opportunities, particularly for young people and women, as well as facilitating the access to up-to-date information and communication technologies.

The Leader model is to be continued and consolidated at EU level by integrating what used to be a community initiative in the programming period of 2000-2006 as an obligatory element into the rural development programmes to be implemented by Member States during 2007-2013¹⁰⁵. The Leader approach is designed to help rural actors improve the long-term potential of their local areas. It is aimed at encouraging the implementation of integrated, high-quality and original strategies for the sustainable development of local areas, drawn up and implemented by broad-based local partnerships, called Local Action Groups (LAGs). Each programme contains a Leader axis to finance the implementation of the local development strategies of LAGs, built on one or more of the three thematic axes, the cooperation projects between them and the capacity building necessary for the preparation of local development strategies and the animation of the territory.

A new feature for this programming period is a greater emphasis on a coherent strategy for rural development across the EU as a whole. This is being achieved through the use

¹⁰⁵ In the current programming period, Leader is in its fourth generation after the implementation of Leader I, Leader II and Leader + initiatives.

of National Strategy Plans. This strategic approach was introduced by the EU Strategic Guidelines (adopted by the Council in February 2006¹⁰⁶) and should help to:

- identify the areas where the use of EU support for rural development adds the most value at EU level,
- make the link with the main EU priorities (for example, those set out under the Lisbon and Göteborg agendas),
- ensure consistency with other EU policies, in particular those for economic cohesion and the environment, and
- assist the implementation of the CAP and the necessary restructuring it will entail in the old and new Member States.

To help ensure a balanced approach, Member States and regions are obliged to spread their rural development funding between the above thematic axes. The required minimum funding per axis¹⁰⁷: 10% for Axis 1, 25% for Axis 2, 10% for Axis 3 and 5% for Leader (for the new Member States a phasing-in period is foreseen in such a way that at least 2.5% is reserved for Leader over the period). It should be noted that, as the Leader "axis" is also a delivery mechanism of the measures within the three thematic axes, it may overlap with the minimum funding of these axes. For example, the minimum spending of 5% of the Leader axis may partly correspond to the 10% minimum spending of Axis 1.

As for the programming process, Member States first had to submit National Strategy Plans (NSP), with the aim of translating the EU priorities agreed in the Community Strategic Guidelines to the Member State situation and ensuring complementarity with cohesion policy. In step two, Member States or regions had to set up their Rural Development Programmes (RDP) articulating the 4 axes. The policy is funded partly from the EU budget and partly from individual Member States and regions.

4.2. Overview of the financial aspects of rural development policy and programming

On the highest level, the funding of rural development policy is based on the multiannual financial framework agreed between the European Parliament, Council and Commission in an inter-institutional agreement. The financial framework sets the maximum amount of the EU budget each year for broad policy areas ("headings") and fixes an overall annual ceiling. The current financial framework covers the period 2007-2013.

On the second level, the annual amount foreseen for rural development policy, including the funds transferred from the first pillar of the CAP due to the "modulation-mechanism"¹⁰⁸ is distributed among Member States based on the agreed programmes.

The Health Check and rural development

The 2008 'Health Check' reform of the CAP included an increase in modulation, whereby direct payments to farmers are reduced and the money is transferred to the Rural Development Fund. The funding obtained this way may be used by Member States to reinforce programmes in the areas of climate change, renewable energy, water management, biodiversity or innovation linked to these four areas or for accompanying measures in the dairy sector. This transferred money is co-financed by the EU at a rate of 75% (90% in convergence regions of lower average GDP per capita).

¹⁰⁶ Council Decision 2006/144/EC of 20.02.2006.

¹⁰⁷ Article 17 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 1698/2005.

¹⁰⁸ Council Regulation (EC) No 378/2007 opens the possibility of a voluntary modulation, i.e. reducing the direct payments and transferring the corresponding funds to increase the financing of RD programmes. This option is used by Portugal and the United Kingdom.

On the third level, Member States distribute their funding between axes and measures. Therefore, each rural development programme includes a financing plan, comprising two tables:

- a table setting out the total EAFRD contribution planned for each year and
- a table setting out the planned Community contribution and the matching national public funding for each axis and measure for the entire programming period.

As the financial framework foresees a rather regular distribution of support over the 7 years, the annual breakdown that Member States have to use as a reference is not always appropriate. In particular, payments may be delayed during the first years when the programmes have to be elaborated, adopted and implemented.

For the current programming period (2007-2013), the policy and funding arrangements have been simplified considerably compared to previous periods. Rural Development is now being implemented through one fund (the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development - EAFRD), one management and control system and one type of programming.

EAFRD has at its disposal EUR 96 billion¹⁰⁹ over the 2007-2013 period, including the amounts coming from the application of the modulation system.

Table 95 provides a breakdown of Community support for rural development from 2007 to 2013¹¹⁰ by Member State. The table contains the total Community support and the minimum reserved for regions under the convergence objective¹¹¹. It should be kept in mind that not all public funds are covered in this overview, notably the support provided in the framework of State Aids.

¹⁰⁹ At constant 2004 prices

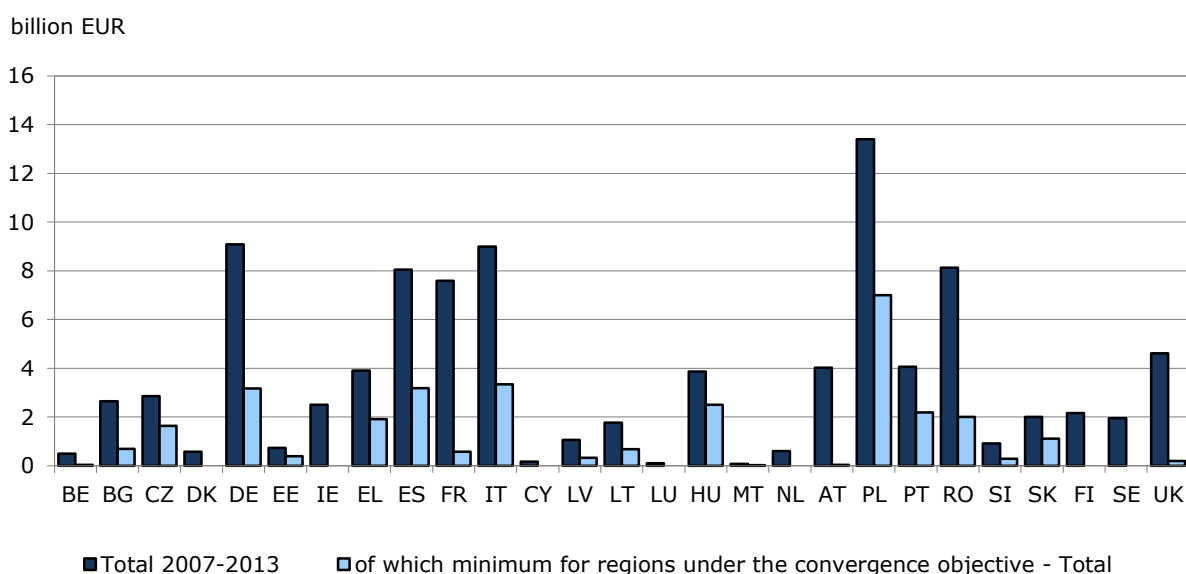
¹¹⁰ Commission Decision 2010/236/EU of 27 April 2010 amending Decision 2006/636/EC fixing the annual breakdown by Member State of the amount for Community support to rural development for the period from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2013

¹¹¹ Convergence objective: the objective of the action for the least developed Member States and regions according to the Community legislation governing the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund (ESF) and the Cohesion Fund for the period from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2013.

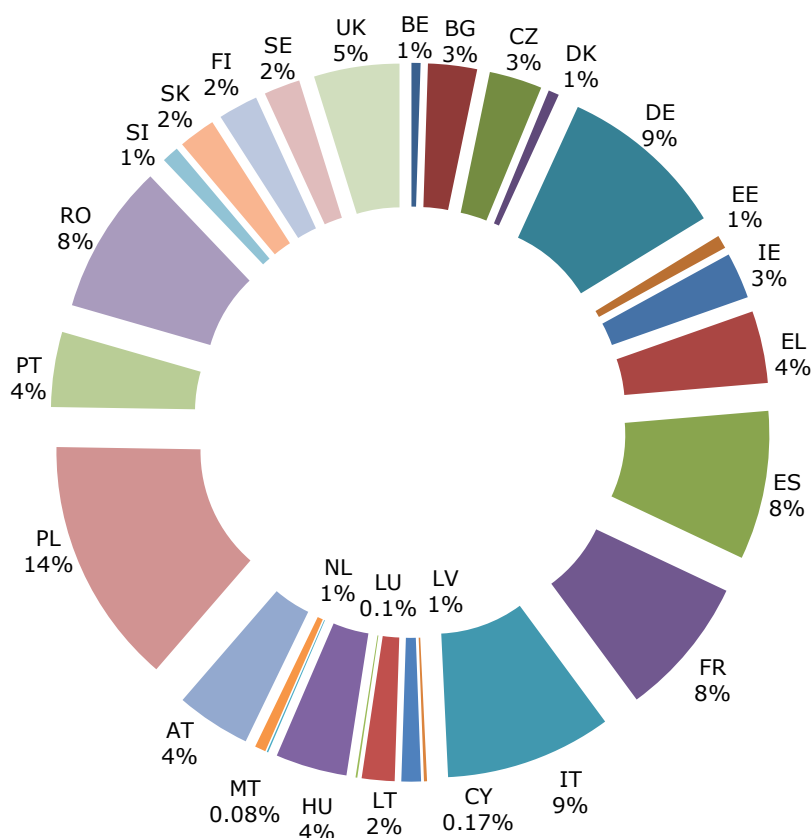
Table 95 - Breakdown by Member State of Community support for rural development from 2007 to 2013 (in current prices in EUR)

| Member State | Total 2007-2013 | of which minimum for regions under the convergence objective - Total |
|----------------|-----------------------|--|
| Belgium | 487 484 306 | 40 744 223 |
| Bulgaria | 2 642 248 596 | 692 192 783 |
| Czech Republic | 2 857 506 354 | 1 635 417 906 |
| Denmark | 577 918 796 | 0 |
| Germany | 9 079 695 055 | 3 174 037 771 |
| Estonia | 723 736 855 | 387 221 654 |
| Ireland | 2 494 540 590 | 0 |
| Greece | 3 906 228 424 | 1 905 697 195 |
| Spain | 8 053 077 799 | 3 178 127 204 |
| France | 7 584 497 109 | 568 263 981 |
| Italy | 8 985 781 883 | 3 341 091 825 |
| Cyprus | 164 563 574 | 0 |
| Latvia | 1 054 373 504 | 327 682 815 |
| Lithuania | 1 765 794 093 | 679 189 192 |
| Luxembourg | 94 957 826 | 0 |
| Hungary | 3 860 091 392 | 2 496 094 593 |
| Malta | 77 653 355 | 18 077 067 |
| Netherlands | 593 197 167 | 0 |
| Austria | 4 025 575 992 | 31 938 190 |
| Poland | 13 398 928 156 | 6 997 976 121 |
| Portugal | 4 059 023 028 | 2 180 735 857 |
| Romania | 8 124 198 745 | 1 995 991 720 |
| Slovenia | 915 992 729 | 287 815 759 |
| Slovakia | 1 996 908 078 | 1 106 011 592 |
| Finland | 2 155 018 907 | 0 |
| Sweden | 1 953 061 954 | 0 |
| United Kingdom | 4 612 120 420 | 188 337 515 |
| TOTAL | 96 244 174 687 | 31 232 644 963 |

Graph 125 - Community support for rural development in the 2007-2013 programming period per Member State



Graph 126 - Share of EAFRD contribution by Member State in percentage, programming period 2007-2013



Minimum of 32% of all EU support for rural development goes to convergence objective regions. EU-15 countries receive 61% of all EU support and EU-N12 countries 39%. Poland obtains the highest share (14%) of all EU support, followed by Italy and Germany (9% each), while Malta (0.08%) and Luxembourg (0.1%) receive the least.

The following sections and Annex E present an overview of the allocation of funds, limited to EAFRD, between axes and measures based on the data extracted on 28th August, 2013.

4.3. Financial structure of programming

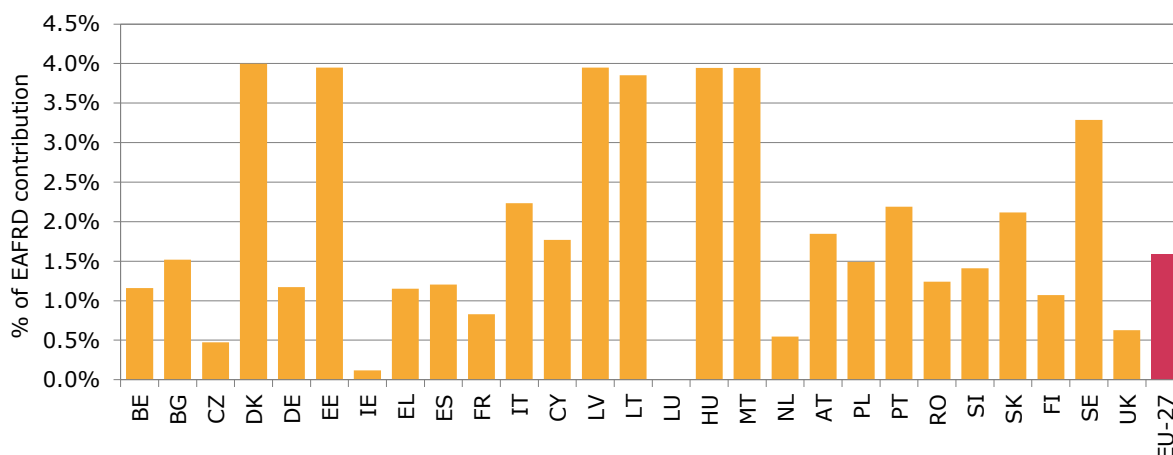
The structure of programmed expenditure can broadly be described in 5 blocks, corresponding to the 4 axes and to the "Technical assistance" measure.

4.3.1. Technical assistance

According to Article 66 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005, there are 2 types of technical assistance. One is at the initiative of the Commission or on its behalf, and another is at the initiative of the Member States. In the latter case, the EAFRD may finance preparation, management, monitoring, evaluation, information and control activities of programme assistance. Up to 4% of the total amount of each programme may be devoted to these activities. This percentage varies between Member States. Half of the Member States that joined in 2004 applied for almost the maximum percentage, namely 3.9% (Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania and Malta). Denmark is the only country that allocated the maximum, 4% of the total EAFRD contribution to this measure. France (0.8%), the Netherlands and the Czech Republic (0.5% each), the United Kingdom (0.6%) and Ireland (0.1%) dedicate less than 1% of the EAFRD

contribution to this action. Luxembourg has no allocation for this measure. At EU-27 level, 1.6% of the total EAFRD contribution is devoted to this activity.

Graph 127 – Importance of "Technical assistance" measure by Member State in the 2007-2013 programming period

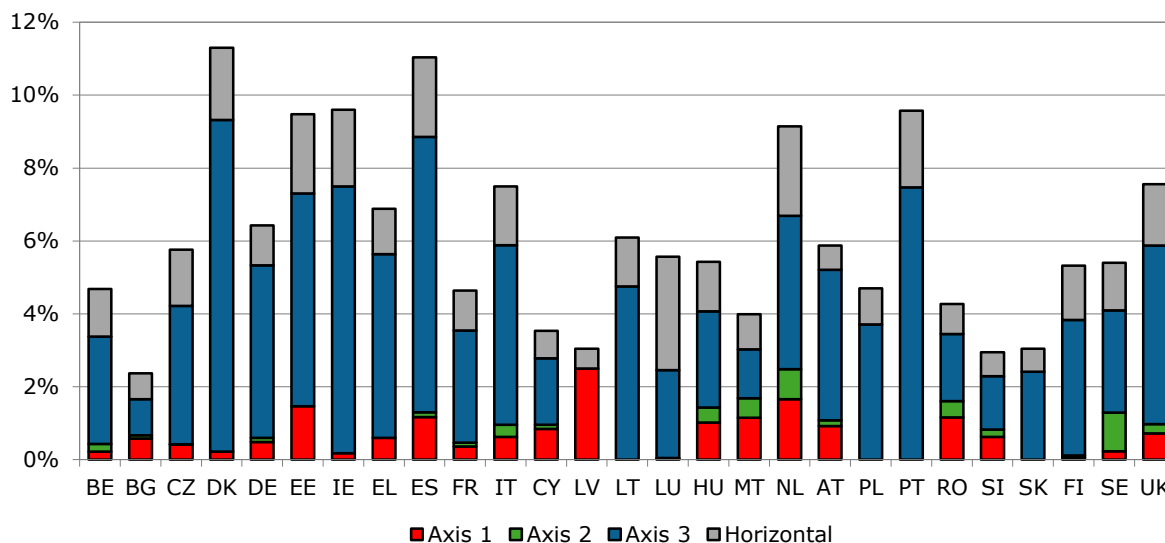


4.3.2. The Leader axis and its contribution to the three core objectives

At least 5% of the EAFRD total contribution to the programme shall be reserved for the Leader axis, diminished to 2.5% for the latest 12 Member States. At EU-27 level, Axis 4 represents 6.3% of the EAFRD contribution. Denmark and Spain are the Member States which attribute most importance to this bottom-up approach (11% each). The lowest shares – under 3% - can be found in Bulgaria (2.3%) and in Slovenia (2.9%).

Through Leader, support is granted to Local Action Groups to implement local development strategies with a view to achieving the objectives of one or more of the three other axes, as well as implementing cooperation projects involving the objectives selected, and to run and animate the Local Action Group. This way, amounts allocated to Axis 4 contribute to the achievement of the 3 core objectives and are taken into account when determining the percentage allocated to each axis.

Graph 128 - Importance and composition of Leader by Member State, programming period 2007-2013

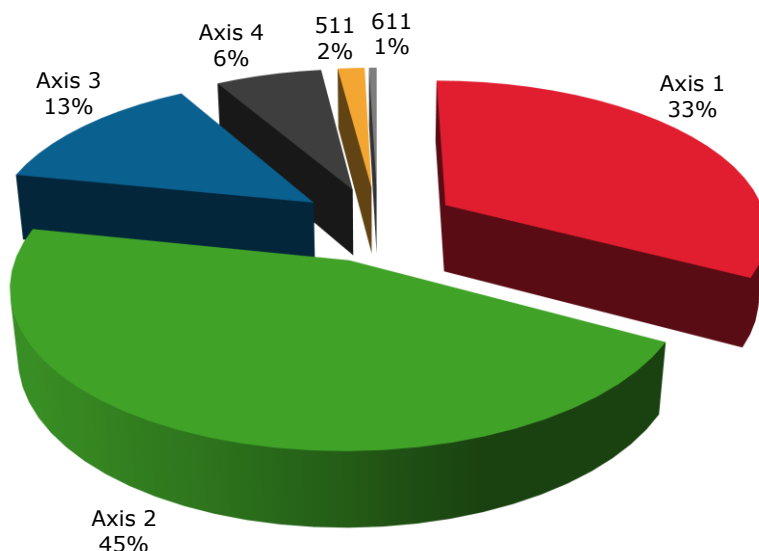


4.3.3. Relative importance of the three main axes

According to Article 17 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 1698/2005 of 20 September 2005, at least 10% of the total EAFRD contribution should be devoted to Axis 1, at least 25% to Axis 2, and at least 10% to Axis 3.

At EU-27 level (excluding Leader actions contributing to the different objectives), the following graph shows the relative importance of axes and measures 511 and 611 within the total EAFRD contribution.

Graph 129 - Relative importance of axes and measures 511, 611 within the total EAFRD contribution for the 2007-2013 programming period - EU-27



At EU-27 level, Axis 1 (including Leader actions contributing to this objective) represents 33% of the total EAFRD contribution, while Axis 2 gets the lion's share with 46%. Only 18% are allocated to Axis 3. These calculations do not take into account two measures of Axis 4, namely, "421 - Implementing co-operation projects" and "431 - Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory" because these are "horizontal" and can contribute to the objectives of the three thematic axes.

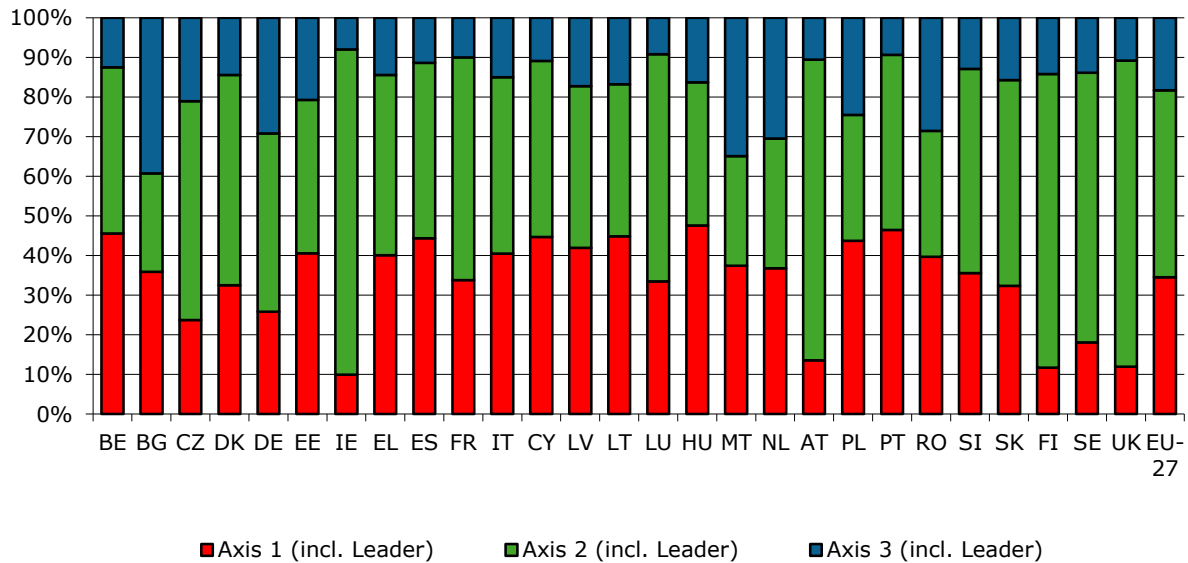
Graph 130 presents the relative importance of the three main axes, as percentage of the EAFRD contribution devoted to each of them. Funds implemented through Leader have been reattributed to the respective axes. Despite the common minimum percentages, the picture looks quite different across the various Member States.

Axis 1 receives more than 40% from the total EAFRD contribution in 8 countries: Belgium (44.5%), Spain (42.8%), Cyprus (43.5%), Latvia (40.1%), Lithuania (42.5%), Hungary (45%), Poland (42.6%) and Portugal (44.4%) whereas less than 15% is attributed to this axis in Austria (13.2%), the United Kingdom (11.7%), Finland (11.4%) and in Ireland (9.7%).

Contribution to Axis 2 is highest in Ireland (80.2%), the United Kingdom (75.4%) and in Austria (73.9%). It is less than 30% in Malta (26.3%), Romania (29.9%) and in Bulgaria (23.1%).

The EAFRD contributions allocated to Axis 3 is the highest in Bulgaria (36.6%), Malta (33.2%), the Netherlands (29.6%) and in Germany (28.6%). The rate is below 10% in France (9.9%), Portugal, Luxembourg (each 9%) and in Ireland (7.9%).

Graph 130 - Relative importance of the 3 thematic axes by Member State, programming period 2007-2013



4.3.4. Main rural development instruments funded by EAFRD

Excluding the measure "511 – Technical assistance", a set of 43 measures is proposed to the Member States. Two additional measures were made available specifically for Bulgaria and Romania, namely measure "143 - Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania" and measure "611 - Complements to Direct Payments for Bulgaria and Romania".

The measures of EAFRD are codified¹¹² as shown in Table 96.

¹¹² Commission Regulation (EC) No 1974/2006 of 15 December 2006 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD).

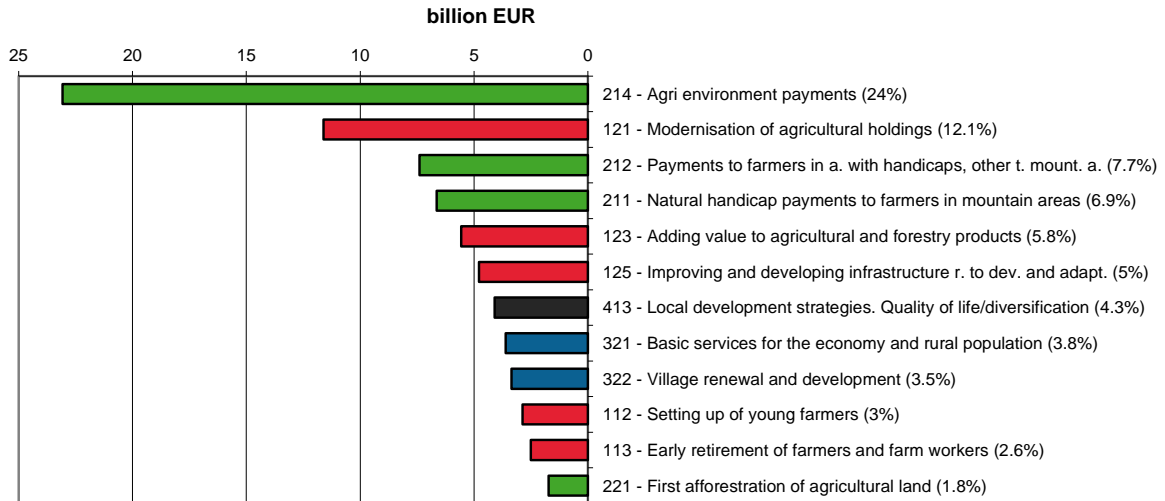
Table 96 - Measures of EAFRD

| | | |
|--------|---|---|
| Axis 1 | 111 | Vocational training, information actions, including diffusion of scientific knowledge and innovative practices for persons engaged in the agricultural, food and forestry sectors |
| | 112 | Setting up young farmers |
| | 113 | Early retirement of farmers and farm workers |
| | 114 | Use by farmers and forest holders of advisory services |
| | 115 | Setting up farm management, farm relief and farm advisory services, as well as forestry advisory services |
| | 121 | Farm modernisation |
| | 122 | Improving the economic value of the forest |
| | 123 | Adding value to agricultural and forestry products |
| | 124 | Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agricultural and food sector |
| | 125 | Improving and developing infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry |
| | 126 | Restoring agr. production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions |
| | 131 | Helping farmers to adapt to demanding standards based on Community legislation |
| | 132 | Supporting farmers who participate in food quality schemes |
| | 133 | Supporting producer groups for information and promotion activities for products under food quality schemes |
| | 141 | Supporting semi-subsistence farms undergoing restructuring |
| | 142 | Setting up of producer groups |
| 143 | Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | |
| 144 | Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | |
| Axis 2 | 211 | Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas |
| | 212 | Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas |
| | 213 | Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC |
| | 214 | Agri-environmental payments |
| | 215 | Animal welfare payments |
| | 216 | Support for non-productive investments |
| | 221 | First afforestation of agricultural land |
| | 222 | First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land |
| | 223 | First afforestation of non-agricultural land |
| | 224 | Natura 2000 payments |
| | 225 | Forest environment payments |
| 226 | Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | |
| 227 | Support for non-productive investments | |
| Axis 3 | 311 | Diversification into non-agricultural activities |
| | 312 | Support for the creation and development of micro-enterprises |
| | 313 | Encouragement of tourism activities |
| | 321 | Basic services for the economy and rural population |
| | 322 | Village renewal and development |
| | 323 | Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage |
| | 331 | Training and information for economic actors operating in the field covered by Axis 3 |
| | 341 | Skills acquisition and animation with a view to preparing and implementing a local development strategy |
| Axis 4 | 411 | Local development strategies. Competitiveness. |
| | 412 | Local development strategies. Environment/land management. |
| | 413 | Local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification. |
| | 421 | Transnational and inter-regional cooperation |
| | 431 | Running the local action group, skills acquisition, animation |
| | 511 | Technical assistance |
| | 611 | Complements to direct payments for Bulgaria and Romania |

4.3.4.1. At EU level

Graph 131 presents the most important measures for the 2007-2013 programming period as percentage of EAFRD contribution at EU-27 level.

Graph 131 - Main RD measures of the 2007-2013 programming period - EU-27

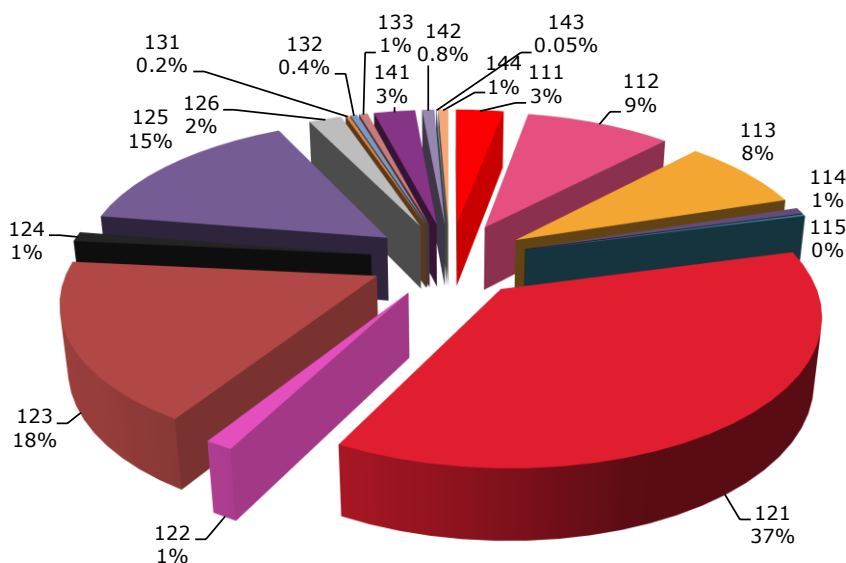


At EU-27 level, the most important measures are agri-environment payments (24%), modernisation of agricultural holdings (12.1%), and less favoured areas payments (6.9% in mountain areas and 7.7% in other areas).

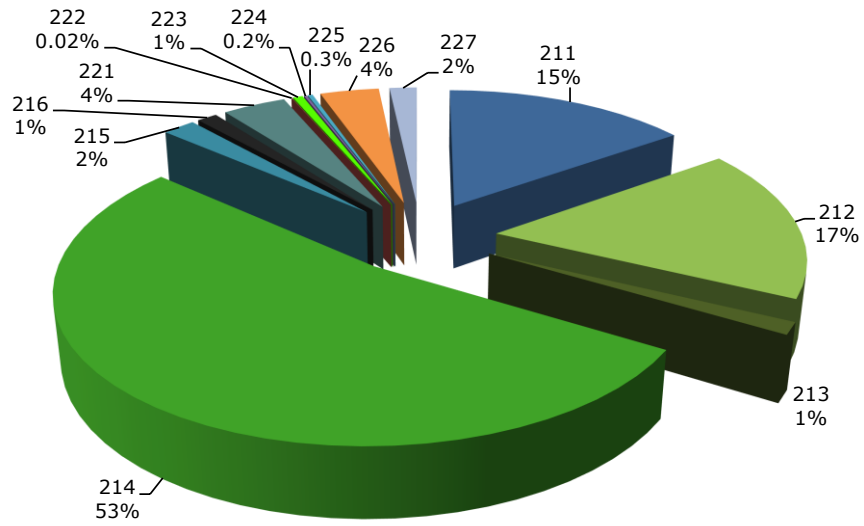
Graph 132 shows the relative importance of measures within their respective axis. As some of them may be implemented via Leader, the picture may be slightly biased, especially for Axis 3.

Graph 132 - Relative importance of measures within axis for the 2007-2013 programming period - EU-27

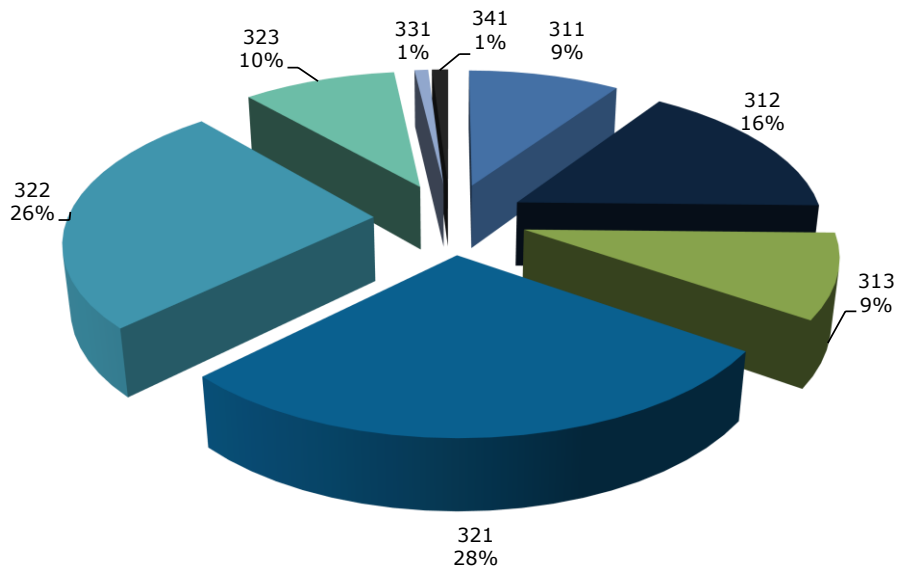
a - Axis 1



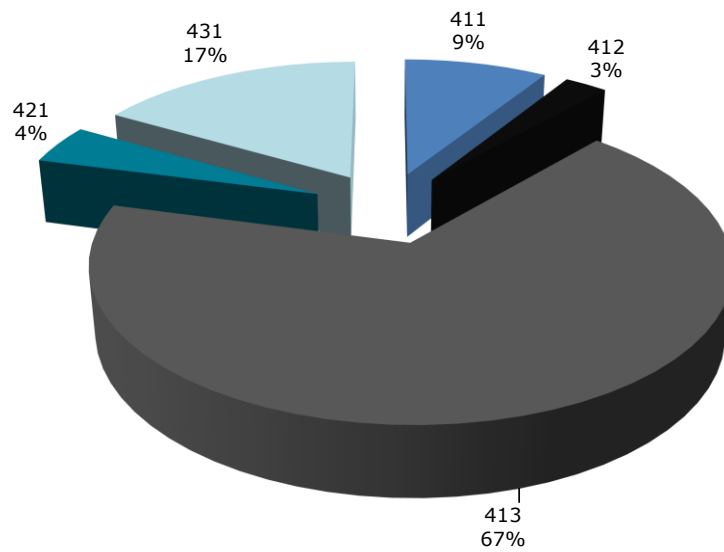
b - Axis 2



c - Axis 3



d - Axis 4



In Axis 1, the measure "121 - Modernisation of agricultural holdings" has the highest financial allocation (EUR 11.6 billion). It is followed by measure "123 - Adding value to agricultural and forestry products" (EUR 5.6 billion) and measure "125 - Infrastructure related to the development of agriculture and forestry" (EUR 4.8 billion). These 3 measures account for 70% of all funds allocated for Axis 1.

Under Axis 2, the same concentration on a few measures can be observed, with "214 - Agri-environment payments" (EUR 23 billion) representing more than half of all funds under this axis. It is followed by less favoured area payments in and outside mountains areas (measures 211 and 212, which sum up to EUR 14 billion). These three measures account for 85% of all funds under Axis 2.

Axis 3 seems to be more balanced as the three main measures account for only 70% of all funds allocated to this axis. They are namely "321- Basic services for the economy and rural population" (EUR 3.6 billion), "322- Village renewal and development" (EUR 3.4 billion), and "312- Business creation and development" (EUR 2 billion).

4.3.4.2. At measure level per Member State

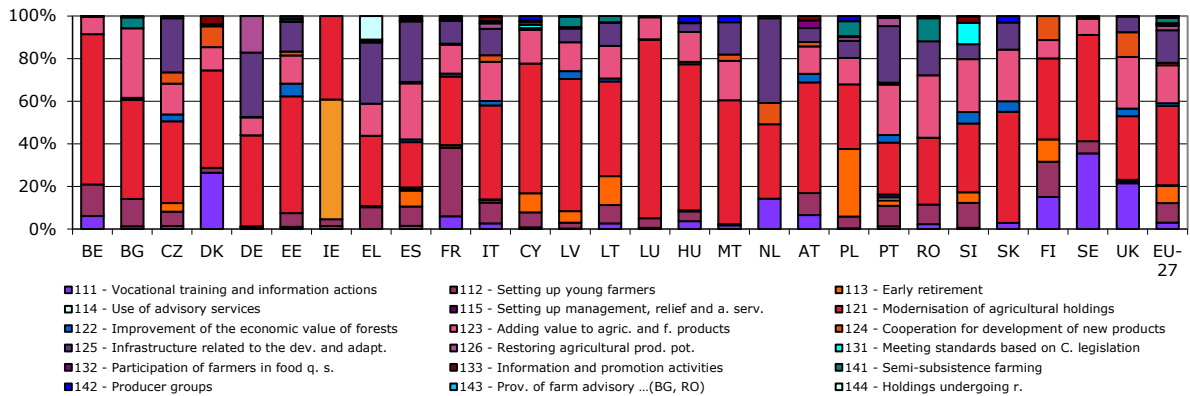
Focusing on the financial share of each measure within an axis, it appears that measure "121 - Modernisation of agricultural holdings" is the most relevant in many Member States. The highest rates can be found within Axis 1 in Luxembourg (83.8%), Belgium (68.7%) and in Hungary (67.9%) whereas the lowest rates are in Spain (21.1%) and in Portugal (24.7%). At EU-27 level, the share of this measure is 36.8% of the EAFRD contribution allocated to Axis 1 globally. This measure is followed by "123 - Adding value to agricultural and forestry products" with 18% in the EU-27 and "125 - Improving and developing infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry" with 15%.

Within Axis 2, the majority of Member States allocates the highest amounts to measure "214 - Agri-environment payments". At EU-27 level, this measure represents 53% of the EAFRD contribution allocated to this axis. Its share is higher than 70% within the axis in Belgium (82.4%), Sweden (73.3%), and in the United Kingdom (74.2%). The rate is below 40% in Slovakia (30.5%), Portugal (31.3%), Bulgaria (38.2%) and in Latvia (38.7%). Member States where other measures have the highest share within this axis are Malta, Latvia and Poland, where the measure "212 - Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas" accounts for 58%, 51% and 47%, respectively. In Portugal and in Slovakia the measure "211 - Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas" has the highest share within Axis 2 with 33.9% and 31.2% respectively.

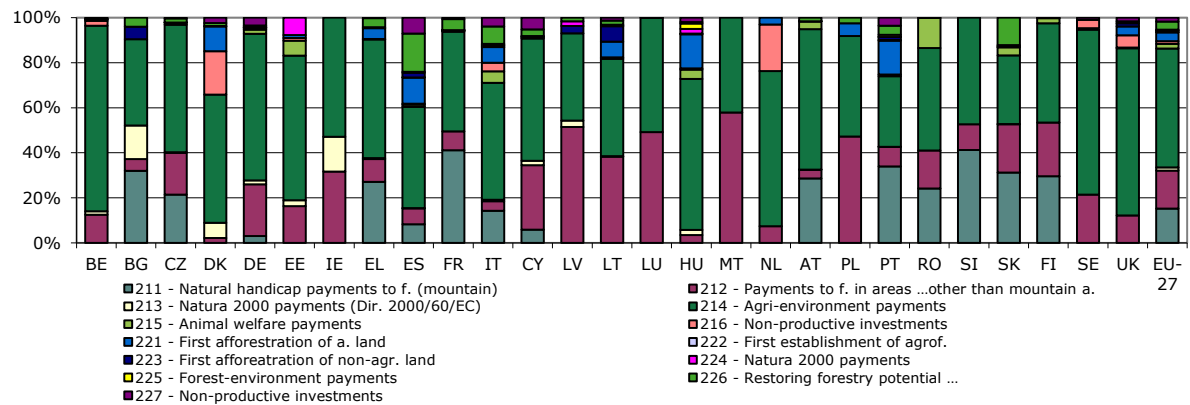
At EU-27 level, the measure, "321 - Basic services for the economy and rural population" has the highest share of 28% within Axis 3. The highest shares can be found in Ireland (100%), Cyprus (67.2%) and in Bulgaria (60.3%) whereas the lowest shares are in Slovenia (3.7%), Belgium (4.8%), Estonia, Lithuania, Malta and in Romania (0%). The measure "322 - Village renewal and development" has the highest share in Romania (67.9%) and the lowest in Austria (0.7%). No funds were allocated to this measure within Axis 3 in France, Ireland, Latvia, Malta and Portugal. Measure "312 - Support for business creation and development" is the most significant measure within this axis in Estonia (58%) and in Latvia (56.2%). In Malta, measure "323 - Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage" is the main RD instrument with a share of 55% of the Axis 3 contribution.

It should be noted that if there is no financial allocation for measures within Axis 3, the objectives of these measures can be implemented using Axis 4, Leader measure "413 - Local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification".

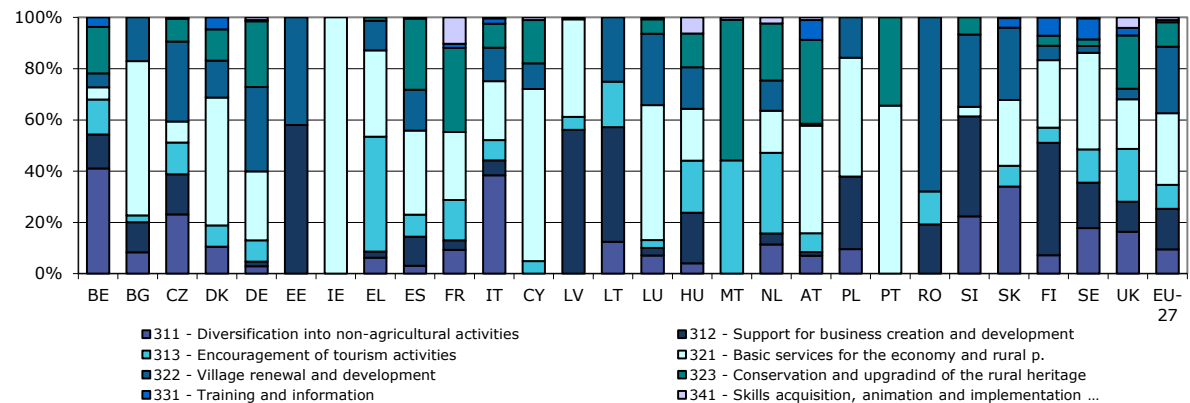
Graph 133 - Relative importance of Axis 1 measures per Member State within the total EAFRD contribution allocated to this axis, programming period 2007-2013



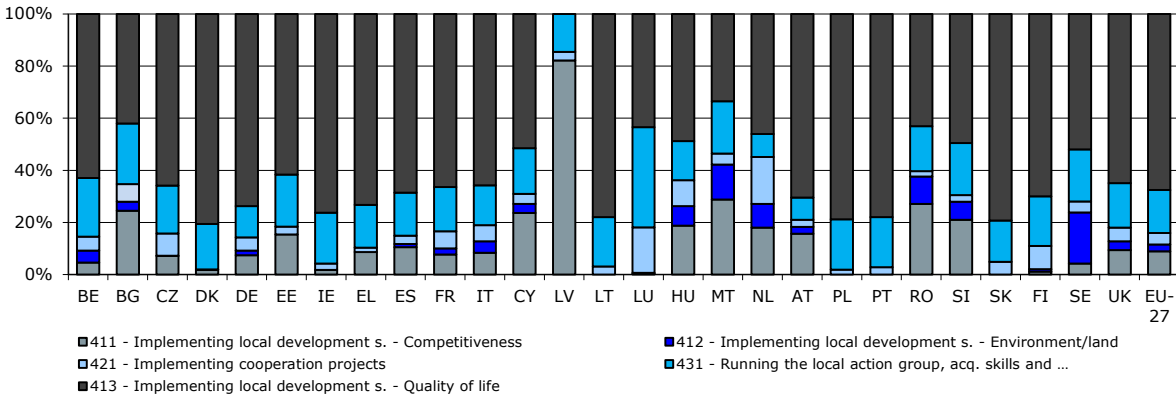
Graph 134 - Relative importance of Axis 2 measures per Member State within the total EAFRD contribution allocated to this axis, programming period 2007-2013



Graph 135 - Relative importance of Axis 3 measures per Member State within the total EAFRD contribution allocated to this axis, programming period 2007-2013



Graph 136 - Relative importance of Axis 4 measures per Member State within the total EAFRD contribution allocated to this axis, programming period 2007-2013



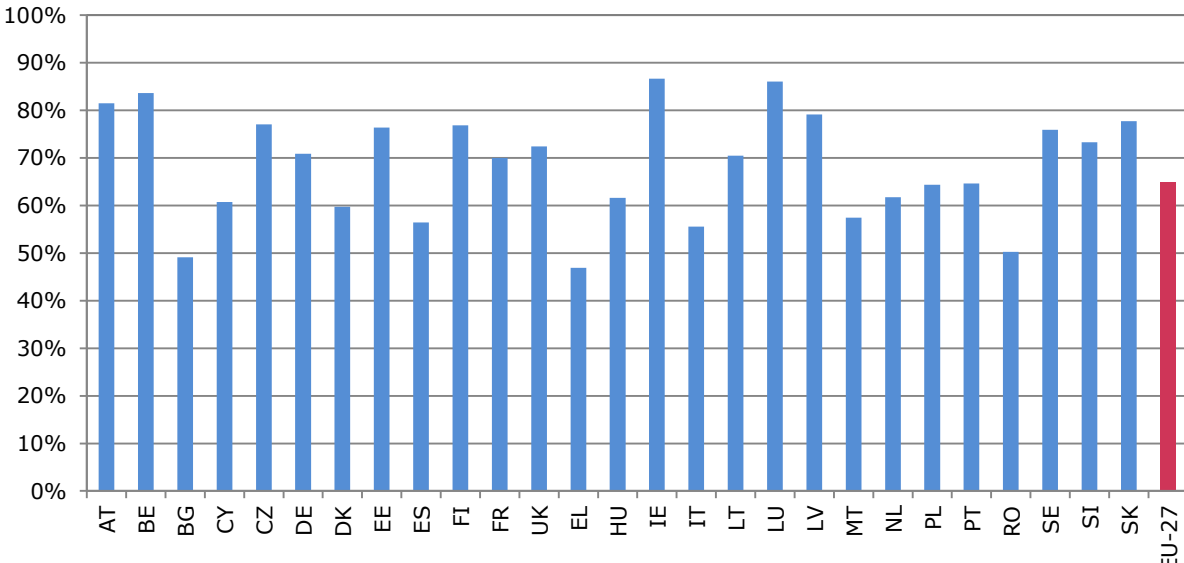
Detailed, measure level Information at Member State level is available in Annex E.

4.3.5. Overview of EAFRD financial implementation

4.3.5.1. General overview

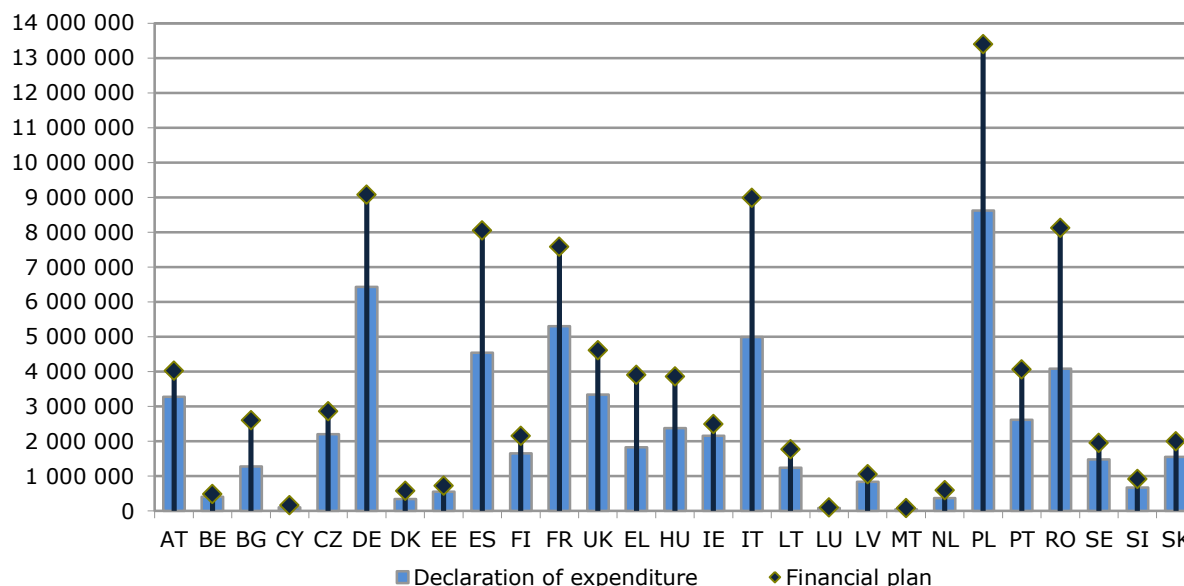
The total Community support for rural development measures in all Member States amounts to EUR 96 billion over the period 2007-2013. Until the date of data extraction (28th August, 2013), declarations of expenditure arrived at the European Commission for EUR 62.4 billion, which amounts to 65% of the 2007-13 financial plans for the EU-27. The ratio between the cumulated declared expenditure and the planned expenditure (financial plan) for the whole period (2007-2013), which gives an idea of progress in programme implementation, is highest in Ireland (86.6%), Luxembourg (86%), Belgium (83.6%) and in Austria (81.4%). The lowest rates – under 50% - can be found in Greece (46.9%) and in Bulgaria (49.1%).

Graph 137 - Financial execution (ratio between the declaration of expenditure until 28th August, 2013 and the financial plans for the period 2007-2013) per Member State in percentage



The following graph shows both the amount of the financial plan and the declaration of expenditures per Member States as of 28th August, 2013.

Graph 138 - Financial execution (amount of financial plans and declaration of expenditure until 28th August, 2013 – programming period 2007-2013 per Member State in thousand EUR)



Rural development policy is a highly flexible policy which uses a range of tools to offer targeted solutions to the very diverse challenges faced by the EU's rural areas. This essential characteristic is reflected in various aspects of its management and structure. The policy is implemented under shared management between the Commission and the Member States, which may delegate tasks further to regional or sub-regional levels. It is elaborated and implemented through multi-level governance mechanisms, with a legal basis common to all Member States. However, implementation procedures are to a significant extent specific to national and regional administrations. In addition to the Commission and the national administrations, social and economic partners are also involved in the preparation, monitoring and evaluation of the policy.

Due to the flexibility offered by the shared management approach and the differences in the administrative structures of the Member States, the rural development policy delivery mechanism – including the financial implementation - varies significantly across countries and regions. Generalisation on the subject can thus only be made cautiously.

As in the case of most or all EU funds under shared management, there are many factors, varying from one Member State or region to another, which determine and help to understand the speed of financial implementation in the current period:

- Strategic approach and programming procedure within a Member State. The definition of the National Strategy Plans and the drafting of rural development programmes, often in parallel, required a certain amount of time so that the results is high-quality programming which addresses the challenges of the territory as effectively as possible. The timing of programme submission to the Commission and the quality of the programmes submitted influence the length of the programme approval procedure and the start of implementation.
- Member States, which are responsible for the delivery of rural development programmes, set up their own detailed procedures and structures within their own national legislative frameworks. Thus the implementation mechanisms, the institutional set-up for the implementation procedure also has an influence on the speed of implementation. Across the EU-27 implementation procedures vary,

mainly because of a) the institutional level at which the policy governance takes place; and b) the extent to which operational responsibilities for the delivery of the rural development programmes are devolved or delegated to subordinated agencies or bodies.

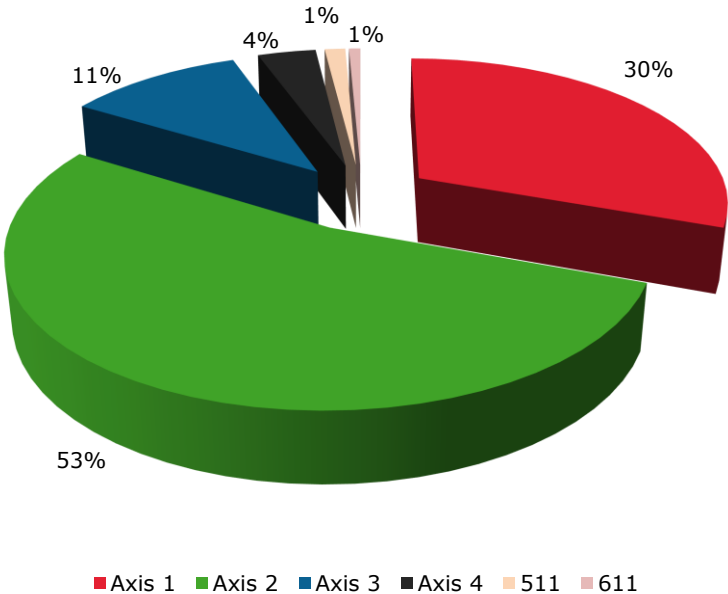
- The choice and design of measures as such has an impact on the speed at which they can be implemented. More complex measures which may address the specific requirements of given regions can take longer to implement but sometimes produce especially strong results – e.g. certain more ambitious and highly 'targeted' agri-environment measures.
- Experience with the process and/or with individual measures is a determinant of the speed at which programmes can become operational and funds can be disbursed.
- The level and speed of financial execution is also associated with administrative, human resource and managerial capacities, including the existence of adequate monitoring systems. Administrative and human capacity constraints can cause delays in one or more of the elements of the delivery process. Furthermore, managing two overlapping programmes, i.e., implementing and closing the previous programme and preparing the new programme according to new regulations and rules with largely the same administrative and human resources, can put additional strain on the responsible institutions.
- In addition, the economic downturn has caused budget constraints. Member States' budget consolidation strategies have created challenges in terms of ensuring the necessary co-financing for the rural development programmes. To help countries facing particular difficulties to manage public debt/deficits and to ensure financial stability, the Commission proposed to provide supplementary EU co-financing (up to 95%) for rural development projects in Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Portugal and Romania.
- Concerning IPARD programmes, countries need to set up the institutional background in accordance with the regulations with a view to managing future rural development programmes after accession. Decentralised implementation can only start when the candidate country puts in place the administrative and control structures necessary to manage the programmes.

Finally, it must be firmly emphasised that the financial execution of rural development programmes is just one element for assessing the performance of the policy. Spending money is a means to an end, not an end in itself, and the policy must be judged above all on the results which it achieves. This is why comprehensive evaluations are undertaken at different times during the programme cycle which demonstrate the progress and achievements of rural development policy and assess the impact, effectiveness, efficiency and relevance of rural development policy interventions.

4.3.5.1. Overview at axis and measure level

Until the end of August 2013, the composition of expenditure declaration varies per axis. Axis 2 has the highest share (53.2%) due to the facts of programming and the characteristics of these measures. It is followed by Axis 1 (30.5%) and Axis 3 (10.8%). Axis 4 (Leader measures) makes up 3.6% of the total amount declared at EU-27 level. The two measures "511 – Technical assistance" and "611 – Complements to direct payments for Bulgaria and Romania" each represent 1% of the total.

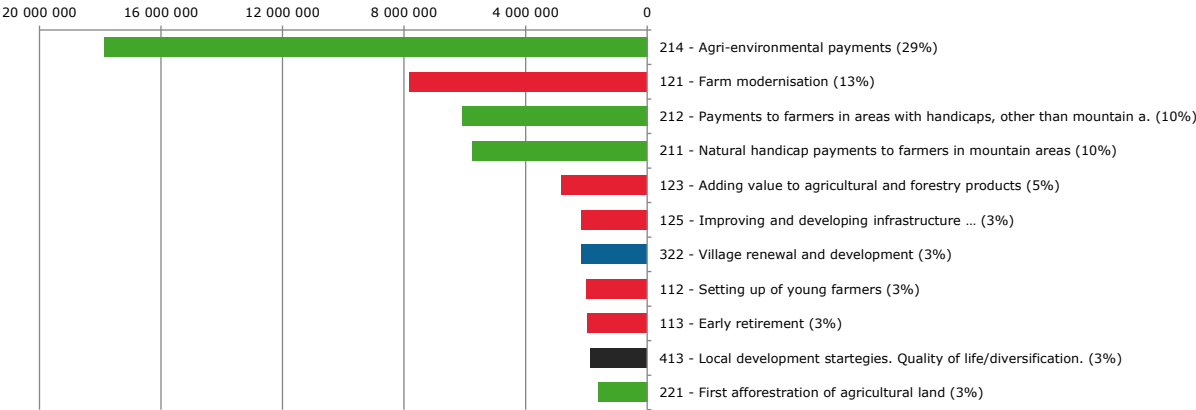
Graph 139 - Composition of expenditure declaration per axis and for measures 511 and 611 for the 2007-2013 programming period (until 28th August, 2013) – EU-27



Focusing on the declaration of expenditures received per measure at EU-27 level, it appears that measure "214 – Agri-environment payments" has the highest amount of declared expenditure at EU-27 level with 29%. This is partly due to programming reasons, because measure "214 - Agri-environment payments" has the highest financial allocation in most Member States. It is followed by "121 - Modernisation of agricultural holdings" (13%), "212 - Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas" and "211 - Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas" (10% each).

The measure "322 – Village renewal and development" has the highest share (3%) among Axis 3 measures.

Graph 140 - Measures with the highest amount of expenditure declared until 28th August, 2013 by Member States in thousand EUR



Annex F contains the declaration of expenditure per Member State and per measure until 28th August, 2013 for the 2007-2013 programming period.

4.3.6. General overview of IPARD

Agriculture is one of the most complex, sensitive and important issues in enlargement preparations, due to the fact that agricultural policy is the most integrated of all EU policies. In technical terms, agriculture and rural development form one of the 35 chapters¹¹³ of EU legislation and policies under negotiation. The candidate countries¹¹⁴ have to align their agricultural policy with the common agricultural policy (CAP) to be fully integrated from the day of accession. Running the CAP requires the setting up of a paying agency and management and control system and the capacity to implement rural development measures.

In preparation for applying the CAP, candidate countries and potential candidate countries are eligible for pre-accession assistance in order to set up relevant administrative structures to implement this policy. Financial support is made available through the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA), which provides financing for institution building and associated investments. Council Regulation (EC) No 1085/2006 of 17 July 2006 established the IPA in order to improve the efficiency of the Community's external aid for enlargement. Its components are the following:

1. Transition assistance and institution building,
2. cross-border cooperation,
3. regional development,
4. human resources development and
5. rural development.

For candidate countries, all five components are available. Components 3, 4 and 5 aim at preparing for the implementation of EU cohesion and agricultural policies. As far as the potential candidate countries and Kosovo are concerned, the assistance under IPA concentrates on components 1 and 2.

With the rural development component (5), candidate countries will be assisted through a specific instrument called IPARD (Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance in Rural Development). Its objectives are¹¹⁵:

- Improving market efficiency and implementation of EU standards,
- preparatory actions for implementation of the agri-environmental measures and local rural development strategies, and
- development of the rural economy.

These objectives are implemented via various measures under three priority axes:

- **Axis 1 –Improving market efficiency and implementing EU standards**
 - a. Investment in agricultural holdings to restructure and to upgrade to EU standards
 - b. Investment in the processing and marketing of agricultural and fishery products to restructure and upgrade to EU standards
 - c. Supporting the setting up of producer groups

¹¹³ The full EU body of laws and policies is divided into chapters to ease the negotiation process.

¹¹⁴ The EU has currently granted the status of "acceding country" to Croatia. Candidate countries are Iceland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Turkey. Potential candidates are Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Kosovo (This designation is without prejudice to positions or status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence). See the updated list here: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/enlargement/index_en.htm.

¹¹⁵ Commission Regulation (EC) No 718/2007 of 12 June 2007 defines the areas and forms of assistance (axes and their measures) under the Rural Development component.

- **Axis 2** –Preparatory actions for implementation of the agri-environmental measures and Leader
 - a. Preparation for implementation of actions relating to the environment and the countryside
 - b. Preparation and implementation of local rural development strategies
- **Axis 3** –Development of the rural economy
 - a. Improvement and development of rural infrastructure
 - b. Development and diversification of rural economic activities
 - c. Training.

In addition, technical assistance is provided for administration in order to implement the IPARD programme (Monitoring Committee, expertise, preparation of measures).

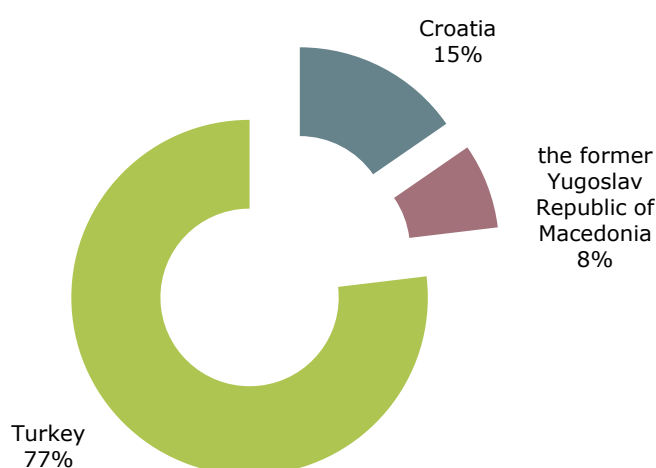
During the period 2007-13, an amount of EUR 11 500 000 000 (in current prices) was devoted to support IPA, of which EUR 1 133 686 000 were specifically devoted to accession preparations in the area of rural development.

Currently, IPARD programmes have been approved for Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic (FYR) of Macedonia and Turkey. Montenegro and Serbia do not yet have approved IPARD programmes.

The financial data for Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey cover the period 2007-2012. IPARD has annual allocations, which implies that data for the year 2013 were not yet available during the preparation of this Report. Therefore the breakdown by EU contribution refers to the status of 31 December 2012, while the financial execution¹¹⁶ concerns the situation until 30 August 2013.

According to the programming documents, the total EU contribution for the three countries amounted to EUR 845 775 837 for the period 2007-12. The division of this total amount between the countries is the following:

Graph 141 - IPARD – Share of the total amount (2007-12) by country



The following table shows the distribution of EUR 845 775 837 per measure and per country.

¹¹⁶ Financial execution data contain the payments made to the final beneficiaries and declared to the European Commission by 31st December 2012. Advance payments are not included.

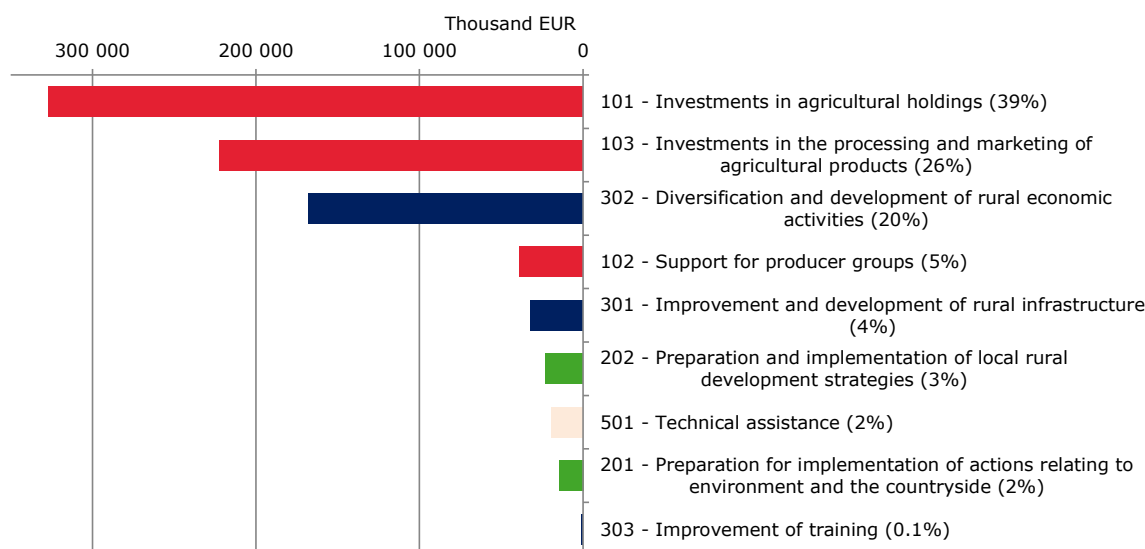
Table 97 – Indicative financial allocation of EU contribution by measure and by country for the 2007-12 period in EUR

| | Croatia | the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | Turkey |
|---|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| Priority Axis 1 - Improving market efficiency and implementing Community Standards | 81 910 789 | 48 758 871 | 457 591 170 |
| Measure 101: Investments in agricultural holdings | 41 093 467 | 25 836 810 | 260 154 918 |
| Measure 102: Support for producer groups | 0 | 1 269 748 | 37 431 237 |
| Measure 103: Investments in the processing and marketing of agricultural products | 40 817 322 | 21 652 313 | 160 005 015 |
| Priority Axis 2 - Preparatory actions for the implementation of agri-environmental measures and Leader | 4 439 248 | 1 394 748 | 31 927 173 |
| Measure 201: Preparation for implementation of actions relating to environment and the countryside | 1 488 737 | 929 832 | 12 279 682 |
| Measure 202: Preparation and implementation of local rural development strategies | 2 950 511 | 464 916 | 19 647 491 |
| Priority Axis 3 - Development of the rural economy | 40 183 485 | 12 718 321 | 147 861 206 |
| Measure 301: Improvement and development of rural infrastructure | 30 137 614 | 2 074 580 | 0 |
| Measure 302: Diversification and development of rural economic activities | 10 045 871 | 9 713 909 | 147 861 206 |
| Measure 303: Improvement of training | 0 | 929 832 | 0 |
| Measure 501: Technical assistance | 3 363 416 | 2 619 664 | 13 007 746 |
| Total | 129 896 938 | 65 491 604 | 650 387 295 |

In principle, public expenditure may not exceed 50% of the total eligible cost of the investment. However, that ceiling can be raised for certain measures. For example, public funds can cover up to 55% for investments in agricultural holdings made by young farmers, up to 60% for investments in agricultural holdings in mountain areas, and up to 65% for investments in agricultural holdings in mountain areas made by young farmers. The Community contribution may not exceed 75% of the eligible expenditure, but this ceiling can be raised as well, for instance, to 80% for the measures covered by priority Axis 2 and technical assistance.

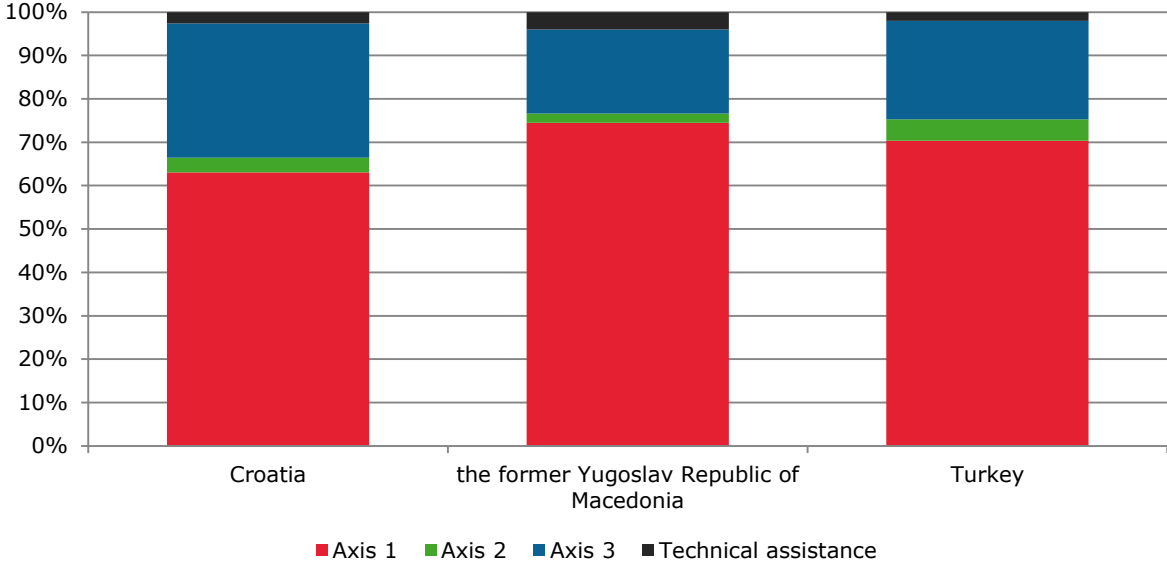
Graph 142 presents IPARD measures for the three countries concerned according to their financial amount and share in the period 2007-2012. It shows that the measures with the highest financial allocation are "101 – Investment in agricultural holdings" (39%), "103 – Investment in processing and marketing of agricultural and fishery products" (26%) and "302 – Development and diversification of rural economic activities" (20%). The two measures which belong to Axis 2 – "202 – Preparation and implementation of local rural development strategies" and "201 – Preparation for implementation of actions relating to environment and the countryside" – only account for 3% and 2%, respectively. The measure with the lowest financial allocation is "303 – Training" with 0.1%.

Graph 142 – IPARD measures according to their financial allocation in the three countries in the period 2007-12 (in thousand EUR)



Axis 1 measures take up 70% of the total EU contribution for all three countries for the period 2007-12, while measures under Axis 2 and Axis 3 get 5% and 23%, respectively. The measure "501 – Technical assistance" accounts for 2% of the total EU contribution. All three countries put the emphasis on Axis 1 measures, Croatia with 63%, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia with 74% and Turkey with 70%. This is followed by Axis 3, where the allocation varies between 19% (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) and 31% (Croatia). Axis 2 has the lowest share in every country, namely 2% in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 3% in Croatia and 5% in Turkey.

Graph 143 – Relative importance of the three thematic axes and Technical assistance by country over the period 2007-12



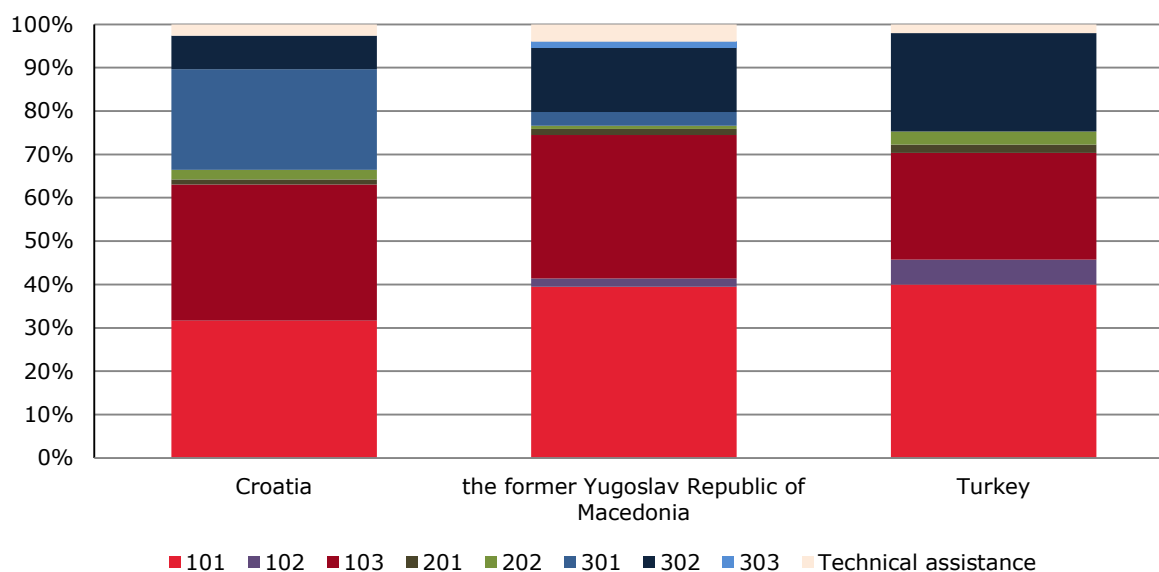
The IPA implementing regulation proposes 9 measures under the rural development component. Croatia and Turkey selected 7 measures and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia chose all of them, based on an identification of priorities for agriculture and rural development. Croatia excluded "102 - Support for producer groups" and "303 - Improvement of training", while Turkey excluded "303 - Improvement of training" and "301 - Improvement and development of rural infrastructure".

Focusing on the financial share of each measure within an axis, it appears that measure "101 – Investments in agricultural holdings" is the most relevant in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (53%) and in Turkey (57%) within Axis 1. In Croatia, measure "103 – Investments in the processing and marketing of agricultural products" has the same share within this axis (50%) as "101 – Investments in agricultural holdings".

In Croatia and Turkey, measure "202 – Preparation and implementation of local rural development strategies" receives most of the funding within Axis 2 (66% and 62%, respectively), while in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia measure "201 – Preparation for the implementation of actions relating to environment and the countryside" has the highest share (67%).

The financial allocation of Axis 3 measures varies by countries: measure "301 – Improvement and development of rural infrastructure" is most important in Croatia (75%) within the axis, while no funds were allocated to it in Turkey at all. Measure "302 – Diversification and development of rural economic activities" has the highest share within Axis 3 in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (76%) and it was the only Axis 3 measure which was chosen by Turkey (100%). Measure "303 - Improvement of training" has a financial allocation only in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (7%).

Graph 144 - Relative importance of each IPARD measure in the 2007-12 period



IPARD programmes are managed under fully decentralised management. Therefore financial implementation can only start once the candidate countries have put in place the administrative and control structures necessary for the management. Conferral of management has now been granted to the three candidate countries mentioned above.

The countries are now in different phases of preparation for the national accreditation and conferral of management. The following table shows the declared expenditure per country and per measure arrived at the Commission by 30 August 2013. A progressive evolution is expected in the near future, especially since contracted amounts are steadily growing.

Table 98 – Declared expenditure of EU contribution by measure and by country until 30 September 2013 in EUR

| | Croatia | the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | Turkey |
|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| Priority Axis 1 - Improving market efficiency and implementing Community Standards | 14 578 411 | 1 968 383 | 12 531 026 |
| Measure 101: Investments in agricultural holdings | 6 270 910 | 408 845 | 10 952 327 |
| Measure 102: Support for producer groups | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Measure 103: Investments in the processing and marketing of agricultural products | 8 307 501 | 1 559 538 | 1 578 700 |
| Priority Axis 2 - Preparatory actions for the implementation of agri-environmental measures and Leader | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Measure 201: Preparation for implementation of actions relating to environment and the countryside | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Measure 202: Preparation and implementation of local rural development strategies | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Priority Axis 3 - Development of the rural economy | 0 | 0 | 789 912 |
| Measure 301: Improvement and development of rural infrastructure | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Measure 302: Diversification and development of rural economic activities | 0 | 0 | 789 912 |
| Measure 303: Improvement of training | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Measure 501: Technical assistance | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 14 578 411 | 1 968 383 | 13 320 939 |

The state of play of IPARD by the end of September 2013

Croatia

Croatia received the conferral of management powers for measures "101 - Investments in agricultural holdings" and "103 - Investments in the processing and marketing of agricultural products" in November 2009, for measures "301 - Improvement and development of rural infrastructure" and "302 - Diversification and development of rural economic activities" in March 2011, and for measures "202 - Preparation and implementation of local rural development strategies" and "501 - Technical Assistance" in April 2013. Therefore an effective implementation of IPARD could start only in 2010. In

2013 Croatia has implemented 6 out of 7 measures from the programme. By September 2013, 18 calls were launched, with 1112 applications submitted, out of which 323 projects were contracted. 106 projects were paid to final beneficiaries.

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

The IPARD Programme of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia was adopted in February 2008. In December 2009, they received the conferral of management for three measures: "101 - Investments in agricultural holdings", "103 - Investments in the processing and marketing of agricultural products" and "302 -Diversification and development of rural economic activities". The programme implementation started in 2010. Preparations for accreditation of measure "501 - Technical assistance" are ongoing and expected to be finalised by the end of 2013.

By September 2013, eight calls for applications have been launched, with 599 applications submitted, 178 projects contracted and 75 projects paid. The last call was closed at the end of September 2013 and no data are available yet.

Turkey

The first conferral of management was granted to Turkey in August 2011 for three measures: "101 - Investments in agricultural holdings", "103 - Investments in the processing and marketing of agricultural products" and "302 - Diversification and development of rural economic activities" in about half of the provinces selected for IPARD implementation. In 2013 the conferral was granted for the remaining 22 IPARD provinces (6 of which on a conditional basis).

The preparation process continues for two measures under Axis 2, "201 - Preparation for implementation of actions relating to environment and the countryside" and "202 - Preparation and implementation of local rural development strategies" as well as for "501 - Technical assistance".

The actual implementation of the IPARD Programme in Turkey started in summer 2011. Ten calls for applications have been conducted by September 2013, there has been a significant increase in applications submitted for support, reaching a cumulative total of more than 3,300 and some 720 projects contracted yet so far only 140 projects have been completed and paid.

IPARD after the current programming period

While IPA will expire at the end of 2013, the EU should continue to offer candidate countries and potential candidates technical and financial assistance. The new pre-accession instrument should continue to focus on delivering on the enlargement policy. In addition, the future instrument needs to be even more strategic, efficient and better targeted, aiming for more sustainable results in improving the readiness of these countries for membership.¹¹⁷

In its communication on 'A budget for Europe 2020', the European Commission proposed to allocate an amount of EUR 14 110 000 000 (in current prices) to the new IPA for the period 2014-2020. The amount to be spent on agriculture and rural development remains to be determined, based on the needs and capacities of the beneficiary countries in this policy area. Also, a set of priorities and measures for IPARD II will have to be established for the period 2014-2020, taking into account changes to the rural development policy for the Member States as well as the specific accession-related needs of the beneficiary countries.

¹¹⁷ Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA II). COM (2011) 838 final 07/12/2011.

ANNEX A. Glossary of terms and definitions

Annual Work Unit (AWU)

One annual work unit, abbreviated as AWU, corresponds to the work performed by one person who is occupied on an agricultural holding on a full-time basis. Full-time means the minimum hours required by the relevant national provisions governing contracts of employment. If the national provisions do not indicate the number of hours, then 1 800 hours are taken to be the minimum annual working hours: equivalent to 225 working days of eight hours each. As the volume of agricultural labour is calculated on the basis of fulltime equivalent jobs, nobody can represent more than one AWU, even if someone works on agricultural activities for more than the maximum number of hours defining full-time work in that Member State.

Baseline indicators

Baseline indicators are part of the set of common indicators of the Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the Rural Development Programmes in the period 2007-2013.

They reflect the economic, social or environmental situation at a given time (generally at the beginning of an intervention). Baseline indicators are used in the SWOT analysis and in the definition of the programme strategy. They fall into two categories:

1) Objective related baseline indicators. These are directly linked to the wider objectives of the programme. They are used to develop the SWOT analysis in relation to objectives identified in the regulation. They are also used as a baseline (or reference) against which the programmes' impact will be assessed.

2) Context related baseline indicators. These provide information on relevant aspects of the general contextual trends that are likely to have an influence on the performance of the programme. The context baseline indicators therefore serve two purposes: (i) contributing to identification of strengths and weaknesses within the region and (ii) helping to interpret impacts achieved within the programme in light of the general economic, social, structural or environmental trends.

Website: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rurdev/eval/guidance/note_g_en.pdf

Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (CMEF)

The Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (CMEF) provides a single framework for monitoring and evaluation of all Rural Development interventions for the programming period 2007-2013. The CMEF establishes means for improving programme performance, ensuring the accountability of programmes and allowing an assessment on the achievement of established objectives. The CMEF is laid down in a set of documents drawn up by the Commission and agreed with Member States. These documents were put together in a handbook which includes a series of evaluation guidelines and guidance fiches on the common indicators for monitoring and evaluation. The indicators are also included in annex VIII of Commission Regulation 1974/2006 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation 1698/2005 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD).

Website: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rurdev/eval/index_en.htm

European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)

The EAFRD is the single source of funding from the European Union to Rural Development Programmes. This fund was created in September 2005 and came into operation at the beginning of 2007, when it replaced the Guidance Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund and that part of the Guarantee Section than financed some of the Rural Development measures.

Economic Size (of an agricultural holding)

The economic size of farms is one of the criteria utilised to classify agricultural holdings according to the Community typology for agricultural holdings. Commission Regulation (EC) No 1242/2008 of 8 December 2008 has introduced substantial changes in the previous methodology to classify agricultural holdings, which was established by Commission Decision 85/377/EEC of 7 June 1985.

With Regulation (EC) No 1242/2008, the economic size of an agricultural holding is measured as the total Standard Output (SO) of the holding expressed in euro. Previously, using rules set by the Decision 85/377/EEC, the economic size was measured as the total Standard Gross Margin (SGM) of the holding expressed in European Size Unit (ESU) instead. The principle of both methods is the same: the sum of the entire SO - or SGM - per hectare of crop and per head of livestock of each holding is a measure of its overall economic size. The main difference between the two concepts are the methodologies applied for calculations (since the SO excludes direct payments and, of

course, costs) and units used to measure the economic size of the holding (the economic size based on the SO is expressed in euro and not in ESU, as in the SGM classification).

European Size Unit (ESU)

Unit of measurement of the economic size of an agricultural holding: 1 ESU = EUR 1 200 of Standard Gross Margin of the holding (Community typology for agricultural holdings – Commission decision 85/377/EEC). From 2010 onwards, European Size Units will no longer be available.

European System of Accounts (ESA)

The European system of national and regional accounts (ESA 1995) defines the accounting rules which need to be introduced so that the economies of the Member States can be described in quantitative terms in a consistent reliable and comparable manner. It is designed for Community institutions, government departments and others involved in economic and social affairs that base their decisions on harmonized statistics. ESA 1995 is an essential tool for administering the whole range of European Union policies and for the instruction of those who are interested in the operation, analysis and understanding of the European economy. Compared with the former version which dates from 1979, the new version provides clarification and explanation, with concepts and definitions, and also covers quarterly and regional accounts. ESA 1995 is the result of collaboration between the European Commission, the European Monetary Institute and government statisticians in the Member States.

Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)

Greenhouse gases are a group of gases which are believed to contribute to global warming and climate change. There are six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol, an environmental agreement adopted by many of the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1997 to curb global warming, the non-fluorinated gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and the fluorinated gases: hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆). Converting them to carbon dioxide or CO₂-equivalents makes it possible to compare them and to determine their individual and total contributions to global warming.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Gross domestic product, abbreviated as GDP, is a basic measure of a country's overall economic health. As an aggregate measure of production, GDP is equal to the sum of the gross value-added of all resident institutional units (i.e. industries) engaged in production, plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their outputs. GDP is also equal to the sum of the final uses of goods and services (all uses except intermediate consumption) measured in purchasers' prices, minus the value of imports of goods and services, and to the sum of primary incomes distributed by resident producer units.

In fact, GDP can be defined in three ways:

- a. Output approach - GDP is the sum of gross value added of the various institutional sectors or the various industries plus taxes and less subsidies on products (which are not allocated to sectors and industries). It is also the balancing item in the total economy production account.
- b. Expenditure approach - GDP is the sum of final uses of goods and services by resident institutional units (final consumption expenditure and gross capital formation), plus exports and minus imports of goods and services.
- c. Income approach - GDP is the sum of uses in the total economy generation of income account: compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, gross operating surplus and mixed income of the total economy.

The concept is used in the European System of Accounts. GDP at market prices is the final result of the production activity of resident producer units (ESA 1995, 8.89).

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)

Gross capital formation consists of gross fixed capital formation, which measures resident producers' acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets, and changes in inventories, which measures the value of the entries into inventories less the value of withdrawals and the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in inventories. Finally, the external balance represents the difference between exports and imports of goods and services.

The concept is used in the European System of Accounts, Gross fixed capital formation (ESA 1995, 3.102) consists of resident's product acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during a given period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realised by the productive activity of producer or institutional units. Fixed assets are tangible or intangible assets produced as outputs

from processes of production that are themselves used repeatedly, or continuously, in processes of production for more than one year. Disposals of fixed assets are treated as negative acquisitions.

Gross Value Added (GVA)

Gross value added (GVA) at market prices is output at market prices minus intermediate consumption at purchaser prices; it is a balancing item of the national accounts' production account.

GVA at producer prices is output at producer prices minus intermediate consumption at purchaser prices. The producer price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a product minus value added tax (VAT), or similar deductible tax, invoiced to the purchaser.

GVA at basic prices is output at basic prices minus intermediate consumption at purchaser prices. The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a product minus any tax on the product plus any subsidy on the product.

GVA at factor costs is not a concept explicitly used in national accounts. It can be derived by subtracting other taxes on production from GVA at basic prices and adding other subsidies on production.

GVA can be broken down by industry. The sum of GVA at basic prices over all industries plus taxes on products minus subsidies on products gives gross domestic product. Gross value added of the total economy usually accounts for more than 90 % of GDP.

By subtracting consumption of fixed capital from GVA the corresponding net value added (NVA) is obtained. NVA can also be measured at producer prices or basic prices or factor costs.

The concept is used in the European System of Accounts, Gross Value Added (ESA 1995, 8.11) is the net result of output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices. Gross value added is calculated before consumption of fixed capital. It is equal to the difference between output (ESA 1995, 3.14) and intermediate consumption (ESA 1995, 3.69).

Holder (of an agricultural holding)

In Community Farm Structure Surveys, the holder of the farm is the natural person, group of natural persons or the legal person on whose account and in whose name the holding is operated and who is legally and economically responsible for the holding, i.e. who takes the economic risks of the holding. The holder can own the holding outright or rent it or be a hereditary long term leaseholder or a usufructuary or a trustee. All partners on a group holding who take part in the farm work on the holding are considered to be holders. The legal and economic responsibility is defined according to Member States' documented own rules. The holder may have delegated all or part of his/her power of decision of the normal daily financial and production routines of running of the holding to a manager. In the case of share farming the share farmer is shown as holder and not the landlord.

Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance for Rural Development (IPARD)

IPARD is the Rural Development component (5) of the single Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance – IPA which has been designed by the Commission to fund assistance to candidate countries on their way to membership. They will be assisted through this instrument which covers the financial and technical assistance in the period 2007-2013. IPA replaces the 2000-06 pre-accession instruments, notably: Phare, ISPA, SAPARD, Turkey pre-accession assistance and CARDS, which covered the Western Balkans up till now. It will apply to both group of countries - candidates and potential candidates.

Manager (of an agricultural holding)

In Community Farm Structure Surveys (FSS), the manager is responsible for the normal daily financial and production routines of running the holding concerned. A holder who is a natural person and the sole holder of an independent holding is generally, but not always, also the manager. There can be only one manager on the holding. In cases where the holder is not also the manager, he/she has charged or employed someone else with the running of the holding.

Natura 2000

Natura 2000 is the centrepiece of EU nature & biodiversity policy. It is an EU wide network of nature protection areas established under the 1992 Habitats Directive. The aim of the network is to assure the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats. It is comprised of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) designated by Member States under the Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21.05.1992), and also incorporates Special Protection Areas (SPA) which they designate under the 1979 Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2.04.1979). The establishment of this network of protected areas also fulfils a Community obligation under the UN Convention on Biological Diversity.

Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS)

The Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics, abbreviated as NUTS (from the French 'Nomenclature des Unités territoriales statistiques') is a geographical nomenclature subdividing the territory of the European Union (EU) into regions at three different levels (NUTS 1, 2 and 3, respectively, moving from larger to smaller territorial units). Above NUTS 1 is the 'national' level of the Member State. NUTS areas aim to provide a single and coherent territorial breakdown for the compilation of EU regional statistics. The NUTS is based on Regulation 1059/2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics, approved in 2003 and amended in 2006 by Regulation 105/2007. Two further amending Regulations 1888/2005 and 176/2008, adopted in 2005 and 2008 respectively, extended the NUTS system to the 10 Member States that joined the EU in 2004 and to Bulgaria and Romania. A third amending Regulation 31/2011 has updated the version of NUTS (2010). The current NUTS classification valid from 1 January 2012 until 31 December 2014 subdivides the territory of the European Union and its 27 Member States into 97 NUTS 1 regions, 270 NUTS 2 regions and 1294 NUTS 3 regions.

In addition Croatia has 1 NUTS 1 region, 2 NUTS 2 regions and 21 NUTS 3 regions.

At a more detailed level, there are the districts and municipalities. These are called "Local Administrative Units" (LAU) and are not subject of the NUTS Regulation.

In FSS up to survey 2003 and in FADN, specific regions are used, based on different levels of NUTS or recombination of NUTS.

More detailed information on NUTS can be found on Eurostat website:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/nuts_nomenclature/introduction

Purchasing Power Standard (PPS)

The purchasing power standard, abbreviated as PPS, is an artificial currency unit. Theoretically, one PPS can buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. However, price differences across borders mean that different amounts of national currency units are needed for the same goods and services depending on the country. PPS are derived by dividing any economic aggregate of a country in national currency by its respective Purchasing power parities.

PPS is the technical term used by Eurostat for the common currency in which national accounts aggregates are expressed when adjusted for price level differences using PPPs. Thus, PPPs can be interpreted as the exchange rate of the PPS against the euro.

Standard Gross Margin (SGM)

The standard gross margin, abbreviated as SGM, is a measure of the production or the business size of an agricultural holding. It is based on the separate activities or 'enterprises' of a farm and their relative contribution to overall revenue; for each separate activity (for instance wheat, dairy cows or a vineyard), a SGM is estimated, based on the area (for crop output) or the number of heads (for animal output) and a standardized SGM coefficient for each type of crop and livestock, calculated separately for different geographical areas to allow for differences in profit. The sum of all these margins per hectare of crop and per head of livestock in a farm is a measure of its overall economic size, expressed in European size units (ESU - 1 ESU is a 1200-euro SGM).

SGMs represent the level of profit to be expected on the average farm under 'normal' conditions (discounting, for example, disease outbreaks, fires and floods, adverse weather).

Until 2007 the Farm structure survey (FSS) and the Farm accountancy data network (FADN) have used standard gross margin (SGM) to classify agricultural holdings by type of farming and by economic size (Commission Decision 85/377/EEC). In the FSS 2010 and onward this classification uses standard output (SO) instead according to Commission Regulation 1242/2008. The principle of both concepts is the same, only the way they are calculated differs. While SGM takes into account the input costs and direct payments, SO calculates only the output.

Standard Output

The standard output of an agricultural product (crop or livestock), abbreviated as SO, is the average monetary value of the agricultural output at farm-gate price, in euro per hectare or per head of livestock.

There is a regional SO coefficient for each product, as an average value over a reference period (5 years). The sum of all the SO per hectare of crop and per head of livestock in a farm is a measure of its overall economic size, expressed in euro.

Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE)

The Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community, abbreviated as NACE (from the French 'Nomenclature statistique des activités économiques dans la Communauté Européenne') is the common statistical classification of economic activities developed since 1970 in the European Union. NACE provides the framework for collecting and presenting a large range of

statistical data according to economic activity in the fields of economic statistics (e.g. production, employment, national accounts) and in other statistical domains.

Statistics produced on the basis of NACE are comparable at European and, in general, at world level. The use of NACE is mandatory within the European Statistical System.

The current version is NACE Rev.2, which is the revised version of NACE Rev.1.1. It was adopted in December 2006 and has already been introduced in most basic economic statistics and also in the national accounts. Since December 2011 Eurostat is publishing data for the Member States and European aggregates using NACE Rev.2 for the most recent years. Simultaneous dissemination of NACE Rev.1.1 and NACE Rev.2 data will continue for a transition period to allow users to adapt, although European aggregates will be compiled using only NACE Rev.2.

Although the overall characteristics of NACE remain unchanged, new concepts at the highest level of the classification have been introduced. New detail has been created to reflect different forms of production and emerging new industries. The detail of the classification has substantially increased especially for the service-producing activities.

Sectors primary / secondary / tertiary:

- Primary sector covers branch A of NACE Rev.2 – Agriculture, forestry and fishing (divisions 01 to 05 or branches A & B of NACE Rev.1.1).
- Secondary sector covers branches B to F of NACE Rev.2 (divisions 10 to 45 or branches C to F of NACE Rev.1.1).
- Tertiary sector covers branches G to U of NACE Rev.2 (divisions 50 to 95 or branches G to P of NACE Rev.1.1).
- Total refers to branches A to U of NACE Rev.2 (branches A to P of NACE Rev.1.1).

More detailed information of NACE and the NACE Rev.2 revision as well as a correspondence table between NACE Rev.1.1 and NACE Rev.2 can be found on the Eurostat website (see: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/nace_rev2/introduction).

Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA)

In Community Farm Structure Surveys (FSS), utilised agricultural area (UAA) is the total area taken up by arable land, permanent grassland, permanent crops and kitchen gardens used by the holding, regardless of the type of tenure or of whether it is used as a part of common land. Common land is the UAA used by the agricultural holding but not belonging directly to it, i.e. on which common rights apply. The choice of implementation method to cover this common land is a matter for the Member States (Regulation (EC) No 1200/2009 of 30.11.2009). The UAA does not include unused agricultural land, woodland and land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, etc. UAA is also defined within the context of Crops statistics (Council Regulation (EEC) No 837/90 of 26 March 1990 and Council Regulation (EEC) No 959/93 of 5 April 1993) respectively as 1) Area under cereal cultivation for each group of cereals and for any cereal (as specified in the annexes), production of which exceeds 50 000 tonnes per year and 2)) Areas of arable land, permanent grassland, permanent crops and other parts of the UAA apart from arable land (land under crops other than cereals). Permanent grassland shall also include the parts of the UAA outside agricultural holdings. There are major differences at present between the UAA based on the Farm Structure Survey and on the Crop statistics due to the different definitions given in the surveys. Estimates of the UAA based on Corine Land Cover database are also provided and used in this Report.

ANNEX B. Main sources

Agri-Environmental Indicators (AEIs)

Agri-environmental indicators (AEIs) track the integration of environmental concerns into the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) at EU, national and regional levels.

In its Communication COM(2006)508 final in 2006, the European Commission adopted 28 AEIs to assess the interaction between the CAP and the environment. These AEIs, listed in the analytical framework, track:

- Farm management practices
- Agricultural production systems
- Pressures and risks to the environment
- The state of natural resources

Fact sheets for each of the 28 AEIs listed in COM(2006)508 final have been prepared by various Commission services. They outline the methodology used to calculate the indicator, data sources and availability, as well as the most recent findings.

Website: [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Agri-environmental_indicators - fact sheets](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Agri-environmental_indicators_-_fact_sheets) .

CORINE Land Cover

The Corine Land Cover project was adopted by the European Commission in 1985 (Directorate General "Environment") then managed by the European Topic Centre of the European Environment Agency in 1993.

The aim of Corine Land Cover is to provide information on land cover and on the state of the environment in the European Union. Corine Land Cover is a cartographic tool which covers every national territory where the survey is undertaken.

CORINE Land Cover databases are obtained through computer assisted interpretation of satellite images acquired in 1990, 2000 and 2006, offering the possibility to describe the geographic distribution of specific land cover changes in a geo-referenced approach.

CORINE land cover (CLC) describes land cover (and partly land use) with a three-level nomenclature of 44 classes. CLC was elaborated based on the visual interpretation of satellite images (Spot, Landsat TM and MSS). Ancillary data (aerial photographs, topographic or vegetation maps, statistics, local knowledge) is used to refine interpretation and assign classes. The CLC database is based on a standard production methodology characterised by the following elements: Mapping scale is 1:100 000. Mapping accuracy is 100 m. The minimum mapping unit for the inventory is 25 ha for areas, and 100 m for linear elements.

Website: <http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/COR0-landcover>

Farm Structure Survey (FSS)

The purpose of the Community survey on the structure of agricultural holdings, also referred to as farm structure survey (FSS), is to obtain reliable data, at regular intervals, on the structure of agricultural holdings in the European Union, in particular on land use, livestock and labour force. It was first conducted in 1966-67. An FSS is carried out at intervals of two to three years. Approximately every ten years, the FSS is conducted in the form of an agricultural census, providing statistically representative results at more detailed geographical levels than the interim surveys. Member States transmit individual (micro) data to Eurostat, where they are stored in a database (Eurofarm).

The results are published 2 to 3 years after the reference year of the survey. The basic unit underlying the FSS is the agricultural holding: a technical-economic unit, under single management, engaged in agricultural production. The FSS covers all agricultural holdings with a utilised agricultural area of at least one hectare (ha) and also those holdings with a UAA of less than 1 ha where their market production exceeds certain natural thresholds. The legal basis for the FSS is Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 of 19 November 2008 on farm structure surveys and the survey on agricultural production methods, which repealed Council Regulation 571/88/EC.

Website:

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Glossary:Farm_structure_survey_\(FSS\)](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Glossary:Farm_structure_survey_(FSS))

FOREST EUROPE & SoEF

Forest Europe (The Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe) is the pan-European policy process for the sustainable management of the continent's forests. Forest Europe develops common strategies for its 46 member countries and the European Union on how to protect and sustainably manage forests. Forest Europe together with the United Nations Economic

Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) have developed so far three editions of the comprehensive report (State of Europe's Forests 2003, 2007 and 2011) about the state of sustainable forest management in Europe. The last report State of Europe's Forest (SoEF), 2011 provides a comprehensive, up-to-date description of the status and trends of forests and forest management in Europe. The report aims to stimulate sound policy decisions on forests and forest-related issues in Europe by providing objective and harmonized data for FOREST EUROPE's Signatories.

Website: http://www.foresteuropa.org/eng/State_of_Europes_Forests_Report_2011/Report

(Global) Forest Resources Assessment (G-FRA)

The Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010 (FRA 2010) is the most comprehensive assessment of forests and forestry to date. It examines the current status and recent trends for about 90 variables covering the extent, condition, uses and values of forests and other wooded land, with the aim of assessing all benefits from forest resources. Information has been collated from 233 countries and territories for four points in time: 1990, 2000, 2005 and 2010.

FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA), carried out at five-year intervals. Organized according to the seven thematic elements of sustainable forest management, the final report of FRA 2010 contains information to monitor progress towards international goals and targets – among others the Millennium Development Goals, the 2010 Biodiversity Target of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the four Global Objectives on Forests of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in January 2008. FRA 2010 also includes information on variables such as forest health, the contribution of forests to national economies and the legal and institutional framework governing the management and use of the world's forests. Documentation for FRA 2010 includes 233 country reports.

Website: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra/fra2010/en/>

ICP Forest

The International Co-operative Programme on the Assessment and Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects on Forests (ICP Forests) operates under the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution.

ICP Forests was launched in 1985 under the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) due to the growing public awareness of possible adverse effects of air pollution on forests. ICP Forests monitors the forest condition in Europe, in cooperation with the European Union using two different monitoring intensity levels. The first grid (called Level I) is based on around 6000 observation plots on a systematic transnational grid of 16 x 16 km throughout Europe. The intensive monitoring level comprises around 500 Level II plots in selected forest ecosystems in Europe. Currently 41 countries participate in the ICP Forests. The results of the assessment and monitoring are summarised in the Technical Reports 2002-2012

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a quarterly sample survey of households living at private addresses. Its purpose is to provide information on the labour market that can then be used to develop, manage, evaluate and report on labour market policies.

The survey seeks information on respondents' personal circumstances and their labour market status during a specific reference period, normally a period of one week or four weeks (depending on the topic) immediately prior to the interview.

The LFS is carried out under a European Union Directive and uses internationally agreed concepts and definitions. It is the source of the internationally comparable (International Labour Organisation) measure known as 'ILO unemployment'. Data can be found on the Eurostat website.

Website: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>

Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE)

The Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe has changed its brand name from MCPFE to FOREST EUROPE (see FOREST EUROPE).

National Accounts of European System of Accounts (ESA)

National Accounts are compiled in accordance with the European System of Accounts (ESA 1995) adopted in the form of a Council Regulation dated 25 June 1996, N° 2223/96 and originally published in the Official Journal L310 of the 30/11/1996.

Data are provided by the National Statistical Institutes' Accounts Departments. Data come from many sources, including administrative data from government, censuses, and surveys of businesses and households. Sources vary from country to country and may cover a large set of

economic, social, financial and environmental items, which need not always be strictly related to National Accounts. In any case, there is no one single survey source for National Accounts.

The periods referred to are years.

Data are disseminated simultaneously to all interested parties through a database update and on Eurostat website (see "Dissemination formats" below for more details).

National data are published by the National Statistical Institutes (NSI) following national dissemination calendars.

Website: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>

Temperate and Boreal Forest Resources Assessment (TBFRA)

The "Temperate and Boreal Forest Resource Assessment" was done only in 2000 and it is part of a series of surveys of the temperate and boreal countries carried out every ten years by UNECE and FAO. TBFRA 2000 is also part of the global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) process led by the FAO Forestry Department. From 2005 it was replaced by the (G) FRA that stands for (Global) Forest Resource Assessment (see Global Forest Resources Assessment).

Based on the expert knowledge of country correspondents in all European countries, the Report Forest Resources of Europe, CIS, North America, Australia, Japan and New Zealand (TBFRA-2000) presents the most recent and the best possible information on the forest resources of the fifty-five industrialized temperate/boreal countries (including the whole ECE region, meaning the EU Member States, the other EEA countries, Switzerland and the candidate countries), covering practically all aspects and functions of the forest. It presents validated national statistical data, adjusted to the TBFRA standards, graphs, tabular and textual information and analysis in the following specific thematic areas: areas of forest and other wooded land, ownership and management status, wood supply and carbon sequestration, biological diversity and environmental protection, forest condition and damage, and protective and socioeconomic functions.

Website: <http://www.unece.org/trade/timber/fra>

ANNEX C. Correspondence table between NUTS levels and national administrative units

| | NUTS 1 | | NUTS 2 | | NUTS 3 | |
|--------------|---|-----------|--|------------|---|--------------|
| BE | Régions | 3 | Provinces | 11 | Arrondissements | 44 |
| BG | Rajon | 2 | Rajon na Planirane / Planning Regions | 6 | Oblasti | 28 |
| CZ | Území | 1 | Oblasti | 8 | Kraje | 14 |
| DK | - | 1 | Regioner | 5 | Landsdeler | 11 |
| DE | Länder | 16 | Regierungsbezirke (in most cases) | 38 | Kreise | 412 |
| EE | - | 1 | Regions | 1 | Groups of Maakond | 5 |
| IE | - | 1 | Regions | 2 | Regional Authority Regions | 8 |
| EL | Groups of development regions | 4 | Development regions | 13 | Nomoi | 51 |
| ES | Agrupación de comunidades autónomas | 7 | Comunidades y ciudades autónomas | 19 | Provincias + Ceuta y Melilla | 59 |
| FR | Z.E.A.T + DOM | 9 | Régions + DOM | 26 | Départements | 100 |
| IT | Gruppi di regioni | 5 | Regioni | 21 | Provincia | 110 |
| CY | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| LV | - | 1 | - | 1 | Reģioni | 6 |
| LT | - | 1 | - | 1 | Apskritis | 10 |
| LU | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| HU | Statisztikai nagyrégiók | 3 | Tervezési-statisztikai régiók | 7 | Megyék + Budapest | 20 |
| MT | - | 1 | - | 1 | Gzejjer | 2 |
| NL | Landsdelen | 4 | Provincies | 12 | COROP regio's | 40 |
| AT | Gruppen von Bundesländern | 3 | Bundesländer | 9 | Gruppen von Politischen Bezirken | 35 |
| PL | Regiony | 6 | Województwa | 16 | Podregiony | 66 |
| PT | Continente + Regiões autónomas | 3 | Comissões de coordenação regional + Regiões autónomas | 7 | Grupos de Concelhos | 30 |
| RO | Macroregiuni | 4 | Regiuni | 8 | Judet + Bucuresti | 42 |
| SI | - | 1 | Kohezijske regije | 2 | Statistične regije | 12 |
| SK | - | 1 | Oblasti | 4 | Kraje | 8 |
| FI | Manner-Suomi, Ahvenananmaa / Fasta Finland, Åland | 2 | Suuralueet / Storområden | 5 | Maakunnat / Landskap | 19 |
| SE | Grupper av riksområden | 3 | Riksområden | 8 | Län | 21 |
| UK | Government Office regions; Country | 12 | Counties (some grouped); Inner and Outer London; Groups of unitary authorities | 37 | Upper tier authorities or groups of lower tier authorities (unitary authorities or districts) | 139 |
| EU-27 | | 97 | | 270 | | 1 294 |

Source: Eurostat – Regions in the European Union – Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics - NUTS 2010

ANNEX D. Correspondence table between country codes and country names

| COUNTRY CODE | COUNTRY NAME | COUNTRY ENGLISH NAME |
|--------------|---|--|
| BE | Belgique/België | Belgium |
| BG | България | Bulgaria |
| CZ | Česká Republika | Czech Republic |
| DK | Danmark | Denmark |
| DE | Deutschland | Germany |
| EE | Eesti | Estonia |
| IE | Ireland | Ireland |
| EL | Ελλάδα | Greece |
| ES | España | Spain |
| FR | France | France |
| IT | Italia | Italy |
| CY | Κύπρος | Cyprus |
| LV | Latvija | Latvia |
| LT | Lietuva | Lithuania |
| LU | Luxembourg | Luxembourg |
| HU | Magyarország | Hungary |
| MT | Malta | Malta |
| NL | Nederland | Netherlands |
| AT | Österreich | Austria |
| PL | Polska | Poland |
| PT | Portugal | Portugal |
| RO | România | Romania |
| SI | Slovenija | Slovenia |
| SK | Slovenská Republika | Slovakia |
| FI | Suomi/Finland | Finland |
| SE | Sverige | Sweden |
| UK | United Kingdom | United Kingdom |
| EU-27 | | European Union (27 countries) |
| EU-15 | | European Union (15 countries) |
| EU-N12 | | Member States which joined the EU in 2004 and 2007 (BG, CZ, EE, CY, LV, LT, HU, MT, PL, RO, SI, SK) |
| HR | Hrvatska | Croatia |
| - | Поранешна Југословенска Република Македонија | former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia |
| TR | Türkiye | Turkey |

**ANNEX E. Financial plans per Member State,
programming period 2007-2013**

Belgium

| Axes | Measures | Financial Plan 2007-2013 | | |
|---|---------------------|--|----------------|----------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % axis | |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 | Vocational training and information actions | 12 907 | 6.0% |
| | 112 | Setting up of young farmers | 30 997 | 14.4% |
| | 113 | Early retirement | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 114 | Use of advisory services | 5 693 | 2.6% |
| | 115 | Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 121 | Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 148 067 | 68.7% |
| | 122 | Improvement of the economic value of forests | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 123 | Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 17 162 | 8.0% |
| | 124 | Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 125 | Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 112 | 0.1% |
| | 126 | Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 131 | Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 132 | Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 628 | 0.3% |
| | 133 | Information and promotion activities | 92 | 0.0% |
| | 141 | Semi-subsistence farming | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 142 | Producer groups | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 143 | Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 144 | Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 1 | | | 215 657 |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 | Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 212 | Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 24 752 | 12.5% |
| | 213 | Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 3 044 | 1.5% |
| | 214 | Agri-environment payments | 163 275 | 82.4% |
| | 215 | Animal welfare payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 216 | Non-productive investments | 4 280 | 2.2% |
| | 221 | First afforestation of agricultural land | 1 357 | 0.7% |
| | 222 | First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 250 | 0.1% |
| | 223 | First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 224 | Natura 2000 payments | 87 | 0.0% |
| | 225 | Forest-environment payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 226 | Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 227 | Non-productive investments | 1 156 | 0.6% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | | 198 201 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 | Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 18 547 | 41.1% |
| | 312 | Business creation and development | 6 000 | 13.3% |
| | 313 | Encouragement of tourism activities | 6 153 | 13.6% |
| | 321 | Basic services for the economy and rural population | 2 167 | 4.8% |
| | 322 | Village renewal and development | 2 460 | 5.4% |
| | 323 | Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 8 186 | 18.1% |
| | 331 | Training and information | 1 660 | 3.7% |
| | 341 | Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | | 45 174 |
| Leader | 4 411 | Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 1 050 | 4.6% |
| | 412 | Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 1 050 | 4.6% |
| | 413 | Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 14 360 | 63.0% |
| | 421 | Implementing cooperation projects | 1 225 | 5.4% |
| | 431 | Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 5 114 | 22.4% |
| Total Axis 4 | | | 22 799 | 4.7% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 | Technical assistance | 5 654 | 100.0% |
| Total | | | 5 654 | 1.2% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 | Complement to direct payment | 0 | 0.0% |
| TOTAL | | | 0 | 0.0% |
| TOTAL | | | 487 484 | 100.0% |

Bulgaria

| Axes | Measures | Financial Plan 2007-2013 | | |
|---|---------------------|--|------------------|----------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % axis | |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 | Vocational training and information actions | 11 114 | 1.3% |
| | 112 | Setting up of young farmers | 109 834 | 12.9% |
| | 113 | Early retirement | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 114 | Use of advisory services | 417 | 0.0% |
| | 115 | Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 121 | Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 395 878 | 46.4% |
| | 122 | Improvement of the economic value of forests | 9 278 | 1.1% |
| | 123 | Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 278 073 | 32.6% |
| | 124 | Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 125 | Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 126 | Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 131 | Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 132 | Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 133 | Information and promotion activities | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 141 | Semi-subsistence farming | 44 424 | 5.2% |
| | 142 | Producer groups | 207 | 0.0% |
| | 143 | Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 4 819 | 0.6% |
| | 144 | Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 1 | | | 854 043 |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 | Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 191 239 | 31.9% |
| | 212 | Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 31 873 | 5.3% |
| | 213 | Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 89 245 | 14.9% |
| | 214 | Agri-environment payments | 228 925 | 38.2% |
| | 215 | Animal welfare payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 216 | Non-productive investments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 221 | First afforestation of agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 222 | First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 223 | First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 33 148 | 5.5% |
| | 224 | Natura 2000 payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 225 | Forest-environment payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 226 | Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 24 224 | 4.0% |
| | 227 | Non-productive investments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | | 598 654 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 | Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 77 147 | 8.3% |
| | 312 | Business creation and development | 108 439 | 11.7% |
| | 313 | Encouragement of tourism activities | 24 575 | 2.7% |
| | 321 | Basic services for the economy and rural population | 557 751 | 60.3% |
| | 322 | Village renewal and development | 157 808 | 17.0% |
| | 323 | Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 331 | Training and information | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 341 | Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | | 925 721 |
| Leader | 4 411 | Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 15 090 | 24.5% |
| | 412 | Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 2 156 | 3.5% |
| | 413 | Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 25 868 | 42.0% |
| | 421 | Implementing cooperation projects | 4 106 | 6.7% |
| | 431 | Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 14 371 | 23.3% |
| Total Axis 4 | | | 61 591 | 2.4% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 | Technical assistance | 39 545 | 100.0% |
| Total | | | 39 545 | 1.5% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 | Complement to direct payment | 123 806 | 100.0% |
| TOTAL | | | 123 806 | 4.8% |
| | | | 2 603 359 | 100.0% |

Czech Republic

| Axes | Measures | Financial Plan 2007-2013 | |
|---|--|--------------------------|------------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % axis |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 Vocational training and information actions | 9 393 | 1.4% |
| | 112 Setting up of young farmers | 43 245 | 6.6% |
| | 113 Early retirement | 25 783 | 3.9% |
| | 114 Use of advisory services | 10 175 | 1.6% |
| | 115 Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 247 017 | 37.8% |
| | 122 Improvement of the economic value of forests | 20 658 | 3.2% |
| | 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 92 843 | 14.2% |
| | 124 Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 34 157 | 5.2% |
| | 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 163 429 | 25.0% |
| | 126 Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 131 Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 132 Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 133 Information and promotion activities | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 141 Semi-subsistence farming | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 142 Producer groups | 6 603 | 1.0% |
| | 143 Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 144 Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 1 | | 653 303 |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 330 995 | 21.4% |
| | 212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 288 258 | 18.7% |
| | 213 Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 2 404 | 0.2% |
| | 214 Agri-environment payments | 874 312 | 56.6% |
| | 215 Animal welfare payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 216 Non-productive investments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 221 First afforestation of agricultural land | 15 080 | 1.0% |
| | 222 First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 223 First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 224 Natura 2000 payments | 375 | 0.0% |
| | 225 Forest-environment payments | 530 | 0.0% |
| | 226 Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 28 558 | 1.8% |
| | 227 Non-productive investments | 4 146 | 0.3% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | 1 544 657 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 111 135 | 23.1% |
| | 312 Business creation and development | 75 385 | 15.7% |
| | 313 Encouragement of tourism activities | 59 583 | 12.4% |
| | 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population | 39 580 | 8.2% |
| | 322 Village renewal and development | 150 150 | 31.2% |
| | 323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 42 900 | 8.9% |
| | 331 Training and information | 1 775 | 0.4% |
| | 341 Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 865 | 0.2% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | 481 371 |
| Leader | 4 411 Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 11 801 | 7.2% |
| | 412 Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 160 | 0.1% |
| | 413 Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 108 505 | 65.9% |
| | 421 Implementing cooperation projects | 14 078 | 8.5% |
| | 431 Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 30 117 | 18.3% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 164 660 | 5.8% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 Technical assistance | 13 514 | 100.0% |
| Total | | 13 514 | 0.5% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 Complement to direct payment | 0 | 0% |
| TOTAL | | 0 | 0.0% |
| | | 2 857 506 | 100.0% |

Denmark

| Axes | Measures | Financial Plan 2007-2013 | |
|---|--|--------------------------|----------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % axis |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 Vocational training and information actions | 46 431 | 26.4% |
| | 112 Setting up of young farmers | 3 811 | 2.2% |
| | 113 Early retirement | 156 | 0.1% |
| | 114 Use of advisory services | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 115 Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 80 361 | 45.8% |
| | 122 Improvement of the economic value of forests | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 19 064 | 10.9% |
| | 124 Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 17 301 | 9.9% |
| | 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 1 331 | 0.8% |
| | 126 Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 131 Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 132 Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 436 | 0.2% |
| | 133 Information and promotion activities | 6 688 | 3.8% |
| | 141 Semi-subsistence farming | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 142 Producer groups | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 143 Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 144 Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 1 | | 175 578 |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 6 273 | 2.2% |
| | 213 Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 19 312 | 6.7% |
| | 214 Agri-environment payments | 164 086 | 57.0% |
| | 215 Animal welfare payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 216 Non-productive investments | 55 464 | 19.3% |
| | 221 First afforestation of agricultural land | 31 387 | 10.9% |
| | 222 First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 223 First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 224 Natura 2000 payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 225 Forest-environment payments | 692 | 0.2% |
| | 226 Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 3 951 | 1.4% |
| | 227 Non-productive investments | 6 691 | 2.3% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | 287 856 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 2 737 | 10.5% |
| | 312 Business creation and development | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 313 Encouragement of tourism activities | 2 173 | 8.3% |
| | 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population | 12 979 | 49.8% |
| | 322 Village renewal and development | 3 770 | 14.5% |
| | 323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 3 170 | 12.2% |
| | 331 Training and information | 1 217 | 4.7% |
| | 341 Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | 26 045 |
| Leader | 4 411 Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 1 229 | 1.9% |
| | 412 Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 413 Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 52 647 | 80.6% |
| | 421 Implementing cooperation projects | 60 | 0.1% |
| | 431 Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 11 403 | 17.5% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 65 339 | 11.3% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 Technical assistance | 23 100 | 100.0% |
| | | 23 100 | 4.0% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 Complement to direct payment | 0 | 0% |
| | | 0 | 0.0% |
| TOTAL | | 577 919 | 100.0% |

Germany

| Axes | Measures | Financial Plan 2007-2013 | |
|---|--|--------------------------|------------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % axis |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 Vocational training and information actions | 17 199 | 0.8% |
| | 112 Setting up of young farmers | 2 400 | 0.1% |
| | 113 Early retirement | 8 325 | 0.4% |
| | 114 Use of advisory services | 10 492 | 0.5% |
| | 115 Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 1 245 | 0.1% |
| | 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 953 959 | 42.5% |
| | 122 Improvement of the economic value of forests | 635 | 0.0% |
| | 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 186 918 | 8.3% |
| | 124 Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 5 023 | 0.2% |
| | 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 674 538 | 30.0% |
| | 126 Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 384 180 | 17.1% |
| | 131 Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 132 Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 15 | 0.0% |
| | 133 Information and promotion activities | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 141 Semi-subsistence farming | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 142 Producer groups | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 143 Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 0 | 0.0% |
| 144 Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 0 | 0.0% | |
| Total Axis 1 | | 2 244 927 | 24.7% |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 122 742 | 3.1% |
| | 212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 909 780 | 22.8% |
| | 213 Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 72 041 | 1.8% |
| | 214 Agri-environment payments | 2 593 669 | 65.1% |
| | 215 Animal welfare payments | 73 338 | 1.8% |
| | 216 Non-productive investments | 10 930 | 0.3% |
| | 221 First afforestation of agricultural land | 23 370 | 0.6% |
| | 222 First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 0 | |
| | 223 First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 127 | 0.0% |
| | 224 Natura 2000 payments | 3 881 | 0.1% |
| | 225 Forest-environment payments | 12 024 | 0.3% |
| | 226 Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 20 360 | 0.5% |
| | 227 Non-productive investments | 139 765 | 3.5% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | 3 982 026 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 62 529 | 2.9% |
| | 312 Business creation and development | 39 561 | 1.8% |
| | 313 Encouragement of tourism activities | 181 671 | 8.4% |
| | 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population | 582 802 | 27.0% |
| | 322 Village renewal and development | 713 083 | 33.0% |
| | 323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 546 789 | 25.3% |
| | 331 Training and information | 9 562 | 0.4% |
| | 341 Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 23 912 | 1.1% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | 2 159 909 |
| Leader | 4 411 Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 43 293 | 7.4% |
| | 412 Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 10 564 | 1.8% |
| | 413 Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 431 652 | 73.8% |
| | 421 Implementing cooperation projects | 29 162 | 5.0% |
| | 431 Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 70 425 | 12.0% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 585 097 | 6.4% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 Technical assistance | 106 419 | 100.0% |
| Total | | 106 419 | 1.2% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 Complement to direct payment | 0 | 0% |
| TOTAL | | 9 078 378 | 100.0% |

Estonia

| Axes | Measures | Financial Plan 2007-2013 | |
|---|--|--------------------------|----------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % axis |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 Vocational training and information actions | 2 750 | 1.0% |
| | 112 Setting up of young farmers | 16 924 | 6.4% |
| | 113 Early retirement | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 114 Use of advisory services | 3 426 | 1.3% |
| | 115 Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 143 279 | 54.1% |
| | 122 Improvement of the economic value of forests | 15 506 | 5.8% |
| | 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 34 681 | 13.1% |
| | 124 Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 4 874 | 1.8% |
| | 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 36 174 | 13.6% |
| | 126 Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 131 Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 959 | 0.4% |
| | 132 Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 133 Information and promotion activities | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 141 Semi-subsistence farming | 3 150 | 1.2% |
| | 142 Producer groups | 3 361 | 1.3% |
| | 143 Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 144 Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 1 | | 265 084 |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 42 811 | 16.3% |
| | 213 Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 6 922 | 2.6% |
| | 214 Agri-environment payments | 168 710 | 64.2% |
| | 215 Animal welfare payments | 17 379 | 6.6% |
| | 216 Non-productive investments | 3 170 | 1.2% |
| | 221 First afforestation of agricultural land | 3 425 | 1.3% |
| | 222 First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 223 First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 224 Natura 2000 payments | 20 351 | 7.7% |
| | 225 Forest-environment payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 226 Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 227 Non-productive investments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | 262 768 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 312 Business creation and development | 57 264 | 58.0% |
| | 313 Encouragement of tourism activities | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 322 Village renewal and development | 41 428 | 42.0% |
| | 323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 331 Training and information | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 341 Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | 98 691 |
| Leader | 4 411 Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 10 566 | 15.4% |
| | 412 Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 413 Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 42 262 | 61.6% |
| | 421 Implementing cooperation projects | 2 058 | 3.0% |
| | 431 Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 13 721 | 20.0% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 68 607 | 9.5% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 Technical assistance | 28 586 | 100.0% |
| Total | | 28 586 | 3.9% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 Complement to direct payment | 0 | 0% |
| TOTAL | | 723 737 | 100.0% |

Ireland

| Axes | Measures | Financial Plan 2007-2013 | |
|---|--|--------------------------|------------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % axis |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 Vocational training and information actions | 3 459 | 1.5% |
| | 112 Setting up of young farmers | 7 472 | 3.1% |
| | 113 Early retirement | 133 593 | 56.2% |
| | 114 Use of advisory services | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 115 Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 92 992 | 39.2% |
| | 122 Improvement of the economic value of forests | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 124 Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 126 Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 131 Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 132 Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 133 Information and promotion activities | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 141 Semi-subsistence farming | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 142 Producer groups | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 143 Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 144 Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 1 | | 237 515 |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 634 141 | 31.7% |
| | 213 Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 308 721 | 15.4% |
| | 214 Agri-environment payments | 1 058 315 | 52.9% |
| | 215 Animal welfare payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 216 Non-productive investments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 221 First afforestation of agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 222 First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 223 First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 224 Natura 2000 payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 225 Forest-environment payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 226 Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 227 Non-productive investments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | 2 001 177 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 312 Business creation and development | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 313 Encouragement of tourism activities | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population | 13 413 | 100.0% |
| | 322 Village renewal and development | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 331 Training and information | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 341 Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | 13 413 |
| Leader | 4 411 Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 4 250 | 1.8% |
| | 412 Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 413 Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 182 633 | 76.3% |
| | 421 Implementing cooperation projects | 5 886 | 2.5% |
| | 431 Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 46 667 | 19.5% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 239 435 | 9.6% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 Technical assistance | 3 000 | 100.0% |
| Total | | 3 000 | 0.1% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 Complement to direct payment | 0 | 0% |
| TOTAL | | 2 494 541 | 100.0% |

Greece

| Axes | Measures | Financial Plan 2007-2013 | |
|---|--|--------------------------|------------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % axis |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 Vocational training and information actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 112 Setting up of young farmers | 154 407 | 10.3% |
| | 113 Early retirement | 7 851 | 0.5% |
| | 114 Use of advisory services | 1 745 | 0.1% |
| | 115 Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 496 230 | 33.0% |
| | 122 Improvement of the economic value of forests | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 226 813 | 15.1% |
| | 124 Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 431 817 | 28.7% |
| | 126 Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 131 Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 6 107 | 0.4% |
| | 132 Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 10 468 | 0.7% |
| | 133 Information and promotion activities | 4 362 | 0.3% |
| | 141 Semi-subsistence farming | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 142 Producer groups | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 143 Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 144 Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 165 748 | 11.0% |
| | Total Axis1 | | 1 505 548 |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 469 989 | 27.1% |
| | 212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 176 051 | 10.2% |
| | 213 Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 6 124 | 0.4% |
| | 214 Agri-environment payments | 913 934 | 52.7% |
| | 215 Animal welfare payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 216 Non-productive investments | 3 827 | 0.2% |
| | 221 First afforestation of agricultural land | 82 667 | 4.8% |
| | 222 First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 223 First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 224 Natura 2000 payments | 7 654 | 0.4% |
| | 225 Forest-environment payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 226 Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 69 655 | 4.0% |
| | 227 Non-productive investments | 3 827 | 0.2% |
| | Total Axis2 | | 1 733 729 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 22 150 | 6.3% |
| | 312 Business creation and development | 8 156 | 2.3% |
| | 313 Encouragement of tourism activities | 158 579 | 44.9% |
| | 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population | 118 939 | 33.7% |
| | 322 Village renewal and development | 40 889 | 11.6% |
| | 323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 4 531 | 1.3% |
| | 331 Training and information | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 341 Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis3 | | 353 243 |
| Leader | 4 411 Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 23 165 | 8.6% |
| | 412 Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 413 Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 196 898 | 73.3% |
| | 421 Implementing cooperation projects | 4 633 | 1.7% |
| | 431 Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 44 013 | 16.4% |
| Total Axis4 | | 268 708 | 6.9% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 Technical assistance | 45 000 | 100.0% |
| | | 45 000 | 1.2% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 Complement to direct payment | 0 | 0% |
| | | 0 | 0.0% |
| TOTAL | | 3 906 228 | 100.0% |

Spain

| Axes | Measures | Financial Plan 2007-2013 | |
|---|--|--------------------------|------------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % axis |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 Vocational training and information actions | 49 475 | 1.5% |
| | 112 Setting up of young farmers | 303 206 | 9.0% |
| | 113 Early retirement | 247 349 | 7.4% |
| | 114 Use of advisory services | 51 340 | 1.5% |
| | 115 Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 26 744 | 0.8% |
| | 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 707 143 | 21.1% |
| | 122 Improvement of the economic value of forests | 40 284 | 1.2% |
| | 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 875 372 | 26.1% |
| | 124 Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 22 117 | 0.7% |
| | 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 944 015 | 28.1% |
| | 126 Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 7 802 | 0.2% |
| | 131 Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 884 | 0.0% |
| | 132 Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 35 780 | 1.1% |
| | 133 Information and promotion activities | 32 423 | 1.0% |
| | 141 Semi-subsistence farming | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 142 Producer groups | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 143 Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 144 Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 10 489 | 0.3% |
| | Total Axis 1 | | 3 354 424 |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 285 174 | 8.3% |
| | 212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 241 300 | 7.0% |
| | 213 Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 4 859 | 0.1% |
| | 214 Agri-environment payments | 1 541 613 | 44.9% |
| | 215 Animal welfare payments | 33 157 | 1.0% |
| | 216 Non-productive investments | 16 337 | 0.5% |
| | 221 First afforestation of agricultural land | 398 347 | 11.6% |
| | 222 First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 174 | 0.0% |
| | 223 First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 72 078 | 2.1% |
| | 224 Natura 2000 payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 225 Forest-environment payments | 13 698 | 0.4% |
| | 226 Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 582 855 | 17.0% |
| | 227 Non-productive investments | 242 383 | 7.1% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | 3 431 973 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 8 645 | 3.1% |
| | 312 Business creation and development | 31 434 | 11.3% |
| | 313 Encouragement of tourism activities | 23 796 | 8.6% |
| | 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population | 91 002 | 32.8% |
| | 322 Village renewal and development | 44 081 | 15.9% |
| | 323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 77 212 | 27.8% |
| | 331 Training and information | 1 050 | 0.4% |
| | 341 Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 111 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | 277 330 |
| Leader | 4 411 Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 93 850 | 10.6% |
| | 412 Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 10 269 | 1.2% |
| | 413 Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 608 984 | 68.5% |
| | 421 Implementing cooperation projects | 28 374 | 3.2% |
| | 431 Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 147 200 | 16.6% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 888 677 | 11.0% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 Technical assistance | 97 070 | 100.0% |
| | | 97 070 | 1.2% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 Complement to direct payment | 0 | 0% |
| | | 0 | 0.0% |
| TOTAL | | 8 049 475 | 100.0% |

France

| Axes | Measures | Financial Plan 2007-2013 | |
|---|--|--------------------------|------------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % axis |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 Vocational training and information actions | 149 229 | 6.0% |
| | 112 Setting up of young farmers | 799 925 | 32.1% |
| | 113 Early retirement | 30 265 | 1.2% |
| | 114 Use of advisory services | 675 | 0.0% |
| | 115 Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 1 033 | 0.0% |
| | 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 800 212 | 32.1% |
| | 122 Improvement of the economic value of forests | 35 300 | 1.4% |
| | 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 337 830 | 13.6% |
| | 124 Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 10 712 | 0.4% |
| | 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 268 326 | 10.8% |
| | 126 Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 991 | 0.0% |
| | 131 Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 11 220 | 0.5% |
| | 132 Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 8 267 | 0.3% |
| | 133 Information and promotion activities | 25 198 | 1.0% |
| | 141 Semi-subsistence farming | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 142 Producer groups | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 143 Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 144 Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 10 000 | 0.4% |
| | Total Axis 1 | | 2 489 183 |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 1 715 640 | 41.2% |
| | 212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 348 573 | 8.4% |
| | 213 Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 214 Agri-environment payments | 1 842 657 | 44.2% |
| | 215 Animal welfare payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 216 Non-productive investments | 12 989 | 0.3% |
| | 221 First afforestation of agricultural land | 13 653 | 0.3% |
| | 222 First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 1 872 | 0.0% |
| | 223 First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 910 | 0.0% |
| | 224 Natura 2000 payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 225 Forest-environment payments | 55 | 0.0% |
| | 226 Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 202 263 | 4.9% |
| | 227 Non-productive investments | 28 046 | 0.7% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | 4 166 659 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 47 692 | 9.3% |
| | 312 Business creation and development | 19 340 | 3.8% |
| | 313 Encouragement of tourism activities | 80 932 | 15.7% |
| | 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population | 136 366 | 26.5% |
| | 322 Village renewal and development | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 168 811 | 32.8% |
| | 331 Training and information | 8 108 | 1.6% |
| | 341 Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 53 033 | 10.3% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | 514 282 |
| Leader | 4 411 Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 26 970 | 7.7% |
| | 412 Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 8 308 | 2.4% |
| | 413 Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 233 479 | 66.4% |
| | 421 Implementing cooperation projects | 22 991 | 6.5% |
| | 431 Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 59 889 | 17.0% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 351 638 | 4.6% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 Technical assistance | 62 735 | 100.0% |
| Total | | 62 735 | 0.8% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 Complement to direct payment | 0 | 0% |
| TOTAL | | 7 584 497 | 100.0% |

Italy

| Axes | Measures | Financial Plan 2007-2013 | |
|---|--|--------------------------|------------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % axis |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 Vocational training and information actions | 91 251 | 2.7% |
| | 112 Setting up of young farmers | 330 212 | 9.6% |
| | 113 Early retirement | 38 010 | 1.1% |
| | 114 Use of advisory services | 55 543 | 1.6% |
| | 115 Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 6 445 | 0.2% |
| | 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 1 494 049 | 43.4% |
| | 122 Improvement of the economic value of forests | 72 236 | 2.1% |
| | 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 622 809 | 18.1% |
| | 124 Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 103 798 | 3.0% |
| | 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 421 571 | 12.3% |
| | 126 Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 84 480 | 2.5% |
| | 131 Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 10 335 | 0.3% |
| | 132 Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 28 950 | 0.8% |
| | 133 Information and promotion activities | 69 136 | 2.0% |
| | 141 Semi-subsistence farming | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 142 Producer groups | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 143 Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 144 Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 11 311 | 0.3% |
| | Total Axis 1 | | 3 440 137 |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 543 525 | 14.2% |
| | 212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 163 485 | 4.3% |
| | 213 Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 24 709 | 0.6% |
| | 214 Agri-environment payments | 1 981 739 | 51.9% |
| | 215 Animal welfare payments | 195 738 | 5.1% |
| | 216 Non-productive investments | 142 529 | 3.7% |
| | 221 First afforestation of agricultural land | 267 549 | 7.0% |
| | 222 First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 581 | 0.0% |
| | 223 First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 30 979 | 0.8% |
| | 224 Natura 2000 payments | 562 | 0.0% |
| | 225 Forest-environment payments | 22 256 | 0.6% |
| | 226 Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 296 224 | 7.8% |
| | 227 Non-productive investments | 147 187 | 3.9% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | 3 817 063 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 328 440 | 38.4% |
| | 312 Business creation and development | 49 397 | 5.8% |
| | 313 Encouragement of tourism activities | 67 359 | 7.9% |
| | 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population | 196 907 | 23.0% |
| | 322 Village renewal and development | 111 605 | 13.1% |
| | 323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 80 253 | 9.4% |
| | 331 Training and information | 17 432 | 2.0% |
| | 341 Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 3 327 | 0.4% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | 854 721 |
| Leader | 4 411 Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 56 106 | 8.3% |
| | 412 Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 29 930 | 4.4% |
| | 413 Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 442 447 | 65.7% |
| | 421 Implementing cooperation projects | 41 653 | 6.2% |
| | 431 Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 103 068 | 15.3% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 673 204 | 7.5% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 Technical assistance | 200 658 | 100.0% |
| Total | | 200 658 | 2.2% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 Complement to direct payment | 0 | 0% |
| TOTAL | | 8 985 782 | 100.0% |

Cyprus

| Axes | Measures | Financial Plan 2007-2013 | |
|---|--|--------------------------|---------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % axis |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 Vocational training and information actions | 600 | 0.9% |
| | 112 Setting up of young farmers | 4 950 | 7.0% |
| | 113 Early retirement | 6 250 | 8.9% |
| | 114 Use of advisory services | 100 | 0.1% |
| | 115 Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 42 686 | 60.8% |
| | 122 Improvement of the economic value of forests | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 11 150 | 15.9% |
| | 124 Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 525 | 0.7% |
| | 126 Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 131 Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 1 100 | 1.6% |
| | 132 Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 1 050 | 1.5% |
| | 133 Information and promotion activities | 350 | 0.5% |
| | 141 Semi-subsistence farming | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 142 Producer groups | 1 500 | 2.1% |
| | 143 Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 144 Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 1 | | 70 261 |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 4 181 | 5.9% |
| | 212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 20 340 | 28.6% |
| | 213 Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 1 400 | 2.0% |
| | 214 Agri-environment payments | 38 640 | 54.3% |
| | 215 Animal welfare payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 216 Non-productive investments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 221 First afforestation of agricultural land | 349 | 0.5% |
| | 222 First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 223 First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 243 | 0.3% |
| | 224 Natura 2000 payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 225 Forest-environment payments | 137 | 0.2% |
| | 226 Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 2 100 | 3.0% |
| | 227 Non-productive investments | 3 721 | 5.2% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | 71 112 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 312 Business creation and development | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 313 Encouragement of tourism activities | 702 | 4.9% |
| | 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population | 9 723 | 67.2% |
| | 322 Village renewal and development | 1 450 | 10.0% |
| | 323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 2 440 | 16.9% |
| | 331 Training and information | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 341 Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 150 | 1.0% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | 14 465 |
| Leader | 4 411 Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 1 375 | 23.7% |
| | 412 Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 200 | 3.4% |
| | 413 Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 2 994 | 51.5% |
| | 421 Implementing cooperation projects | 223 | 3.8% |
| | 431 Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 1 021 | 17.6% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 5 813 | 3.5% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 Technical assistance | 2 913 | 100.0% |
| Total | | 2 913 | 1.8% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 Complement to direct payment | 0 | 0.0% |
| Total | | 0 | 0.0% |
| TOTAL | | 164 564 | 100.0% |

Latvia

| Axes | Measures | Financial Plan 2007-2013 | | |
|---|---------------------|--|------------------|----------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % axis | |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 | Vocational training and information actions | 893 | 0.2% |
| | 112 | Setting up of young farmers | 11 328 | 2.9% |
| | 113 | Early retirement | 21 060 | 5.3% |
| | 114 | Use of advisory services | 6 | 0.0% |
| | 115 | Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 121 | Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 245 942 | 62.1% |
| | 122 | Improvement of the economic value of forests | 14 395 | 3.6% |
| | 123 | Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 53 581 | 13.5% |
| | 124 | Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 125 | Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 25 556 | 6.4% |
| | 126 | Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 131 | Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 3 010 | 0.8% |
| | 132 | Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 133 | Information and promotion activities | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 141 | Semi-subsistence farming | 19 454 | 4.9% |
| | 142 | Producer groups | 1 019 | 0.3% |
| | 143 | Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 144 | Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 1 | | | 396 245 |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 | Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 212 | Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 211 485 | 51.5% |
| | 213 | Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 11 680 | 2.8% |
| | 214 | Agri-environment payments | 159 005 | 38.7% |
| | 215 | Animal welfare payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 216 | Non-productive investments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 221 | First afforestation of agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 222 | First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 223 | First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 13 526 | 3.3% |
| | 224 | Natura 2000 payments | 8 340 | 2.0% |
| | 225 | Forest-environment payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 226 | Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 6 693 | 1.6% |
| | 227 | Non-productive investments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | | 410 729 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 | Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 312 | Business creation and development | 97 551 | 56.2% |
| | 313 | Encouragement of tourism activities | 8 797 | 5.1% |
| | 321 | Basic services for the economy and rural population | 65 996 | 38.0% |
| | 322 | Village renewal and development | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 323 | Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 1 317 | 0.8% |
| | 331 | Training and information | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 341 | Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | | 173 661 |
| Leader | 4 411 | Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 26 368 | 82.2% |
| | 412 | Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 413 | Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 421 | Implementing cooperation projects | 1 042 | 3.2% |
| | 431 | Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 4 685 | 14.6% |
| Total Axis 4 | | | 32 095 | 3.0% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 | Technical assistance | 41 645 | 100.0% |
| | | | 41 645 | 3.9% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 | Complement to direct payment | 0 | 0% |
| | | | 0 | 0.0% |
| TOTAL | | | 1 054 374 | 100.0% |

Lithuania

| Axes | Measures | Financial Plan 2007-2013 | | |
|---|---------------------|--|------------------|----------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % axis | |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 | Vocational training and information actions | 20 008 | 2.7% |
| | 112 | Setting up of young farmers | 64 063 | 8.5% |
| | 113 | Early retirement | 101 497 | 13.5% |
| | 114 | Use of advisory services | 5 593 | 0.7% |
| | 115 | Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 121 | Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 330 321 | 44.0% |
| | 122 | Improvement of the economic value of forests | 11 031 | 1.5% |
| | 123 | Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 113 220 | 15.1% |
| | 124 | Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 125 | Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 81 913 | 10.9% |
| | 126 | Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 131 | Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 132 | Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 1 710 | 0.2% |
| | 133 | Information and promotion activities | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 141 | Semi-subsistence farming | 21 331 | 2.8% |
| | 142 | Producer groups | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 143 | Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 144 | Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 1 | | | 750 686 |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 | Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 212 | Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 245 846 | 38.3% |
| | 213 | Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 1 598 | 0.2% |
| | 214 | Agri-environment payments | 277 035 | 43.2% |
| | 215 | Animal welfare payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 216 | Non-productive investments | 4 640 | 0.7% |
| | 221 | First afforestation of agricultural land | 44 372 | 6.9% |
| | 222 | First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 223 | First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 43 999 | 6.9% |
| | 224 | Natura 2000 payments | 2 318 | 0.4% |
| | 225 | Forest-environment payments | 2 208 | 0.3% |
| | 226 | Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 12 000 | 1.9% |
| | 227 | Non-productive investments | 8 000 | 1.2% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | | 642 014 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 | Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 24 458 | 12.4% |
| | 312 | Business creation and development | 88 494 | 44.8% |
| | 313 | Encouragement of tourism activities | 35 065 | 17.8% |
| | 321 | Basic services for the economy and rural population | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 322 | Village renewal and development | 49 492 | 25.1% |
| | 323 | Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 331 | Training and information | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 341 | Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | | 197 508 |
| Leader | 4 411 | Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 412 | Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 413 | Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 83 899 | 78.0% |
| | 421 | Implementing cooperation projects | 3 336 | 3.1% |
| | 431 | Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 20 353 | 18.9% |
| Total Axis 4 | | | 107 588 | 6.1% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 | Technical assistance | 67 997 | 100.0% |
| Total | | | 67 997 | 3.9% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 | Complement to direct payment | 0 | 0% |
| TOTAL | | | 0 | 0.0% |
| | | | 1 765 794 | 100.0% |

Luxembourg

| Axes | Measures | Financial Plan 2007-2013 | |
|---|--|--------------------------|---------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % axis |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 Vocational training and information actions | 190 | 0.6% |
| | 112 Setting up of young farmers | 1 364 | 4.4% |
| | 113 Early retirement | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 114 Use of advisory services | 5 | 0.0% |
| | 115 Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 25 791 | 83.8% |
| | 122 Improvement of the economic value of forests | 50 | 0.2% |
| | 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 3 180 | 10.3% |
| | 124 Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 193 | 0.6% |
| | 126 Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 131 Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 132 Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 133 Information and promotion activities | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 141 Semi-subsistence farming | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 142 Producer groups | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 143 Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 0 | 0.0% |
| 144 Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 0 | 0.0% | |
| Total Axis 1 | | 30 772 | 32.4% |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 25 900 | 49.2% |
| | 213 Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 214 Agri-environment payments | 26 780 | 50.8% |
| | 215 Animal welfare payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 216 Non-productive investments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 221 First afforestation of agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 222 First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 223 First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 224 Natura 2000 payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 225 Forest-environment payments | 15 | 0.0% |
| | 226 Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 227 Non-productive investments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | 52 695 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 441 | 7.1% |
| | 312 Business creation and development | 180 | 2.9% |
| | 313 Encouragement of tourism activities | 190 | 3.1% |
| | 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population | 3 273 | 52.7% |
| | 322 Village renewal and development | 1 724 | 27.8% |
| | 323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 350 | 5.6% |
| | 331 Training and information | 47 | 0.8% |
| | 341 Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | 6 206 |
| Leader | 4 411 Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 23 | 0.4% |
| | 412 Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 13 | 0.3% |
| | 413 Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 2 296 | 43.4% |
| | 421 Implementing cooperation projects | 923 | 17.5% |
| | 431 Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 2 030 | 38.4% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 5 285 | 5.6% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 Technical assistance | 0 | 0% |
| Total | | 0 | 0.0% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 Complement to direct payment | 0 | 0% |
| TOTAL | | 94 958 | 100.0% |

Hungary

| Axes | Measures | Financial Plan 2007-2013 | | |
|---|---------------------|--|------------------|------------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % axis | |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 | Vocational training and information actions | 63 163 | 3.7% |
| | 112 | Setting up of young farmers | 76 588 | 4.5% |
| | 113 | Early retirement | 7 824 | 0.5% |
| | 114 | Use of advisory services | 16 093 | 0.9% |
| | 115 | Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 121 | Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 1 152 399 | 67.9% |
| | 122 | Improvement of the economic value of forests | 19 289 | 1.1% |
| | 123 | Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 236 670 | 13.9% |
| | 124 | Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 125 | Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 69 292 | 4.1% |
| | 126 | Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 131 | Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 2 689 | 0.2% |
| | 132 | Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 133 | Information and promotion activities | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 141 | Semi-subsistence farming | 2 701 | 0.2% |
| | 142 | Producer groups | 51 652 | 3.0% |
| | 143 | Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 144 | Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 1 | | | 1 698 358 |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 | Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 212 | Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 44 648 | 3.4% |
| | 213 | Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 30 852 | 2.4% |
| | 214 | Agri-environment payments | 873 903 | 67.0% |
| | 215 | Animal welfare payments | 54 248 | 4.2% |
| | 216 | Non-productive investments | 7 051 | 0.5% |
| | 221 | First afforestation of agricultural land | 197 535 | 15.1% |
| | 222 | First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 2 162 | 0.2% |
| | 223 | First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 1 500 | 0.1% |
| | 224 | Natura 2000 payments | 27 508 | 2.1% |
| | 225 | Forest-environment payments | 31 718 | 2.4% |
| | 226 | Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 8 251 | 0.6% |
| | 227 | Non-productive investments | 25 092 | 1.9% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | | 1 304 468 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 | Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 20 175 | 4.1% |
| | 312 | Business creation and development | 97 883 | 19.7% |
| | 313 | Encouragement of tourism activities | 100 547 | 20.3% |
| | 321 | Basic services for the economy and rural population | 100 134 | 20.2% |
| | 322 | Village renewal and development | 80 834 | 16.3% |
| | 323 | Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 65 008 | 13.1% |
| | 331 | Training and information | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 341 | Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 31 131 | 6.3% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | | 495 711 |
| Leader | 4 411 | Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 39 248 | 18.7% |
| | 412 | Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 15 699 | 7.5% |
| | 413 | Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 102 044 | 48.7% |
| | 421 | Implementing cooperation projects | 20 932 | 10.0% |
| | 431 | Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 31 398 | 15.0% |
| Total Axis 4 | | | 209 321 | 5.4% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 | Technical assistance | 152 234 | 100.0% |
| | | | 152 234 | 3.9% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 | Complement to direct payment | 0 | 0% |
| | | | 0 | 0.0% |
| TOTAL | | | 3 860 091 | 100.0% |

Malta

| Axes | Measures | Financial Plan 2007-2013 | |
|---|--|--------------------------|---------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % axis |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 Vocational training and information actions | 458 | 1.7% |
| | 112 Setting up of young farmers | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 113 Early retirement | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 114 Use of advisory services | 1 125 | 4.2% |
| | 115 Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 75 | 0.3% |
| | 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 14 902 | 55.7% |
| | 122 Improvement of the economic value of forests | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 4 769 | 17.8% |
| | 124 Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 750 | 2.8% |
| | 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 3 900 | 14.6% |
| | 126 Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 131 Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 132 Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 9 | 0.0% |
| | 133 Information and promotion activities | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 141 Semi-subsistence farming | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 142 Producer groups | 743 | 2.8% |
| | 143 Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 144 Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 1 | | 26 730 |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 11 600 | 57.9% |
| | 213 Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 214 Agri-environment payments | 8 420 | 42.1% |
| | 215 Animal welfare payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 216 Non-productive investments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 221 First afforestation of agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 222 First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 223 First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 224 Natura 2000 payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 225 Forest-environment payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 226 Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 227 Non-productive investments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | 20 020 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 312 Business creation and development | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 313 Encouragement of tourism activities | 10 932 | 44.2% |
| | 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 322 Village renewal and development | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 13 570 | 54.8% |
| | 331 Training and information | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 341 Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 239 | 1.0% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | 24 740 |
| Leader | 4 411 Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 892 | 28.8% |
| | 412 Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 416 | 13.4% |
| | 413 Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 1 040 | 33.5% |
| | 421 Implementing cooperation projects | 132 | 4.3% |
| | 431 Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 620 | 20.0% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 3 100 | 4.0% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 Technical assistance | 3 063 | 100.0% |
| Total | | 3 063 | 3.9% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 Complement to direct payment | 0 | 0% |
| TOTAL | | 77 653 | 100.0% |

Netherlands

| Axes | Measures | Financial Plan 2007-2013 | |
|---|--|--------------------------|----------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % axis |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 Vocational training and information actions | 28 875 | 14.3% |
| | 112 Setting up of young farmers | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 113 Early retirement | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 114 Use of advisory services | 517 | 0.3% |
| | 115 Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 70 063 | 34.7% |
| | 122 Improvement of the economic value of forests | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 124 Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 20 210 | 10.0% |
| | 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 80 000 | 39.6% |
| | 126 Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 131 Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 132 Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 2 150 | 1.1% |
| | 133 Information and promotion activities | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 141 Semi-subsistence farming | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 142 Producer groups | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 143 Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 144 Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 1 | | 201 815 |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 13 610 | 7.4% |
| | 213 Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 214 Agri-environment payments | 126 245 | 68.8% |
| | 215 Animal welfare payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 216 Non-productive investments | 38 020 | 20.7% |
| | 221 First afforestation of agricultural land | 5 490 | 3.0% |
| | 222 First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 223 First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 224 Natura 2000 payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 225 Forest-environment payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 226 Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 227 Non-productive investments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | 183 365 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 17 110 | 11.4% |
| | 312 Business creation and development | 6 520 | 4.3% |
| | 313 Encouragement of tourism activities | 47 410 | 31.5% |
| | 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population | 24 686 | 16.4% |
| | 322 Village renewal and development | 17 780 | 11.8% |
| | 323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 33 420 | 22.2% |
| | 331 Training and information | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 341 Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 3 580 | 2.4% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | 150 506 |
| Leader | 4 411 Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 9 800 | 18.1% |
| | 412 Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 4 900 | 9.0% |
| | 413 Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 25 000 | 46.1% |
| | 421 Implementing cooperation projects | 9 800 | 18.1% |
| | 431 Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 4 760 | 8.8% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 54 260 | 9.1% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 Technical assistance | 3 251 | 100.0% |
| Total | | 3 251 | 0.5% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 Complement to direct payment | 0 | 0% |
| TOTAL | | 593 197 | 100.0% |

Austria

| Axes | Measures | Financial Plan 2007-2013 | | |
|---|---------------------|--|------------------|------------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % axis | |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 | Vocational training and information actions | 32 707 | 6.6% |
| | 112 | Setting up of young farmers | 51 335 | 10.4% |
| | 113 | Early retirement | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 114 | Use of advisory services | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 115 | Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 121 | Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 256 989 | 51.9% |
| | 122 | Improvement of the economic value of forests | 19 817 | 4.0% |
| | 123 | Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 63 695 | 12.9% |
| | 124 | Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 10 649 | 2.1% |
| | 125 | Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 32 220 | 6.5% |
| | 126 | Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 131 | Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 132 | Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 17 511 | 3.5% |
| | 133 | Information and promotion activities | 10 553 | 2.1% |
| | 141 | Semi-subsistence farming | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 142 | Producer groups | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 143 | Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 144 | Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 1 | | | 495 477 |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 | Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 848 442 | 28.6% |
| | 212 | Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 117 353 | 4.0% |
| | 213 | Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 394 | 0.0% |
| | 214 | Agri-environment payments | 1 851 753 | 62.3% |
| | 215 | Animal welfare payments | 102 770 | 3.5% |
| | 216 | Non-productive investments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 221 | First afforestation of agricultural land | 1 437 | 0.0% |
| | 222 | First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 223 | First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 224 | Natura 2000 payments | 150 | 0.0% |
| | 225 | Forest-environment payments | 76 | 0.0% |
| | 226 | Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 47 768 | 1.6% |
| | 227 | Non-productive investments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | | 2 970 142 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 | Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 17 352 | 7.0% |
| | 312 | Business creation and development | 3 607 | 1.4% |
| | 313 | Encouragement of tourism activities | 18 346 | 7.4% |
| | 321 | Basic services for the economy and rural population | 104 645 | 42.0% |
| | 322 | Village renewal and development | 1 815 | 0.7% |
| | 323 | Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 81 602 | 32.7% |
| | 331 | Training and information | 19 420 | 7.8% |
| | 341 | Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 2 475 | 1.0% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | | 249 263 |
| Leader | 4 411 | Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 37 134 | 15.7% |
| | 412 | Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 6 076 | 2.6% |
| | 413 | Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 166 486 | 70.4% |
| | 421 | Implementing cooperation projects | 6 542 | 2.8% |
| | 431 | Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 20 156 | 8.5% |
| Total Axis 4 | | | 236 394 | 5.9% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 | Technical assistance | 74 301 | 100.0% |
| Total | | | 74 301 | 1.8% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 | Complement to direct payment | 0 | 0.0% |
| Total | | | 0 | 0.0% |
| TOTAL | | | 4 025 576 | 100.0% |

Poland

| Axes | Measures | Financial Plan 2007-2013 | |
|---|--|--------------------------|------------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % axis |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 Vocational training and information actions | 22 500 | 0.4% |
| | 112 Setting up of young farmers | 315 000 | 5.5% |
| | 113 Early retirement | 1 792 200 | 31.4% |
| | 114 Use of advisory services | 43 500 | 0.8% |
| | 115 Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 1 716 650 | 30.1% |
| | 122 Improvement of the economic value of forests | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 699 000 | 12.3% |
| | 124 Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 457 851 | 8.0% |
| | 126 Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 98 625 | 1.7% |
| | 131 Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 132 Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 14 250 | 0.2% |
| | 133 Information and promotion activities | 7 500 | 0.1% |
| | 141 Semi-subsistence farming | 401 250 | 7.0% |
| | 142 Producer groups | 136 875 | 2.4% |
| | 143 Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 144 Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 1 | | 5 705 201 |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 1 959 000 | 47.2% |
| | 213 Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 214 Agri-environment payments | 1 853 000 | 44.6% |
| | 215 Animal welfare payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 216 Non-productive investments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 221 First afforestation of agricultural land | 235 601 | 5.7% |
| | 222 First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 223 First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 224 Natura 2000 payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 225 Forest-environment payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 226 Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 104 000 | 2.5% |
| | 227 Non-productive investments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | 4 151 601 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 259 185 | 9.6% |
| | 312 Business creation and development | 767 688 | 28.3% |
| | 313 Encouragement of tourism activities | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population | 1 260 147 | 46.5% |
| | 322 Village renewal and development | 425 157 | 15.7% |
| | 323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 331 Training and information | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 341 Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 0 | 0.0% |
| Total Axis 3 | | 2 712 176 | 20.2% |
| Leader | 4 411 Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 412 Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 413 Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 496 400 | 78.8% |
| | 421 Implementing cooperation projects | 12 000 | 1.9% |
| | 431 Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 121 600 | 19.3% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 630 000 | 4.7% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 Technical assistance | 199 950 | 100.0% |
| | | 199 950 | 1.5% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 Complement to direct payment | 0 | 0% |
| | | 0 | 0.0% |
| TOTAL | | 13 398 928 | 100.0% |

Portugal

| Axes | Measures | Financial Plan 2007-2013 | |
|---|--|--------------------------|---------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % axis |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 Vocational training and information actions | 22 973 | 1.3% |
| | 112 Setting up of young farmers | 177 614 | 9.9% |
| | 113 Early retirement | 45 717 | 2.5% |
| | 114 Use of advisory services | 5 421 | 0.3% |
| | 115 Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 24 559 | 1.4% |
| | 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 444 358 | 24.7% |
| | 122 Improvement of the economic value of forests | 65 026 | 3.6% |
| | 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 431 080 | 23.9% |
| | 124 Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 15 345 | 0.9% |
| | 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 483 949 | 26.9% |
| | 126 Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 68 171 | 3.8% |
| | 131 Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 2 864 | 0.2% |
| | 132 Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 11 995 | 0.7% |
| | 133 Information and promotion activities | 3 151 | 0.2% |
| | 141 Semi-subsistence farming | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 142 Producer groups | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 143 Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 0 | 0.0% |
| 144 Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 0 | 0.0% | |
| Total Axis 1 | | 1 802 224 | 44.4% |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 581 420 | 33.9% |
| | 212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 149 441 | 8.7% |
| | 213 Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 1 000 | 0.1% |
| | 214 Agri-environment payments | 536 799 | 31.3% |
| | 215 Animal welfare payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 216 Non-productive investments | 14 400 | 0.8% |
| | 221 First afforestation of agricultural land | 256 448 | 15.0% |
| | 222 First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 5 784 | 0.3% |
| | 223 First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 22 185 | 1.3% |
| | 224 Natura 2000 payments | 1 112 | 0.1% |
| | 225 Forest-environment payments | 15 681 | 0.9% |
| | 226 Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 69 280 | 4.0% |
| | 227 Non-productive investments | 61 418 | 3.6% |
| Total Axis 2 | | 1 714 967 | 42.3% |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 312 Business creation and development | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 313 Encouragement of tourism activities | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population | 40 723 | 65.6% |
| | 322 Village renewal and development | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 21 370 | 34.4% |
| | 331 Training and information | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 341 Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | 62 093 |
| Leader | 4 411 Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 412 Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 413 Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 302 913 | 78.0% |
| | 421 Implementing cooperation projects | 11 085 | 2.9% |
| | 431 Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 74 419 | 19.2% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 388 417 | 9.6% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 Technical assistance | 88 870 | 100.0% |
| Total | | 88 870 | 2.2% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 Complement to direct payment | 0 | 0% |
| TOTAL | | 4 056 571 | 100.0% |

Romania

| Axes | Measures | Financial Plan 2007-2013 | | |
|---|---------------------|--|------------------|------------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % axis | |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 | Vocational training and information actions | 70 415 | 2.4% |
| | 112 | Setting up of young farmers | 269 777 | 9.2% |
| | 113 | Early retirement | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 114 | Use of advisory services | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 115 | Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 121 | Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 918 104 | 31.3% |
| | 122 | Improvement of the economic value of forests | 2 034 | 0.1% |
| | 123 | Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 859 803 | 29.3% |
| | 124 | Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 125 | Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 467 363 | 15.9% |
| | 126 | Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 131 | Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 132 | Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 133 | Information and promotion activities | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 141 | Semi-subsistence farming | 319 180 | 10.9% |
| | 142 | Producer groups | 20 000 | 0.7% |
| | 143 | Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 10 954 | 0.4% |
| | 144 | Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 1 | | | 2 937 631 |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 | Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 577 079 | 24.1% |
| | 212 | Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 404 329 | 16.9% |
| | 213 | Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 214 | Agri-environment payments | 1 088 775 | 45.5% |
| | 215 | Animal welfare payments | 319 502 | 13.4% |
| | 216 | Non-productive investments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 221 | First afforestation of agricultural land | 2 788 | 0.1% |
| | 222 | First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 223 | First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 224 | Natura 2000 payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 225 | Forest-environment payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 226 | Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 227 | Non-productive investments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | | 2 392 472 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 | Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 312 | Business creation and development | 391 045 | 19.2% |
| | 313 | Encouragement of tourism activities | 260 686 | 12.8% |
| | 321 | Basic services for the economy and rural population | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 322 | Village renewal and development | 1 380 856 | 67.9% |
| | 323 | Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 331 | Training and information | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 341 | Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | | 2 032 587 |
| Leader | 4 411 | Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 93 872 | 27.1% |
| | 412 | Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 36 399 | 10.5% |
| | 413 | Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 149 428 | 43.1% |
| | 421 | Implementing cooperation projects | 7 255 | 2.1% |
| | 431 | Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 59 637 | 17.2% |
| Total Axis 4 | | | 346 591 | 4.3% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 | Technical assistance | 100 896 | 100.0% |
| | | | 100 896 | 1.2% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 | Complement to direct payment | 314 022 | 100.0% |
| | | | 314 022 | 3.9% |
| TOTAL | | | 8 124 199 | 100.0% |

Slovenia

| Axes | Measures | Financial Plan 2007-2013 | | |
|---|---------------------|--|----------------|----------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % axis | |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 | Vocational training and information actions | 1 907 | 0.6% |
| | 112 | Setting up of young farmers | 36 835 | 11.7% |
| | 113 | Early retirement | 15 359 | 4.9% |
| | 114 | Use of advisory services | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 115 | Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 121 | Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 101 335 | 32.3% |
| | 122 | Improvement of the economic value of forests | 16 885 | 5.4% |
| | 123 | Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 77 822 | 24.8% |
| | 124 | Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 125 | Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 21 750 | 6.9% |
| | 126 | Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 131 | Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 31 368 | 10.0% |
| | 132 | Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 652 | 0.2% |
| | 133 | Information and promotion activities | 9 072 | 2.9% |
| | 141 | Semi-subsistence farming | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 142 | Producer groups | 653 | 0.2% |
| | 143 | Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 144 | Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 1 | | | 313 638 |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 | Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 189 315 | 41.2% |
| | 212 | Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 52 547 | 11.4% |
| | 213 | Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 214 | Agri-environment payments | 217 690 | 47.4% |
| | 215 | Animal welfare payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 216 | Non-productive investments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 221 | First afforestation of agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 222 | First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 223 | First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 224 | Natura 2000 payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 225 | Forest-environment payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 226 | Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 227 | Non-productive investments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | | 459 553 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 | Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 23 031 | 22.4% |
| | 312 | Business creation and development | 40 102 | 39.0% |
| | 313 | Encouragement of tourism activities | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 321 | Basic services for the economy and rural population | 3 842 | 3.7% |
| | 322 | Village renewal and development | 29 008 | 28.2% |
| | 323 | Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 6 888 | 6.7% |
| | 331 | Training and information | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 341 | Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | | 102 871 |
| Leader | 4 411 | Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 5 672 | 21.0% |
| | 412 | Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 1 891 | 7.0% |
| | 413 | Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 13 369 | 49.5% |
| | 421 | Implementing cooperation projects | 675 | 2.5% |
| | 431 | Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 5 402 | 20.0% |
| Total Axis 4 | | | 27 008 | 2.9% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 | Technical assistance | 12 923 | 100.0% |
| Total | | | 12 923 | 1.4% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 | Complement to direct payment | 0 | 0% |
| TOTAL | | | 915 993 | 100.0% |

Slovakia

| Axes | Measures | Financial Plan 2007-2013 | | |
|---|---------------------|--|------------------|------------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % axis | |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 | Vocational training and information actions | 18 269 | 2.9% |
| | 112 | Setting up of young farmers | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 113 | Early retirement | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 114 | Use of advisory services | 3 908 | 0.6% |
| | 115 | Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 121 | Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 325 210 | 51.8% |
| | 122 | Improvement of the economic value of forests | 30 720 | 4.9% |
| | 123 | Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 151 000 | 24.1% |
| | 124 | Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 125 | Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 79 600 | 12.7% |
| | 126 | Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 131 | Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 132 | Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 133 | Information and promotion activities | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 141 | Semi-subsistence farming | 504 | 0.1% |
| | 142 | Producer groups | 18 088 | 2.9% |
| | 143 | Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 144 | Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 1 | | | 627 300 |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 | Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 315 208 | 31.2% |
| | 212 | Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 216 506 | 21.5% |
| | 213 | Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 1 295 | 0.1% |
| | 214 | Agri-environment payments | 307 453 | 30.5% |
| | 215 | Animal welfare payments | 35 660 | 3.5% |
| | 216 | Non-productive investments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 221 | First afforestation of agricultural land | 1 456 | 0.1% |
| | 222 | First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 223 | First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 224 | Natura 2000 payments | 4 222 | 0.4% |
| | 225 | Forest-environment payments | 4 129 | 0.4% |
| | 226 | Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 123 164 | 12.2% |
| | 227 | Non-productive investments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | | 1 009 093 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 | Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 87 470 | 34.0% |
| | 312 | Business creation and development | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 313 | Encouragement of tourism activities | 21 030 | 8.2% |
| | 321 | Basic services for the economy and rural population | 65 992 | 25.6% |
| | 322 | Village renewal and development | 72 879 | 28.3% |
| | 323 | Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 331 | Training and information | 9 538 | 3.7% |
| | 341 | Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 680 | 0.3% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | | 257 588 |
| Leader | 4 411 | Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 412 | Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 413 | Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 48 085 | 79.2% |
| | 421 | Implementing cooperation projects | 2 981 | 4.9% |
| | 431 | Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 9 623 | 15.9% |
| Total Axis 4 | | | 60 688 | 3.0% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 | Technical assistance | 42 238 | 100.0% |
| | | | 42 238 | 2.1% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 | Complement to direct payment | 0 | 0% |
| | | | 0 | 0.0% |
| TOTAL | | | 1 996 908 | 100.0% |

Finland

| Axes | Measures | Financial Plan 2007-2013 | | |
|---|---------------------|--|------------------|------------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % axis | |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 | Vocational training and information actions | 36 779 | 15.1% |
| | 112 | Setting up of young farmers | 40 507 | 16.6% |
| | 113 | Early retirement | 25 506 | 10.5% |
| | 114 | Use of advisory services | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 115 | Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 121 | Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 92 591 | 37.9% |
| | 122 | Improvement of the economic value of forests | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 123 | Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 21 070 | 8.6% |
| | 124 | Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 27 533 | 11.3% |
| | 125 | Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 126 | Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 131 | Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 132 | Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 133 | Information and promotion activities | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 141 | Semi-subsistence farming | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 142 | Producer groups | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 143 | Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 144 | Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 1 | | | 243 985 |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 | Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 460 880 | 29.6% |
| | 212 | Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 370 104 | 23.8% |
| | 213 | Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 214 | Agri-environment payments | 686 083 | 44.1% |
| | 215 | Animal welfare payments | 35 360 | 2.3% |
| | 216 | Non-productive investments | 894 | 0.1% |
| | 221 | First afforestation of agricultural land | 2 384 | 0.2% |
| | 222 | First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 223 | First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 224 | Natura 2000 payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 225 | Forest-environment payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 226 | Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 227 | Non-productive investments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | | 1 555 705 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 | Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 15 548 | 7.1% |
| | 312 | Business creation and development | 95 627 | 43.9% |
| | 313 | Encouragement of tourism activities | 12 798 | 5.9% |
| | 321 | Basic services for the economy and rural population | 57 318 | 26.3% |
| | 322 | Village renewal and development | 12 294 | 5.6% |
| | 323 | Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 8 622 | 4.0% |
| | 331 | Training and information | 15 381 | 7.1% |
| | 341 | Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 30 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | | 217 618 |
| Leader | 4 411 | Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 1 296 | 1.1% |
| | 412 | Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 1 080 | 0.9% |
| | 413 | Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 80 210 | 70.0% |
| | 421 | Implementing cooperation projects | 10 243 | 8.9% |
| | 431 | Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 21 799 | 19.0% |
| Total Axis 4 | | | 114 628 | 5.3% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 | Technical assistance | 23 082 | 100.0% |
| Total | | | 23 082 | 1.1% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 | Complement to direct payment | 0 | 0% |
| TOTAL | | | 2 155 019 | 100.0% |

Sweden

| Axes | Measures | Financial Plan 2007-2013 | |
|---|--|--------------------------|------------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % axis |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 Vocational training and information actions | 117 850 | 35.5% |
| | 112 Setting up of young farmers | 19 161 | 5.8% |
| | 113 Early retirement | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 114 Use of advisory services | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 115 Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 165 709 | 49.9% |
| | 122 Improvement of the economic value of forests | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 24 640 | 7.4% |
| | 124 Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 1 739 | 0.5% |
| | 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 3 059 | 0.9% |
| | 126 Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 131 Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 132 Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 133 Information and promotion activities | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 141 Semi-subsistence farming | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 142 Producer groups | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 143 Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 144 Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 1 | | 332 158 |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 266 862 | 21.4% |
| | 213 Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 214 Agri-environment payments | 913 367 | 73.3% |
| | 215 Animal welfare payments | 9 098 | 0.7% |
| | 216 Non-productive investments | 45 465 | 3.6% |
| | 221 First afforestation of agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 222 First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 223 First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 224 Natura 2000 payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 225 Forest-environment payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 226 Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 227 Non-productive investments | 11 983 | 1.0% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | 1 246 775 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 36 368 | 17.8% |
| | 312 Business creation and development | 36 204 | 17.7% |
| | 313 Encouragement of tourism activities | 26 633 | 13.0% |
| | 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population | 76 954 | 37.6% |
| | 322 Village renewal and development | 5 547 | 2.7% |
| | 323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 5 185 | 2.5% |
| | 331 Training and information | 16 869 | 8.3% |
| | 341 Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 632 | 0.3% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | 204 392 |
| Leader | 4 411 Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 4 443 | 4.2% |
| | 412 Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 20 724 | 19.6% |
| | 413 Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 54 827 | 51.9% |
| | 421 Implementing cooperation projects | 4 444 | 4.2% |
| | 431 Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 21 110 | 20.0% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 105 549 | 5.4% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 Technical assistance | 64 188 | 100.0% |
| Total | | 64 188 | 3.3% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 Complement to direct payment | 0 | 0% |
| TOTAL | | 1 953 062 | 100.0% |

United Kingdom

| Axes | Measures | Financial Plan 2007-2013 | |
|---|--|--------------------------|------------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % axis |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 Vocational training and information actions | 123 252 | 23.0% |
| | 112 Setting up of young farmers | 4 605 | 0.9% |
| | 113 Early retirement | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 114 Use of advisory services | 1 209 | 0.2% |
| | 115 Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 602 | 0.1% |
| | 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 137 542 | 25.7% |
| | 122 Improvement of the economic value of forests | 6 474 | 1.2% |
| | 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 175 822 | 32.8% |
| | 124 Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 28 206 | 5.3% |
| | 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 56 506 | 10.5% |
| | 126 Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 131 Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 132 Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 1 474 | 0.3% |
| | 133 Information and promotion activities | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 141 Semi-subsistence farming | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 142 Producer groups | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 143 Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 144 Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 0 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis1 | | 535 692 |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 433 468 | 12.7% |
| | 213 Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 214 Agri-environment payments | 2 448 574 | 72.0% |
| | 215 Animal welfare payments | 11 591 | 0.3% |
| | 216 Non-productive investments | 187 951 | 5.5% |
| | 221 First afforestation of agricultural land | 156 924 | 4.6% |
| | 222 First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 53 | 0.0% |
| | 223 First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 42 739 | 1.3% |
| | 224 Natura 2000 payments | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 225 Forest-environment payments | 31 199 | 0.9% |
| | 226 Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 227 Non-productive investments | 89 826 | 2.6% |
| | Total Axis2 | | 3 402 325 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 55 197 | 16.8% |
| | 312 Business creation and development | 42 950 | 13.1% |
| | 313 Encouragement of tourism activities | 94 137 | 28.7% |
| | 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population | 66 095 | 20.2% |
| | 322 Village renewal and development | 10 642 | 3.2% |
| | 323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 40 571 | 12.4% |
| | 331 Training and information | 8 504 | 2.6% |
| | 341 Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 9 706 | 3.0% |
| | Total Axis3 | | 327 802 |
| Leader | 4 411 Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 33 855 | 10.5% |
| | 412 Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 11 774 | 3.7% |
| | 413 Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 212 954 | 66.2% |
| | 421 Implementing cooperation projects | 10 778 | 3.4% |
| | 431 Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 52 209 | 16.2% |
| Total Axis4 | | 321 568 | 7.0% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 Technical assistance | 24 732 | 100.0% |
| Total | | 24 732 | 0.5% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 Complement to direct payment | 0 | 0% |
| TOTAL | | 4 612 120 | 100.0% |

EU-27

| Axes | Measures | Financial Plan 2007-2013 | | |
|---|---------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % axis | |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 | Vocational training and information actions | 951 239 | 3.0% |
| | 112 | Setting up of young farmers | 2 857 725 | 9.0% |
| | 113 | Early retirement | 2 506 646 | 7.9% |
| | 114 | Use of advisory services | 212 367 | 0.7% |
| | 115 | Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 52 393 | 0.2% |
| | 121 | Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 11 629 885 | 36.8% |
| | 122 | Improvement of the economic value of forests | 375 300 | 1.2% |
| | 123 | Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 5 612 812 | 17.8% |
| | 124 | Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 300 360 | 1.0% |
| | 125 | Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 4 812 911 | 15.2% |
| | 126 | Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 637 707 | 2.0% |
| | 131 | Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 70 536 | 0.2% |
| | 132 | Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 135 100 | 0.4% |
| | 133 | Information and promotion activities | 168 406 | 0.5% |
| | 141 | Semi-subsistence farming | 811 995 | 2.6% |
| | 142 | Producer groups | 240 701 | 0.8% |
| | 143 | Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 15 773 | 0.0% |
| | 144 | Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 197 488 | 0.6% |
| Total Axis 1 | | | 31 589 347 | 32.8% |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 | Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 6 635 777 | 15.2% |
| | 212 | Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 7 409 549 | 17.0% |
| | 213 | Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 583 874 | 1.3% |
| | 214 | Agri-environment payments | 22 964 221 | 52.6% |
| | 215 | Animal welfare payments | 884 540 | 2.0% |
| | 216 | Non-productive investments | 547 945 | 1.3% |
| | 221 | First afforestation of agricultural land | 1 728 410 | 4.0% |
| | 222 | First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 10 876 | 0.0% |
| | 223 | First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 258 587 | 0.6% |
| | 224 | Natura 2000 payments | 75 462 | 0.2% |
| | 225 | Forest-environment payments | 134 416 | 0.3% |
| | 226 | Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 1 619 003 | 3.7% |
| | 227 | Non-productive investments | 776 352 | 1.8% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | | 43 629 012 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 | Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 1 226 399 | 9.4% |
| | 312 | Business creation and development | 2 055 036 | 15.8% |
| | 313 | Encouragement of tourism activities | 1 259 506 | 9.7% |
| | 321 | Basic services for the economy and rural population | 3 631 646 | 28.0% |
| | 322 | Village renewal and development | 3 349 151 | 25.8% |
| | 323 | Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 1 223 146 | 9.4% |
| | 331 | Training and information | 109 850 | 0.8% |
| | 341 | Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 126 469 | 1.0% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | | 12 981 203 |
| Leader | 4 411 | Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 533 586 | 8.8% |
| | 412 | Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 157 103 | 2.6% |
| | 413 | Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 4 106 863 | 68.1% |
| | 421 | Implementing cooperation projects | 238 817 | 4.0% |
| | 431 | Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 996 993 | 16.5% |
| Total Axis 4 | | | 6 033 362 | 6.3% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 | Technical assistance | 1 527 161 | 100.0% |
| Total | | | 1 527 161 | 1.6% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 | Complement to direct payment | 437 828 | 100.0% |
| TOTAL | | | 437 828 | 0.5% |
| | | | 96 197 913 | 100.0% |

**ANNEX F. Financial execution per Member State,
programming period 2007-2013**

Belgium

| Axes | Measures | Expenditure 2007 - now | | |
|---|---------------------|---|----------------|----------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % used axis | |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 | Vocational training and information actions | 11 370 | 6.0% |
| | 112 | Setting up of young farmers | 26 738 | 14.1% |
| | 114 | Use of advisory services | 3 156 | 1.7% |
| | 121 | Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 143 443 | 75.6% |
| | 123 | Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 4 880 | 2.6% |
| | 125 | Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 24 | 0.0% |
| | 132 | Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 105 | 0.1% |
| | 133 | Information and promotion activities | 4 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 1 | | | 189 719 |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 212 | Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 23 566 | 13.3% |
| | 213 | Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 1 801 | 1.0% |
| | 214 | Agri-environment payments | 149 597 | 84.6% |
| | 221 | First afforestation of agricultural land | 805 | 0.5% |
| | 222 | First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 6 | 0.0% |
| | 224 | Natura 2000 payments | 47 | 0.0% |
| | 227 | Non-productive investments | 957 | 0.5% |
| Total Axis 2 | | | 176 779 | 43.4% |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 | Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 15 986 | 65.6% |
| | 312 | Business creation and development | 656 | 2.7% |
| | 313 | Encouragement of tourism activities | 2 190 | 9.0% |
| | 321 | Basic services for the economy and rural population | 1 079 | 4.4% |
| | 322 | Village renewal and development | 2 024 | 8.3% |
| | 323 | Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 1 324 | 5.4% |
| | 331 | Training and information | 1 112 | 4.6% |
| Total Axis 3 | | | 24 372 | 6.0% |
| Leader | 4 411 | Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 283 | 2.1% |
| | 412 | Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 841 | 6.4% |
| | 413 | Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 8 612 | 65.3% |
| | 421 | Implementing cooperation projects | 234 | 1.8% |
| | 431 | Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 3 228 | 24.5% |
| Total Axis 4 | | | 13 198 | 3.2% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 | Technical assistance | 3 526 | 100.0% |
| TOTAL | | | 407 594 | 100.0% |

Bulgaria

| Axes | Measures | Expenditure 2007 - now | | |
|---|----------|---|------------------|---------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % used axis | |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 | Vocational training and information actions | 2 637 | 0.5% |
| | 112 | Setting up of young farmers | 81 870 | 15.4% |
| | 121 | Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 297 318 | 55.8% |
| | 122 | Improvement of the economic value of forests | 5 098 | 1.0% |
| | 123 | Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 126 780 | 23.8% |
| | 141 | Semi-subsistence farming | 15 891 | 3.0% |
| | 142 | Producer groups | 12 | 0.0% |
| | 143 | Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 3 292 | 0.6% |
| Total Axis 1 | | | 532 897 | 41.7% |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 | Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 80 942 | 52.2% |
| | 212 | Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 25 302 | 16.3% |
| | 213 | Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 5 041 | 3.3% |
| | 214 | Agri-environment payments | 40 681 | 26.2% |
| | 223 | First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 1 245 | 0.8% |
| | 226 | Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 1 851 | 1.2% |
| Total Axis 2 | | | 155 063 | 12.1% |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 | Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 21 557 | 4.8% |
| | 312 | Business creation and development | 51 508 | 11.6% |
| | 313 | Encouragement of tourism activities | 9 280 | 2.1% |
| | 321 | Basic services for the economy and rural population | 280 908 | 63.1% |
| | 322 | Village renewal and development | 81 836 | 18.4% |
| Total Axis 3 | | | 445 090 | 34.8% |
| Leader | 4 431 | Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 6 679 | 100.0% |
| Total Axis 4 | | | 6 679 | 0.5% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 | Technical assistance | 15 988 | 100.0% |
| | | | 15 988 | 1.2% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 | Complement to direct payment | 123 353 | 100.0% |
| | | | 123 353 | 9.6% |
| TOTAL | | | 1 279 069 | 100.0% |

Czech Republic

| Axes | Measures | Expenditure 2007 - now | | |
|---|---------------------|--|------------------|------------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % used axis | |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 | Vocational training and information actions | 6 007 | 1.3% |
| | 112 | Setting up of young farmers | 39 741 | 8.8% |
| | 113 | Early retirement | 18 678 | 4.2% |
| | 114 | Use of advisory services | 6 183 | 1.4% |
| | 121 | Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 205 242 | 45.7% |
| | 122 | Improvement of the economic value of forests | 15 609 | 3.5% |
| | 123 | Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 59 647 | 13.3% |
| | 124 | Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 12 249 | 2.7% |
| | 125 | Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 79 547 | 17.7% |
| | 142 | Producer groups | 6 506 | 1.4% |
| Total Axis 1 | | | 449 410 | 20.4% |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 | Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 277 980 | 20.9% |
| | 212 | Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 239 892 | 18.1% |
| | 213 | Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 2 019 | 0.2% |
| | 214 | Agri-environment payments | 781 107 | 58.8% |
| | 221 | First afforestation of agricultural land | 12 890 | 1.0% |
| | 224 | Natura 2000 payments | 175 | 0.0% |
| | 225 | Forest-environment payments | 216 | 0.0% |
| | 226 | Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 11 646 | 0.9% |
| | 227 | Non-productive investments | 1 922 | 0.1% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | | 1 327 845 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 | Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 82 921 | 26.3% |
| | 312 | Business creation and development | 37 255 | 11.8% |
| | 313 | Encouragement of tourism activities | 28 809 | 9.1% |
| | 321 | Basic services for the economy and rural population | 26 765 | 8.5% |
| | 322 | Village renewal and development | 114 466 | 36.3% |
| | 323 | Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 23 517 | 7.5% |
| | 331 | Training and information | 1 765 | 0.6% |
| Total Axis 3 | | | 315 499 | 14.3% |
| Leader | 4 411 | Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 6 453 | 6.2% |
| | 412 | Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 124 | 0.1% |
| | 413 | Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 70 633 | 68.1% |
| | 421 | Implementing cooperation projects | 7 178 | 6.9% |
| | 431 | Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 19 372 | 18.7% |
| Total Axis 4 | | | 103 759 | 4.7% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 | Technical assistance | 5 284 | 100.0% |
| TOTAL | | | 2 201 797 | 100.0% |

Denmark

| Axes | Measures | Expenditure 2007 - now | |
|---|--|------------------------|---------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % used axis |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 Vocational training and information actions | 27 058 | 28.8% |
| | 112 Setting up of young farmers | 3 811 | 4.1% |
| | 113 Early retirement | 145 | 0.2% |
| | 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 33 496 | 35.7% |
| | 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 15 107 | 16.1% |
| | 124 Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 8 338 | 8.9% |
| | 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 1 178 | 1.3% |
| | 133 Information and promotion activities | 4 733 | 5.0% |
| Total Axis 1 | | 93 868 | 27.2% |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 5 954 | 3.2% |
| | 214 Agri-environment payments | 139 320 | 74.7% |
| | 216 Non-productive investments | 14 127 | 7.6% |
| | 221 First afforestation of agricultural land | 16 979 | 9.1% |
| | 225 Forest-environment payments | 144 | 0.1% |
| | 226 Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 3 878 | 2.1% |
| | 227 Non-productive investments | 6 129 | 3.3% |
| Total Axis 2 | | 186 532 | 54.0% |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 1 127 | 7.4% |
| | 313 Encouragement of tourism activities | 2 173 | 14.2% |
| | 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population | 6 705 | 43.8% |
| | 322 Village renewal and development | 3 716 | 24.3% |
| | 323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 1 008 | 6.6% |
| | 331 Training and information | 584 | 3.8% |
| Total Axis 3 | | 15 312 | 4.4% |
| Leader | 4 411 Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 1 020 | 2.8% |
| | 413 Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 28 393 | 77.4% |
| | 421 Implementing cooperation projects | 53 | 0.1% |
| | 431 Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 7 198 | 19.6% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 36 664 | 10.6% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 Technical assistance | 12 898 | 100.0% |
| TOTAL | | 345 274 | 100.0% |

Germany

| Axes | Measures | Expenditure 2007 - now | |
|---|--|------------------------|------------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % used axis |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 Vocational training and information actions | 11 131 | 0.7% |
| | 112 Setting up of young farmers | 2 255 | 0.1% |
| | 113 Early retirement | 7 085 | 0.4% |
| | 114 Use of advisory services | 4 247 | 0.3% |
| | 115 Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 1 069 | 0.1% |
| | 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 698 343 | 44.0% |
| | 122 Improvement of the economic value of forests | 330 | 0.0% |
| | 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 127 921 | 8.1% |
| | 124 Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 1 585 | 0.1% |
| | 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 488 750 | 30.8% |
| | 126 Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 243 200 | 15.3% |
| | 132 Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 13 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 1 | | 1 585 928 |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 108 497 | 3.4% |
| | 212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 774 588 | 24.6% |
| | 213 Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 53 523 | 1.7% |
| | 214 Agri-environment payments | 2 034 909 | 64.7% |
| | 215 Animal welfare payments | 41 816 | 1.3% |
| | 216 Non-productive investments | 7 792 | 0.2% |
| | 221 First afforestation of agricultural land | 17 448 | 0.6% |
| | 223 First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 54 | 0.0% |
| | 224 Natura 2000 payments | 1 423 | 0.0% |
| | 225 Forest-environment payments | 7 756 | 0.2% |
| | 226 Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 11 291 | 0.4% |
| | 227 Non-productive investments | 87 610 | 2.8% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | 3 146 706 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 37 405 | 2.8% |
| | 312 Business creation and development | 18 576 | 1.4% |
| | 313 Encouragement of tourism activities | 108 866 | 8.1% |
| | 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population | 374 251 | 27.8% |
| | 322 Village renewal and development | 510 014 | 37.8% |
| | 323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 282 258 | 20.9% |
| | 331 Training and information | 3 512 | 0.3% |
| | 341 Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 13 116 | 1.0% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | 1 347 998 |
| Leader | 4 411 Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 13 268 | 4.5% |
| | 412 Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 707 | 0.2% |
| | 413 Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 235 461 | 80.3% |
| | 421 Implementing cooperation projects | 7 268 | 2.5% |
| | 431 Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 36 620 | 12.5% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 293 323 | 4.6% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 Technical assistance | 55 993 | 100.0% |
| TOTAL | | 6 429 949 | 100.0% |

Estonia

| Axes | Measures | Expenditure 2007 - now | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--------------|-------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % used axis | | |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 | Vocational training and information actions | 1 389 | 0.7% | |
| | 112 | Setting up of young farmers | 14 978 | 7.6% | |
| | 114 | Use of advisory services | 3 055 | 1.6% | |
| | 121 | Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 116 592 | 59.5% | |
| | 122 | Improvement of the economic value of forests | 6 644 | 3.4% | |
| | 123 | Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 23 361 | 11.9% | |
| | 124 | Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 745 | 0.4% | |
| | 125 | Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 24 026 | 12.3% | |
| | 131 | Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 886 | 0.5% | |
| | 141 | Semi-subsistence farming | 2 537 | 1.3% | |
| | 142 | Producer groups | 1 881 | 1.0% | |
| | Total Axis 1 | | 196 094 | 35.5% | |
| | Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 212 | Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 42 449 | 19.6% |
| | | 213 | Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 3 372 | 1.6% |
| 214 | | Agri-environment payments | 141 237 | 65.1% | |
| 215 | | Animal welfare payments | 16 247 | 7.5% | |
| 216 | | Non-productive investments | 1 714 | 0.8% | |
| 221 | | First afforestation of agricultural land | 242 | 0.1% | |
| 224 | | Natura 2000 payments | 11 692 | 5.4% | |
| Total Axis 2 | | 216 953 | 39.2% | | |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging | 3 312 | Business creation and development | 33 114 | 46.2% | |
| | 322 | Village renewal and development | 38 599 | 53.8% | |
| Total Axis 3 | | 71 713 | 13.0% | | |
| Leader | 4 411 | Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 1 707 | 3.7% | |
| | 413 | Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 35 004 | 76.7% | |
| | 421 | Implementing cooperation projects | 328 | 0.7% | |
| | 431 | Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 8 571 | 18.8% | |
| Total Axis 4 | | 45 611 | 8.3% | | |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 | Technical assistance | 22 436 | 100.0% | |
| Total Axis 4 | | 22 436 | 4.1% | | |
| TOTAL | | 552 806 | 100.0% | | |

Ireland

| Axes | Measures | Expenditure 2007 - now | | |
|---|----------|---|---------------|--------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % used axis | |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 | Vocational training and information actions | 4 144 | 2.3% |
| | 112 | Setting up of young farmers | 6 505 | 3.6% |
| | 113 | Early retirement | 118 098 | 66.2% |
| | 121 | Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 49 653 | 27.8% |
| Total Axis 1 | | 178 400 | 8.3% | |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 212 | Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 714 324 | 38.5% |
| | 213 | Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 51 916 | 2.8% |
| | 214 | Agri-environment payments | 1 087 316 | 58.7% |
| Total Axis 2 | | 1 853 556 | 85.8% | |
| Leader | 4 411 | Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 87 | 0.1% |
| | 413 | Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 89 036 | 69.7% |
| | 421 | Implementing cooperation projects | 1 814 | 1.4% |
| | 431 | Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 36 815 | 28.8% |
| Total Axis 3 | | 127 752 | 5.9% | |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 | Technical assistance | 750 | 100.0% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 750 | 0.0% | |
| TOTAL | | 2 160 458 | 100.0% | |

Greece

| Axes | Measures | Expenditure 2007 - now | | |
|---|---|---|--|--------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % used axis | |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 112 | Setting up of young farmers | 90 127 | 18.6% |
| | 113 | Early retirement | 66 | 0.0% |
| | 114 | Use of advisory services | 1 418 | 0.3% |
| | 121 | Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 85 838 | 17.7% |
| | 123 | Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 10 519 | 2.2% |
| | 125 | Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 162 350 | 33.5% |
| | 131 | Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 5 951 | 1.2% |
| | 132 | Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 3 | 0.0% |
| | 144 | Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 128 076 | 26.4% |
| | Total Axis 1 | | 484 348 | 26.4% |
| | Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 | Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 394 188 |
| 212 | | Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 154 184 | 12.1% |
| 214 | | Agri-environment payments | 655 480 | 51.5% |
| 216 | | Non-productive investments | 662 | 0.1% |
| 221 | | First afforestation of agricultural land | 68 673 | 5.4% |
| 226 | | Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 139 | 0.0% |
| Total Axis 2 | | 1 273 326 | 69.5% | |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 | Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 268 | 0.6% |
| | 312 | Business creation and development | 662 | 1.4% |
| | 313 | Encouragement of tourism activities | 5 636 | 12.0% |
| | 321 | Basic services for the economy and rural population | 26 151 | 55.8% |
| | 322 | Village renewal and development | 13 026 | 27.8% |
| | 323 | Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 1 141 | 2.4% |
| Total Axis 3 | | 46 885 | 2.6% | |
| Leader | 4 411 | Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 156 | 0.7% |
| | 413 | Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 1 098 | 4.7% |
| | 431 | Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 21 927 | 94.6% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 23 181 | 1.3% | |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 | Technical assistance | 4 666 | 100.0% |
| | | 4 666 | 0.3% | |
| TOTAL | | 1 832 405 | 100.0% | |

Spain

| Axes | Measures | Expenditure 2007 - now | |
|---|--|------------------------|------------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % used axis |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 Vocational training and information actions | 25 521 | 1.4% |
| | 112 Setting up of young farmers | 159 320 | 8.7% |
| | 113 Early retirement | 215 340 | 11.8% |
| | 114 Use of advisory services | 20 783 | 1.1% |
| | 115 Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 7 922 | 0.4% |
| | 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 471 250 | 25.8% |
| | 122 Improvement of the economic value of forests | 17 250 | 0.9% |
| | 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 440 859 | 24.1% |
| | 124 Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 7 905 | 0.4% |
| | 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 415 613 | 22.7% |
| | 126 Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 246 | 0.0% |
| | 131 Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 404 | 0.0% |
| | 132 Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 22 596 | 1.2% |
| | 133 Information and promotion activities | 17 145 | 0.9% |
| | 144 Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 6 618 | 0.4% |
| Total Axis 1 | | 1 828 771 | 40.3% |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 220 174 | 9.9% |
| | 212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 179 942 | 8.1% |
| | 213 Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 3 961 | 0.2% |
| | 214 Agri-environment payments | 1 020 005 | 45.8% |
| | 215 Animal welfare payments | 14 352 | 0.6% |
| | 216 Non-productive investments | 5 251 | 0.2% |
| | 221 First afforestation of agricultural land | 269 100 | 12.1% |
| | 223 First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 33 158 | 1.5% |
| | 225 Forest-environment payments | 8 682 | 0.4% |
| | 226 Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 359 170 | 16.1% |
| | 227 Non-productive investments | 114 401 | 5.1% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | 2 228 196 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 4 818 | 3.6% |
| | 312 Business creation and development | 15 322 | 11.6% |
| | 313 Encouragement of tourism activities | 6 939 | 5.2% |
| | 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population | 38 502 | 29.1% |
| | 322 Village renewal and development | 28 907 | 21.9% |
| | 323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 37 626 | 28.5% |
| | 331 Training and information | 26 | 0.0% |
| | 341 Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 111 | 0.1% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | 132 250 |
| Leader | 4 411 Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 22 006 | 7.4% |
| | 412 Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 1 693 | 0.6% |
| | 413 Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 194 940 | 65.7% |
| | 421 Implementing cooperation projects | 1 983 | 0.7% |
| | 431 Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 76 084 | 25.6% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 296 705 | 6.5% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 Technical assistance | 56 144 | 100.0% |
| TOTAL | | 4 542 067 | 100.0% |

France

| Axes | Measures | Expenditure 2007 - now | |
|---|--|------------------------|------------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % used axis |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 Vocational training and information actions | 75 499 | 5.3% |
| | 112 Setting up of young farmers | 449 198 | 31.4% |
| | 113 Early retirement | 20 087 | 1.4% |
| | 114 Use of advisory services | 232 | 0.0% |
| | 115 Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 248 | 0.0% |
| | 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 564 006 | 39.5% |
| | 122 Improvement of the economic value of forests | 18 170 | 1.3% |
| | 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 186 898 | 13.1% |
| | 124 Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 1 473 | 0.1% |
| | 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 90 502 | 6.3% |
| | 126 Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 893 | 0.1% |
| | 131 Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 8 166 | 0.6% |
| | 132 Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 3 171 | 0.2% |
| | 133 Information and promotion activities | 10 105 | 0.7% |
| | 144 Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 675 | 0.0% |
| Total Axis 1 | | 1 429 326 | 26.9% |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 1 779 693 | 50.3% |
| | 212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 4 426 | 0.1% |
| | 214 Agri-environment payments | 1 573 971 | 44.5% |
| | 216 Non-productive investments | 2 835 | 0.1% |
| | 221 First afforestation of agricultural land | 9 779 | 0.3% |
| | 222 First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 28 | 0.0% |
| | 223 First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 888 | 0.0% |
| | 226 Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 157 508 | 4.5% |
| | 227 Non-productive investments | 8 768 | 0.2% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | 3 537 896 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 14 365 | 6.7% |
| | 312 Business creation and development | 7 212 | 3.3% |
| | 313 Encouragement of tourism activities | 24 947 | 11.6% |
| | 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population | 65 302 | 30.3% |
| | 323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 82 884 | 38.5% |
| | 331 Training and information | 1 825 | 0.8% |
| | 341 Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 18 918 | 8.8% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | 215 452 |
| Leader | 4 411 Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 2 705 | 2.6% |
| | 412 Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 669 | 0.6% |
| | 413 Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 71 887 | 67.9% |
| | 421 Implementing cooperation projects | 1 990 | 1.9% |
| | 431 Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 28 620 | 27.0% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 105 871 | 2.0% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 Technical assistance | 17 958 | 100.0% |
| TOTAL | | 5 306 503 | 100.0% |

Italy

| Axes | Measures | Expenditure 2007 - now | |
|---|--|------------------------|------------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % used axis |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 Vocational training and information actions | 32 210 | 1.7% |
| | 112 Setting up of young farmers | 245 232 | 13.3% |
| | 113 Early retirement | 22 621 | 1.2% |
| | 114 Use of advisory services | 12 993 | 0.7% |
| | 115 Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 1 697 | 0.1% |
| | 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 905 023 | 49.1% |
| | 122 Improvement of the economic value of forests | 31 982 | 1.7% |
| | 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 350 623 | 19.0% |
| | 124 Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 21 124 | 1.1% |
| | 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 174 028 | 9.4% |
| | 126 Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 5 500 | 0.3% |
| | 131 Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 6 149 | 0.3% |
| | 132 Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 5 248 | 0.3% |
| | 133 Information and promotion activities | 17 625 | 1.0% |
| | 141 Semi-subsistence farming | 0 | 0% |
| | 142 Producer groups | 0 | 0% |
| | 143 Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 0 | 0% |
| | 144 Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 9 526 | 0.5% |
| | Total Axis 1 | | 1 841 580 |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 455 636 | 17.3% |
| | 212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 132 878 | 5.0% |
| | 213 Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 1 079 | 0.0% |
| | 214 Agri-environment payments | 1 451 541 | 55.1% |
| | 215 Animal welfare payments | 131 846 | 5.0% |
| | 216 Non-productive investments | 66 918 | 2.5% |
| | 221 First afforestation of agricultural land | 173 559 | 6.6% |
| | 222 First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 7 | 0.0% |
| | 223 First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 4 948 | 0.2% |
| | 224 Natura 2000 payments | 23 | 0.0% |
| | 225 Forest-environment payments | 7 438 | 0.3% |
| | 226 Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 155 306 | 5.9% |
| | 227 Non-productive investments | 54 149 | 2.1% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | 2 635 328 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 154 841 | 49.0% |
| | 312 Business creation and development | 15 201 | 4.8% |
| | 313 Encouragement of tourism activities | 18 039 | 5.7% |
| | 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population | 81 062 | 25.6% |
| | 322 Village renewal and development | 13 018 | 4.1% |
| | 323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 31 417 | 9.9% |
| | 331 Training and information | 1 912 | 0.6% |
| | 341 Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 742 | 0.2% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | 316 231 |
| Leader | 4 411 Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 9 811 | 8.1% |
| | 412 Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 2 275 | 1.9% |
| | 413 Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 62 950 | 51.7% |
| | 421 Implementing cooperation projects | 146 | 0.1% |
| | 431 Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 46 465 | 38.2% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 121 647 | 2.4% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 Technical assistance | 78 288 | 100.0% |
| Total | | 78 288 | 1.6% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 Complement to direct payment | 0 | 0.0% |
| TOTAL | | 4 993 075 | 100.0% |

Cyprus

| Axes | Measures | Expenditure 2007 - now | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--------------|-------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % used axis | | |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 | Vocational training and information actions | 114 | 0.3% | |
| | 112 | Setting up of young farmers | 2 104 | 4.8% | |
| | 113 | Early retirement | 2 656 | 6.1% | |
| | 121 | Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 30 575 | 70.3% | |
| | 123 | Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 5 777 | 13.3% | |
| | 125 | Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 229 | 0.5% | |
| | 131 | Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 1 042 | 2.4% | |
| | 132 | Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 414 | 1.0% | |
| | 133 | Information and promotion activities | 158 | 0.4% | |
| | 142 | Producer groups | 414 | 1.0% | |
| | Total Axis 1 | | 43 482 | 43.5% | |
| | Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 | Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 2 820 | 5.5% |
| | | 212 | Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 14 918 | 29.4% |
| | | 214 | Agri-environment payments | 29 285 | 57.6% |
| 221 | | First afforestation of agricultural land | 186 | 0.4% | |
| 223 | | First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 124 | 0.2% | |
| 225 | | Forest-environment payments | 82 | 0.2% | |
| 226 | | Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 1 364 | 2.7% | |
| 227 | | Non-productive investments | 2 045 | 4.0% | |
| Total Axis 2 | | 50 824 | 50.8% | | |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 313 | Encouragement of tourism activities | 21 | 0.4% | |
| | 321 | Basic services for the economy and rural population | 2 666 | 55.8% | |
| | 322 | Village renewal and development | 880 | 18.4% | |
| | 323 | Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 1 155 | 24.2% | |
| | 341 | Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 60 | 1.2% | |
| Total Axis 3 | | 4 781 | 4.8% | | |
| Leader | 4 421 | Implementing cooperation projects | 27 | 5.1% | |
| | 431 | Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 491 | 94.9% | |
| Total Axis 4 | | 517 | 0.5% | | |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 | Technical assistance | 360 | 100.0% | |
| | | 360 | 0.4% | | |
| TOTAL | | 99 964 | 100.0% | | |

Latvia

| Axes | Measures | Expenditure 2007 - now | | | |
|---|---|---|--|----------------|--------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % used axis | | |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 | Vocational training and information actions | 335 | 0.1% | |
| | 112 | Setting up of young farmers | 10 409 | 3.1% | |
| | 113 | Early retirement | 14 222 | 4.3% | |
| | 114 | Use of advisory services | 5 | 0.0% | |
| | 121 | Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 224 831 | 67.9% | |
| | 122 | Improvement of the economic value of forests | 5 061 | 1.5% | |
| | 123 | Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 36 085 | 10.9% | |
| | 125 | Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 19 227 | 5.8% | |
| | 131 | Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 3 010 | 0.9% | |
| | 141 | Semi-subsistence farming | 17 147 | 5.2% | |
| | 142 | Producer groups | 809 | 0.2% | |
| | Total Axis 1 | | | 331 142 | 39.7% |
| | Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 212 | Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 188 198 | 54.2% |
| | | 213 | Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 10 277 | 3.0% |
| 214 | | Agri-environment payments | 130 952 | 37.7% | |
| 223 | | First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 10 696 | 3.1% | |
| 224 | | Natura 2000 payments | 5 287 | 1.5% | |
| 226 | | Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 1 805 | 0.5% | |
| Total Axis 2 | | | 347 215 | 41.6% | |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 312 | Business creation and development | 54 483 | 45.7% | |
| | 313 | Encouragement of tourism activities | 3 826 | 3.2% | |
| | 321 | Basic services for the economy and rural population | 60 054 | 50.4% | |
| | 323 | Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 817 | 0.7% | |
| | Total Axis 3 | | | 119 180 | 14.3% |
| Leader | 4 411 | Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 3 742 | 23.3% | |
| | 413 | Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 10 132 | | |
| | 421 | Implementing cooperation projects | 73 | 0.5% | |
| | 431 | Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 2 130 | 13.2% | |
| | Total Axis 4 | | | 16 076 | 1.9% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 | Technical assistance | 20 863 | 100.0% | |
| TOTAL | | | 834 477 | 100.0% | |

Lithuania

| Axes | Measures | Expenditure 2007 - now | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--------------|-------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % used axis | | |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 | Vocational training and information actions | 11 859 | 2.0% | |
| | 112 | Setting up of young farmers | 63 764 | 10.9% | |
| | 113 | Early retirement | 77 208 | 13.2% | |
| | 114 | Use of advisory services | 1 573 | 0.3% | |
| | 121 | Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 310 289 | 53.1% | |
| | 122 | Improvement of the economic value of forests | 9 341 | 1.6% | |
| | 123 | Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 60 492 | 10.4% | |
| | 125 | Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 38 417 | 6.6% | |
| | 132 | Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 140 | 0.0% | |
| | 141 | Semi-subsistence farming | 11 033 | 1.9% | |
| | Total Axis 1 | | 584 113 | 47.0% | |
| | Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 212 | Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 231 318 | 47.9% |
| | | 213 | Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 1 354 | 0.3% |
| | | 214 | Agri-environment payments | 188 307 | 39.0% |
| 216 | | Non-productive investments | 334 | 0.1% | |
| 221 | | First afforestation of agricultural land | 19 618 | 4.1% | |
| 223 | | First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 26 834 | 5.6% | |
| 224 | | Natura 2000 payments | 1 728 | 0.4% | |
| 225 | | Forest-environment payments | 390 | 0.1% | |
| 226 | | Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 9 576 | 2.0% | |
| 227 | | Non-productive investments | 3 921 | 0.8% | |
| Total Axis 2 | | 483 381 | 38.9% | | |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 | Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 10 270 | 11.9% | |
| | 312 | Business creation and development | 35 893 | 41.7% | |
| | 313 | Encouragement of tourism activities | 15 729 | 18.3% | |
| | 322 | Village renewal and development | 24 151 | 28.1% | |
| Total Axis 3 | | 86 043 | 6.9% | | |
| Leader | 4 413 | Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 31 400 | 75.6% | |
| | 421 | Implementing cooperation projects | 158 | 0.4% | |
| | 431 | Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 9 967 | 24.0% | |
| Total Axis 4 | | 41 525 | 3.3% | | |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 | Technical assistance | 48 789 | 100.0% | |
| Total | | 1 243 852 | 100.0% | | |

Luxembourg

| Axes | Measures | Expenditure 2007 - now | | |
|---|---------------------|---|---------------|--------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % used axis | |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 | Vocational training and information actions | 87 | 0.3% |
| | 112 | Setting up of young farmers | 1 387 | 5.1% |
| | 114 | Use of advisory services | 0 | 0.0% |
| | 121 | Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 23 144 | 84.8% |
| | 122 | Improvement of the economic value of forests | 50 | 0.2% |
| | 123 | Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 2 425 | 8.9% |
| | 125 | Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 193 | 0.7% |
| | Total Axis 1 | | 27 286 | 33.4% |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 212 | Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 27 446 | 56.1% |
| | 214 | Agri-environment payments | 21 449 | 43.9% |
| | 225 | Forest-environment payments | 15 | 0.0% |
| Total Axis 2 | | 48 909 | 59.9% | |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 | Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 241 | 7.1% |
| | 312 | Business creation and development | 94 | 2.8% |
| | 313 | Encouragement of tourism activities | 130 | 3.8% |
| | 321 | Basic services for the economy and rural population | 1 925 | 56.8% |
| | 322 | Village renewal and development | 769 | 22.7% |
| | 323 | Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 181 | 5.3% |
| | 331 | Training and information | 47 | 1.4% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | 3 387 | 4.1% |
| Leader | 4 412 | Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 9 | 0.4% |
| | 413 | Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 825 | 39.3% |
| | 421 | Implementing cooperation projects | 233 | 11.1% |
| | 431 | Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 1 032 | 49.2% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 2 099 | 2.6% | |
| TOTAL | | 81 681 | 100.0% | |

Hungary

| Axes | Measures | Expenditure 2007 - now | |
|---|---|------------------------|---------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % used axis |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 Vocational training and information actions | 31 879 | 3.1% |
| | 112 Setting up of young farmers | 85 333 | 8.2% |
| | 113 Early retirement | 516 | 0.0% |
| | 114 Use of advisory services | 8 306 | 0.8% |
| | 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 706 981 | 67.7% |
| | 122 Improvement of the economic value of forests | 11 863 | 1.1% |
| | 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 117 534 | 11.3% |
| | 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 37 204 | 3.6% |
| | 131 Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 1 791 | 0.2% |
| | 141 Semi-subsistence farming | 397 | 0.0% |
| | 142 Producer groups | 41 981 | 4.0% |
| Total Axis 1 | | 1 043 786 | 43.9% |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 51 616 | 5.6% |
| | 213 Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 25 225 | 2.7% |
| | 214 Agri-environment payments | 703 656 | 76.6% |
| | 215 Animal welfare payments | 20 099 | 2.2% |
| | 216 Non-productive investments | 2 508 | 0.3% |
| | 221 First afforestation of agricultural land | 104 601 | 11.4% |
| | 222 First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 389 | 0.0% |
| | 224 Natura 2000 payments | 4 811 | 0.5% |
| | 225 Forest-environment payments | 2 527 | 0.3% |
| | 226 Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 1 581 | 0.2% |
| | 227 Non-productive investments | 2 010 | 0.2% |
| Total Axis 2 | | 919 024 | 38.7% |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 312 Business creation and development | 39 345 | 16.8% |
| | 313 Encouragement of tourism activities | 30 034 | 12.8% |
| | 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population | 60 466 | 25.7% |
| | 322 Village renewal and development | 44 827 | 19.1% |
| | 323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 30 937 | 13.2% |
| | 341 Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 29 215 | 12.4% |
| Total Axis 3 | | 234 822 | 9.9% |
| Leader | 4 411 Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 9 096 | 15.5% |
| | 412 Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 1 192 | 2.0% |
| | 413 Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 27 014 | 46.0% |
| | 421 Implementing cooperation projects | 1 799 | 3.1% |
| | 431 Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 19 655 | 33.5% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 58 757 | 2.5% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 Technical assistance | 120 309 | 100.0% |
| TOTAL | | 2 376 698 | 100.0% |

Malta

| Axes | Measures | Expenditure 2007 - now | |
|---|--|------------------------|---------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % used axis |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 Vocational training and information actions | 220 | 1.6% |
| | 115 Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 24 | 0.2% |
| | 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 10 436 | 74.1% |
| | 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 1 642 | 11.7% |
| | 124 Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 55 | 0.4% |
| | 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 1 661 | 11.8% |
| | 132 Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 1 | 0.0% |
| | 142 Producer groups | 47 | 0.3% |
| Total Axis 1 | | 14 087 | 31.6% |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 9 622 | 70.9% |
| | 214 Agri-environment payments | 3 957 | 29.1% |
| Total Axis 2 | | 13 579 | 30.5% |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 313 Encouragement of tourism activities | 6 274 | 43.3% |
| | 323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 8 001 | 55.2% |
| | 341 Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 231 | 1.6% |
| Total Axis 3 | | 14 506 | 32.5% |
| Leader | 4 413 Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 190 | 35.2% |
| | 431 Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 349 | 64.8% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 539 | 1.2% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 Technical assistance | 1 884 | 100.0% |
| TOTAL | | 1 884 | 4.2% |
| TOTAL | | 44 595 | 100.0% |

Netherlands

| Axes | Measures | Expenditure 2007 - now | |
|---|--|------------------------|----------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % used axis |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 Vocational training and information actions | 9 414 | 11.5% |
| | 114 Use of advisory services | 395 | 0.5% |
| | 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 37 528 | 46.0% |
| | 124 Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 6 461 | 7.9% |
| | 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 25 772 | 31.6% |
| | 132 Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 1 971 | 2.4% |
| Total Axis 1 | | 81 540 | 22.3% |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 11 128 | 7.9% |
| | 214 Agri-environment payments | 121 222 | 85.5% |
| | 216 Non-productive investments | 4 704 | 3.3% |
| | 221 First afforestation of agricultural land | 4 670 | 3.3% |
| Total Axis 2 | | 141 724 | 38.7% |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 6 539 | 6.5% |
| | 312 Business creation and development | 1 464 | 1.4% |
| | 313 Encouragement of tourism activities | 43 551 | 43.0% |
| | 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population | 14 350 | 14.2% |
| | 322 Village renewal and development | 5 927 | 5.9% |
| | 323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 29 255 | 28.9% |
| | 341 Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 110 | 0.1% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | 101 195 |
| Leader | 4 411 Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 1 272 | 3.2% |
| | 412 Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 228 | 0.6% |
| | 413 Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 34 992 | 88.4% |
| | 421 Implementing cooperation projects | 414 | 1.0% |
| | 431 Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 2 687 | 6.8% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 39 594 | 10.8% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 Technical assistance | 2 079 | 100.0% |
| TOTAL | | 2 079 | 0.6% |
| TOTAL | | 366 132 | 100.0% |

Austria

| Axes | Measures | Expenditure 2007 - now | |
|---|--|------------------------|------------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % used axis |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 Vocational training and information actions | 25 891 | 6.0% |
| | 112 Setting up of young farmers | 50 013 | 11.6% |
| | 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 238 293 | 55.2% |
| | 122 Improvement of the economic value of forests | 16 271 | 3.8% |
| | 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 49 515 | 11.5% |
| | 124 Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 5 877 | 1.4% |
| | 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 29 398 | 6.8% |
| | 132 Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 11 025 | 2.6% |
| | 133 Information and promotion activities | 5 607 | 1.3% |
| | Total Axis 1 | | 431 889 |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 695 213 | 28.0% |
| | 212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 99 302 | 4.0% |
| | 213 Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 159 | 0.0% |
| | 214 Agri-environment payments | 1 565 040 | 63.0% |
| | 215 Animal welfare payments | 81 828 | 3.3% |
| | 221 First afforestation of agricultural land | 939 | 0.0% |
| | 224 Natura 2000 payments | 89 | 0.0% |
| | 225 Forest-environment payments | 50 | 0.0% |
| | 226 Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 42 468 | 1.7% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | 2 485 089 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 12 974 | 8.9% |
| | 312 Business creation and development | 2 787 | 1.9% |
| | 313 Encouragement of tourism activities | 13 772 | 9.5% |
| | 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population | 52 075 | 35.7% |
| | 322 Village renewal and development | 1 169 | 0.8% |
| | 323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 46 356 | 31.8% |
| | 331 Training and information | 14 855 | 10.2% |
| | 341 Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 1 734 | 1.2% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | 145 721 |
| Leader | 4 411 Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 29 231 | 18.7% |
| | 412 Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 2 764 | 1.8% |
| | 413 Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 111 658 | 71.3% |
| | 421 Implementing cooperation projects | 2 133 | 1.4% |
| | 431 Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 10 796 | 6.9% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 156 583 | 4.8% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 Technical assistance | 59 451 | 100.0% |
| TOTAL | | 3 278 732 | 100.0% |

Poland

| Axes | Measures | Expenditure 2007 - now | | | |
|---|---|---|--|------------------|--------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % used axis | | |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 | Vocational training and information actions | 10 396 | 0.3% | |
| | 112 | Setting up of young farmers | 293 730 | 7.4% | |
| | 113 | Early retirement | 1 411 877 | 35.5% | |
| | 114 | Use of advisory services | 17 892 | 0.4% | |
| | 121 | Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 1 268 818 | 31.9% | |
| | 123 | Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 333 751 | 8.4% | |
| | 125 | Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 124 834 | 3.1% | |
| | 126 | Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 37 186 | 0.9% | |
| | 132 | Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 3 786 | 0.1% | |
| | 133 | Information and promotion activities | 513 | 0.0% | |
| | 141 | Semi-subsistence farming | 400 429 | 10.1% | |
| | 142 | Producer groups | 74 069 | 1.9% | |
| | Total Axis 1 | | | 3 977 281 | 46.1% |
| | Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 212 | Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 1 609 423 | 53.1% |
| 214 | | Agri-environment payments | 1 242 533 | 41.0% | |
| 221 | | First afforestation of agricultural land | 133 780 | 4.4% | |
| 226 | | Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 44 738 | 1.5% | |
| Total Axis 2 | | | 3 030 474 | 35.2% | |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 | Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 178 499 | 13.7% | |
| | 312 | Business creation and development | 186 169 | 14.3% | |
| | 321 | Basic services for the economy and rural population | 632 848 | 48.5% | |
| | 322 | Village renewal and development | 307 869 | 23.6% | |
| Total Axis 3 | | | 1 305 386 | 15.1% | |
| Leader | 4 413 | Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 159 940 | 74.2% | |
| | 421 | Implementing cooperation projects | 1 747 | 0.8% | |
| | 431 | Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 53 899 | 25.0% | |
| Total Axis 4 | | | 215 586 | 2.5% | |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 | Technical assistance | 91 984 | 100.0% | |
| TOTAL | | | 8 620 711 | 100.0% | |

Portugal

| Axes | Measures | Expenditure 2007 - now | | |
|---|---------------------|--|------------------|------------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % used axis | |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 | Vocational training and information actions | 8 502 | 0.8% |
| | 112 | Setting up of young farmers | 146 170 | 13.7% |
| | 113 | Early retirement | 25 750 | 2.4% |
| | 114 | Use of advisory services | 725 | 0.1% |
| | 115 | Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 11 900 | 1.1% |
| | 121 | Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 285 962 | 26.8% |
| | 122 | Improvement of the economic value of forests | 34 331 | 3.2% |
| | 123 | Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 211 696 | 19.9% |
| | 124 | Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 3 783 | 0.4% |
| | 125 | Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 291 806 | 27.4% |
| | 126 | Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 32 908 | 3.1% |
| | 131 | Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 326 | 0.0% |
| | 132 | Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 10 213 | 1.0% |
| | 133 | Information and promotion activities | 1 026 | 0.1% |
| Total Axis 1 | | | 1 065 099 | 40.7% |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 | Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 489 771 | 36.8% |
| | 212 | Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 129 662 | 9.7% |
| | 213 | Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 0 | 0% |
| | 214 | Agri-environment payments | 420 573 | 31.6% |
| | 216 | Non-productive investments | 10 368 | 0.8% |
| | 221 | First afforestation of agricultural land | 218 071 | 16.4% |
| | 222 | First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 84 | 0.0% |
| | 223 | First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 8 663 | 0.7% |
| | 224 | Natura 2000 payments | 151 | 0.0% |
| | 225 | Forest-environment payments | 1 979 | 0.1% |
| | 226 | Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 25 360 | 1.9% |
| | 227 | Non-productive investments | 26 862 | 2.0% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | | 1 331 544 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging | 3 321 | Basic services for the economy and rural population | 24 544 | 86.1% |
| | 323 | Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 3 950 | 13.9% |
| Total Axis 3 | | | 28 494 | 1.1% |
| Leader | 4 413 | Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 125 708 | 74.6% |
| | 421 | Implementing cooperation projects | 5 362 | 3.2% |
| | 431 | Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 37 354 | 22.2% |
| Total Axis 4 | | | 168 425 | 6.4% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 | Technical assistance | 26 317 | 100.0% |
| TOTAL | | | 2 619 879 | 100.0% |

Romania

| Axes | Measures | Expenditure 2007 - now | | |
|---|----------|---|------------------|---------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % used axis | |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 | Vocational training and information actions | 11 892 | 1.0% |
| | 112 | Setting up of young farmers | 145 887 | 12.0% |
| | 121 | Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 451 422 | 37.3% |
| | 123 | Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 368 846 | 30.5% |
| | 125 | Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 95 060 | 7.8% |
| | 141 | Semi-subsistence farming | 133 442 | 11.0% |
| | 142 | Producer groups | 1 261 | 0.1% |
| | 143 | Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 3 182 | 0.3% |
| Total Axis 1 | | | 1 210 992 | 29.7% |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 | Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 418 911 | 29.5% |
| | 212 | Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 230 855 | 16.3% |
| | 214 | Agri-environment payments | 769 765 | 54.2% |
| | 221 | First afforestation of agricultural land | 9 | 0.0% |
| Total Axis 2 | | | 1 419 539 | 34.8% |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 312 | Business creation and development | 174 809 | 16.0% |
| | 313 | Encouragement of tourism activities | 43 969 | 4.0% |
| | 322 | Village renewal and development | 870 895 | 79.9% |
| Total Axis 3 | | | 1 089 672 | 26.7% |
| Leader | 4 411 | Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 569 | 4.5% |
| | 431 | Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 12 167 | 95.5% |
| Total Axis 4 | | | 12 736 | 0.3% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 | Technical assistance | 34 257 | 100.0% |
| Total Axis 5 | | | 34 257 | 0.8% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 | Complement to direct payment | 313 694 | 100.0% |
| Total Axis 6 | | | 313 694 | 7.7% |
| TOTAL | | | 4 080 892 | 100.0% |

Slovenia

| Axes | Measures | Expenditure 2007 - now | | | |
|---|---|---|--|----------------|--------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % used axis | | |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 | Vocational training and information actions | 37 | 0.0% | |
| | 112 | Setting up of young farmers | 28 888 | 14.6% | |
| | 113 | Early retirement | 9 709 | 4.9% | |
| | 121 | Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 59 879 | 30.4% | |
| | 122 | Improvement of the economic value of forests | 15 355 | 7.8% | |
| | 123 | Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 42 006 | 21.3% | |
| | 125 | Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 5 774 | 2.9% | |
| | 131 | Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 31 361 | 15.9% | |
| | 132 | Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 173 | 0.1% | |
| | 133 | Information and promotion activities | 3 600 | 1.8% | |
| | 142 | Producer groups | 444 | 0.2% | |
| | Total Axis 1 | | | 197 225 | 29.4% |
| | Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 | Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 162 760 | 41.2% |
| | | 212 | Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 44 245 | 11.2% |
| 214 | | Agri-environment payments | 188 405 | 47.6% | |
| Total Axis 2 | | | 395 410 | 58.9% | |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 | Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 12 782 | 22.3% | |
| | 312 | Business creation and development | 26 429 | 46.2% | |
| | 322 | Village renewal and development | 14 355 | 25.1% | |
| | 323 | Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 3 696 | 6.5% | |
| Total Axis 3 | | | 57 263 | 8.5% | |
| Leader | 4 411 | Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 828 | 5.9% | |
| | 412 | Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 687 | 4.9% | |
| | 413 | Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 9 977 | 71.3% | |
| | 421 | Implementing cooperation projects | 154 | 1.1% | |
| | 431 | Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 2 347 | 16.8% | |
| Total Axis 4 | | | 13 992 | 2.1% | |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 | Technical assistance | 7 078 | 100.0% | |
| Total Axis 5 | | | 7 078 | 1.1% | |
| TOTAL | | | 670 967 | 100.0% | |

Slovakia

| Axes | Measures | Expenditure 2007 - now | | |
|---|---------------------|---|------------------|----------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % used axis | |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 | Vocational training and information actions | 13 453 | 2.8% |
| | 114 | Use of advisory services | 381 | 0.1% |
| | 121 | Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 278 221 | 58.2% |
| | 122 | Improvement of the economic value of forests | 10 217 | 2.1% |
| | 123 | Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 119 208 | 25.0% |
| | 125 | Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 43 076 | 9.0% |
| | 141 | Semi-subsistence farming | 483 | 0.1% |
| | 142 | Producer groups | 12 728 | 2.7% |
| | Total Axis 1 | | | 477 766 |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 | Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 272 222 | 32.3% |
| | 212 | Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 190 897 | 22.6% |
| | 213 | Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 68 | 0.0% |
| | 214 | Agri-environment payments | 261 823 | 31.0% |
| | 215 | Animal welfare payments | 21 568 | 2.6% |
| | 221 | First afforestation of agricultural land | 580 | 0.1% |
| | 224 | Natura 2000 payments | 2 809 | 0.3% |
| | 225 | Forest-environment payments | 405 | 0.0% |
| | 226 | Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 93 637 | 11.1% |
| Total Axis 2 | | | 844 009 | 54.4% |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 | Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 41 230 | 22.6% |
| | 313 | Encouragement of tourism activities | 5 999 | 3.3% |
| | 321 | Basic services for the economy and rural population | 59 123 | 32.4% |
| | 322 | Village renewal and development | 68 938 | 37.8% |
| | 331 | Training and information | 6 667 | 3.7% |
| | 341 | Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 598 | 0.3% |
| Total Axis 3 | | | 182 554 | 11.8% |
| Leader | 4 413 | Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 15 461 | 73.7% |
| | 421 | Implementing cooperation projects | 246 | 1.2% |
| | 431 | Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 5 272 | 25.1% |
| Total Axis 4 | | | 20 978 | 1.4% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 | Technical assistance | 26 473 | 100.0% |
| TOTAL | | | 1 551 781 | 100.0% |

Finland

| Axes | Measures | Expenditure 2007 - now | |
|---|--|------------------------|----------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % used axis |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 Vocational training and information actions | 18 517 | 12.1% |
| | 112 Setting up of young farmers | 28 324 | 18.5% |
| | 113 Early retirement | 25 039 | 16.4% |
| | 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 55 492 | 36.3% |
| | 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 12 366 | 8.1% |
| | 124 Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 13 145 | 8.6% |
| Total Axis 1 | | 152 884 | 9.2% |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 394 321 | 29.8% |
| | 212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 317 367 | 24.0% |
| | 214 Agri-environment payments | 579 428 | 43.8% |
| | 215 Animal welfare payments | 27 699 | 2.1% |
| | 216 Non-productive investments | 463 | 0.0% |
| | 221 First afforestation of agricultural land | 2 386 | 0.2% |
| Total Axis 2 | | 1 321 664 | 79.8% |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 10 916 | 10.7% |
| | 312 Business creation and development | 52 478 | 51.3% |
| | 313 Encouragement of tourism activities | 5 890 | 5.8% |
| | 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population | 16 393 | 16.0% |
| | 322 Village renewal and development | 6 236 | 6.1% |
| | 323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 3 215 | 3.1% |
| | 331 Training and information | 7 137 | 7.0% |
| | 341 Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 18 | 0.0% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | 102 284 |
| Leader | 4 411 Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 808 | 1.2% |
| | 412 Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 470 | 0.7% |
| | 413 Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 45 619 | 69.0% |
| | 421 Implementing cooperation projects | 5 295 | 8.0% |
| | 431 Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 13 920 | 21.1% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 66 113 | 4.0% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 Technical assistance | 13 287 | 100.0% |
| TOTAL | | 1 656 232 | 100.0% |

Sweden


| Axes | Measures | Expenditure 2007 - now | |
|---|--|------------------------|---------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % used axis |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 Vocational training and information actions | 70 900 | 29.6% |
| | 112 Setting up of young farmers | 14 906 | 6.2% |
| | 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 134 539 | 56.1% |
| | 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 17 039 | 7.1% |
| | 124 Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 945 | 0.4% |
| | 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 1 489 | 0.6% |
| Total Axis 1 | | 239 818 | 16.2% |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 234 339 | 22.5% |
| | 214 Agri-environment payments | 778 865 | 74.8% |
| | 215 Animal welfare payments | 6 707 | 0.6% |
| | 216 Non-productive investments | 16 627 | 1.6% |
| | 227 Non-productive investments | 4 301 | 0.4% |
| Total Axis 2 | | 1 040 839 | 70.2% |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 18 372 | 17.9% |
| | 312 Business creation and development | 24 467 | 23.9% |
| | 313 Encouragement of tourism activities | 20 101 | 19.6% |
| | 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population | 18 343 | 17.9% |
| | 322 Village renewal and development | 4 651 | 4.5% |
| | 323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 3 948 | 3.9% |
| | 331 Training and information | 11 907 | 11.6% |
| | 341 Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 676 | 0.7% |
| Total Axis 3 | | 102 465 | 6.9% |
| Leader | 4 411 Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 1 623 | 3.5% |
| | 412 Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 4 956 | 10.6% |
| | 413 Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 29 555 | 63.1% |
| | 421 Implementing cooperation projects | 987 | 2.1% |
| | 431 Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 9 716 | 20.7% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 46 837 | 3.2% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 Technical assistance | 51 865 | 100.0% |
| TOTAL | | 1 481 825 | 100.0% |

United Kingdom

| Axes | Measures | Expenditure 2007 - now | |
|---|--|------------------------|----------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % used axis |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 Vocational training and information actions | 69 648 | 19.3% |
| | 112 Setting up of young farmers | 590 | 0.2% |
| | 114 Use of advisory services | 716 | 0.2% |
| | 115 Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 423 | 0.1% |
| | 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 138 548 | 38.4% |
| | 122 Improvement of the economic value of forests | 2 461 | 0.7% |
| | 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 105 288 | 29.2% |
| | 124 Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 17 374 | 4.8% |
| | 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 23 974 | 6.7% |
| | 132 Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 1 443 | 0.4% |
| | Total Axis 1 | | 360 463 |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 1 763 | 0.1% |
| | 212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 403 027 | 15.7% |
| | 214 Agri-environment payments | 1 797 797 | 70.1% |
| | 215 Animal welfare payments | 5 924 | 0.2% |
| | 216 Non-productive investments | 160 609 | 6.3% |
| | 221 First afforestation of agricultural land | 121 075 | 4.7% |
| | 223 First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 23 992 | 0.9% |
| | 225 Forest-environment payments | 9 590 | 0.4% |
| | 227 Non-productive investments | 40 729 | 1.6% |
| Total Axis 2 | | 2 564 505 | 76.8% |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 46 947 | 22.7% |
| | 312 Business creation and development | 24 368 | 11.8% |
| | 313 Encouragement of tourism activities | 49 456 | 24.0% |
| | 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population | 26 034 | 12.6% |
| | 322 Village renewal and development | 6 734 | 3.3% |
| | 323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 43 454 | 21.1% |
| | 331 Training and information | 3 877 | 1.9% |
| | 341 Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 5 491 | 2.7% |
| Total Axis 3 | | 206 360 | 6.2% |
| Leader | 4 411 Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 25 507 | 12.9% |
| | 412 Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 2 238 | 1.1% |
| | 413 Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 136 141 | 68.9% |
| | 421 Implementing cooperation projects | 2 340 | 1.2% |
| | 431 Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 31 376 | 15.9% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 197 602 | 5.9% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 Technical assistance | 9 461 | 100.0% |
| TOTAL | | 3 338 392 | 100.0% |

EU-27

| Axes | Measures | Expenditure 2007 - now | |
|---|--|------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1 000 EUR | % used axis |
| Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector | 1 111 Vocational training and information actions | 480 110 | 2.5% |
| | 112 Setting up of young farmers | 1 991 278 | 10.5% |
| | 113 Early retirement | 1 969 099 | 10.3% |
| | 114 Use of advisory services | 82 061 | 0.4% |
| | 115 Setting up of management, relief and advisory services | 23 282 | 0.1% |
| | 121 Modernisation of agricultural holdings | 7 825 160 | 41.1% |
| | 122 Improvement of the economic value of forests | 200 032 | 1.1% |
| | 123 Adding value to agricultural and forestry products | 2 830 266 | 14.9% |
| | 124 Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector | 101 058 | 0.5% |
| | 125 Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry | 2 174 133 | 11.4% |
| | 126 Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions | 319 933 | 1.7% |
| | 131 Meeting standards based on Community legislation | 59 087 | 0.3% |
| | 132 Participation of farmers in food quality schemes | 60 301 | 0.3% |
| | 133 Information and promotion activities | 60 516 | 0.3% |
| | 141 Semi-subsistence farming | 581 359 | 3.1% |
| | 142 Producer groups | 140 152 | 0.7% |
| | 143 Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania | 6 474 | 0.0% |
| 144 Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation | 144 895 | 0.8% | |
| Total Axis 1 | | 19 049 195 | 30.5% |
| Improving the environment and the countryside through land management | 2 211 Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas | 5 754 891 | 17.3% |
| | 212 Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas | 6 090 868 | 18.4% |
| | 213 Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD) | 159 795 | 0.5% |
| | 214 Agri-environment payments | 17 878 220 | 53.9% |
| | 215 Animal welfare payments | 368 087 | 1.1% |
| | 216 Non-productive investments | 294 913 | 0.9% |
| | 221 First afforestation of agricultural land | 1 175 391 | 3.5% |
| | 222 First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land | 514 | 0.0% |
| | 223 First afforestation of non-agricultural land | 110 601 | 0.3% |
| | 224 Natura 2000 payments | 28 235 | 0.1% |
| | 225 Forest-environment payments | 39 272 | 0.1% |
| | 226 Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions | 921 319 | 2.8% |
| | 227 Non-productive investments | 353 804 | 1.1% |
| | Total Axis 2 | | 33 175 911 |
| Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity | 3 311 Diversification into non-agricultural activities | 672 059 | 10.0% |
| | 312 Business creation and development | 802 292 | 11.9% |
| | 313 Encouragement of tourism activities | 445 630 | 6.6% |
| | 321 Basic services for the economy and rural population | 1 869 546 | 27.8% |
| | 322 Village renewal and development | 2 163 006 | 32.2% |
| | 323 Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage | 636 141 | 9.5% |
| | 331 Training and information | 55 224 | 0.8% |
| | 341 Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies | 71 018 | 1.1% |
| | Total Axis 3 | | 6 714 916 |
| Leader | 4 411 Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness | 130 172 | 5.8% |
| | 412 Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management | 18 852 | 0.8% |
| | 413 Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification | 1 536 628 | 68.8% |
| | 421 Implementing cooperation projects | 41 961 | 1.9% |
| | 431 Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59 | 504 737 | 22.6% |
| Total Axis 4 | | 2 232 349 | 3.6% |
| Technical assistance | 5 511 Technical assistance | 788 391 | 100.0% |
| | | 788 391 | 1.3% |
| Complement to Direct Payments | 6 611 Complement to direct payment | 437 047 | 100.0% |
| | | 437 047 | 0.7% |
| TOTAL | | 62 397 809 | 100.0% |



Rural areas dominate the territory in most of the 27 Member States of the European Union and are home to a significant share of the population, even if their importance in terms of gross value added and employment is less significant. Agriculture and forestry play a key role in providing a wide range of public goods in rural areas, many of which are highly valued by society. Agricultural and forestry activities are in fact crucial for land use and the management of natural resources, while different landscapes shape the identity and character of rural areas. At the same time, average income is lower in rural areas than in cities; there are fewer jobs and services.

The current EU's rural development policy seeks to overcome the challenges that rural areas are facing by improving the competitiveness of agriculture and forestry, protecting the environment and enhancing the quality of life in rural areas. In order to assess policy needs and impacts, detailed information on the situation of rural areas is needed. For this reason, the European Commission's Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development regularly prepares a comprehensive set of information on rural areas and the implementation of the EU's rural development policy.

This report provides, at national and regional level, statistical and economic information covering the three objectives of the rural development policy for the period 2007-2013. An overview of the rural development budget over the period is included, together with information on the financial monitoring of rural development programmes in the Member States and in candidate countries.

