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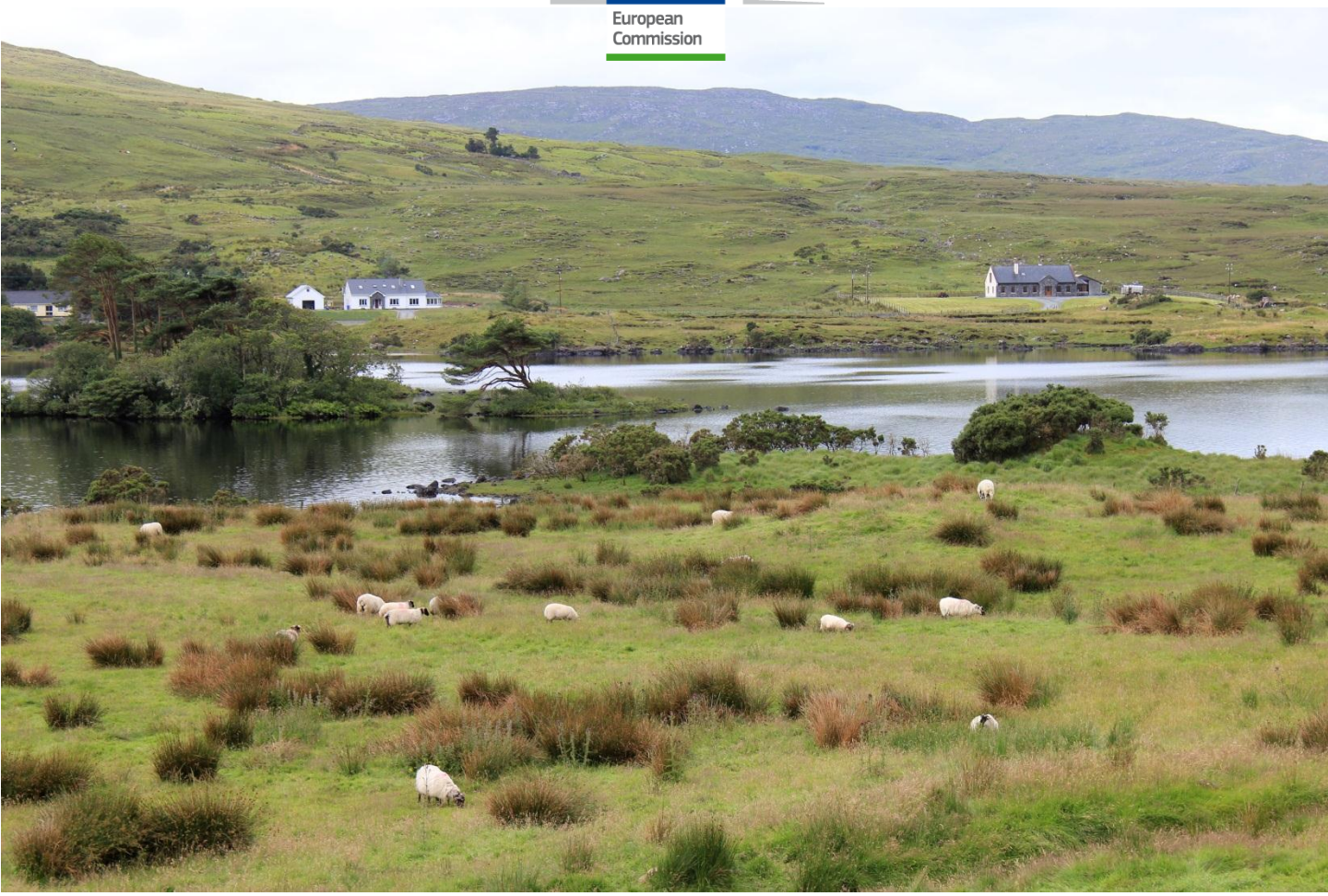

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Rural Development in the EU

Statistical and Economic Information Report 2012

Agriculture and Rural Development

European Commission

Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development

Rural Development in the European Union

Statistical and Economic Information

Report 2012

December 2012

FOREWORD

With over 59% of the population in the 27 Member States of the European Union (EU) living in rural and intermediate areas, which cover 91% of the territory, rural development is a vitally important policy area. Farming and forestry remain crucial for land use and the management of natural resources in the EU's rural areas, and as a platform for economic diversification in rural communities. The strengthening of EU rural development policy is, therefore, an overall EU priority.

For a number of years now, the European Commission's Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development has compiled its 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. The report summarizes the latest available data for these indicators, together with an overview of rural development policy implementation in the EU, as background information to policy makers, researchers and practitioners in rural development.

In 2012, the effects of the economic crisis are becoming visible in some indicators, mostly related to employment. At the same time, structural change in agriculture continues to manifest itself in fewer and bigger farms, while large numbers of small farms persist in many parts of Europe. Environmental parameters show the wide variety of European countries and regions. 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.

José Manuel Silva Rodríguez

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
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 led to a strengthening of rural development policy via the provision of 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;

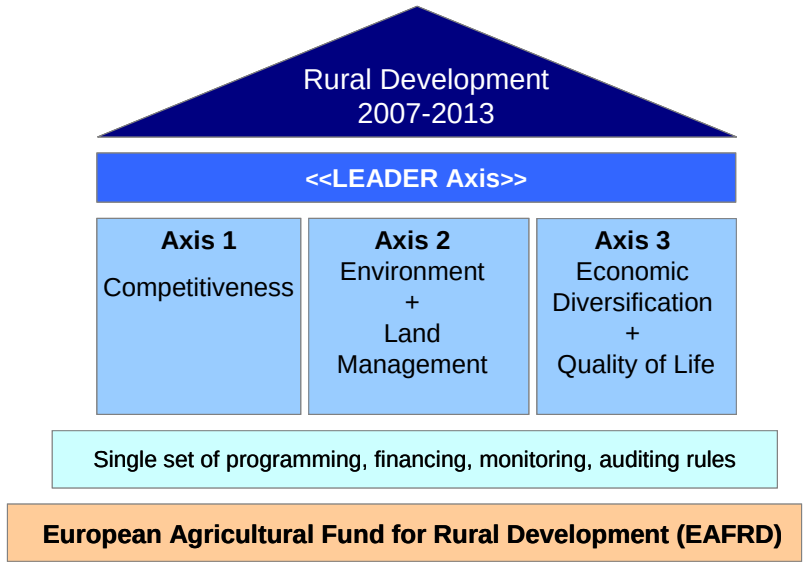
(2) improving the environment and the countryside; and

(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 Box 1) 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. Discussions on the Commission's proposals for the Common Agricultural Policy towards 2020 are well advanced in the Council and the European Parliament. 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



Box 1 - Rural development policy after 2013

In October 2011, the Commission presented a set of legal proposals for the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) after 2013, including a draft regulation for rural development policy and a draft regulation on the financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy (the "Horizontal Regulation").

According to the proposals, rural development policy should work in a coordinated and complementary manner with other elements of the CAP, as well as with other EU funds (in particular the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund). The funds are placed under a Common Strategic Framework at EU level, which will be transposed into Partnership Contracts at national level including common objectives and rules for their operation.

In this context, rural development policy retains the long-term strategic objectives of contributing to the competitiveness of agriculture, the sustainable management of natural resources and climate action and the balanced territorial development of rural areas. In line with the Europe 2020 strategy, these broad objectives of rural development support for 2014-2020 are given more detailed expression through the following six EU-wide priorities:

- fostering knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas;
- enhancing competitiveness of all types of agriculture and enhancing farm viability;
- promoting food chain organization and risk management in agriculture;
- restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependent on agriculture and forestry;
- promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy in the agriculture, food and forestry sectors;
- promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas.

If adopted, these priorities will be the basis of programming, including the definition of target indicators in relation to each of them.

The list of measures has been streamlined and individual measures have been reviewed. With most measures potentially serving more than one objective or priority, it is no longer deemed appropriate to group them into axes; programming on the basis of priorities should ensure balanced programmes.

Leader and networking approaches will continue to play a key role, in particular for the development of rural areas and the spreading of innovation.

Article 110 of the Horizontal Regulation presented by the Commission proposes the establishment of a common monitoring and evaluation framework with a view to measuring the performance of the Common Agricultural Policy in relation to the overall objectives of viable food production, sustainable management of natural resources and balanced territorial development. The same article foresees the establishment of the related set of indicators as well as the content and construction of that framework through delegated acts. Discussions are currently underway on defining and selecting the best group of indicators, also based on previous experience.

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 overview 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 have started to become available in 2012. Since they were not complete for all Member States at the time of preparing this report, they have not yet been used systematically. In 2013, we expect to recalculate 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 updated yet. 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; they are described in Chapter 2.

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'[1]. As these tables are not yet complete for all Member States, missing data and EU aggregates have been estimated for the purpose of this Report.

[1] http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/rural_development/introduction

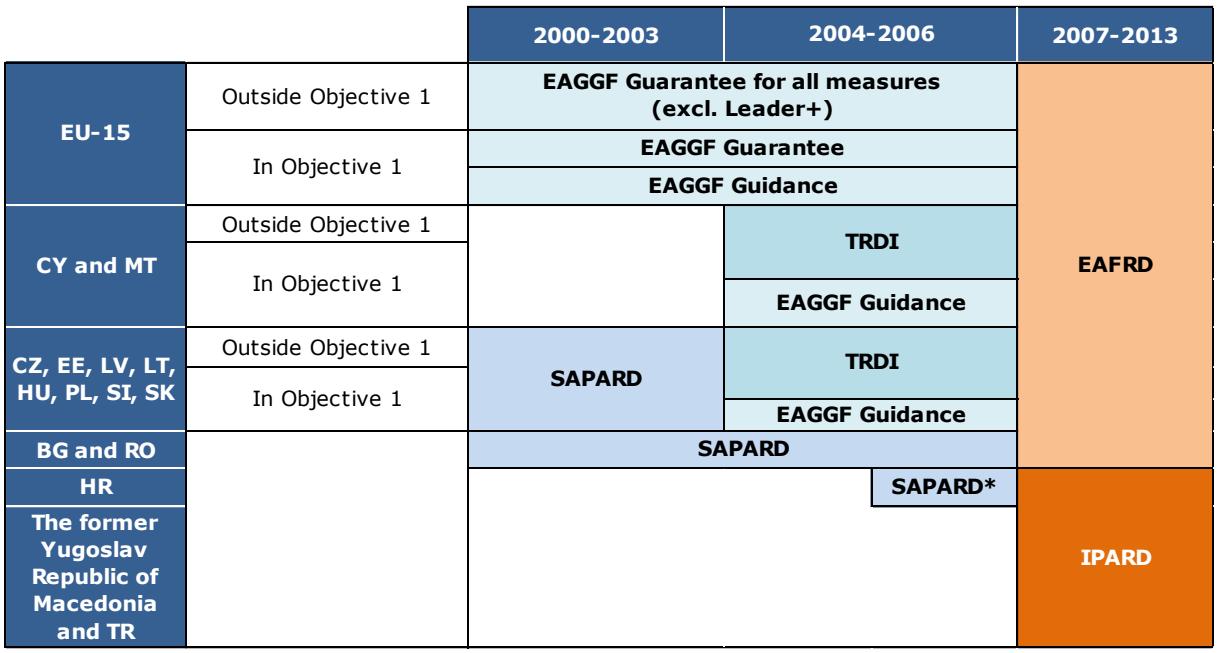
1.4.3. Financial instruments funding EU rural development policy from 2000 to 2013

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 2012.

Figure 2 - Community funding for rural development



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

* SAPARD in Croatia started from 2005

CHAPTER 2. ANALYTICAL HIGHLIGHTS 2012

In this chapter, we take a first look at results from the agricultural census 2010 and the survey on agricultural production methods, which have gradually become available on the Eurostat website during the year, as well as on characteristics of the agricultural labour force, which are summarized in the second part of this chapter.

And finally, our work on agri-environmental indicators progresses significantly. Fact sheets for almost all indicators have been prepared and will be published on the website of Eurostat in the coming months. The third part of this chapter describes one of these indicators and presents initial results.

Where relevant, links are provided to more detailed publications.

2.1. What's new in farm structures and agricultural production methods?

First findings from the 2010 Farm Structure Survey and the Survey on Agricultural production methods

Every ten years, EU Member States carry out the Farm Structure Survey (FSS) in the form of a harmonized agricultural census and transmit the data to Eurostat, the European Statistical Office, which publishes them in aggregate form in its public database. This census is an important reality check since it encompasses all agricultural holdings above a certain threshold in the EU Member States, so that 98% of utilized agricultural area (UAA) and 98% of all livestock are covered. In 2010, the census was accompanied by the Survey on Agricultural Production Methods (SAPM) – a one-off addition on farming practices and agri-environmental measures to the more structure-oriented list of variables in the normal FSS.

In this year's edition, we have continued to use 2007 data for most of those indicators that rely on the farm structure survey. This is not only due to the lack of a complete data set for 2010 results, but also to a number of **methodological changes**, which require some adjustments in the analysis.

New survey thresholds

In 2010, various Member States (Germany, the Czech Republic, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom) used survey thresholds which were above the common threshold of 1 ha of UAA. This is justifiable since due to structural change, average holdings have become larger and even with the new thresholds, 99% of the total UAA and livestock are covered by the surveyed holdings. However, the changes make it difficult to compare certain indicators (e.g. the number of holdings) with previous years.

Inclusion of common land[2]

The 2010 agricultural census includes common land used for grazing in the total UAA. For some countries, this leads to significant changes in the area counted as UAA (e.g., Germany, France, Bulgaria, Hungary, Ireland, Greece, the United Kingdom), which needs to be taken into account for all land-based indicators.

Use of geo-coordinates for the location of the holding

Until 2010, the location of a holding was determined through the code of the local administrative unit (LAU 1 or LAU 2) in which the holding is situated. This has now been replaced by the latitude and longitude coordinates within an arc of 5 minutes. As a consequence, the classification of holdings according to whether or not they are in a less-favoured area (LFA), which is defined at the level of LAU 2, is difficult and not yet available.

New variables

A number of variables were included in the 2010 survey for the first time. This is especially true for the SAPM – most of the variables included here have never been surveyed at European level. In addition, the census included new variables covering rural development measures or other gainful activities.

[2] Common land is the land not belonging directly to any agricultural holding but on which common rights apply. It can consist of pasture, horticultural or other land. A large percentage these areas are used for grazing animals and the area used by each holding is not individualized but is part of the UAA.

New measures of economic farm size: SO replaces SGM

The economic size of a farm has traditionally been measured in European Size Units (ESU). With the substitution of Standard Output for Standard Gross Margin, this measure has disappeared in 2010 (see Box 2).

Box 2 - From SGM to SO – new ways of measuring the economic size of farms

Until 2007, the economic size of farms was expressed in European Size Units (ESU), where one ESU corresponded to a Standard Gross Margin (SGM) of EUR 1 200. Since 2010, the Standard Output (SO) is used to measure the production or business size of an agricultural holding.

What does this mean and why was it necessary?

The SGM is composed of two elements:

- A standardized SGM coefficient for each type of crop and livestock, calculated separately for different geographical areas to allow for differences in average yields and prices;
- The number of hectares (for crops) or heads (for animals).

By multiplying the activity-related data of farm (hectares; heads of animals) with the relevant SGM coefficients and adding them together, one arrives at the economic size of the farm, which can be expressed in ESU by dividing the total amount by 1200.

The calculation of the SO follows a similar procedure: standardized SO coefficients are multiplied by the number of hectares (for crops) or heads (for animals) present on the farm to arrive at the farm SO. This is then simply expressed in euros.

The main difference between the two approaches lies in the ways in which the coefficients are defined.

The SGM coefficient is the value of output from one hectare or one animal (including subsidies linked to products, areas or livestock) less the cost of variable inputs required to produce that output. It is based on empirical data collected from farms. For more than 90 separate crop and livestock items, SGM coefficients are calculated as three-year averages on a regional basis, to reflect differences in prices and production conditions.

On the other hand, SO coefficients simply represent the monetary value of the output from one hectare or one animal at farm-gate prices. They are established for different crop and livestock items as five-year averages on a regional basis. However, since no costs are deducted, the resulting values are very different from those obtained through SGMs.

The change from SGM to SO became necessary when agricultural policy moved from coupled to decoupled payments in 2005. By eliminating the previously coupled payments from the output side of the SGM calculation, it is possible to obtain negative results which cannot be used for the classification of farms. On the other hand, the SO will always be positive since costs are not deducted.

The SO of a farm can be interpreted as a measure of its potential income capacity since it is based on the type and extent of agricultural activities carried out. It does not give any indication of the actual profitability of a farm (which would require a consideration of the costs of production).

SO values are primarily used to classify farms according to their specialisation and economic size. By grouping farms with similar specialisation, comparisons can be made that would otherwise be meaningless, given the broad diversity of agricultural production activities. Farm types are defined based on the share of the SO for certain activity groups (e.g., arable crop production; horticulture; permanent crops) in the total farm SO.

With the change from SGM to SO, the farm typology was redefined in 2008. While care has been taken to stay as closely as possible to the original typology, a break in the series is inevitable. To minimize the impact of this break, the new typology will be applied to the results of previous survey rounds, going back to 2000. While SO values are already available for 2007, the calculation of results from earlier years is likely to take some more time.

EU farms in 2010 – fewer, bigger, more productive

Keeping the above mentioned changes in mind, the 2010 results already show some important developments (see Table 1):

- The trend towards fewer and bigger farms continues. Looking only at those countries for which survey thresholds have not changed and for which results are already available, it is clear that the process of structural change is far from over. Between 2007 and 2010 the total number of holdings only increased in Ireland, Malta and Portugal, while all other Member States had fewer farms in 2010 than they had in 2007. At the same time, the average UAA per holding has increased in all but 5 Member States, sometimes drastically. Slovakia went from an average of 28 ha per holding in 2007 to 77 ha per holding in 2010, an increase of 176%[3]. Other countries in Central and Eastern Europe follow in the same direction: average farm size increased by 95% in Bulgaria, 71% in the Czech Republic and 48% in Poland. On the other hand, physical farm size changes in most of the older EU Member States are moderate, indicating a certain consolidation of farm structures.
- The reduction in farm numbers goes hand in hand with a loss of agricultural jobs. Only Malta, Ireland, Portugal and Hungary had more full-time work units in 2010 than in 2007; all other Member States showed reductions, led by Slovakia (-39%), Austria (-30%), Greece (-29%), Cyprus (-28%), Romania (-27%) and Italy (-27%)[4]. In those 25 Member States for which data were available in November 2012, the equivalent of around 1 900 000 full-time agricultural jobs has disappeared between 2007 and 2010. Changes in the average labour input per farm are small in absolute terms and no clear trend emerges – in 11 countries, values go up, while in the remaining 14 countries the average labour input per farm declines.
- The overall change in standard output is positive for most Member States. Only Cyprus (-24%) and Greece (-18%) showed significant reductions. For an average farm, the picture is similar – most Member States show (sometimes drastic) increases, with Slovakia adding 285% to its average farm standard output, followed by the Czech Republic (+85%), Poland (+77%) and Latvia (+68%). Only in Cyprus (-22%) and Ireland (-14%) did the average SO per farm decline.

[3] Rather extreme results for Slovakia may be due to threshold changes for the 2010 Farm Structure Survey. This will be analyzed in the coming months.

[4] Different data sources provide varying results. For a comparison of data sources for agricultural labour, see section 2.2.

Table 1 - Changes in EU farm structures 2007-2010 (%)

Changes in farm structures 2007-2010 (%)						
Countries	**No of farms**	**Ha of UAA**	**UAA/farm**	**AWU**	**AWU/farm**	**SO/farm**
Belgium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bulgaria	-24.9	46.7	95.3	-17.8	9.4	45.9
Czech Republic	-42.0	-1.0	70.7	-21.4	35.6	84.8
Denmark	-5.6	-0.6	5.4	-6.4	-0.8	n.a.
Germany	-19.3	-1.3	22.2	-10.5	10.9	16.3
Estonia	-16.0	3.8	23.5	-21.7	-6.8	44.0
Ireland	9.1	20.6	10.5	12.1	2.7	-13.8
Greece	-21.5	-19.0	3.2	-28.9	-9.4	5.0
Spain	-5.2	-4.6	0.6	-8.1	-3.1	8.0
France	-2.1	1.3	3.5	-3.1	-1.0	12.7
Italy	-3.5	0.9	4.5	-26.8	-24.1	26.4
Cyprus	-3.1	-18.9	-16.3	-28.3	-26.0	-21.5
Latvia	-22.6	1.3	30.8	-18.7	5.0	68.1
Lithuania	-13.2	3.5	19.3	-18.5	-6.2	33.0
Luxembourg	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Hungary	-7.9	10.8	20.3	5.0	14.0	22.2
Malta	13.7	10.8	-2.5	15.4	1.5	-0.7
Netherlands	-5.8	-2.2	3.8	-2.1	3.9	11.2
Austria	-9.2	-9.8	-0.6	-30.0	-22.9	24.6
Poland	-37.0	-6.7	48.1	-16.2	33.0	76.9
Portugal	11.0	5.6	-4.8	7.5	-3.1	13.6
Romania	-1.8	-3.2	-1.4	-27.0	-25.6	4.9
Slovenia	-0.9	-1.3	-0.3	-8.4	-7.6	4.1
Slovakia	-64.5	-2.1	176.1	-38.5	73.4	284.9
Finland	-6.4	-0.1	6.8	-17.5	-11.9	21.3
Sweden	-2.1	-1.7	0.4	-13.2	-11.3	2.1
United Kingdom	-17.6	-2.2	18.7	-13.0	5.6	34.0

Source: EUROSTAT, Farm structure survey, 2007/2010.

The 2010 Survey on Agricultural Production Methods

In addition to the agricultural census, the survey on agricultural production methods was conducted in 2010 for the first time. It provides information on soil tillage, crop rotation, erosion protection, landscape features, animal housing and grazing – variables which are crucial in the context of an ever greater focus on the interactions between agriculture and the environment.

At the time of writing, only two tables have been published, covering common land grazing and cattle housing. Results show that common land grazing is particularly important in Romania and Bulgaria, in Greece, Spain and Italy, and in Ireland and the United Kingdom. The data on cattle housing reveal that in most countries, cattle are either housed in stanchion-tied stables with solid dung and manure, or in loose housing with solid dung and liquid manure.

Fourteen additional tables are currently under development and should be published in early 2013.

2.2. The agricultural labour force – who are the people working in agriculture?

Describing the agricultural labour force is tricky, for various reasons. Agriculture is still dominated by family farms, where family members provide labour input at different times of the year, not always in a regular manner. Since family members contributing to farm work don't always receive a salary but rather participate in the profit made by the holding, the exact number of hours worked is not always recorded. Secondly, many farmers and farm workers pursue agriculture as a part-time activity, making it difficult to verify the number of hours worked. Thirdly, agriculture is characterized by seasonal labour peaks, where large numbers of workers may be hired for a relatively short period of time. And finally, these seasonal workers are not always declared to the public authorities and may therefore be absent from official statistics.

Methodological variations further complicate the matter: labour can be measured in number of persons employed, in annual work units or in numbers of days or hours worked. Different data sources therefore present divergent results which need to be reconciled.

Despite these obstacles, the following section attempts to provide an overview of the main characteristics of the agricultural labour force, based on the most recent data available.

The most commonly used sources of statistical data on labour use in EU agriculture are the National accounts, the Farm Structure Survey and the Labour Force Survey. Box 3 describes the principal characteristics and divergences of these three data sources.

Box 3 - Data sources for agricultural labour – How many people work in agriculture in the EU?

To answer this apparently simple question, the objectives of the analysis need to be considered, as the selection of the relevant data source will vary depending on these objectives: National accounts are judged more suitable to measure employment levels, employment growth and industry breakdowns, and to compare the level of employment in agriculture with the employment in other sectors of the economy; the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is more adequate to measure participation in the labour market (i.e. employment rates, activity rates, flows between employment and unemployment, etc.), demographic or social breakdowns (e.g. by age, gender or educational level) and it is more suitable for socio-demographic studies, but most of this information is not available by economic activity; finally, the Farm Structure Survey (FSS) is the data source to be used when a detailed analysis on the characteristics of the farm labour force is needed.

The date of the latest complete dataset available by economic activity is another variable to be considered: the LFS provides the most up-to-date annual data, currently available for 2011. In the national accounts, the EU-27 average for 2009 by economic activity has been estimated by Eurostat, but complete information for all countries is not yet available. In the FSS, data is only available for years in which the survey or census has been conducted, and that with a delay of several years (currently the latest complete dataset stems from 2007, whereas 2010 data will be fully published in 2013).

Finally, as the results obtained from each data source can be very different, it is important to understand their methodological differences, summarized below, in order to interpret these results correctly.

National accounts

Employment and population are today an important part of the national accounts, although traditionally they were only considered as auxiliary variables aimed to calculate ratios (like value added, output, or labour costs per inhabitant or per employed person). In the national accounts, labour is considered as an input to processes of production, income generation and income distribution.

Employment data published by Eurostat is mainly measured in persons and in hours worked, differentiates between employees and self-employed and is broken down by economic activity (with different levels of detail); information on social or gender aspects of employment is not included (the LFS is the data source for these variables).

Estimates of employment in national accounts may differ from results of other statistics and surveys, in particular the LFS. There are differences due to the integration of various sources (LFS is one but not the unique data source for the national accounts and adjustments are needed) and due to conceptual reasons (different geographical scope, coverage and thresholds).

How many people work in agriculture in the EU, according to the national accounts?

In 2009 there were 11.3 million persons working in the EU-27 in the agricultural sector (agriculture, hunting and related service activities), **representing 5.0% of total employment**. **Employees represented 24% of total employment in agriculture** (85% in the total economy) **and self-employed the other 76%** (15% in the total economy). Less than half a million were employed in forestry activities (0.2% of total employment).

Currently, the national accounts do not yet provide the same information for 2009 at the level of individual Member States.

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The LFS is a large sample survey among private households which provides detailed annual and quarterly data on the characteristics of employment and unemployment. The LFS is a continuous quarterly survey with a sample size of about 1.5 million people every quarter, and its main statistical objective is to divide the population of working age (15 years and above) into three mutually exclusive and exhaustive groups - persons in employment, unemployed persons and inactive persons - and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories. Employment and unemployment rates are always calculated using the LFS data.

For the LFS, employed persons are those aged 15 years and above who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain, including the persons who were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute or education and training.

The LFS sample covers all domains of economic activity. Information on employment by sex, age and detailed economic activity, as well as different characteristics of the employment, is available at national level on the Eurostat website; some tables are also available at regional level (NUTS 2). However, it is not possible to obtain detailed information on the characteristics of the agricultural employment from the LFS: the FSS is the data source that covers this information.

How many people work in agriculture in the EU, according to the LFS?

In 2011, 10.1 million persons aged 15 years or more were employed in the EU-27 in the agricultural sector (crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities), **representing 4.7% of total employment**. By gender, **men represented 61% of total employment in the agricultural sector** (54% in the total economy) **and 39% were women** (46% in the total economy). Around half a million persons were employed in the forestry sector, representing 0.2% of total employment.

If needed, the LFS can provide the same information for each Member State and for 2011.

Farm Structure Survey (FSS)

The FSS provide harmonised data on agricultural holdings in the EU. It is carried out in the form of an agricultural census every ten years (last census was realised in 2010 with final results for most of the countries already available on the Eurostat website) and as sample surveys every 2 or 3 years (the last survey was carried out in 2007). FSS data does not cover the whole territory as it focuses only on agricultural holdings (farms); the FSS neither covers all the agricultural holdings as only agricultural holdings with a utilised agricultural area (UAA) of at least one hectare, and those holdings with a UAA of less than one hectare if their market production exceeds certain natural thresholds, are included. Methodological changes introduced in 2010 will exclude more holdings than in previous years.

Data on the farm labour force is an important part of the FSS. It includes information on the workers' age, gender and relationship to the holder.

Labour force data in the FSS is provided in persons and in annual work units (AWU), which correspond to the work performed by one person who is occupied on an agricultural holding on a full-time basis; due to the high share of part-time work in agriculture, labour input can be better assessed in terms of AWU. Moreover, employment in AWU from the FSS can be compared with the employment data provided for the national accounts and the LFS, but this comparison cannot be done with FSS data in persons.

How many people work in agriculture in the EU, according to the FSS?

In AWU: **In 2007, the agricultural sector in the EU-27 provided a total of 10.8 full time equivalent jobs, representing around 4.8% of total employment** (total employment from the national accounts). **Family labour force represented 87% of the total and regular non family labour force 13%. In the family labour force, sole holders represented 58%, the other 42% being holder's spouses and other family members. Men represented 63% of the total labour force and women 37%.**

In persons: **In 2007, 26.7 million persons worked regularly in the EU-27 in the agricultural sector. Family labour force represented 93% of the total and regular non family labour force 7%. In the family labour force, sole holders represented 54%, the other 46% being holder's spouses and other family members. Men represented 58% of the total labour force and women 42%.**

Once verified, all the information is made available by Eurostat for all EU Member States.

Main characteristics of the agricultural labour force

According to the Farm Structure Survey 2007[5], more than 26 million persons worked regularly in the EU agricultural sector (Table 2). As pointed out in Box 3, this figure includes people who worked part-time, and in the case of family members, possibly only worked on the farm for a small share of their time. Nonetheless, it shows that a large number of people are involved in agricultural activities, which deserves some scrutiny – who are these people and what is the nature of their engagement in agriculture? In fact, a number of indicators in this report look at various aspects of agricultural labour, which are brought together in this section.

Table 2 - The EU-27 agricultural labour force in 2007 (persons)

Family labour force (persons)			Regular non family labour force	Total regular labour force
24 827 070 *93%*			**1 842 330** *7%*	**26 669 400**
Holder	*Holder's spouse*	*Other family members*		
13 441 210	6 128 820	5 257 010		
Share of the regular labour force				
50%	23%	20%	7%	
Share by sex				
71% M	*20% M*	*63% M*	*72% M*	*58% M*
29% F	*80% F*	*37% F*	*28% F*	*42% F*

Source: EUROSTAT, Farm structure survey, 2007.

Agricultural labour in the EU is still largely carried out by the farm holder and his/her family members. Only 7% of all persons working regularly in agriculture are hired workers. Within the regular labour force, half of the people involved are farm holders, followed by the holder's spouse and other family members. Men are most commonly considered to be the farm holder (71%), while only 29% of all holders are women. The balance between men and women in the total regular labour force is better, given that women account for 80% of holders' spouses.[6]

Due to the high share of part-time work in agriculture, labour input can be better assessed in terms of annual work units (AWU)[7]. The agricultural sector in the EU provided a total of roughly 10 800 000 full time equivalent jobs in 2007 (Table 3). In terms of overall employment, this comes to roughly 5% (disregarding the fact that a certain share of total employment is also part-time).

Table 3 - The EU-27 agricultural labour force in 2007 (AWU)

Family labour force (AWU)			Regular non family labour force	Total regular labour force
9 366 490 *87%*			**1 429 530** *13%*	**10 796 020**
Holder	*Holder's spouse*	*Other family members*		
5 450 080	2 291 290	1 625 120		
Share of the regular labour force				
50%	21%	15%	13%	
Share by sex				
77% M	*19% M*	*67% M*	*74% M*	*63% M*
23% F	*81% F*	*33% F*	*26% F*	*37% F*

Source: EUROSTAT, Farm structure survey, 2007.

[5] 2007 is the latest year for which complete structural data of agricultural holdings are available. Results of the agricultural census 2010 are gradually becoming available on the Eurostat website, but at the time of writing values were still missing for BE and LU.

[6] For a detailed analysis of gender issues in the agricultural labour force, see EU Agricultural Economic Brief No.7 "Women in EU Agriculture and Rural Areas: hard work, low profile" (http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/agrista/economic-briefs/07_en.pdf).

[7] 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.

Self-employment is the main category of work in agriculture (53%), contrary to most other sectors of the economy (around 15% of total employment in the EU-27 in 2011). The share of self-employment increases for higher age groups, especially for those above the normal retirement age (see Table 4).

Table 4 - Self-employment in all economic activities and in agriculture in 2011

Self-employment as share of total employment (in %) - 2011			
	All economic activities	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Difference (percentage points)
15 years or over	15.1	52.9	37.8
25 years or over	16.2	56.2	40.0
50 years or over	21.3	64.7	43.3
65 years or over	50.0	70.0	19.9
75 years or over	62.0	73.9	12.0

Source: EUROSTAT, Labour force survey, 2011.

How old are Europe's farmers?[8]

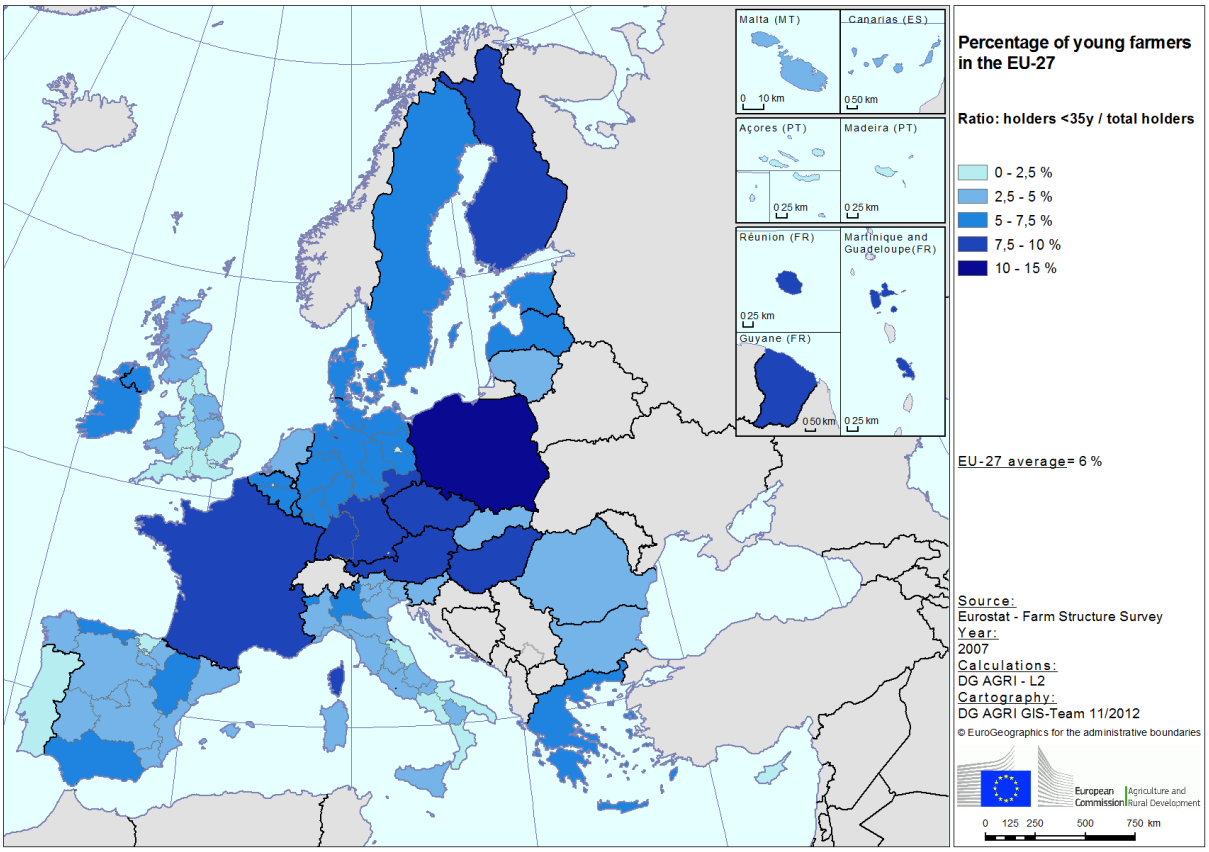
The farming population in the EU-27 is rapidly getting older. For each farm holder younger than 35 years ("young farmers"), there were 9 farmers older than 55 years ("elderly farmers") in 2007. This situation is slightly more pronounced in the EU-15 than in the EU-N12. While Poland reached the highest value of 0.35 young farmers for each elderly farmer, Portugal had the oldest farming population with only 0.03 young farmers for each elderly farmer.

On average, young farmers make up 6% of all farm holders (Map 1), with the highest share in Poland (12.3%), followed by the Czech Republic (9.8%), Austria (9.7%) and Finland (9.1%).

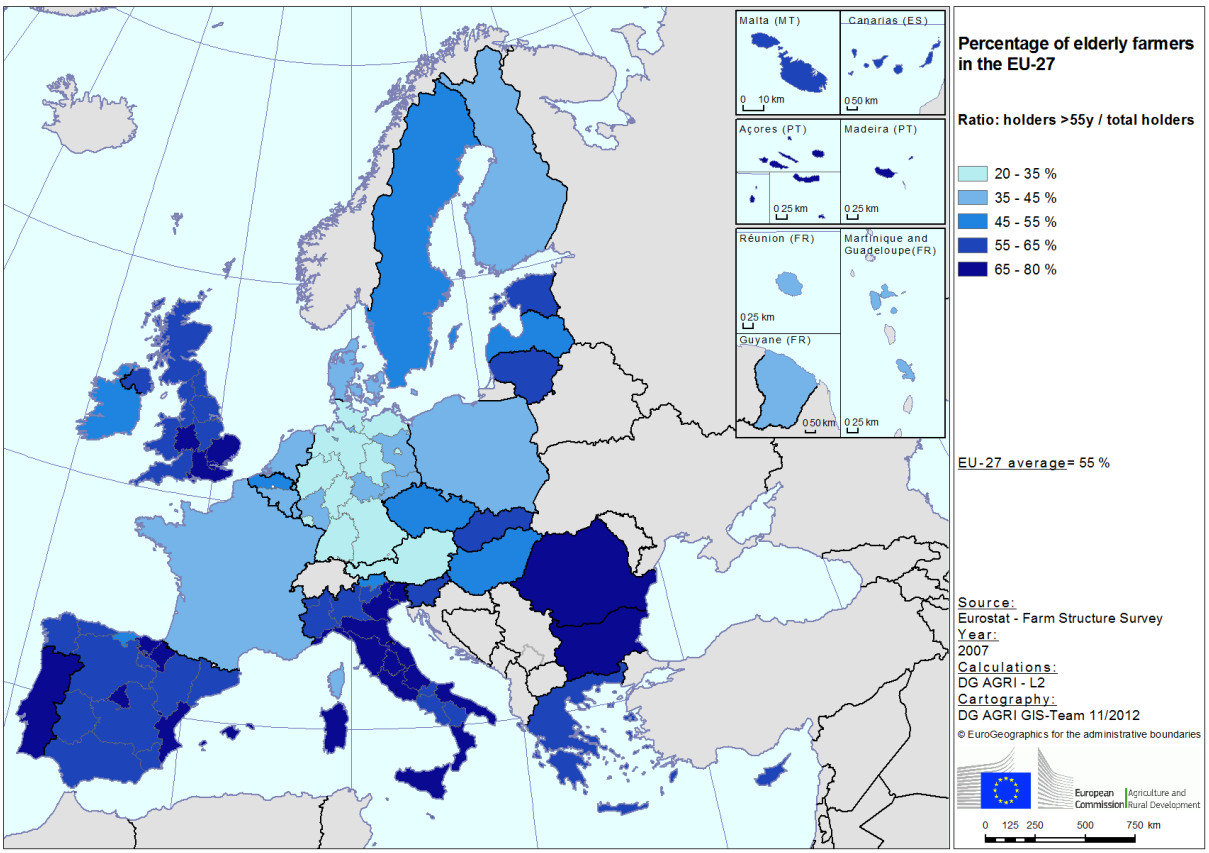
On the other hand, elderly farmers account for 55% of farm holders in the EU-27 (Map 2). These shares are highest in Portugal (73.4%), Bulgaria (70.3%) and Romania (67.5%), as well as in parts of Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom.

[8] For more detail see the EU Agricultural Economic Brief No. 6 "Generational renewal in EU agriculture: statistical background" (http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/agrista/economic-briefs/06_en.pdf)

Map 1 - Relative importance of young farmers in the EU-27, 2007

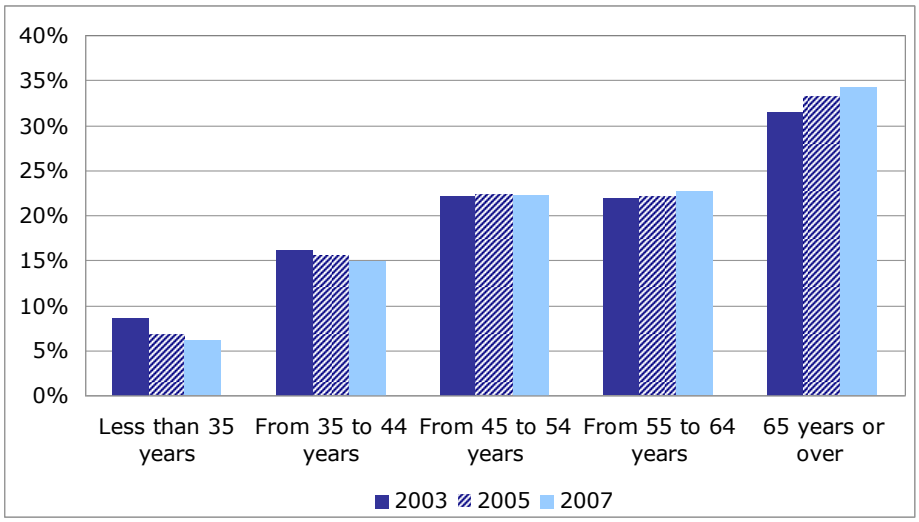


Map 2 - Relative importance of elderly farmers in the EU-27, 2007



Between 2003 and 2007, the share of young farm holders in the EU has declined, while the share of elderly farm holders has increased (Graph 1).

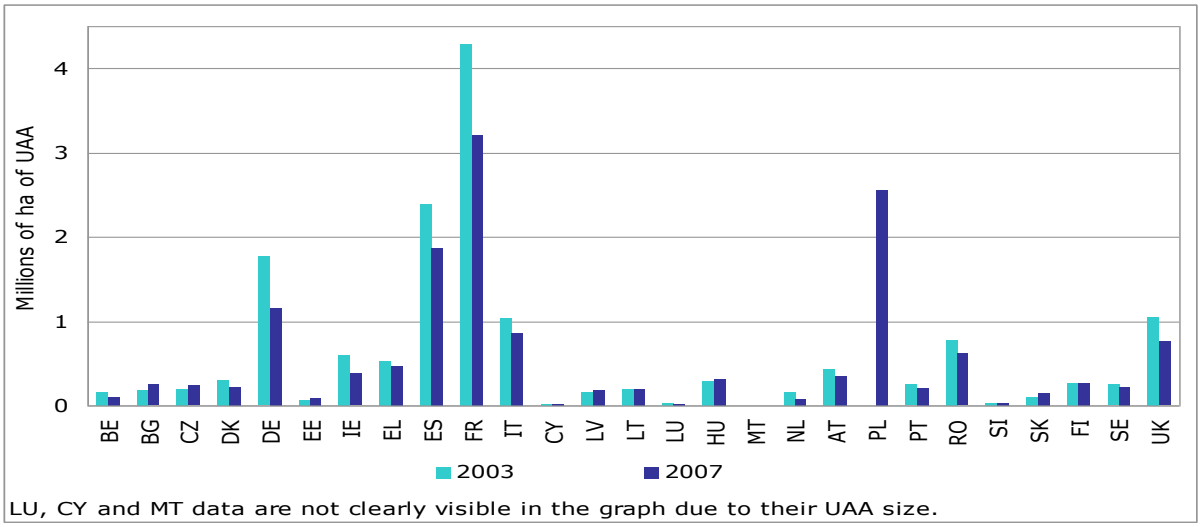
Graph 1 - Share of farm holders by age group, 2003-2007



Source: EUROSTAT, Farm structure survey, 2003-2007.

Along with the decline in the number of young farmers goes a reduction of more than 20% in the overall area farmed by young farmers between 2003 and 2007, corresponding to more than 3 million hectares[9]. This decline only affected the old Member States, whereas in the EU-N12 there was a slight increase (+4%, corresponding to almost 84 000 hectares), except for Romania (-19%, corresponding to almost -150 000 hectares), Cyprus and Malta (Graph 2).

Graph 2 - Hectares of UAA of young farm holders in the EU, 2003 and 2007



Source: EUROSTAT, Farm structure survey, 2003-2007.

[9] Data for PL are only available for 2007. In this section, aggregate 2003 figures for the EU-N12 and EU-27 are therefore not including data for PL.

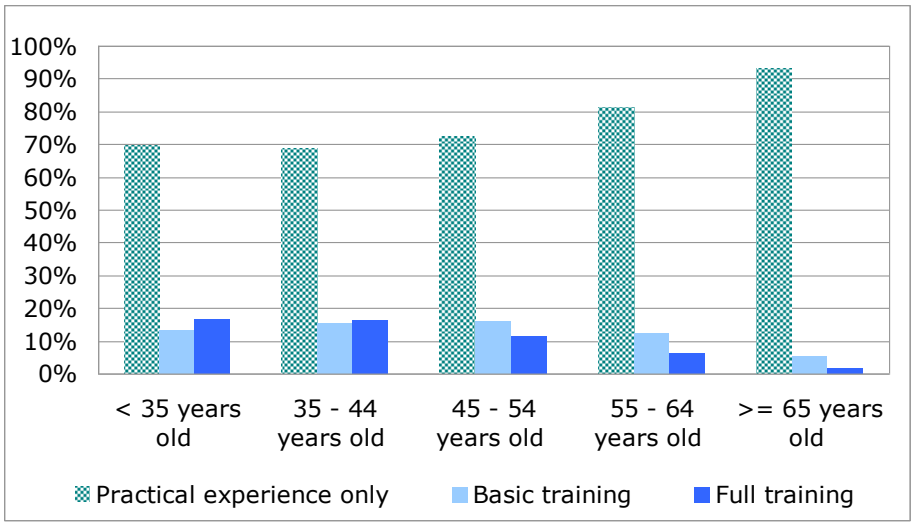
Only in the EU-N12 was there an increase in the area farmed by younger farmers (from 6.2% to 6.4% of the total UAA) between 2003 and 2007, which is striking, considering the high rate of decrease of young farmers in these countries. It implies that those young farmers who have set up or remained in business have significantly increased the size of their holdings. This argument is supported by the increase in the average UAA per young farm holder from 16 to 22 hectares for the EU-27 between 2003 and 2007.

Training

The majority of EU farm managers have acquired agricultural experience through practical work on the agricultural holding and only around 20% of them had attended some agricultural training in the EU-27 in 2005. A big part of this agricultural training consists of basic training[10], as only 8.5% of farm managers completed full agricultural training[11] in the EU-27 (11% in the EU-15 and 7% in the EU-N12). Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and Slovakia have the highest share of farmers without any type of agricultural training.

Young farmers are more likely to have full agricultural training than older ones. While 17% of farmers younger than 35 years have full agricultural training, more than 90% of the farmers older than 65 years and more than 80% of the farmers between 55 and 64 years acquired their knowledge only from practical experience (Graph 3).

Graph 3 - Agricultural training of farm managers by age class in the EU-27, 2005



Source: EUROSTAT, Farm structure survey, 2005[12].

Young farmers perform better than older ones

Holdings managed by young farmers are different in many ways from holdings managed by elderly farmers. Younger farmers show higher levels than the EU average for the following characteristics: 40% more economic size units, 37% more hectares of UAA and 26% more labour use[13.] Likewise, their labour productivity in terms of economic output per full-time equivalent worker is higher than the average, as is the number of hectares

[10] Basic training is any training courses completed at a general agricultural college and/or an institution specialising in agriculture associated subject. A completed agricultural apprenticeship is regarded as basic training.

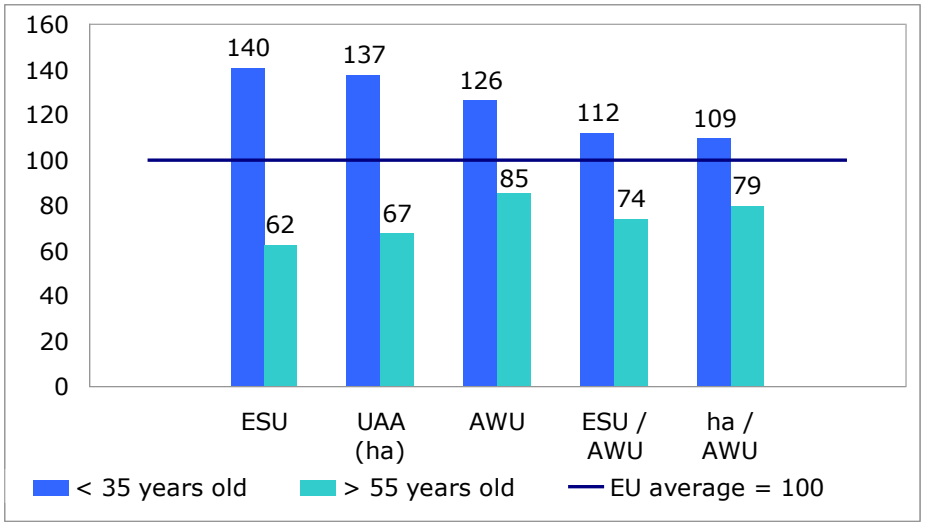
[11] Full agricultural training is any training course continuing for the equivalent of at least two years full-time training after the end of compulsory education and completed at an agricultural college, university or other institute of higher education in agriculture or an associated subject.

[12] Information on agricultural training was not included in the FSS 2007. The latest available figures therefore date back to 2005.

[13] Labour use is measured in annual work units. 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.

managed per AWU. Farmers older than 55 years perform below the average for all indicators: 38% fewer economic size units, 33% fewer hectares of UAA and 15% less labour use. They produce less economic output and manage fewer hectares per full-time equivalent worker than the average, with values significantly below those of young farmers (Graph 4).

Graph 4 - Performance of young and elderly farmers in the EU-27, 2007



Source: EUROSTAT, Farm structure survey, 2007.

The above analysis highlights three key points:

- The agricultural labour force in the EU is ageing; overall numbers of young farmers are decreasing significantly across the EU while numbers of older farmers are decreasing only slightly, thereby augmenting the share of elderly farmers in the workforce. These figures suggest that elderly farmers are not retiring and passing on their farms to the younger generation at a rate that would lower the average age of the agricultural work force sufficiently to facilitate structural change, improved efficiency and innovation.
- Young farmers are constrained by their lack of access to land. Close to 70% of them work on farms smaller than 10 ha. At the same time, the share of agricultural land farmed by young farmers is decreasing.
- Young farmers are better trained and they perform better in terms of economic potential, farm size and labour productivity than older farmers.

These findings underline the importance of providing support for the transfer of farm businesses from one generation to another and help counter the declining numbers of young farmers in agriculture. Attracting new entrants to a sector characterized by low average income levels and various sources of uncertainties is a challenge that needs to be urgently addressed to secure the future of farming and food supply in the EU.

2.3. Agri-environmental indicators

Significant progress with the AEIs[14] has been made to date in order to address the key challenges identified in the Communication of 2006. In particular, work on the indicators has reached a critical stage with the completion of factsheets for most of the 28 agreed indicators, showing significant advancement in terms of indicator definition, identification of data sources and compilation of data available[15].

This work continues at a time when proposals for the CAP post-2013 highlight the ever stronger integration of environmental concerns into agricultural policy, which makes agri-environmental information a priority area for the context of the reform. In particular, AEI indicators will play a significant role in the new monitoring and evaluation system of the policy, where some of them have been proposed as impact indicators for the CAP objective of sustainable management of natural resources and climate action. Moreover, AEIs would also be an important tool for evaluating the greening measures proposed in the new policy framework.

Nevertheless, the completed factsheets show that problems mainly linked to data availability and collection still exist before the set of indicators becomes fully operational. Additional efforts therefore have to address the remaining bottlenecks which continue to hamper the full use of these indicators.

This year, we focus on the work done on the agri-environmental indicator No. 12 – Intensification/extensification, which describes the share of the agricultural area managed by low, medium and high intensity farms.

Intensification / extensification – a closer look at agri-environmental indicator No.12

Policy relevance and context

The primary role of agriculture is to supply food. In a context of rising worldwide demand for food, it is essential that EU agriculture maintains and improves its production capacity while respecting EU commitments in international trade and development. EU producers find themselves in a considerably more competitive environment today, as the world economy is increasingly integrated and the trading systems are becoming more liberalized. The market-related challenges faced by EU farmers need to be addressed by enhancing the competitiveness and productivity of the EU agricultural sector.

On top of food production, agriculture and forestry play a key role in providing public goods, notably environmental ones such as landscapes, farmland biodiversity, climate stability (where soils or plants act as carbon sinks) and greater resilience to natural disasters such as flooding, drought and fire. But some farming practices put pressure on the environment, leading to soil depletion, water shortages and pollution, and loss of wildlife habitats and biodiversity. The challenge ahead lies in meeting the demand for food while at the same time reducing the pressures on the environment.

Intensification is a process that has characterised European agriculture for several decades. It is here understood as an increase in agricultural input use per hectare of land, which usually leads to an increase in the level of production per unit of land, livestock unit and annual working unit. However, intensification may also result in

[14] A complete overview of agri-environmental indicators (AEIs) and the process of their development has been outlined in the 2011 issue of this report, http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/statistics/rural-development/2011/ch2_en.pdf

[15] Factsheets and data on single indicators are being published in Eurostat's dedicated section on AEIs (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/agri_environmental_indicators/introduction) and in Eurostat's "Statistics Explained" page on AEIs, which should become accessible in February 2013 at the following website: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Agri-environmental_indicators_-_fact_sheets.

negative externalities to the environment, simply because greater quantities of input are applied to the same unit of land.

The process of intensification has been driven by several factors. In the period just after the Second World War, an important driver has been the decline in the agricultural labour force that stimulated the increased use of labour saving inputs such as machinery and pesticides The Common Agricultural Policy encouraged the use of inputs by providing support based on the level of production, guaranteeing minimum prices for agricultural commodities and restricting imports. More recently, CAP reforms have led to farm income support that is largely de-coupled from production, which reduces policy incentives for further intensification. The latest proposals for the CAP after 2013 include elements of farm income support that will reward farmers for respecting certain agricultural practices beneficial for the climate and the environment.

The indicator

Intensity is estimated by dividing input expenditures per hectare by the input price indices in the year and country in question (thereby "cleaning" expenditures from inflation). The inputs taken into account are fertilisers, pesticides and purchased feed, which allows covering both crop and livestock productions. Neither water use nor energy use have been included because of data constraints.

These indicators are used as a "proxy" of agricultural intensification. The total value of inputs (in this analysis the costs of fertilisers, pesticides, and feedstuff) in constant national input prices purchased by the holding as a whole is only a proxy indicator, in absence of data about trends in the volumes of inputs used in specific production activities undertaken by a holding. Furthermore, the overall "intensity" of a farming system is the result of very diverse parameters including a wide range of farm (and field) management practices. Thus, for instance, the "intensity" of a livestock farm is the result of the input use (fertilisers, concentrate feed, etc.), livestock patterns (the type of animal reared), cropping patterns (the composition of the forage system, pastures or maize), stocking density, and management practices (waste, use of manure…).

Key messages

- In the EU-15, a continuous trend towards extensification (decrease of UAA share managed by highly intensive farms and increase of UAA share managed by low input farms) has been observed since 2004. On the other hand, in the 10 Member States which joined the EU in 2004 (EU-N10[16]), the share of UAA managed by medium and high intensity farms has increased while the share of UAA managed by low intensity farms has decreased, which indicates intensification. However, the UAA managed by low intensity farms still represents around half of the total UAA in the EU-N10.
- The trend by Member State can be significantly different from the EU-group average. In the EU-15, extensification is observed in 12 Member States. In the EU-N10, the share of UAA managed by low intensity farms is decreasing in 5 Member States. In the others, no clear trend can be identified over the period studied.
- The average input expenditures per hectare are closely linked to the type of farming: cropping fallow land and grazing livestock permanent grass farms have on average lower input levels while pigs, poultry and horticulture farms have higher input levels. When analysing the trend (intensification or extensification), it

[16] The abbreviation EU-N10 stands for the 10 Member States which joined the EU in 2004: CZ, EE, CY, LV, LT, HU, MT, PL, SI, SK.

is thus better to compare countries or groups of countries rather than different types of farming.

- In less-favoured areas (LFA)[17] in the EU-15, it is difficult to identify any trend towards intensification or extensification, even though there seems to be a move towards extensification in recent years. In the EU-N10, intensification can be observed in all three LFA classes. The speed of intensification is highest in non-LFA areas, medium for non-mountain LFA and low for mountain LFA. This reflects a higher intensification in the most productive regions.
- In Bulgaria and Romania, no trend is available yet due to data constraints.

Agri-environmental context

Some of the characteristics of the intensification process are for example an increase in the use of chemical inputs (fertilisers and crop protection), machinery, water and energy. While intensification often goes together with greater efficiency in the use of inputs during the agricultural production process[18], it has nonetheless had a negative impact on the state of the farmed environment in the European Union in terms of pollution of soil, water and air and damage done to certain eco-systems. On the other hand, intensification in most agricultural areas was accompanied by extensification of agricultural land use or even complete abandonment of land in other areas. This process is also linked with important environmental impacts, such as landscape change and lack of grassland management, which are generally undesirable.

Presentation of results

Information on the trend towards intensification/extensification is supplemented by the average level of intensity in each country/region (inputs expenditure per hectare, EUR/ha, in 2000 constant input prices) in the last available year[19].

It should be noted that given the availability of data at the time of writing, the period studied differs across groups of EU Member States:

- for the EU-15: 1995-2007,
- for the EU-N10: 2004-2007,
- for Bulgaria and Romania: only 2007 data were available at the time of carrying out the analysis. Therefore it is not possible to assess a trend at this stage.

Analysis at EU group level

Overall for the **EU-15** the shares of UAA managed by low, medium and high intensity farms have not changed much during the study period. Each one of them accounts for roughly one-third of the total UAA (see Graph 5). Since 2000 the share of UAA managed by high intensity farms has decreased, very slightly but regularly, from 34% to 31%. The share of UAA managed by low intensity farms has fluctuated between 31% and 34% during the period 1995-2003. After this date it has increased, also slightly but regularly, from 31% in 2003 to 36% in 2007. Therefore in the EU-15 the trend towards extensification[20] is very slight but continuous since 2004.

[17] See context indicator 8 in chapter 3 of this report.

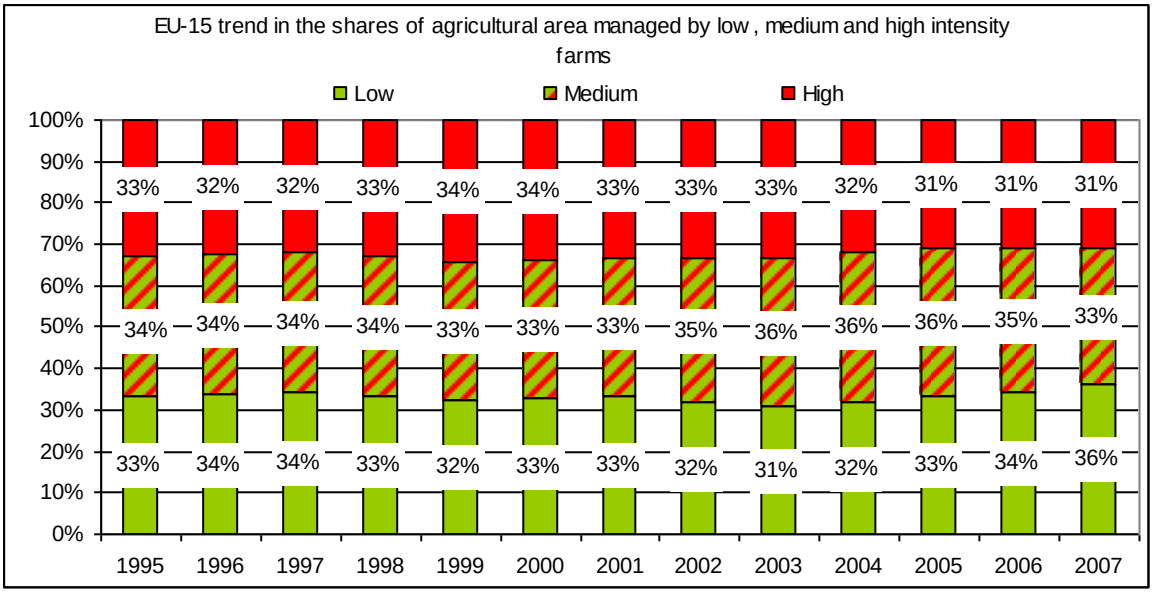
[18] If the yield increase is higher than the growth in the use of fertilizers, pesticides and water for irrigation, inputs have been used more efficiently – due to improved crop varieties, better management and technological development.

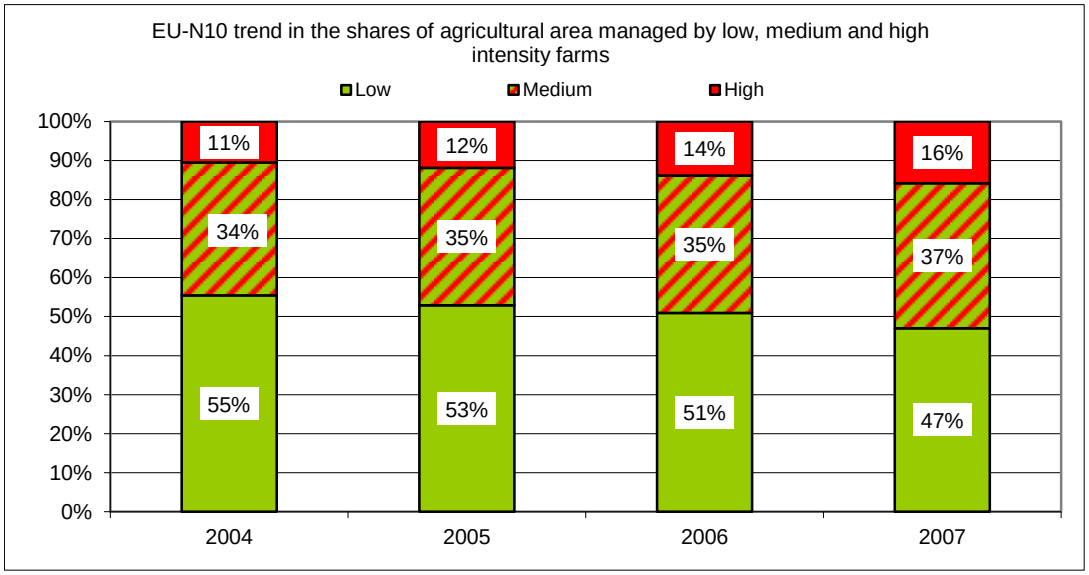
[19] It should be noted that for presentation purposes, the arbitrary intensity classes presented in this table for the supporting indicator differ slightly from the ones that are used for the main indicator.

[20] In this note, a decrease in the share of area managed by high intensity farms together with an increase (or stability) in the share of area managed by low intensity farms qualifies for extensification, while the contrary applies for intensification. In a

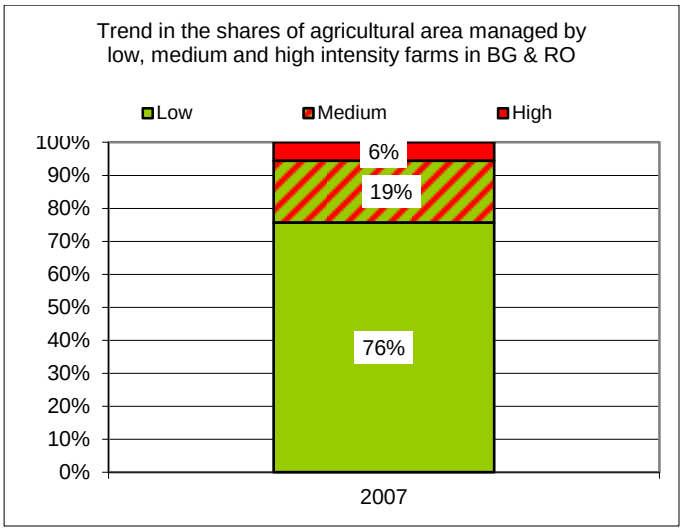
The trend is different for the **EU-N10**: the share of UAA managed by medium and high intensity farms is progressing (+3 percentage points for medium intensity farms and +5 for high intensity farms), whereas the one managed by low intensity farms is decreasing (-8 percentage points between 2004 and 2007). This indicates intensification. However, the UAA managed by low intensity farms still represents around half of the total UAA in the EU-N10.

Graph 5 - Main indicator by EU group





given region or Member State, an increase in the share of UAA managed by low intensity farms may very well happen together with an increase in the UAA managed by high intensity farms. Such a case will qualify for "no clear trend". Cases where the shares of UAA in the three intensity classes remain fairly stable or on the contrary vary a lot during the period studied will also qualify for "no clear trend".



Source: EU FADN, DG Agriculture and Rural Development.

As mentioned above, the trend should be put in perspective by adding the absolute level of "intensity", which is estimated here as inputs expenditures per hectare in constant input prices (see Table 5).

Table 5 - Synthesis of EU group results

Supporting indicator	**Main indicator**			
2007 inputs expenditures per hectare (EUR/ha, in 2000 constant input prices)	**Extensification**	**No clear trend**	**Intensification**	**No result**
… <= 150				BG and RO*
150 < …<= 300			EU-N10	
300 < …	EU-15 (slight extensification since 2004)			

*Source: EU FADN, DG Agriculture and Rural Development. *no data series yet at the time of carrying out the analysis.*

This table reads as follows: in the EU-15, where the share of UAA managed by low intensity farms increased between 1995 and 2007 while the share of UAA managed by high intensity farms decreased, there is a trend towards extensification; yet the average level of input expenditure per ha in constant input prices – that is, the level of "intensity" - remained high in 2007.

Analysis at Member State level

The trend by Member State can be significantly different from the EU group average. In the **EU-15**, extensification (decrease of UAA share managed by highly intensive farms and increase of UAA share managed by low input farms) is observed in 12 Member States over the period studied i.e. 1995-2007. It is particularly clear and constant over this period in Greece, Austria and Finland (increase by 24 percentage points of the UAA share managed with low intensity farms). In Austria, extensification occurred in the late 1990s and the situation remained fairly stable afterwards. Similarly in the Netherlands, we can observe a reduction of intensification in the early 2000s and a stable situation afterwards. In Belgium, France, Ireland, Italy and Luxembourg, we observe a stable or slight fluctuation until 2003 and a slight extensification process after 2003. Germany and Spain show slight intensification (small increase of UAA share managed by high input

farms and decrease of UAA share managed by low or medium inputs/ha). Finally, in the United Kingdom, the data show intensification during 1995-2000 and a reverse process during 2001-2007.

In the **EU-N10**, 5 Member States intensified their agricultural production, namely the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Poland and Slovakia. In Cyprus, Malta, Lithuania, Slovenia and Hungary, no clear trend can be identified (stable or slightly fluctuating).

As for the country groups, it is necessary to consider the starting "intensity" level for each Member State. In the EU-15, Greece, Ireland, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden and Spain have lower average input expenditures per hectare than Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Denmark. In the EU-N10, Cyprus and Malta have high average input levels per ha whereas these are low in the Baltic countries.

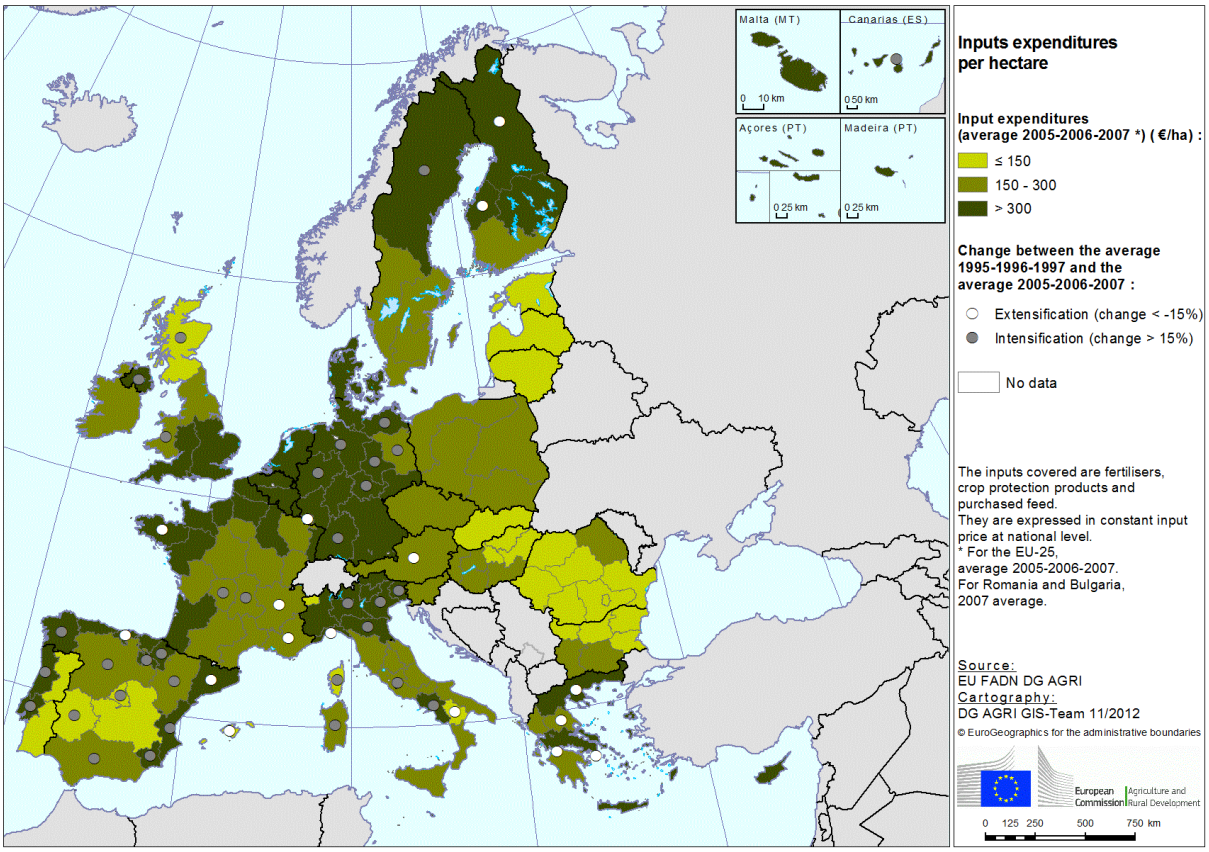
Table 6 - Synthesis of Member States results

Supporting indicator	**Main indicator**			
2007 inputs expenditures per hectare (EUR/ha, in 2000 constant input prices)	**Extensification**	**No clear trend**	**Intensification**	**No result**
… <= 150		LT	EE, LV	BG*, RO*
150 < …<= 300	IE, AT, PT, FI, SE	UK, HU, SI	ES, CZ, PL, SK	
300 < …	BE, DK, EL, FR, IT, LU, NL	CY, MT	DE	

*Source: EU FADN, DG Agriculture and Rural Development. *no data series yet at the time of carrying out the analysis.*

Obviously the average level may hide big differences between regions. The following map shows the regional average level of input expenditures per hectare and the trend when available and clearly identifiable. It should be noted that since the trend is assessed by comparing averages in given years (1995 vs 2007 for the EU-15 and 2004 vs 2007 for the EU-N10) for the table and three-year averages (1995-1996-1997 vs 2005-2006-2007) for the map, the overall picture may look a bit different.

Map 3 - Intensification / Extensification



Source: EU FADN, DG Agriculture and Rural Development.

Analysis by type of farming

The trends by type of farming observed in the EU-15 and in the EU-N10 are often very different, with more cases of extensification in the EU-15 and of intensification in the EU-N10. However, average input levels are higher in the EU-15 than in the EU-N10. Bulgaria and Romania had even lower average intensity levels in 2007.

In the **EU-15**, a clear extensification trend can be observed for *grazing livestock temporary grass* farms from 2003 onwards. *Pigs and poultry* farms started with a high intensity level, with a slight yet continuous extensification process since the late 90s. For *cropping fallow land* farms and *cropping mixed crops* farms, there are fluctuations with a general trend towards extensification over the period. For *horticulture*, *mixed cropping and livestock*, and *permanent crops*, fluctuations are observed with a more extensive management towards the end of the period. No clear trend can be identified for *cropping specialist crops*, *grazing livestock forage crops* and *grazing livestock permanent grass* farms.

In the **EU-N10**, intensification at different degree is observed for all farm types except for *horticulture,* which is the only type of farming in the EU-N10 showing extensification.

Table 7 - Synthesis of results by type of farming and EU group

	Supporting indicator	Main indicator			
EU-group (and period studied)	**2007 inputs expenditures per hectare (EUR/ha, in 2000 constant input prices)**	**Extensification**	**No clear trend**	**Intensification**	**No result**
EU-15 (1995-2007)	… <= 150	Cropping fallow land			
	150 < …<= 300	Cropping mixed crops	Cropping cereals Grazing livestock permanent grass Permanent crops		
	300 < …	Grazing livestock temporary grass Mixed cropping and livestock Pigs and poultry	Cropping specialised crops Grazing livestock forage crops Horticulture		
EU-N10 (2004-2007)	… <= 150		Cropping fallow land Cropping mixed crops Grazing livestock temporary grass	Grazing livestock permanent grass	
	150 < …<= 300		Permanent crops	Cropping cereals Cropping specialist crops Grazing livestock forage crops Mixed cropping and livestock	
	300 < …	Horticulture		Pigs and poultry	
BG and RO (2007)	… <= 150				Cropping cereals* Cropping mixed crops* Cropping fallow land* Cropping specialised crops* Grazing livestock permanent grass* *
	150 < …<= 300				Grazing livestock temporary grass* Mixed cropping and livestock Permanent crops*
	300 < …				Grazing livestock forage crops* Horticulture* Pigs and poultry*

*Source: EU FADN, DG Agriculture and Rural Development. *no data series yet at the time of carrying out the analysis.*

Analysis by Less Favoured Area class

Results are analysed by Less Favoured Area[21] zones in order to address the different types of environmental concerns (intensification versus land abandonment) in the different types of zones.

In the **EU-15** it is difficult to identify any trend towards intensification or extensification by LFA class. The shares of UAA managed by low, medium and high intensity farms fluctuate a bit but do not change radically. However, since 2005, there seems to be a trend towards extensification in the three classes.

In the **EU-N10**, we can observe intensification in the three LFA classes. However the speed of intensification seems higher for the non LFA class, medium for LFA not mountain and low for LFA mountain. This might reflect a higher intensification in the most productive regions where it is easier to increase productivity than in LFA.

Finally, it should be highlighted that LFA classes do not have the same average intensity level. For EU-15 and EU-N10, the intensification level is higher for non LFA, intermediate for LFA not mountain and lower for LFA mountain. For Bulgaria and Romania, results by LFA are not displayed given the low number of sample farms in LFA and the improbable results. In Bulgaria, a lot of grazing livestock farms located in mountain areas use indeed a lot of common land for their grazing livestock. This area is not counted in the UAA. It triggers high levels of input per hectare of UAA but does not correspond to real intensity.

Table 8 - Synthesis of results by LFA and EU group

	Supporting indicator	**Main indicator**		
EU-group (and period studied)	**2007 inputs expenditures per hectare (EUR/ha, in 2000 constant input prices)**	**Extensification**	**No clear trend**	**Intensification**
EU-15 (1995-2007)	… <= 150			
	150 < …<= 300	LFA mountain (slight extensification in the last three years 2005-2007)	LFA not mountain	
	300 < …		Not LFA	
EU-N10 (2004-2007)	… <= 150			
	150 < …<= 300			LFA mountain Not LFA LFA not mountain
	300 < …			

Source: EU FADN, DG Agriculture and Rural Development.

[21] In FADN, farms are classified in four categories of Less Favoured Area: not in LFA, LFA other than mountain, LFA mountain and a category "no significant area" when LFA is considered not relevant for the country (the Netherlands). Farms are classified according to the location of the majority of the utilised agricultural area of the holding, and not according to the location of the holding headquarter. Moreover it should be underlined that being located in LFA does not necessarily mean that the holding receives LFA payments. Farmers have to respect some eligibility conditions (minimum area, good farming practices, etc.) to receive compensatory allowances.

Data and methodology

The main data source for this indicator is the **Farm Accountancy Data Network** (FADN). FADN is a European system of sample surveys conducted every year to collect structural and accountancy data on farms, with the aim of evaluating the impact of the Common Agricultural Policy. It covers only farms above a minimum size. In 2006 FADN farms represented 43 % of the farm population in the Farm Structure Survey (Eurostat), but 93 % of Utilised Agricultural Area and 94 % of Livestock Units. The rules applied aim to provide representative data from three dimensions: region, economic size and type of farming. FADN is the only source of micro-economic data that is harmonised, i.e. applies the same book-keeping principles in every EU country. For further information on FADN: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rica/index.cfm

The complementary source used for this indicator is the database about **price indices of the means of agricultural production from Eurostat**.

For further information on this database:
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/agriculture/data/database

Input levels per ha

Farms are classified into intensity categories according to an estimate of inputs' volume per hectare of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA). The inputs considered are fertilisers, pesticides and other crop protection products and purchased feed. It allows covering both crop and livestock productions. Water use could not be included because there is no consistent information on it. Energy use is not included since it is addressed in another specific AEI and since it would have been difficult to interpret the results.

Fertilisers' expenditure (purchased fertilisers and soil improvers[22]) is divided by the fertilisers' price index in the country of the same year in order to estimate the volume used. Similarly, crop protection expenditure (plant protection products, traps and baits, bird scarers, anti-hail shells, frost protection[23]) is divided by the pesticides' price index in the country of the same year. Purchased feed cost[24] is also divided by the feed price index in the country of the same year. The indices used are available from the Eurostat database[25]. The result is thus expressed in "constant 2000 inputs prices EUR/ha". The method allows not only deducting inflation, but also the inputs' prices fluctuation. Thus it allows approaching the trend in volume of inputs used per hectare. However, it does not capture differences of inputs' prices between countries and the differences of prices within each category of inputs (for example between a pesticide A and a pesticide B). Therefore it does not give the exact volume of inputs used for a year in a country.

But to properly interpret and qualify the trends for the main indicator, it is necessary to look at the average level of intensity in the country/region. Intensification in a country with very low intensity does not mean the same for the environment than intensification in a country with high intensity. That is the purpose of the supporting indicator, average inputs expenditures per hectare in constant input prices. It is not the ideal measurement of intensity; however it is the best estimate that we can obtain until now from the available data.

It should be underlined that Member States do not all have EURO and that changes in the exchange rate may explain some differences between Member States.

For the denominator, the total Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) has been chosen after testing other options, especially one excluding the permanent pasture and rough grazing, supposed commonly not to receive particularly high volumes of fertilisers or pesticides. However the results for some Member States were too unrealistic to validate this option. It should be noted that, for the period studied, common land is not included in the UAA. The area of common land used by the farm is actually very difficult to estimate. This can have an impact on the results for Spain, Greece, the United Kingdom and Bulgaria in particular. The area used by the farm may be underestimated. It means that the ratio of inputs per hectare may be overestimated and therefore the share of area managed by medium and high intensity farms in these countries. At farm level, when the UAA is null, which can happen in certain very intensive livestock farms with only buildings and no agricultural area, inputs are divided by the other area of the holding[26] (ground occupied by buildings).

Finally it should be underlined that the potential environmental damage is not always proportionate to the volume or expenditures of inputs: for example, one litre of a certain pesticide might be more damaging for the environment than 5 litres of another one. Therefore the results should be interpreted with care.

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[22] Variable SE295 in FADN. Variables are defined in the document RICC 882 *Definitions of variables used in FADN standard results*, available from the website:
http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/agri/rica/library?l=/information_documentatio/basic_definitions/definitions_variables/_EN_1.0_&a=d

[23] Variable SE300 in FADN.

[24] Variables F64 to F67 in FADN. Farm return variables are explained in the document RICC 1256 *Farm Return Data Definitions* available from the website:
http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/agri/rica/library?l=/information_documentatio/basic_definitions/ricc_1256_2008pdf/_EN_1.0_&a=d

[25] Price indices of the means of agricultural production, input: base 2000=100 (annual) (apri_pi00_ina)

[26] Variable K182AA in FADN.

Classification of farms according to their intensity

Each farm is classified according to the level of input use per ha. The thresholds have been set in such a way that the EU-15 UAA is equally divided into the three categories for the first year of the analysis (1995 for the EU-15[27]). If it is higher than 295 constant EUR/ha, the farm is qualified high. When it is below 125 constant EUR/ha, it is classified low. Otherwise, it is medium. These levels do not pretend to represent the borders of what is extensive and intensive farming. They are just set in order to study the trends of shares in UAA managed by different categories of intensity farms. The same thresholds are used for each EU group, country, type of farming and LFA class. It allows comparing the trends between them.

Typology of farms

For this section, we have used the typology of farms developed in the IRENA project since it is more adapted to study environmental issues than the general Community typology[28]. It is based on it and on additional criteria related to fodder, the area of fallow and the type of crops. These additional criteria are used to better discriminate types of farm from an environmental point of view. It is described hereunder.

IRENA Type of farm	Community typology	Other criteria
GrazingLivestockPermGrass	4	>= 55% of UAA grass and < 40% of grass in temporary grass
GrazingLivestockTempGrass	4	>= 55% of UAA in grass and >= 40% of grass in temporary grass
GrazingLivestockForageCrops	4	Not GrazingLivestockPermGrass or GrazingLivestockTempGrass
PigsPoultry	5	
CroppingFallowLand	1+6	< 55% of UAA in grass and >= 12.5% of UAA in fallow
CroppingCereals	1+6	< 55% of UAA in grass and < 12.5% of UAA in fallow and >= 55% of UAA in cereals
CroppingSpecialistCrops	1+6	< 55% of UAA in grass and < 12.5% of UAA in fallow and < 55% of UAA in cereals and >= 25% of arable land in Specialised Crops (Sugar beet, oil seed, seeds for sowing, potato, cotton and tobacco)
CroppingMixedCrops	1+6	Not Cropping Cereals, cropping specialist crops or cropping fallow land
Horticulture	2	
PermanentCrops	3	
MixedCroppingLivestock	7+8	

[27] For the EU-N10, the first year of the analysis is 2004, and for Romania and Bulgaria, it is 2007. FADN contains data only from the year of accession.

[28] Commission Decision of 7 June 1985 establishing a Community typology for agricultural holdings.

CHAPTER 3. STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION OF RURAL AREAS

This chapter provides a brief analysis of the 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 2007-2013 period.

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 sectoral 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 value[29].

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

This "summary table" is elaborated as follows: for each country, all the NUTS 3 regions are "flagged" according to the typology of rural areas. For any given indicator, each of these regions has a concrete value. To get the national value for a certain group of regions (PR, IR and PU, respectively) the indicator values for the regions bearing the corresponding flag have been summed up.

For example, at NUTS 3 level, Denmark counts 11 regions, each of which has been classified as being PR, IR, or PU. The table below shows population figures (in thousands) in those regions:

Code NUTS	Typology of rural areas	Population 2008
DK011	(3) Predominantly urban	662
DK012	(3) Predominantly urban	506
DK013	(2) Intermediate regions	443
DK014	(1) Predominantly rural	43
DK021	(2) Intermediate regions	233
DK022	(1) Predominantly rural	587
DK031	(2) Intermediate regions	483
DK032	(1) Predominantly rural	714
DK041	(1) Predominantly rural	426
DK042	(2) Intermediate regions	816
DK050	(1) Predominantly rural	580
TOTAL		5493

Summing up the population figures for those regions which belong to the same "category", gives population figures by type of region:

	Population 2008
(1) Predominantly rural	2350
(2) Intermediate regions	1975
(3) Predominantly urban	1168
TOTAL	5493

Tables providing results according to the rural character of regions are based on the lowest geographical breakdown available (NUTS 3 if possible). For some indicators, such as those based on the Labour Force Survey, information is only available at NUTS 2 level.

Tables providing the data for every particular NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 region are available on the CD-ROM. Indicators are then organised according to the CMEF order.

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:

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

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 warnings concerning the presentation of the data

In this report, the choice has been made 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)
- Localisation maps of the NUTS codes by country, at NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 levels (CD ROM)

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
	O16 Importance of semi-subsistence farming in new Member States	Number of farms < 1 ESU
	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)
	C6 Forest productivity	Average net annual volume increment (FAWS)
	O14 Labour productivity in forestry	GVA /person employed in forestry
	O15 Gross fixed capital formation in forestry	GFCF 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)
	O22 Soil: Areas at risk of soil erosion	Areas at risk of soil erosion (classes of T/ha/year and ha)
	O23 Soil: Organic farming	UAA under organic farming
	O24 Climate change: Production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry	Production of renewable energy from agriculture
		Production of renewable energy from forestry
	O25 Climate change: UAA devoted to renewable energy	UAA devoted to energy and biomass crops
	O26 Climate change: GHG emissions from agriculture	Agricultural emissions of GHG
3.5 Diversification and quality of life in rural areas	O27 Farmers with other gainful activity	% holders 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	GFCF 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	GFCF 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	GFCF 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**	Trends of index of 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
AXIS 1 Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	**3 Agricultural land use**	% arable area / permanent grass / permanent crops
	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
AXIS 2 Improving the environment and the countryside through land management	**7 Land cover**	% area in agricultural / forest / natural / artificial
	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**	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 resolution[30] 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. 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 has been applied to classify the updated version of NUTS regions[31]. For this purpose, the most recent population grid (Eurostat GEOSTAT 2006) has been used to the extent 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 United Kingdom (limited to England and Wales).

[30] 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.

[31] 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 has been 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

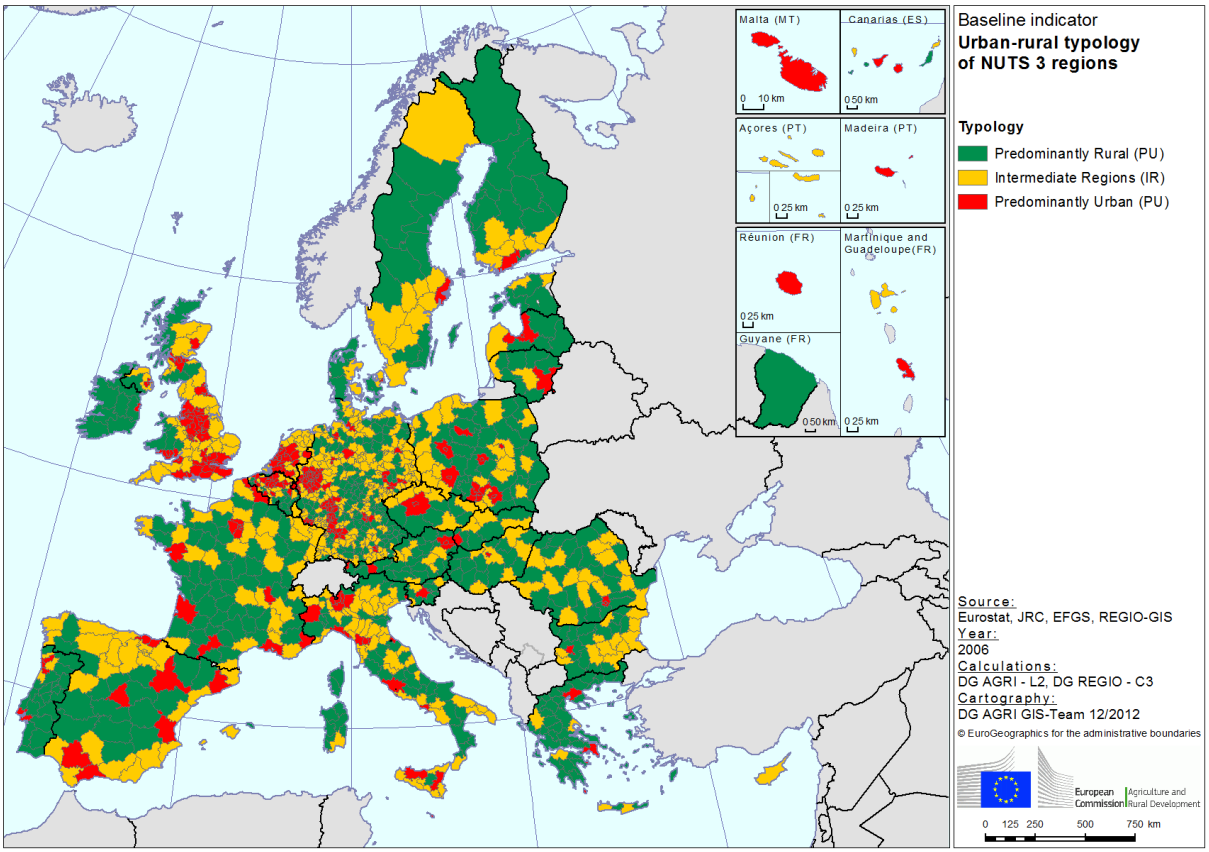
The area typology applied to LAU level 2 is primarily used in surveys such as the labour force survey (LFS) and the survey on income and living conditions (SILC).

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.

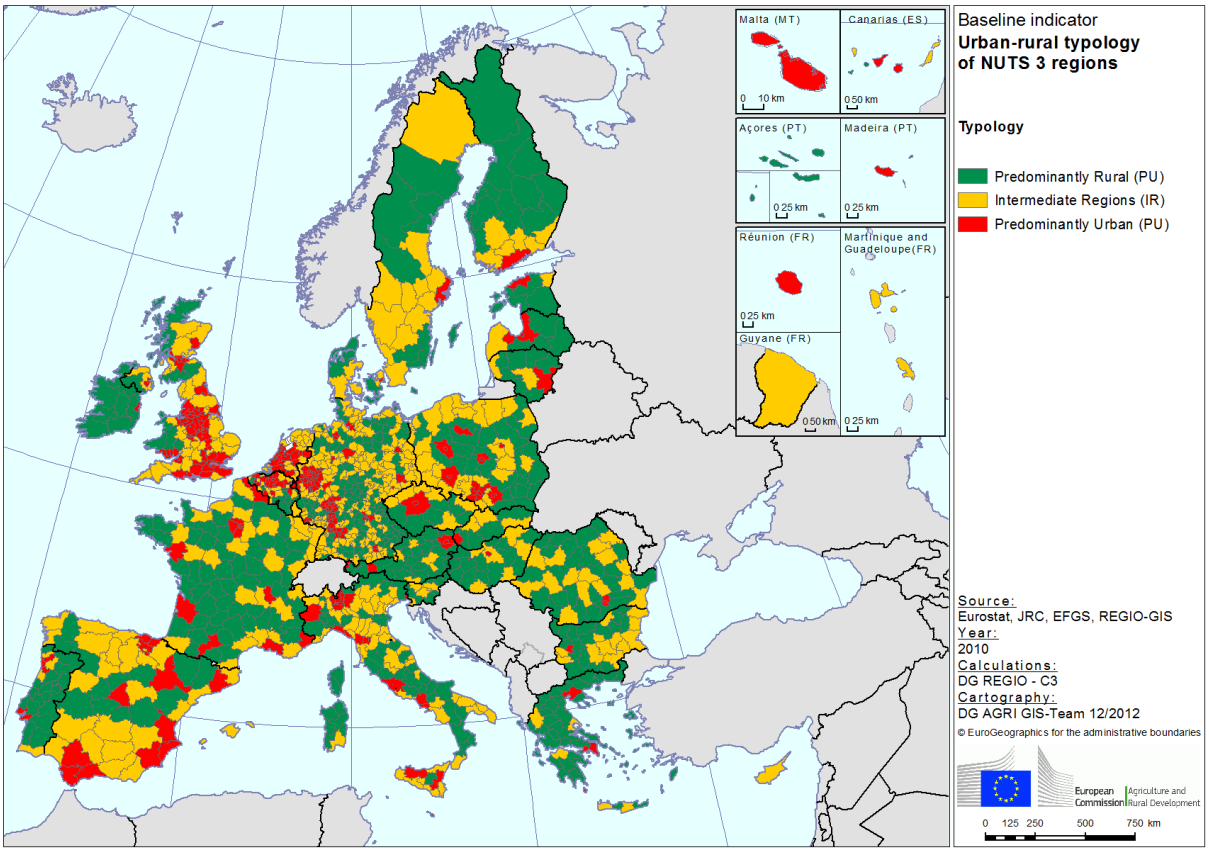
See also:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Urban-rural_typology and http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-HA-12-001-14/EN/KS-HA-12-001-14-EN.PDF

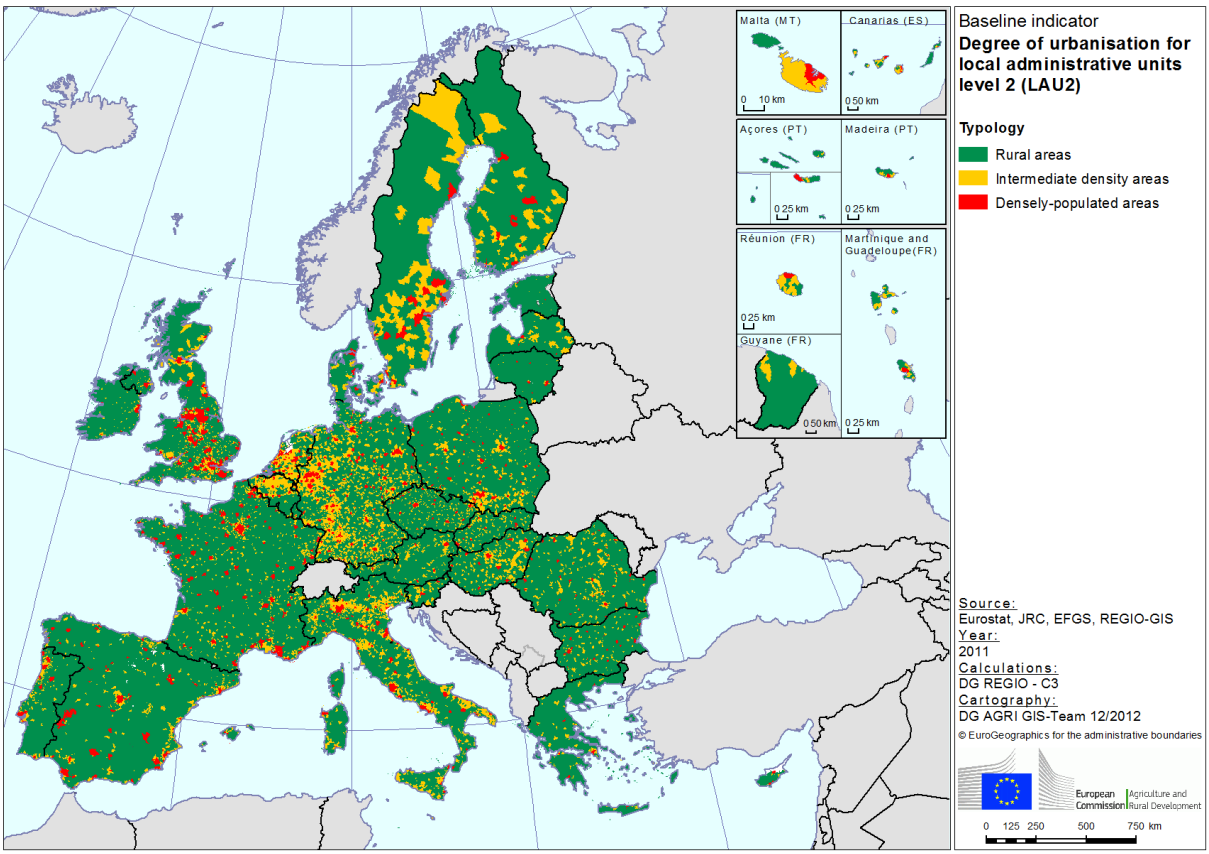
Map 4 – Urban-rural typology of NUTS 3 regions (NUTS version 2006)



Map 5 – Urban-rural typology of NUTS 3 regions (NUTS version 2010)



Map 6 – Degree of urbanisation for local administrative units level 2 (LAU2)



3.1.2. Context Indicator 2: Importance of rural areas

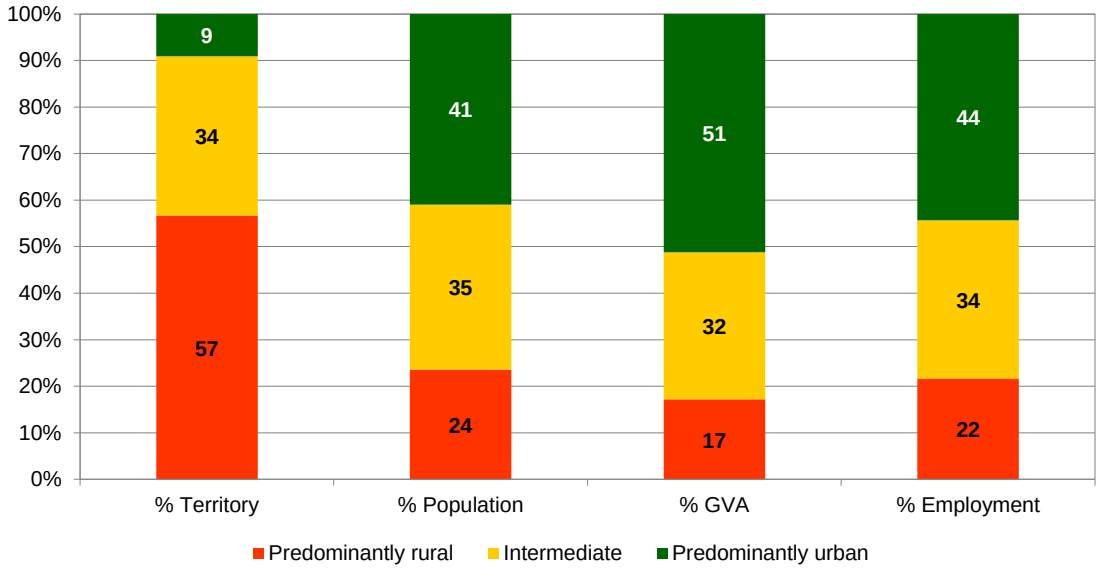
Predominantly rural regions generate 17% of GVA and 22% of employment…

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

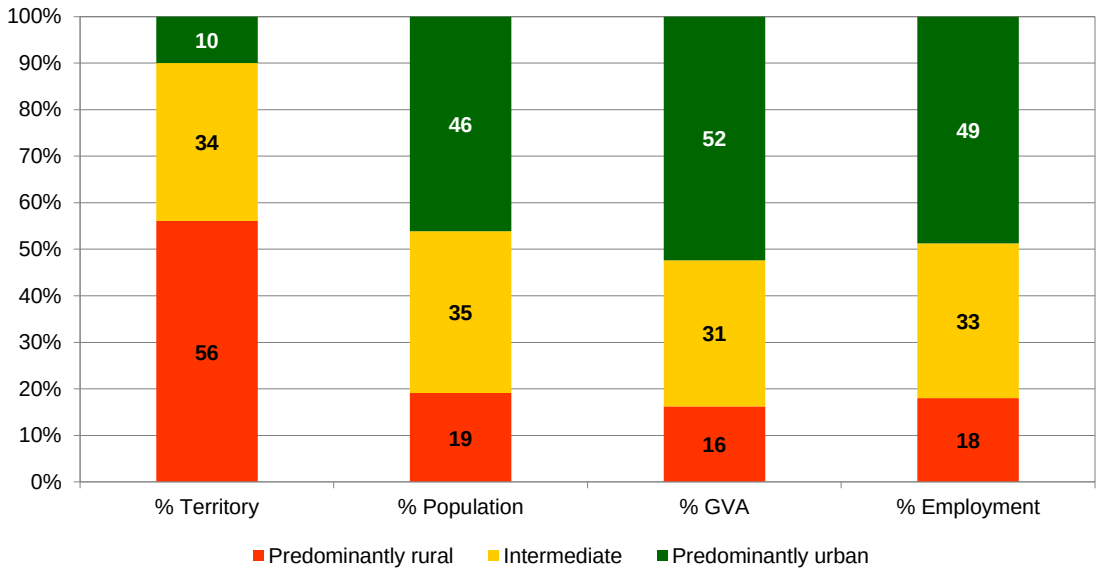
Predominantly rural regions in the EU represent 57% of the territory and 24% of the population. In 2009, they generated 17% of the total GVA and 22% of the employment.

The share of predominantly rural regions in the territory is approximately equal in the EU-15 and in the EU-N12 (56% and 59%, 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: here, 41% of the population live in predominantly rural regions (19% in the EU-15), they produce 29% of the total GVA (16% in the EU-15) and account for 36% of total employment (18% in the EU-15).

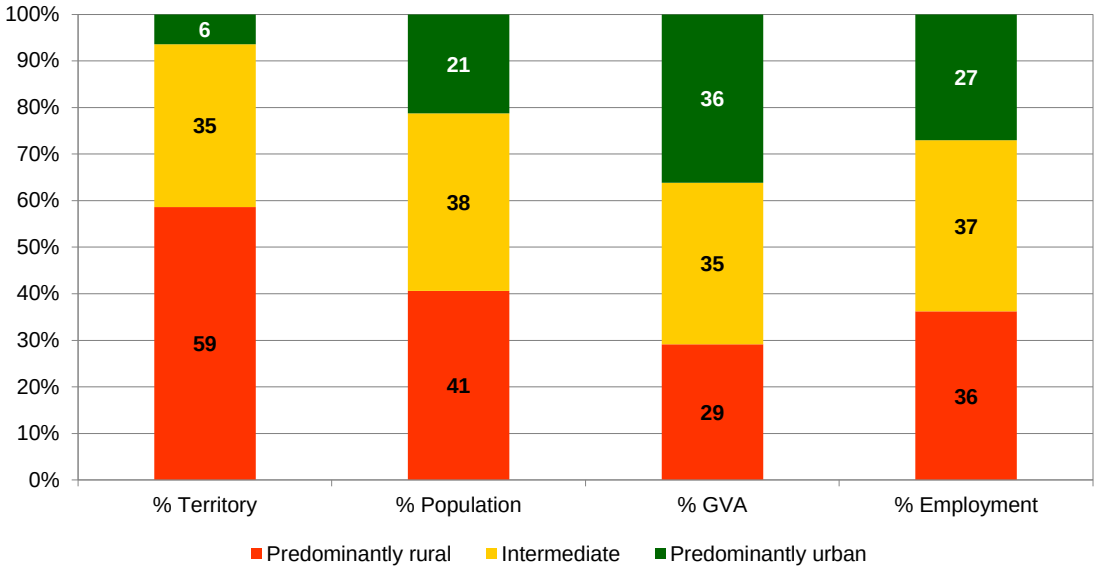
Graph 6 - Importance of rural areas in the EU-27, 2009



Graph 7 - Importance of rural areas in the EU-15, 2009



Graph 8 - Importance of rural areas in the EU-N12, 2009



Predominantly rural regions represent 73% of the population in Ireland and around 50% in Slovakia and Estonia…

Predominantly rural regions represent more than 80% of the territory in Ireland, Greece, Portugal and Finland. By contrast, only 2.1% of the Netherlands is classified as predominantly rural.[32]

The share of the population in predominantly rural regions is highest in Ireland (72.7%), Slovakia (50.3%) and Estonia (48.2%). Less than 1% of the population in the Netherlands, 3% in the United Kingdom and 9% in Belgium live in predominantly rural regions.

…60% of the economic activity in Ireland and around 40% in Slovakia and Denmark…

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, where less than 6% of the economic activity is based in predominantly rural regions. The predominantly rural regions of Ireland, Slovakia and Denmark generate 60%, 40% and 39% respectively of total economic activity.

…68% of employment in Ireland and above 40% in Slovakia and Romania

Concerning employment, the predominantly rural regions of Ireland (67.7%), Slovakia (43.8%) and Romania (41.5%) reached the highest shares. Once again, the lowest shares can be found in the Netherlands (0.6%), the United Kingdom (2.3%) and Belgium (6.7%).

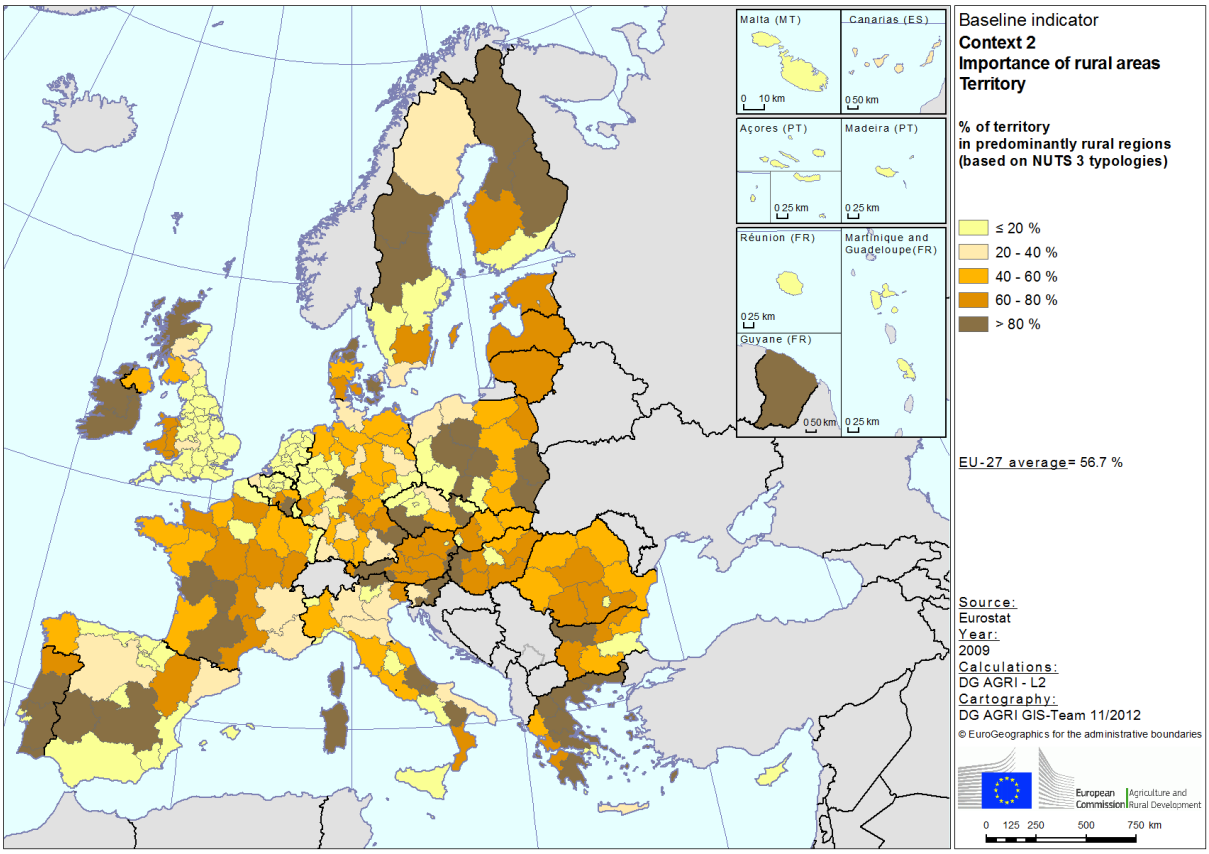
Maps 1 to 4 show, for each NUTS 2 region, how much of their territory, population, gross value added and employment is found in areas (i.e. NUTS 3 regions) classified as predominantly rural.

[32] 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, CY, LU and MT don't have any region classified as predominantly rural.

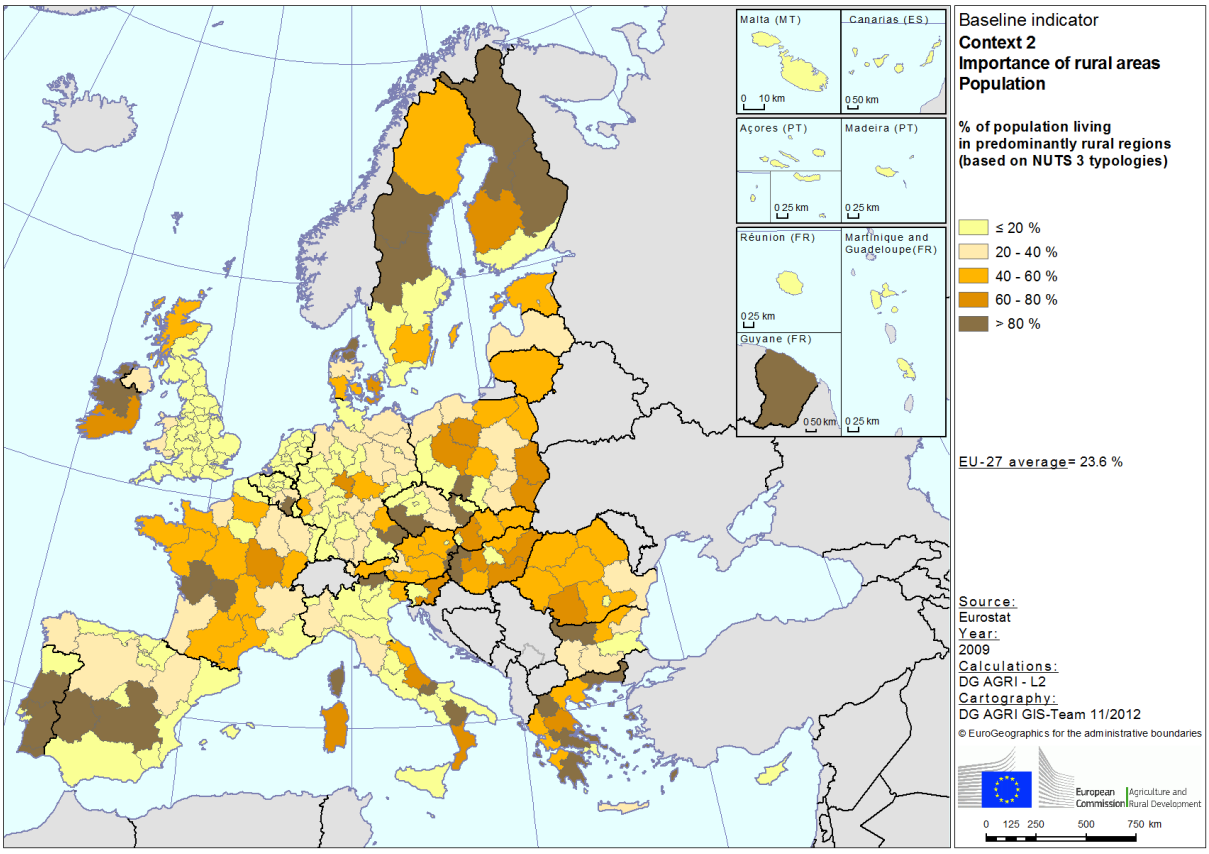
Table 9 - Importance of rural areas

	Context 2 - Importance of rural areas - NUTS 3												
	% Territory			% Population			% GVA			% Employment			
	2009												
Country	Rural	Intermediate	Urban	Rural	Intermediate	Urban	Rural	Intermediate	Urban	Rural	Intermediate	Urban	
Belgium	33.6	31.8	34.6	8.7	23.8	67.5	5.6	19.1	75.3	6.7	20.7	72.6	
Bulgaria	53.6	45.2	1.2	38.7	44.9	16.4	25.1	35.8	39.1	33.0	42.2	24.8	
Czech Republic	48.4	37.0	14.6	33.2	43.3	23.5	27.4	36.7	35.9	31.4	39.9	28.7	
Denmark	71.7	27.1	1.2	42.7	36.0	21.3	38.7	31.3	30.0	40.3	32.6	27.1	
Germany	39.8	48.3	11.8	17.3	40.1	42.6	14.5	35.7	49.8	15.7	38.3	46.0	
Estonia	79.6	20.4	-	48.2	51.8	-	31.3	68.7	-	43.1	56.9	-	
Ireland	98.7	-	1.3	72.7	-	27.3	59.9	-	40.1	67.7	-	32.3	
Greece	82.2	12.1	5.7	42.9	10.5	46.6	34.2	8.9	56.9	41.0	10.4	48.6	
Spain	46.1	39.5	14.4	13.2	38.3	48.5	12.8	35.2	51.9	13.8	36.0	50.1	
France	64.6	27.3	8.1	28.7	35.7	35.6	21.7	31.0	47.3	25.7	33.7	40.5	
Italy	45.4	42.4	12.3	20.5	44.0	35.5	18.4	42.3	39.3	19.3	43.4	37.3	2006
Cyprus	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	
Latvia	62.8	21.1	16.2	38.1	13.3	48.6	23.2	10.6	66.2	35.2	12.8	51.9	
Lithuania	64.7	20.4	14.9	43.3	31.3	25.4	30.1	31.5	38.4	41.3	31.2	27.5	
Luxembourg	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	
Hungary	66.3	33.1	0.6	47.1	35.8	17.1	33.6	27.6	38.9	39.2	29.0	31.8	
Malta	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	
Netherlands	2.1	55.3	42.6	0.7	31.0	68.4	0.7	28.3	71.0	0.6	28.7	70.7	
Austria	72.2	18.9	8.9	39.2	26.5	34.3	30.7	28.9	40.5	34.7	29.3	36.0	
Poland	56.2	34.5	9.3	37.9	33.9	28.3	27.2	31.1	41.7	34.1	31.4	34.5	
Portugal	84.0	8.7	7.3	36.2	15.2	48.6	30.2	11.5	58.3	35.2	14.7	50.1	
Romania	59.8	39.4	0.8	45.7	43.8	10.5	32.4	42.8	24.8	41.5	46.5	12.0	
Slovenia	61.0	26.4	12.6	43.1	31.2	25.7	36.0	27.2	36.8	39.3	28.2	32.5	
Slovakia	59.0	36.8	4.2	50.3	38.3	11.4	39.9	32.0	28.0	43.8	36.1	20.1	
Finland	83.2	14.8	2.0	42.9	30.7	26.4	36.1	27.3	36.6	39.7	29.4	30.9	
Sweden	52.9	45.6	1.5	22.5	56.1	21.4	29.6	39.8	30.6	31.7	43.0	25.3	
United Kingdom	27.2	47.0	25.8	2.9	25.9	71.2	1.9	21.9	76.2	2.3	26.0	71.7	
EU-27	56.7	34.2	9.1	23.6	35.5	41.0	17.2	31.6	51.2	21.7	34.0	44.4	
EU-15	56.1	33.9	10.0	19.1	34.8	46.1	16.2	31.4	52.4	18.0	33.3	48.7	
EU-N12	58.6	35.0	6.4	40.6	38.1	21.2	29.2	34.7	36.2	36.2	36.7	27.1	

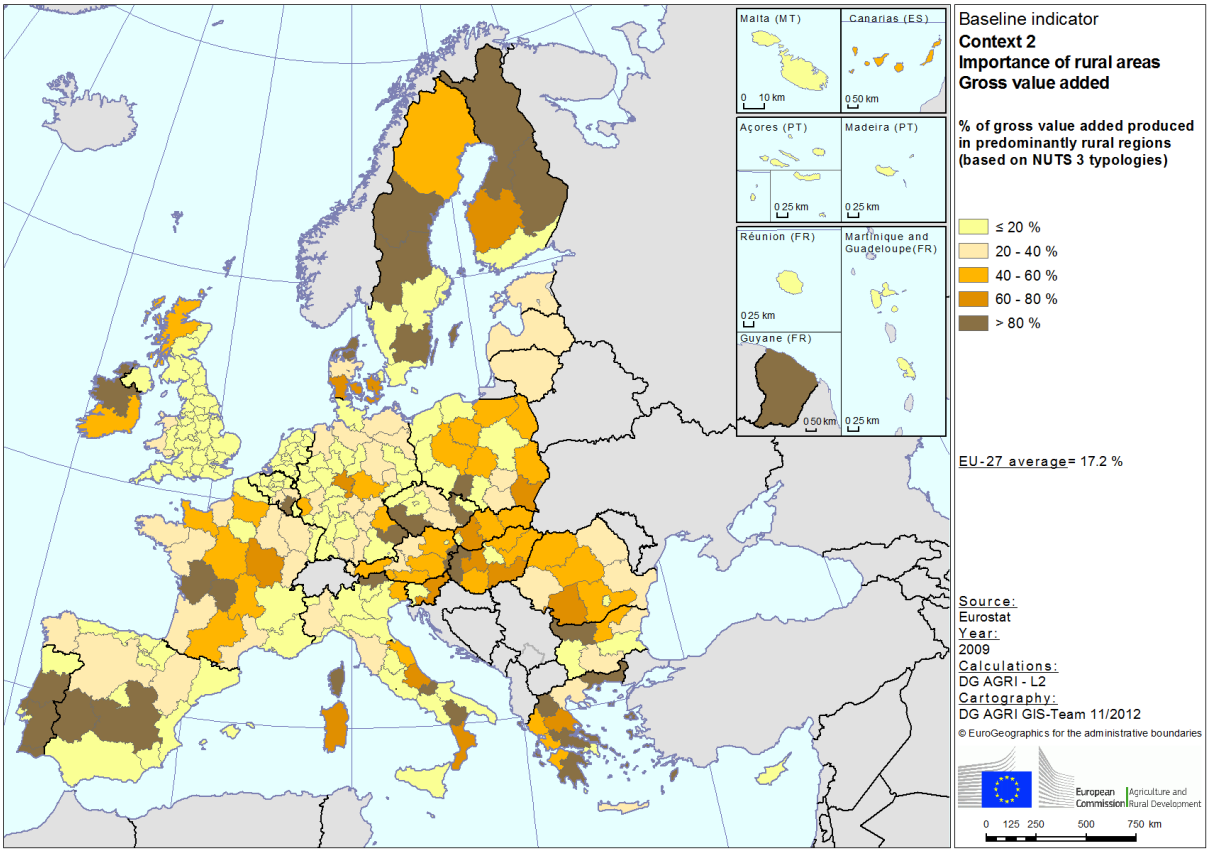
Map 7 – Importance of rural areas in the NUTS 2 regions: Territory



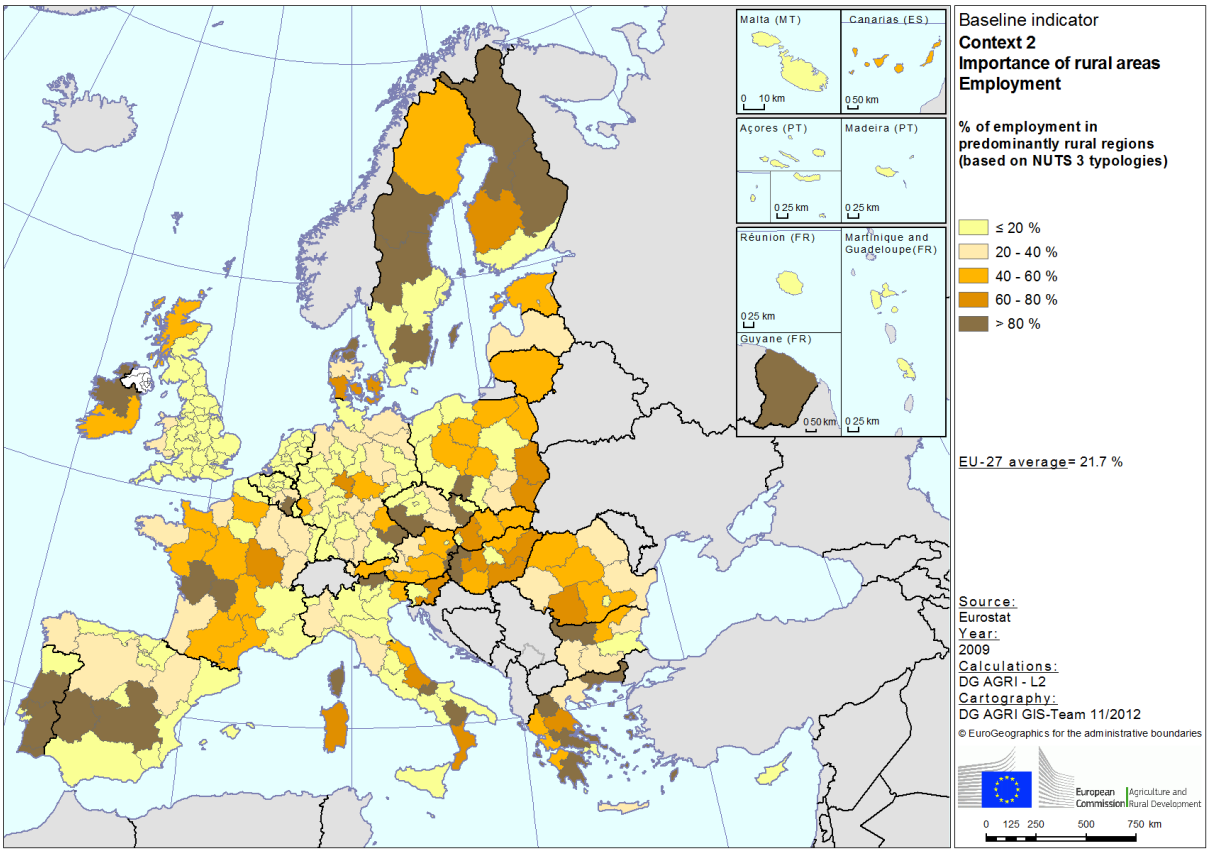
Map 8 – Importance of rural areas in the NUTS 2 regions: Population



Map 9 – Importance of rural areas in the NUTS 2 regions: Gross value added



Map 10 – Importance of rural areas in the NUTS 2 regions: Employment



Baseline indicator for context	**2 - Importance of rural areas**
Measurement of the indicator	This indicator consists in 4 sub-indicators: • % 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: Rural area as a percentage of the total area People living in rural areas as a percentage of the total population GVA in rural areas as a percentage of the total GVA in a region/country Employment in rural areas as a percentage of the total employment in a region/country
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 : • % 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: October 2012

3.2. Socio-economic situation of rural areas

3.2.1. Context Indicator 17: Population density

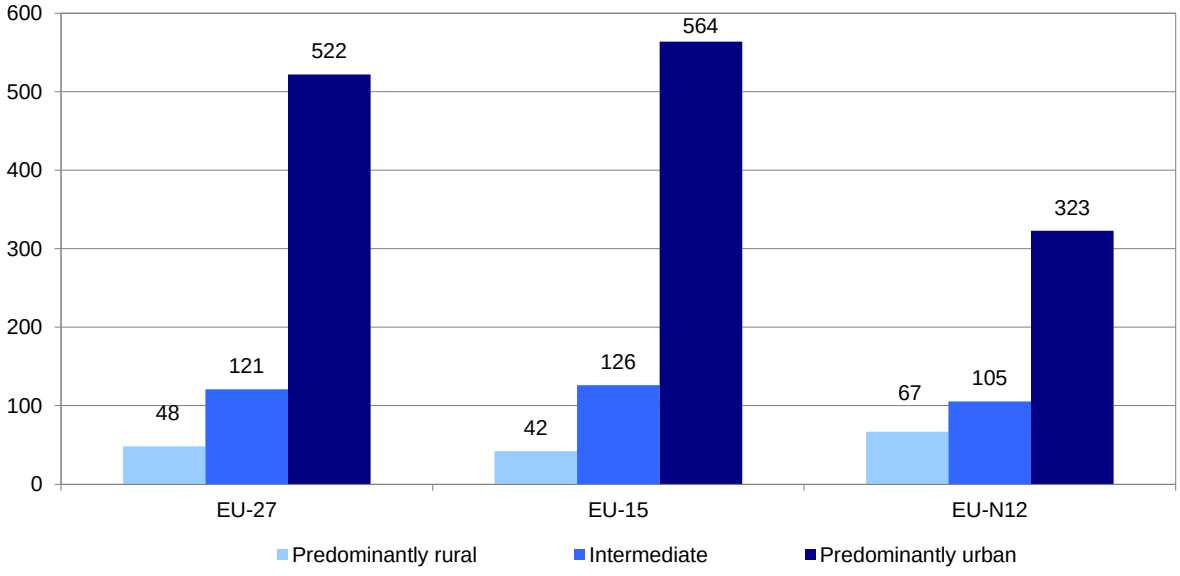
Predominantly rural regions are more densely populated in the EU-N12 than in the EU-15…

In 2010, predominantly rural regions of the EU-27 had a population density of 48.4 inhabitants/km^2, lower than in intermediate (121.1 inhabitants/km^2) and in predominantly urban regions (523.2 inhabitants/km^2). Rural regions in the EU-N12 are more densely populated than those in the EU-15 (66.7 versus 42.0 inhabitants/km^2), while the opposite is true for intermediate and predominantly urban regions (see Graph 9).

Population density varies greatly between countries (see Table 10) and regions (see Map 11). For predominantly rural regions it ranges between 9-10 inhabitants/km^2 in Sweden and Finland and 145.6 inhabitants/km^2 in the Netherlands. In 12 countries, rural regions had less than 50 inhabitants/km^2. Population density is higher than 100 inhabitants/km^2 in the intermediate regions of 16 countries, and higher than 300 inhabitants/km^2 in the predominantly urban regions of 19 Member States[33].

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

Graph 9 - Population density by type of region in the EU-27, EU-15 and EU-N12 in 2010



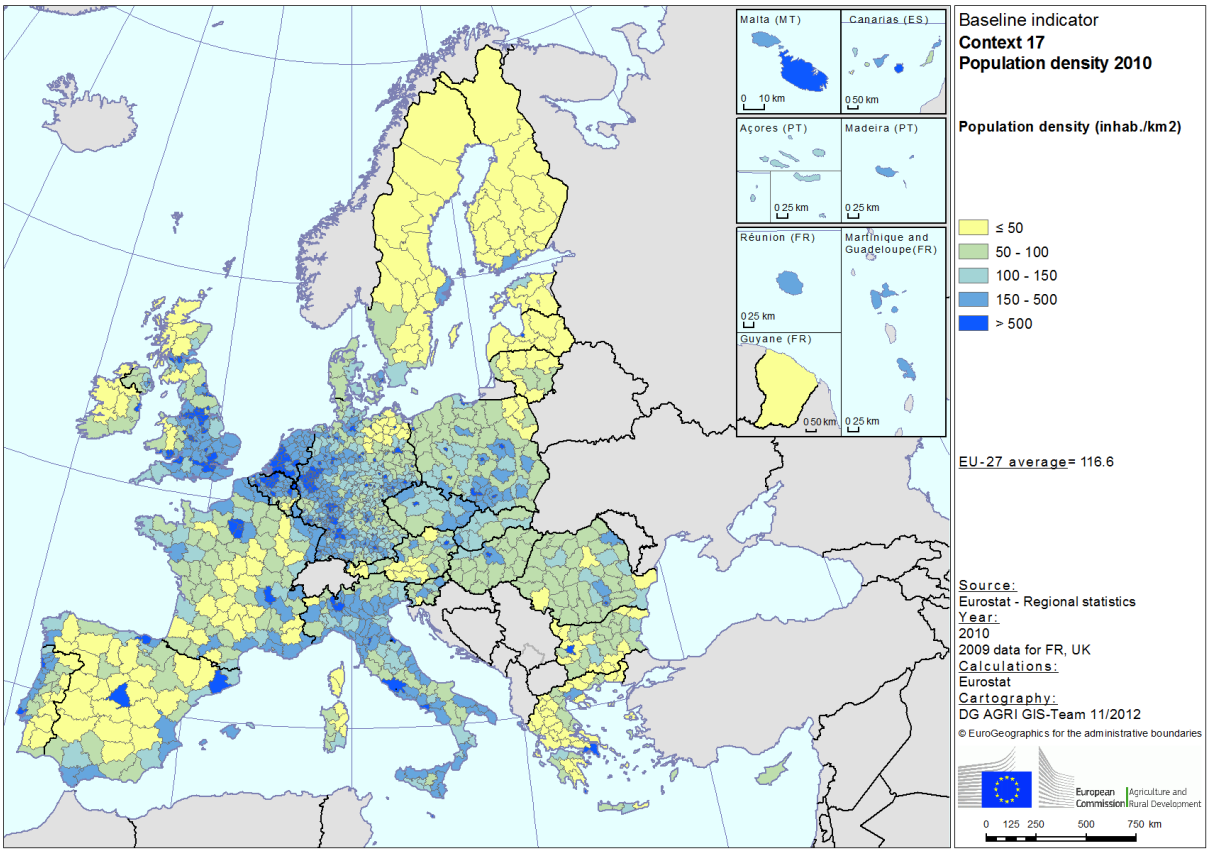
…and no significant changes were observed over the period 2006-2010

In the period 2006-2010, population density increased everywhere except in the predominantly rural regions of the EU-N12 (see Table 10, Change in population density). Nonetheless, these changes were in general very small in rural regions (a positive or negative difference of less than 3 inhabitants/km^2 in all countries), slightly higher in some intermediate regions (up to +13.3 inhabitants/km^2 in Luxembourg) and more important in some urban regions (+94.8 and +58.1 inhabitants/km^2 respectively in Denmark and Hungary).

Table 10 - Population density (inhabitants/km²)

Country	Context 17 - Population density					Change in population density				
	inhab/km² - 2010 - NUTS 3					inhab/km² - 2006 to 2010 - NUTS 3				
	Rural	Intermediate	Urban		MS	Rural	Intermediate	Urban		MS
Belgium	92.2	268.3	700.8		358.7	3.0	7.6	19.3		10.9
Bulgaria	49.4	68.9	960.8		69.1	-2.0	-1.3	15.2		-0.3
Czech Republic	93.1	158.5	222.2		136.2	1.2	1.7	14.0		3.3
Denmark	76.0	171.4	2 308.0		128.7	0.6	3.8	94.8		2.5
Germany	98.7	189.8	827.5		229.0	-2.2	-2.1	1.6		-1.7
Estonia	18.0	90.4	-		30.9	-0.1	0.2	-		0.0
Ireland	48.5	-	1 313.5		65.4	3.0	-	15.5		2.9
Greece	45.1	75.4	717.5		86.4	0.1	2.1	17.7		1.2
Spain	26.3	88.9	308.8		91.8	0.8	4.1	13.4		4.6
France	45.3	133.5	448.1	2009	102.5	0.8	2.1	7.5	2006-2009	2.3
Italy	91.9	213.5	594.8		200.7	1.7	5.8	16.4		1.0
Cyprus	-	90.0	-		90.0	-	6.2	-		6.5
Latvia	21.7	22.6	109.2		36.0	-0.9	-0.7	-0.1		-0.7
Lithuania	34.7	82.3	89.6		52.4	-1.8	-2.4	-0.4		-1.8
Luxembourg	-	196.1	-		196.0	-	13.3	-		13.2
Hungary	75.9	116.5	3 290.0		107.5	-1.9	0.6	58.1		-0.8
Malta	-	-	1 316.5		1 316.4	-	-	28.7		28.6
Netherlands	145.6	291.8	737.1		492.2	-1.2	3.5	14.2		8.4
Austria	54.8	143.1	398.9		101.8	0.1	2.1	12.1		1.5
Poland	82.1	120.1	370.6		122.1	-1.2	0.7	0.6		0.1
Portugal	49.5	202.9	770.7		115.4	-0.3	1.6	5.0		0.5
Romania	71.6	102.3	1 287.2		93.2	-1.1	-0.4	21.8		-0.7
Slovenia	71.6	120.1	208.7		101.7	0.0	2.3	11.6		2.1
Slovakia	94.3	114.9	304.8		110.7	0.4	0.4	10.0		0.7
Finland	9.0	37.2	224.2		17.6	0.0	0.7	9.8		0.3
Sweden	9.6	28.0	312.4		22.9	0.0	0.8	20.4		0.8
United Kingdom	27.2	140.3	707.3	2009	255.9	0.6	3.0	14.3	2006-2009	6.7
EU-27	48.3	120.9	522.1		116.6	0.1	1.7	10.6		1.8
EU-15	41.9	126.2	563.9		123.5	0.4	2.2	11.8		2.4
EU-N12	66.7	105.4	322.7		96.6	-1.0	0.2	4.8		-0.1

Map 11 - Population density in 2010 (inhabitants/km²)



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 1st January for two consecutive years, with the exception of Germany (average of twelve monthly figures), Ireland (mid-April population), United Kingdom (30th June population), Denmark, Spain and Netherlands (1st July registered population). Area refers to the total land area.
Unit of measurement	Inhabitants / km^2
Source	Eurostat Last update: October 2012

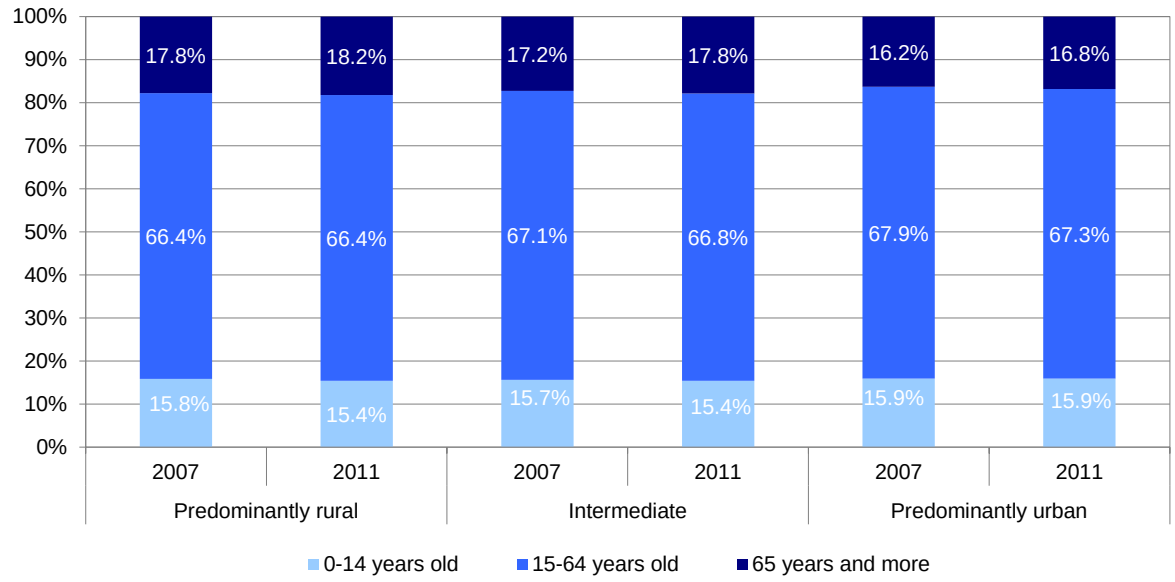
3.2.2. Context Indicator 18: Age structure

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

In 2011, 15.6% of EU-27 population was younger than 15 years, the working-age population (between 15 and 64 years old) represented 66.9% of the total and elderly people (65 years and above) accounted for 17.5%.

Although the structure of the population, fairly similar in the different types of regions, did not change much since 2007, Graph 10 shows that the group of elderly people has become bigger in all types of regions, to the detriment of both the younger and the working-age population. Predominantly rural areas have the smallest share of young and the highest share of elderly people.

Graph 10 – Changes in the age structure of the EU-27 by type of region

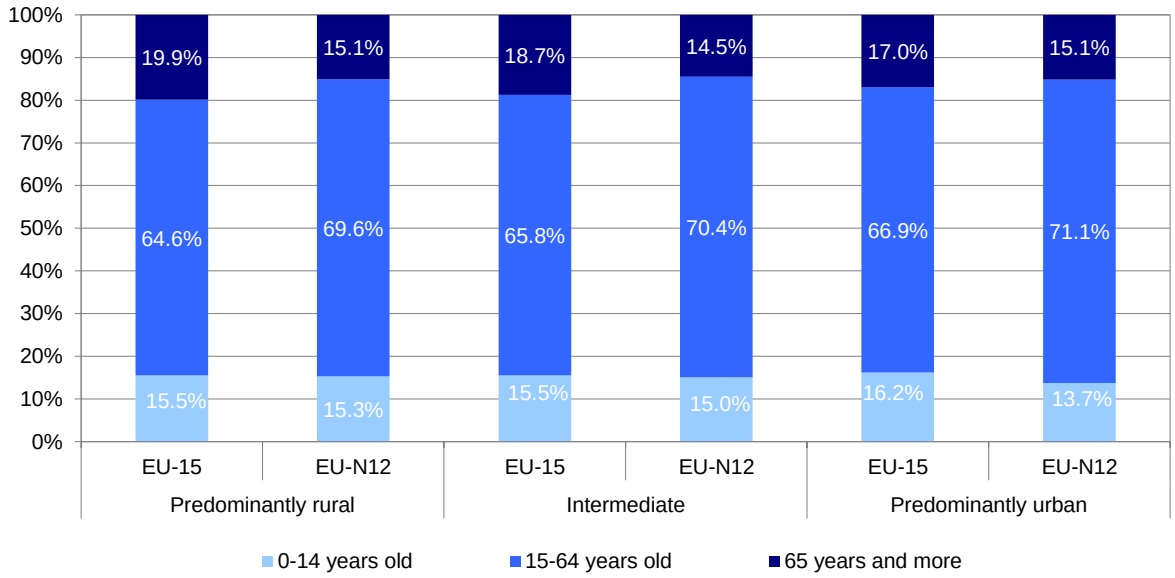


…and especially in the rural areas of the EU-15 (where elderly people represent 20% of the total)

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%) and urban regions of the EU-N12 the lowest (13.7%) of young people. Elderly people are also more numerous in the EU-15, and here the difference with EU-N12 regions is more important (18.2% versus 14.9% in the EU-N12 on average); 20% 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 (70.2% on average) than in the EU-15 (66.0%), again for all types of regions (see Graph 11).

At the level of individual Member States, Ireland presented in 2011 the highest share of young people (21.3%), followed by France (18.5%) and Denmark (17.9%), while the lowest shares were found in Bulgaria (13.2%) and Germany (13.4%); in 17 Member States, the share of young people decreased between 2007 and 2011. On the other side, the share of elderly people reached 20.6% in Germany and 20.3% in Italy but only 11.5% in Ireland and 12.6% in Slovakia, having increased since 2007 in 25 Member States (Estonia and Luxembourg were the only exceptions) (see Table 13).

Graph 11 - Age structure in the EU-15 and the EU-N12 by type of region, 2011



Predominantly rural regions of some EU-15 countries (Germany, Greece, Spain, France, 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. Predominantly rural regions in Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden (closely followed by Spain, France and the United Kingdom) have more than 20% of elderly people (see Table 11). 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. Slovakia, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovenia and Latvia are characterised by high shares of working-age people, all of them close to or above 70%. Concerning the evolution since 2007, the share of young people decreased in 20 Member States and in all except Belgium and Spain, the share of elderly people increased.

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

The old-age dependency ratio[34] (see Table 14 and Map 12) for the EU-27 was 26.2% in 2011, meaning that there were around four persons of working age for every person aged 65 or over. It was higher in predominantly rural areas of the EU-15 (above 30% in Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden and the United Kingdom with Ireland being a clear exception at 17.8%), and lower in the EU-N12 countries (below 20% in Poland and Slovakia).

The young/old population ratio (see Table 14 and Map 13) 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 Portugal, Germany and Greece only count 62-65 young persons for every 100 elderly inhabitants.

[34] 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 11 - Age structure NUTS 3

Context 18 - Age structure - 2011 - 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	65.6	16.6	16.8	66.3	16.9	16.9	65.7	17.4	
Bulgaria	13.7	67.6	18.7	14.0	68.1	18.0	13.4	71.7	14.9	
Czech Republic	14.4	69.8	15.9	14.6	70.2	15.3	14.2	70.2	15.6	
Denmark	17.9	64.0	18.1	18.5	64.6	16.9	16.8	69.1	14.1	
Germany	13.6	65.6	20.8	13.5	65.6	20.9	13.2	66.6	20.2	
Estonia	15.3	67.2	17.6	15.4	68.1	16.5	-	-	-	
Ireland	22.3	66.0	11.7	-	-	-	20.5	68.2	11.3	
Greece	14.1	64.4	21.5	15.2	66.4	18.4	14.5	68.1	17.4	
Spain	14.0	66.2	19.8	14.8	68.1	17.1	15.6	68.1	16.3	
France	17.8	62.5	19.7	18.5	64.9	16.5	19.1	66.6	14.3	2010
Italy	13.2	65.6	21.2	14.1	65.7	20.2	14.5	65.7	19.8	
Cyprus	-	-	-	16.8	70.5	12.7	-	-	-	
Latvia	13.5	69.0	17.5	14.6	68.2	17.2	13.7	69.0	17.3	
Lithuania	15.0	67.4	17.6	15.2	68.4	16.4	14.9	70.2	14.9	
Luxembourg	-	-	-	17.6	68.5	13.9	-	-	-	
Hungary	14.5	68.6	16.9	15.6	68.8	15.6	12.9	68.5	18.6	
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.3	69.2	15.5	
Netherlands	15.4	63.7	20.9	17.4	66.2	16.4	17.5	67.4	15.1	
Austria	14.9	67.2	17.9	14.4	67.6	18.0	14.7	68.4	17.0	
Poland	16.0	70.9	13.1	15.2	71.6	13.2	13.7	71.6	14.6	
Portugal	13.5	64.8	21.7	16.5	69.2	14.3	15.9	67.3	16.8	
Romania	15.7	68.7	15.5	15.0	70.6	14.4	13.0	73.0	14.0	
Slovenia	14.1	69.2	16.6	13.7	69.3	17.1	14.9	69.4	15.7	
Slovakia	15.3	72.2	12.4	15.8	72.1	12.1	13.4	73.7	12.9	
Finland	16.8	64.4	18.8	15.8	65.3	18.9	16.9	69.3	13.8	
Sweden	15.4	63.4	21.2	16.5	64.8	18.7	18.1	67.0	15.0	
United Kingdom	17.3	63.4	19.3	16.9	64.5	18.6	17.7	66.8	15.5	2010
EU-27	15.4	66.4	18.2	15.4	66.8	17.8	15.9	67.3	16.8	
EU-15	15.5	64.6	19.9	15.5	65.8	18.7	16.2	66.9	17.0	
EU-N12	15.3	69.6	15.1	15.0	70.4	14.5	13.7	71.1	15.1	

Table 12 – Change in age structure NUTS 3

Change in age structure - 2007-2011 - 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	0.5	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.5	0.1	-0.1	0.0	
Bulgaria	-0.2	-0.5	0.7	0.4	-0.9	0.5	1.3	-1.5	0.2	
Czech Republic	-0.2	-1.0	1.2	-0.1	-1.2	1.3	0.7	-1.4	0.6	
Denmark	-0.9	-0.9	1.8	-0.9	-1.0	1.9	0.0	-0.2	0.2	
Germany	-0.8	0.0	0.8	-0.6	-0.4	0.9	-0.4	-0.3	0.7	
Estonia	-0.5	0.4	0.1	1.4	-1.1	-0.2	-	-	-	
Ireland	1.1	-1.7	0.6	-	-	-	2.0	-3.1	1.1	
Greece	-0.2	-0.3	0.5	0.2	-0.7	0.5	0.4	-1.3	1.0	
Spain	0.1	0.3	-0.4	0.5	-0.8	0.4	0.7	-1.4	0.7	
France	0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.4	0.0	-0.3	0.3	2007-2010
Italy	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.6	0.6	
Cyprus	-	-	-	-1.1	0.7	0.4	-	-	-	
Latvia	-0.9	0.5	0.4	-0.9	0.2	0.7	0.6	-0.6	0.0	
Lithuania	-1.6	0.6	1.1	-0.7	-0.5	1.2	0.2	-0.8	0.5	
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-0.7	0.9	-0.1	-	-	-	
Hungary	-0.9	0.0	0.9	-0.7	-0.1	0.8	0.4	-0.8	0.4	
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.4	-0.3	1.7	
Netherlands	-1.1	-0.9	2.1	-0.8	-0.7	1.4	-0.6	-0.4	0.9	
Austria	-1.3	0.7	0.6	-0.9	0.1	0.8	-0.6	-0.3	0.8	
Poland	-1.2	1.2	0.0	-0.7	0.6	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.4	
Portugal	-0.3	-0.2	0.5	-1.3	0.5	0.8	-0.1	-1.2	1.3	
Romania	-0.5	0.5	0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.1	1.1	-0.8	-0.4	
Slovenia	0.1	-1.0	0.9	0.2	-1.0	0.8	0.4	-0.4	0.0	
Slovakia	-1.0	0.5	0.5	-1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	-0.9	0.5	
Finland	-0.5	-0.5	1.0	-0.5	-0.5	1.1	-0.7	-0.5	1.2	
Sweden	-0.6	-0.9	1.5	-0.5	-0.7	1.1	-0.1	-0.8	0.9	
United Kingdom	-0.5	-0.4	0.9	-0.3	-0.5	0.8	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	2007-2010
EU-27	-0.4	0.0	0.4	-0.3	-0.3	0.6	0.0	-0.5	0.5	
EU-15	-0.2	-0.2	0.4	-0.2	-0.4	0.6	0.0	-0.5	0.5	
EU-N12	-0.8	0.5	0.3	-0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	-0.6	0.3	

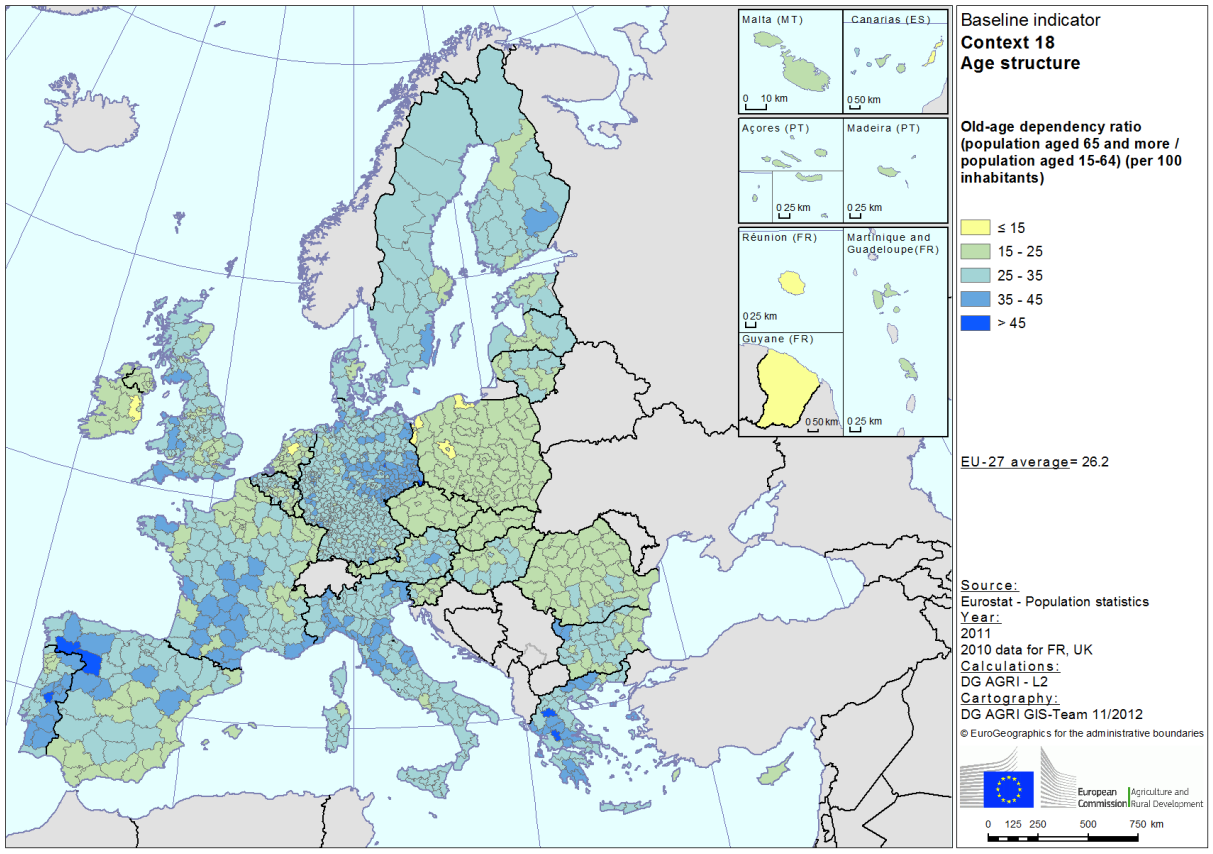
Table 13 – Age structure MS

	Context 18 - Age structure - 2011			Change in age structure - 2007-2011		
	MS value from national series			MS value from national series		
Country	% 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	65.9	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bulgaria	13.2	68.3	18.5	-0.2	-1.0	1.2
Czech Republic	14.5	69.9	15.6	0.1	-1.3	1.2
Denmark	17.9	65.3	16.8	-0.7	-0.7	1.5
Germany	13.4	66.0	20.6	-0.5	-0.3	0.8
Estonia	15.3	67.6	17.0	0.5	-0.4	-0.1
Ireland	21.3	67.2	11.5	0.9	-1.6	0.7
Greece	14.4	66.4	19.3	0.1	-0.8	0.7
Spain	15.1	67.8	17.1	0.6	-1.0	0.4
France	18.5	64.7	16.7	0.0	-0.4	0.4
Italy	14.0	65.7	20.3	0.0	-0.3	0.3
Cyprus	16.8	70.5	12.7	-1.1	0.7	0.4
Latvia	14.2	67.4	18.4	0.2	-1.5	1.3
Lithuania	14.9	67.2	17.9	-1.0	-1.3	2.3
Luxembourg	17.6	68.5	13.9	-0.7	0.9	-0.1
Hungary	14.6	68.7	16.7	-0.6	-0.2	0.8
Malta	15.3	69.2	15.5	-1.4	-0.3	1.7
Netherlands	17.5	67.0	15.6	-0.6	-0.5	1.1
Austria	14.7	67.7	17.6	-0.9	0.2	0.7
Poland	15.2	71.3	13.5	-0.6	0.5	0.1
Portugal	14.9	66.0	19.1	-0.5	-1.3	1.8
Romania	15.1	70.0	14.9	-0.3	0.2	0.0
Slovenia	14.2	69.3	16.5	0.2	-0.8	0.6
Slovakia	15.4	72.0	12.6	-0.7	0.0	0.7
Finland	16.5	66.0	17.5	-0.6	-0.5	1.0
Sweden	16.6	64.9	18.5	-0.4	-0.7	1.1
United Kingdom	17.5	65.9	16.7	-0.2	-0.4	0.6
EU-27	15.6	66.9	17.5	-0.2	-0.4	0.6
EU-15	15.8	66.0	18.2	-0.1	-0.5	0.6
EU-N12	14.9	70.2	14.9	-0.4	0.0	0.4

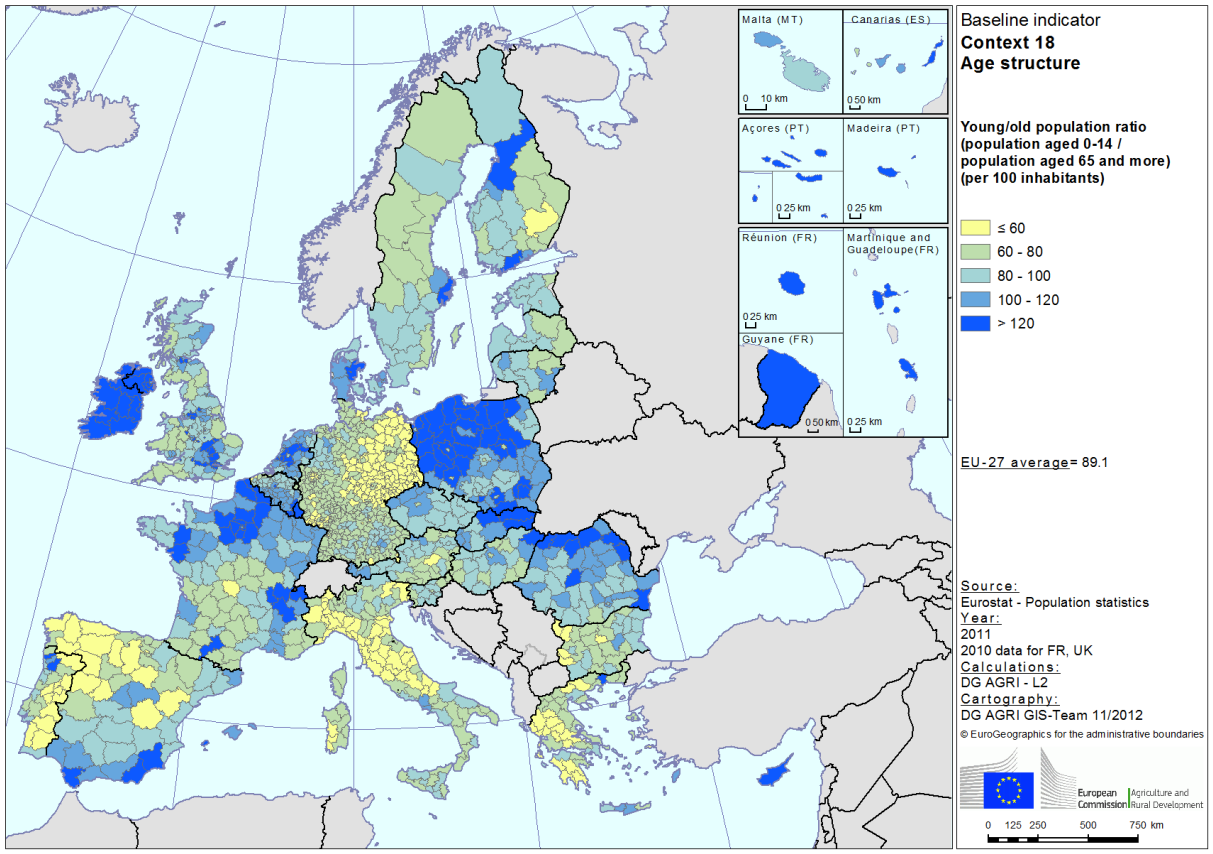
Table 14 – Old-age dependency ratio and young/old population ratio

	Old-age dependency ratio (population 65+ y.o. / population 15-64 y.o.) - 2011 - Per 100 inhabitants					Young/old population ratio (population 0-14 y.o . / population 65+ y.o.) - 2011 - Per 100 inhabitants				
Country	Rural	Intermediate	Urban		MS value	Rural	Intermediate	Urban		MS value
Belgium	25.3	25.6	26.4		26.0	107.5	99.0	97.4		99.2
Bulgaria	27.7	26.4	20.8		27.0	72.9	77.8	89.9		71.7
Czech Republic	22.7	21.8	22.1		22.3	90.5	95.5	91.2		93.0
Denmark	28.3	26.1	20.4		25.7	98.8	109.9	119.4		106.6
Germany	31.7	31.9	30.4		31.2	65.5	64.3	65.4		65.0
Estonia	26.1	24.3	-		25.2	87.1	93.3	-		90.2
Ireland	17.8	-	16.6		17.2	190.1	-	180.9		184.3
Greece	33.3	27.6	25.6		29.0	65.7	82.9	83.0		74.7
Spain	30.0	25.2	23.9		25.2	70.7	86.2	96.1		88.4
France	31.5	25.4	21.4	2010	25.9	90.5	112.3	134.2	2010	110.7
Italy	32.4	30.8	30.2		30.9	62.1	69.6	73.0		69.2
Cyprus	-	18.0	-		18.0	-	132.7	-		132.7
Latvia	25.3	25.3	25.1		27.2	76.9	84.8	79.5		77.3
Lithuania	26.0	24.0	21.2		26.6	85.6	92.3	100.2		83.3
Luxembourg	-	20.3	-		20.3	-	126.7	-		126.7
Hungary	24.6	22.7	27.2		24.4	85.9	99.5	69.1		87.2
Malta	-	-	22.4		22.4	-	-	98.4		98.4
Netherlands	32.8	24.8	22.5		23.3	73.9	105.9	115.5		112.0
Austria	26.6	26.7	24.8		26.0	83.5	79.6	86.5		83.4
Poland	18.5	18.4	20.4		18.9	121.9	115.3	93.6		112.8
Portugal	33.4	20.7	24.9		28.9	62.2	115.4	94.7		78.2
Romania	22.6	20.4	19.2		21.3	101.2	104.3	92.6		101.7
Slovenia	24.0	24.6	22.7		23.9	85.0	80.1	94.6		85.8
Slovakia	17.2	16.8	17.5		17.5	123.2	130.0	104.1		122.6
Finland	29.2	29.0	19.9		26.5	89.4	83.3	122.3		94.3
Sweden	33.5	28.9	22.3		28.4	72.5	88.3	120.9		90.1
United Kingdom	30.5	28.9	23.3	2010	25.3	89.6	90.7	113.7	2010	104.9
EU-27	27.4	26.6	24.9		26.2	84.9	86.5	94.9		89.1
EU-15	30.7	28.5	25.4		27.6	77.9	82.8	95.3		86.8
EU-N12	21.6	20.6	21.3		21.3	101.5	103.7	90.5		99.6

Map 12 – Old-age dependency ratio 2011



Map 13 – Young/old population ratio 2011



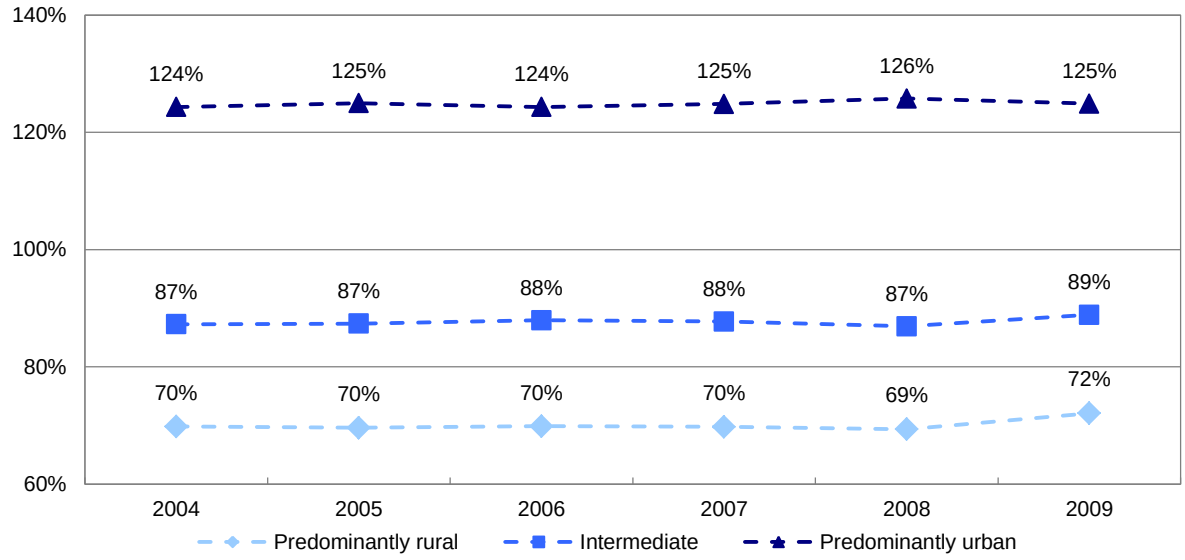
Baseline indicator for context	18 - Age structure
Measurement of the indicator	% population aged 0-14 years / % population aged 15-64 years / % population aged 65 years or more, in total population
Definition of the indicator	This indicator covers the age structure of the whole population. The following age groups are defined for this indicator: • Share of people aged 0-14 years • Share of people aged 15-64 years • Share of people aged 65 years and over 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.
Subdivision	This indicator is broken down according to the following age groups: • 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: October 2012

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 24 500 Purchasing Power Standards (PPS; see glossary in Annex A) on average for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009. Predominantly rural regions had the lowest level (70% of the EU-27 average), followed by intermediate regions (88%). Predominantly urban regions had the highest rate (125% of the EU average). Over the last years, the gap between the three types of regions at EU-27 level has remained stable.

Graph 12 - GDP per capita in the different types of regions in relation to the EU average (2004-2009)

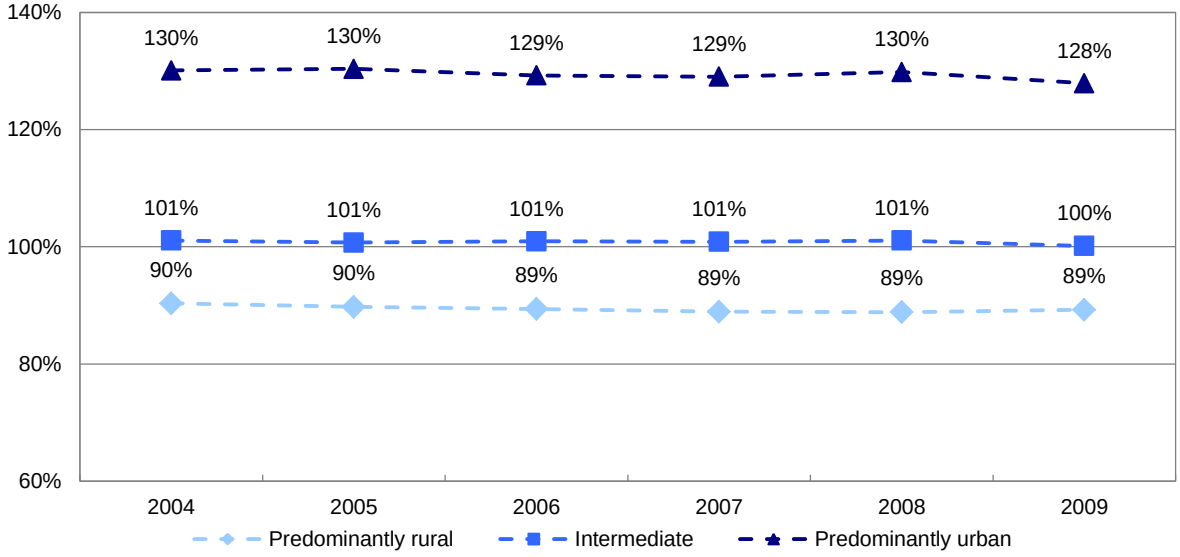


Note: Data are missing for the following countries and years: IT (2004-2008), HU and AT (2004-2006) and ES (2008-2009).

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

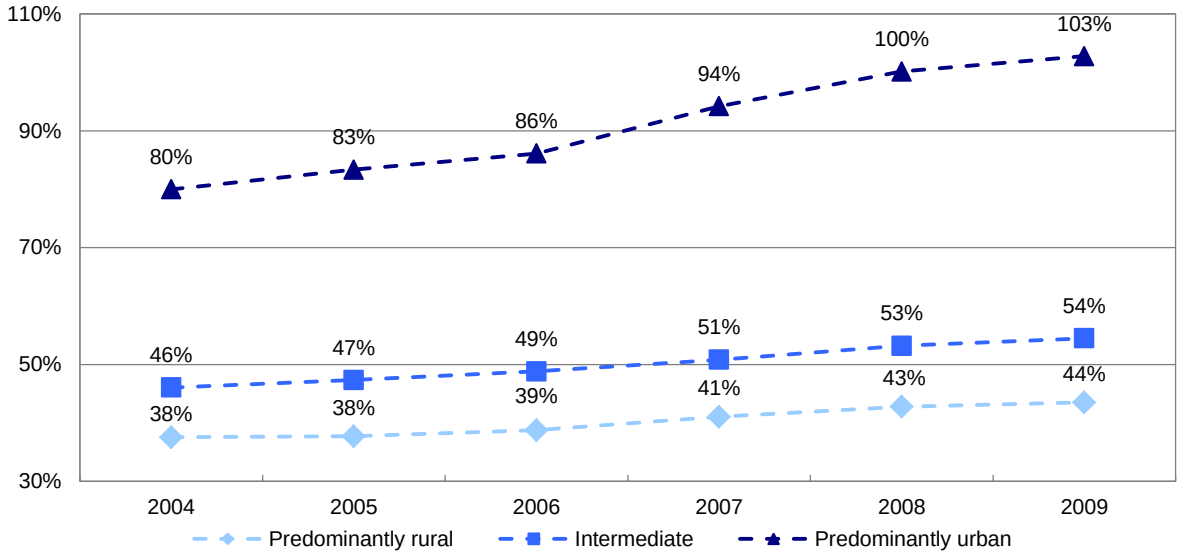
This stability at EU-27 level hides developments which are different between the EU-15 and the EU-N12. Whereas the position of all types of regions in the EU-15 remained relatively stable in relation to the EU average, EU-N12 regions improved. The fastest growth over the period 2004-2009 took place in predominantly urban regions of the EU-N12 (from 80% of the GDP per capita in 2004 to 103% in 2009). Predominantly rural and intermediate regions in the EU-N12 also grew but at a lower rate, from 38% in 2004 to 44% in 2009 and from 46% to 54%, 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 13 - GDP per capita in the different types of regions of the EU-15 in relation to the EU average (2004-2009)



Note: Data are missing for the following countries and years: IT (2004-2008), HU and AT (2004-2006) and ES (2008-2009).

Graph 14 - GDP per capita in the different types of regions of the EU-N12 in relation to the EU average (2004-2009).



Note: Data are missing for the following countries and years: IT (2004-2008), HU and AT (2004-2006) and ES (2008-2009).

Between 2007 and 2009, the lowest GDP per capita is 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 2007-2009, whereas in the Netherlands it was 154%. This variation is also very large for intermediate regions (from 35% in Bulgaria to 273% in Luxembourg). In predominantly urban regions, the values ranged from 75% of the EU-27 average in Latvia to 198% in Ireland.

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

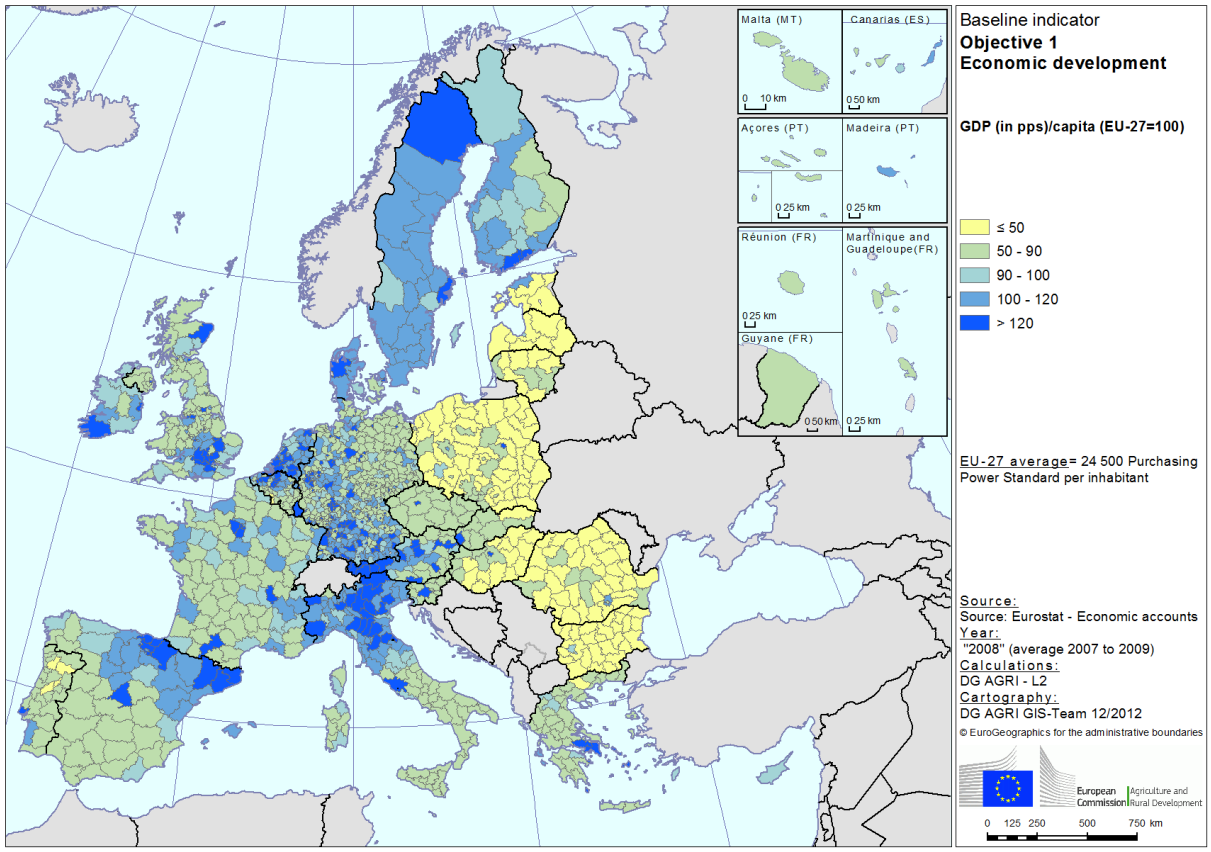
The largest relative improvement in predominantly rural regions has taken place in Slovakia: here, the average GDP per capita grew from 49% of the EU-27 average in "2005" (or the average of 2004, 2005 and 2006) to 57% in "2008" (the average of the years 2007, 2008, 2009). It was followed by Latvia and Romania (from 26% to 31% and from 27% to 32% respectively). Predominantly rural regions in other countries (Bulgaria, Germany, Estonia, Spain, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia 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 121% of the EU average in "2001" to 113% in "2008"), France (from 87% in "2001" to 82% in "2008") or the United Kingdom (from 80% to 74%).

Table 15 - Economic development: GDP (PPS/capita)

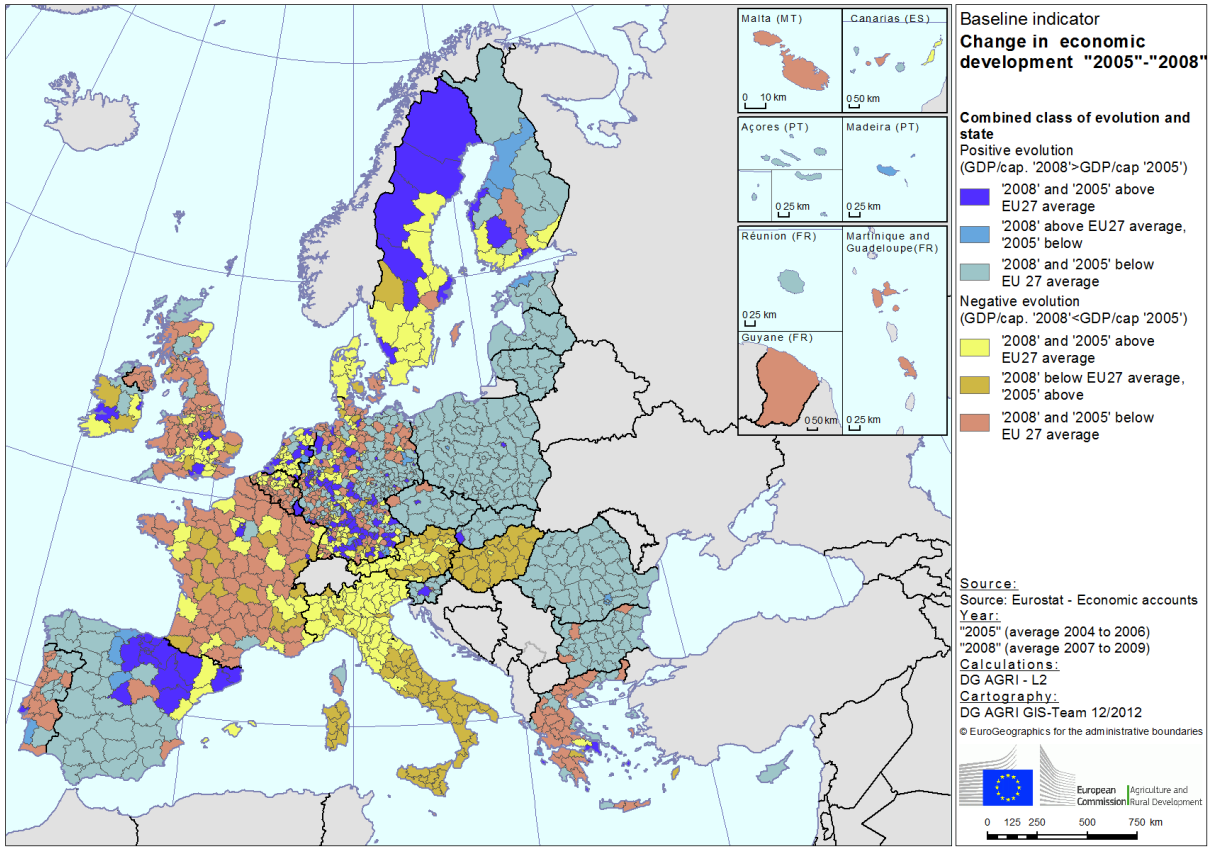
	Objective 1 - Economic development				Change in economic development			
	GDP(pps) / capita (EU27=100) - "2008" - NUTS 3				Change in index of GDP (pps) / capita (EU-27=100) "2005" to "2008" - NUTS 3			
Country	Rural	Intermediate	Urban	MS value	Rural	Intermediate	Urban	MS value
Belgium	74	93	130	117	-2	-2	-4	-3
Bulgaria	28	35	98	42	1	3	25	6
Czech Republic	67	68	124	82	0	1	4	3
Denmark	108	103	167	123	0	-1	-3	-1
Germany	97	103	135	116	1	1	-1	0
Estonia	45	89	-	67	4	8	-	6
Ireland	113	-	198	136	-8	-	-8	-9
Greece	74	80	112	92	-2	-4	3	0
Spain	87	100	118	104	4	4	4	1
France	82	94	142	108	-5	-3	3	-2
Italy	89	96	110	104	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-2
Cyprus	-	97	-	98	-	7	-	5
Latvia	31	43	75	56	6	4	6	6
Lithuania	41	58	89	58	2	6	9	5
Luxembourg	-	273	-	265	-	14	-	6
Hungary	46	50	140	63	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0
Malta	-	-	79	79	-	-	2	2
Netherlands	154	119	136	133	4	4	2	2
Austria	97	136	146	124	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-2
Poland	41	52	84	57	4	5	9	6
Portugal	66	59	95	79	0	1	0	1
Romania	32	44	107	45	5	8	30	9
Slovenia	74	78	126	89	1	1	2	2
Slovakia	57	61	168	71	8	9	27	11
Finland	99	106	159	117	3	-1	4	2
Sweden	107	111	171	123	-2	-1	1	-1
United Kingdom	74	94	118	114	-7	-8	-9	-9
EU-27	70	88	125	24 500 pps	1	0	0	-
EU-15	89	100	129	111	-1	0	-1	-2
EU-N12	42	53	99	59	4	5	16	6

Note: "2008" refers to the average of the years 2007, 2008 and 2009, except for ES (2007 only) and IT (2009 only)
Note: "2005" refers to the average of the years 2004, 2005 and 2006

Map 14 - GDP (PPS/capita), EU-27=100



Map 15 - Change in economic development "2005"-"2008"



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	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. 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. 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.
Unit of measurement	PPS / capita (purchasing power standards per capita) EU-27=100
Source	Eurostat – Economic accounts (ESA95) Last update 06/12/2012

3.2.4. Context Indicator 19: Structure of the economy

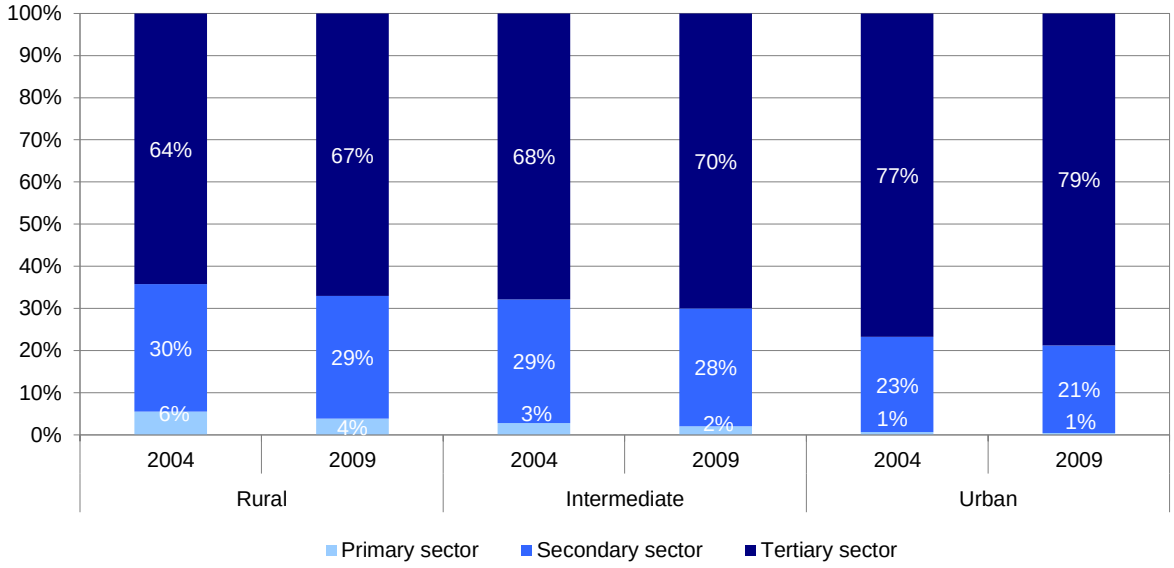
The economy of predominantly rural regions mainly depends on the service sector…

In general, the tertiary or service sector is the main field of economic activity in the EU. In 2009 it accounted for 67.0% of the value added in predominantly rural regions, 70.0% in intermediate and 78.8% in predominantly urban regions.

The secondary sector (mining, manufacturing, construction, utilities) in predominantly rural regions contributed 29.1% of value added in 2009, slightly more than in intermediate and predominantly urban regions (28.0% and 20.7% respectively).

The primary sector (agriculture, forestry, and fishery) only represented 3.9% of the value added in predominantly rural regions of the EU-27 in 2009, 2.1% in intermediate regions and 0.5% in urban regions.

Graph 15 - Structure of the economy by branch of activity in the EU-27



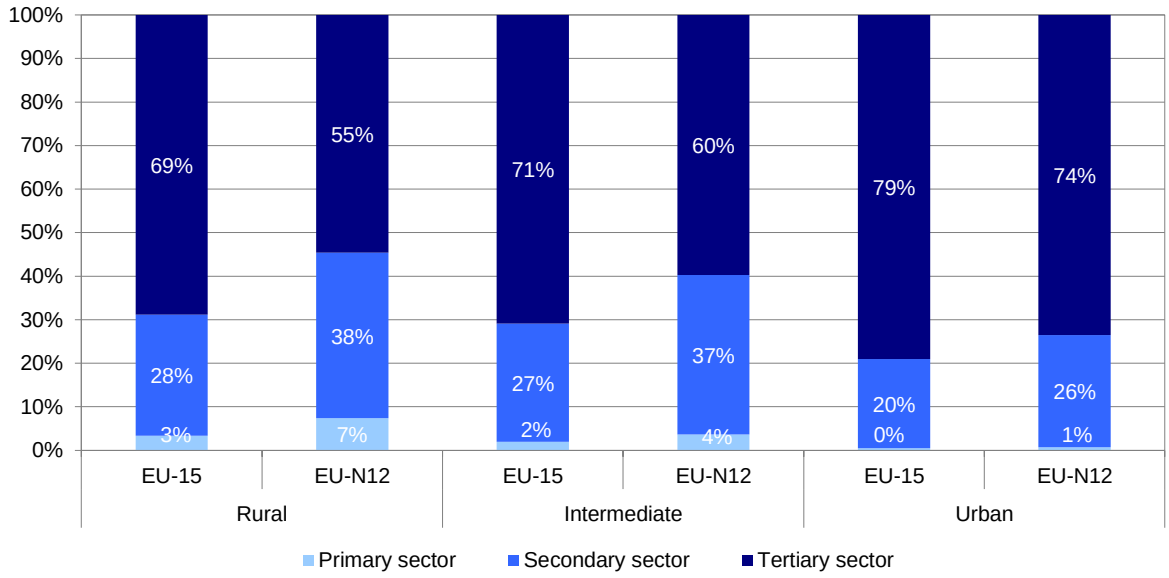
…but in the predominantly rural regions of the EU-N12, the contribution of agriculture remains important

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 7.4% of the value added in 2009, compared to only 3.3% 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 (38.0%) than in those of the EU-15 (27.9%). In consequence, the weight of the tertiary sector in predominantly rural areas is considerably lower in the EU-N12 (54.6%) than in the EU-15 (68.8%).

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 and Romania still represents 10.8% and 12.3% of total GVA, respectively, followed by Latvia and Poland (8.5 and 8.2%) and Estonia and Greece (7.0%). By contrast, the primary sector in the predominantly rural regions of Denmark, Germany and Ireland only represents 2.0% or less of their total GVA.

Graph 16 - Structure of the economy by branch of activity in the EU-15 and the EU-N12



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 (50.1%), the Czech Republic (44.9%), Slovenia (41.8%) and Slovakia (40.7%).

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 (50.4%), Bulgaria and the Czech Republic (51.7%) – and it is only 47.6% in the Netherlands due to the importance of the secondary sector. On the other hand, predominantly rural regions in Belgium (72.7%), France (72.8%) and Denmark (71.9%) present the highest importance of the service sector.

The economic contribution of the primary sector is diminishing, especially in regions where agriculture still represents an important share of the economy

The relative weight of the primary sector in the predominantly rural areas of the EU-27 has decreased by a total of 1.7 percentage points over the period 2004-2009. The predominantly rural regions of the EU-N12 have been largely affected by this process of structural change. Countries where agriculture still has a high economic importance have registered the biggest decrease, especially the predominantly rural regions of Romania, Bulgaria and Latvia (-10.1, -8.2 and -4.9 percentage points, respectively), but reductions can also be noted in some EU-15 countries like Spain (-5.3 percentage points).

At the same time, predominantly rural areas of the EU-N12 have seen a considerable increase in the importance of the secondary sector, especially in Bulgaria and Romania (+10.7 and +4.4 percentage points, respectively).

The importance of the services sector in the economy of predominantly rural regions has only slightly increased over the last years

The importance of the services sector in the economy of predominantly rural regions has increased over the last years (+2.8 percentage points) in the EU-27 as a whole. This is due to an increase in both the EU-15 and the EU-N12 countries (+3.4 and +1.0 percentage points, respectively). The largest increments took place in the predominantly rural areas of Ireland, Lithuania and Sweden (+9.6, +7.3 and +6.4 percentage points), with a decrease in only four countries: Bulgaria (-2.4 percentage points), Netherlands (-1.6), Hungary (-0.9) and Poland (-0.4).

Table 16 - Structure of the economy (% GVA by branch)

Context 19 - Structure of the economy (% GVA by branch) - 2009 - 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	2.7	24.6	72.7	1.3	29.2	69.6	0.4	20.4	79.3
Bulgaria	10.8	37.5	51.7	5.7	37.7	56.6	0.2	21.6	78.2
Czech Republic	3.4	44.9	51.7	1.8	42.8	55.4	0.9	25.8	73.3
Denmark	1.4	26.7	71.9	0.7	21.7	77.6	0.1	12.2	87.7
Germany	2.0	30.6	67.4	1.1	28.5	70.4	0.3	23.8	75.9
Estonia	7.0	29.8	63.1	0.8	25.4	73.8	-	-	-
Ireland	1.9	35.2	62.9	-	-	-	0.1	20.5	79.4
Greece	7.0	23.9	69.0	4.3	22.2	73.6	0.5	15.9	83.6
Spain	5.7	29.8	64.5	3.6	30.8	65.6	0.9	27.0	72.0
France	3.3	23.9	72.8	1.9	22.3	75.8	0.4	15.0	84.6
Italy	3.6	25.6	70.8	2.4	27.2	70.4	0.6	21.8	77.6
Cyprus	-	-	-	2.4	19.9	77.8	-	-	-
Latvia	8.5	27.5	64.0	7.0	27.7	65.3	1.6	21.9	76.5
Lithuania	5.9	34.3	59.8	2.3	30.2	67.6	0.8	21.1	78.1
Luxembourg	-	-	-	0.3	12.4	87.3	-	-	-
Hungary	6.5	37.5	55.9	4.3	35.2	60.5	0.2	18.5	81.3
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	20.2	77.9
Netherlands	2.2	50.1	47.6	2.3	30.6	67.1	1.3	19.9	78.8
Austria	3.1	34.3	62.6	0.9	31.9	67.1	0.3	21.3	78.4
Poland	8.2	35.3	56.6	3.2	34.8	62.0	0.8	28.7	70.5
Portugal	5.3	25.6	69.1	3.3	33.9	62.8	0.6	20.1	79.4
Romania	12.3	37.4	50.4	7.3	42.7	50.0	0.3	32.6	67.1
Slovenia	4.1	41.8	54.1	2.4	30.8	66.9	0.9	20.9	78.2
Slovakia	5.2	40.7	54.1	2.4	40.2	57.4	0.9	20.0	79.1
Finland	5.2	31.8	63.0	3.0	31.9	65.1	0.3	20.5	79.2
Sweden	2.7	28.1	69.2	1.9	27.8	70.3	0.1	17.1	82.8
United Kingdom	2.9	27.6	69.5	1.6	27.1	71.3	0.3	18.8	80.9
EU-27	3.9	29.1	67.0	2.1	28.0	70.0	0.5	20.7	78.8
EU-15	3.3	27.9	68.8	1.9	27.2	70.9	0.5	20.5	79.0
EU-N12	7.4	38.0	54.6	3.6	36.6	59.7	0.7	25.7	73.5

Table 17 - Change in the structure of the economy (in % points)

Change in the structure of the economy (in % points) - 2004 to 2009 - 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	-1.7	-1.0	2.7	-0.8	-2.2	2.9	-0.2	-2.8	3.0
Bulgaria	-8.2	10.7	-2.4	-6.4	7.4	-1.0	-0.4	-2.1	2.5
Czech Republic	-1.6	0.9	0.6	-0.7	-1.6	2.3	-0.3	0.0	0.4
Denmark	-2.1	-1.9	4.0	-0.9	-1.8	2.7	0.0	-1.0	1.0
Germany	-0.8	-2.6	3.4	-0.4	-2.7	3.1	-0.1	-3.0	3.0
Estonia	-2.0	-0.7	2.7	-0.5	-1.3	1.8	-	-	-
Ireland	-1.9	-7.7	9.6	-	-	-	0.0	-3.7	3.7
Greece	-3.3	2.2	1.1	-2.0	3.2	-1.2	-0.3	-0.7	0.9
Spain	-5.3	1.3	4.0	-1.2	-0.3	1.4	-0.4	-1.0	1.4
France	-1.7	-0.9	2.6	-1.2	-1.6	2.7	-0.3	-1.8	2.1
Italy	-1.0	-1.7	2.8	-0.8	-2.4	3.2	-0.2	-2.2	2.4
Cyprus	-	-	-	-0.7	-2.5	3.2	-	-	-
Latvia	-4.9	-0.4	5.3	0.1	0.2	-0.4	0.3	2.2	-2.5
Lithuania	-2.5	-4.8	7.3	-1.7	-3.5	5.2	-1.0	-5.8	6.9
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-0.3	-5.3	5.6	-	-	-
Hungary	-2.5	1.6	0.8	-1.6	-1.2	2.8	-0.2	-3.7	3.9
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.6	-2.5	3.1
Netherlands	-0.4	2.0	-1.6	-0.9	1.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	1.2
Austria	-1.1	-1.4	2.5	-0.3	-1.9	2.2	-0.2	-0.4	0.6
Poland	-3.0	3.4	-0.4	-1.2	3.8	-2.6	-0.4	0.0	0.5
Portugal	-2.0	-2.1	4.1	-0.8	-2.4	3.2	-0.1	-3.5	3.6
Romania	-10.1	4.4	5.7	-5.9	3.9	2.0	-0.8	4.4	-3.6
Slovenia	-0.3	-3.4	3.7	-0.1	-3.8	3.9	-0.1	-1.7	1.8
Slovakia	-1.2	0.0	1.2	-1.2	0.1	1.1	0.1	-4.3	4.2
Finland	0.0	-3.6	3.6	0.1	-7.0	6.9	-0.1	-3.8	3.8
Sweden	-1.6	-4.8	6.4	-0.1	-3.6	3.7	0.0	-1.3	1.3
United Kingdom	-3.2	-0.3	3.5	-0.7	-0.3	1.0	-0.1	-1.9	2.0
EU-27	-1.7	-1.2	2.8	-0.7	-1.4	2.1	-0.2	-1.8	2.0
EU-15	-1.6	-1.8	3.4	-0.7	-1.8	2.5	-0.2	-2.0	2.1
EU-N12	-3.3	2.1	1.2	-1.8	1.6	0.1	-0.4	-0.4	0.8

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

Country	Context 19 - Structure of the economy (% GVA by branch) - 2009			Change in the structure of the economy (in % points) - 2004 to 2009		
	MS value					
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
Belgium	0.7	22.3	77.0	-0.4	-2.5	2.9
Bulgaria	4.8	31.3	63.8	-5.2	3.8	1.4
Czech Republic	1.9	37.2	60.9	-0.8	-0.7	1.6
Denmark	0.9	22.5	76.6	-0.9	-2.2	3.1
Germany	0.8	27.7	71.5	-0.3	-1.6	1.9
Estonia	2.7	27.2	70.2	-1.2	-1.5	2.7
Ireland	1.1	28.3	70.6	-1.2	-5.1	6.4
Greece	3.1	17.3	79.6	-1.8	-1.8	3.6
Spain	2.4	28.4	69.2	-1.1	-2.8	3.9
France	1.5	19.4	79.0	-0.6	-1.8	2.4
Italy	1.9	25.0	73.1	-0.6	-1.6	2.2
Cyprus	2.4	19.9	77.8	-0.7	-2.5	3.2
Latvia	3.8	23.8	72.5	-0.6	-0.2	0.8
Lithuania	2.8	28.0	69.2	-1.8	-4.5	6.3
Luxembourg	0.3	13.5	86.2	-0.3	-5.0	5.2
Hungary	3.5	29.6	66.8	-1.6	-1.7	3.3
Malta	1.8	20.3	77.9	-0.7	-2.4	3.1
Netherlands	1.5	24.2	74.3	-0.4	0.4	0.1
Austria	1.4	28.7	69.9	-0.4	-1.6	1.9
Poland	3.6	32.6	63.8	-1.5	1.7	-0.2
Portugal	2.3	23.3	74.4	-0.8	-2.9	3.7
Romania	7.2	38.5	54.4	-0.1	0.6	-0.6
Slovenia	2.4	30.9	66.8	-0.3	-3.5	3.7
Slovakia	3.3	34.9	61.8	-0.8	-1.5	2.3
Finland	2.8	27.5	69.6	0.0	-4.6	4.6
Sweden	1.6	24.6	73.8	-0.3	-3.2	3.5
United Kingdom	0.6	22.4	77.0	-0.3	-1.6	1.9
EU-27	1.6	25.0	73.4	-0.5	-1.5	2.0
EU-15	1.4	24.3	74.3	-0.5	-1.8	2.3
EU-N12	3.7	33.2	63.1	-1.1	0.2	1.0

Baseline indicator for context	**19 - Structure of the economy**
Measurement of the indicator	% GVA by branch (primary / secondary / tertiary sector)
Definition of the indicator[35]	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: • 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 2012

[35] 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

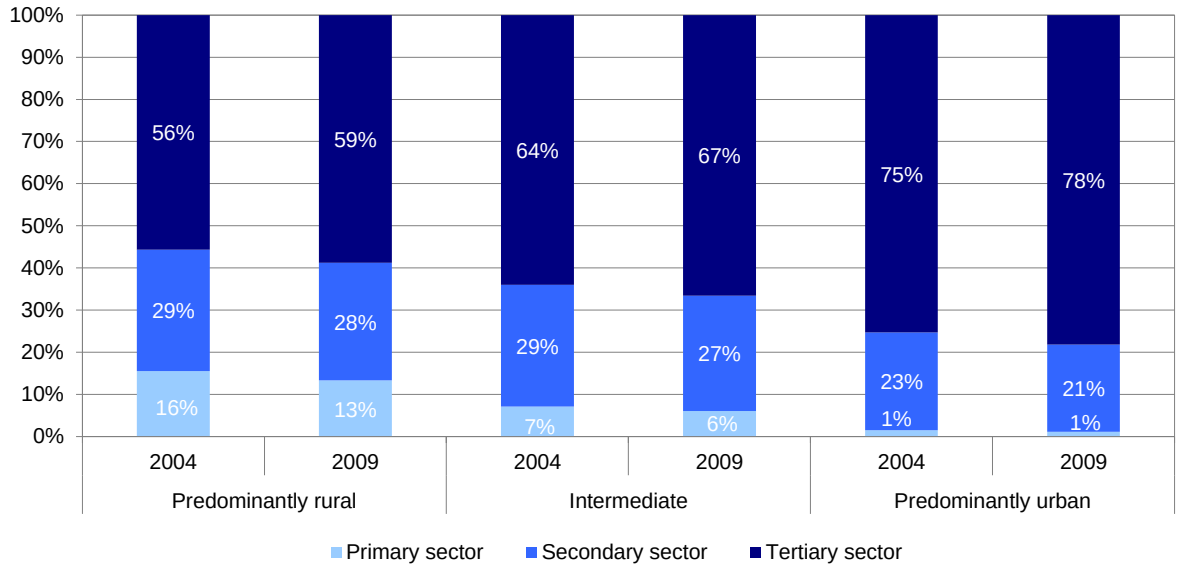
The tertiary or service sector is the main source of employment in the EU…

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 2009 the importance of this sector for employment was highest in predominantly urban regions (78%), 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 2009, almost the same as in intermediate regions, and 7 percentage points more than in predominantly urban regions.

The primary sector represented 13% of the jobs in predominantly rural regions of the EU-27 in 2009, 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 2004 and 2009, the reverse is true for employment in the primary sector.

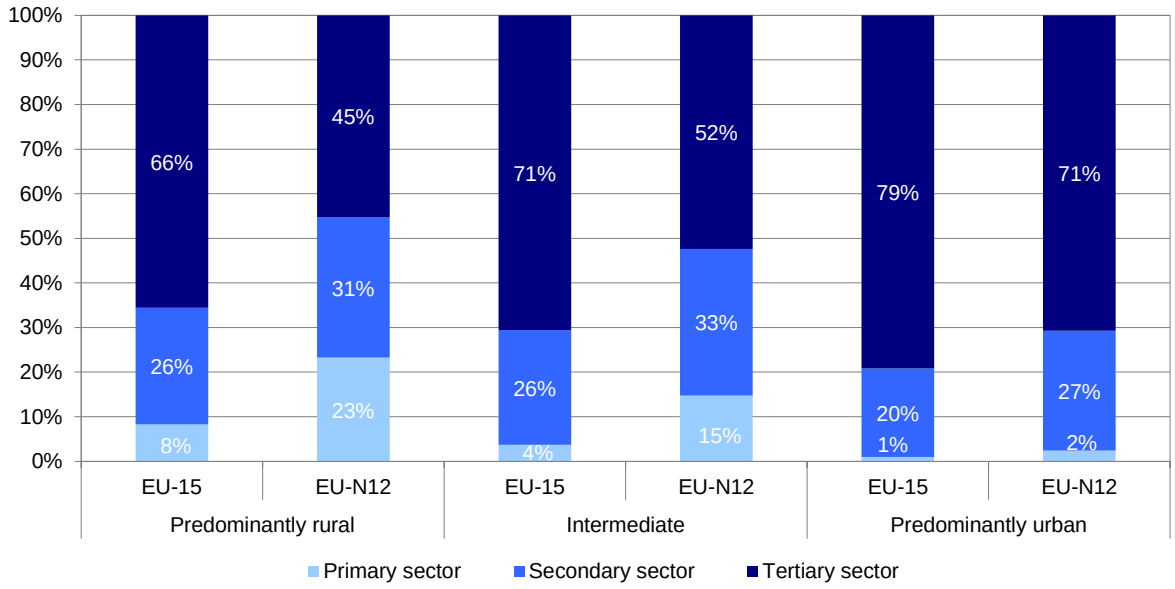
Graph 17 - Structure of employment by branch of activity in the EU-27



…but in the predominantly rural areas of the EU-N12 the primary sector still generates 23% of all jobs

The structure of employment in predominantly rural regions differs between the EU-15 and the EU-N12. In 2009, employment in the primary sector was significantly higher in the EU-N12 (23%) than in the EU-15 (8%). Likewise, the importance of the secondary sector in 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 (45%) than in the EU-15 (66%).

Graph 18 - Structure of employment by branch of activity in the EU-15 and the EU-N12



The weight of the primary sector in rural employment ranges from 3.2% in Sweden to 39.0% in Romania

Furthermore, employment structures differ between countries and types of region. The highest employment rates in the primary sector are found in the predominantly rural regions of Romania (39.0%) and Bulgaria (30.7%). Predominantly rural regions of Poland (25.3%), Greece (22.8%) and Portugal (22.1%) also present above-average rates. On the other hand, employment in the primary sector in the predominantly rural regions of six Member States (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Slovakia and Sweden) is below 5%.

Employment rates in 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 rates among predominantly rural regions are found in the Czech Republic (40.6%), Slovenia (40.4%), Hungary (36.5%) and Slovakia (35.0%).

The share of primary sector jobs is decreasing, especially in the EU-N12

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 32.7%, 40.4% and 45.1% of rural jobs, respectively. Among all predominantly rural areas, employment in the tertiary sector is highest in Sweden (73.6%), Belgium (73.4%), the United Kingdom (72.3%), Denmark and France (70.3% for both).

Over the period 2004-2009, the share of primary sector jobs in predominantly rural areas of the EU-27 has decreased by 2.2 percentage points. This decrease has been particularly strong in the EU-N12 (-3.2 percentage points), with Lithuania (-8.5 percentage points), Poland (-6.3 percentage points) and Latvia (-5.2 percentage points) being the most affected countries. The predominantly rural regions of Spain (-6.0 percentage points), Estonia (-3.8 percentage points) and Austria (-2.9 percentage points) also experienced reductions in the importance of jobs in the primary sector. Only two countries, Bulgaria and the United Kingdom, increased the share of jobs in the primary sector in the predominantly rural regions during the period 2004-2009 (+4.4 and +1.0 percentage points, respectively).

The share of employment in the secondary sector has decreased slightly over the last years in the predominantly rural regions of the EU-27 (-0.9 percentage points). This is mainly due to a stronger decline in the EU-15 (-1.6 percentage points), while the EU-N12 countries showed a slight increase (+0.6). Predominantly rural areas of Ireland (-5.9 percentage points) and Spain (-5.0 percentage points) experienced the highest decreases, whereas Poland had the highest increase (+3.0 percentage points).

The importance of the tertiary or services sector in rural employment has increased over the last years (+3.1 percentage points), both for the EU-15 and for the EU-N12 (+3.1 and +2.6 percentage points, respectively). The largest increments took place in the predominantly rural areas of Spain (+11.0 percentage points), Lithuania (+8.4), Ireland (+7.6) and Latvia (+7.5), whereas only Bulgaria showed a decrease in the share (-4.4 percentage points).

Table 19 - Structure of employment (% by branch) NUTS 3

Context 20 - Structure of employment (% employment by branch) - 2009 - 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	4.7	21.9	73.4	2.4	25.0	72.6	1.0	18.1	80.9	
Bulgaria	30.7	28.9	40.4	21.5	31.1	47.4	1.6	21.7	76.6	
Czech Republic	5.5	40.6	53.9	2.7	39.0	58.2	1.8	27.7	70.5	
Denmark	4.3	25.3	70.3	2.5	19.2	78.3	0.1	9.7	90.2	
Germany	4.6	31.0	64.3	2.6	26.8	70.5	0.9	21.1	78.1	
Estonia	7.6	33.0	59.3	1.0	29.3	69.7	-	-	-	
Ireland	7.2	25.0	67.8	-	-	-	0.4	14.1	85.5	
Greece	22.8	18.7	58.6	12.1	20.0	67.9	1.3	19.6	79.1	
Spain	8.8	23.3	68.0	5.8	24.5	69.6	1.4	21.2	77.4	
France	5.2	24.5	70.3	2.7	22.5	74.8	0.8	15.7	83.5	excl. Overseas Departments
Italy	8.1	29.2	62.7	4.8	31.2	64.0	1.4	25.1	73.5	2006
Cyprus	-	-	-	4.6	20.4	75.0	-	-	-	
Latvia	15.3	23.5	61.2	14.5	28.8	56.7	2.5	22.9	74.6	
Lithuania	15.8	27.9	56.3	6.4	29.4	64.3	2.5	22.9	74.6	
Luxembourg	-	-	-	1.8	21.4	76.8	-	-	-	
Hungary	11.2	36.5	52.3	8.2	33.2	58.6	0.5	20.0	79.6	
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	22.4	75.1	
Netherlands	4.1	27.8	68.1	4.2	22.8	73.1	2.1	18.2	79.7	
Austria	12.4	27.7	59.9	3.9	24.7	71.4	1.3	17.0	81.7	
Poland	25.3	29.6	45.1	11.1	32.4	56.4	3.4	30.9	65.7	
Portugal	22.1	24.0	53.8	14.6	39.6	45.9	2.4	24.4	73.2	
Romania	39.0	28.3	32.7	29.6	31.8	38.6	1.6	26.8	71.6	
Slovenia	12.9	40.4	46.7	7.9	33.5	58.6	3.4	22.3	74.4	
Slovakia	4.8	35.0	60.2	3.1	37.2	59.7	1.2	19.0	79.8	
Finland	8.4	26.5	65.1	4.7	28.9	66.5	0.7	18.0	81.3	
Sweden	3.2	23.2	73.6	2.3	25.3	72.4	0.2	14.0	85.7	
United Kingdom	6.9	20.8	72.3	2.2	21.4	76.4	0.5	18.9	80.6	excl. Northern Ireland
EU-27	13.3	27.9	58.7	6.1	27.3	66.6	1.2	20.7	78.2	
EU-15	8.3	26.1	65.6	3.7	25.8	70.6	1.0	19.8	79.2	
EU-N12	23.2	31.5	45.3	14.8	32.8	52.4	2.4	26.9	70.7	

Table 20 - Change in the structure of employment (% by branch) NUTS 3

Change in the structure of employment (in % points) - 2004 to 2009 - 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	-1.2	0.2	1.0	-0.8	-0.6	1.4	-0.4	-1.4	1.8	
Bulgaria	4.4	0.0	-4.4	-5.2	3.8	1.3	-2.3	1.0	1.3	
Czech Republic	-0.6	-3.3	3.8	-1.0	-2.7	3.7	-0.4	-0.2	0.6	
Denmark	-0.5	-1.2	1.7	-0.6	-1.2	1.8	0.0	-0.8	0.8	
Germany	-0.3	-0.9	1.2	-0.2	-1.3	1.5	0.0	-2.0	2.1	
Estonia	-3.8	-1.2	5.0	-0.1	-5.4	5.5	-	-	-	
Ireland	-1.7	-5.9	7.6	-	-	-	0.0	-4.6	4.5	
Greece	-2.1	0.0	2.1	-3.5	1.5	2.0	-0.1	-1.8	1.8	
Spain	-6.0	-5.0	11.0	-1.2	-6.6	7.8	-0.7	-7.5	8.1	
France	-1.5	-1.7	3.2	-1.0	-2.2	3.1	-0.5	-1.9	2.4	excl. Overseas Departments
Italy	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.4	0.3	2004-2006
Cyprus	-	-	-	-0.9	-0.6	1.5	-	-	-	
Latvia	-5.2	-2.2	7.5	-4.8	1.6	3.2	-2.2	-4.2	6.4	
Lithuania	-8.5	0.1	8.4	-7.1	0.6	6.5	-2.6	-4.6	7.2	
Luxembourg	-	-	-	0.2	-2.0	1.8	-	-	-	
Hungary	-0.9	0.6	0.3	-2.2	-1.7	3.9	-0.2	-2.1	2.3	
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-4.6	4.5	
Netherlands	-1.2	0.7	0.5	-0.8	-0.7	1.5	-0.5	-1.3	1.9	
Austria	-2.9	-0.3	3.2	-0.9	-0.8	1.8	-0.5	-1.6	2.1	
Poland	-6.3	3.0	3.3	-4.3	2.7	1.7	-1.8	-0.2	2.0	
Portugal	-0.9	-2.8	3.7	0.4	-3.9	3.5	-0.2	-4.4	4.5	
Romania	-2.9	0.3	2.7	-3.1	-0.6	3.7	0.0	-4.4	4.4	
Slovenia	-2.1	-1.7	3.8	-1.5	-2.0	3.5	-0.6	-1.6	2.1	
Slovakia	-1.8	0.2	1.6	-0.8	-1.2	2.0	-0.5	-3.4	3.9	
Finland	-1.0	-1.0	1.9	0.1	-2.0	1.9	0.1	-1.3	1.2	
Sweden	-0.8	-2.3	3.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.4	-0.2	-1.0	1.2	
United Kingdom	1.0	-2.4	1.4	0.4	-3.4	3.0	-0.2	-3.4	3.6	excl. Northern Ireland
EU-27	-2.2	-0.9	3.1	-1.0	-1.6	2.6	-0.3	-2.6	2.9	
EU-15	-1.4	-1.6	3.1	-0.4	-2.1	2.4	-0.2	-2.8	3.1	
EU-N12	-3.2	0.6	2.6	-3.5	0.3	3.2	-1.3	-1.3	2.6	

Table 21 - Structure of employment (% by branch) MS value

Country	Context 20 - Structure of employment (% by branch) - 2009			Change in the structure of employment (in % points) - 2004 to 2009		
	MS value					
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
Belgium	1.5	19.8	78.7	-0.3	-1.3	1.6
Bulgaria	19.6	28.0	52.3	-2.5	1.0	1.5
Czech Republic	3.3	36.6	60.1	-0.7	-2.1	2.8
Denmark	2.6	19.0	78.4	-0.4	-1.5	1.9
Germany	1.7	25.0	73.4	-0.1	-1.4	1.5
Estonia	3.9	30.9	65.2	-1.9	-3.9	5.8
Ireland	5.0	21.5	73.5	-1.1	-5.4	6.5
Greece	11.2	19.2	69.6	-1.4	-0.7	2.1
Spain	4.0	22.8	73.2	-1.1	-5.7	6.8
France	3.0	19.5	77.5	-0.5	-0.7	1.2
Italy	3.9	27.8	68.3	-0.3	-0.9	1.3
Cyprus	4.6	20.4	75.0	-0.9	-0.6	1.5
Latvia	8.6	23.9	67.6	-4.4	-3.3	7.7
Lithuania	9.2	27.0	63.8	-6.4	-1.0	7.4
Luxembourg	1.2	21.6	77.2	-0.4	-2.2	2.6
Hungary	6.9	30.1	63.0	-1.9	-1.4	3.3
Malta	3.4	19.9	76.7	-0.7	-5.6	6.3
Netherlands	2.6	16.6	80.8	-0.4	-1.1	1.6
Austria	5.1	23.8	71.1	-0.7	-0.9	1.6
Poland	13.3	30.9	55.8	-4.7	1.9	2.8
Portugal	11.1	26.5	62.4	-0.5	-3.7	4.1
Romania	30.1	29.8	40.1	-2.8	-1.3	4.1
Slovenia	8.4	32.6	59.0	-1.6	-2.1	3.7
Slovakia	3.5	32.6	63.9	-1.2	-1.2	2.4
Finland	4.9	24.6	70.5	-0.4	-0.8	1.2
Sweden	2.1	21.8	76.2	-0.2	-0.6	0.8
United Kingdom	1.3	16.6	82.1	0.1	-2.0	1.9
EU-27	5.4	23.8	70.8	-0.9	-1.5	2.4
EU-15	3.1	22.1	74.8	-0.4	-1.8	2.2
EU-N12	14.5	30.7	54.8	-3.3	-0.2	3.5

Baseline indicator for context	**20 – Structure of employment**
Measurement of the indicator	% employment by branch (primary / secondary / tertiary 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). 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: • 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 2012

[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.

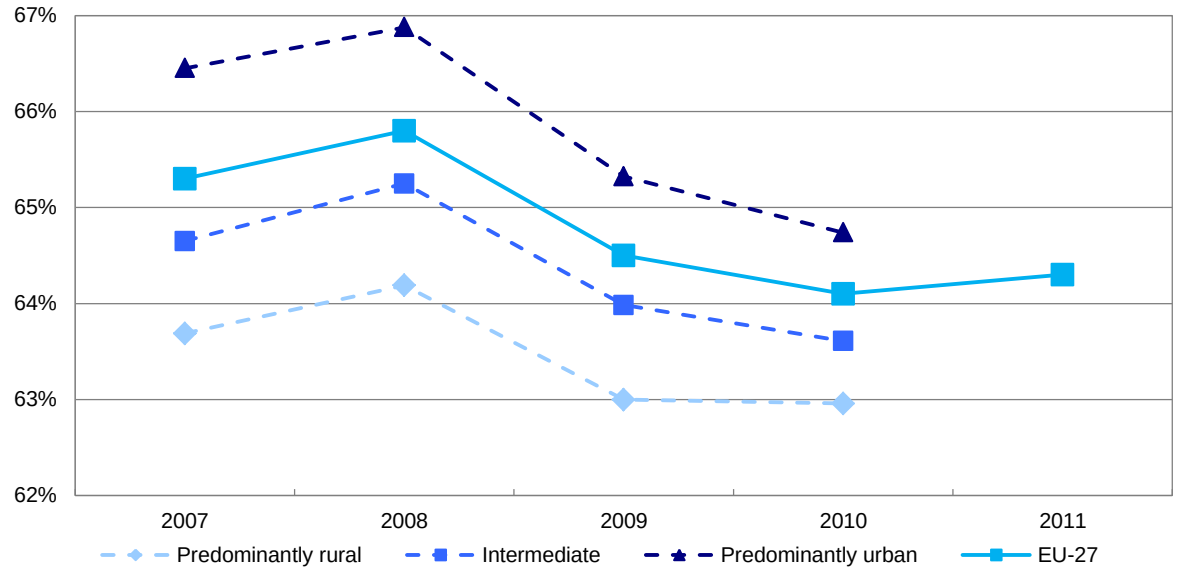
3.2.6. Objective Indicator 2: Employment rate

The employment rate in the EU has decreased since 2008, reaching 64.3% in 2011

Following a period of continuous improvement, employment rates in the EU have shown a downward trend since 2008 due to the economic crisis, reaching a low point in 2010 (64.1%, 1.7 percentage points lower than in 2008). Only in 2011 was there a slight recovery (64.3%). Compared to the overall EU employment rate, predominantly rural regions presented lower rates (63.0% on average for 2010) and predominantly urban regions higher rates (64.7%), while the rates of intermediate regions were closer to the EU average (63.60%)[37].

[37] These rates have been calculated for the purpose of this Report using available Eurostat data for some Member States and estimated data for the remaining Member States – see Table 22.

Graph 19 - Employment rate (15 to 64 years old) in the EU-27 and by type of region (2007-2011)



In 2011, 16 Member States maintained or improved their employment rates

The evolution of the employment rates in the EU Member States during the period 2008-2010 followed the general downward trend, with the only exception of four countries (Luxembourg, Germany, Malta and Poland), which showed increases in the employment rates between +1.8 and +0.1 percentage points. This general trend started to change for many countries in 2011, with 16 Member States maintaining or improving their 2010 employment rates. Maps 2 and 3 show the change of the trend at regional level, which is more evident in the centre and North of Europe than in the South.

In the predominantly rural regions the picture has been quite similar (general decline of the employment rates between 2008 and 2010, with increases in only two countries), but differences can be found between three groups of countries.

A first group (see Graph 20) includes the five Member States with the highest employment rates (above 70%) in their predominantly rural regions (Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Austria and Sweden). With the only exception of Germany (+5.0 percentage points), all of them showed decreases in the period 2008-2010 (-5.3 in the case of Denmark).

Amongst predominantly rural regions, Hungary had the lowest employment rate in 2010 (53.8%) and Germany the highest (78.2%)

The second group consists of countries with employment rates above the EU average in their predominantly rural regions (but below the rates mentioned for the first group). In 2010, six Member States (the Czech Republic, France, Portugal, Slovenia, Finland and the United Kingdom) were in this situation, with employment rates between 64.5% in the Czech Republic and 68.1% in the United Kingdom. All these countries presented a relative small decrease in their employment rates in the period 2008-2010 (ranging from -2.7 percentage points in the Czech Republic to -1.0 in France).

Employment rates in predominantly rural regions of Latvia, Ireland, Estonia, Lithuania and Spain were much lower in 2010 than in 2008

Finally, the last group is composed of countries that in 2010 presented employment rates below the EU average in their predominantly rural regions. The group of 10 countries that were in this situation in 2008 (Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, Spain, Italy, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia) became more important in 2010, when as a result of the crisis, Estonia, Ireland and Latvia joined them. In this group, Hungary had the lowest employment rate in 2010 (53.8%), followed by Lithuania (54.6%), Latvia and Spain (56.8% in both countries).

The economic crisis has severely hit some of these EU countries and, accordingly, the decrease in the employment rates of their rural regions between 2008 and 2010 was very important in Latvia (-9.2 percentage points), Ireland (-7.5), Estonia and Lithuania (-7.8) and Spain (-5.7).

Graph 20 - Employment rates in the predominantly rural regions of the EU-27 and average by groups of EU countries (2007-2010)

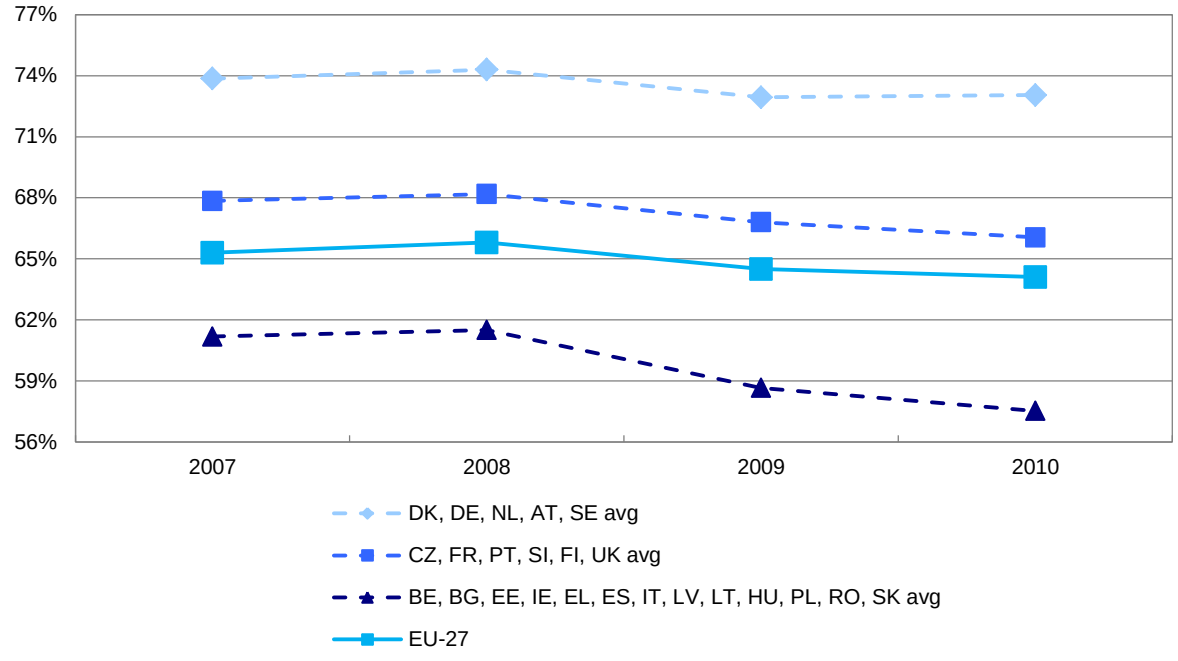


Table 22 - Employment rate

Objective 2 - Employment rate					
Employed persons as a share of total population of the same age class (%)					
Country	2010 - NUTS 3			2010	2011
	Rural*	Intermediate*	Urban*	MS	
Belgium	*62.5*	*62.5*	*61.8*	62.0	61.9
Bulgaria	54.9	59.6	70.6	59.7	58.5
Czech Republic	64.5	62.9	69.5	65.0	65.7
Denmark	*71.9*	*74.9*	*74.5*	73.3	73.1
Germany	*78.2*	*71.9*	*67.5*	71.1	72.5
Estonia	59.0	62.9	-	61.0	65.1
Ireland	*59.2*	-	*62.0*	60.1	59.2
Greece	60.3	58.2	59.2	59.6	55.6
Spain	56.8	57.0	60.3	58.6	57.7
France	*65.2*	*61.5*	*60.6*	63.8	63.8
Italy	56.2	57.0	57.1	56.9	56.9
Cyprus	-	69.7	-	69.7	68.1
Latvia	56.8	60.1	61.1	59.3	61.8
Lithuania	54.6	58.5	62.2	57.8	60.7
Luxembourg	-	65.2	-	65.2	64.6
Hungary	53.8	54.6	61.5	55.4	55.8
Malta	-	-	56.1	56.1	57.6
Netherlands	70.3	75.0	74.6	74.7	74.9
Austria	73.5	71.5	69.9	71.7	72.1
Poland	58.4	58.1	61.7	59.3	59.7
Portugal	*67.7*	*65.3*	*64.0*	65.6	64.2
Romania	57.3	59.0	64.3	58.8	58.5
Slovenia	65.5	65.6	68.2	66.2	64.4
Slovakia	58.0	56.8	68.5	58.8	59.5
Finland	65.4	67.0	73.6	68.1	69.0
Sweden	71.3	72.0	75.9	72.7	74.1
United Kingdom	*68.1*	*71.9*	*68.7*	69.5	69.5
EU-27	*63.0*	*63.6*	*64.7*	64.1	64.3

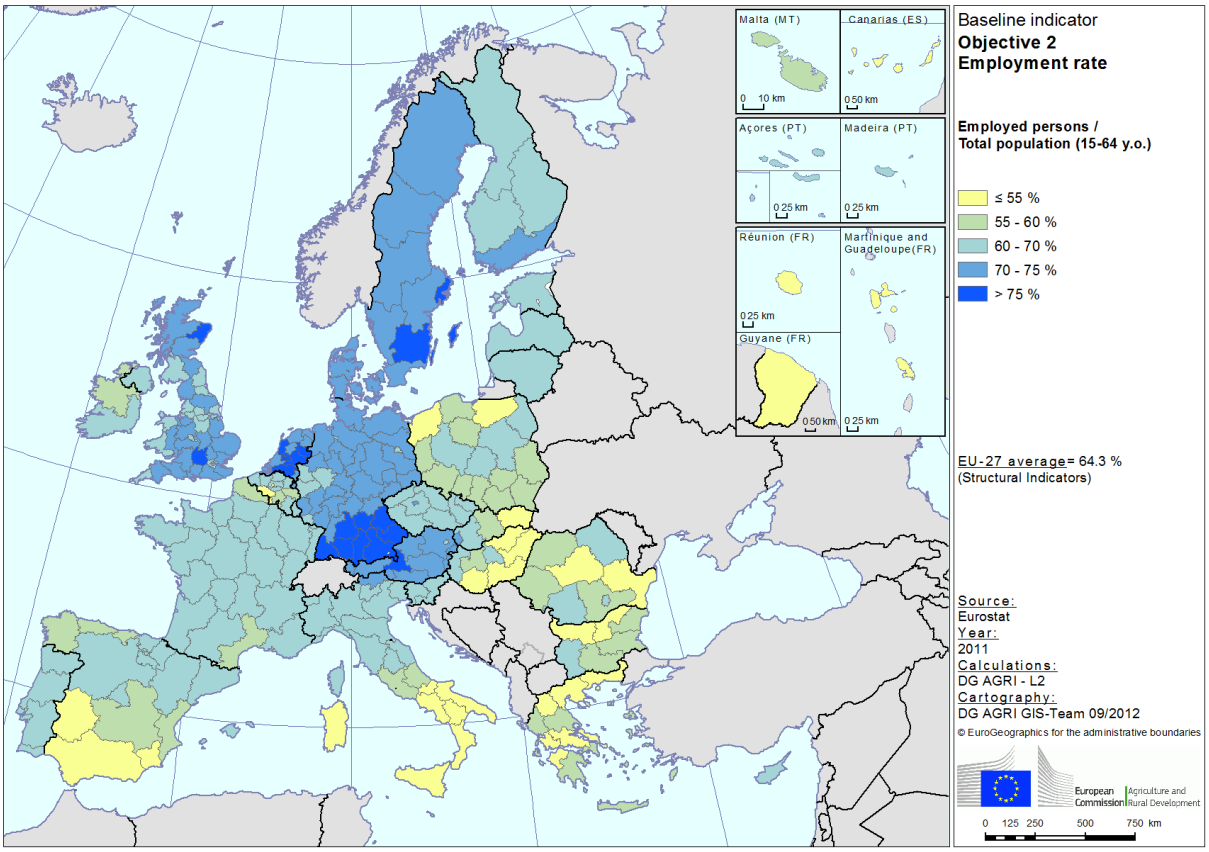
** Estimated data are shown in italics.*

Table 23 - Change in employment rate

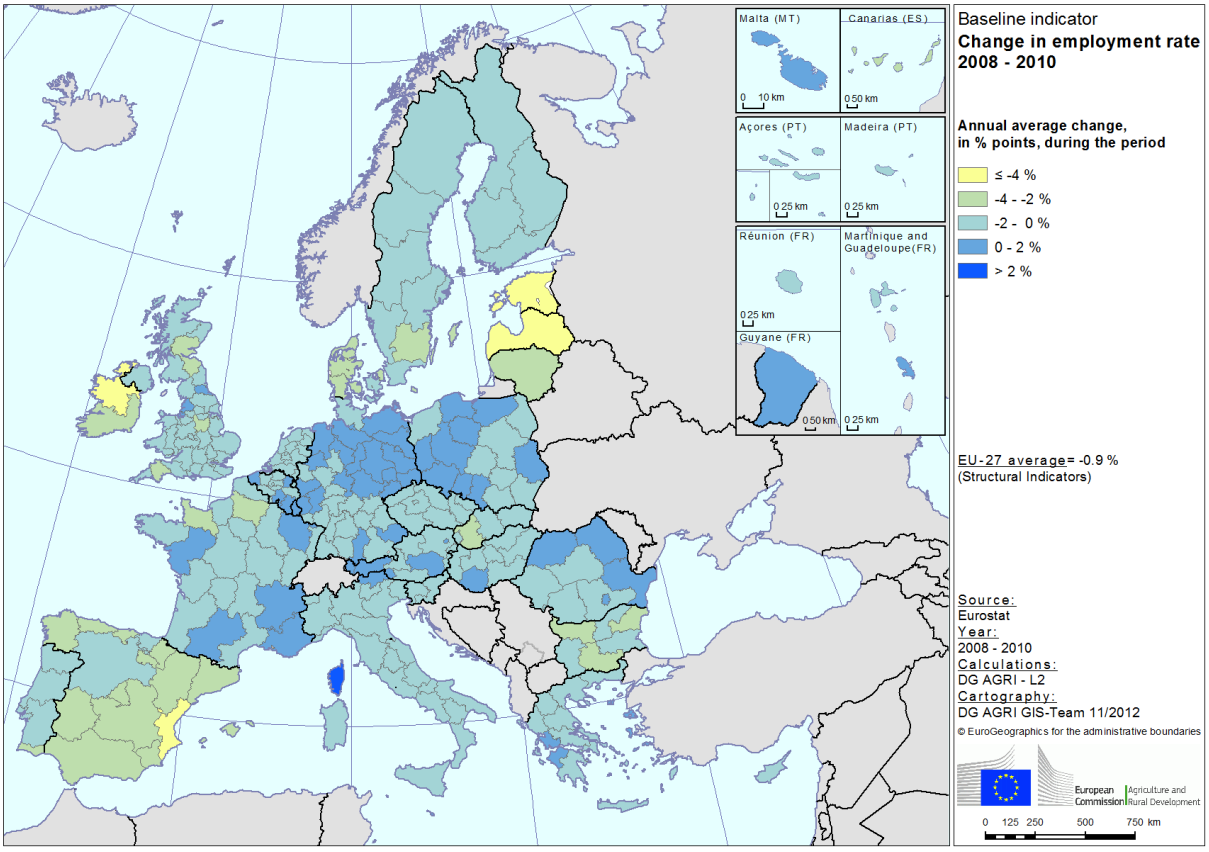
Change in employment rate					
in % points					
Country	2008 to 2010 - NUTS 3			2008 to 2010	2010 to 2011
	Rural*	Intermediate*	Urban*	MS	
Belgium	*0.1*	*-0.4*	*-0.4*	-0.4	-0.1
Bulgaria	-5.2	-3.8	-3.5	-4.3	-1.2
Czech Republic	-2.7	-1.2	-0.7	-1.6	0.7
Denmark	*-5.3*	*-4.3*	*-4.2*	-4.6	-0.2
Germany	*5.0*	*0.6*	*-1.7*	1.0	1.4
Estonia	-7.8	-9.6	-	-8.8	4.1
Ireland	*-7.5*	-	*-7.8*	-7.5	-0.9
Greece	-1.5	-1.1	-3.3	-2.3	-4.0
Spain	-5.7	-5.6	-5.8	-5.7	-0.9
France	*-1.0*	*-1.0*	*-0.7*	-1.0	0.0
Italy	-1.3	-2.1	-1.9	-1.8	0.0
Cyprus	-	-1.2	-	-1.2	-1.6
Latvia	-9.2	-6.6	-10.2	-9.3	2.5
Lithuania	-7.8	-5.7	-5.5	-6.5	2.9
Luxembourg	-	1.8	-	1.8	-0.6
Hungary	-1.3	-0.4	-3.0	-1.3	0.4
Malta	-	-	0.9	0.8	1.5
Netherlands	-3.8	-2.1	-2.6	-2.5	0.2
Austria	-0.2	-1.2	0.0	-0.4	0.4
Poland	-0.3	-0.1	0.7	0.1	0.4
Portugal	*-2.1*	*-2.0*	*-3.2*	-2.6	-1.4
Romania	-0.9	0.1	1.0	-0.2	-0.3
Slovenia	-2.3	-1.9	-3.1	-2.4	-1.8
Slovakia	-3.3	-3.7	-3.6	-3.5	0.7
Finland	-2.5	-3.6	-2.8	-3.0	0.9
Sweden	-2.0	-1.7	-1.1	-1.6	1.4
United Kingdom	*-2.2*	*-2.4*	*-1.8*	-2.0	0.0
EU-27	*-1.2*	*-1.6*	*-2.1*	-1.7	0.2

** Estimated data are shown in italics.*

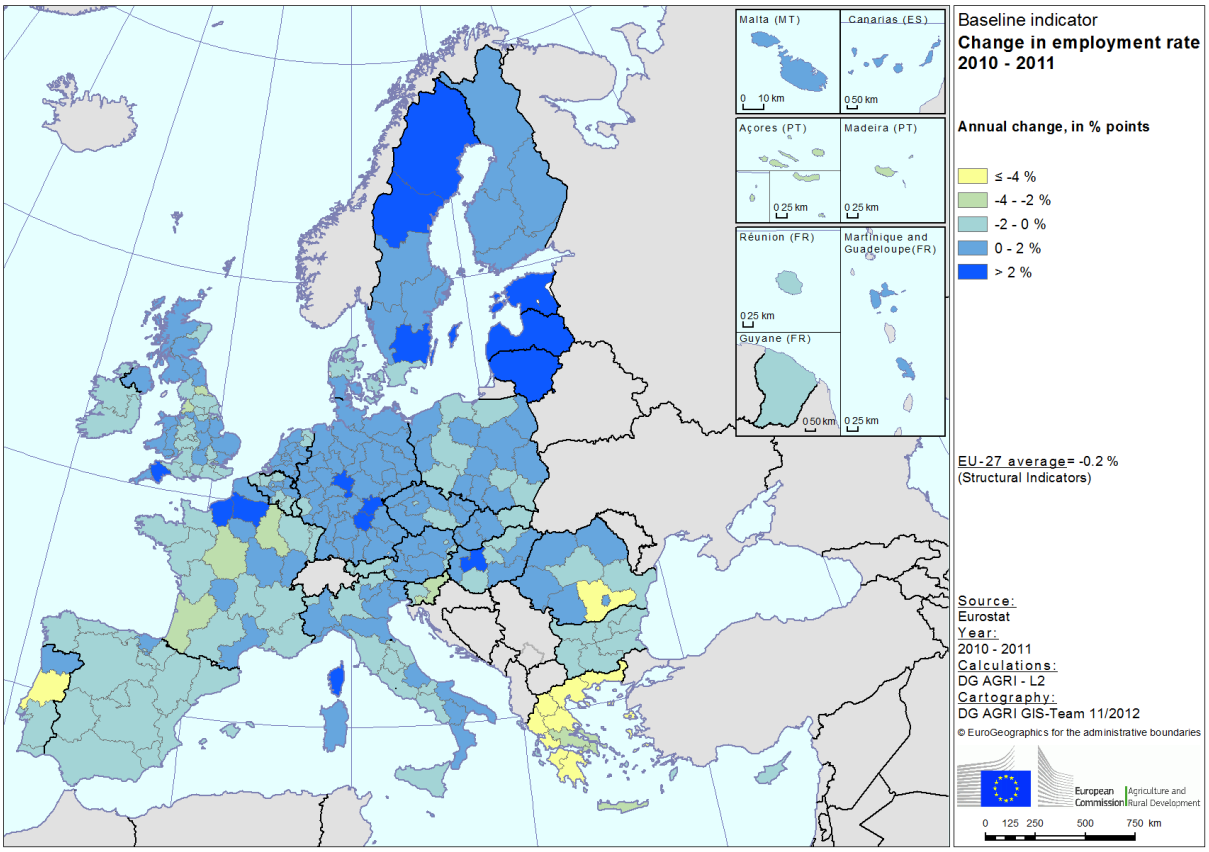
Map 16 - Employment rate 2011



Map 17 - Change in employment rate 2008-2010



Map 18 - Change in employment rate 2010-2011



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	In Labour Force Surveys: • 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: March (data by typology of regions) and July (national data and NUTS 2 data) 2012

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 9.6% in only two years (2008 to 2010)

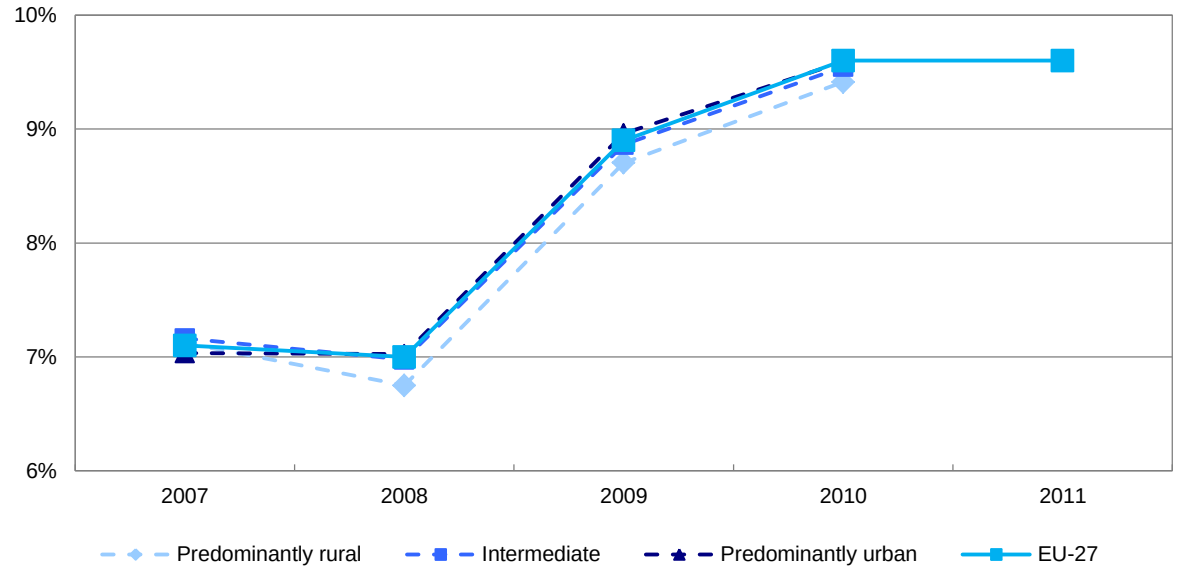
The unemployment rate is defined as the share of unemployed people in the labour force (composed of both employed and unemployed people)[38]. An unemployed person, according to the guidelines of the International Labour Organisation, is 15 to 74 years old, currently without work but available and actively looking for a job. As a result of the economic crisis, the unemployment rate for the EU-27 reached 9.6% in both 2010 and 2011, the highest level of the decade and a significant increase from a minimum 7.0% in 2008. As Graph 21 shows, the rates were very similar in the different types of regions over the whole period, with slightly lower unemployment rates in predominantly rural regions[39].

In terms of number of people, this 9.6% represented around 23 million unemployed persons (6 million more than in 2007). In 2010, 5 million unemployed lived in predominantly rural regions, 8 million in intermediate regions and the highest number, 9.7 million, in predominantly urban regions.

[38] In contrast, the employment rate is defined as the employment-to-population ratio. Due to different definitions, the employment and the unemployment rate do not sum up to 100%.

[39] These rates have been calculated for the purpose of this Report using available Eurostat data for some Member States and estimated data for the remaining Member States – see Table 24.

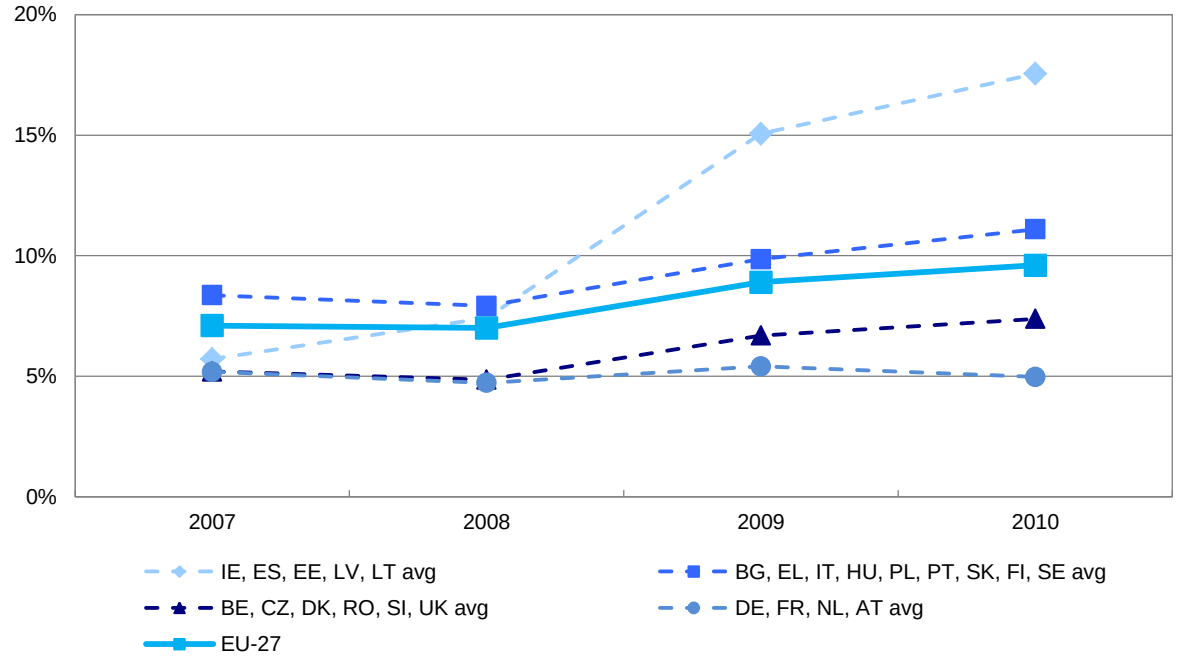
Graph 21 - Unemployment rate (15 to 74 years) in the EU-27 by type of region (2007-2011)



In 2011, ten EU countries had unemployment rates above 10% (led by Spain with 21.7%)

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% (Spain, 11.3% in 2008), but there were ten countries in this situation in 2011. Furthermore, in 2011 the difference between the countries with the highest (Spain, 21.7%) and the lowest (Austria, 4.2%) unemployment rates was 17.5 percentage points (and it was even higher, 19.6 percentage points, in the predominantly rural regions); in 2007, this difference was only 7.9 percentage points.

Graph 22 – Unemployment rates in the predominantly rural regions of the EU-27 and average by groups of EU countries (2007-2010)



Almost one fifth of the total active population in predominantly rural regions of Spain and Lithuania was unemployed in 2010

A more detailed analysis of the situation in the predominantly rural regions can be done by grouping the EU countries according to their unemployment rates, as graphically shown in Graph 22.

One first group consists of countries that had the highest unemployment rates in 2010 (higher than 14%) and the highest increases in their rates in the period 2008-2010 (more than 7.5 percentage points): Estonia, Ireland, Spain, Latvia and Lithuania. All these countries have been severely hit by the economic crisis, although in the case of the Baltic countries the labour market starts to show signs of recovery in 2011.

Germany, France, the Netherlands and Austria had the lowest rural unemployment rates in 2010

The second group comprises countries with relatively high unemployment rates (above 8%) in 2010 but moderate to low increases in the unemployment in 2008-2010: Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden.

A third group of countries (Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Romania, Slovenia and the United Kingdom) showed a similar evolution but with lower unemployment rates in 2010 (around 7%).

Finally, Germany, France, the Netherlands and Austria presented the best situation with respect to unemployment in their rural areas, with low to very low unemployment rates in 2010 (below 7%) and a decrease or slight increase in their unemployment rates during the period.

In 2011, half of the EU countries already shown a recovery in their unemployment rates

Although unemployment rates for 2011 are not yet available at detailed regional level (i.e. at NUTS 3 - available 2010 data is used in Map 19), national rates indicate a decrease in the total unemployment in 14 countries and a low increase (equal or below +0.5 percentages points) in another six Member States. Maps 2 and 3 show how regions (at NUTS 2 level) have evolved during 2008-2010 and 2010-2011.

Table 24 - Unemployment rate

Objective 3 - Unemployment					
Unemployment rate (% of active population)					
Country	2010 - NUTS 3			2010	2011
	Rural*	Intermediate*	Urban*	MS	
Belgium	*7.7*	*7.3*	*8.7*	8.3	7.2
Bulgaria	*12.8*	9.8	6.6	10.2	11.2
Czech Republic	7.1	9.0	4.5	7.3	6.7
Denmark	7.2	7.1	8.3	7.5	7.6
Germany	*6.3*	*6.7*	*7.8*	7.1	5.9
Estonia	15.9	17.6	-	16.9	12.5
Ireland	14.3	-	11.4	13.7	14.4
Greece	*12.1*	12.5	12.9	12.6	17.7
Spain	*19.8*	21.0	*19.4*	20.1	21.7
France	*6.8*	*9.6*	*10.2*	9.3	9.2
Italy	8.3	8.2	*8.8*	8.4	8.4
Cyprus	-	6.2	-	6.2	7.8
Latvia	18.5	15.3	19.7	18.7	15.4
Lithuania	19.2	17.4	16.2	17.8	15.4
Luxembourg	-	4.4	-	4.4	4.9
Hungary	11.9	11.3	9.1	11.2	10.9
Malta	-	-	6.9	6.9	6.5
Netherlands	3.2	*4.2*	4.5	4.5	4.4
Austria	*3.6*	4.0	5.6	4.4	4.2
Poland	10.5	10.2	7.8	9.6	9.7
Portugal	*9.2*	*9.9*	*12.4*	11.0	12.9
Romania	*7.4*	7.8	*4.5*	7.3	7.4
Slovenia	7.2	7.9	6.5	7.3	8.2
Slovakia	16.3	14.6	6.2	14.4	13.5
Finland	*9.3*	9.3	6.3	8.4	7.8
Sweden	8.9	8.8	7.1	8.4	7.5
United Kingdom	*7.7*	*6.7*	*8.2*	7.8	8.0
EU-27	*9.4*	*9.5*	*9.6*	9.6	9.6

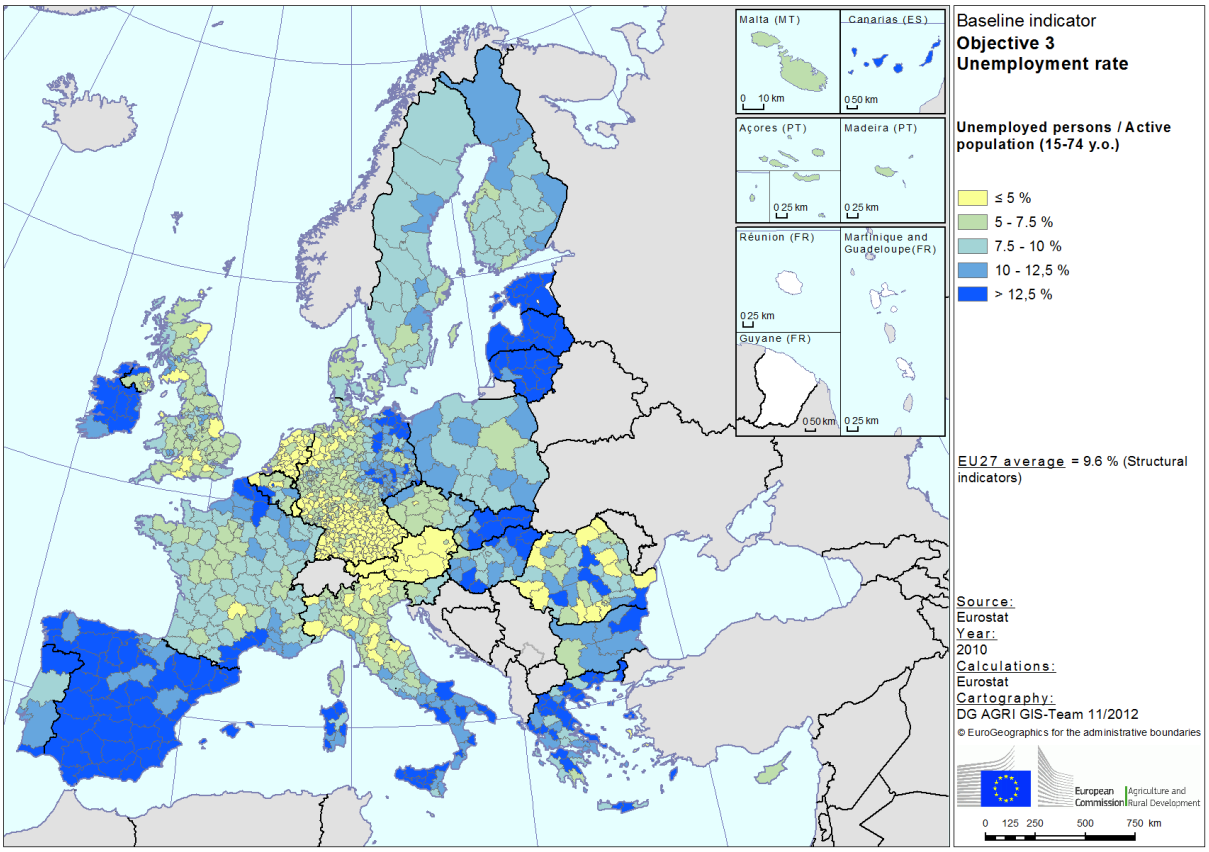
** Estimated data are shown in italics.*

Table 25 - Change in unemployment rate

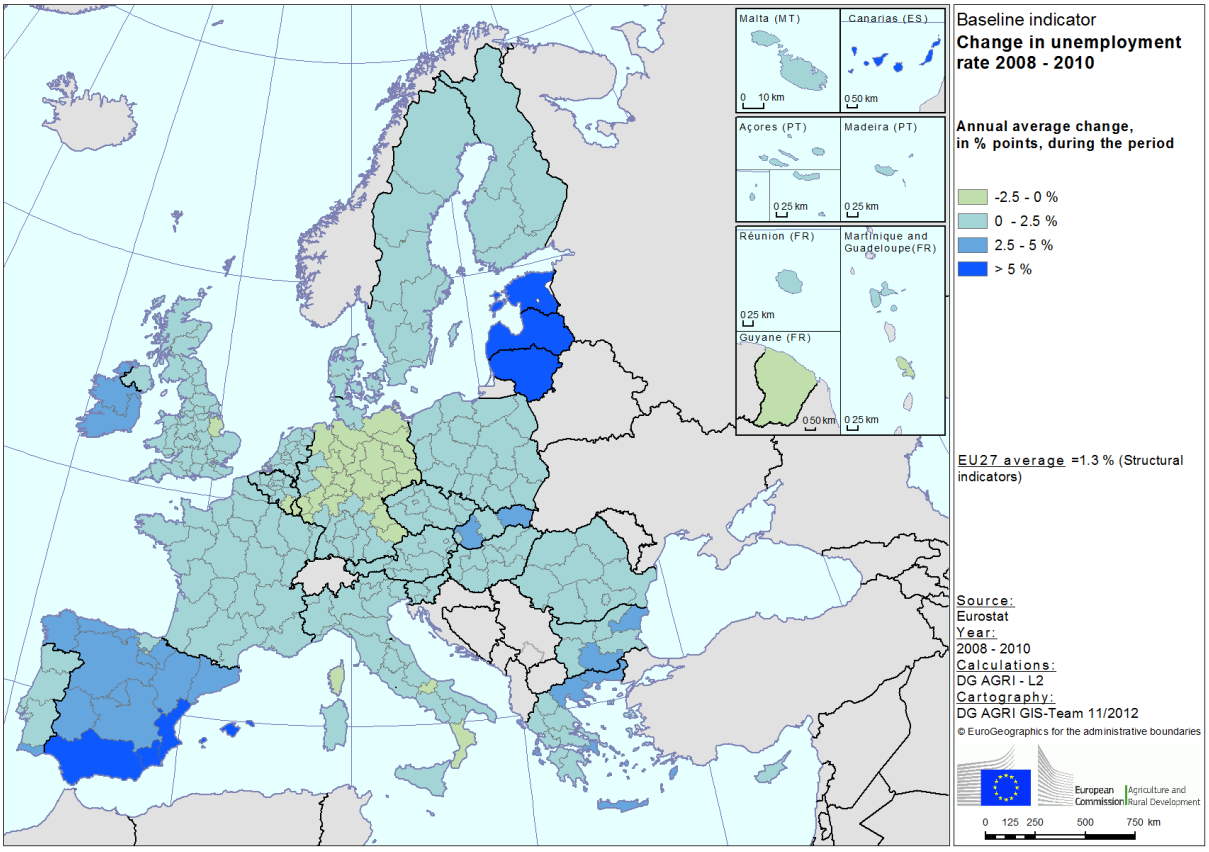
Change in unemployment rate					
in % points					
Country	2008 to 2010 - NUTS 3			2008 to 2010	2010 to 2011
	Rural*	Intermediate*	Urban*	MS	
Belgium	*0.6*	*1.3*	*1.4*	1.3	-1.1
Bulgaria	*5.5*	4.2	4.1	4.6	1.0
Czech Republic	3.3	2.9	2.3	2.9	-0.6
Denmark	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.1	0.1
Germany	*-0.6*	*-0.5*	*-0.2*	-0.4	-1.2
Estonia	10.5	12.0	-	11.4	-4.4
Ireland	7.7	-	6.6	7.7	0.7
Greece	*3.7*	4.4	6.0	4.9	5.1
Spain	*8.2*	9.0	*8.7*	8.8	1.6
France	*1.9*	*2.0*	*1.7*	1.9	-0.1
Italy	1.1	1.8	*1.9*	1.6	0.0
Cyprus	-	2.5	-	2.5	1.6
Latvia	10.2	8.9	12.6	11.2	-3.3
Lithuania	14.0	11.0	9.9	12.0	-2.4
Luxembourg	-	-0.7	-	-0.7	0.5
Hungary	3.0	3.1	4.8	3.4	-0.3
Malta	-	-	0.9	0.9	-0.4
Netherlands	-0.8	*1.4*	1.8	1.7	-0.1
Austria	*0.4*	0.9	0.5	0.6	-0.2
Poland	2.7	2.8	1.9	2.5	0.1
Portugal	*2.8*	*3.0*	*3.6*	3.3	1.9
Romania	*1.3*	1.7	*1.2*	1.5	0.1
Slovenia	2.4	3.4	3.0	2.9	0.9
Slovakia	4.7	5.8	2.8	4.9	-0.9
Finland	*1.9*	2.9	1.4	2.0	-0.6
Sweden	2.7	2.1	1.9	2.2	-0.9
United Kingdom	*3.7*	*2.3*	*2.0*	2.2	0.2
EU-27	*2.7*	*2.6*	*2.6*	2.6	0.0

** Estimated data are shown in italics.*

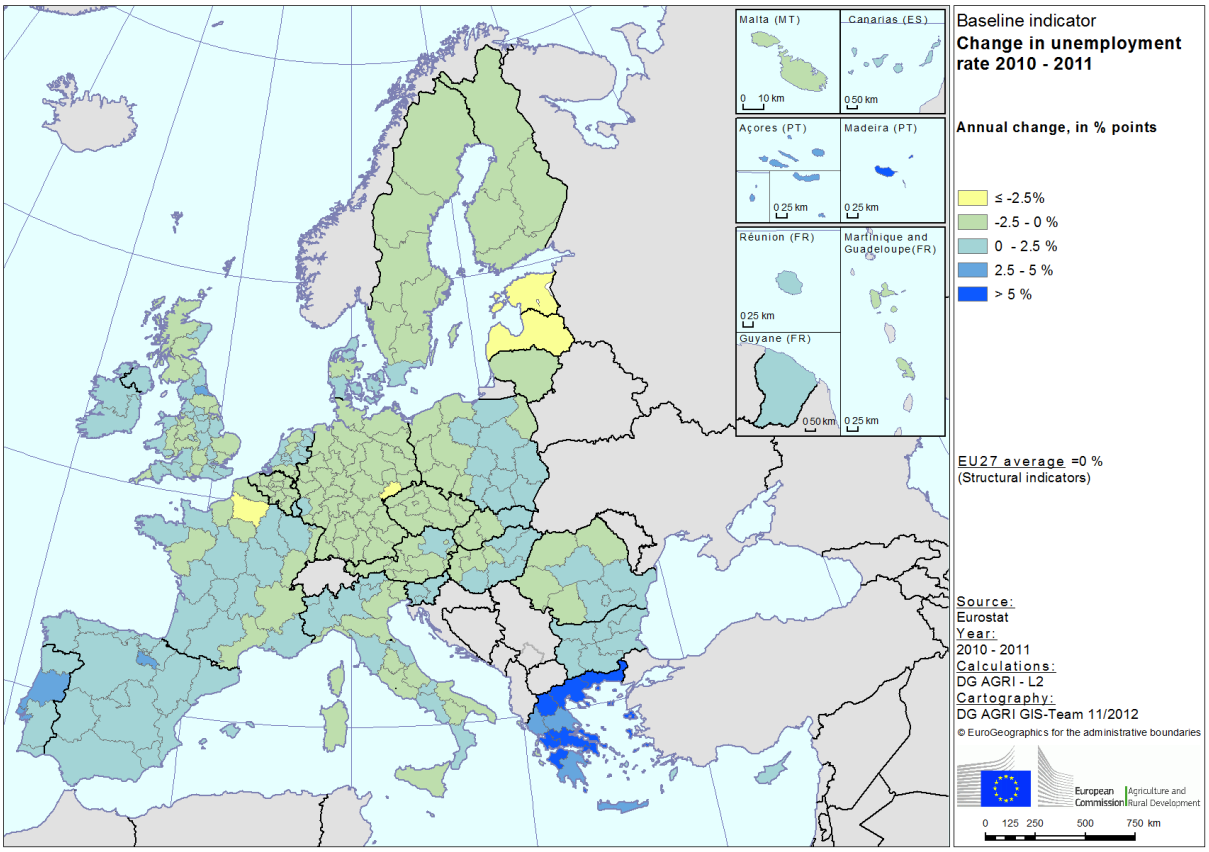
Map 19 - Unemployment rate 2010



Map 20 - Change in unemployment rate 2008-2010



Map 21 - Change in unemployment rate 2010-2011



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): • 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: September 2012

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, but it can also be calculated as a percentage of total unemployment. Long-term unemployment has important social and economic costs, including the reduction of workers' skills and the consequent loss of human capital.

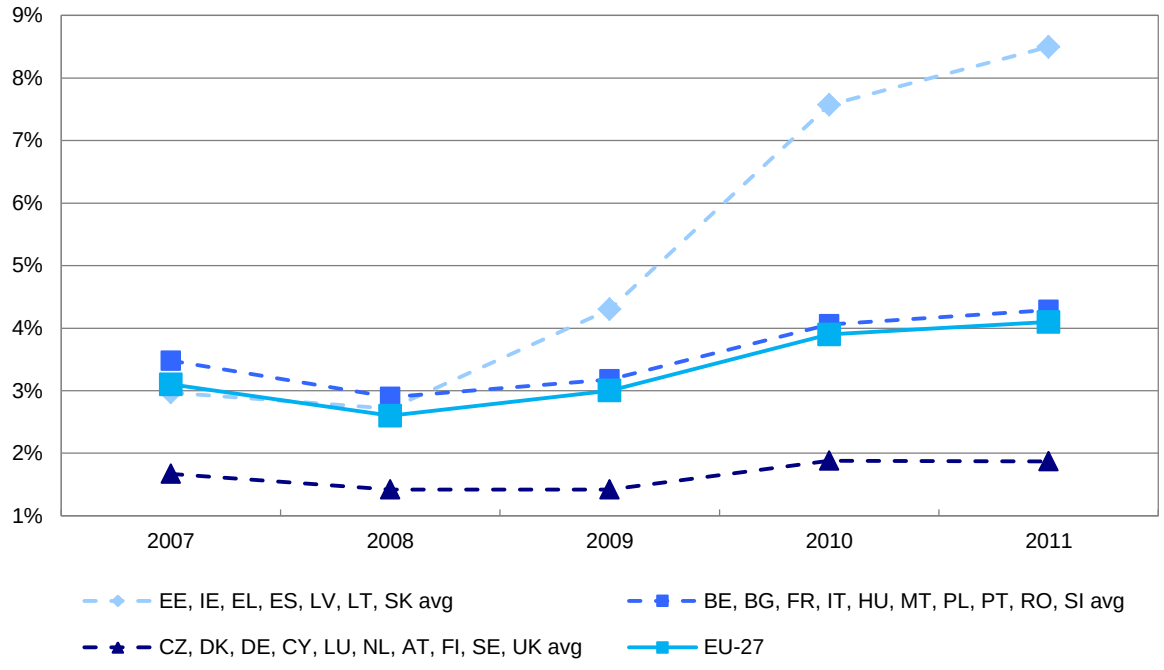
After a period of decline, long-term unemployment in the EU is increasing again since 2008

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 2011 the number of long-term unemployed people in the EU-27 reached 9.8 million, accounting for 4.1% of total active population or 42.9% of total unemployment. Compared to 2008, when long-term unemployment reached its minimum level, an additional 3.7 million people were in this situation.

In 2011, more than 50% of the unemployed people in 7 Member States were long-term unemployed

In 2011, a group of seven countries (Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovakia) had a long-term unemployment rate higher than 7% of the total active population (see Graph 23). Spain, with 2 million long-term unemployed people, accounted for 21.1% of the EU total long-term unemployment and 43.0% of the total increase in the period 2008-2011. In this group of countries, long-term unemployment also represented a high percentage of total unemployment (see Graph 24), higher than 50% in most of them (from 41.6% in Spain to 67.8% in Slovakia). With the exception of Slovakia, all these countries accounted for the highest increases in their long-term unemployment rates during the period 2008-2011, both in terms of share of active population and total unemployment (up to almost +7.0 and +32.3 percentage points, respectively, in the case of Ireland).

Graph 23 - Long-term unemployment rate (15 to 74 years old) as % of active population in the EU-27 and average by groups of EU countries (2007-2011)



In 2011, the countries with the lowest long-term unemployment rates were Austria, Sweden, Luxembourg and the Netherlands

A second group of 10 countries (Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Italy, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania and Slovakia) had lower long-term unemployment rates than the first group of countries in 2011 (between 3 and 7%), but in most of them more than 40% of the unemployed people had been in this situation for more than a year (from 37.2% in France to 56.2% in Bulgaria). Regarding the evolution since 2008, the increases in the rates for these countries were modest (with a maximum of +3.4 percentage points for Bulgaria).

Finally, the remaining 10 Member States had long-term unemployment rates in terms of active population below 3%, and some of them even presented a positive evolution of their rates in the period 2008-2011, which were reduced by -1.2 percentage points in Germany or by -0.2 in Luxembourg. Although in some of these countries the share of long-term unemployment in total unemployment was still high (48.0% in Germany or 40.5% in Czech Republic), in general these rates were much lower than in other countries, the lowest being Sweden (18.6), Cyprus (20.9%) and Finland (22.2%).

Graph 24 – Long-term unemployment rate (15 to 74 years old) as % of total unemployment in the EU-27 and average by groups of EU countries (2007-2011)

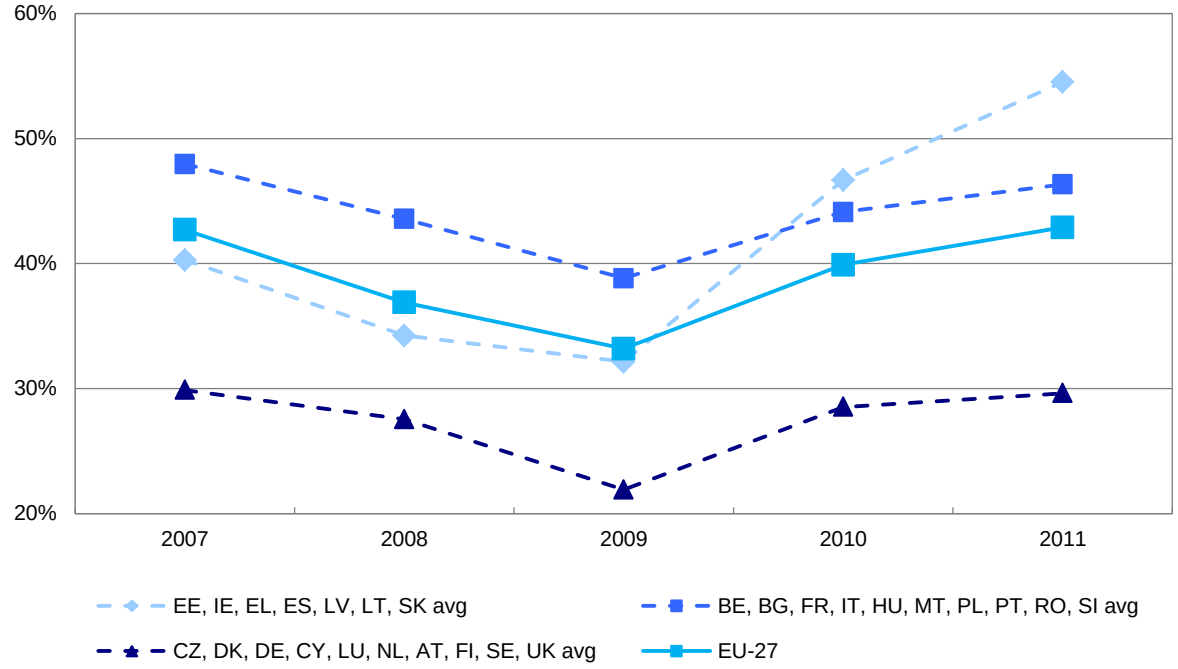


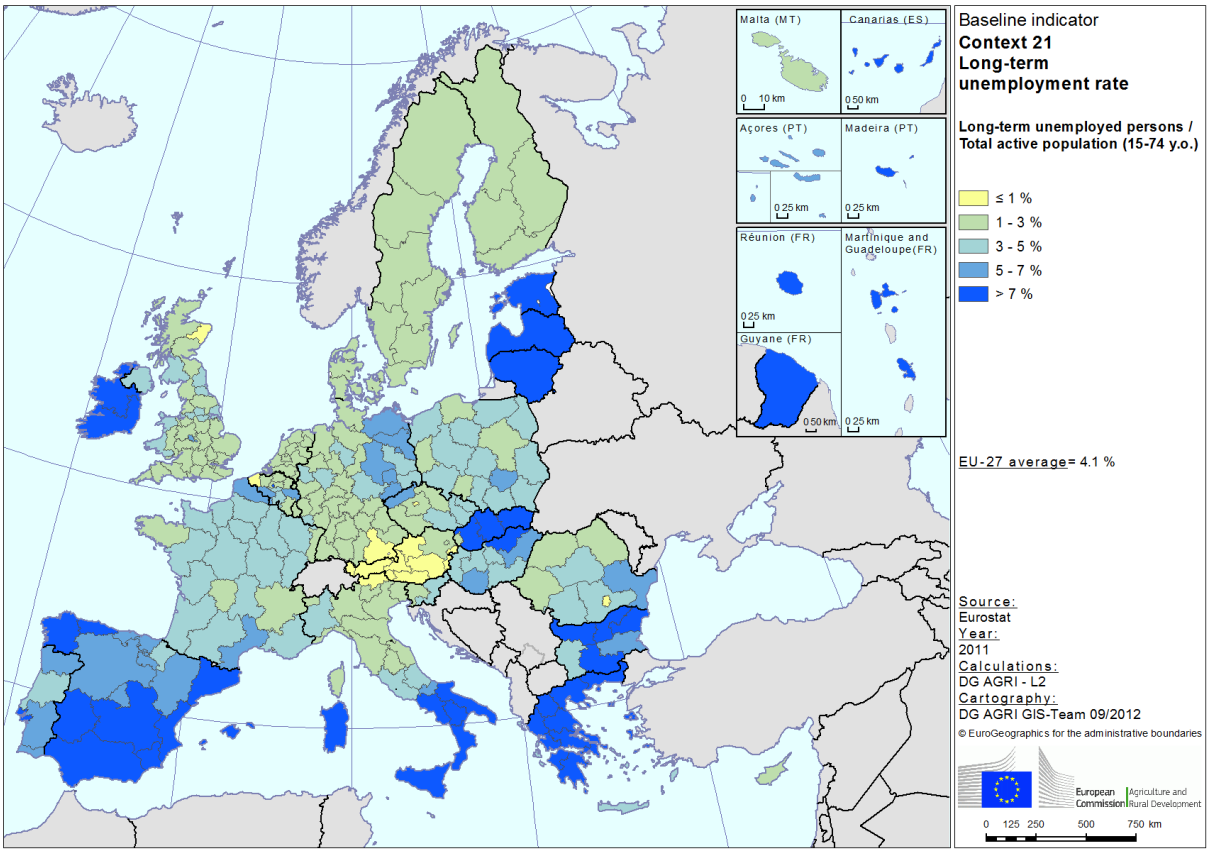
Table 26 - Long-term unemployment

Context 21 - Long-term unemployment			
2011			
Country	Number (1000 persons)	As a share of active population (%)	As a share of total unemployment (%)
Belgium	167.4	3.5	48.3
Bulgaria	209.1	6.3	56.2
Czech Republic	143.2	2.7	40.5
Denmark	52.0	1.8	24.4
Germany	1 192.3	2.8	48.0
Estonia	49.4	7.1	56.8
Ireland	178.7	8.6	59.4
Greece	434.7	8.8	49.6
Spain	2 078.2	9.0	41.6
France	1 073.5	4.0	41.5
Italy	1 081.0	4.4	51.9
Cyprus	6.5	1.6	20.9
Latvia	96.4	8.8	54.6
Lithuania	129.1	8.0	51.9
Luxembourg	1.4	1.4	28.8
Hungary	224.1	5.2	47.9
Malta	3.2	3.0	46.1
Netherlands	128.0	1.5	33.5
Austria	46.6	1.1	25.9
Poland	640.8	3.6	37.2
Portugal	340.1	6.2	48.2
Romania	306.0	3.1	41.9
Slovenia	36.8	3.6	44.2
Slovakia	249.7	9.2	67.8
Finland	45.9	1.7	22.2
Sweden	68.3	1.4	18.6
United Kingdom	847.2	2.7	33.5
EU-27	9 835.4	4.1	42.9

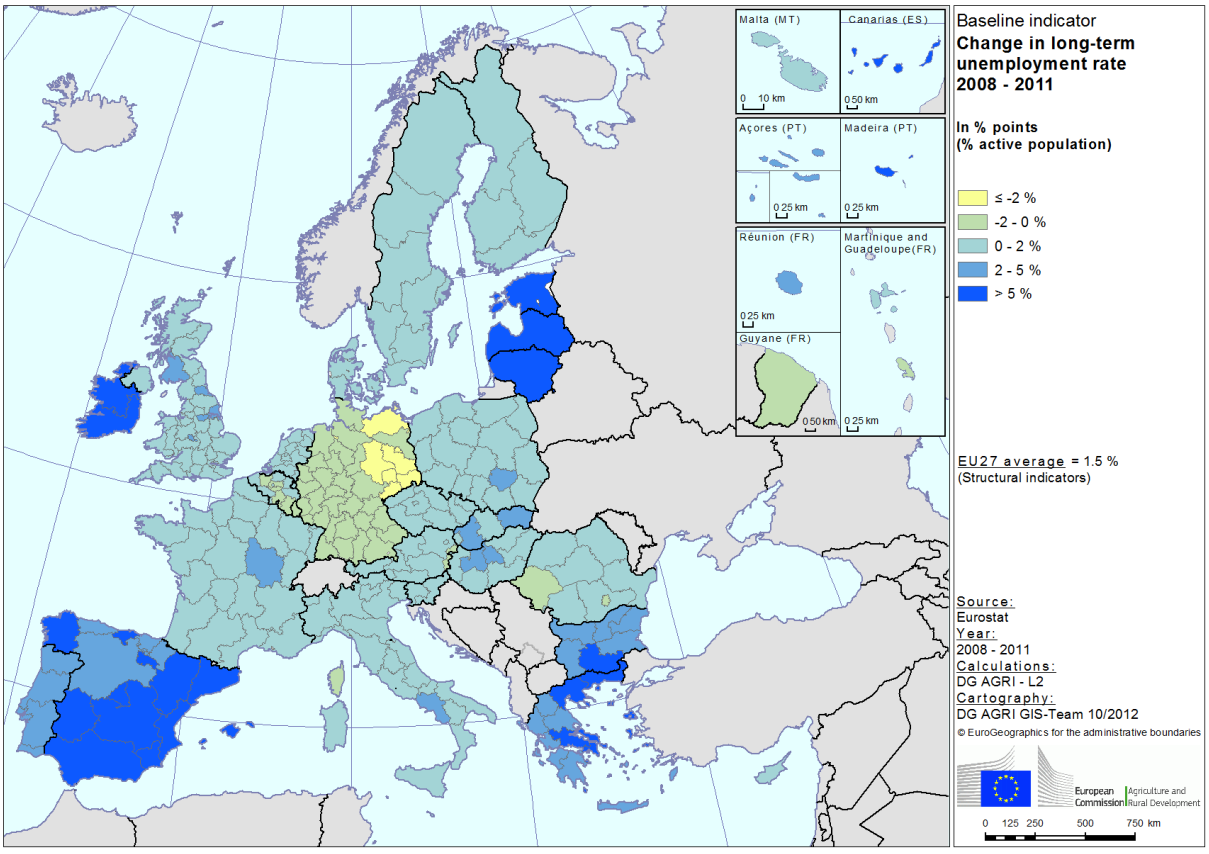
Table 27 - Change in long-term unemployment

Change in long-term unemployment			
2008-2011			
Country	Number (1000 persons)	As a share of active population (in % points)	As a share of total unemployment (in % points)
Belgium	9.3	0.2	0.7
Bulgaria	105.9	3.4	4.5
Czech Republic	30.1	0.5	-8.7
Denmark	47.0	1.3	10.9
Germany	-433.7	-1.2	-4.5
Estonia	49.4	5.4	25.9
Ireland	142.4	6.9	32.3
Greece	255.1	5.2	2.1
Spain	1 615.1	7.0	23.7
France	308.8	1.1	4.0
Italy	317.1	1.3	6.2
Cyprus	5.1	1.1	7.3
Latvia	73.1	6.7	28.9
Lithuania	120.5	6.8	30.9
Luxembourg	-1.0	-0.2	-3.6
Hungary	71.0	1.6	1.4
Malta	3.2	0.5	3.8
Netherlands	45.4	0.4	-1.3
Austria	7.1	0.2	1.6
Poland	235.6	1.2	3.7
Portugal	138.6	2.2	0.8
Romania	68.3	0.7	0.6
Slovenia	17.6	1.7	2.0
Slovakia	71.8	2.5	-1.8
Finland	14.5	0.5	3.8
Sweden	30.6	0.6	6.0
United Kingdom	425.7	1.3	9.4
EU-27	3 742.2	1.5	6.0

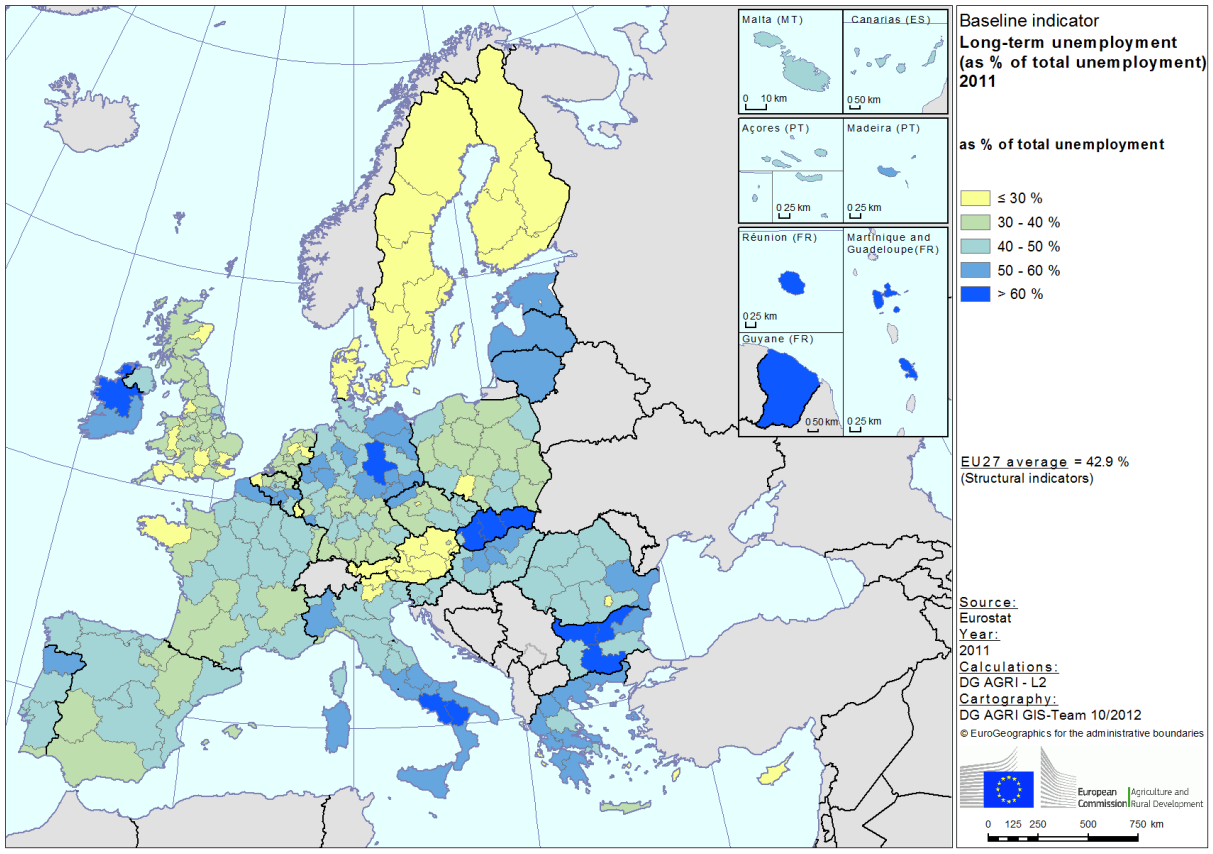
Map 22 – Long-term unemployment rate 2011



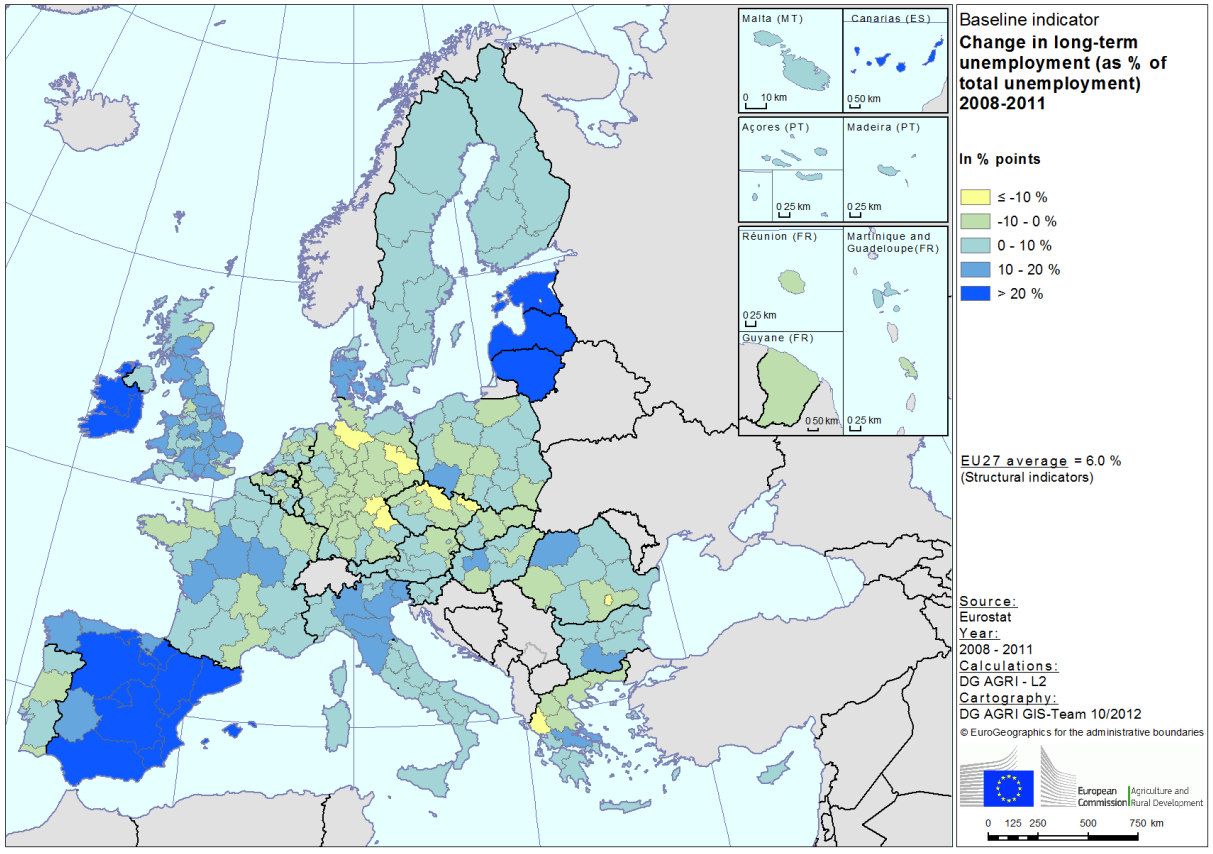
Map 23 - Change in long-term unemployment rate 2008-2011



Map 24 – Long-term unemployment (as % of total unemployment) 2011



Map 25 - Change in long-term unemployment (as % of total unemployment) 2008-2011



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	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. 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). 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. All these terms refer to the European Union Labour Force Survey.
Unit of measurement	%
Source	Eurostat - Labour Force Survey Last update: July (national data and NUTS 2 data) and September (data by typology of regions) 2012

3.3. *Sectoral economic indicators*

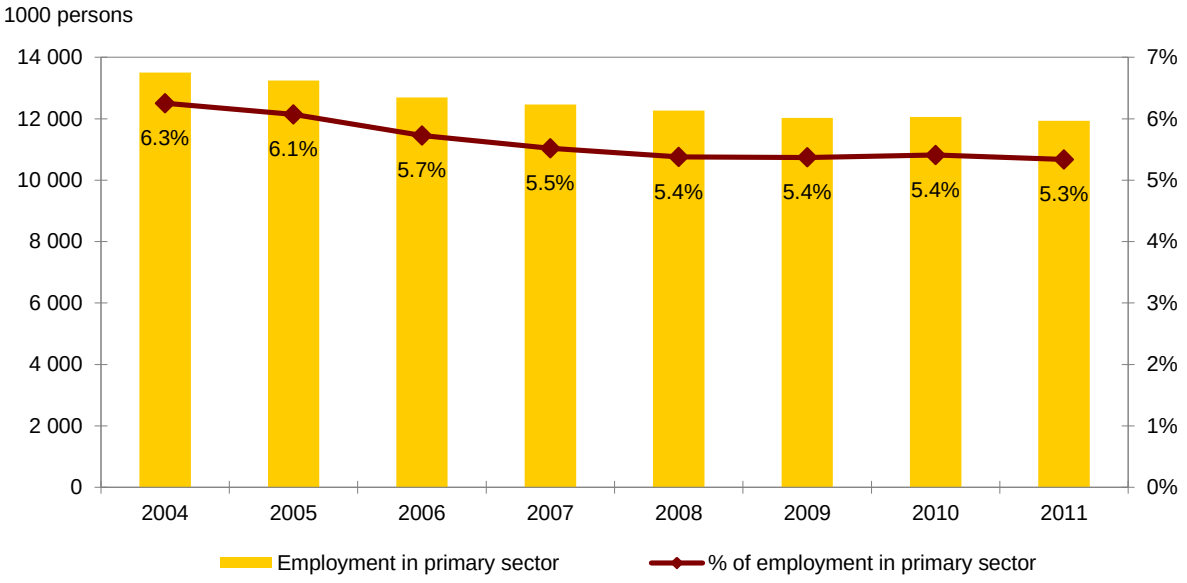
3.3.1. Objective Indicator 8: Employment development of the primary sector

Almost 12 million people worked in the primary sector in 2011

The primary sector[40] employed 11.9 million people in 2011, which represents 5.3% of the total employment of the EU-27. As Graph 25 shows, both the employment in the primary sector and its share in the total employment decreased between 2004 and 2008 (by -1.2 million persons and -0.9 percentage points respectively) but have remained stable since 2008 (-325 thousand persons but no impact on the share of the primary sector in total employment).

[40] The primary sector covers agriculture, forestry and fishing (branch A of the NACE rev.2 classification). With the available 2009 data, agriculture represented 93.6% of the employment in the primary sector of the EU-27 (ranging from 63.0% in SE to 98.6% in RO), forestry 4.0% and fishing 2.4%.

Graph 25 - Total employment in the primary sector and its share in the overall employment of the EU-27 during the period 2004-2011

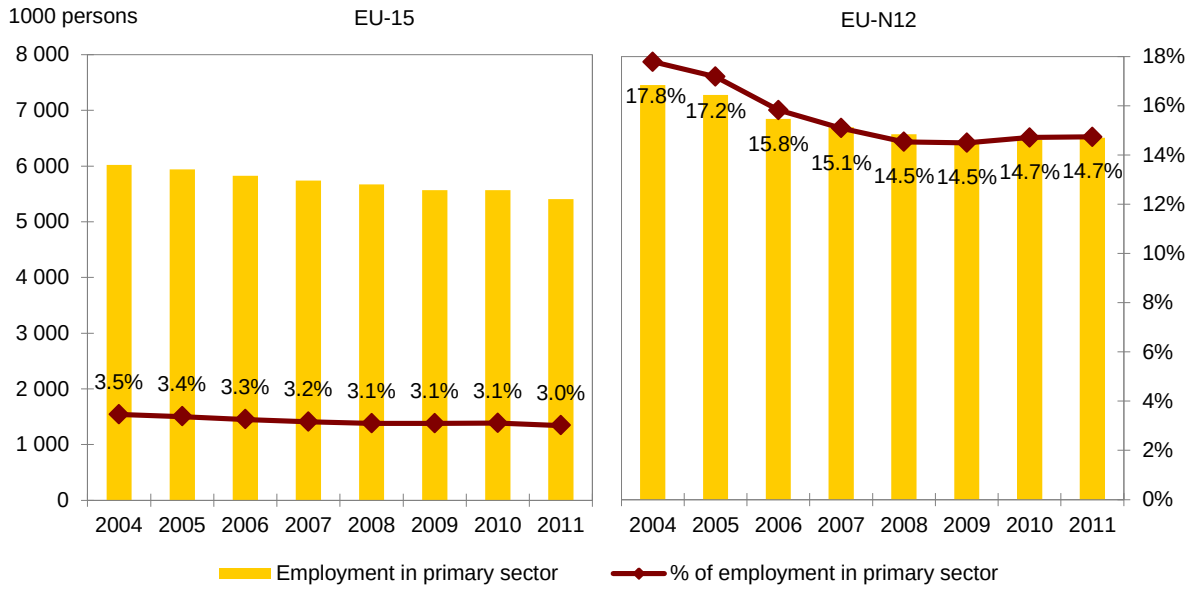


In the EU-N12, the primary sector still represents 14.7% of the employment, versus a small 3.0% in the EU-15

The primary sector in the EU-N12 employed 6.5 million people in 2011, which represented 14.7% of the total employment in those countries. In the EU-15, the number of people working in the primary sector was smaller (5.4 million) and only accounted for 3.0% of total employment. The number and share of people working in the primary sector has been decreasing both in the EU-15 and in the EU-N12 but a very different rate: between 2004 and 2008, the EU-N12 lost 0.9 million jobs and 3.3 percentage points whereas the EU-15 only lost 0.3 million jobs and 0.4 percentage points (see Graph 26). And since 2008, the share of the primary sector in total employment has even increased in the EU-N12.[41]

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

Graph 26 - Total employment in the primary sector and its share in the overall employment of the EU-15 and the EU-N12 during the period 2004-2011



Romania and Bulgaria alone account for 42% of primary sector employment in the EU-27

Romania and Poland are the two countries with the largest number of employees in the primary sector (3.0 and 2.0 million people respectively), accounting for 41.8% of total employment in the primary sector in the EU-27 and 76.4% of the EU-N12. In 2011, Romania, Bulgaria and Poland presented the highest shares of employment in the primary sector in the EU (32.6%, 19.9% and 12.7% respectively), whereas the lowest rates were found in Luxembourg (1.2%), Belgium and the United Kingdom (1.3% in both countries) (see also Map 26 for a regional picture).

It is not yet clear how the economic crisis has hit the primary sector, but it could have help to reduce the rate of loss of jobs in some countries

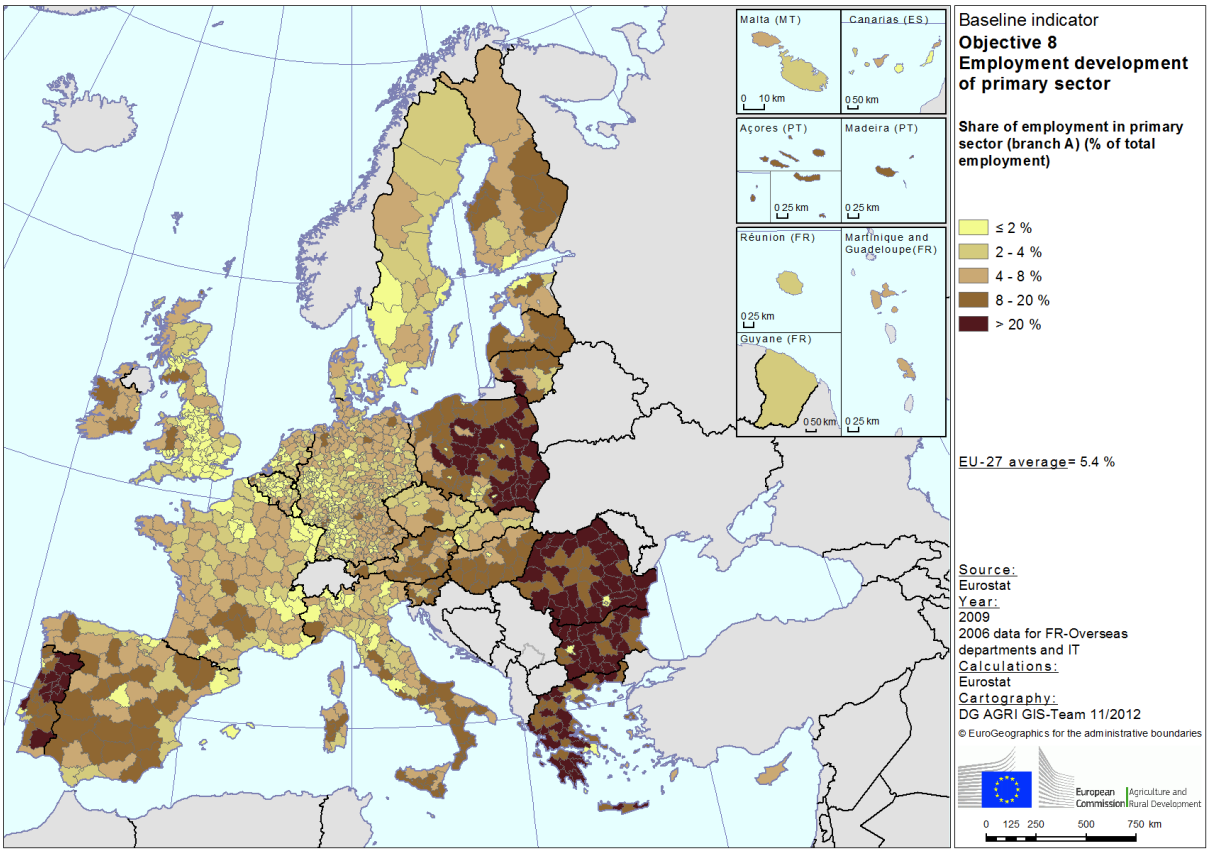
Table 28 presents the recent evolution of employment in the primary sector divided into two periods, in order to show how the current economic crisis may have affected employment in the primary sector. In the pre-crisis period (2004 to 2008), employment in the primary sector decreased in all EU countries except Ireland and the United Kingdom. Half of the jobs lost in the primary sector occurred in two countries, Romania and Poland, although the highest rate of decline was found in the three Baltic countries (-11.7% in average per year in Lithuania, -7.6% in Latvia and -6.1% in Estonia). The United Kingdom showed a completely different trend, with 26 200 more jobs and an average annual growth of 1.5%. Map 27 shows the evolution during the period 2004-2009 at regional level.

Although the total employment in the primary sector is still decreasing in both the EU-15 and the EU-N12, since 2008 the evolution of employment seems to be a mixture of the continuation of the previous years' trend and the impact of the economic crisis. In some countries, the crisis could have had a positive effect in reducing the rate of loss of jobs in the primary sector (the cases of Latvia and Lithuania) and even increasing the number of people occupied in this sector: that could be the case of Romania (with almost 200 000 more persons working in the sector and an average annual growth of 2.3%), Estonia, Hungary or Spain. By contrast, the economic crisis could have accelerated the loss of employment in the primary sector in countries like Ireland, Belgium or Bulgaria.

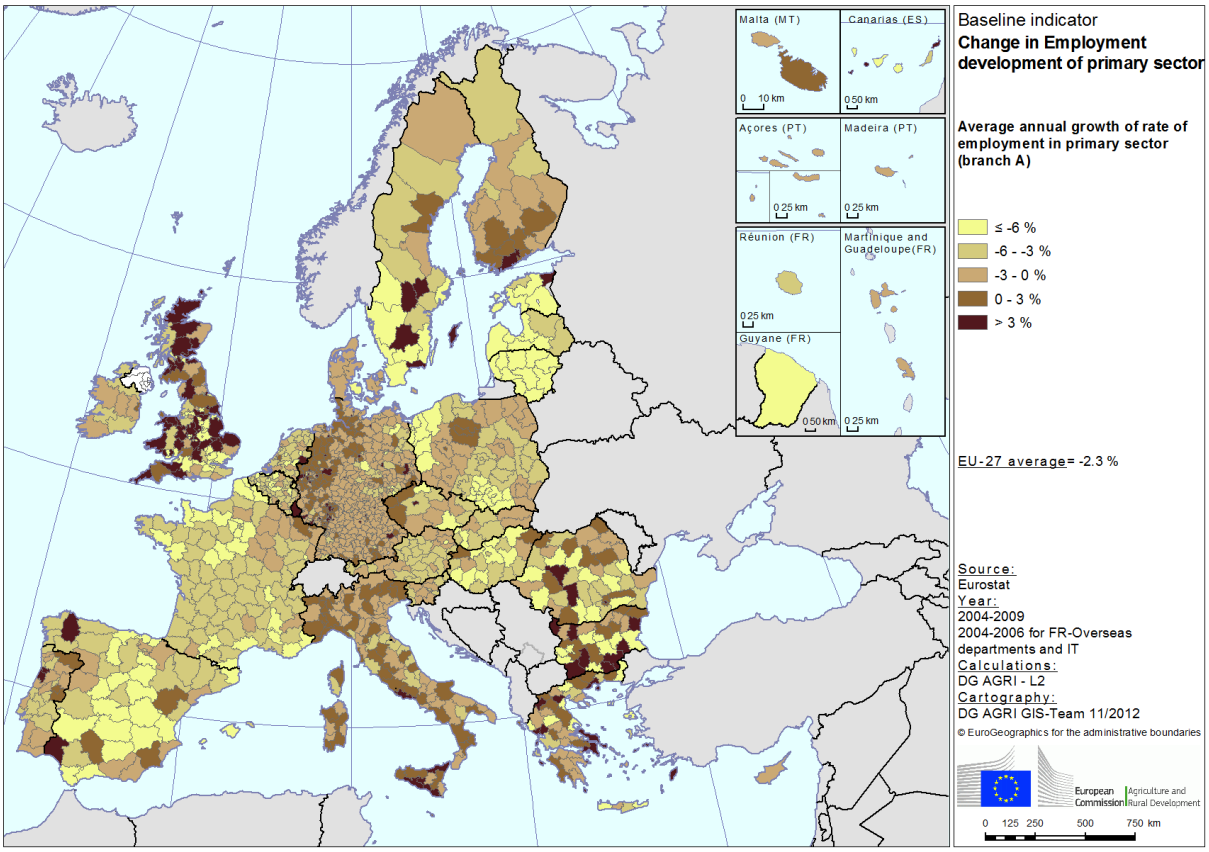
Table 28 - Employment development of primary sector

	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		Absolute change and average annual growth of employment in primary sector (Branch A) - MS			
	2011		2004 to 2008		2008 to 2011	
Country	1000 persons	% of total	1000 persons	% per year	1000 persons	% per year
Belgium	61.3	1.3	-6.4	-1.8	-7.9	-4.0
Bulgaria	678.0	19.9	-16.0	-0.4	-59.3	-2.8
Czech Republic	163.7	3.2	-19.9	-2.1	-12.9	-2.5
Denmark	72.0	2.6	-8.0	-2.0	-2.0	-0.9
Germany	667.0	1.6	-20.0	-0.6	0.0	0.0
Estonia	26.0	4.4	-9.1	-6.1	1.2	1.6
Ireland	83.3	4.6	1.2	0.2	-31.7	-10.2
Greece	517.8	11.6	-41.0	-1.5	-11.6	-0.7
Spain	760.6	4.1	-125.2	-2.8	-55.5	-2.3
France	746.3	2.8	-87.7	-2.0	-66.5	-2.8
Italy	955.1	3.9	-29.5	-0.6	-31.2	-1.1
Cyprus	18.3	4.7	-2.5	-2.7	1.4	2.7
Latvia	75.2	8.8	-42.9	-7.6	-13.1	-5.2
Lithuania	116.4	8.5	-103.3	-11.7	-2.9	-0.8
Luxembourg	4.5	1.2	-0.6	-2.6	0.2	1.5
Hungary	291.1	7.1	-73.7	-4.4	-2.1	-0.2
Malta	4.9	2.9	-0.7	-2.4	-0.5	-3.2
Netherlands	224.9	2.6	-17.5	-1.4	-7.7	-1.1
Austria	200.4	4.8	-13.0	-1.2	-5.0	-0.8
Poland	2 032.6	12.7	-270.7	-2.3	-166.0	-2.6
Portugal	522.4	10.7	-24.8	-0.9	-46.2	-2.8
Romania	2 959.3	32.6	-329.2	-2.2	191.5	2.3
Slovenia	78.9	8.3	-9.6	-2.1	-5.1	-2.1
Slovakia	73.1	3.3	-14.7	-3.3	-8.7	-3.7
Finland	117.0	4.7	-1.6	-0.3	-4.8	-1.3
Sweden	93.8	2.0	-6.2	-1.3	1.2	0.4
United Kingdom	393.6	1.3	26.2	1.5	20.0	1.8
EU-27	11 937.5	5.3	-1 246.4	-1.9	-325.2	-0.9
EU-15	5 406.8	3.0	-354.0	-1.2	-261.9	-1.6
EU-N12	6 530.7	14.7	-892.4	-2.5	-63.3	-0.3

Map 26 - Share of employment in primary sector (% of total employment)



Map 27 - Average annual growth rate of employment in primary sector 2004-2009



Baseline indicator objective related	**8 - Employment development of primary sector**
Measurement of the indicator	Employment in primary sector
Definition of the indicator[42]	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 2012

[42] 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

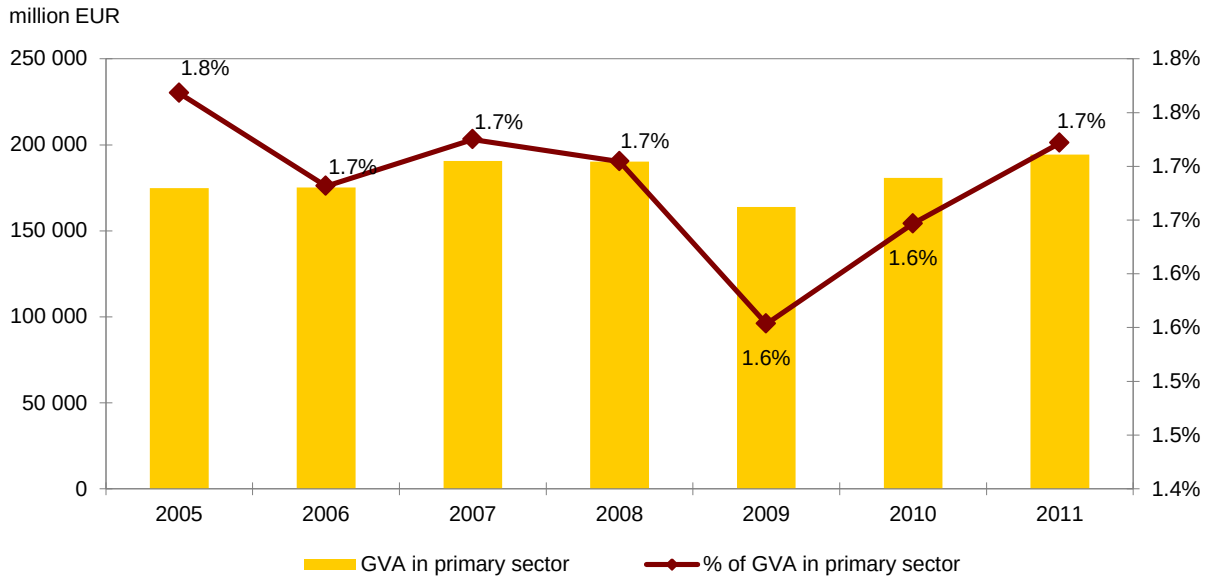
In 2011 the primary sector[43] generated EUR 194 billion in the EU-27, of which 81% (EUR 158 billion) were produced in the EU-15 and 19% (EUR 36.6 billion) in the EU-N12 countries.

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 4.2% of the total gross value added (GVA) in 2011.

As Graph 27 and Graph 28 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 and in 2011 reached 2007 levels again, representing around 1.7% of the total GVA in the EU-27.

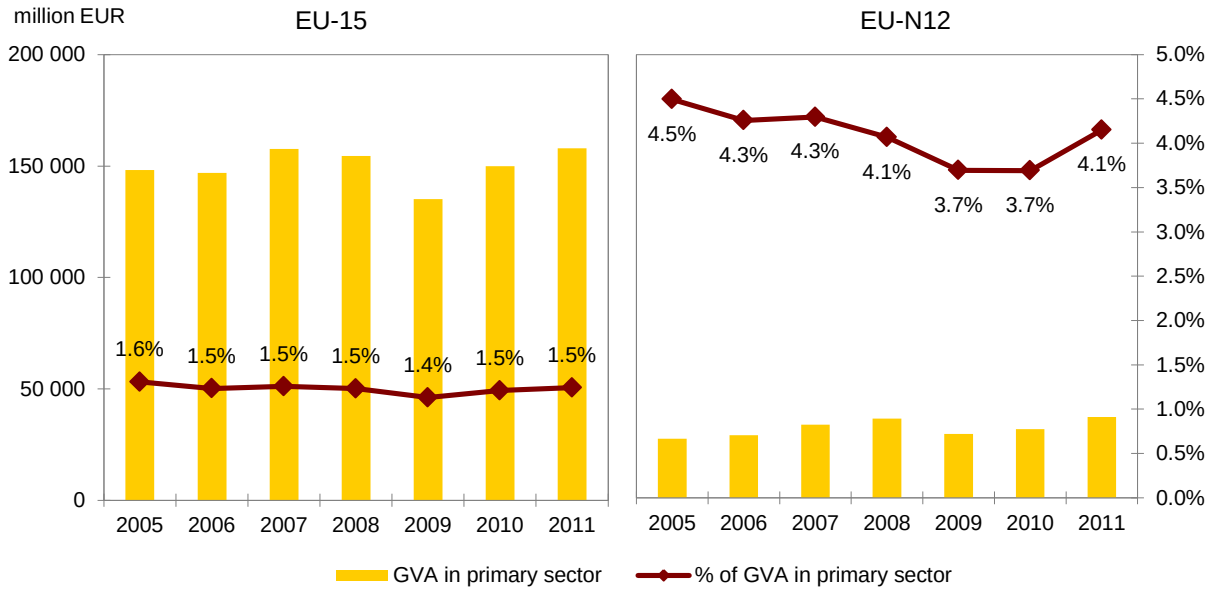
[43] The primary sector covers agriculture, forestry and fishing (branch A of the NACE rev.2 classification). With the available 2009 data, agriculture plus forestry represented 98% of the primary sector in the EU-27, ranging from 88% (DK) to 100% (in 7 Member States).

Graph 27 - Total GVA in the primary sector and its share in the overall economy during the period 2005-2011 in the EU-27



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

Graph 28 - Total GVA of the primary sector and its share in the total economy of the EU-15 and the EU-N12 during the period 2005-2011



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 2011, France, Italy and Spain together produced 44% of the total value added in the primary sector of the EU-27 (54% of the EU-15). In the EU-N12, 60% of value added of the primary sector is generated in Poland and Romania, the latter having by far the highest share of the primary sector in the overall economy (7.4%), followed by Bulgaria (5.6%), Latvia (5.1%) and Hungary (4.5%).

When the analysis is performed in constant prices, i.e. eliminating inflation (see Table 30), the results show that in 2011 the value added of the primary sector in the EU was higher than in 2007, having increased at an average annual rate of 0.8%[44] (0.4% for the EU-15 and 3.2% for the EU-N12). The differences between countries are important. France, Romania and Spain presented the highest absolute increment in the value added (EUR 2.6, 2.0 and 1.1 billion respectively), whereas in Germany it decreased at an annual rate of -3.8% (almost EUR 3 billion).

[44] The annual average rate of growth has been calculated at 2005 constant prices.

Table 29 - Economic development of the primary sector

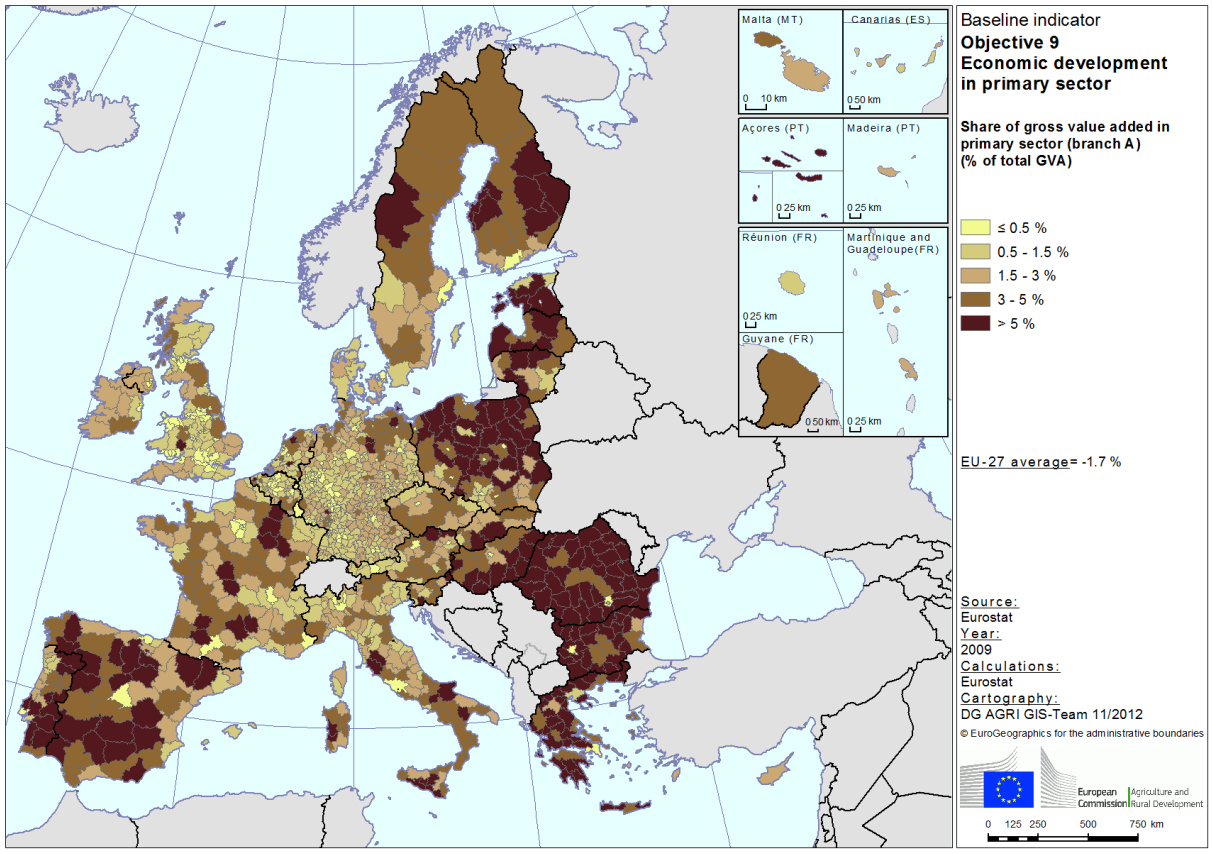
	Objective 9 - Economic development of primary sector* - 2011	
	Gross Value Added in primary sector (Branch A)	Share of Gross Value Added in primary sector (Branch A)
Country	Million EUR (current prices)	% GVA
Belgium	2 318.8	0.7
Bulgaria	1 859.5	5.6
Czech Republic	3 034.5	2.2
Denmark	2 825.5	1.4
Germany	21 570.0	0.9
Estonia	495.3	3.6
Ireland	2 930.6	2.0
Greece	6 175.0	3.4
Spain	24 383.0	2.5
France	32 847.3	1.8
Italy	27 655.4	2.0
Cyprus	381.1	2.3
Latvia	924.5	5.1
Lithuania	970.3	3.5
Luxembourg	130.3	0.3
Hungary	3 819.3	4.5
Malta	97.0	1.7
Netherlands	8 663.0	1.6
Austria	4 494.5	1.6
Poland	13 127.5	4.0
Portugal	3 198.1	2.1
Romania	8 925.9	7.4
Slovenia	832.8	2.6
Slovakia	2 146.2	3.4
Finland	4 717.0	2.9
Sweden	6 013.2	1.8
United Kingdom	10 047.5	0.6
EU-27	194 394.6	1.7
EU-15	157 930.3	1.5
EU-N12	36 464.3	4.1

* 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 (2009 data).

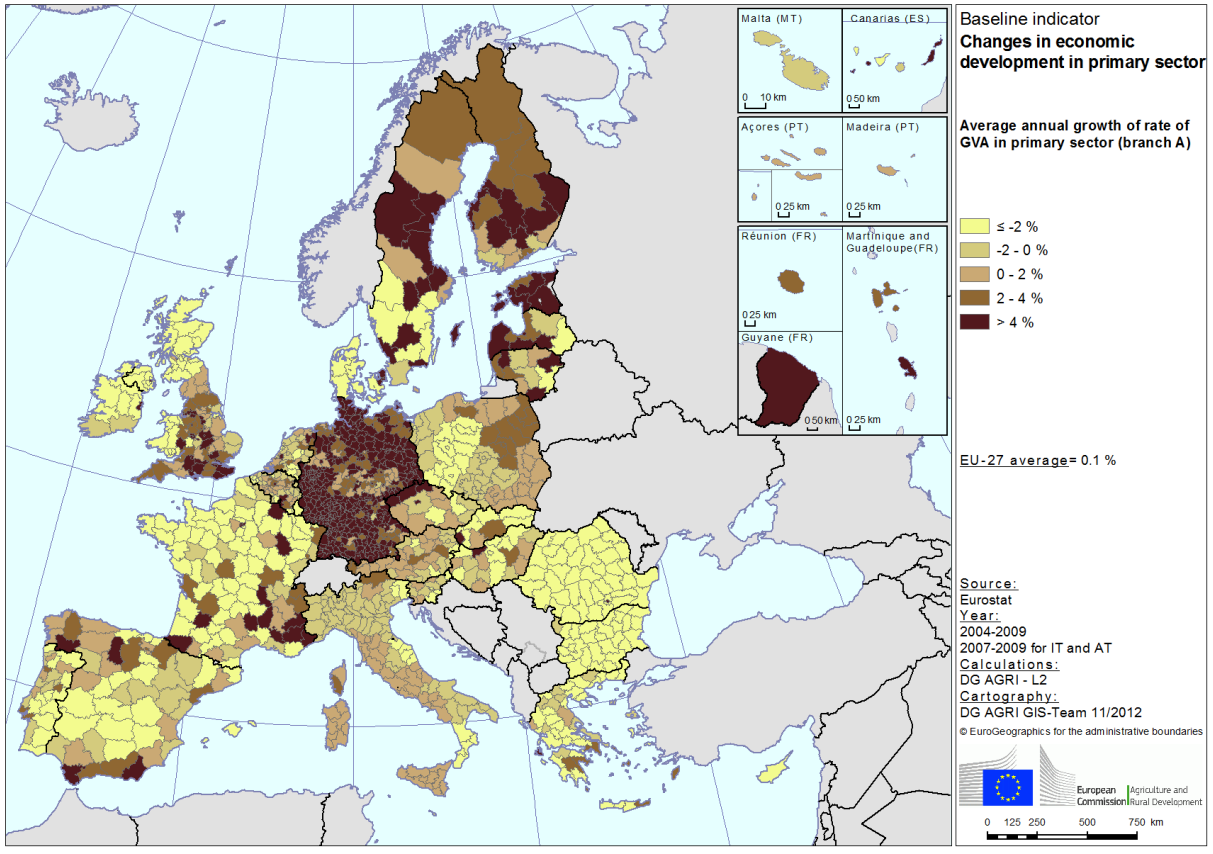
Table 30 - Change in gross value added in primary sector

	Change in gross value added in primary sector - 2007 to 2011		
	Absolute change of GVA in branch A	Average annual growth rate of GVA in branch A	
Country	Million EUR (constant prices)	% per year	
Belgium	383.6	3.9	
Bulgaria	133.6	2.7	
Czech Republic	-104.0	-1.5	
Denmark	-4.9	-0.1	
Germany	-2 978.3	-3.8	
Estonia	-10.8	-0.7	
Ireland	-10.2	-0.1	
Greece	471.2	1.8	
Spain	1 082.0	1.0	
France	2 584.8	2.1	
Italy	-507.3	-0.5	
Cyprus	-2.9	-0.2	
Latvia	-15.6	-0.9	
Lithuania	34.8	1.0	
Luxembourg	-0.8	-0.2	
Hungary	932.3	8.2	
Malta	n.a.	n.a.	
Netherlands	656.0	1.8	
Austria	326.2	2.2	
Poland	29.2	0.1	
Portugal	36.8	0.3	
Romania	2 022.9	10.1	
Slovenia	-2.6	-0.1	
Slovakia	-132.1	-2.2	
Finland	100.4	0.6	
Sweden	-298.5	-2.1	
United Kingdom	-412.9	-1.1	
EU-27	5 537.5	0.8	excl. MT
EU-15	2 471.3	0.4	
EU-N12	3 066.2	3.2	excl. MT

Map 28 - Share of gross value added in primary sector (% of total GVA)



Map 29 - Change in economic development of primary sector 2004-2009



Baseline indicator objective related	**9 - Economic development in primary sector**
Measurement of the indicator	Gross Value Added in the primary sector
Definition of the indicator[45]	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	At national level: Eurostat - National Accounts At regional level: Eurostat – Economic Accounts (ESA95) Last update: October 2012

[45] 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

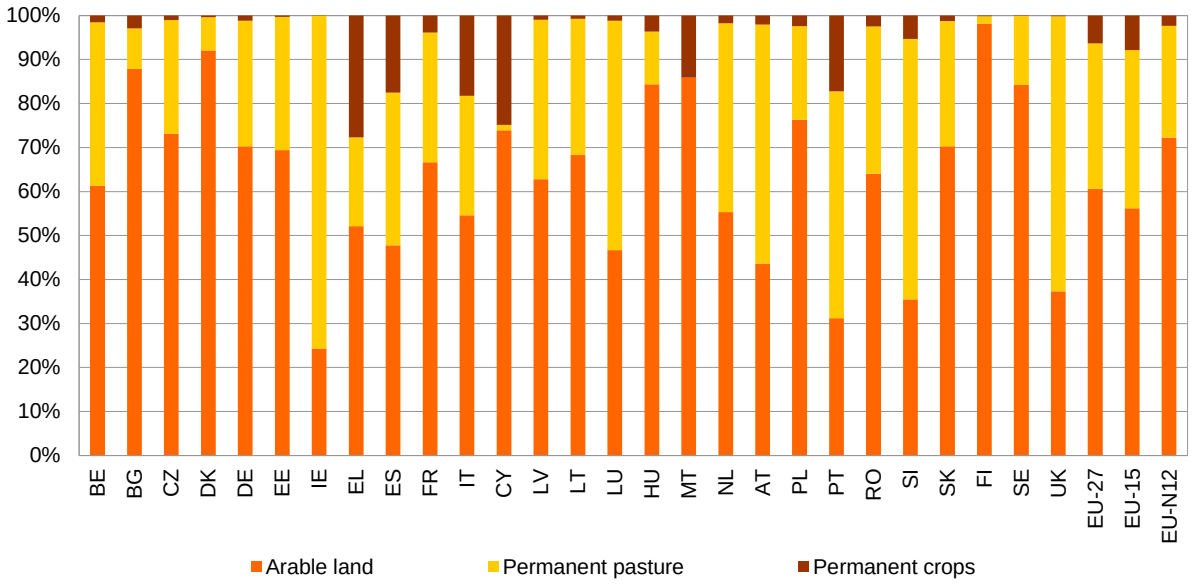
Permanent grassland dominates in four countries…

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

In the EU-27 in 2007, 60% of the agricultural land was used for arable crops, 33% 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, Bulgaria, Sweden and Hungary. In Ireland, Luxembourg, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia and the United Kingdom, more than 50% of the UAA is used for permanent pastures and meadows (up to 76% in Ireland). Permanent crops are most important in the Mediterranean countries (Greece, Cyprus, Italy, Spain and Portugal) and represent more than 25% of the UAA in Cyprus and Greece.

Graph 29 - Share (%) of UAA in different categories of land use in the EU, 2007



First results from the agricultural census 2010 show small changes in land use at EU level, but important changes for individual Member States

At the time of writing this report, 2010 data were available for 25 Member States (all except Belgium and Luxembourg). Stemming from the 2010 agricultural census, these data show very small changes in the overall allocation of UAA: Arable land still accounts for 60% of total UAA, permanent grassland for slightly more than 33% and permanent crops for 6%.[46]

However, these aggregate figures mask some striking developments in individual MS:

While the **total UAA** in the 25 MS has remained relatively constant, Bulgaria has reported an increase of +47% of UAA between 2007 and

[46] These figures should be regarded as preliminary, since some methodological changes have been introduced in the 2010 agricultural census (see Chapter 2).

2010[47]. Other important increases can be found in Ireland (+21%), Hungary and Malta (+11% each). On the other hand, Greece and Cyprus report a decrease in UAA of -19% each, followed by Austria (-10%), Poland (-7%) and Spain (-5%).

Also 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 17.5 percentage points (due to the drastic increase in total UAA, see above). Lithuania (+300 000 ha) and Hungary (+244 000 ha) also show an important 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 (-985 000 ha), Spain (-597 000 ha) and Greece (-429 000 ha).

As regards **permanent pasture/grassland**, a massive increase can be noted in Bulgaria (+18.56 percentage points or +961 000 ha), followed by important increases in absolute terms in Ireland (+848 000 ha), France (+314 000 ha) and Hungary (217 000 ha). Decreases have been reported by Austria (-291 000 ha), Spain (-272 000 ha), Lithuania (-213 000 ha) and Germany (-184 000 ha).

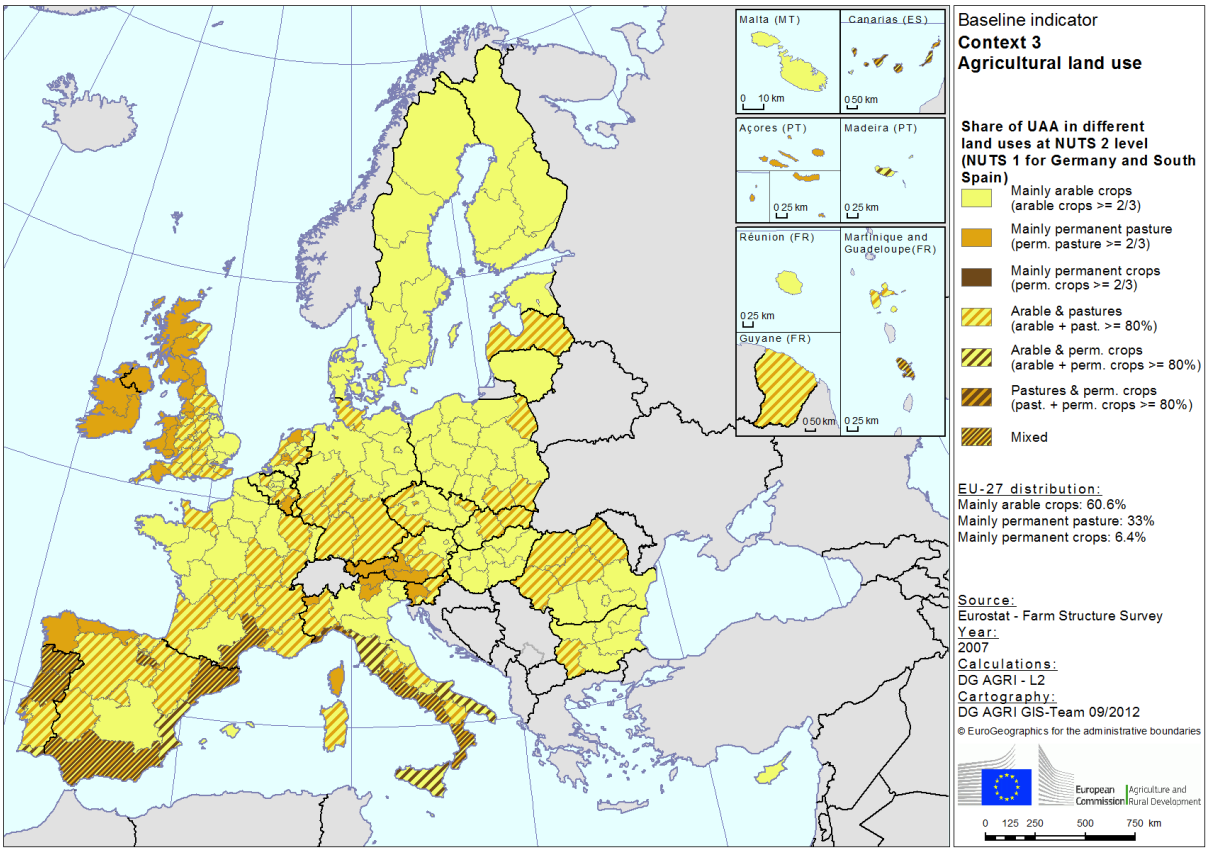
For the area under **permanent crops**, Portugal reports the biggest increase (+95 000 ha or 1.66 percentage points), which however is more than five times offset by the decreases in Spain (-269 000 ha) and Greece (-239 000 ha).

[47] A possible explanation for this drastic change is the inclusion of common land in the UAA. This will be outlined in BG's national methodological report, which has not yet been published.

Table 31 - 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	61.27	37.22	1.52	:	:	:
Bulgaria	87.82	9.22	2.96	69.8	27.7	2.2
Czech Republic	73.09	25.85	1.06	72.3	26.7	1.1
Denmark	92.09	7.55	0.36	91.4	7.6	1.0
Germany	70.24	28.58	1.17	70.9	27.9	1.2
Estonia	69.39	30.26	0.35	68.0	31.5	0.3
Ireland	24.34	75.63	0.03	20.3	79.7	0.0
Greece	52.13	20.17	27.70	51.2	21.7	26.9
Spain	47.75	34.75	17.50	47.5	35.3	17.2
France	66.64	29.51	3.85	66.0	30.2	3.7
Italy	54.58	27.15	18.27	54.5	26.7	18.5
Cyprus	73.89	1.27	24.84	71.7	1.8	26.5
Latvia	62.82	36.18	1.00	62.3	36.2	0.5
Lithuania	68.31	30.92	0.77	77.1	22.1	0.8
Luxembourg	46.66	52.18	1.15	:	:	:
Hungary	84.34	11.97	3.69	81.0	15.4	3.2
Malta	85.87	0.00	14.13	79.3	0.0	10.9
Netherlands	55.33	42.87	1.80	54.6	43.4	2.0
Austria	43.60	54.32	2.08	47.6	50.0	2.3
Poland	76.33	21.24	2.44	74.7	22.4	2.7
Portugal	31.20	51.54	17.26	32.0	48.7	18.8
Romania	64.02	33.44	2.53	62.4	33.9	2.3
Slovenia	35.51	59.18	5.31	35.0	59.2	5.6
Slovakia	70.24	28.51	1.25	70.9	28.0	1.0
Finland	98.12	1.68	0.20	98.4	1.4	0.2
Sweden	84.25	15.62	0.13	85.2	14.7	0.1
United Kingdom	37.31	62.49	0.20	37.9	61.9	0.2
EU-27	60.63	33.00	6.37	60.1	33.5	6.2
EU-15	56.17	35.93	7.90	56.0	36.2	7.8
EU-N12	72.27	25.35	2.37	70.3	26.9	2.3

Map 30 - Share of UAA in different land uses



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	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: • Arable land • Permanent pasture • Permanent crops • Kitchen gardens 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%.
Subdivision	The categories of land use are: • Arable crops • Permanent pasture • Permanent crops
Unit of measurement	% UAA
Source	Eurostat – Farm Structure Survey 2007; 2010 Last update: 07/11/2012

3.3.4. Context Indicator 4: Farm structure

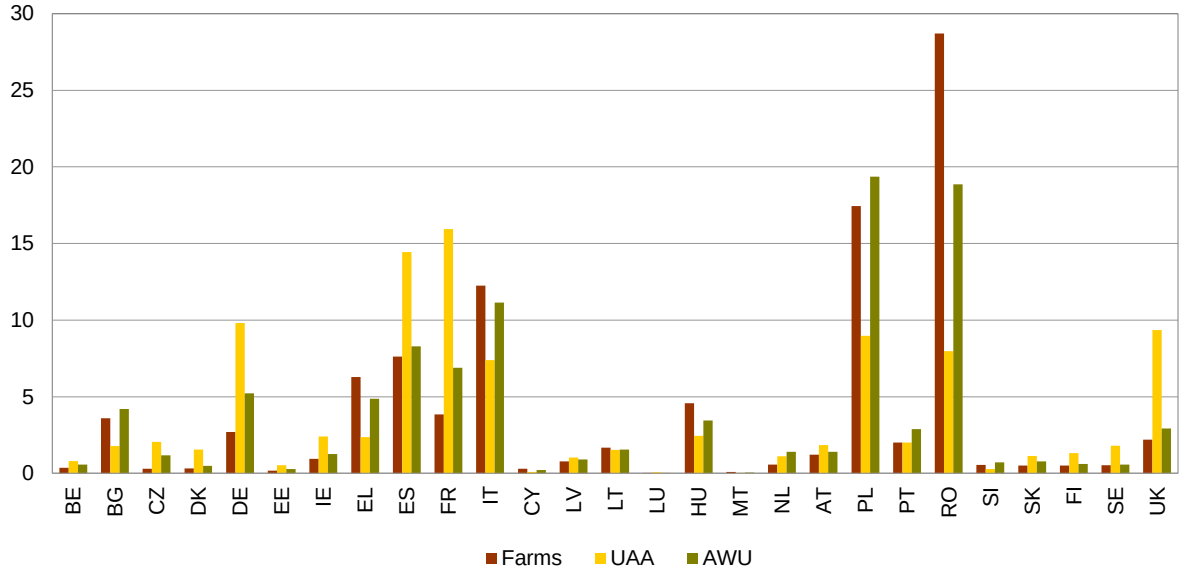
Farm structures are very diverse across the EU-27

The structure of farms is multi-dimensional, comprising amongst others the absolute number of farms in a country, 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, on the other hand, a less important 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 few large farms take up the main share of land, the remainder being divided among many small holdings.

With 72% of UAA but only 42% of farms located in the EU-15…

The most important EU Member States in terms of number of farms and labour input are Romania (29% of all farms, 19% of total labour input), Poland (18% of farms, 19% of labour input) and Italy (12% of farms, 11% 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 30 - Distribution (%) of farms, UAA and AWU among the EU Member States, 2007



…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 more than half of all farms and of the agricultural labour force is located in the Member States who joined the EU in or after 2004. The average physical farm size in the EU-15 (22 ha) is therefore significantly higher than in the EU-N12 (6 ha), leading to an EU-27 average of 12.6 ha.

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 5% have more than 50 ha of UAA.

In the EU-27, the average economic size of the farm is 11.3 ESU. This is about five times the average economic size in the EU-N12 (2.4 ESU) and slightly less than half of the average economic size in the EU-15 (23.8 ESU).

Similar to their physical size, most EU-27 farms are characterised by a limited economic size, since 61% of them have less than 2 ESU and only 2% have more than 100 ESU.

First results of the **agricultural census 2010** indicate that the process of structural change continues, especially in those Member States that joined the EU in 2004 or later. Compared to 2007, the total number of holdings decreased in all but three countries (Ireland, Malta and Portugal). The highest reductions are reported by Slovakia (-65%), Poland (-37%) and Bulgaria (-25%)[48].

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

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, with the exception of Cyprus and Portugal. The biggest increases can be found in Slovakia (+176%) and Bulgaria (+95%).

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%).

---

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

Table 32 - Farm structure: number of farms, UAA and AWU

Indicator	Context 4 - Farm Structure					
Sub-Indicator	Farms	UAA	Labour force	Farms	UAA	Labour force
Measurement	No of farms	No of ha of UAA	No of AWU	No of farms	No of ha of UAA	No of AWU
Source	Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey			Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey		
Year	2007			2010		
Unit	absolute value	absolute value	absolute value	absolute value	absolute value	absolute value
Country						
Belgium	48 010	1 374 430	65 600	:	:	:
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	674 880	3 302 070	404 310
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	:	:	:
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			
EU-15	5 662 410	124 546 080	5 670 950			
EU-N12	8 037 990	47 938 970	6 022 170			

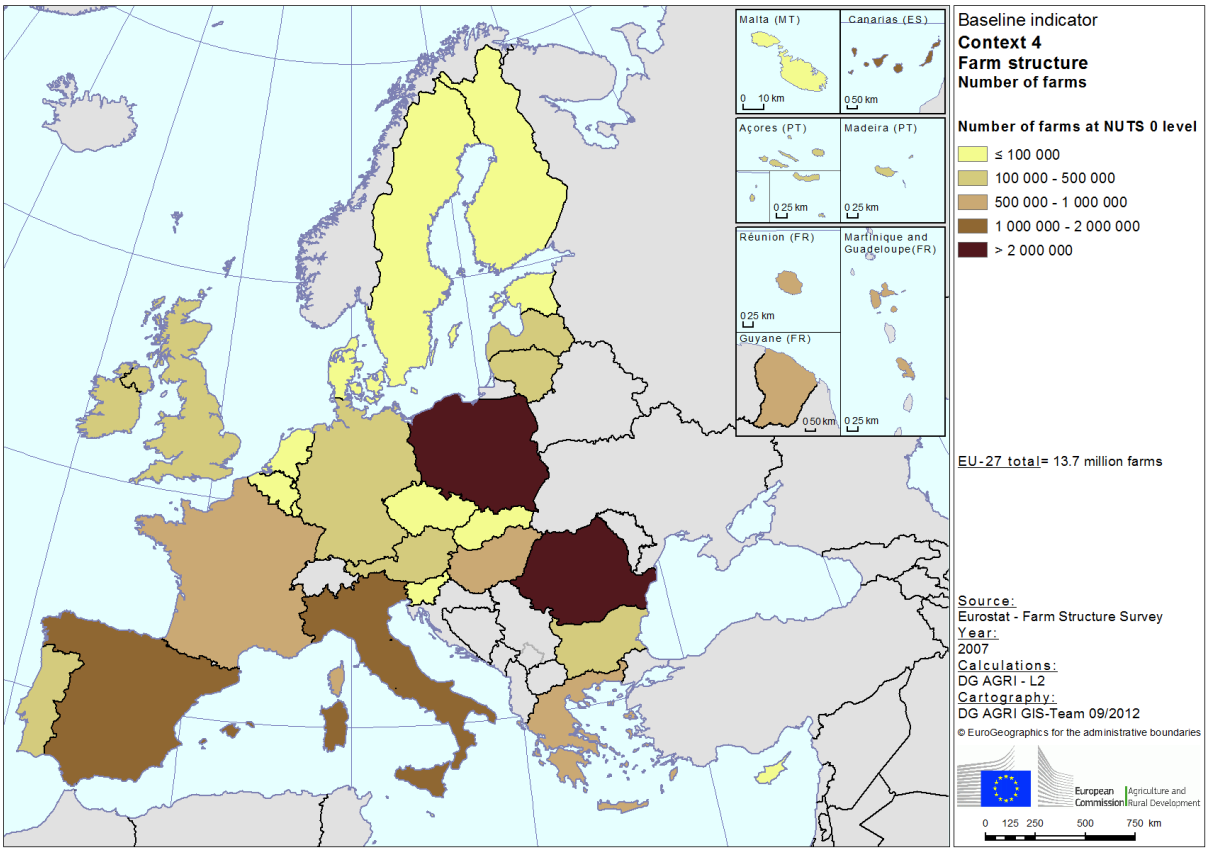
Table 33 - Average physical farm size and distribution

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	2007			
Unit	absolute number	%		
Subdivisions		< 5 ha	>= 5 - < 50 ha	>= 50 ha
Country				
Belgium	28.6	25.4	56.3	18.3
Bulgaria	6.2	94.9	3.9	1.3
Czech Republic	89.3	50.4	33.0	16.7
Denmark	59.7	3.7	62.0	34.2
Germany	45.7	22.6	54.4	23.0
Estonia	38.9	36.1	52.8	11.1
Ireland	32.3	6.5	75.7	17.7
Greece	4.7	76.2	23.0	0.8
Spain	23.8	52.8	37.5	9.7
France	52.1	24.7	37.9	37.4
Italy	7.6	73.3	24.3	2.4
Cyprus	3.6	86.5	12.6	0.9
Latvia	16.5	40.9	54.4	4.7
Lithuania	11.5	60.5	36.5	3.0
Luxembourg	56.9	17.7	34.2	48.1
Hungary	6.8	89.4	8.6	1.9
Malta	0.9	97.5	2.5	0.0
Netherlands	24.9	28.0	57.5	14.5
Austria	19.3	33.5	59.7	6.8
Poland	6.5	68.5	30.5	1.0
Portugal	12.6	72.6	23.9	3.6
Romania	3.5	89.8	9.8	0.4
Slovenia	6.5	59.0	40.4	0.5
Slovakia	28.1	87.2	8.6	4.2
Finland	33.6	9.7	69.6	20.7
Sweden	42.9	15.0	60.3	24.7
United Kingdom	53.8	39.8	35.5	24.7
EU-27	12.6	70.4	24.5	5.1
EU-15	22.0	54.5	34.6	10.9
EU-N12	6.0	81.6	17.4	1.0

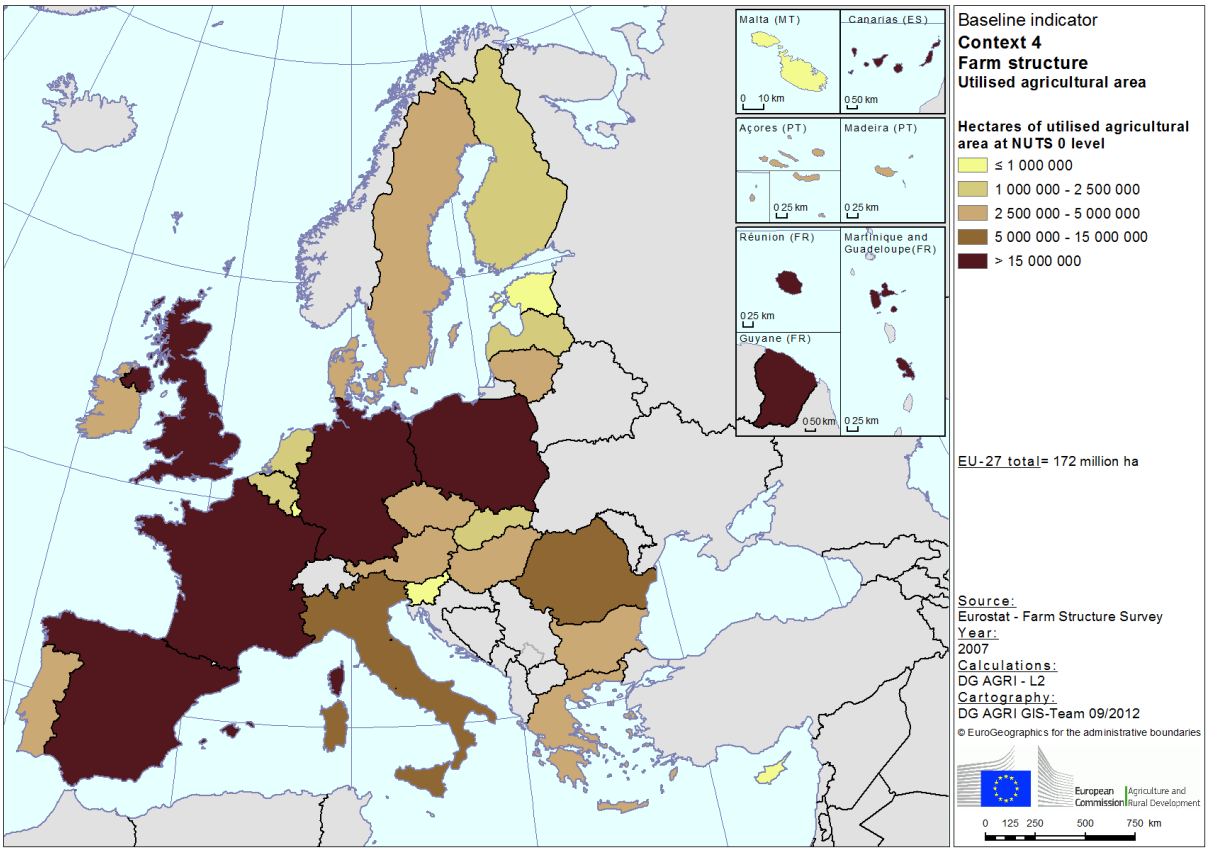
Table 34 - Average economic farm size and distribution

Indicator	Context 4 - Farm Structure			
Sub-Indicator	Average size	Economic farm size distribution		
Measurement	ESU / farm	% of farms in different size classes		
Source	Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey			
Year	2007			
Unit	absolute number	%		
Subdivisions		< 2 ESU	>=2 - <100 ESU	>= 100 ESU
Country				
Belgium	70.3	7.8	66.4	25.8
Bulgaria	2.2	89.1	10.6	0.3
Czech Republic	41.2	50.6	43.0	6.4
Denmark	80.1	3.4	73.8	22.9
Germany	49.5	14.4	73.6	12.0
Estonia	7.6	68.7	29.9	1.4
Ireland	19.4	16.2	81.7	2.1
Greece	7.2	34.0	65.8	0.2
Spain	20.6	21.1	75.6	3.3
France	53.6	13.0	71.2	15.8
Italy	14.9	33.8	63.8	2.4
Cyprus	8.0	49.9	49.0	1.1
Latvia	3.1	78.8	20.9	0.3
Lithuania	2.5	82.8	17.0	0.2
Luxembourg	51.8	6.9	79.2	13.9
Hungary	3.2	86.0	13.7	0.4
Malta	4.9	56.4	43.3	0.3
Netherlands	111.3	0.0	64.8	35.2
Austria	16.7	29.4	68.7	1.9
Poland	3.6	67.9	31.9	0.2
Portugal	6.6	57.5	41.7	0.8
Romania	1.0	94.0	6.0	0.0
Slovenia	5.9	43.0	56.7	0.3
Slovakia	7.2	88.7	9.9	1.4
Finland	24.2	8.9	88.2	3.0
Sweden	24.7	33.6	61.7	4.7
United Kingdom	31.4	47.6	43.9	8.5
EU-27	11.3	60.8	36.9	2.2
EU-15	23.8	28.4	66.4	5.2
EU-N12	2.4	83.7	16.1	0.2

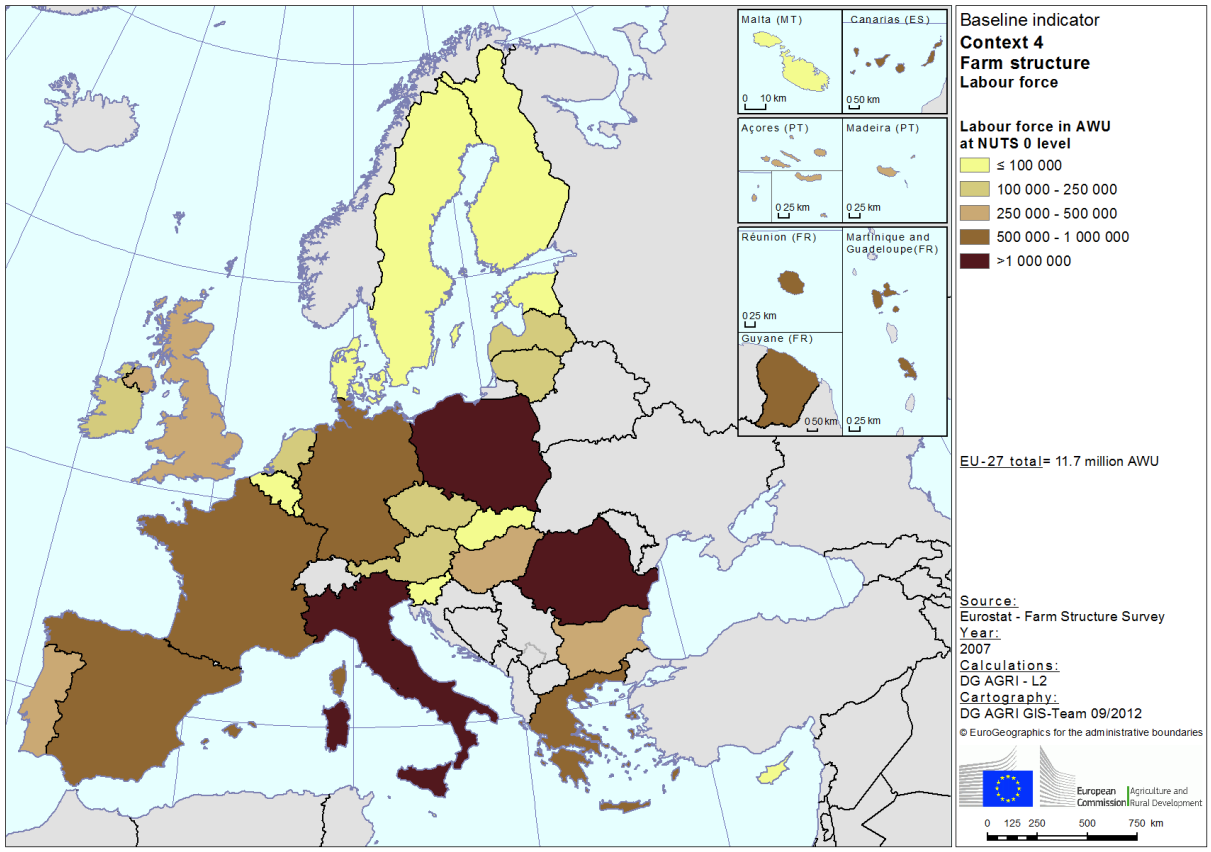
Map 31 - Number of farms



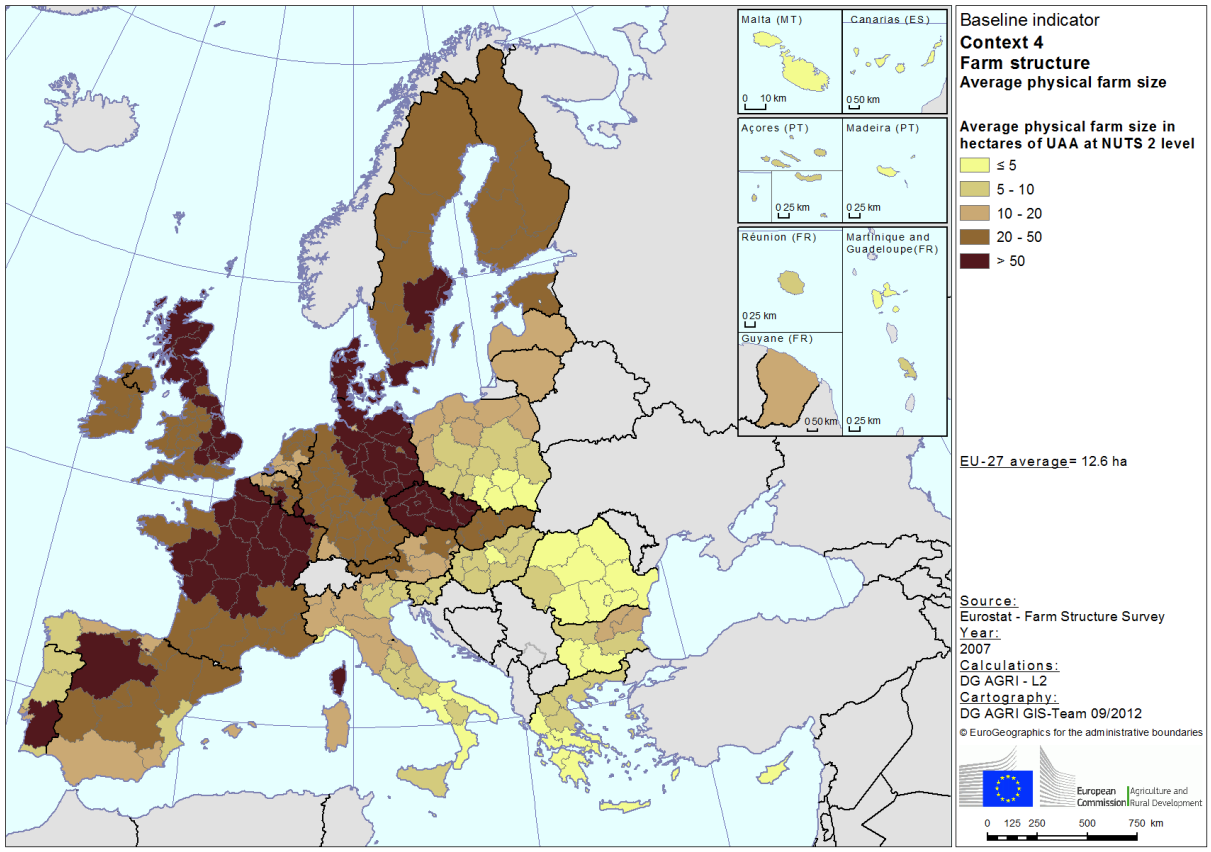
Map 32 - Hectares of UAA



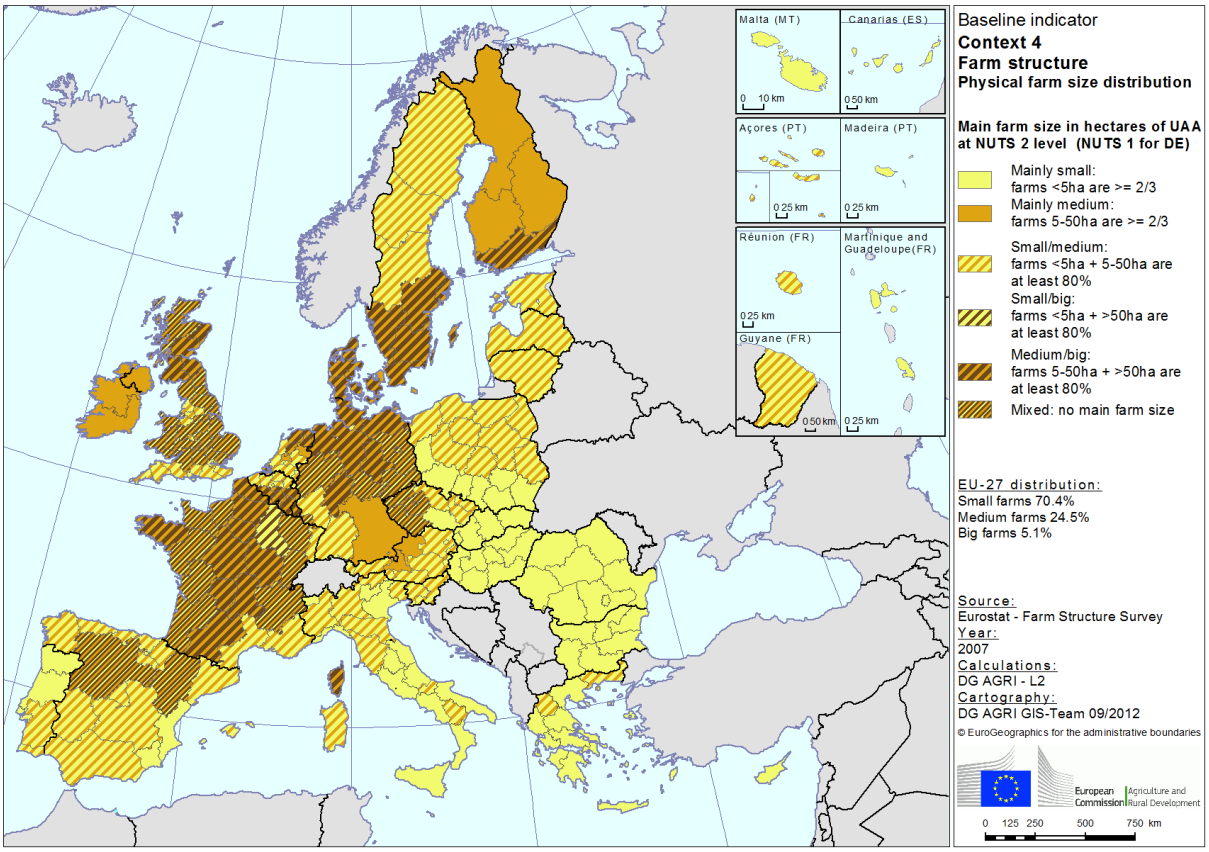
Map 33 - Labour force in AWU



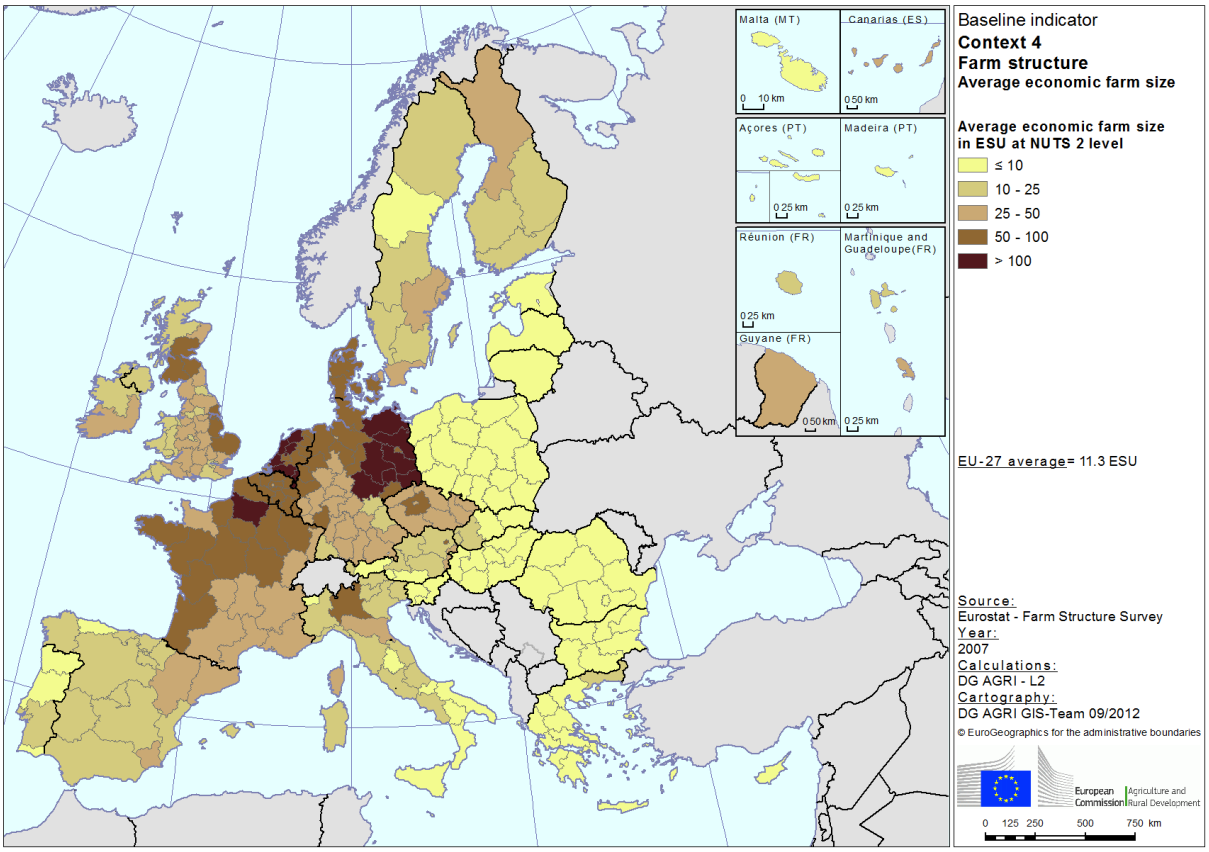
Map 34 - Average physical farm size



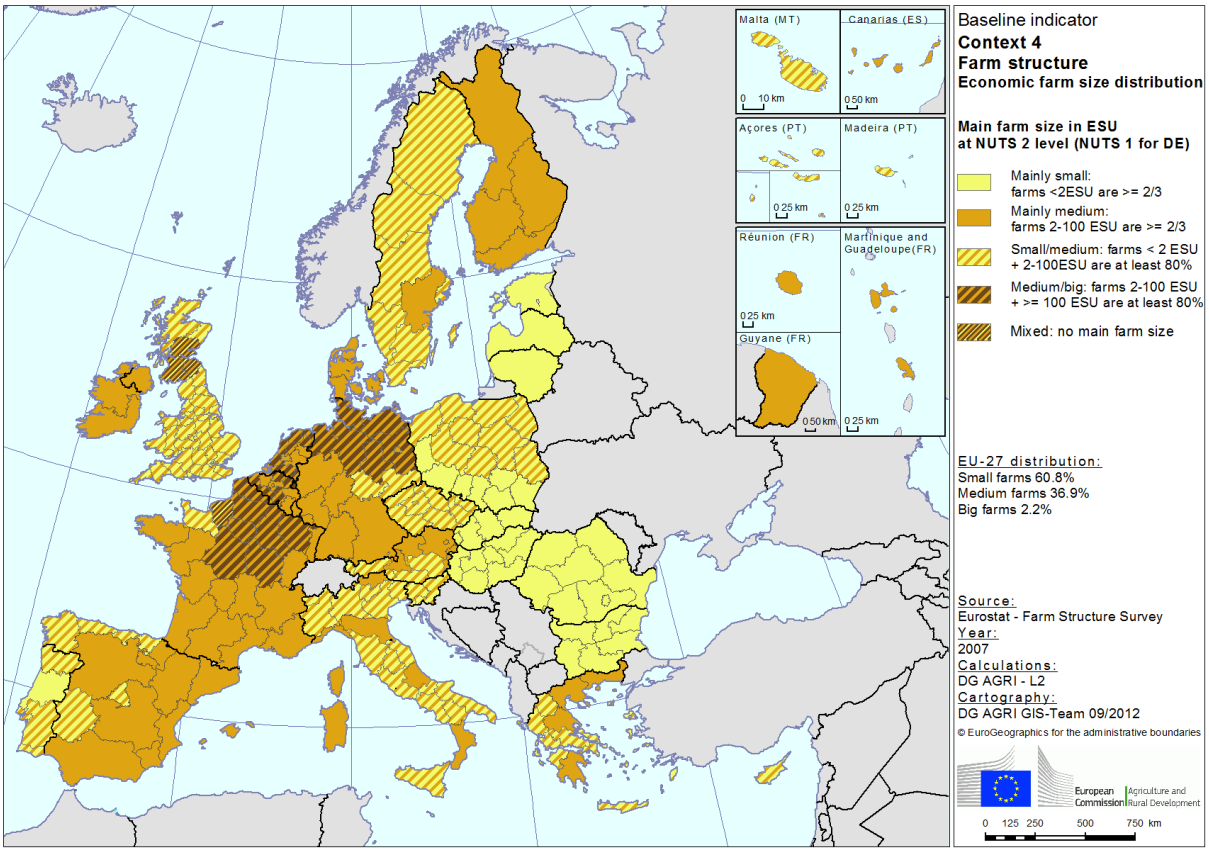
Map 35 - Physical farm size distribution



Map 36 - Average economic farm size



Map 37 - Economic farm size distribution



Baseline indicator for context	4 - Farm structure
Measurement of the indicator	This indicator consists of five sub-indicators: • Number of farms • UAA • Labour force • Average physical farm size and distribution • Average economic farm size and distribution
Definition of the indicator	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. 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: • 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; If none of the above conditions holds true, regions are classified according to the following classes: • 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. As for the physical farm size, the average economic farm size (measured in ESU per farm) gives information on the average size of a farm in one region, according to determined size classes. 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: • mainly small: farms with less than 2 ESU represent at least two thirds of all farms; • mainly medium: farms from 2 to less than 100 ESU represent at least two thirds of all farms; • mainly big: farms with at least 100 ESU represent at least two thirds of all farms; If none of the above conditions is true, regions are classified according to the following classes: • small/medium: the sum of small (with less than 2 ESU) and medium (from 2 to less than 100 ESU) farms represents at least 80% of all farms; • small/big: the sum of small (with less than 2 ESU) and big (with at least 100 ESU) farms represents at least 80% of all farms; • medium/big: the sum of medium (from 2 to less than 100 ESU) and big (with at least 100 ESU) 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	Farms: number of farms UAA: number of ha Labour force: number of AWU Average physical farm size: ha/farm Average economic farm size: ESU/farm Distributions of farms according to physical and economic farm size classes: %
Source	Eurostat – Farm Structure Survey 2007; 2010 Last update: 06/03/2012; 09/11/2012

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. Due to the lack of specific data on this subject, this indicator is approximated by measuring the number of farms smaller than 1 ESU.

The share of farms smaller than 1 ESU is significantly higher in the 12 new EU Member States than in the EU-15

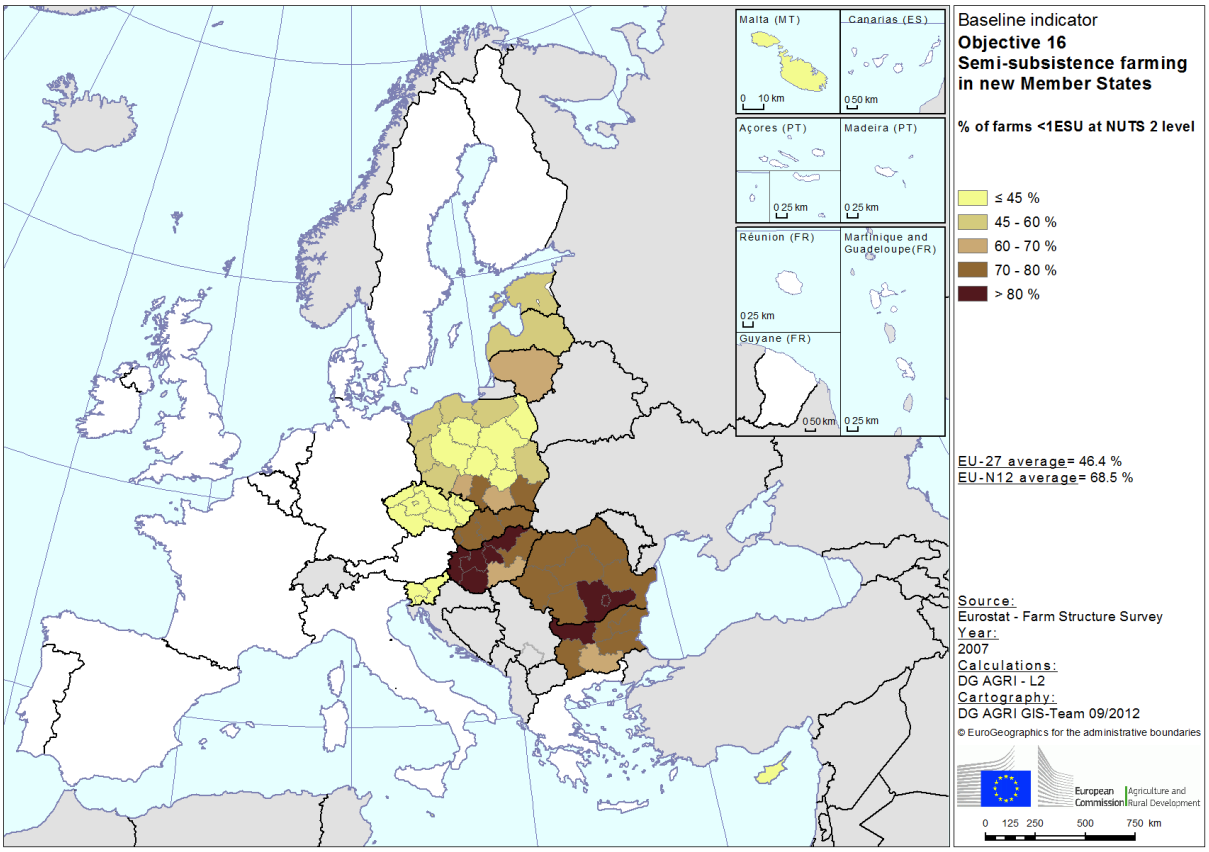
The 12 Member States that joined the EU in 2004 and 2007 (EU-N12) have a significantly higher share of farms smaller than 1 ESU (68.5%) than the 15 older EU Member States (14.8%). In Romania, Hungary, Slovakia and Bulgaria, these farms account for more than 70% of all farms.

The distribution of small holdings with less than 1 ESU across the EU shows that the great majority of them (87%) is located in the EU-N12, more than half of which are in Romania (55.7%), followed by Poland (22.9%), the two countries with the highest overall number of holdings in the EU.

Table 35 - Importance of semi-subsistence farming in the EU

Indicator	Objective 16 - Importance of semi-subsistence farming in new Member States				
Measurement	Small holdings: economic size < 1 ESU	Share of holdings with less than 1 ESU	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	2007				
Unit	Absolute number	%	%	%	%
Country					
Belgium	1 870	3.9	0.0	0.2	
Bulgaria	375 340	76.1	5.9		6.8
Czech Republic	13 470	34.2	0.2		0.2
Denmark	260	0.6	0.0	0.0	
Germany	21 960	5.9	0.3	2.7	
Estonia	10 590	45.4	0.2		0.2
Ireland	10 350	8.1	0.2	1.3	
Greece	149 080	17.3	2.4	18.1	
Spain	104 400	10.0	1.6	12.7	
France	36 270	6.9	0.6	4.4	
Italy	296 150	17.6	4.7	35.9	
Cyprus	12 010	29.9	0.2		0.2
Latvia	63 380	58.8	1.0		1.2
Lithuania	145 020	63.0	2.3		2.6
Luxembourg	70	3.0	0.0	0.0	
Hungary	485 490	77.5	7.7		8.8
Malta	3 400	30.9	0.1		0.1
Netherlands	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Austria	34 530	20.9	0.5	4.2	
Poland	1 262 820	52.8	20.0		22.9
Portugal	93 480	34.0	1.5	11.3	
Romania	3 064 670	78.0	48.4		55.7
Slovenia	13 770	18.3	0.2		0.3
Slovakia	53 150	77.0	0.8		1.0
Finland	1 660	2.4	0.0	0.2	
Sweden	15 080	20.8	0.2	1.8	
United Kingdom	59 890	26.4	0.9	7.3	
EU-27	6 328 160	46.4	100.0		
EU-15	825 050	14.8	13.0	100.0	
EU-N12	5 503 110	68.5	87.0		100.0

Map 38 - Share of farms with less than 1 ESU in the new Member States



Baseline indicator objective related	**16 - Number of semi-subsistence farms in the new Member States**
Measurement of the indicator	Share of farms smaller than 1 ESU 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 are smaller than 1 Economic Size Unit (ESU). 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 (< 1 ESU) and number of semi-subsistence farms in the new Member States (< 1 ESU) / total number of farms).
Unit of measurement	Absolute value %
Source	Eurostat – Farm Structure Survey 2007 Last update: 06/03/2012

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

Twenty per cent of EU farm managers have followed some kind of agricultural training in 2005 (the latest year for which data are available); less than half of them (8.5%) have followed a full cycle of agricultural training.

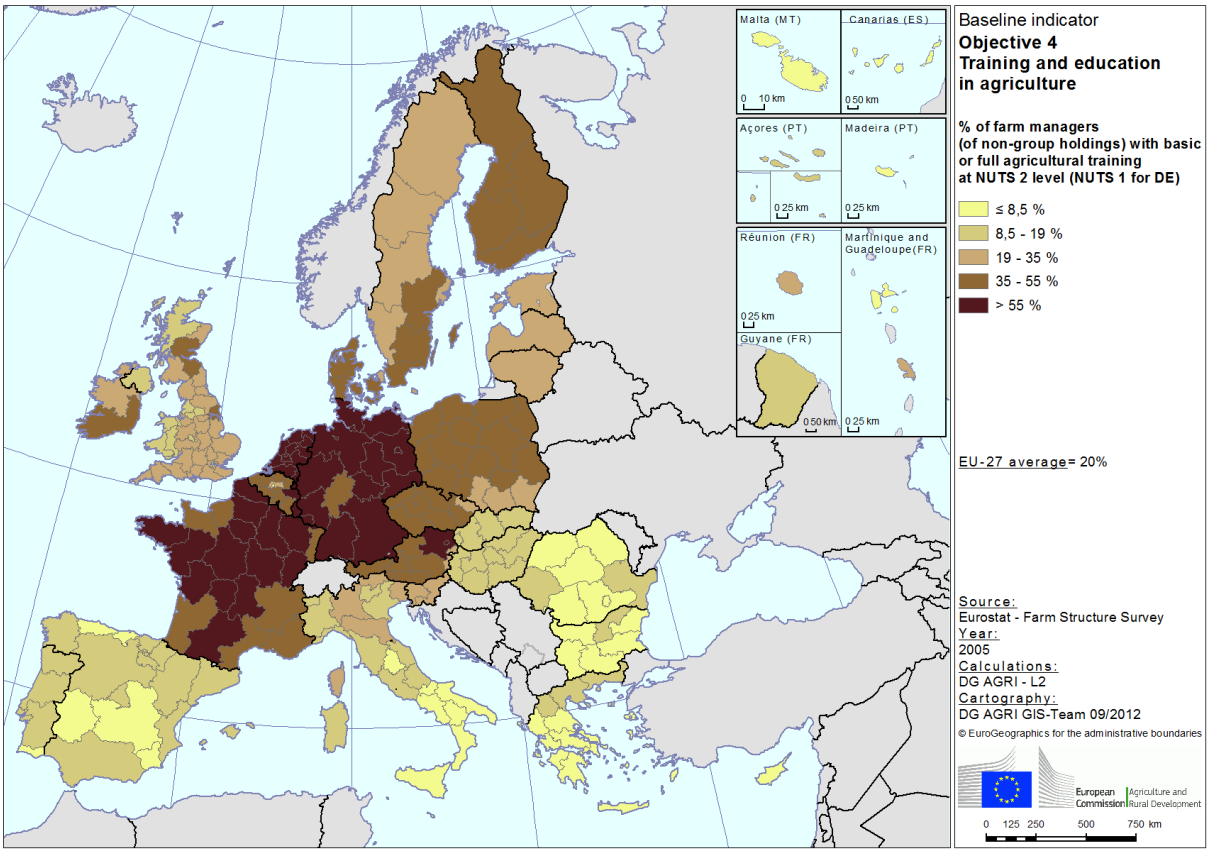
At Member State level, France, Luxembourg and Germany register the highest shares (more than 40%) of farm managers who have followed a full cycle of agricultural training; on the other hand, in many countries, farm managers with some kind of agricultural training have only attained a basic level of agricultural training.

The vast majority (80%) of farmers in the EU-27 have acquired their experience through practical work on an agricultural holding.

Table 36 - Training and education in agriculture

Indicator	Objective 4 - Training and education in agriculture			
Measurement	Farm managers with agricultural training			Farm managers with practical experience only
	Basic training	Full training	All training	
Source	Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey			
Year	2005			
Unit	%			
Country				
Belgium	23.8	23.9	47.7	52.3
Bulgaria	4.3	1.0	5.3	94.7
Czech Republic	19.6	25.2	44.7	55.3
Denmark	39.4	5.0	44.5	55.5
Germany	22.9	45.6	68.5	31.5
Estonia	10.5	22.4	32.9	67.1
Ireland	16.9	13.8	30.7	69.3
Greece	5.1	0.3	5.4	94.6
Spain	9.2	1.3	10.5	89.5
France	11.0	43.4	54.3	45.7
Italy	8.2	3.1	11.2	88.8
Cyprus	5.8	0.6	6.4	93.6
Latvia	12.2	21.9	34.1	65.9
Lithuania	19.1	11.8	30.9	69.1
Luxembourg	13.9	42.0	55.9	44.1
Hungary	4.9	8.5	13.4	86.6
Malta	0.3	0.2	0.5	99.5
Netherlands	66.6	4.9	71.5	28.5
Austria	19.7	28.4	48.1	51.9
Poland	22.2	16.3	38.5	61.5
Portugal	10.5	1.3	11.8	88.2
Romania	6.3	1.0	7.4	92.6
Slovenia	21.2	6.8	28.0	72.0
Slovakia	11.2	3.4	14.6	85.4
Finland	32.7	7.9	40.6	59.4
Sweden	15.6	17.9	33.6	66.4
United Kingdom	11.0	12.2	23.2	76.8
EU-27	11.4	8.5	20.0	80.0
EU-15	11.6	10.9	22.5	77.5
EU-N12	11.3	6.9	18.2	81.8

Map 39 - Share of farmers with basic or full agricultural training



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	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. 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: Only practical agricultural experience: experience acquired through practical work on an agricultural holding. Basic agricultural training: any training courses completed at a general agricultural college and/or an institution specialising in certain subjects (including horticulture, viticulture, sylviculture, pisciculture, veterinary science, agricultural technology and associated subjects). A completed agricultural apprenticeship is regarded as basic training. Full agricultural training: 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, sylviculture, pisciculture, veterinary science, agricultural technology or an associated subject.
Unit of measurement	%
Source	Eurostat – Farm Structure Survey 2005 Last update: 06/03/2012

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 ratio increased from 0.12 to 0.17 between 2007 and 2010, while there was very little change 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 2007 (the Czech Republic, Germany, France, Austria, Poland and Finland). While Austria had the youngest farming population, with 0.43 young farmers for each elderly farmer, Portugal had the oldest farming population with only 0.03 young farmers for each elderly farmer.

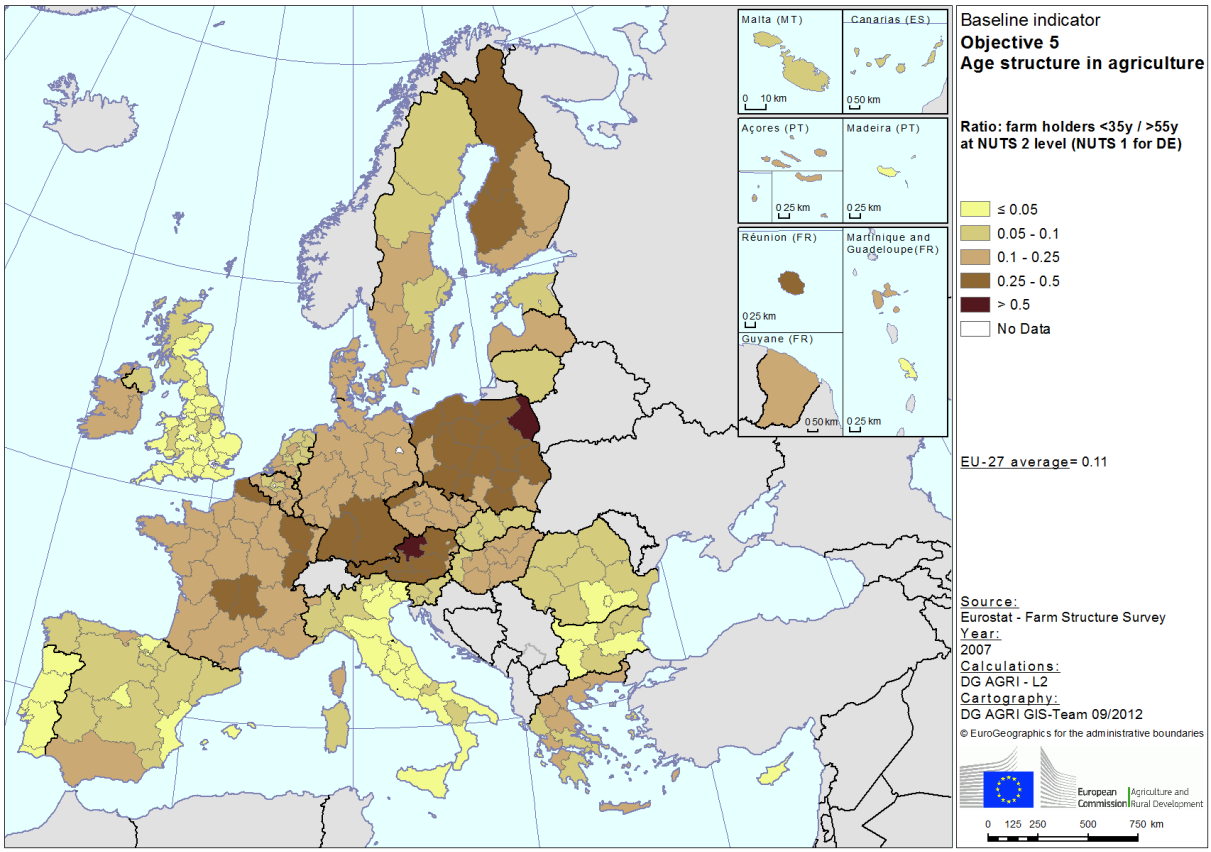
In 2010, only Portugal and Cyprus had ratios below 0.05, while the same countries had ratios above 0.2 as in 2007. Poland now has the youngest farming population (0.52).

Table 37 - 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			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

At the time of writing, regional data were only available for 2007. Only two regions registered a ratio of more than 0.5: Podlaskie, in north-eastern Poland, and Oberösterreich, in northern Austria; on the other hand, none of the regions of Portugal and only few regions of Italy and the UK had a ratio above 0.05.

Map 40 - Ratio: farmers <35 y.o. / farmers >55 y.o.



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 were the holder is a natural person. For the age structure, two groups are distinguished: • Holders < 35 years • Holders > 55 years
Unit of measurement	Ratio value
Source	Eurostat – Farm Structure Survey 2007; 2010 Last update: 29/11/2012

3.3.8. Objective Indicator 6: Labour productivity in agriculture

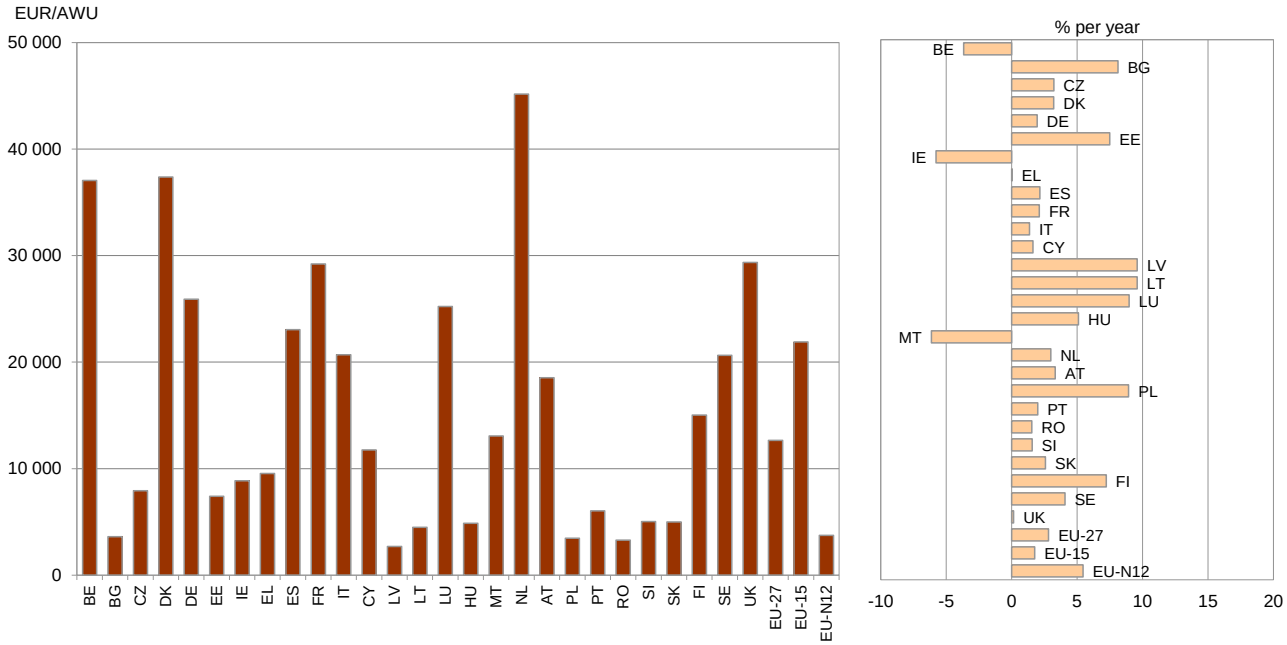
Labour productivity in agriculture in the EU-27 ranges from EUR 3 200 to 44 400 per AWU…

The average labour productivity in agriculture in the EU-27 was EUR 12 650 per AWU during the period 2008-2010. In the 15 old Member States, the average (EUR 21 902 per AWU) is six times higher than in the 12 Member States that joined the EU in or after 2004 (EUR 3 742 per AWU), representing 173% and 30% of the EU-27 average, respectively. The highest labour productivity is found in the Netherlands (EUR 45 158 per AWU or 3.6 times the EU-27 average), followed by Denmark (EUR 37 374 per AWU) and Belgium (EUR 37 055 per AWU), both coming to 3 times the EU-27 average. By contrast, Latvia, Romania, Poland and Bulgaria presented the lowest labour productivities, from EUR 2 704 per AWU for Latvia to EUR 3 610 per AWU for Bulgaria.

…and is increasing in most Member States

The agricultural labour productivity in the EU-27 grew at an average annual rate of 2.8% from "2004" (or the average of the years 2003, 2004, 2005) to "2009" (the average of 2008, 2009 and 2010). The highest annual rates of growth are found in countries with a very low labour productivity (e.g., Latvia and Lithuania +9.6% each; Poland +8.9%; Bulgaria +8.1%) but also in Luxembourg (+9%), which already had a labour productivity of twice the EU average. On the other hand, the labour productivity in agriculture decreased in 3 countries, namely in Malta (-6.1%), Ireland (-5.8%) and Belgium (-3.7%).

Graph 31 - Labour productivity in agriculture ("2009") and average annual growth rate ("2004" to "2009")



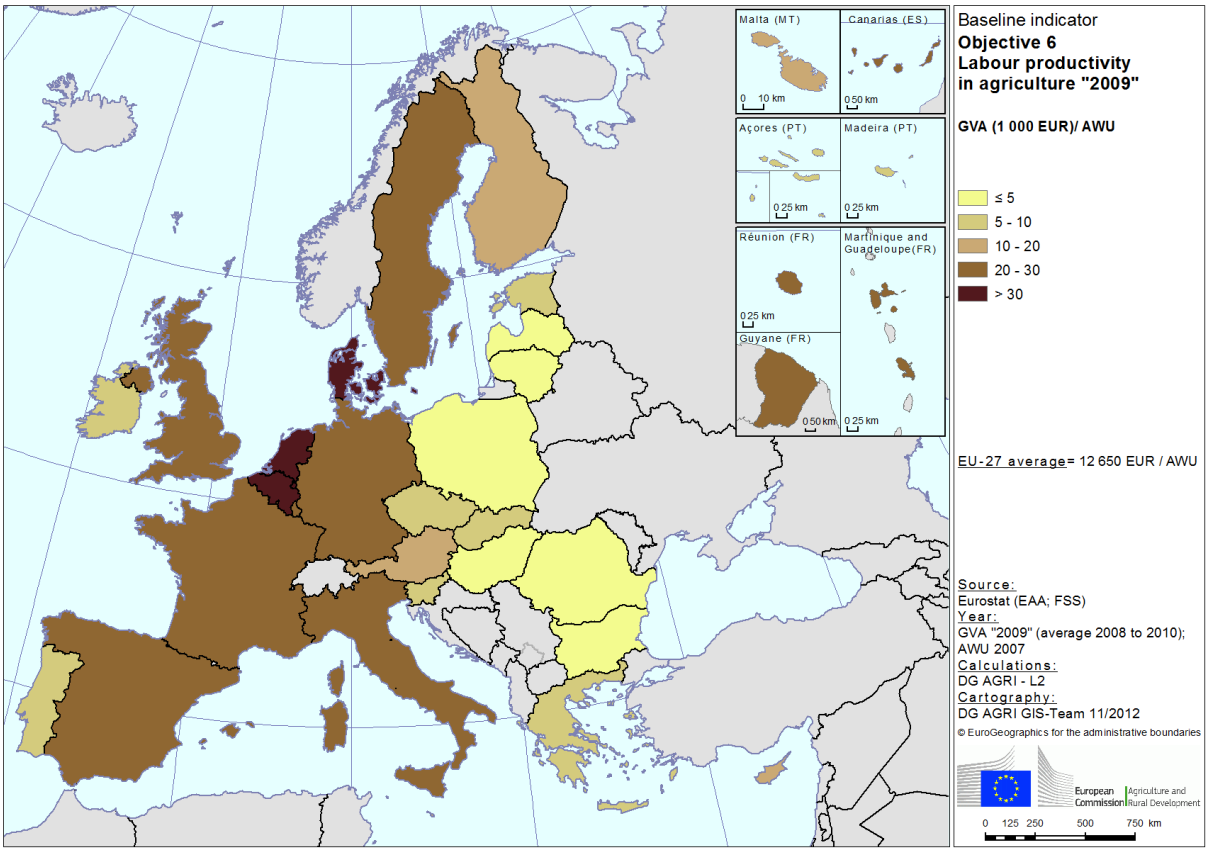
Notes:
-The average annual growth rate is calculated on the basis of GVA at constant prices, whereas the "2009" value provided is at current prices
-"2004" refers to the average of the years 2003, 2004, 2005 and "2009" to the years 2008, 2009, 2010

Table 38 - Labour productivity in agriculture

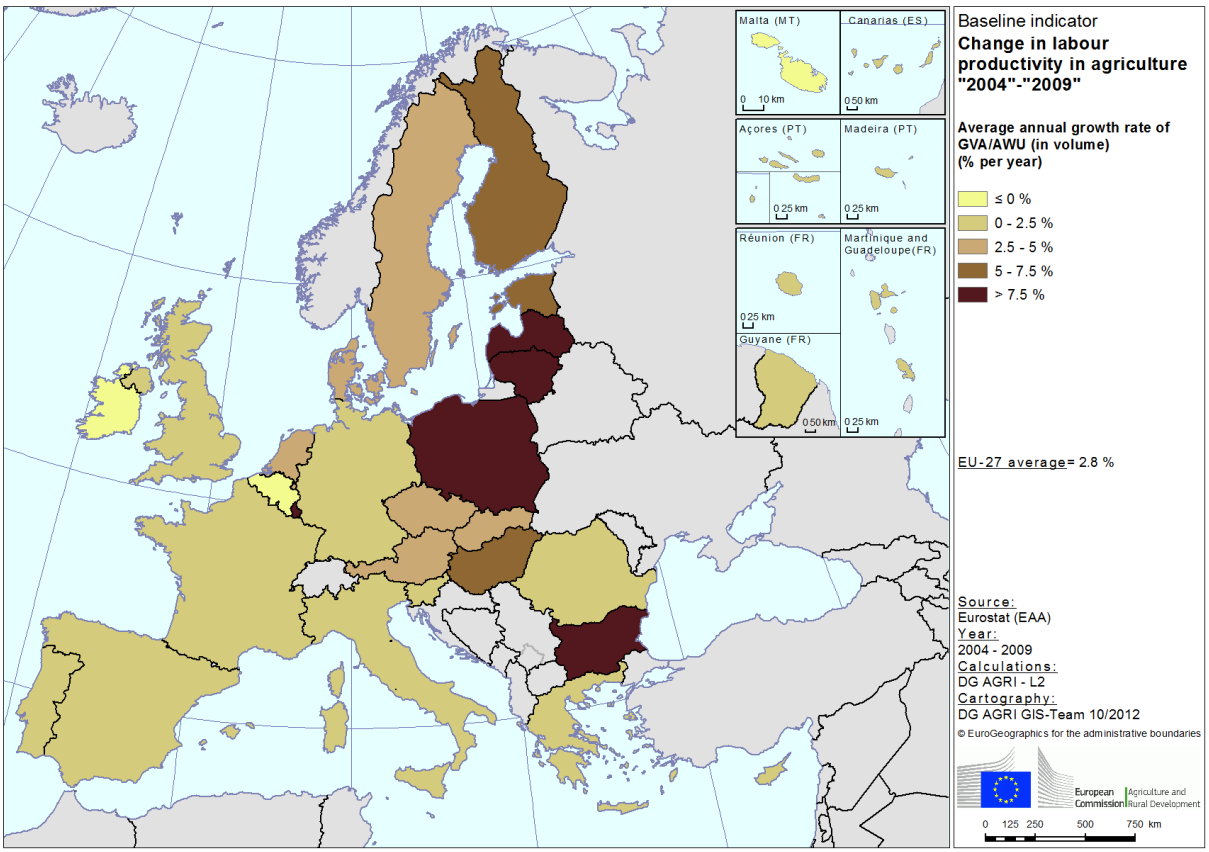
Indicator	Objective 6 - Labour productivity in agriculture		Change in labour productivity in agriculture
Measurement	GVA (at basic price - in euros) / AWU		Average annual growth rate of GVA/AWU in agriculture (in volume)
Source	Eurostat Economic Accounts for Agriculture		Eurostat Economic Accounts for Agriculture
Year	average 2008 to 2010 ("2009")		"2004" to "2009"
Unit	EUR/AWU	EU-27=100	% per year
Country			
Belgium	37 055	293	-3.7
Bulgaria	3 610	29	8.1
Czech Republic	7 931	63	3.2
Denmark	37 374	295	3.2
Germany	25 907	205	1.9
Estonia	7 410	59	7.5
Ireland	8 857	70	-5.8
Greece	9 549	75	0.0
Spain	23 056	182	2.2
France	29 218	231	2.1
Italy	20 700	164	1.4
Cyprus	11 762	93	1.6
Latvia	2 704	21	9.6
Lithuania	4 493	36	9.6
Luxembourg	25 219	199	9.0
Hungary	4 872	39	5.1
Malta	13 074	103	-6.1
Netherlands	45 158	357	3.0
Austria	18 541	147	3.3
Poland	3 473	27	8.9
Portugal	6 034	48	2.0
Romania	3 297	26	1.5
Slovenia	5 043	40	1.6
Slovakia	5 007	40	2.6
Finland	15 036	119	7.2
Sweden	20 634	163	4.1
United Kingdom	29 362	232	0.1
EU-27	12 650	100	2.8
EU-15	21 902	173	1.8
EU-N12	3 742	30	5.5

Notes: the average annual growth rate is calculated on the basis of GVA at constant prices, whereas the "2009" value provided is at current prices; "2004" refers to the average of the years 2003, 2004, 2005 and "2009" to the years 2008, 2009, 2010.

Map 41 – Labour productivity in agriculture



Map 42 - Change in labour productivity in agriculture 2003-2008



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	Labour productivity in agriculture 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. GVA per Annual Work Unit (AWU) 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).
Unit of measurement	Thousand EUR/AWU Eventually with Index (EU-27 = 100) at national level
Source	At national level: Eurostat - Economic Accounts for Agriculture & Agricultural Labour Input Statistics At regional level: Eurostat - Regional economic Accounts for Agriculture & Farm Structure Survey 2007

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

92% of all agricultural investments were done in the EU-15

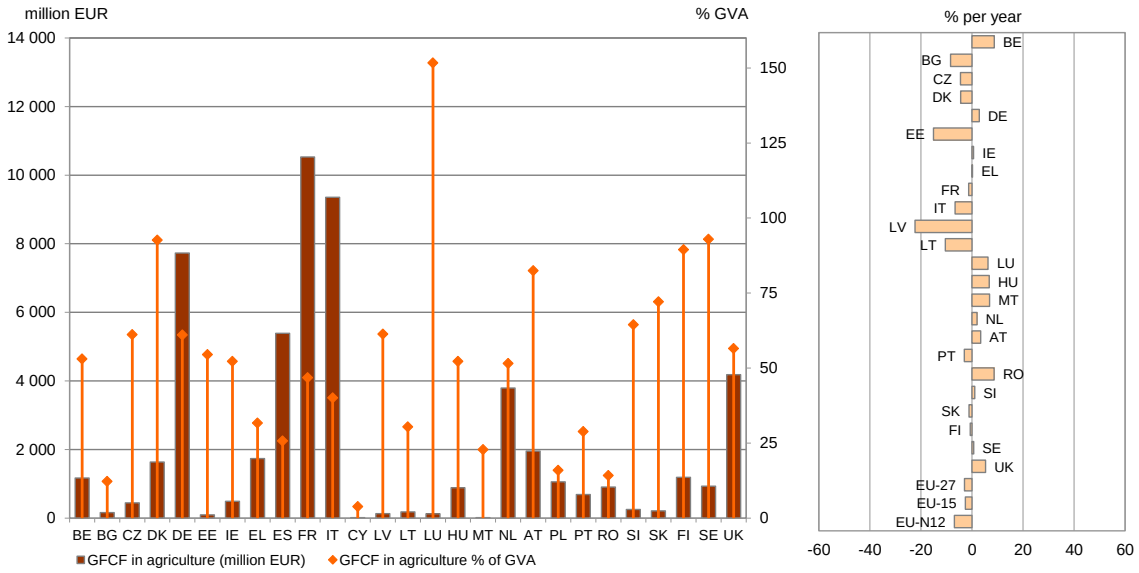
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF), which measures how much of the value added is invested rather than consumed, is a key element for future competitiveness. In 2009, the agricultural sector in the EU-27 invested EUR 55 billion, accounting for 42% of the total agricultural GVA. EUR 51 billion, or 92% of the total, was invested in the EU-15, especially in France, Italy and Germany. The highest shares of GFCF in agriculture as a percentage of the total agricultural GVA are found in Luxembourg (152%), in Sweden and in Denmark (93%). The lowest levels of investments in agriculture can be observed in Cyprus (3.8%), Bulgaria (12.2%), Romania (14.2%) and Poland (15.9%).

At NUTS 2 level (see Map 43), this percentage is high amongst others in all the regions of Denmark (from 49 to 113%), in Lorraine (115%) and Auvergne (108%) in France, and in Kärnten (134%), Salzburg (111%) and Tirol (122%) in Austria. Among the Member States that joined the EU in 2004 and 2007, the highest percentages (above 200%) can be found in two regions of Slovakia (Stredné and Vychodné Slovensko) whereas Yugozapaden (2%) in Bulgaria has the lowest level of investment.

Between 2005 and 2009, GFCF in agriculture in the EU-27 decreased at an average annual rate of 2.9%[49]. This rate of decrease is lower in the EU-15 (-2.6%) than in the 12 new Member States (-6.9%). Latvia (-22.3%), Estonia (-15.1%) and Lithuania (-10.5%) showed the highest average annual rates of decline. On the other hand, GFCF in agriculture increased in a number of countries, with annual rates above 5% in Belgium, Malta, Hungary, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom.

[49] Data for ES, CY and PL were not available for the calculation.

Graph 32 - GFCF in agriculture (2009) and its average annual growth rate (2005 to 2009)



Notes:
- The average annual growth rate is calculated on the basis of GFCF at constant prices, whereas the 2009 value provided is at current prices.
- Year 2009: please refer to the table for EU aggregates.
- Change 2005 – 2009 EU aggregates: excluded CY, ES and PL.

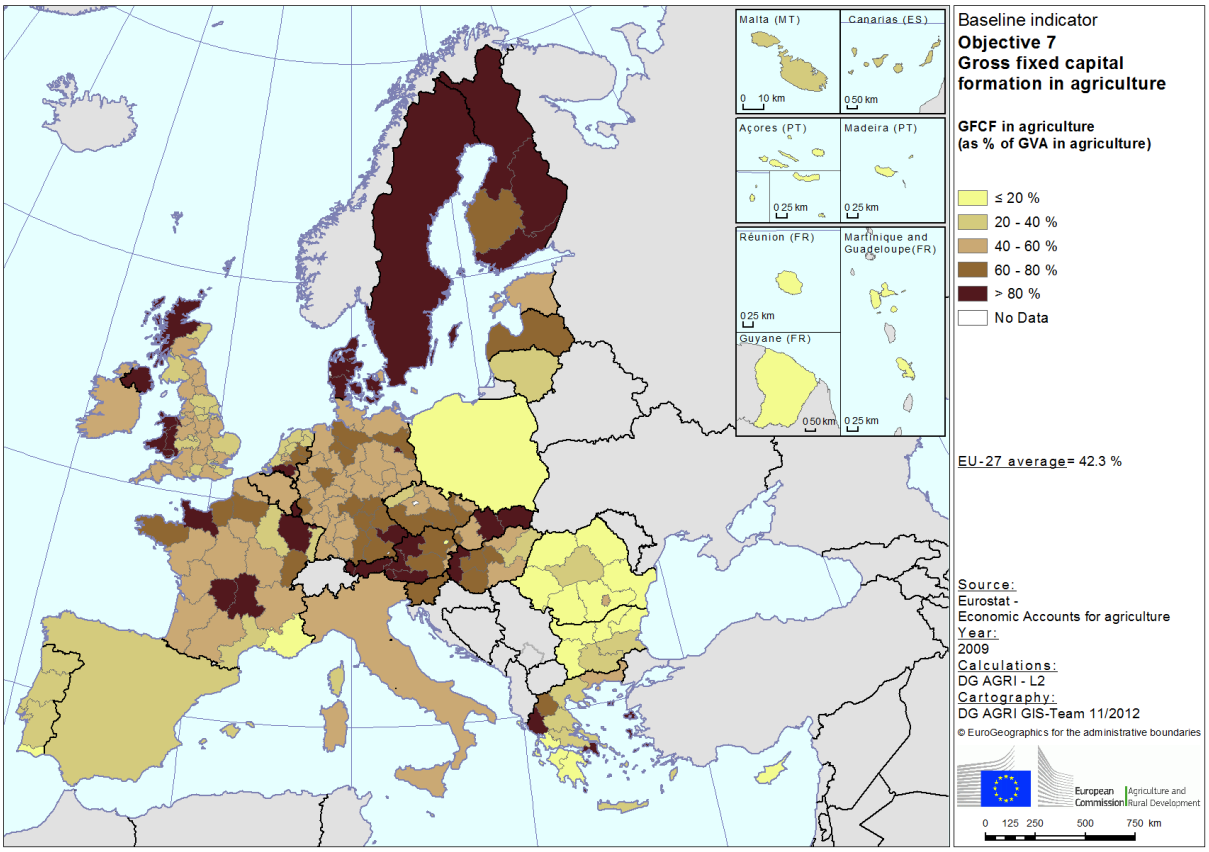
At regional level (NUTS 2; see Map 44), the rate of decrease between 2005 and 2009 is relatively high in Sterea Ellada (Greece; -22%), in Moravskoslezsko (Czech Republic; -14%) and in two regions of Portugal, namely in Regio Autónoma dos Açores and Lisboa (-12% and -11% respectively). The highest annual rates of increase (with more than 20%) can be found in three regions: in Vychodné Slovensko (22%) in Slovakia, in Åland (24%) in Finland and in Attiki (27%) in Greece.

Table 39 - Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture

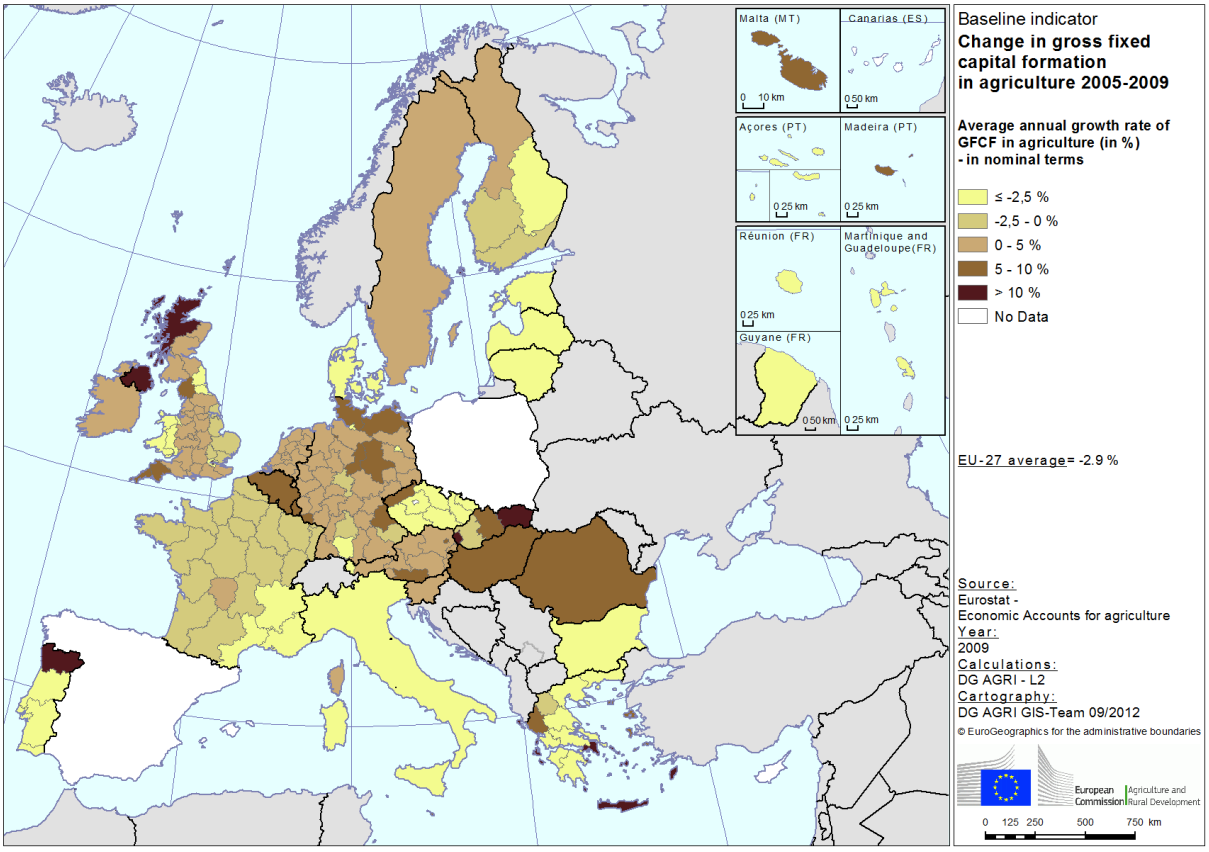
Indicator	Objective indicator 7 - Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture		Change in gross fixed capital formation in agriculture
Measurement	Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture	Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture as % of GVA	Average annual growth rate of GFCF in agriculture (at constant prices)
Source	Eurostat Economic Accounts for Agriculture		Eurostat Economic Accounts for Agriculture
Year	2009	2009	2005 to 2009
Unit	million EUR	%	% per year
Country			
Belgium	1 169	53.0	8.8
Bulgaria	158	12.2	-8.4
Czech Republic	443	61.2	-4.5
Denmark	1 637	92.6	-4.4
Germany	7 730	61.0	2.9
Estonia	97	54.5	-15.1
Ireland	490	52.3	0.6
Greece	1 737	31.7	0.2
Spain	5 388	25.7	n.a.
France	10 529	46.8	-1.3
Italy	9 354	40.1	-6.6
Cyprus	12	3.8	n.a.
Latvia	133	61.3	-22.3
Lithuania	180	30.4	-10.5
Luxembourg	123	151.7	6.3
Hungary	884	52.2	6.7
Malta	14	22.8	6.9
Netherlands	3 794	51.5	1.9
Austria	1 956	82.5	3.4
Poland	1 059	15.9	n.a.
Portugal	689	28.8	-3.0
Romania	908	14.2	8.7
Slovenia	254	64.4	1.1
Slovakia	209	72.1	-1.1
Finland	1 188	89.5	-0.7
Sweden	929	92.9	0.6
United Kingdom	4 185	56.5	5.3
EU-27	55 249	42.3	-2.9 excl. CY, ES, PL
EU-15	50 899	45.5	-2.6 excl. ES
EU-N12	4 350	23.1	-6.9 excl. CY, PL

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

Map 43 - GFCF in agriculture (as % of GVA in agriculture)



Map 44 - Change in GFCF in agriculture 2005-2009



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	million EUR
Source	At national level: Eurostat - Economic Accounts for Agriculture At regional level: Eurostat - Regional Economic Accounts for Agriculture Last update: 27/06/2012

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

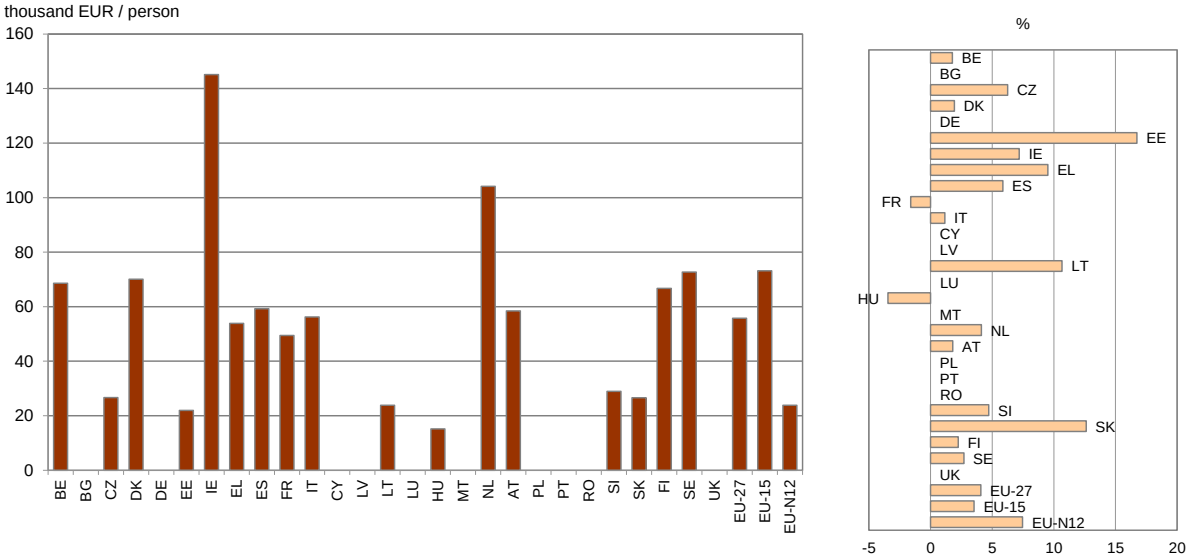
Labour productivity in the food industry of the EU-27 ranges from EUR 15 200 to EUR 145 100 per employee

Labour productivity is defined as value added per employee. In 2010 the average labour productivity in the food industry of the EU-27 reached EUR 55 700[50]. It is EUR 73 100 per employee for the EU-15 and EUR 23 900 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 145 100/employee) and the Netherlands (EUR 104 100/employee), Estonia and Hungary reached only EUR 22 000 and EUR 15 200 per employee, respectively.

The labour productivity in the food industry of the EU-27 grew at an average annual rate of 4.1%. The highest relative increments took place in Estonia (+16.7%) and Slovakia (+12.6%), whereas the productivity of the food industry decreased only in Hungary and in France, at annual rates of 3.5% and 1.6%, respectively.

[50] Data were only available for 17 countries of the EU-27.

Graph 33 - Labour productivity (GVA / person employed - 2010) and its average annual growth rate (2005 to 2010) in the food industry



For 2010, data for BG, DE, CY, LV, LU, MT, PL PT, RO and UK are not available. Therefore the rate of change 2005-2010 cannot be calculated for the above mentioned countries.
The average values for the EU-27, EU-15 and EU-N12 only cover those countries for which data are available.

Table 40 - Labour productivity in the food industry

Indicator	Objective indicator 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	2010		2005 to 2010
Unit	thousand EUR / Person employed		% per year
Country			
Belgium	68.6		1.8
Bulgaria	n.a.		n.a.
Czech Republic	26.7		6.2
Denmark	70.1		1.9
Germany	n.a.		n.a.
Estonia	22.0		16.7
Ireland	145.1		7.2
Greece	53.9		9.5
Spain	59.3		5.9
France	49.5		-1.6
Italy	56.2		1.2
Cyprus	n.a.		n.a.
Latvia	n.a.		n.a.
Lithuania	23.8		10.7
Luxembourg	n.a.		n.a.
Hungary	15.2		-3.5
Malta	n.a.		n.a.
Netherlands	104.1		4.1
Austria	58.4		1.8
Poland	n.a.		n.a.
Portugal	n.a.		n.a.
Romania	n.a.		n.a.
Slovenia	29.0		4.7
Slovakia	26.6		12.6
Finland	66.7		2.3
Sweden	72.7		2.7
United Kingdom	n.a.		n.a.
EU-27	55.7 excl. BG, DE, CY, LV, LU, MT, PL, PT, RO, UK		4.1 excl. BG, DE, CY, LV, LU, MT, PL, PT, RO, UK
EU-15	73.1 excl. DE, LU, PT, UK		3.5 excl. DE, LU, PT, UK
EU-N12	23.9 excl. BG, CY, LV, MT, PL, RO		7.5 excl. BG, CY, LV, MT, PL, RO

The average annual growth rate is calculated on the basis of GVA at constant prices, whereas the 2010 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	thousand EUR/employee
Source	Eurostat - National Accounts by 38 branches, last update: 02/08/2012

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

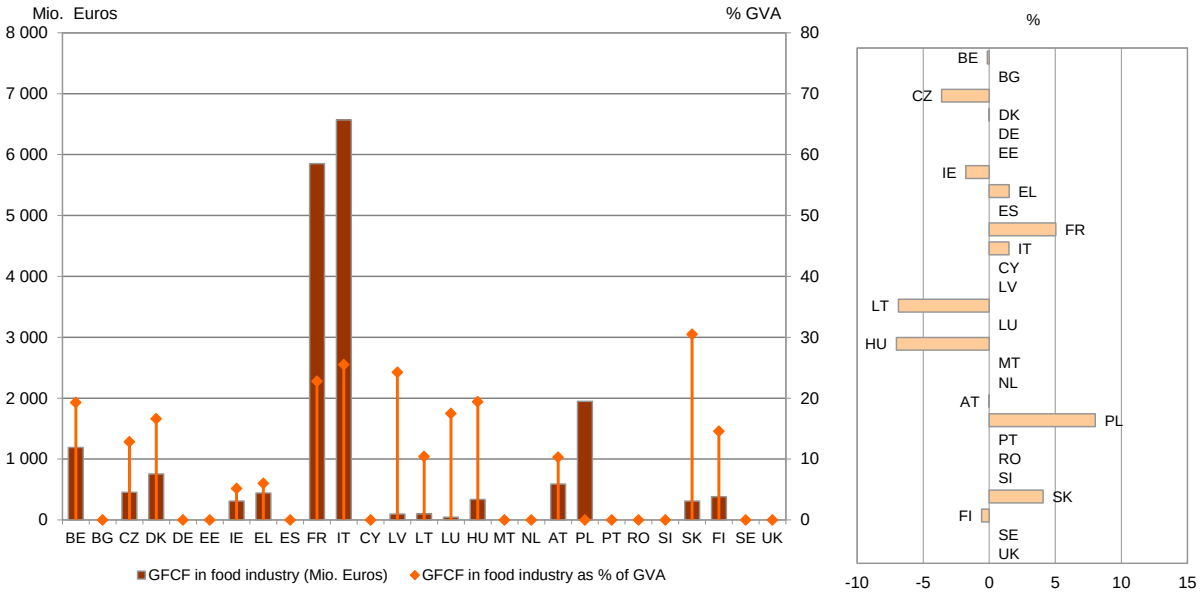
In 2009, 83% of the total investment in the food sector took place in nine countries of the EU-15

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 its 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 decline[51].

[51] Data are only available for 13 countries.

Graph 34 - GFCF (2009) and its average annual growth rate (2005 to 2009) in the food industry



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 41 - 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	Eurostat National Accounts
Year	2009	2009	2005 to 2009
Unit	Million EUR	%	% 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: 02/08/2012

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

In 2011, the food industry provided 4.8 million jobs in the EU

The food industry[52] employed 4.8 million people in 2011, which accounted for 2.3% of total employment or 14.2% of employment in manufacturing activities. Although in absolute terms the number of jobs in the food industry decreased by almost 235 000 since 2007, Graph 35 shows that its share in total employment has remain rather stable over the last years, and has even increased its importance when compared with employment in other manufacturing activities. For both rates, the importance of the food industry in employment is higher in the EU-N12 than in the EU-15.

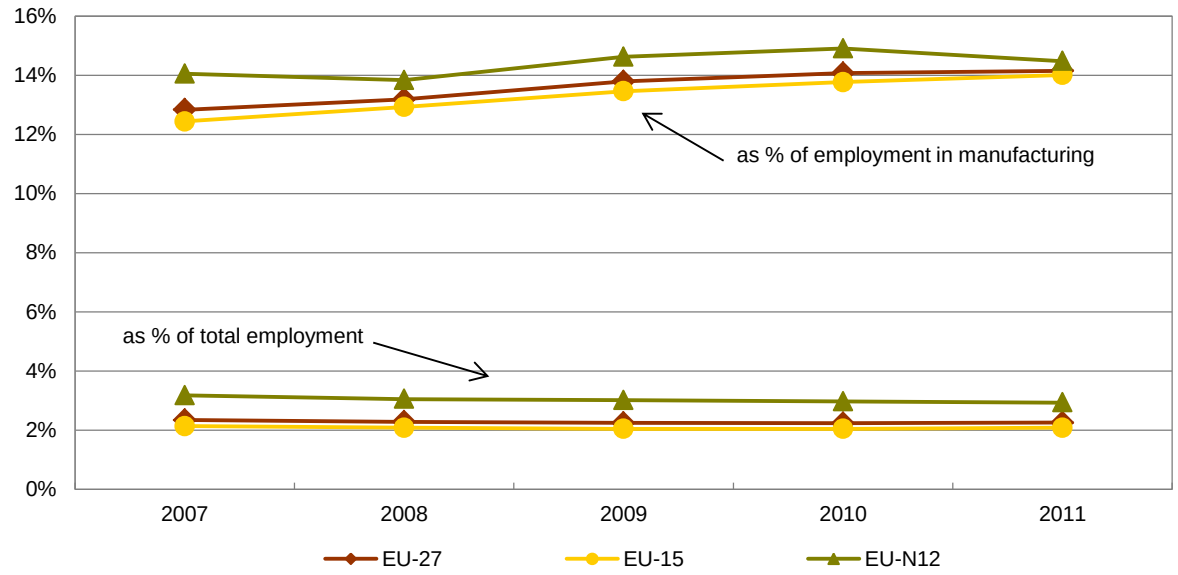
The food industry represents a higher source of employment in thinly populated areas than in other areas

Graph 36 and Table 43 provide a detailed picture of employment in the food industry by type of region. The food industry represents a higher source of employment in thinly populated areas than in other areas[53], especially when compared with employment in other manufacturing activities: in 2011 it represented 20.7% of employment in manufacturing in the EU-15 and 16.4% in the EU-N12, but only around 12-13% in intermediate and densely populated areas. In terms of total employment, the food industry represented around 2% in thinly populated areas, 1.6-1.9% in intermediate areas and less than 1.5% in densely populated areas.

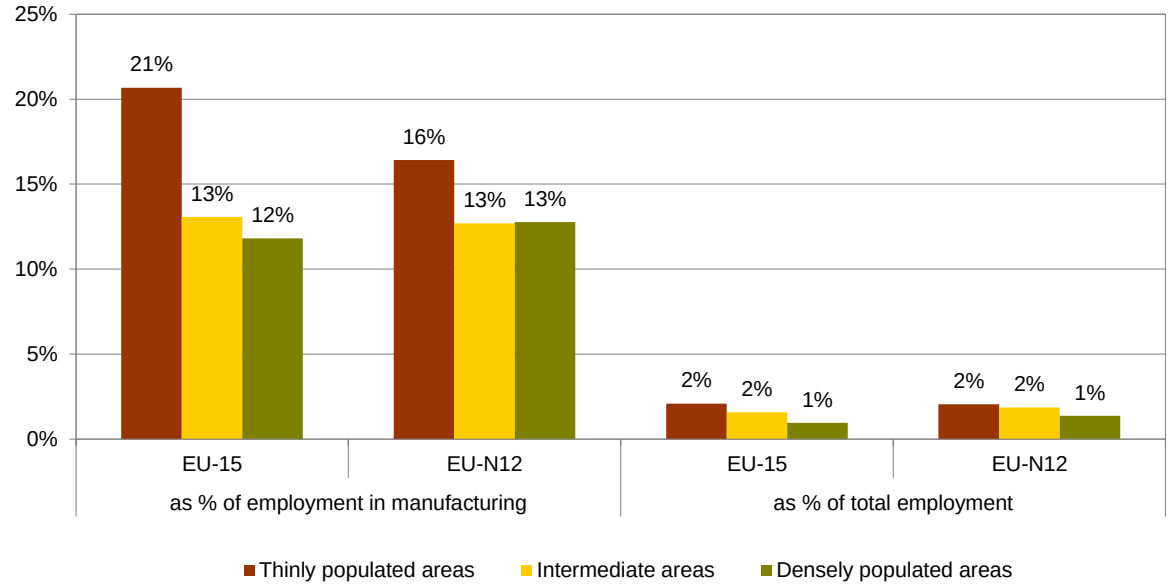
[52] For this indicator, the food industry includes manufacture of food products and beverages. The data source is the Labour Force Survey.

[53] The data of the Labour Force Survey is registered at LAU2 level (i.e. municipality or similar). Each LAU2 is classified as thinly populated, intermediate or densely populated, which can be used to approximate rural areas, intermediate and urban areas. Graphs and tables for this indicator show the data aggregated at national level, whereas maps are presented at NUTS 2 level.

Graph 35 - Employment in the food industry in the EU (2007-2011)



Graph 36 - Employment in the food industry in the EU-15 and in the EU-N12 by type of region (2011)



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

By countries and in absolute terms (see Table 42), the first employer is Germany, with almost 0.9 million employees, followed by France with 0.6 million and Poland with 0.5 million. In relative terms, the highest rates are found in the EU-N12 (2.9%), with Bulgaria, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania and Hungary above 3%. Luxembourg (0.6%), Sweden (1.1%) and the United Kingdom (1.4%) have the lowest shares of employment in the food industry.

In thinly populated areas of ten Member States, the food industry represents more than 25% of employment in manufacturing activities

In most countries, the highest shares are found in their thinly populated areas. In terms of total employment, France and Malta presented the highest shares in 2011 (3%) and Sweden and Luxembourg the lowest (below 1%), with most of the countries around the EU average. The differences were more important when compared with other manufacturing activities: in thinly populated areas of ten Member States (Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands and Portugal), more than 25% of the jobs in manufacturing activities were provided by the food industry, reaching 43.2% in Malta or 38.2% in Cyprus. The shares were equal or below 10% in Slovenia, Slovakia and the Czech Republic.

Employment in the EU food industry has decreased since 2007

As mentioned before, employment in the food industry decreased by almost 235 000 persons during the period 2007-2011. The highest relative decrease took place in Slovenia, Denmark, Lithuania and Luxembourg (more than -6% annually), followed by Bulgaria, Latvia and Estonia. Few countries presented a positive trend (Malta, Finland, Italy and Austria), with small decreases in the remaining Member States.

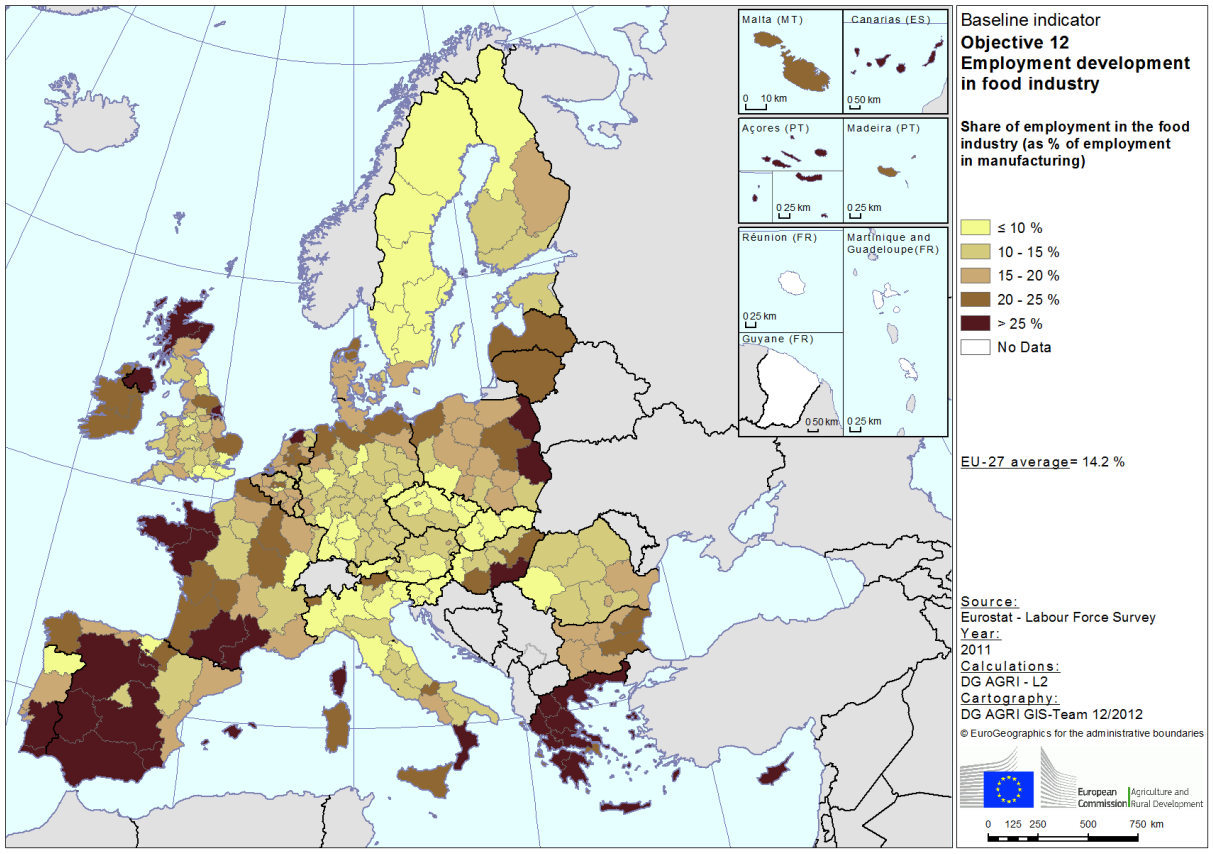
Table 42 - Employment development in the food industry

	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. - 2011				Average annual growth rate of employment in the food industry - 2007-2011
Country	MS (1 000 persons)	As % of total employment in manufacturing	As % of total employment		% per year
Belgium	101.4	15.9	2.3		-0.4
Bulgaria	113.2	19.0	3.9		-5.0
Czech Republic	116.7	9.1	2.4		-1.2
Denmark	56.9	16.8	2.2		-7.6
Germany	893.2	11.4	2.3		-0.4
Estonia	12.7	10.7	2.2		-4.5
Ireland	48.8	23.8	2.8		-2.2
Greece	115.5	28.0	2.9		-1.2
Spain	445.8	19.4	2.5		-2.1
France	661.0	19.5	2.6		-0.3
Italy	418.6	9.8	1.9		0.3
Cyprus	10.2	35.8	2.8		-2.5
Latvia	29.2	22.4	3.1		-4.9
Lithuania	43.9	20.8	3.3		-6.3
Luxembourg	1.4	10.8	0.6		-6.1
Hungary	120.5	15.0	3.2		-2.5
Malta	5.8	22.9	3.5		3.8
Netherlands	136.7	18.0	1.7		-3.5
Austria	79.1	12.2	1.9		0.1
Poland	522.5	17.4	3.3		-0.9
Portugal	106.1	13.2	2.3		-1.1
Romania	213.5	12.8	2.4		-0.2
Slovenia	16.4	7.6	1.8		-8.0
Slovakia	49.4	8.7	2.1		-4.2
Finland	39.7	11.2	1.6		0.7
Sweden	49.2	8.9	1.1		-2.4
United Kingdom	386.2	13.9	1.4		-1.2
EU-27	4 800.8	14.2	2.3		-1.2
EU-15	3 540.0	14.0	2.1		-1.0
EU-N12	1 254.0	14.5	2.9		-2.0

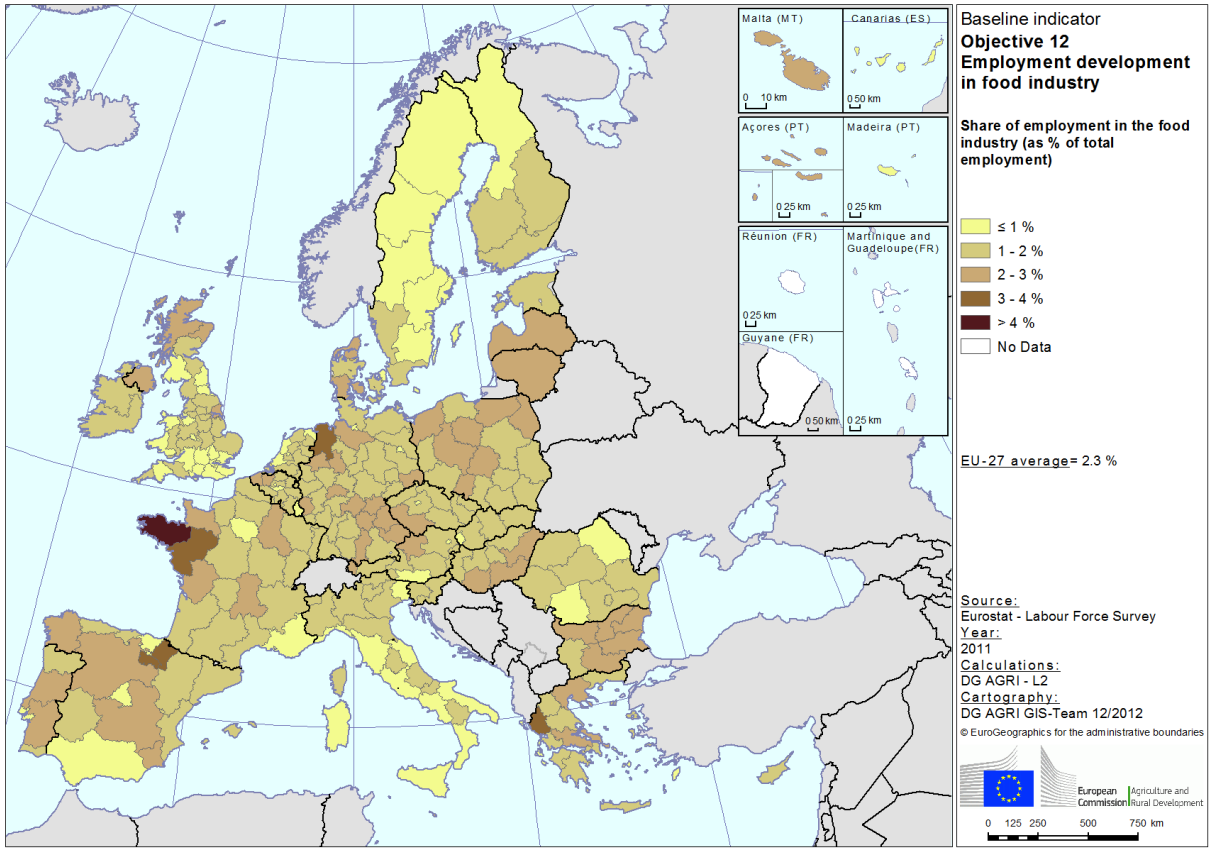
Table 43 - Employment in the food industry by type of region

	Employment in the food industry					
	as % of total employment in manufacturing - 2011			as % of total employment - 2011		
Country	Thinly populated	Intermediate area	Densely populated	Thinly populated	Intermediate area	Densely populated
Belgium	19.2	14.9	16.7	1.5	1.6	1.2
Bulgaria	19.5	18.7	18.4	2.4	2.8	2.0
Czech Republic	10.0	8.0	8.7	2.0	1.7	1.0
Denmark	17.8	17.5	13.9	2.2	1.8	0.8
Germany	16.6	10.9	10.1	2.6	2.0	1.2
Estonia	13.9	20.8	7.4	1.9	3.0	0.9
Ireland	25.2	-	19.9	2.0	-	1.0
Greece	32.9	23.3	24.4	1.9	1.5	1.3
Spain	30.0	19.9	13.1	2.4	1.5	0.9
France	27.2	17.9	16.3	3.1	1.8	1.0
Italy	13.4	10.5	8.1	1.3	1.3	0.8
Cyprus	38.2	25.9	38.4	2.1	1.9	1.8
Latvia	26.8	3.2	20.9	2.4	0.3	1.7
Lithuania	28.2	-	16.3	2.6	-	1.6
Luxembourg	13.5	12.1	14.3	0.8	0.4	0.4
Hungary	18.0	13.1	10.3	2.5	1.6	0.9
Malta	43.2	17.7	21.9	3.0	1.4	2.0
Netherlands	28.5	19.2	16.8	2.1	1.7	1.0
Austria	11.6	12.3	13.2	1.6	1.7	1.0
Poland	21.0	17.2	13.0	2.5	2.1	1.3
Portugal	27.0	11.9	9.6	2.2	1.7	1.0
Romania	13.1	11.9	12.4	1.3	2.1	1.6
Slovenia	7.0	8.5	8.0	1.3	1.2	0.7
Slovakia	9.2	9.4	6.0	1.4	1.5	0.7
Finland	11.3	7.5	13.5	1.3	0.8	0.9
Sweden	11.7	8.4	7.9	0.6	0.8	1.0
United Kingdom	21.2	13.1	12.2	1.7	1.0	0.8
EU-27	18.7	13.0	12.0	2.1	1.6	1.0
EU-15	20.7	13.1	11.8	2.1	1.6	1.0
EU-N12	16.4	12.7	12.8	2.0	1.9	1.4

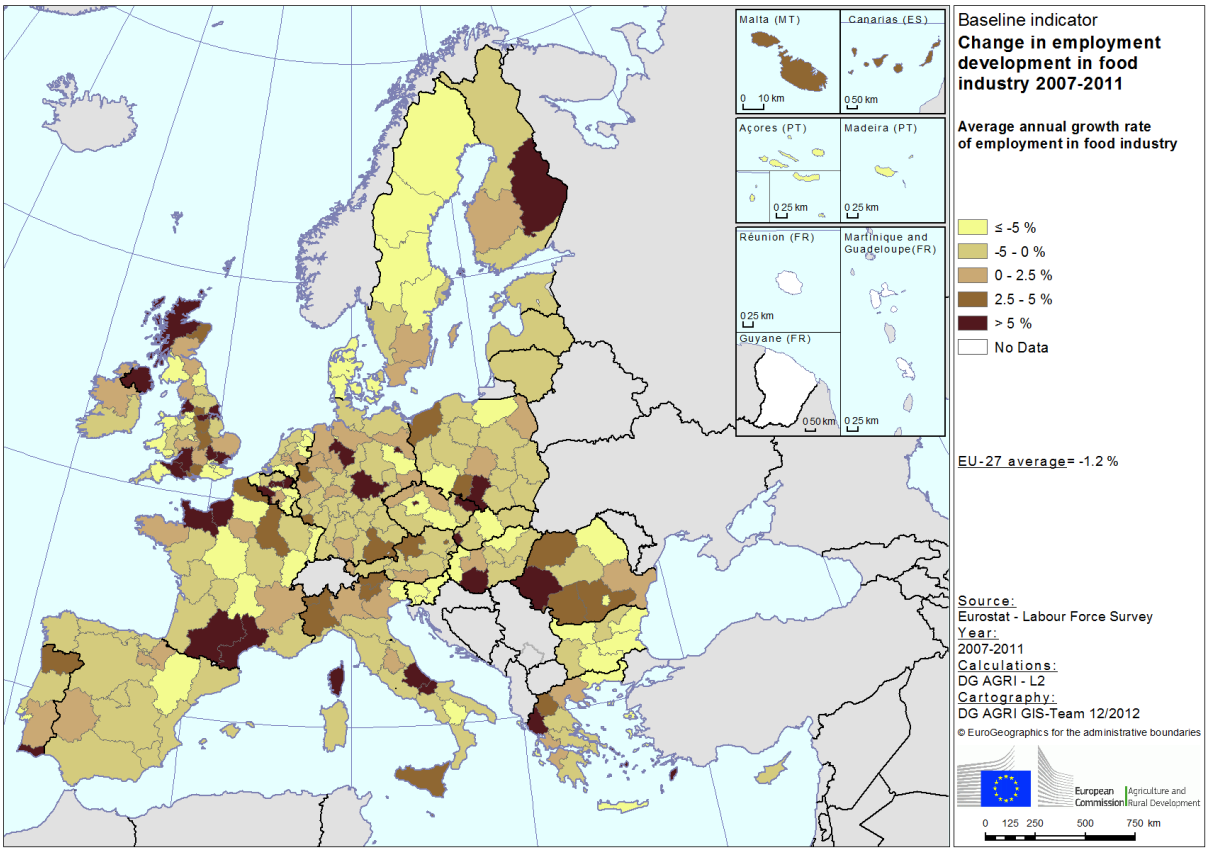
Map 45 – Share of employment in the food industry (% of employment in manufacturing)



Map 46 – Share of employment in the food industry (% of total employment)



Map 47 – Change in employment in the food industry 2007-2011



Baseline indicator objective related	**12 - Employment development in the food industry**
Measurement of the indicator	Employment in the food industry
Definition of the indicator[54]	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 – National Accounts and Labour Force Survey Last update: October 2012

[54] 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.

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

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

The food industry in the EU-27 generated EUR 220 billion of GVA in 2010, accounting for 2% of the total GVA in that year. The EU-15 accounted for EUR 193.6 billion, which represents 88% of the total GVA of the food industry in the EU-27. Germany (EUR 38.2 billion), France, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom (all these countries generated between EUR 20 and 30 billion) were the main contributors. On the other hand, the share of the food industry in the overall economy is higher in the EU-N12 than in the EU-15 (3.2% and 1.9% respectively). The largest shares are found in Romania (5.6%), followed by Lithuania and Ireland (4.5% and 4.4%), whereas in Luxembourg (0.7%), Sweden (1.4%), the United Kingdom and Slovenia (1.5% each), the food industry had the lowest shares in the overall economy in 2010.

…and this share slightly decreased over the period 2006-2010

The GVA of the food industry decreased at an annual rate of -0.2% during the period 2006-2010. Estonia and Luxembourg presented the highest annual rates of decline (-10% and -8.0% respectively), whereas the largest relative increments took place in Poland (+5.6%), Romania (+4.5%), Sweden (+2.7%) and Belgium (+2.5%).

Graph 37 - GVA (2010) and its average annual growth rate in the food industry (2006 to 2010)

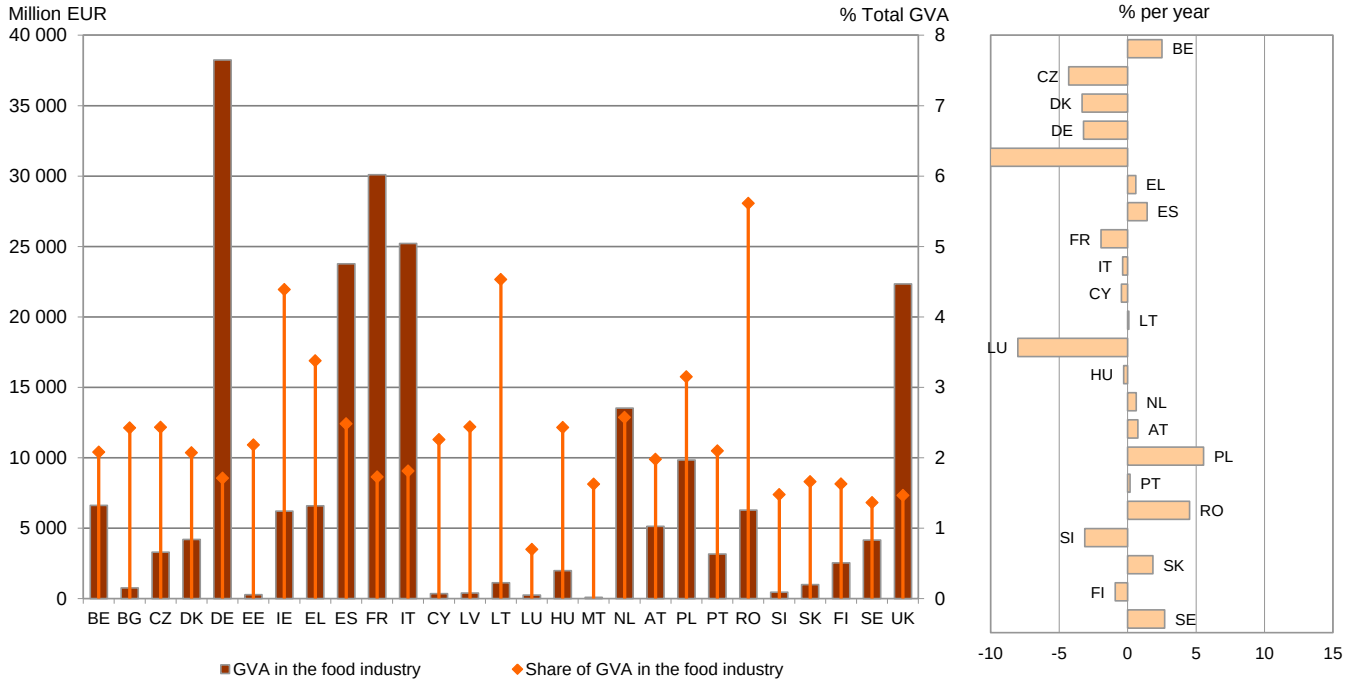


Table 44 - Economic development in the food industry

Indicator	Objective 13 - Economic development in the food industry				Change in economic development in the food industry	
Measurement	GVA in the food industry	Share of GVA in the food industry			Average annual growth rate of GVA in the food industry	
Year	2010				2006 to 2010	
Unit	Million EUR	% of total			% per year	
Country						
Belgium	6 615.9	2.1			2.5	
Bulgaria	752.8	2.4	2009, estimated		n.a.	
Czech Republic	3 297.4	2.4			-4.3	
Denmark	4 203.4	2.1			-3.3	
Germany	38 240.0	1.7			-3.2	
Estonia	272.3	2.2			-10.0	
Ireland	6 213.8	4.4			n.a.	
Greece	6 591.7	3.4			0.6	
Spain	23 774.0	2.5			1.4	
France	30 101.6	1.7			-1.9	
Italy	25 213.6	1.8			-0.4	
Cyprus	354.7	2.3			-0.5	2006-2008
Latvia	394.5	2.4	2009, NACE rev. 1		n.a.	
Lithuania	1 123.2	4.5			0.1	
Luxembourg	252.5	0.7			-8.0	
Hungary	1 983.5	2.4			-0.3	
Malta	88.2	1.6	NACE rev. 1		n.a.	
Netherlands	13 531.0	2.6			0.6	
Austria	5 127.4	2.0			0.8	
Poland	9 840.0	3.2			5.6	
Portugal	3 169.2	2.1	2009		0.2	2006-2009
Romania	6 288.7	5.6	2009		4.5	2006-2008
Slovenia	457.6	1.5			-3.1	
Slovakia	994.0	1.7			1.8	
Finland	2 534.0	1.6			-0.9	
Sweden	4 161.3	1.4			2.7	
United Kingdom	22 342.1	1.5	2009, estimated		n.a.	
EU-27	220 051.2	2.0			-0.2	
EU-15	193 618.5	1.9			-0.4	
EU-N12	26 432.7	3.2	estimated		-0.6	estimated

Note: the average annual growth rate is calculated on the basis of GVA at constant prices, whereas the 2010 value provided 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[55]	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 2012

[55] 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

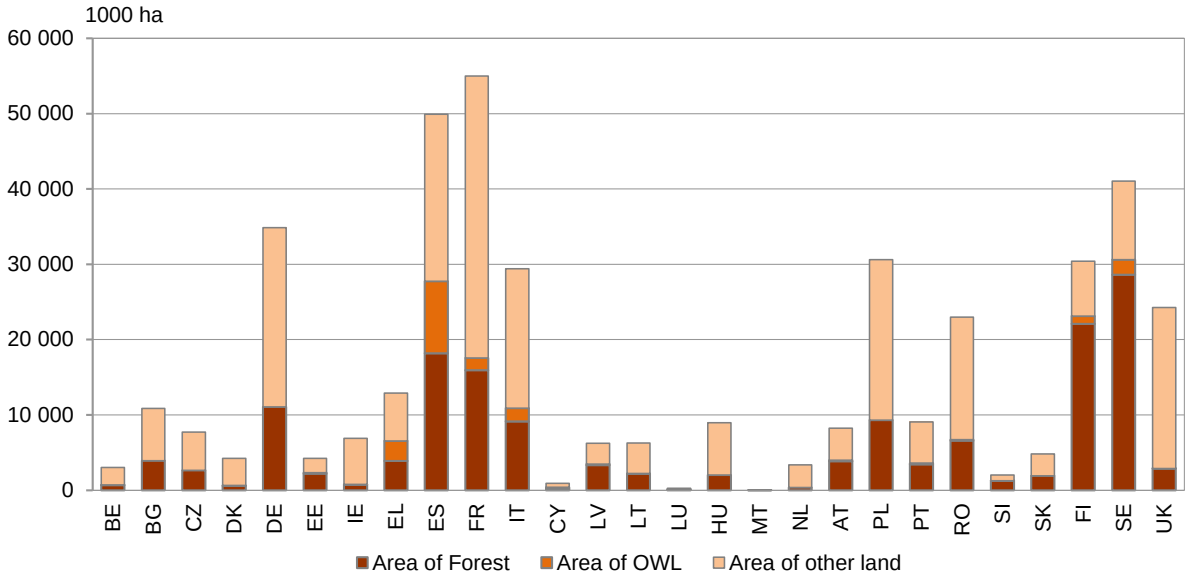
In 2010, 35% of the EU-27 land was covered by forests

In 2010, forests covered more than 157 million ha in the EU-27 and represented 38% of the EU-27 land area[56]. 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 vegetation[57].

[56] 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.

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

Graph 38 - Area of forest and other wooded land, 2010

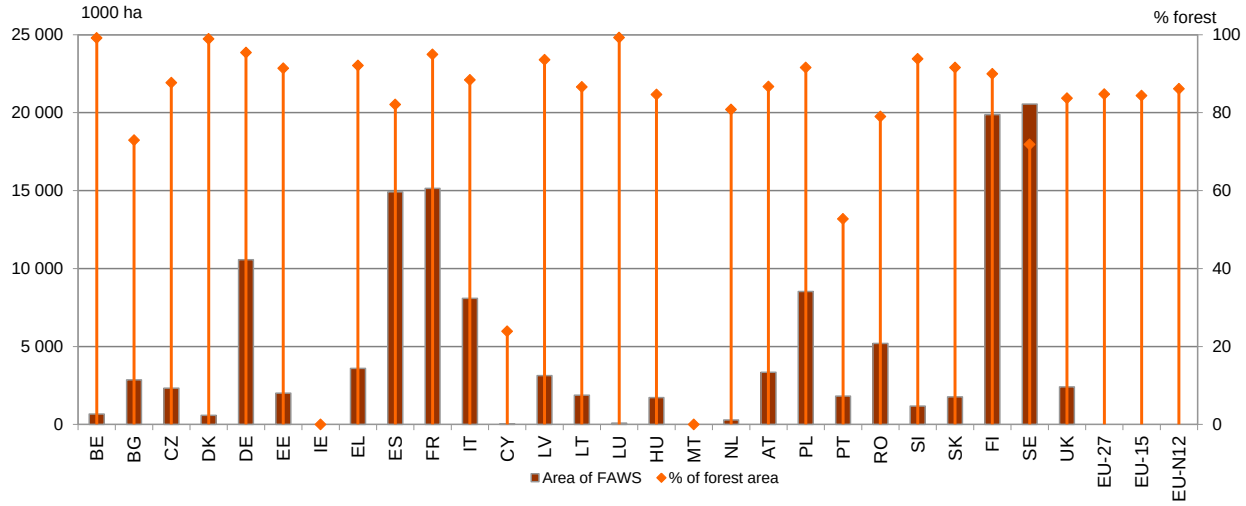


In 2010, 85% of the total forest area in the EU-27 was available for wood supply

The area of forests available for wood supply (FAWS) amounted to 132.6 million ha in the EU-27, 102 million ha of which (77% of the total) is located in the EU-15 and 30.6 million ha (23%) 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 area[58].

[58] See previous note.

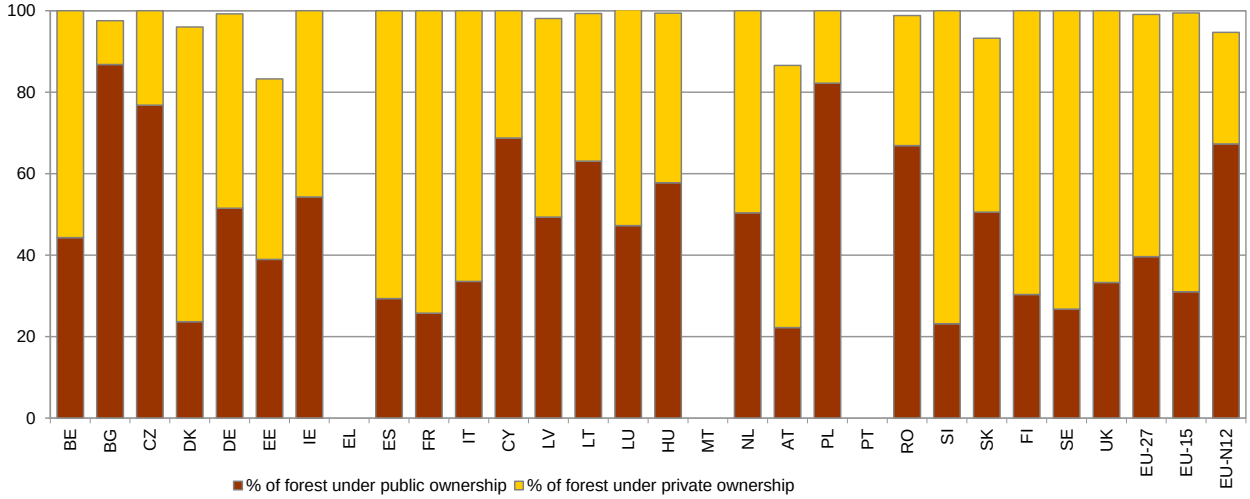
Graph 39 - Area of forest available for wood supply, 2010



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.

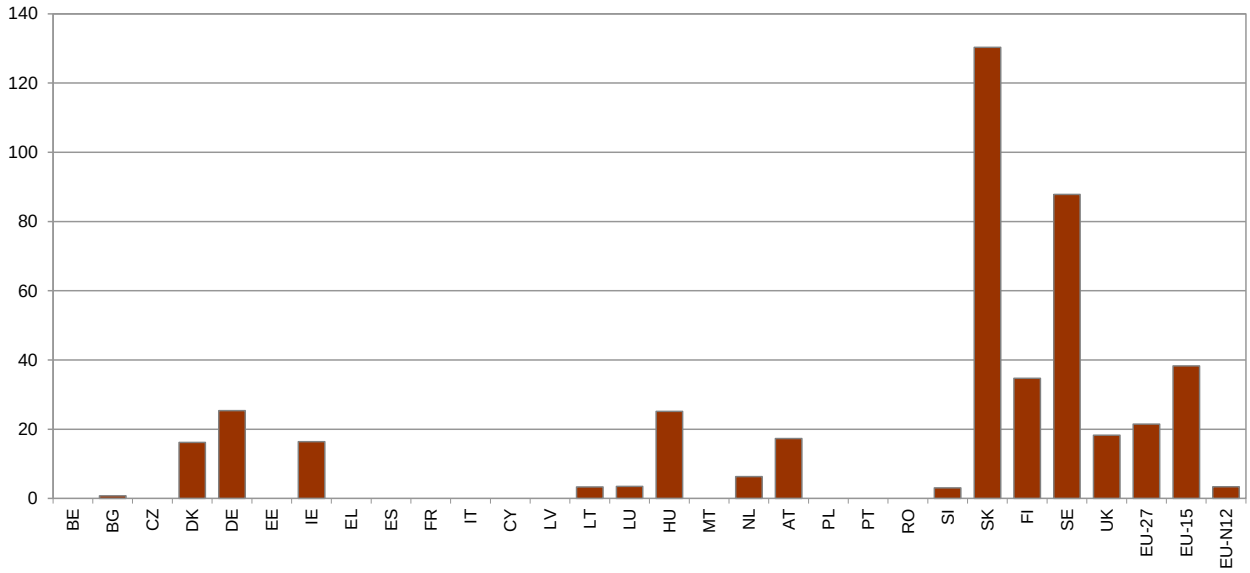
Graph 40 - Forest under public and private ownership (%), 2010



The size of private forest holdings varies among the EU-27

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 41 - Average size of forest private holdings (ha), 2010



Note: the European aggregates are based on those countries for which data are available

Table 45 – Forest and Other wooded land

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

Table 46 - 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 47 - Ownership and size of forest private holdings

Indicator	Context 5 - Forestry Structure			
Subindicator	Ownership			Size of forest private holdings
Measurement	% of forest in different categories of ownership			Average size of forest private holdings
Source	FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO			FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO
Year	2010			2010
Unit	%			ha
Subdivisions	public ownership	private ownership		
Country				
Belgium	44.3	55.7		-
Bulgaria	86.8	10.8		0.8
Czech Republic	76.8	23.2		-
Denmark	23.7	72.3		16.2
Germany	51.5	47.7		25.4
Estonia	39.0	44.3		-
Ireland	54.3	45.7		16.4
Greece	n.a	n.a		-
Spain	29.4	70.6		-
France	25.8	74.2		-
Italy	33.6	66.4		-
Cyprus	68.7	31.3		-
Latvia	49.3	48.7		-
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		-
Portugal	n.a	n.a		-
Romania	66.9	31.9		-
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 and PT	59.4 excl. EL and PT		21.5 15 MSs available
EU-15	31.1 excl. EL and PT	68.4 excl. EL and PT		38.3 exc. BE, FR, EL, IT, PT, ES
EU-N12	67.3	27.4		3.4 exc. CY, CZ, EE, LV, PL, RO

Notes:
The 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	This indicator consists of 4 sub-indicators: • 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	Forest 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). Other wooded land 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). **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. Includes: 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)". Forms of ownership 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. (*Source*: Forest Resources Assessment, 2010)" **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. (*Source*: Forest Resources Assessment 2010)" **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. (*Source*: Forest Resources Assessment, 2010)" **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 (*Source*: Temperate and Boreal Forest Resources Assessment (TBFRA), 2000, definition as published in SoEF 2007)". Forest 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". 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 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. Note: Some agroforestry systems where crops are grown only during the first years of the forest rotation should be classified as forest. (*Source*: Forest Resources Assessment, 2010, modified)" Other wooded land (OWL) 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 *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. 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 *in situ,* 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 *in situ* 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 (*Source*: Forest Resources Assessment, 2010). For terms and definitions see also the following document: http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/timber/soef/Definitions_Quantitative_indicators_for_website.pdf * The Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe has changed its name from MCPFE to FOREST EUROPE.
Sub-indicators	The indicator consists of three sub-indicators: • 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	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)
Source	• 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

3.3.15. Context Indicator 6: Forest productivity

In 2010, the net annual increment of forest available for wood supply was 5.8 m^3 per ha in the EU-27

The net annual increment of forest available for wood supply (FAWS) per ha gives an indication of forest productivity[59]. It measures the difference between the average annual volume of gross increment and natural losses on all trees to a minimum diameter of 0 cm.

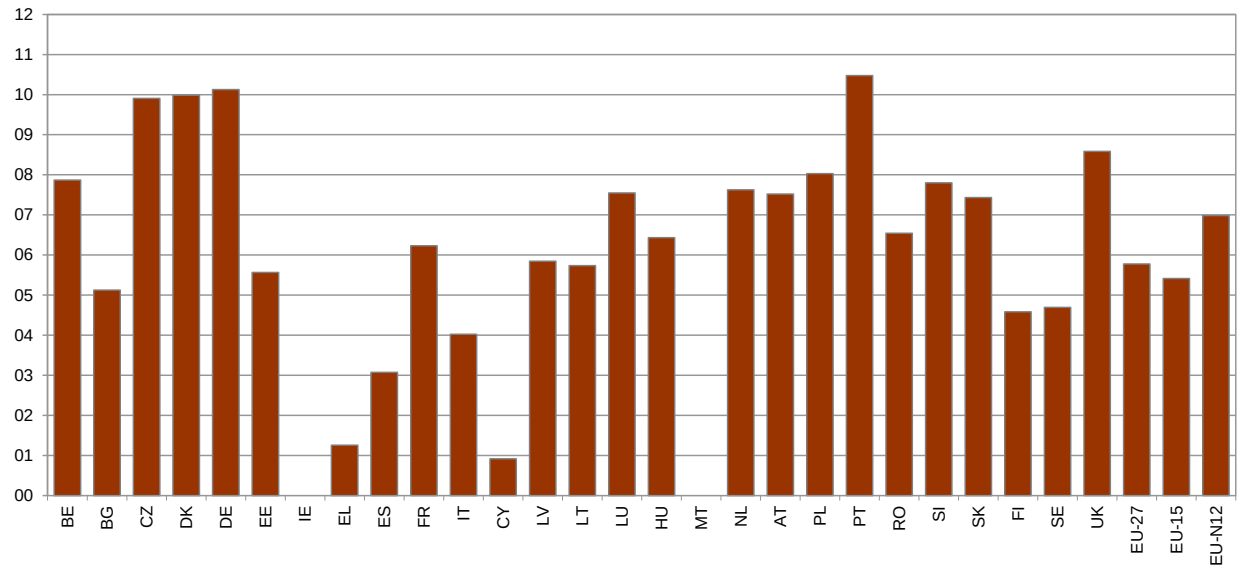
In 2010[60] the average net annual increment of FAWS was 5.8 m^3 per ha in the EU-27. Whereas this value in the EU-15 (5.4 m^3 per ha) is quite similar to the EU-27 average, the net annual increment of FAWS is higher in the EU-N12 (7.0 m^3 per ha).

Forest productivity varies significantly among Member States, from a net annual increment of 0.9 m^3 per ha in Cyprus and 1.3 m^3 per ha in Greece, to a net annual increment of 11.1 m^3 per ha in Germany and 13.4 m^3 per ha in Denmark.

[59] 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).

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

Graph 42 - Net annual volume increment of FAWS per ha – m3/year/ha, 2010



Note: no FAWS in MT and IE.

Table 48 - Forest productivity

Indicator	Context 6 - Forest productivity
Measurement	Net annual volume increment of FAWS per hectare
Source	Eurostat, FOREST
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
EU-15	5.4 e
EU-N12	7.0 e

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.
The EU aggregates do not include data for MT and IE.

Baseline indicator for context	**6 – Forest productivity**
Measurement of the indicator	Net annual volume increment of FAWS per ha
Definition of the indicator	Forest productivity is measured by the net annual increment of FAWS per ha. The net (annual) increment 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 (*Source*: Temporal and Boreal Forest Resources Assessment 2000, modified)". Growing stock 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) Forest available for wood supply (FAWS): see definition in indicator C5 – Forestry structure.
Unit of measurement	m^3/ha of FAWS
Source	• 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. Last update: 2011

3.3.16. Objective Indicator 14: Labour productivity in forestry

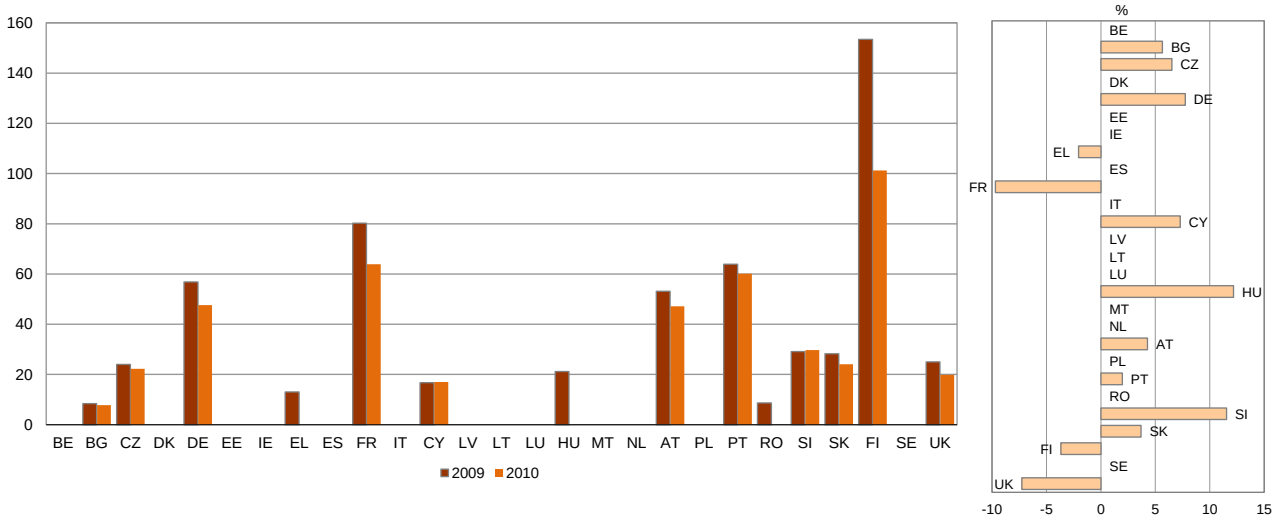
Labour productivity in the forestry sector ranges from EUR 7 770 to 101 240 per employee

Labour productivity is defined as value added per employee. In 2010 the average labour productivity in the forestry sector varied substantially among Member States.[61] The highest labour productivity is found in Finland (EUR 101 240 per employee), whereas Bulgaria reached only EUR 7 770 per employee.

The relative increments of labour productivity in forestry between 2006 and 2010 also differ significantly across the EU. The highest average annual growth rate was observed in Hungary (+12.2% between 2006 and 2009) and Slovenia (+11.5%), whereas the productivity of forestry decreased in France (-9.7%), in the United Kingdom (-7.3), in Greece (-2.1% between 2006 and 2009) and in Finland (-3.7%). The decrease in labour productivity was particularly high between 2009 and 2010 in several countries where it reduced by 15% or more: Germany (-16%), France (-20%), Finland (-34%) and the United Kingdom (-20%).

[61] In 2010 data were only available for 11 countries. Data for BE, DK, EE, IE, ES, IT, LV, LT, MT, NL, PL and SE are not available.

Graph 43 - Labour productivity (1000 EUR/AWU) in 2009 and 2010 and its average annual growth rate (2006 to 2010) in forestry



Note: no data available for BE, DK, EE, IE, ES, IT, LV, LT and LU.

Table 49 - 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
Source	Eurostat Economic Accounts for Forestry		Eurostat National Accounts
Year	2009	2010	2006 to 2010
Unit	1000 Euros / AWU	1000 Euros / AWU	% per year
Country			
Belgium	:	:	:
Bulgaria	8.38	7.77	5.7
Czech Republic	24.02	22.25	6.5
Denmark	:	:	:
Germany	56.84	47.58	7.8
Estonia	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:
Greece	13.02	:	-2.1 2006-2009
Spain	:	:	:
France	80.22	63.89	-9.7
Italy	:	:	:
Cyprus	16.74	17.03	7.3
Latvia	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:
Hungary	21.16	:	12.2 2006-2009
Malta	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	:	:
Austria	53.10	47.12	4.3
Poland	:	:	:
Portugal	63.89	60.10	2.0
Romania	8.67	:	:
Slovenia	29.12	29.75	11.5
Slovakia	28.22	24.06	3.7
Finland	153.43	101.24	-3.7
Sweden	:	:	:
United Kingdom	24.99	19.82	-7.3
EU-27	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EU-15	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EU-N12	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	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. 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). In Economic Accounts for Forestry, production activities relating to vegetable materials used for plaiting, Christmas trees, fruit trees, vines and ornamental nursery trees are excluded, whereas they are covered in the Labour Force Survey. In some cases, the productivity could therefore be underestimated.
Unit of measurement	Thousands EUR/Employee
Source	Eurostat - Economic Accounts for Forestry & Labour Force Survey Last update: 27/09/2012

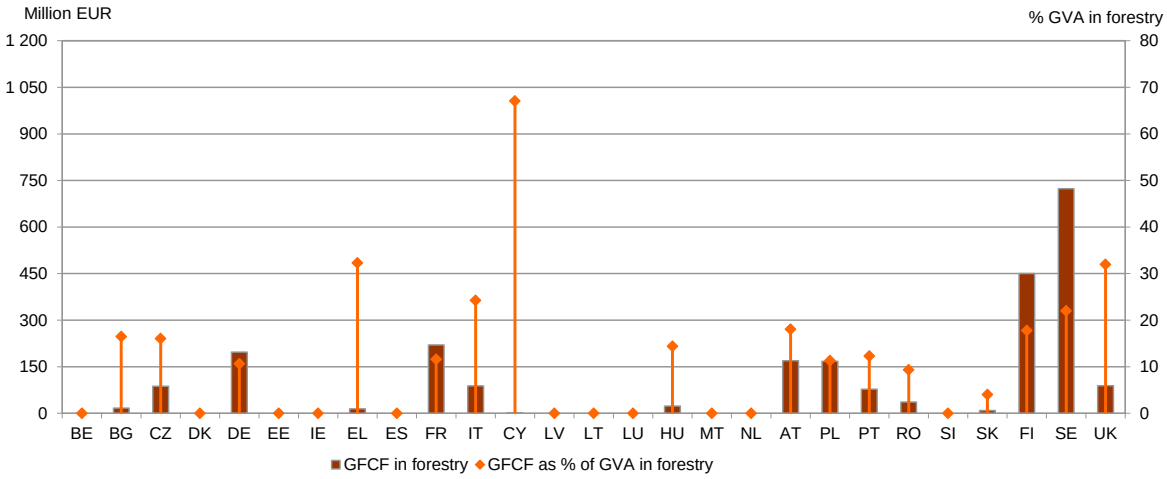
3.3.17. Objective Indicator 15: Gross fixed capital formation in forestry

84% of the total investment in the forestry sector in 2008 took place in Sweden and Finland

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF), which measures how much of the new value added is invested rather than consumed, is a key element for future competitiveness. EUR 1.4 billion were invested in the forestry sector in 2009, accounting for 13.5% of its total GVA[62], of which EUR 1.17 billion (84% of the total) were invested in Sweden and Finland. The gross fixed capital formation in forestry decreased by more than 40% between 2008 and 2009. The highest relative share of GFCF in GVA of the forestry sector is found in Cyprus (67%), followed by Greece and the United Kingdom (26%).

[62] Only data from 18 countries were available.

Graph 44 - Gross fixed capital formation in forestry in 2009



Note: data of BE, DK, EE, IE, ES, LV, LU, MT, NL and SI are not available.

Table 50 - 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	2009	2009
Unit	Million EUR	% of GVA in forestry
Country		
Belgium	:	:
Bulgaria	16.6	16.5
Czech Republic	87.0	16.0
Denmark	:	:
Germany	196.9	10.6
Estonia	:	:
Ireland	:	:
Greece	14.6	32.3
Spain	:	:
France	220.0	11.6
Italy	88.0 2006	24.2 2006
Cyprus	1.6	67.1
Latvia	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:
Hungary	23.5	14.4
Malta	0.0	n.s.
Netherlands	:	:
Austria	169.6	18.1
Poland	167.8 2008	11.3 2008
Portugal	77.6	12.3
Romania	36.4	9.3
Slovenia	:	:
Slovakia	9.0	4.0
Finland	450.0	17.8
Sweden	723.2 2008	22.0 2008
United Kingdom	88.7	32.0
EU-27	1 391.6 18 countries	13.5 18 countries
EU-15	0.0	0.0
EU-N12	0.0	0.0

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 are excluded.
Unit of measurement	Million EUR
Source	Eurostat - Economic Accounts for Forestry Last update: 27/09/2012

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 2006[63] 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.

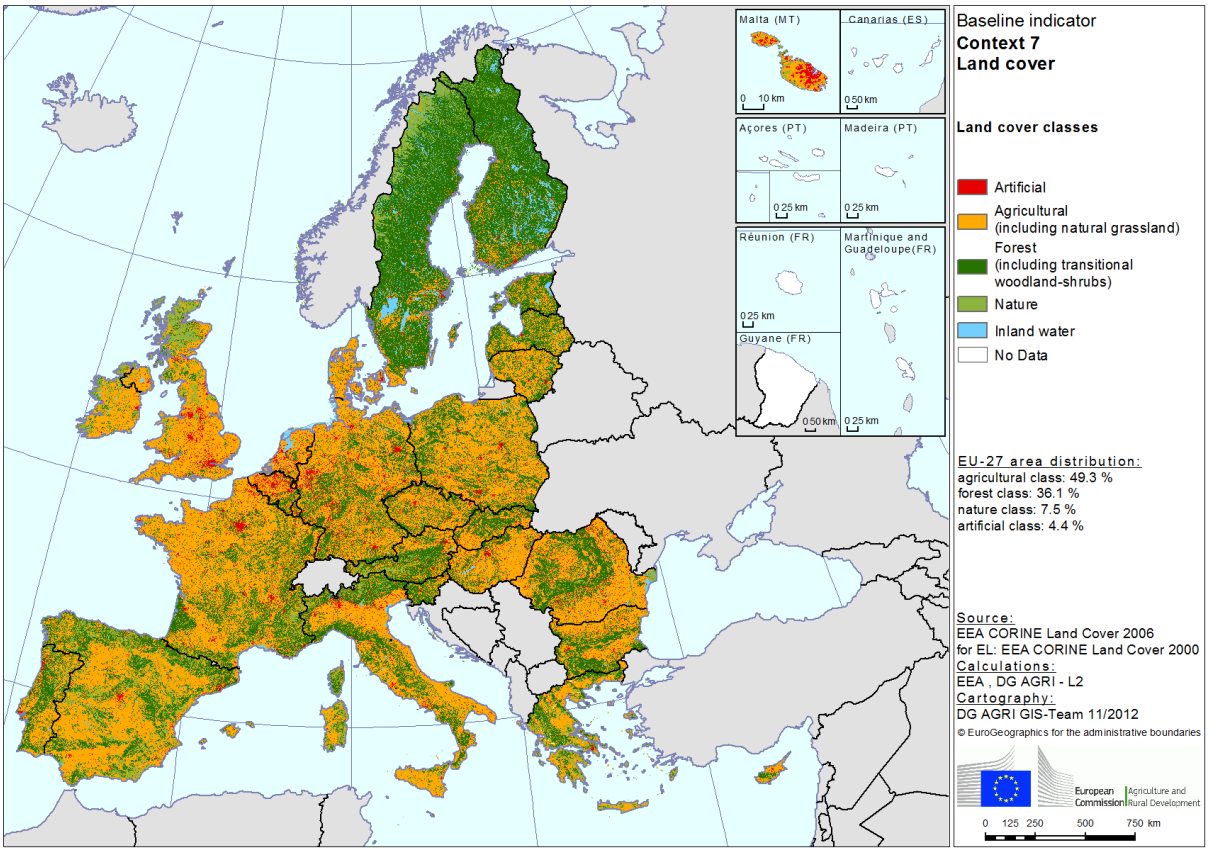
[63] CLC 2000 for EL.

Table 51 - Land cover

Indicator	Context 7 - Land Cover					
Measurement	% area in the different categories of land cover					
Source	CLC2006					
Calculation	DG Environment					
Year	2006					
Unit	%					
Subdivisions	Agricultural area	Agricultural area (including natural grassland)	Forest area	Forest area (including transitional woodland-shrub)	Natural area	Artificial area
Country						
Belgium	57.4	57.4	19.9	20.5	0.8	20.6
Bulgaria	51.7	55.2	31.4	38.0	0.9	5.0
Czech Republic	57.2	57.6	33.2	35.2	0.2	6.3
Denmark	76.6	77.2	9.0	10.9	2.6	7.5
Germany	59.4	59.9	29.1	29.7	0.7	8.4
Estonia	32.4	33.3	45.7	55.1	4.8	2.1
Ireland	67.1	68.4	4.1	10.1	17.2	2.3
Greece	40.0	49.1	18.0	27.4	20.0	2.2
Spain	50.1	55.3	18.0	27.3	14.7	2.0
France	59.8	62.1	25.9	28.3	3.6	5.1
Italy	52.3	57.2	26.1	29.7	7.2	4.9
Cyprus	47.8	50.8	16.7	21.0	19.2	8.4
Latvia	43.8	43.9	40.6	50.4	2.5	1.3
Lithuania	61.4	61.4	28.9	32.4	1.0	3.3
Luxembourg	54.1	54.1	36.1	36.3	0.0	9.3
Hungary	66.9	69.3	18.9	21.8	0.9	6.0
Malta	51.3	51.3	0.7	0.7	18.0	29.3
Netherlands	68.9	70.1	8.9	8.9	2.6	14.3
Austria	32.4	39.5	44.3	44.6	10.2	4.9
Poland	62.9	63.0	30.1	31.1	0.4	4.0
Portugal	45.8	47.7	22.3	37.7	7.3	3.5
Romania	56.8	58.1	29.4	31.8	1.9	6.3
Slovenia	34.9	35.9	56.1	58.3	2.6	2.7
Slovakia	48.3	48.9	40.2	44.4	0.6	5.5
Finland	8.8	8.8	58.3	72.2	8.2	1.4
Sweden	8.8	9.2	54.8	66.0	15.0	1.4
United Kingdom	57.3	65.1	8.3	9.5	16.1	8.0
EU-27	46.8	49.3	30.5	36.1	7.5	4.4
EU-15	43.5	46.5	30.2	36.6	9.5	4.3
EU-N12	56.5	57.6	31.4	34.7	1.4	4.8

Note: for EL data refer to CLC 2000.

Map 48 - Land cover



Baseline indicator for context	**7 - Land cover**
Measurement of the indicator	% area in agricultural / forest / natural / artificial classes
Definition of the indicator	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. 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. 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.

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

	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. 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. As coverage by water (inlands or sea) is not reported, the total of the subdivisions cannot sum up to 100%.
Subdivisions	The categories of land cover are : • 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 1257/99[64], 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 BG and RO)[65], 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%).

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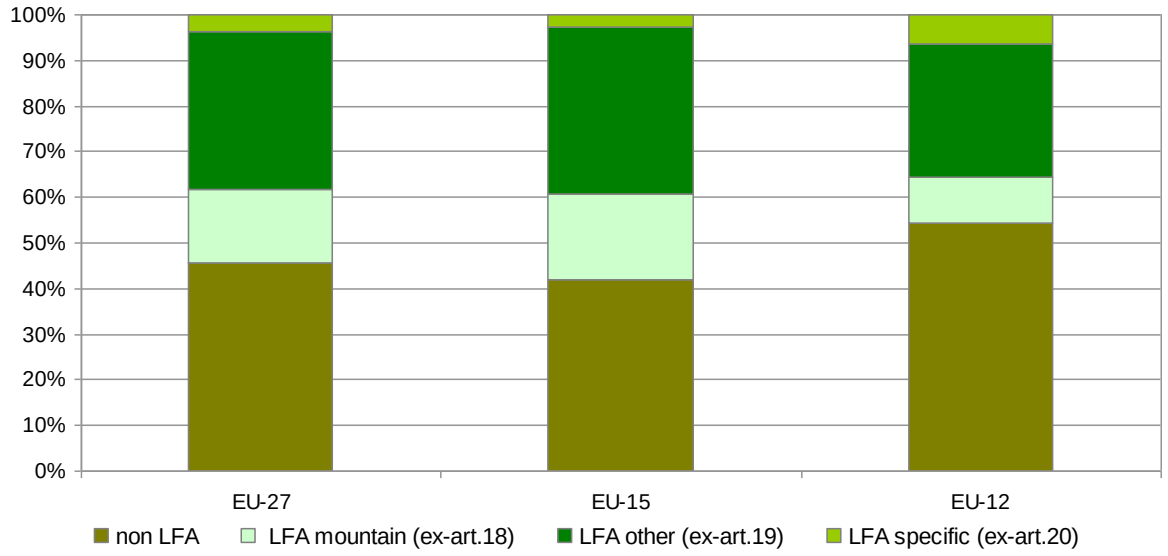
[64] Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 repealed most of Regulation (EC) No. 1257/1999. The provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 related to LFA were supposed to enter into force on 1/1/2010, subject to an act of Council. However, such act has not been adopted and the respective provisions of Regulation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

[65] 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 45 - UAA in different categories of Less Favoured Areas (%)



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 (100%).

Graph 46 - Share of UAA in different LFA classes (%), 2005

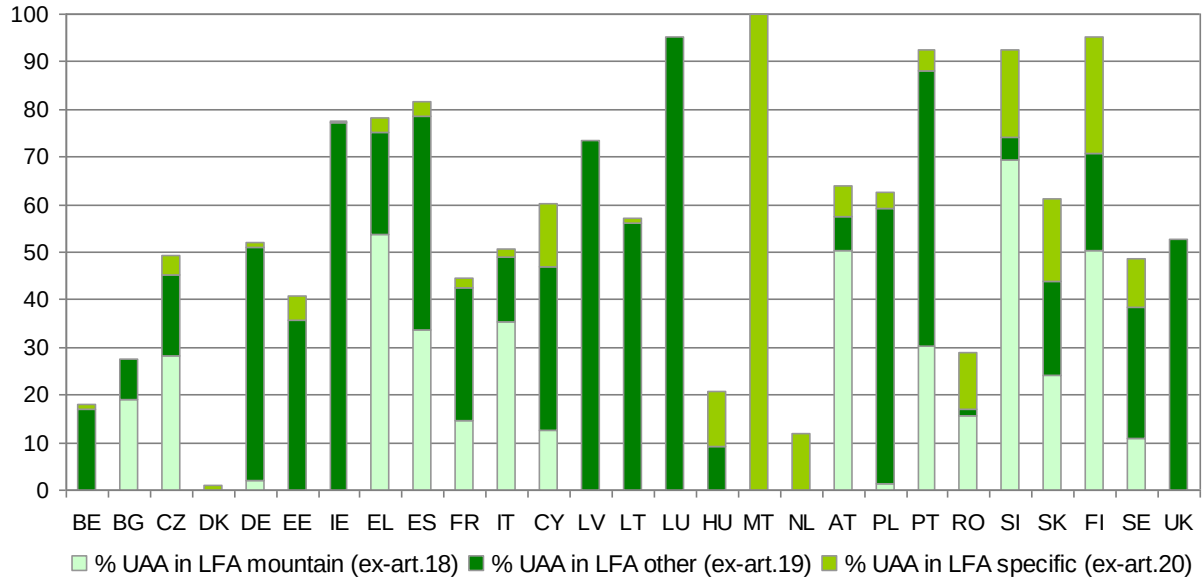
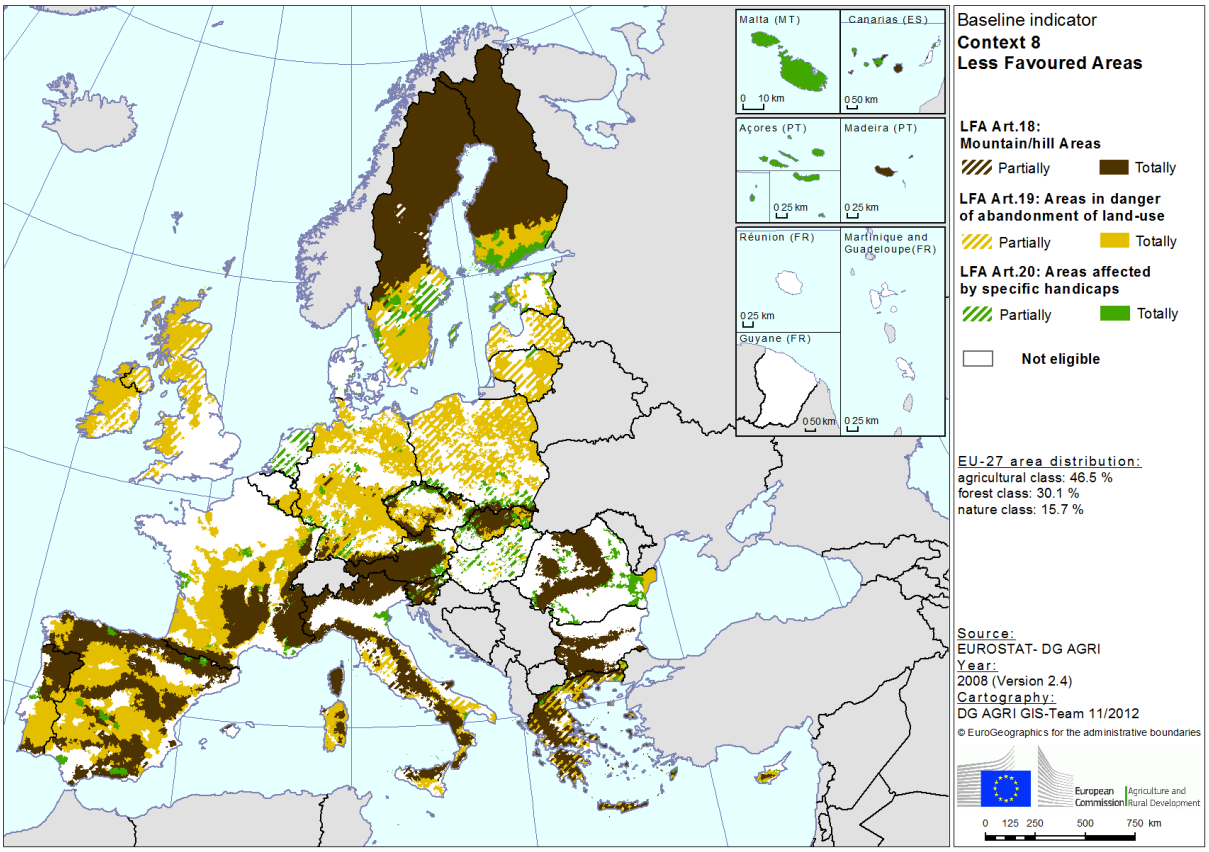


Table 52 - Less Favoured Areas

Indicator	Context 8- Less Favoured Areas			
Measurement	% UAA in the different categories of LFA			
Source	DG Agriculture and Rural Devleopment - 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 49 - Less Favoured Areas



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	The areas eligible for the support for LFA are defined in Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 (see footnote 64): • 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 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. Commission's legal proposals for the CAP post 2013 defines two principal areas: • Mountain areas (incl. areas north of the 62nd parallel and certain adjacent areas) • Other areas with natural and specific constraints 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. 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.
Subdivision	The categories of areas are: • 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

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 4.9 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.

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

Only 12% of the UAA in the EU-27 is devoted to extensive crop production and 21% to extensive grazing. Extensive agriculture is much more common in the 12 Member States that joined the EU since 2004 (29% for crop production; 25% for livestock) than in the EU-15 (6% for crop production; 19% for livestock). Significant differences exist among Member States. Bulgaria has the highest share of extensive crop production (84%)[66], followed (albeit with a large gap) by Lithuania (53%), Romania (47%), Estonia (45%), Cyprus (45%) and Latvia (41%). Map 50 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).

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

For extensive livestock production, the highest shares can be found in Portugal (59%), Latvia (58%), and Estonia (55%). At regional level, Map 51 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, Bulgaria, Denmark, Ireland, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, and the Netherlands.

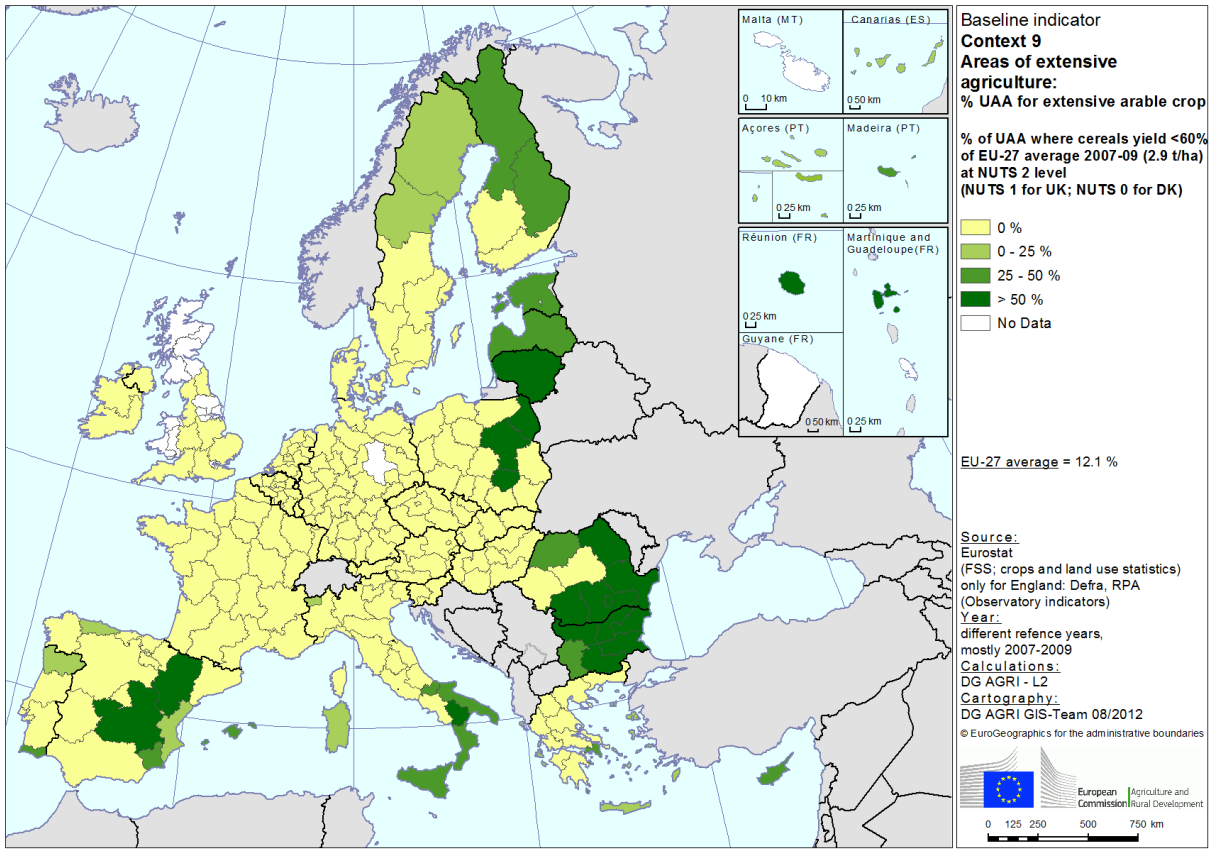
[66] Since only 2007 data are available for Bulgaria, this high value may be due to a particularly bad harvest in that year.

Table 53 - Areas of extensive agriculture

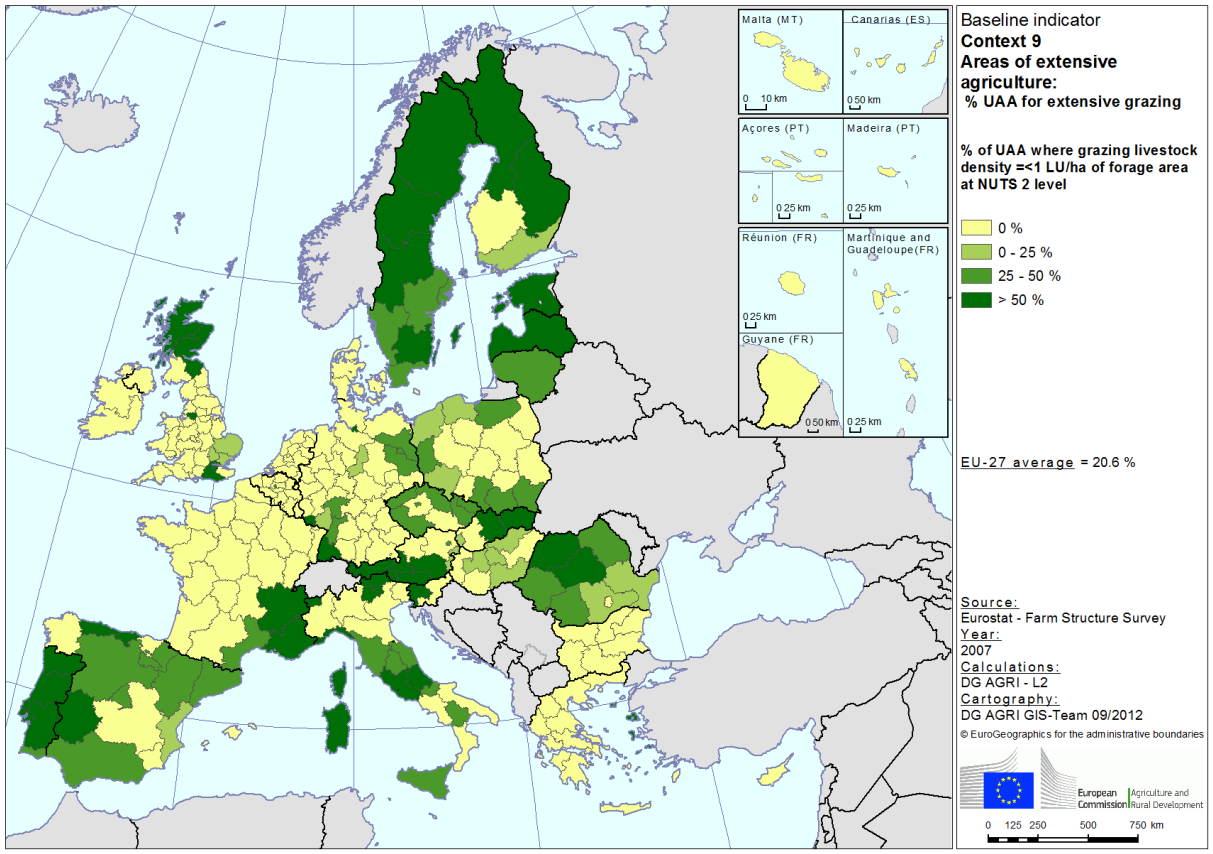
Indicator	Context 9 - Areas of extensive agriculture		
Subindicator	Areas for extensive arable crops		Areas for extensive grazing
Measurement	Share of UAA with cereals yield <60% of EU-27 average		Share of UAA with livestock density <1 LU/ha of forage area
Source	Eurostat (FSS; crops and land use statistics); for England: Defra, RPA		Eurostat (FSS)
Year	2007 for area 2007-2009 for average yields		2007
Unit	%		%
Country			
Belgium	0.0		0.0
Bulgaria	84.1	*	0.0
Czech Republic	0.0	*	28.4
Denmark	0.0		0.0
Germany	0.0	*	6.0
Estonia	44.7	*	54.6
Ireland	0.0		0.0
Greece	1.9	*	2.5
Spain	18.7	*	31.3
France	0.2	*	6.9
Italy	13.6	*	24.6
Cyprus	45.3	*	0.0
Latvia	40.9	*	57.8
Lithuania	53.0	*	46.2
Luxembourg	0.0	*	0.0
Hungary	0.0		9.7
Malta	n.a.		0.0
Netherlands	0.0	*	0.0
Austria	0.0		43.3
Poland	14.4		10.9
Portugal	4.3		58.5
Romania	47.3		38.6
Slovenia	0.0	*	25.8
Slovakia	0.0		33.0
Finland	13.5		21.5
Sweden	1.2		52.0
United Kingdom	0.0		25.6
EU-27	12.1	*	20.6
EU-15	5.6	*	19.0
EU-N12	29.0	*	24.9

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

Map 50 - Share of UAA for extensive arable crops



Map 51 - Share of UAA for extensive grazing



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	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 2.94 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 2007, 2008 and 2009 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 2007, 2008 and 2009 as reference years for calculating the average yields at regional level. Data availability at NUTS 2 level is shown in the following list: 1. Belgium 2007-2008-2009 2. Bulgaria only 2007 3. Czech Republic 2004-2008-2009 4. Denmark 2007-2008-2009 (NUTS 0) 5. Germany 1995-1999-2003 for most of the regions 6. Estonia 2002-2003-2004 7. Ireland 2007-2008-2009 8. Greece 2001-2002-2003 9. Spain 2004-2005-2006 10. France 2005-2006-2007 11. Italy 2005-2006-2007 12. Cyprus 2004-2005-2006 13. Latvia 2004-2005-2006 14. Lithuania 2006-2007-2008 15. Luxembourg 2004-2005-2006 16. Hungary 2007-2008-2009 17. Malta n.a. 18. Netherlands 2005-2006-2009 19. Austria 2007-2008-2009 20. Poland 2007-2008-2009 21. Portugal 2007-2008-2009 22. Romania 2007-2008-2009 23. Slovenia only 2007 24. Slovakia 2007-2008-2009 25. Finland 2007-2008-2009 26. Sweden 2007-2008-2009 27. United Kingdom 2007-2008-2009 (NUTS 1) 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.
Unit of measurement	%
Source	• Eurostat (FSS; crops and land use statistics) and Defra, RPA (Observatory indicators); 2007 for the area, 2007-2009 for the 3-year average yields (different reference years are listed above) • Eurostat (FSS); 2007 Last update: 31/01/2011

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 Directive[67].

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 continue to be privately owned and the emphasis will be on ensuring that future management is sustainable, both ecologically and economically.

In 2011, 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 (14.3%) 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 2011, 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 (10.6%) and in the EU-N12 (12.2%), the share of forestry area is much higher in the EU-N12 (34.9%) than in the EU-15.

The share of UAA under Natura 2000 sites is highest in Bulgaria (22.2%) and Slovenia (21.3%) and lowest in Finland (0.8%) and the United Kingdom (3%). The differences among Member States are even more marked in the area of forestry under Natura 2000, varying from 6.4% in the United Kingdom to 53.1% in Bulgaria.

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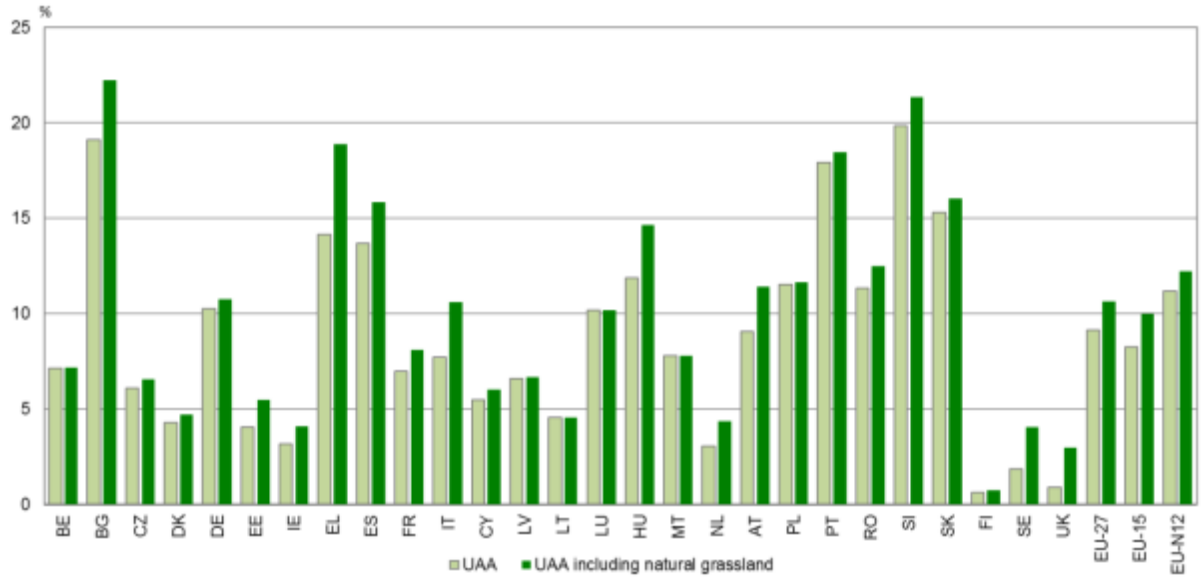
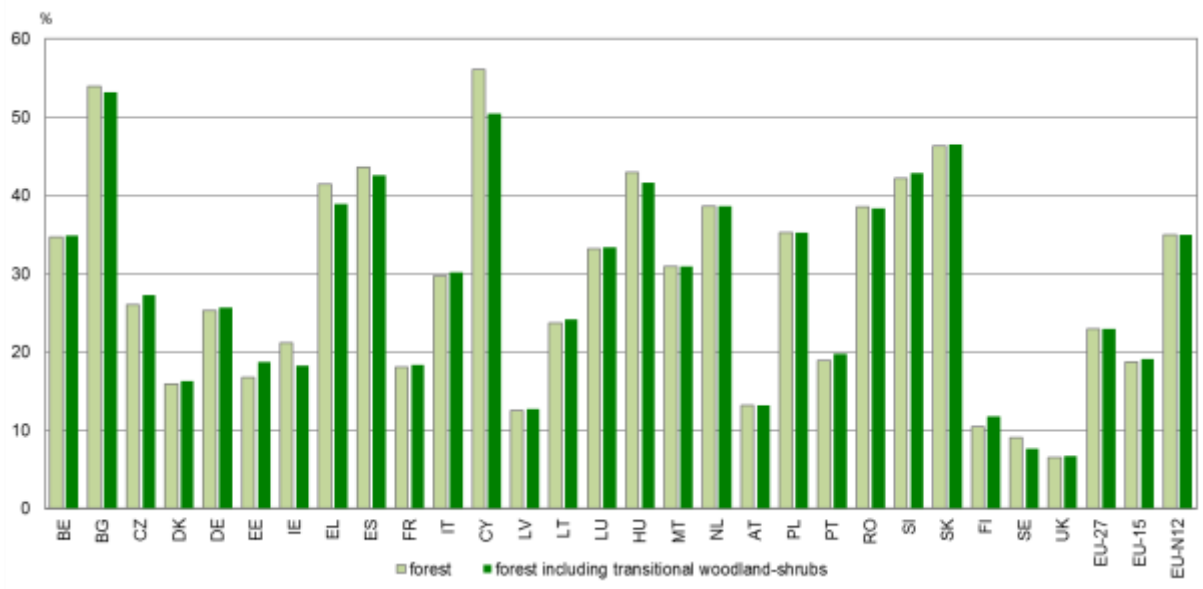
[67] Reference: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/index_en.htm ,
Natura 2000 viewer http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/#
Biodiversity Data Centre http://www.eea.europa.eu//themes/biodiversity/dc

Graph 47 - % UAA under Natura 2000, 2011



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

Graph 48 - % forest under Natura 2000, 2011



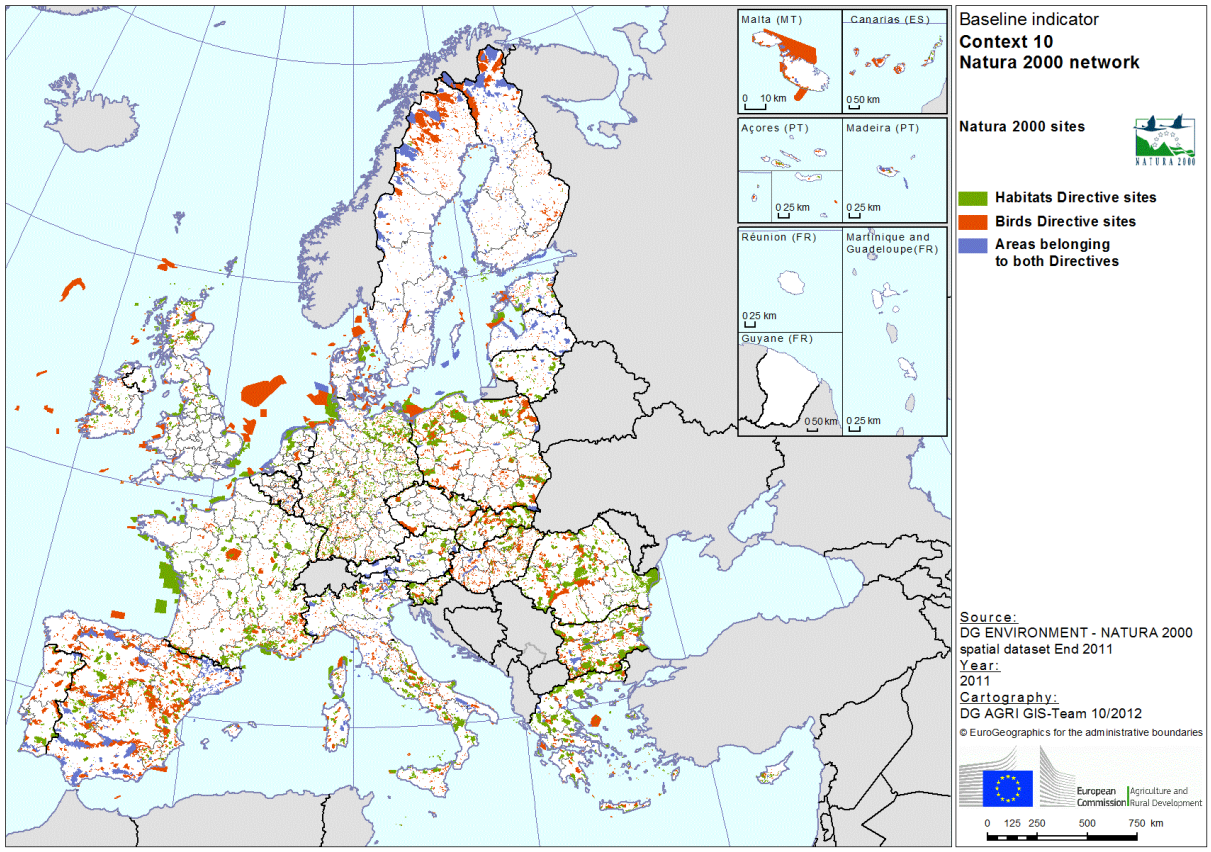
Note: the percentages of UAA and forest under Natura 2000 are estimated using Corine Land Cover classes.

Table 54 - Natura 2000 Area

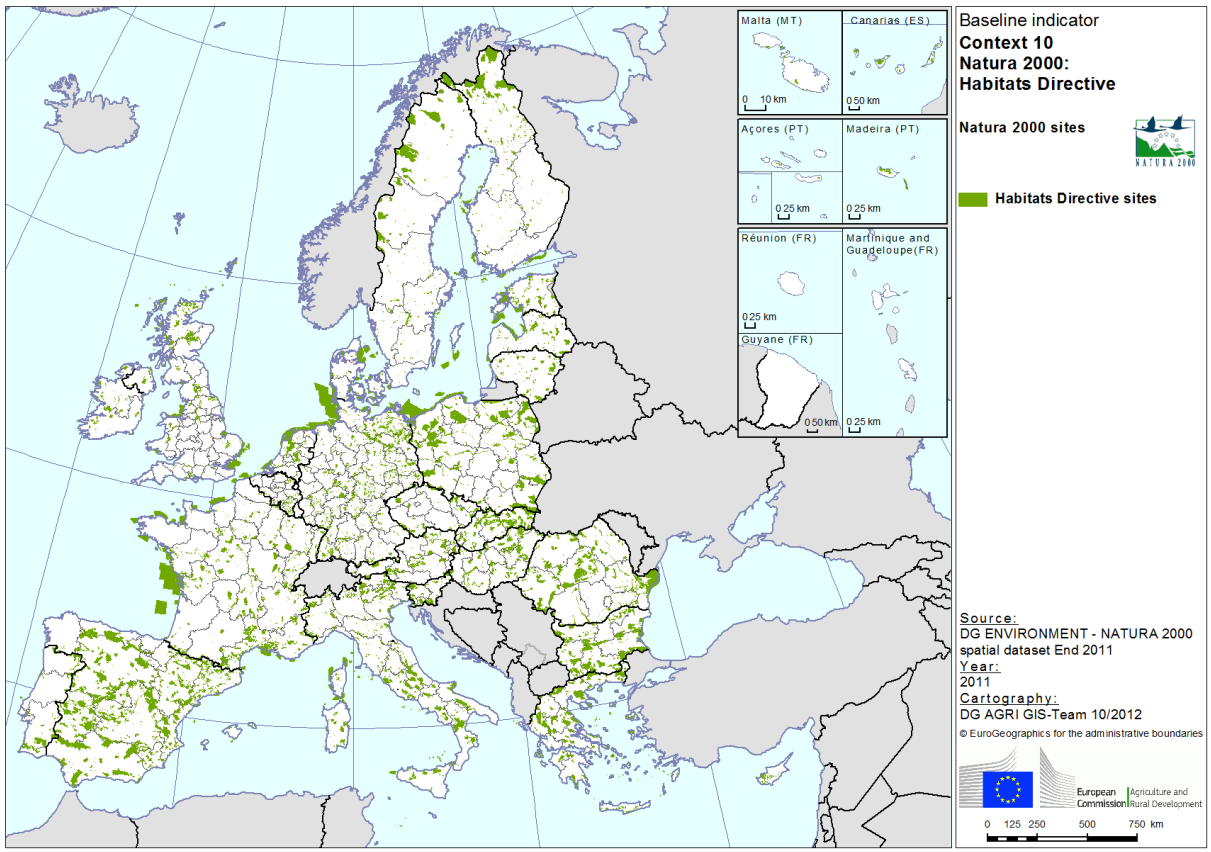
Indicator	Context 10 - Natura 2000 Area						
Subindicator	% Territory under Natura 2000			% UAA under Natura 2000		% forest area under Natura 2000	
Measurement	% territory under Natura 2000's Special Protection Areas (SPAs)	% territory under Natura 2000's Sites of Community Importance (SCIs)	% territory 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 2011) + Corine Land Cover 2006		EEA; Natura 2000 spatial dataset (End 2011) + Corine Land Cover 2006	
Calculation	DG Environment ; DG Agriculture and Rural Development			DG Environment ; DG Agriculture and Rural Development		DG Environment ; DG Agriculture and Rural Development	
Year	2011			2011		2011	
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	53.1
Czech Republic	8.9	10.0	14.0	6.1	6.6	26.1	27.3
Denmark	6.6	8.0	8.9	4.3	4.7	15.9	16.3
Germany	11.3	9.4	15.4	10.3	10.7	25.3	25.7
Estonia	13.6	16.9	17.8	4.1	5.5	16.7	18.8
Ireland	6.2	10.2	13.2	3.2	4.1	21.2	18.3
Greece	21.1	16.4	27.3	14.1	18.9	41.5	38.9
Spain	20.0	23.0	27.2	13.7	15.8	43.6	42.6
France	7.9	8.5	12.6	7.0	8.1	18.1	18.4
Italy	13.5	14.4	19.2	7.7	10.6	29.7	30.2
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	5.4	15.9	18.2	10.2	10.2	33.2	33.3
Hungary	14.8	15.5	21.4	11.9	14.6	43.0	41.7
Malta	5.0	13.2	13.4	7.8	7.8	31.0	31.0
Netherlands	11.9	7.8	13.8	3.0	4.4	38.6	38.6
Austria	12.1	10.7	15.0	9.1	11.4	13.1	13.1
Poland	15.5	10.7	19.5	11.5	11.6	35.2	35.2
Portugal	10.2	17.0	20.9	17.9	18.4	18.9	19.7
Romania	14.9	16.8	22.7	11.3	12.5	38.6	38.4
Slovenia	23.0	31.4	35.5	19.8	21.3	42.2	42.8
Slovakia	26.8	12.0	29.6	15.3	16.0	46.4	46.5
Finland	7.3	14.3	14.4	0.6	0.8	10.5	11.8
Sweden	6.1	13.7	13.8	1.9	4.1	9.0	7.7
United Kingdom	6.6	5.4	8.6	0.9	3.0	6.5	6.7
EU-27	12.1	13.6	17.9	9.1	10.6	22.9	22.9
EU-15	12.3	13.2	17.5	8.3	10.0	18.7	19.1
EU-N12	11.8	14.3	18.6	11.2	12.2	35.0	34.9

Notes:
1. The data for FR and therefore EU aggregates do not include the overseas departments.
2. CY: The area of the MS 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;
3. 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.

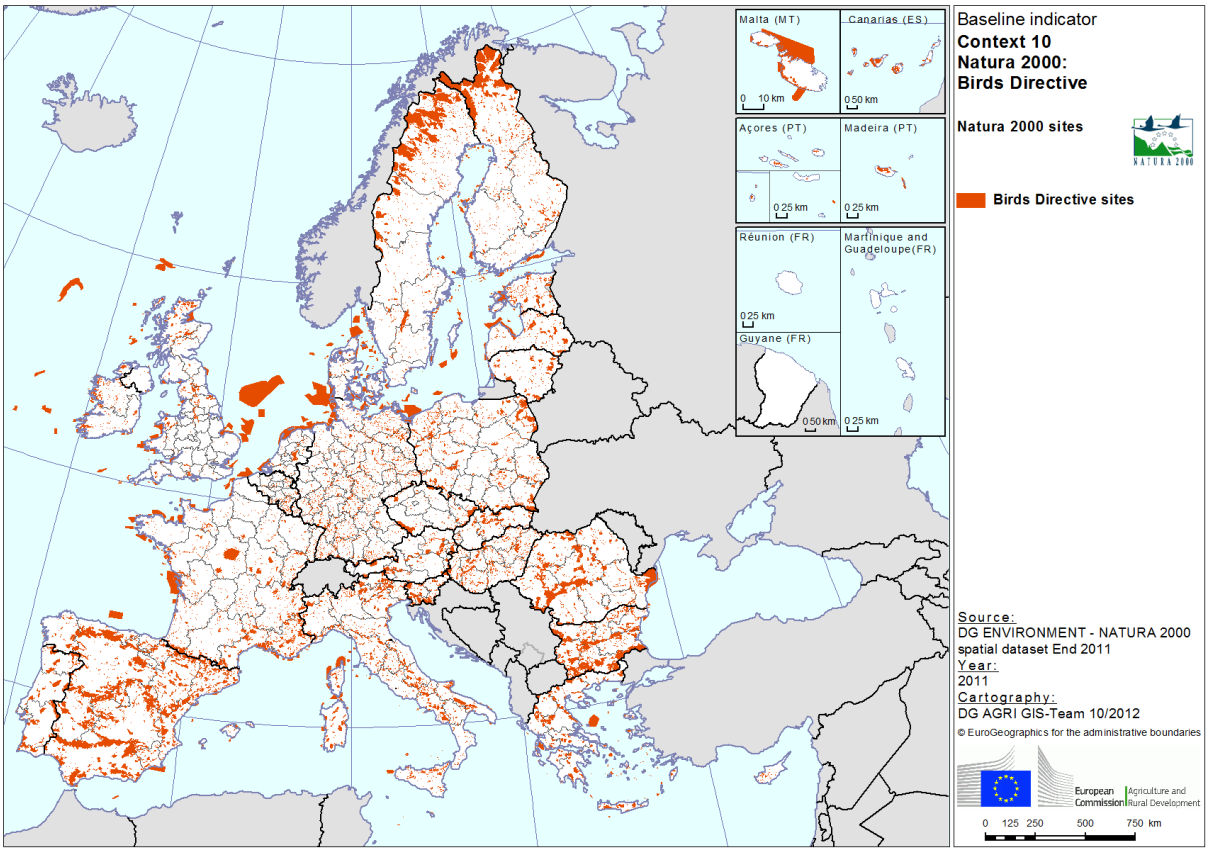
Map 52 - Natura 2000 network



Map 53 - Natura 2000: Habitats Directive (SCIs)



Map 54 - Natura 2000: Birds Directive (SPAs)



Baseline indicator for context	**10 – Natura 2000 area**
Measurement of the indicator	This indicator consists in 3 sub-indicators : • % of territory under Natura 2000 • % UAA under Natura 2000 • % forest area under Natura 2000
Definition of the indicator	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. The Natura 2000 network consists of sites: • designated by Member States as Special Protection Areas (SPA) under the Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979), • those proposed by Member States as Sites of Community Importance (pSCI) and later designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) under the Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992). 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. For the proposed Sites of Community Importance, which are now Sites of Community Importance and will in the future be Special Conservation Areas 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 (about twice a year) compiles all the information received into a single EU database. The lists of sites foreseen in the Habitats Directive are divided in seven bio-geographic regions (Pannonian, Boreal, Continental, Atlantic, Alpine, Macaronesian 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 are established on the basis of proposals made by the Member States, which are subsequently evaluated with the assistance of the European Environment Agency. 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. 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".
Sub-indicators	% of territory under Natura 2000 (SPA & SCI) territory - terrestrial area. % of UAA under Natura 2000 % of forest area under Natura 2000
Unit of measurement	%
Source	Natura 2000 Barometer (Jun 2012) provided by DG Environment – ETC_BD Natura 2000 Spatial Dataset 1: 100.000 Scale (End 2011) 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)

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.

The population of farmland birds is still declining

At EU level[68], the common farmland bird index shows a decline, largely attributed to intensive farming, of around 20% between 1990[69] and 2008. However over the last decade the trend seems to have stabilized with a reduction in the population of farmland birds of around 6% from 2000 to 2008.

Over the long term, a substantial decline in the population of farmland birds is observed in many Member States. On the other hand, between 2000 and 2008 the situation seems to have improved in Estonia, Italy, Latvia, Hungary and Finland where the index experienced an increase between 4 and 15%, depending on the country. For the remaining Member States, the population of farmlands birds continued to decline from 2000 onwards, but to a lesser extent: the reduction was lowest in the Czech Republic (2.7%) and highest in Germany (24.3%) between 2000 and 2008.

Lastly, a comparison between those Member States[70] that joined the EU in May 2004, and EU-15 Member States shows that, although farmland birds were performing better in the new EU countries, their numbers appear to be worsening in recent years, now mimicking the trend in the EU-15[71].

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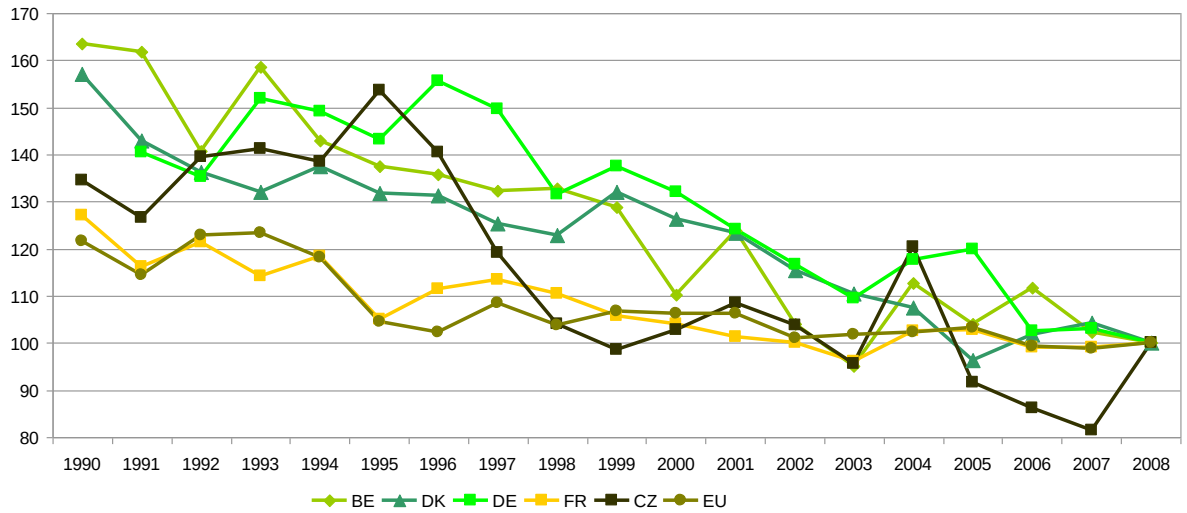
[68] The EU aggregate figure is an estimate based on the following 18 Member States: UK, SE, DK, CZ, FI, FR, NL, DE, BE, LV, ES, AT, IE, HU, IT, PL, EE and PT.

[69] The common bird indicators are published by the EBCC as of 1980, but Eurostat only considers the data to be sufficiently representative for the EU as of 1990. The fluctuations between model runs show that small rises or falls in the indicator should not be regarded as anything real and that attention should be given to long-term trends as short-term variations are mainly influenced by weather conditions.

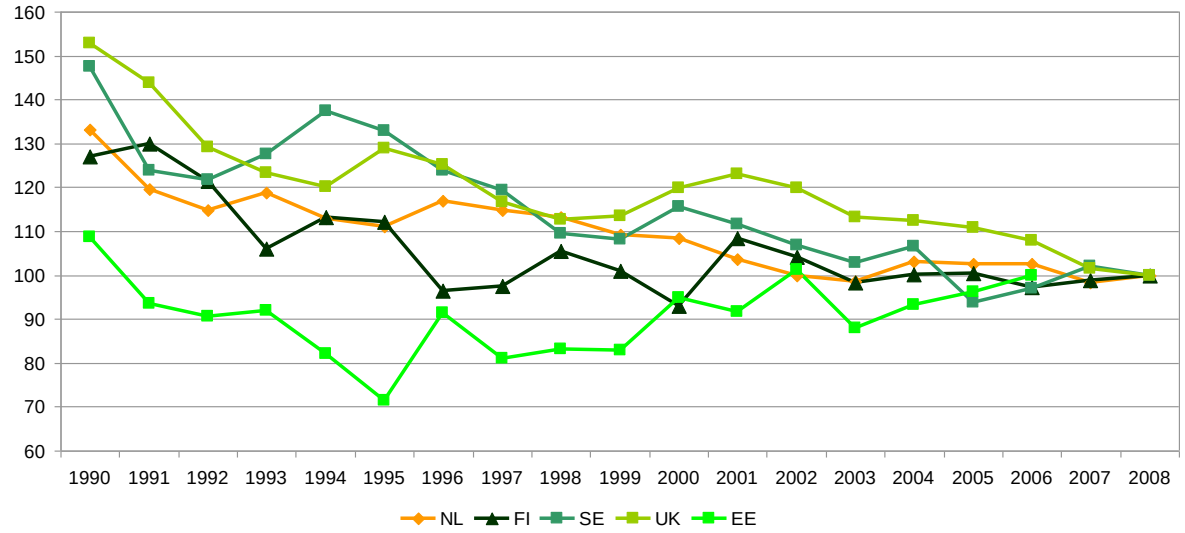
[70] A comparison is made only between those Member States of the EU-N12 and of the EU-15 for which data are available.

[71] Reference: Birdlife International and PECBMS, "The state of Europe's common birds", 2007 and 2008.

Graph 49 - Population of Farmland Birds (1). Population trends of 36 species of farmland birds (2008 = 100)



Graph 50 - Population of Farmland Birds (2). Population trends of 36 species of farmland birds (2008 = 100)



Graph 51 - Population of Farmland Birds (3). Population trends of 36 species of farmland birds (2008 = 100)

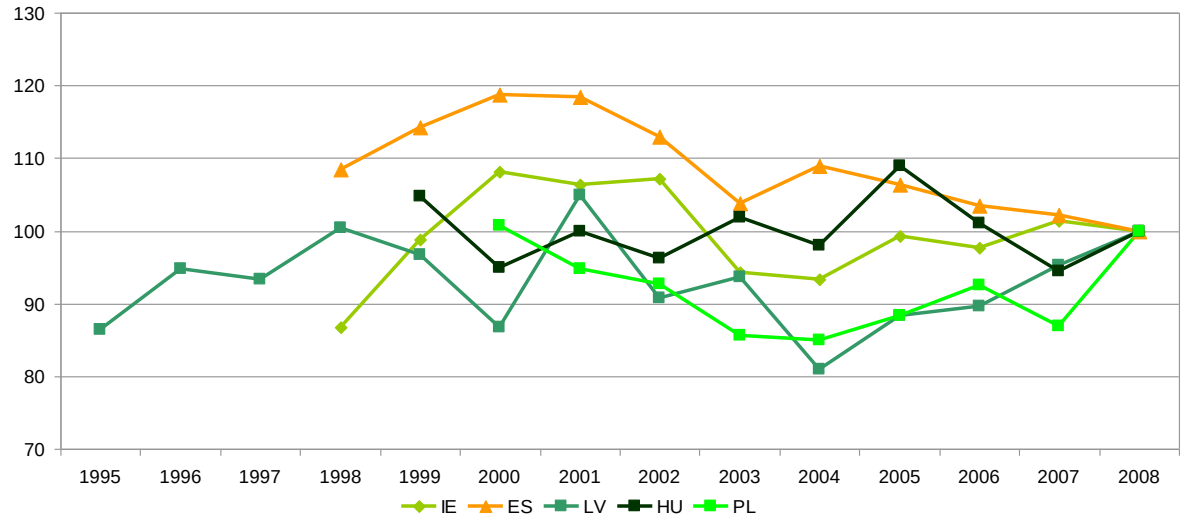


Table 55 - Population of farmland birds

Indicator	Objective 17 - Biodiversity: population of farmland birds	
Measurement	Trends of index of population of (36) farmland birds (2000 = 100)	
Source	Eurostat PECBM (Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring)	
Year	2008	
Unit	Index (2000 = 100)	
Country		
Belgium	90.8	
Bulgaria	n.a.	
Czech Republic	97.3	
Denmark	79.2	
Germany	75.7	
Estonia	105.5	2006
Ireland	92.4	
Greece	n.a.	
Spain	84.2	
France	96.2	
Italy	104.6	2007
Cyprus	n.a.	
Latvia	115.2	
Lithuania	n.a.	
Luxembourg	n.a.	
Hungary	105.3	
Malta	n.a.	
Netherlands	92.3	
Austria	77.4	
Poland	99.3	
Portugal	n.a.	
Romania	n.a.	
Slovenia	n.a.	
Slovakia	n.a.	
Finland	107.6	
Sweden	86.4	
United Kingdom	83.4	
EU	94.0	
EU-27	n.a.	
EU-15	n.a.	
EU-N12	n.a.	

Note: Data for BE, ES, FR, DK, EL, LU, IT, BG, RO, CY, LT, LV, MT are Eurostat estimates. The EU aggregate figure is an estimate based on the following 18 Member States: UK, SE, DK, CZ, FI, FR, NL, DE, BE, LV, ES, AT, IE, HU, IT, PL, EE and PT. No individual trend from 2000 onwards can be calculated for PT, as it only started reporting data from 2004 onwards.

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	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. The following farmland bird species are included: *Alauda arvensis, Anthus campestris, Anthus pratensis, Burhinus oedicnemus, Calendrella brachydactyla, Carduelis cannabina, Ciconia ciconia, Corvus frugilegus, Emberiza cirlus, Emberiza citrinella, Emberiza hortulana, Emberiza melanocephala, Falco tinnunculus, Galerida cristata, Galerida theklae, Hirundo rustica, Lanius collurio, Lanius minor, Lanius senator, Limosa limosa, Melanocorypha calandra, Miliaria calandra, Motacilla flava, Oenanthe hispanica, Passer montanus, Perdix perdix, Petronia petronia, Saxicola rubetra, Saxicola torquata, Serinus serinus, Streptopelia turtur, Sturnus unicolor, Sturnus vulgaris, Sylvia communis, Upupa epops, Vanellus vanellus.* In 2007 the list of species covered was modified to be more specific to farmland in the different European biogeographic regions. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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.
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: 30/09/2011

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 the impact 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.[72]

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

A wide variety of approaches and combinations of methods are currently being used across the EU to assess the extent of HNV farming. Whilst good progress has been made in assessing the extent of HNV farming, the assessment of its condition or quality still presents a considerable challenge.

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. Therefore, a unique definition embracing all types of HNV farming areas across Europe is not possible, given the variation in HNV farming in Member States and regions. Nor it is possible to derive an aggregate value for the EU-27 of the extent in ha of the HNV area.

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

Nevertheless, estimates[73] 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 land[74], in the EU-27 Member States. At European level, distribution patterns of High Nature Value farmland are based on land cover and biodiversity data approach, developed by EEA and JRC[75]. Map 55[76] shows the estimated presence of HNV farmland in Europe[77] 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 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%.

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[73] 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).

[74] 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.

[75] See note 72.

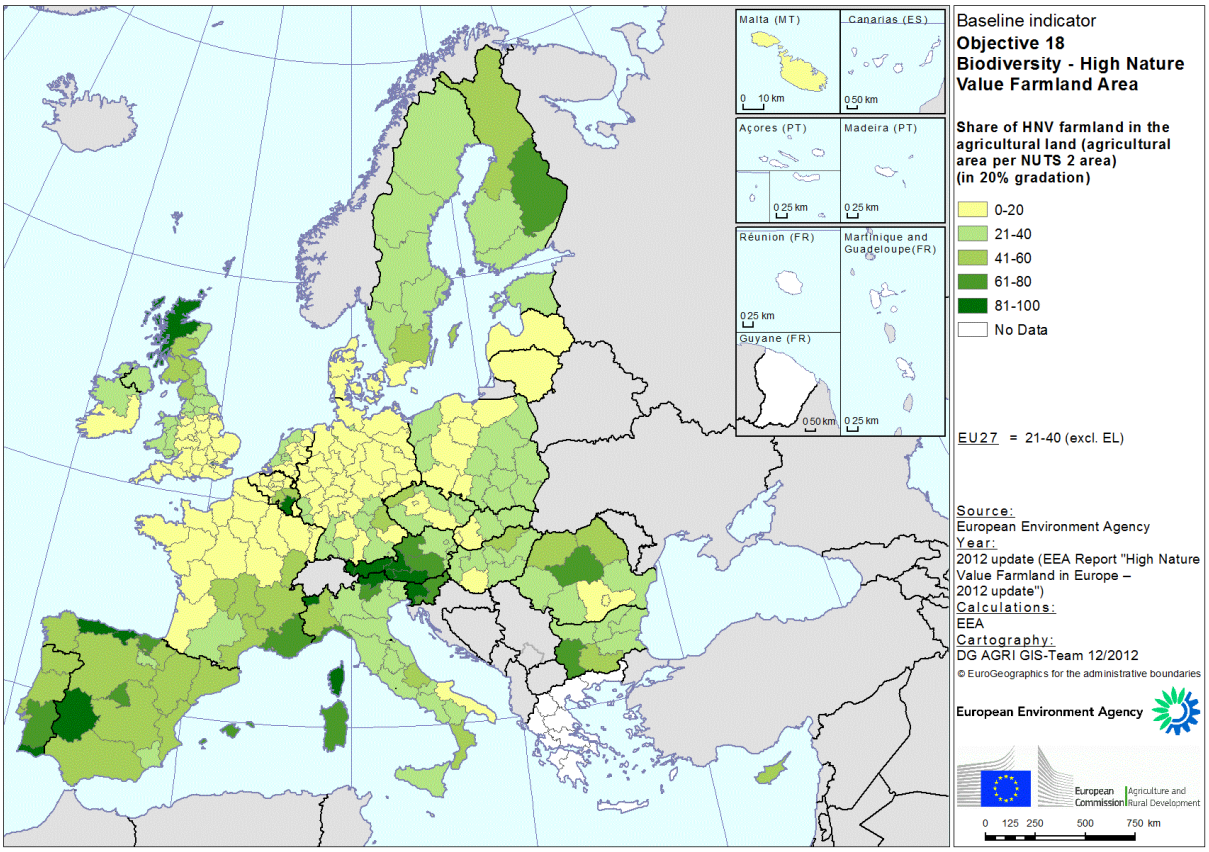
[76] Map 56 is taken from the European Environment Agency, Report "High Nature Value Farmland in Europe – 2012 update", (in print).

[77] See note 73.

Table 56 - High Nature Value Farmland

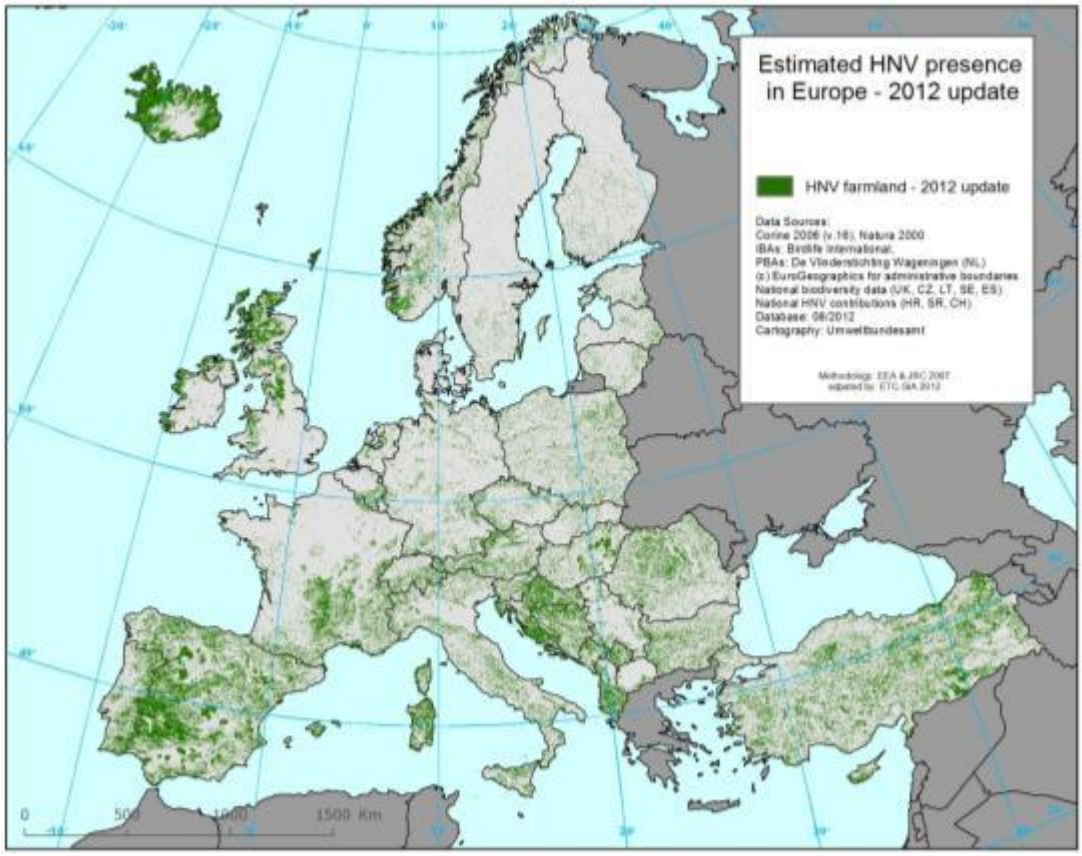
Indicator	Objective 18 - Biodiversity: High Nature Value Farmland	
Measurement	Agricultural land of High Nature Value Farmland	
Source	European Environment Agency	
Year	EEA Report 2012 update	
Unit	Million ha	%
Country		
Belgium	435 153	24.4
Bulgaria	2 578 005	38.2
Czech Republic	1 190 319	25.7
Denmark	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	31.5
EU-15	51 280 797	32.6
EU-N12	18 549 204	28.7

Map 55 - Estimated share of HNV farmland



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 non EU countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Switzerland, Croatia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Turkey and Kosovo.

Map 56 - 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	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. 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. It should be noted that the values of *HNV farmla*nd and of the *share of HNV farmland in the agricultural land* presented in this report are derived from the study *High Nature Value farmland in Europe – 2012 update*, 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). The current HNV farmland indicator (cf. Andersen *et al.*, 2003) distinguishes the following types of HNV farmland: • Type 1: Farmland with a high proportion of semi-natural vegetation.

	• 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. 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. 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, *High Nature Value farmland in Europe – 2012 update*, (in print). 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. 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.
Unit of measurement	% - share of HNV farmland
Source	• 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). Last update: 2012

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

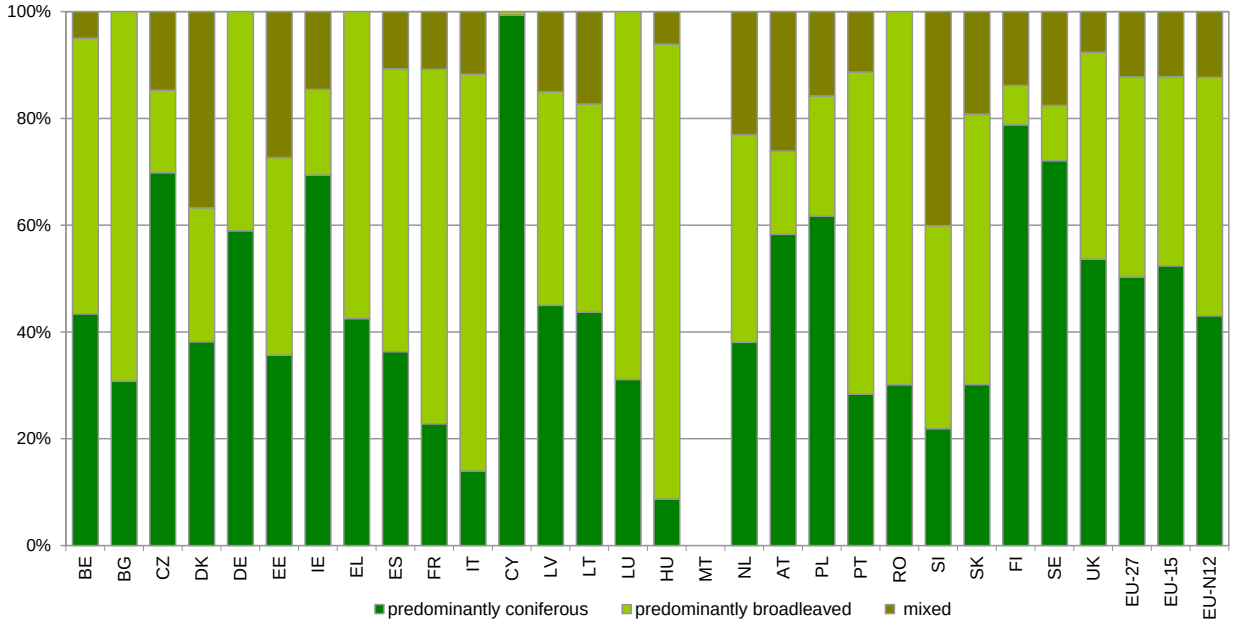
In 2010, predominantly coniferous forests covered 50% of the forest area in the EU-27, followed by predominantly broadleaved forests (37% of the forest area). The remaining part was made up of mixed stands (12% of the forest area), including both coniferous and broadleaved tree species.

Due to climate conditions, the share of conifers is even 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%)[78].

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

Graph 52 - Biodiversity: Tree Species Composition (% of forest by species group)



Note: data for MT are not available.

Table 57 - Tree species composition

Indicator	Objective 19 - Biodiversity: tree species composition			
Measurement	% of forest by species groups			
Source	FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO			
Year	2010			
Unit	% forest			
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	
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	n.a.	
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	
EU-15	52.2	35.3	12.1	
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. Data for FR exclude overseas departments.

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. Broadleaved: All trees classified botanically as *Angiospermae* - They are sometimes referred to as "*non-coniferous*" or "*hardwoods*" (*Source*: Temporal and Boreal Forest Resources Assessment, 2000). Coniferous: All trees classified botanically as *Gymnospermae* - They are sometimes referred to as "*softwoods*" (*Source*: Temporal and Boreal Forest Resources Assessment, 2000).
Subdivision	The categories of species groups considered are: • 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	• 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 protected for biodiversity, landscape and specific natural elements accounted for around 32.2 million ha and represented around 21% of the total area of forest and other wooded land.

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 or 12% of forest and other wooded land (FOWL) in the EU-27 were protected, with the main management objective of biodiversity (MCPFE class 1, see indicator box)[79]. In the EU-15, the share of FOWL protected for biodiversity was higher (13%) than in the EU-N12 (6%). Finland, Italy, Germany and Spain accounted for 75% of this area, and 90% (or 17.8 million ha) of the protected FOWL under this objective was located in the EU-15.

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 area) while the category "no active conservation" (MCPFE Class 1.1) covered only 1.3% of the total FOWL area in the EU-27.

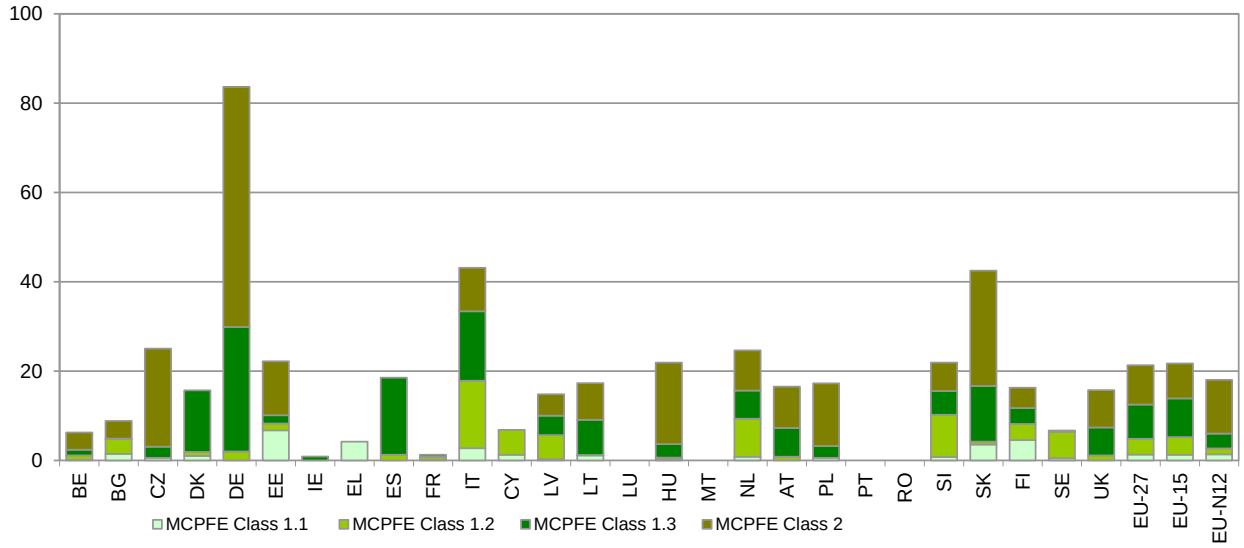
The share of protected FOWL for biodiversity varies considerably among Member States. It was highest in Italy (33.4%) and Germany (29.8%) and lowest in Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, France, Hungary and Poland (below 5%).

Protected FOWL for landscape and specific natural elements (MCPFE class 2) amounted to 12.4 million ha or 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 remained concentrated in the EU-15 (71%), where Germany covered almost half (48%) of the total protected area under MCPFE class 2 of the EU-27.

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

[79] Please note that 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.

Graph 53 - 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.

The area of forest and other wooded land protected for biodiversity, landscape and specific natural elements increased by 25% between 2000 and 2010

The area of FOWL protected for biodiversity and landscape in the EU-27 increased by 5.1 million ha (25%) between 2000 and 2010. 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[80].

[80] Reference: Indicator 4.9 of the State of Europe's Forests (SoEF), 2011.

Graph 54 - Absolute and % change of FOWL area protected under MCPFE classes, 2000 - 2010

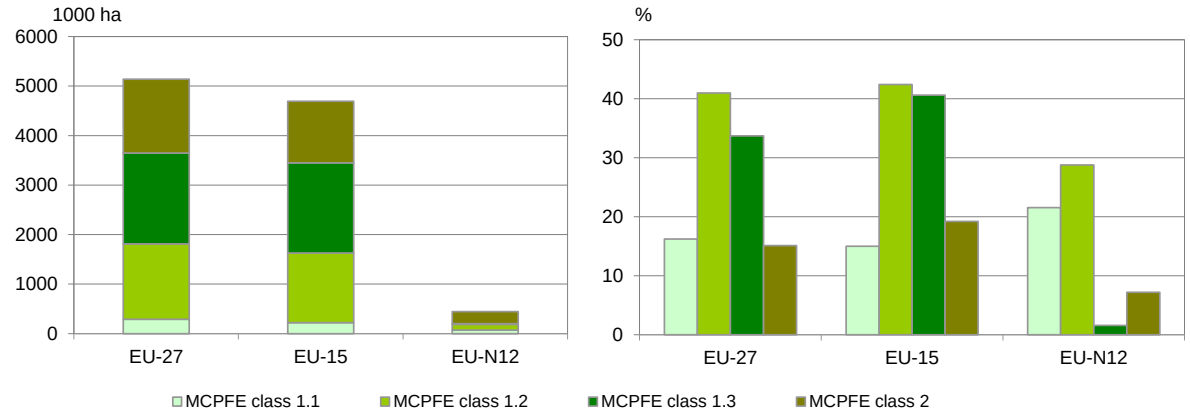


Table 58 - Protected forest

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	0.12	0.98	1.27	3.88	Forest only
Bulgaria	1.45	3.34	0.08	3.97	
Czech Republic	0.57	0.00	2.52	21.96	
Denmark	1.02	0.85	13.80	0.00	Forest only
Germany	0.00	1.99	27.86	53.79	
Estonia	6.73	1.50	1.90	12.04	
Ireland	n.a.	n.a.	0.88	n.a.	Forest only
Greece	4.20	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Forest only
Spain	0.00	1.27	17.25	0.00	
France	0.12	0.69	0.46	n.a.	Forest only
Italy	2.73	15.11	15.57	9.70	
Cyprus	1.24	5.59	0.00	0.00	
Latvia	0.28	5.39	4.36	4.77	Forest only
Lithuania	1.11	0.09	7.90	8.22	Forest only
Luxembourg	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Forest only
Hungary	0.18	0.44	3.04	18.23	Forest only
Malta	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Forest only
Netherlands	0.82	8.49	6.30	9.04	
Austria	0.00	0.81	6.49	9.21	
Poland	0.59	0.00	2.62	14.06	
Portugal	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Forest only
Romania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Forest only
Slovenia	0.75	9.47	5.32	6.37	
Slovakia	3.53	0.65	12.47	25.85	
Finland	4.53	3.63	3.57	4.57	
Sweden	0.47	5.89	0.19	0.15	
United Kingdom	0.00	1.10	6.27	8.34	
EU-27	1.29	3.55	7.68	8.78	
EU-15	1.28	3.97	8.61	7.85	
EU-N12	1.34	1.33	3.33	12.05	

Note:
- EU aggregates do not include data 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.

Table 59 - 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	0.80	2.81	4.12	-0.88	only forest
Bulgaria	12.00	32.00	2.00	56.00	
Czech Republic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Denmark	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	only forest
Germany	0.00	129.00	1038.00	1272.00	
Estonia	60.40	-9.10	-0.20	153.90	
Ireland	n.a	n.a	0.00	n.a	only forest
Greece	12.00	n.a	n.a	n.a	only forest
Spain	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
France	14.20	15.40	-2.00	n.a	
Italy	59.57	337.16	375.67	n.a	
Cyprus	0.00	4.89	0.00	0.00	
Latvia	4.60	28.10	-50.40	17.40	only forest
Lithuania	4.00	0.00	26.00	23.00	only forest
Luxembourg	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Hungary	3.70	9.00	-3.40	44.80	only forest
Malta	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	only forest
Netherlands	0.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	
Austria	0.00	4.10	170.50	-535.10	
Poland	4.00	0.00	18.00	-36.00	
Portugal	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Romania	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	only forest
Slovenia	-0.70	46.60	n.a	30.10	
Slovakia	-16.40	3.10	23.10	-46.80	
Finland	46.00	42.00	147.00	464.00	
Sweden	86.62	862.10	43.10	3.84	
United Kingdom	0.00	8.00	44.00	42.00	
EU-27	290.79	1522.16	1835.48	1488.26	
EU-15	219.19	1407.57	1820.38	1245.86	
EU-N12	71.60	114.59	15.10	242.40	

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

Baseline indicator for context	11 – Biodiversity: Protected forest
Measurement of the indicator	The indicator is measured by: • 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: • 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: • Class 1: Main Management Objective '"Biodiversity Conservation"' o Class 1.1: 'No Active Intervention' → 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 o Class 1.2: 'Minimum Intervention' → 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: - Ungulate/game control - Control of diseases/insect outbreaks - Public access - Fire intervention - Non-destructive research not detrimental to the management objective - Subsistence resource use o Class 1.3: 'Conservation Through Active Management' → 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 • Class 2: Main Management Objective 'Protection of Landscapes and Specific Natural Elements' → 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	• share of FOWL protected under MCPFE classes: % • change of FOWL area protected under MCPFE classes: ha
Source	• 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.*

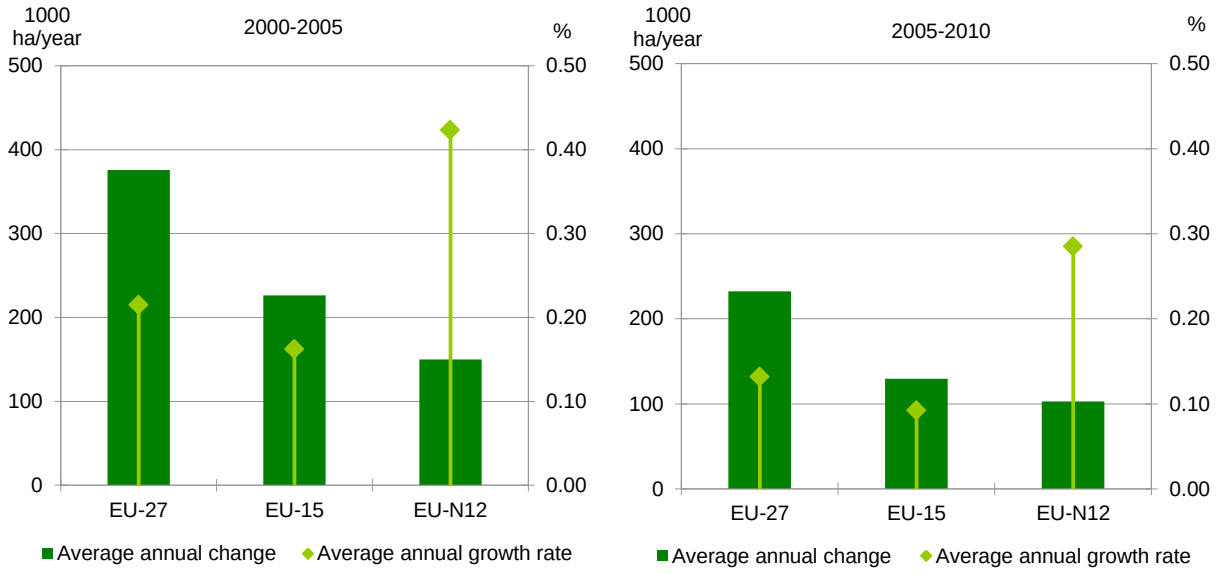
3.4.9. Context Indicator 12: Development of forest area

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. On average, FOWL grew by 304 000 ha per 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%). Between 2005 and 2010, FOWL only increased by 233 000 ha per year at an average annual growth rate of 0.13%.

In absolute terms the average annual increase was higher in the EU-15 (178 000 ha per year) than in the EU-N12 (126 000 ha per year) over the period 2000-2010. However the average annual growth rate of FOWL was lower in the EU-15 (0.13%) than in the EU-N12 (1.35%).

Graph 55 - Development of forest and other wooded land (average annual change and average annual growth rate), 2000-2010

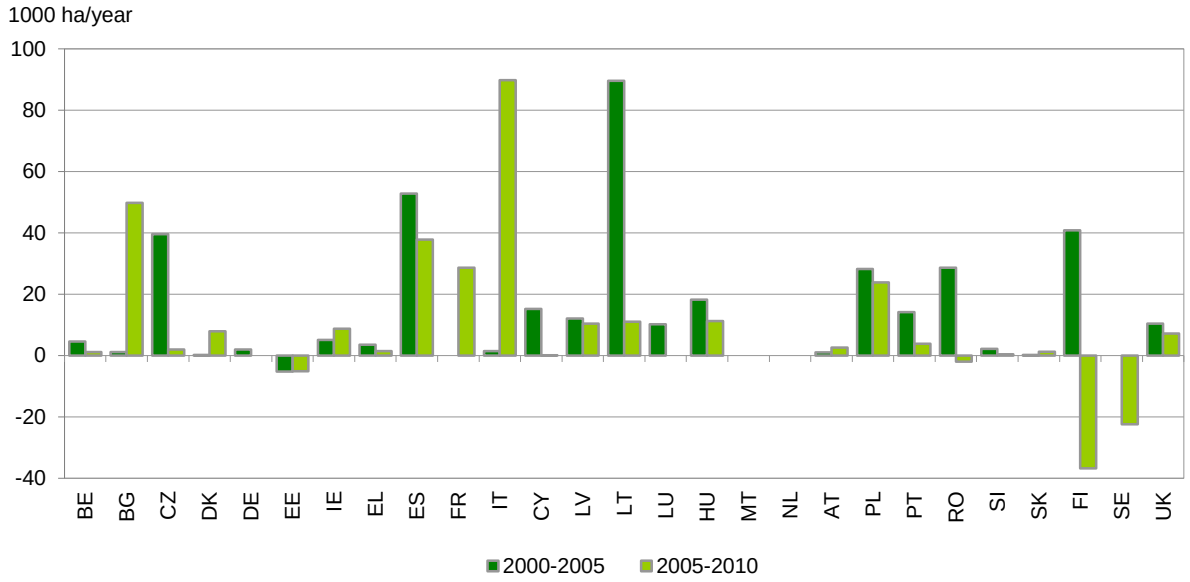


At national level, disparities can be noticed

From 2000 to 2010, the highest average annual increase of FOWL in absolute terms was registered in Italy (89 700 ha per year), Bulgaria (44 700 ha per year), France (40 700 ha per year), and Spain (39 320 ha per year). On the contrary, the area of FOWL decreased in Sweden and Finland by an average 12 200 ha and 16 650 ha per year, respectively, while Germany, Luxembourg and Malta registered no change in the area of FOWL.

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



Graph 57 - Development of forest and other wooded land (average annual growth rate) 2000-2010

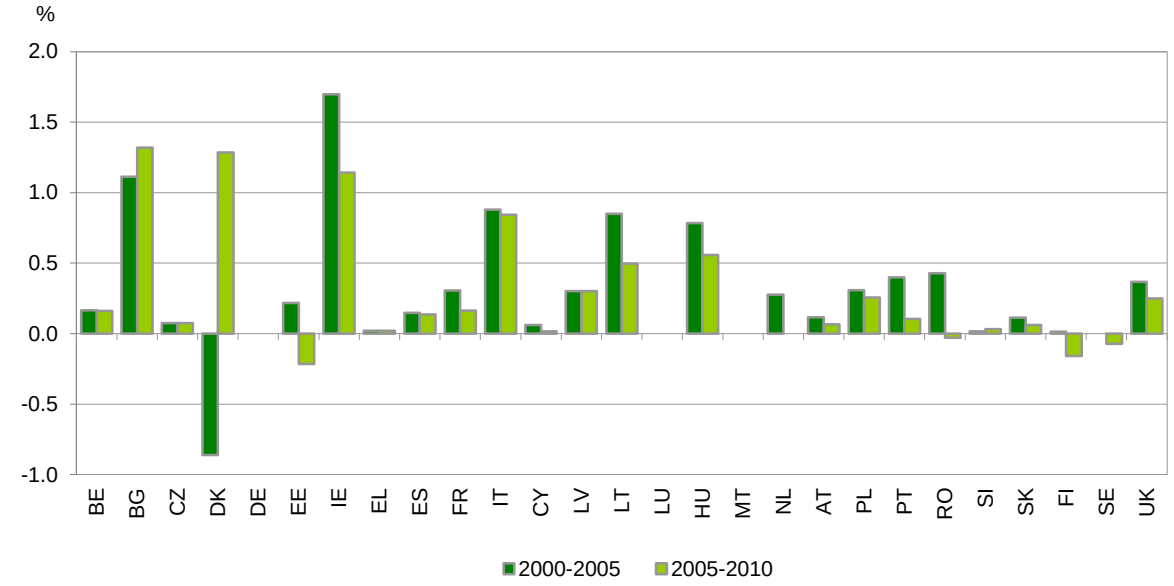


Table 60 - Development of forest area

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	1.16	1.14	0.17	0.16
Bulgaria	39.60	49.80	1.11	1.32
Czech Republic	2.00	2.00	0.08	0.08
Denmark	-5.26	7.86	-0.86	1.29
Germany	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Estonia	5.10	-5.08	0.22	-0.22
Ireland	12.02	8.70	1.70	1.14
Greece	1.40	1.40	0.02	0.02
Spain	40.80	37.84	0.15	0.14
France	52.80	28.60	0.31	0.16
Italy	89.60	89.80	0.88	0.84
Cyprus	0.24	0.06	0.06	0.02
Latvia	10.20	10.40	0.30	0.30
Lithuania	18.20	11.00	0.85	0.50
Luxembourg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hungary	15.20	11.20	0.78	0.56
Malta	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Netherlands	1.00	0.00	0.28	0.00
Austria	4.60	2.60	0.12	0.07
Poland	28.20	23.80	0.31	0.26
Portugal	14.20	3.80	0.40	0.11
Romania	28.60	-2.00	0.43	-0.03
Slovenia	0.20	0.40	0.02	0.03
Slovakia	2.20	1.20	0.11	0.06
Finland	3.50	-36.80	0.02	-0.16
Sweden	0.00	-22.40	0.00	-0.07
United Kingdom	10.40	7.20	0.37	0.25
EU-27	375.96	232.52	0.22	0.13
EU-15	226.22	129.74	0.16	0.09
EU-N12	149.74	102.78	0.42	0.29

Baseline indicator for context	12 – Development of forest area
Measurement of the indicator	The indicator is measured by: • 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	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. Forest 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. 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 in situ; 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. Note: Some agroforestry systems where crops are grown only during the first years of the forest rotation should be classified as forest. (*Source*: FRA 2010, modified)". Other wooded land 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 *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. 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 *in situ,* 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 *in situ* 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. (*Source*: FRA 2010)".
Unit of measurement	• average annual change of forest and other wooded land areas: ha per year • average annual growth rate of forest and other wooded land: %
Source	• 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

3.4.10. 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.

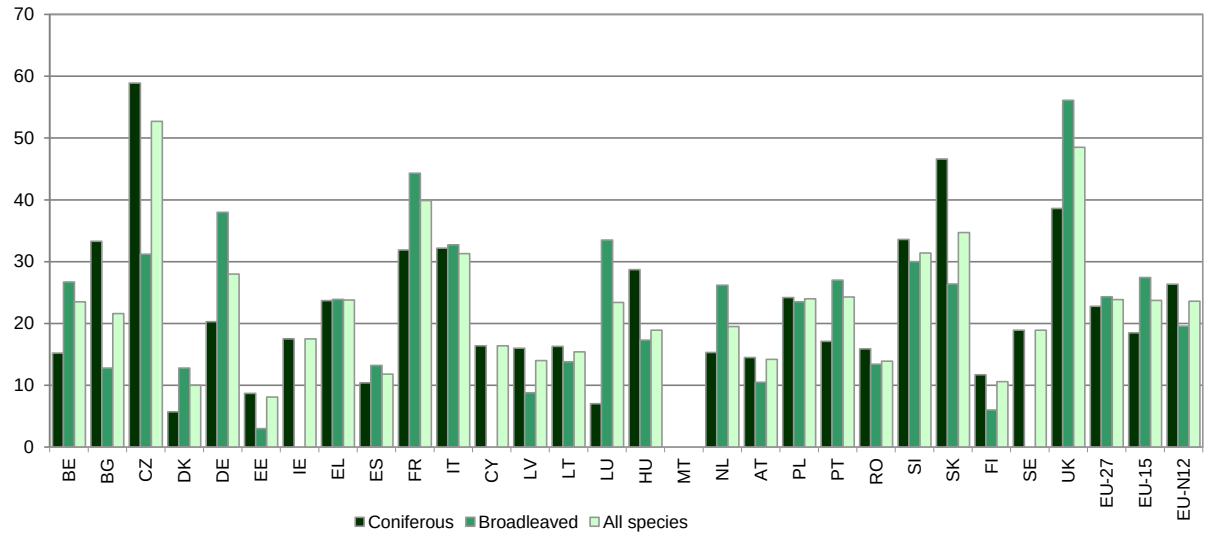
In 2011, nearly one out of four trees assessed in the EU-27 showed more than 25% of defoliation damage

In 2011, a share of 23.9% of assessed trees for all species in the EU-27 was evaluated as damaged[81], e.g. they had a defoliation of more than 25%. As regards the damage to different groups of tree species, results show slightly higher defoliation damage for broadleaves (24.3%) as compared to conifers (22.8%) at EU-27 level. The damage of broadleaves is even more pronounced in the EU-15, where the percentage of defoliated trees for broadleaves and conifers amount to 27.4% and 19.5%, respectively. On the contrary, in the EU-N12 the share of damaged conifers (26.3%) exceeds that of damaged broadleaves (19.6%).

The development of defoliation for all species between 2000 and 2011 varies among Member States, with significant increases of defoliation in France, Portugal, Slovakia and the United Kingdom and a steep decrease in Bulgaria. In 2011, the phenomenon of defoliation was particularly important in the Czech Republic, Italy, France, Slovenia, Slovakia and the United Kingdom, where the share of trees in defoliation exceeds 30%.

[81] EU aggregates (MT excluded) are based on DG Agriculture and Rural Development estimates which may differ from the ICP Forests estimates, published in the ICP Forests Technical Reports 2002-2012. The aggregate values (EU) are the mean of national values and are calculated on the basis of the number of sample trees by countries.

Graph 58 - Forest Ecosystem Health (% of trees in defoliation classes 2-4) 2011



Graph 59 - Change in the share of trees in defoliation classes 2-4 (%), 2000-2011

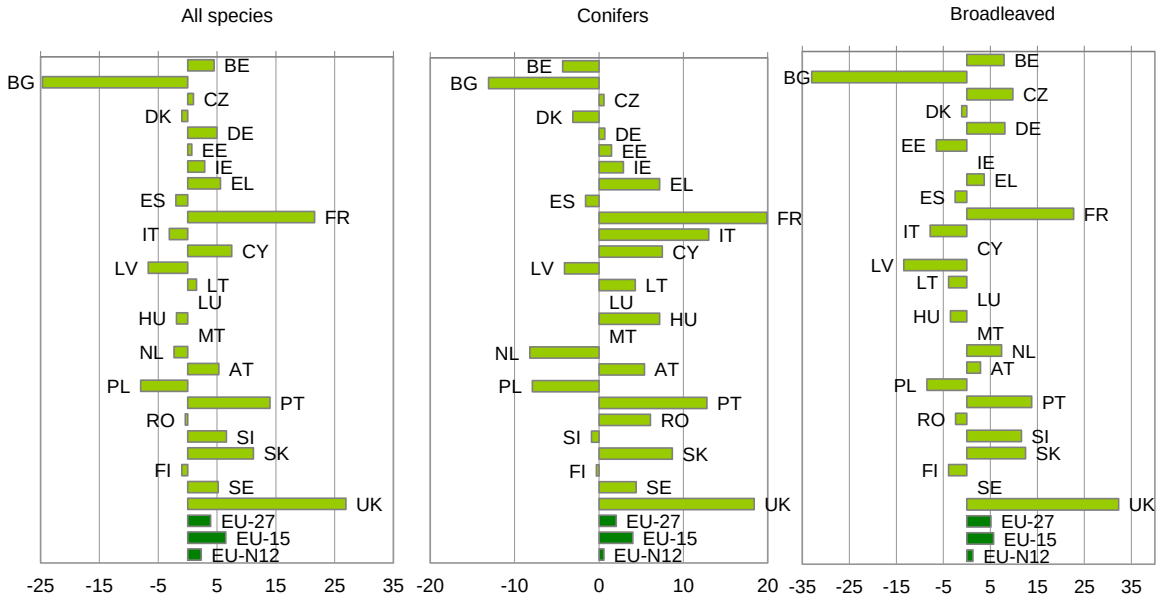


Table 61 - Forest ecosystem health

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	2011		
Unit	% of sampled trees		
Subdivisions	Trees (all species)	Conifers	Broadleaved
Country			
Belgium	23.5	15.2	26.7
Bulgaria	21.6	33.3	12.8
Czech Republic	52.7	58.9	31.2
Denmark	10.0	5.7	12.8
Germany	28.0	20.3	38.0
Estonia	8.1	8.7	3.0
Ireland	17.5 2010	17.5 2010	n.a. only conifers assessed
Greece	23.8 2010	23.7 2010	23.9 2010
Spain	11.8	10.4	13.2
France	39.9	31.9	44.3
Italy	31.3	32.2	32.7
Cyprus	16.4	16.4	n.a. only conifers assessed
Latvia	14.0	16.0	8.8
Lithuania	15.4	16.3	13.8
Luxembourg	23.4 2000	7.0 2000	33.5 2000
Hungary	18.9	28.7	17.3
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	24.0	24.2	23.5
Portugal	24.3 2005	17.1 2005	27.0 2005
Romania	13.9	15.9	13.4
Slovenia	31.4	33.6	30.0
Slovakia	34.7	46.6	26.4
Finland	10.6	11.7	6.0
Sweden	18.9	18.9	n.a. only conifers assessed
United Kingdom	48.5 2010	38.6 2010	56.1 2010
EU-27	23.9 DG AGRI e	22.8 DG AGRI e	24.3 DG AGRI e
EU-15	23.7 DG AGRI e	18.5 DG AGRI e	27.4 DG AGRI e
EU-N12	23.6 DG AGRI e	26.3 DG AGRI e	19.6 DG AGRI e

Note:
European aggregates only include the available data 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 national values and are calculated on the basis of the number of sample trees by countries. No data available for MT; only conifers assessed in IE,CY and for SE in 2010; for PT data refer to 2005; for LU data refers to 2000.
No data available for MT. Only conifers assessed in IE, CY and for SE in 2011. For PT data refer to 2005. For LU data refers to 2000. For CY data refer to 2001-2010. In 2011 the survey was not carried out in AT, EL, IE, LU, NL, PT and UK.

Table 62 - Change in forest ecosystem health

Indicator	Change in forest ecosystem health		
Measurement	Change in the % of trees in defoliation classes 2-4, 2000 to 2007		
Source	National data as reported to ICP Forests, DG Agriculture and Rural Development estimates for EU aggregates		
Year	2000 to 2011		
Unit	% of sampled trees		
Subdivisions	Trees (all species)	Conifers	Broadleaved
Country			
Belgium	4.5	-4.3	7.9
Bulgaria	-24.7	-13.1	-33.0
Czech Republic	1.0	0.6	9.8
Denmark	-1.0	-3.1	-1.1
Germany	5.0	0.7	8.1
Estonia	0.7	1.5	-6.5
Ireland	2.9	2.9	n.a only conifers
Greece	5.6	7.2	3.7
Spain	-2.0	-1.6	-2.5
France	21.6	19.9	22.7
Italy	-3.1	13.0	-7.8
Cyprus	7.5 2001-2010	7.5 2001-2010	n.a. only conifers in 2001
Latvia	-6.7	-4.1	-13.4
Lithuania	1.5	4.3	-3.9
Luxembourg	n.a.	n.a	n.a
Hungary	-1.9	7.2	-3.5
Malta	n.a	n.a	n.a
Netherlands	-2.3	-8.2	7.4
Austria	5.3	5.4	2.9
Poland	-8.0	-7.9	-8.5
Portugal	14.0 2000-2005	12.8 2000-2005	13.8
Romania	-0.4	6.1	-2.4
Slovenia	6.6	-0.9	11.6
Slovakia	11.2	8.7	12.5
Finland	-1.0	-0.3	-3.9
Sweden	5.2	4.4	n.a only conifers
United Kingdom	26.9	18.4	32.3
EU-27	3.9	2.0	5.1
EU-15	6.5	4.0	5.7
EU-N12	2.3	0.6	1.3

Note: for CY, the change refers to 2001-2010; for PT to 2000-2005.

Baseline indicator for context	**13 – Forest ecosystem health**
Measurement of the indicator	% trees / conifers / broadleaved in defoliation classes 2-4
Definition of the indicator	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. 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). 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).
Subdivision	This indicator is further broken down according to the species groups: - Defoliation, all trees - Defoliation, coniferous trees - Defoliation, broadleaved trees
Unit of measurement	% of sampled trees in defoliation classes 2-4
Source	Lorenz M, Becher G (eds.). 2012: Forest Condition in Europe, 2012 Technical Report of ICP Forests. Work Report of the Institute for World Forestry 2012/1. ICP Forests, Hamburg, 2012. Last update: 2012

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" waters[82] and where agricultural practises have to comply with rules aimed at preventing and reducing the impact of agricultural activities on waters.

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

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.

[82] As defined in Annex I of the Nitrates Directive.

Graph 60 - Water quality - Territories designated as Nitrate Vulnerable Zones, 2012

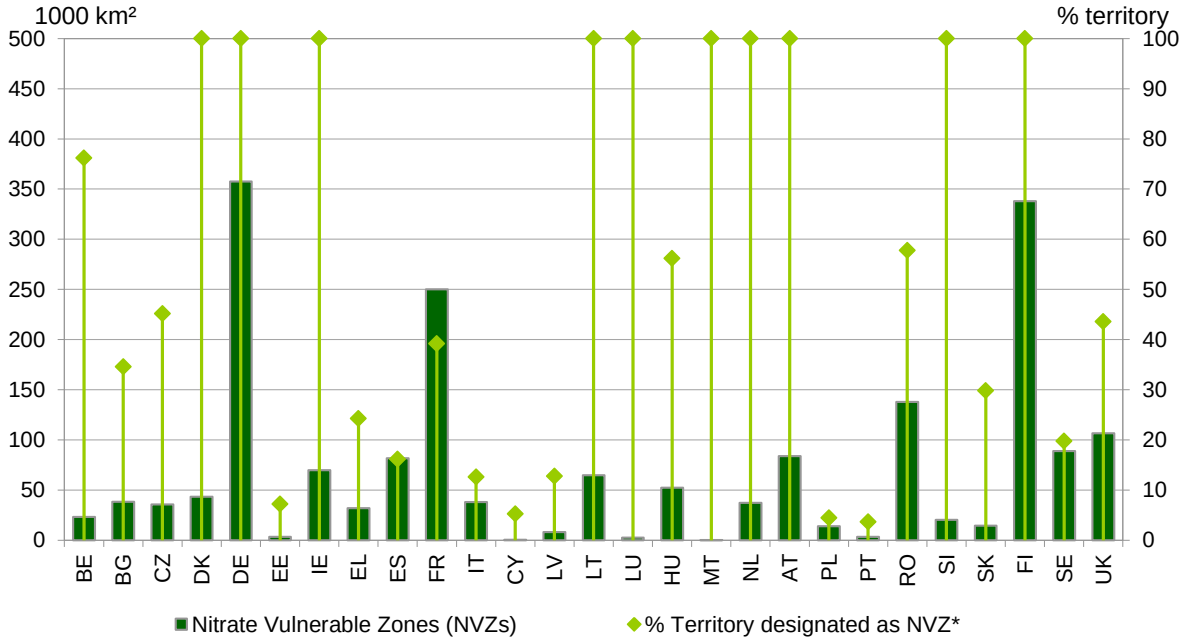
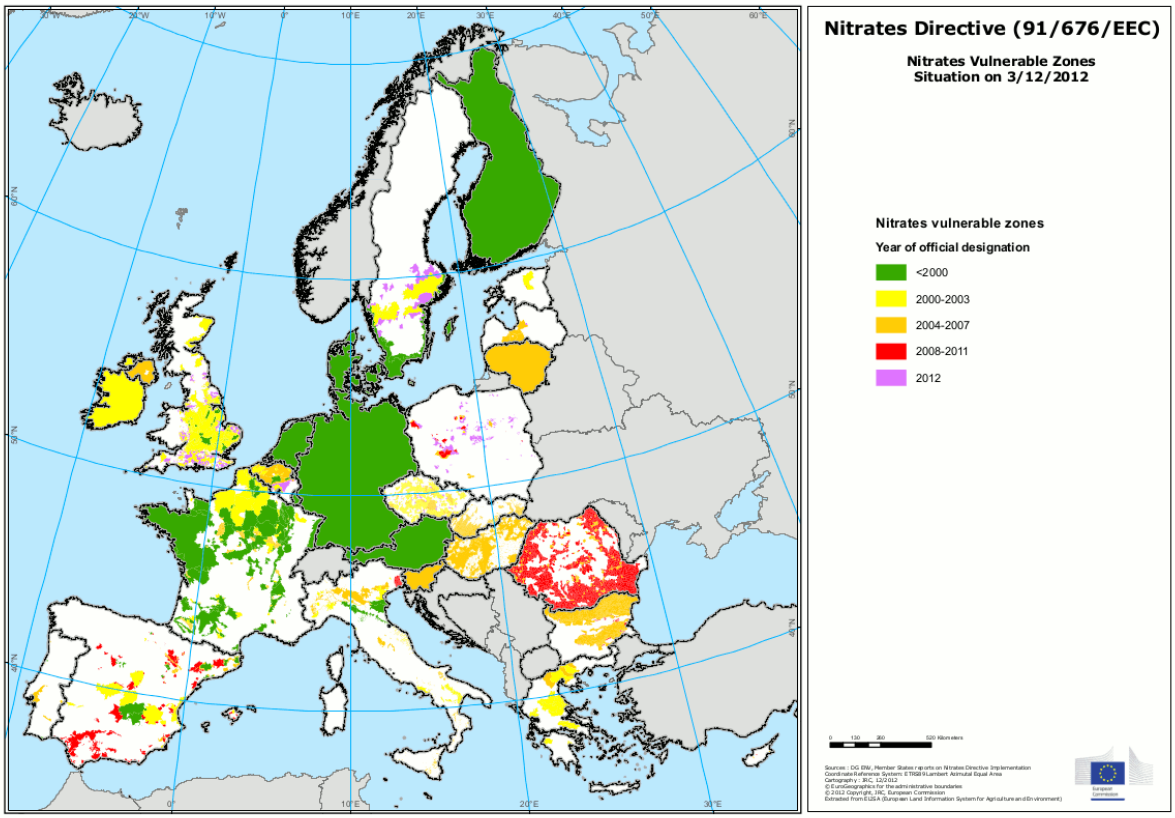


Table 63 - Water quality

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 km²	% 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 57 - Nitrate vulnerable zones



Note: Nitrate Vulnerable Zone designation in the EU-27 (year 2012) including designation of whole territory of some Member States
Designated nitrates vulnerable zones after 2003 are based on information made available to the Commission in digital form. The estimate of designated area does not include some designations communicated in paper form only.
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	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. 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. 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. 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. 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.
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 indicator[83].

Gross Nitrogen Balance

The surplus of nitrogen is higher in the EU-15 than in the EU-N12. The reduction of the nitrogen surplus in the EU-27, from 2000 to 2008 is mainly due to the decrease of nitrogen surplus in the EU-15

Between 2005 and 2008 the average nitrogen surplus for the EU-27[84] was 50.5 kg per ha[85]. It was much lower in the EU-N12 (33 kg/ha) than in the EU-15 (57.8 kg/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/ha. On the contrary, in Latvia, Estonia, Portugal, Romania and Hungary the surplus was lower than 20 kg/ha.

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/ha in the period 2000-2004 to 57.8 kg/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 (Czech Republic, Lithuania, Poland and Romania)[86].

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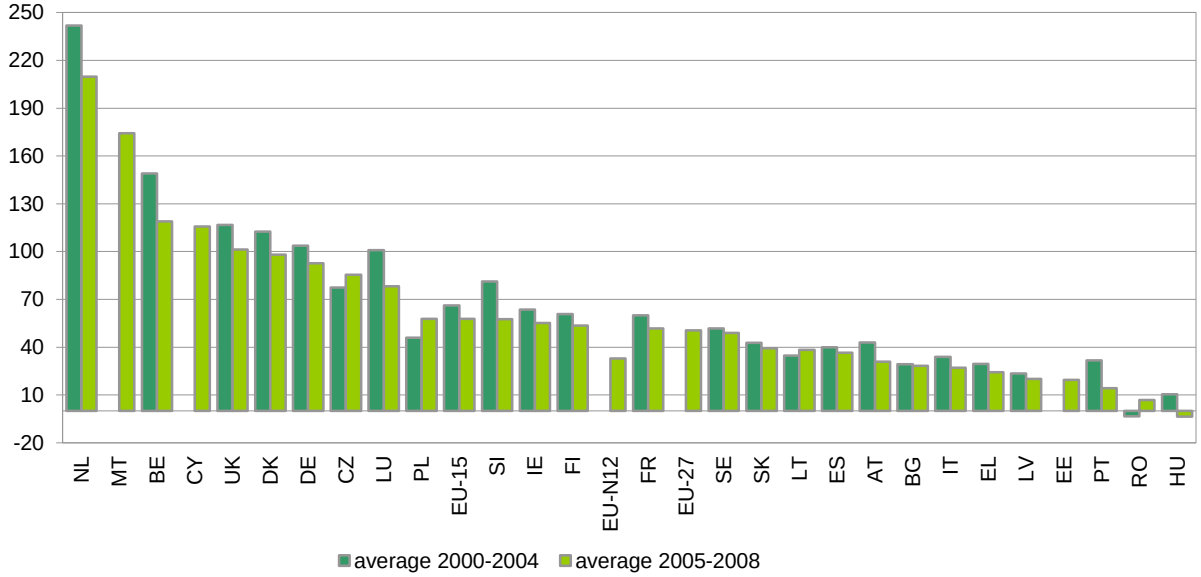
[83] Reference: Eurostat, Agri-environmental indicator draft factsheet – Gross Nitrogen Balance (AEI 15), 2011.

[84] 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.

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

[86] 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 61 - Water Quality - Gross Nitrogen Balance (surplus of nitrogen in kg/ha), 2000-2004 and 2005-2008



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

The average surplus of phosphorus in the period 2005-2008 is higher in the EU-15 than in the EU-N12. However between 2000 and 2008 all Member States (except Poland) experienced a reduction of the gross phosphorus balance

Gross Phosphorus Balance

The average phosphorus surplus for the EU-27[87] was 1.8 kg/ha[88] between 2005 and 2008 and while it was practically non-existent in the EU-N12 (0 kg/ha), it amounted to 2.8 kg/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/ha, while it was negative in Italy and Greece. In the EU-N12, the phosphorous surplus was highest in Malta and Cyprus (more than 20 kg/ha) followed by Slovenia and Poland (more than 6 kg/ha), whereas it was very low or negative in the other countries.

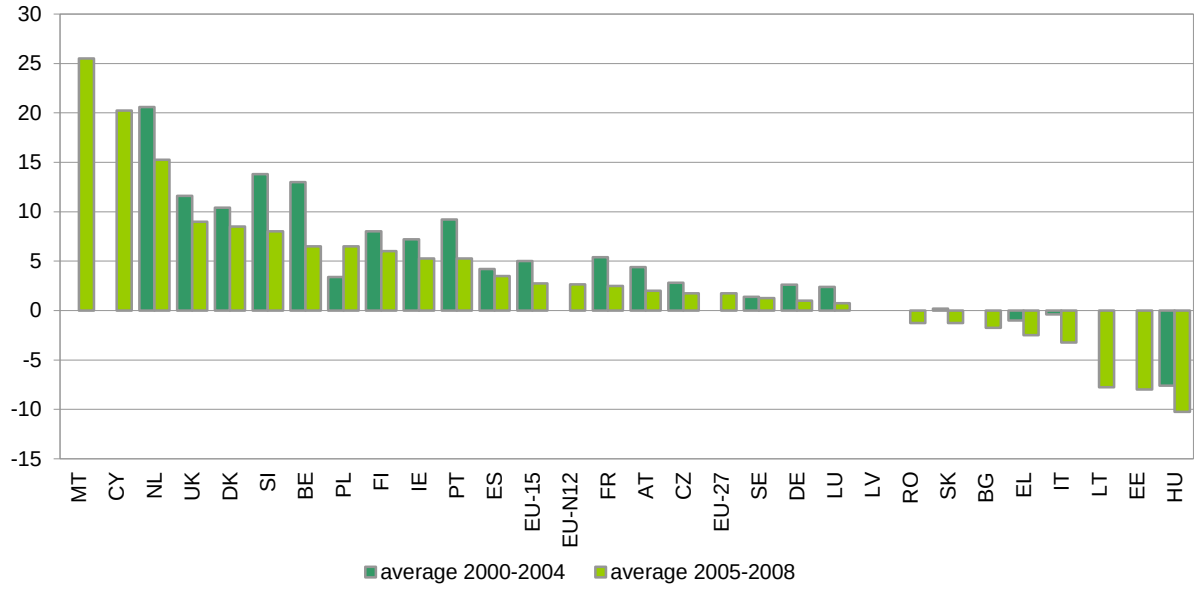
While the average nitrogen surplus decreased by 45% between 2000 and 2008 in the EU-15, from 5 kg/ha in the period 2000-2004 to 2.8 kg/ha in 2005-2008, it remained relative stable between 2005 and 2008. All Member States for which data are available experienced a reduction of the phosphorus surplus between 2000 and 2008, except Poland[89].

[87] 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.

[88] The surplus of phosphorus expressed in kg/ha relates to the reference area. See the indicator box for the definition of reference area.

[89] 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 62 - Water Quality - 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, ES, FR, DK, EL, LU, IT, SI, BG, RO, CY, LT, LV, MT are Eurostat estimates.

Table 64- Water quality: gross nutrient balances

Indicator	Objective 20 - Water quality: gross nutrient balances	
Sub-indicator	Surplus of Nitrogen	Surplus of Phosphorus
Measurement	Surplus of nutrient	
Source	Eurostat - Agri-environmental indicators	
Year	"2005-2008"	
Unit	kg/ha	
Country		
Belgium	119.0	6.5
Bulgaria	28.3	-1.8
Czech Republic	85.5	1.8
Denmark	98.0	8.5
Germany	92.8	1.0
Estonia	19.5	-8.0
Ireland	55.3	5.3
Greece	24.3	-2.5
Spain	36.5	3.5
France	51.8	2.5
Italy	27.0	-3.3
Cyprus	115.8	20.3
Latvia	20.0	0.0
Lithuania	38.3	-7.8
Luxembourg	78.3	0.8
Hungary	-3.5	-10.3
Malta	174.3	25.5
Netherlands	209.8	15.3
Austria	31.0	2.0
Poland	57.8	6.5
Portugal	14.3	5.3
Romania	6.8	-1.3
Slovenia	57.5	8.0
Slovakia	39.3	-1.3
Finland	53.5	6.0
Sweden	49.0	1.3
United Kingdom	101.3	9.0
EU-27	50.5	1.8
EU-15	57.8	2.8
EU-N12	33.0	0.0

Note: Data for BE, ES, FR, DK, EL, LU, IT, BG, RO, CY, LT, LV, MT 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	The Gross Nutrient Balances include the Gross Nitrogen Balance and the Gross Phosphorus Balance. 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. 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. The Gross Nitrogen Balance also includes nitrogenous emissions from livestock production and the application of manure and fertilizers. These nitrogenous emissions include: Ammonia (NH_3) contributing to acidification, eutrophication and atmospheric particulate pollution, and Nitrous oxide (N_2O), a potent greenhouse gas contributing to global warming. The reference area to which the balance refers is the total arable land (L0001), land under permanent crops (L0003) and permanent grassland (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). 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.
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: 30/07/2012

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 EU[90].

Nitrates in surface water

Around 10% of the EU monitored stations for surface water were still in excess of the guide value of the Drinking Water and Nitrates Directive in 2010

In 2010, the average nitrate concentration in rivers at EU-27 (excluding figures for the Czech Republic, Greece, Malta and Hungary) and at national level[91] was below the 11.3mg/l NO_3-N limit (equivalent to 50 mg/L NO3) of the Nitrates and Drinking Water Directives[92]. However, current concentrations are often sufficient to promote eutrophication in many of Europe's coastal waters. Average concentrations were lowest in Finland and Sweden (equal or below 0.5 mg/l of NO_3-N) and highest in Belgium, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, Germany and the United Kingdom (more than 3.0 mg/l of NO_3-N).

However, national aggregations can hide considerable variation in nitrate concentrations across individual water bodies. Whilst in 2010 only 1% of the stations monitored in the EU-27 (excluding figures for the Czech Republic, Greece, Malta and Hungary) exceeded the mandatory limit of 11.3mg/l of NO_3-N, around 10% of monitoring stations were still in excess of the guide value of the Drinking Water Directive[93] (5.6 mg/l NO_3-N). In Belgium, France, the United Kingdom and Luxembourg, the share of monitored stations exceeding 5.6 mg/l NO_3-N is relatively high, at approximately 10%, 16%, 20% and 50%, respectively.

A slight decrease of the average concentration of nitrates in rivers can be observed at EU level[94] between 1992 and 2010. The strongest decreases (more than 20%) are evident in Denmark, the Czech Republic, Germany, Sweden and Bulgaria, when comparing average concentrations for the years 1992-1994 with those averaged between 2008 and 2010. Average concentrations using this same method appear to have risen in Estonia, Spain, Finland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland and Slovenia to different extents[95].

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[90] Reference: "EU Nitrate Directive factsheets", DG Environment, January 2010.

[91] EU aggregates (EU-27, EU-15 and EU-N12): for rivers, data for CZ, EL, MT and HU are not available. For groundwater, data are available only for 12 countries (BE, BG, DK, DE, EE, IE, NL, AT, PT, SI, SK, FI). Figures for EU aggregates are based on DG Agriculture and Rural Development estimates and give only a rough indication of the level of concentration at EU level. The results therefore have to be taken with caution. 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.

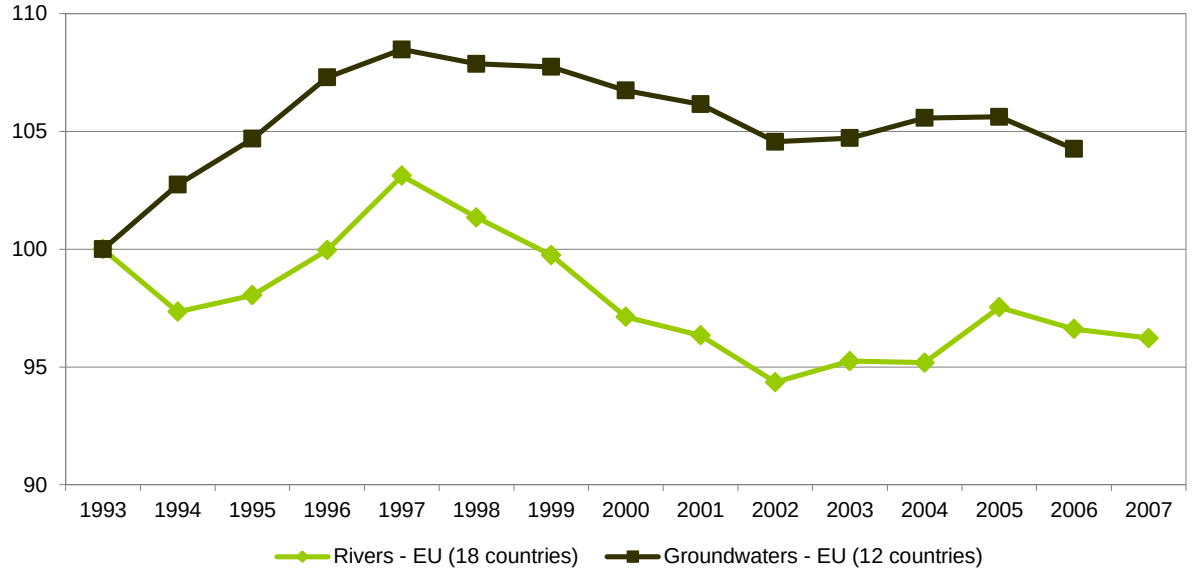
[92] Nitrates Directive: Council Directive 91/676/EEC; Drinking Water Directive: Council Directive 98/83/EC. The Directives establish a guide level of nitrate of 25 mg/l NO_3 (or 5.6 mg/l of NO_3-N) and a maximum admissible concentration of 50 mg/l (or 11.3 mg/l of NO_3-NO) for surface water intended for the abstraction of drinking water and for ground waters.

[93] See footnote 92.

[94] Trends at EU level: for rivers only figures of 18 countries are included (data are missing EL, IE, IT, CY, HU, MT, NL, PT, RO); for ground waters only figures of 12 countries are included (data are missing for CZ, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, PL, RO, SE, UK). Figures for EU aggregates are based on DG Agriculture and Rural Development estimates and give only a rough indication of the level of concentration at EU level.

[95] Reference: European Environmental Agency, Agri-environmental indicator draft factsheet – Water Quality (AEI 27.1), 2011.

Graph 63 - Water Quality – Trends of concentration of nitrates in rivers and groundwater in the EU (3 years moving average, 1992-1994=100), 1992-2010



Note: see footnote 94.

In 2010 around 15% of the EU monitored stations for groundwater were still in excess of the guide value (25 mg/l of NO_3) of the Drinking Water and Nitrates Directive and 13% still exceed the mandatory limit of 50mg/l of NO_3 given by the Directives

Nitrates in groundwater

In 2010, average groundwater nitrate concentrations at national level[96] were well below the 50 mg/l NO_3 limit of the Nitrates and Drinking Water Directives[97]. However, in Belgium the national average concentration still exceeds the guide level of 25 mg/l of NO_3 of the Nitrate and Water Drinking Directives. National concentrations were lowest in Estonia and Finland (below 5 mg/l of NO_3). Concentrations can vary considerably among individual ground waters bodies within the same country. Around 13% and 15% of all monitored stations in the EU had a nitrate concentration above 50 mg/l and 25mg/l of NO_3, respectively. The share of monitoring sites where the concentrations exceeded the 50 mg/l limit was more than 20% in Spain, Denmark and Belgium. Six Member States (Austria, Bulgaria, France, Luxembourg, Slovenia and Spain) had more than 20% of monitored stations exceeding 25mg/l of NO_3.

Between 1992 and 2010, groundwater nitrate concentrations have remained relatively stable across the EU[98]. Seven countries (Ireland, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Slovenia) experienced a declining trend, whilst in Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Finland, Finland and Slovakia, evidence of an increase is apparent[99].

[96] See footnote 91.

[97] See footnote 92.

[98] See footnote 94.

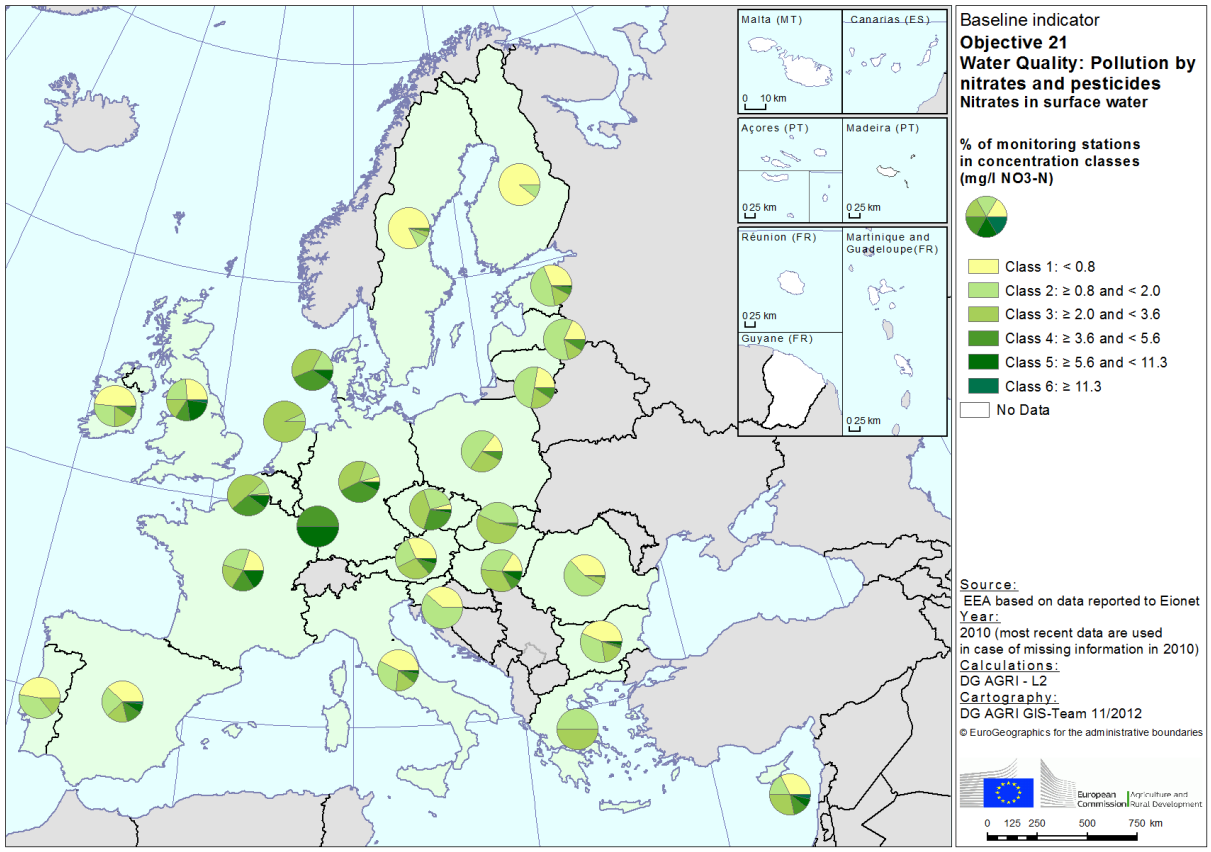
[99] See footnote 95.

Table 65 - Water quality: pollution by nitrates and pesticides

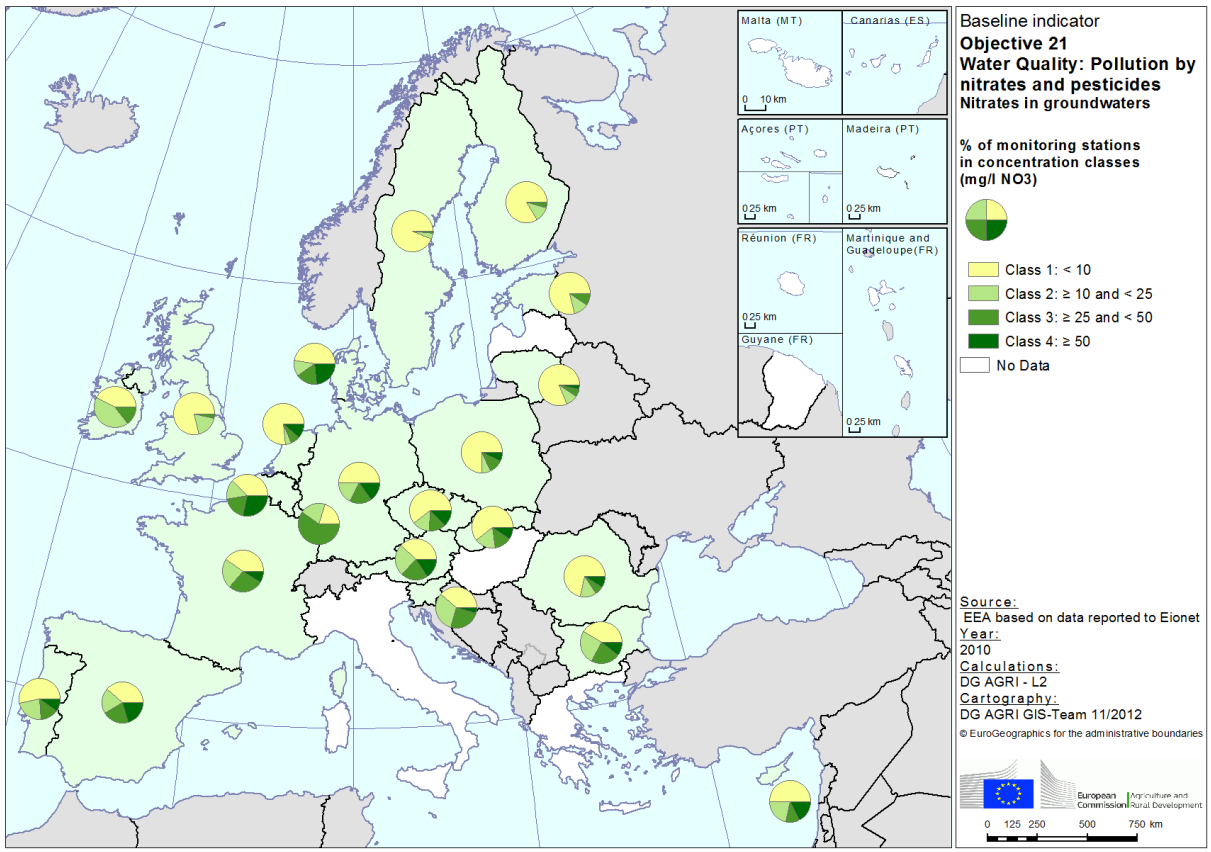
Indicator	Objective 21 - Water quality: pollution by nitrates			
Sub-indicator	Nitrates in surface waters		Nitrates in groundwaters	
Measurement	Concentrations of nitrate in surface waters (NO3-N, mg/l, 1992-1994=100)*	Trends in the concentrations of nitrate in surface waters (NO3-N, mg/l, 1992-1994=100)**	Concentrations of nitrate in groundwaters (NO3, mg/l)*	Trends in the concentrations of nitrate in groundwaters (NO3, mg/l, 1992-1994=100)**
Source	EEA			
Year	2010	"2008-2010"	2010	"2008-2010"
Unit	mg/l NO3-NO	mg/l, 1992-1994=100	mg/l NO3	mg/l, 1992-1994=100
Country				
Belgium	3.6	85.2	25.7	113.2
Bulgaria	1.4	76.3	21.2	125.7
Czech Republic	n.a.	74.4	n.a.	n.a.
Denmark	3.5	51.3	21.8	110.2
Germany	3.4	73.9	23.9	110.3
Estonia	1.5	115.7	2.9	111.6
Ireland	1.4	n.a.	14.8	82.7
Greece	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	2.2	179.5	n.a.	n.a.
France	3.1	97.8	n.a.	n.a.
Italy	1.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cyprus	2.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Latvia	1.0	92.2	n.a.	n.a.
Lithuania	1.7	96.5	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	6.8	107.1	n.a.	n.a.
Hungary	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Malta	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Netherlands	2.7	n.a.	22.7	86.1
Austria	2.0	84.5	23.6	89.8
Poland	2.2	99.1	n.a.	n.a.
Portugal	1.1	n.a.	11.8	56.0
Romania	1.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	1.0	97.4	21.4	76.7
Slovakia	2.1	83.8	23.1	111.9
Finland	0.3	121.6	0.9	113.0
Sweden	0.5	67.6	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	3.2	89.4	n.a.	n.a.
EU-27	2.4 e DG AGRI	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EU-15	2.5 e DG AGRI	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EU-N12	1.4 e DG AGRI	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note:
**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 2010have 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.*
***Figures showing the current situation include all the most recent data and are based on 6570 monitoring sites for rivers and on 363 monitoring sites (those used in the time series for which data going back to 1992 are available) for groundwaters.*

Map 58 - Nitrates in surface water



Map 59 - Nitrates in groundwater



Baseline indicator objective related	21 – Water quality: pollution by nitrates and pesticides
Measurement of the indicator	• Concentration of nitrates in surface (mg/l of NO_3-N) and ground water (mg/l of NO_3) • Trends in the concentration of nitrates in freshwaters
Definition of the indicator	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 euthrophication, characterised by the proliferation of algal blooms, reduce the clarity of water and produce toxic gases when decomposing under anaerobic conditions. 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. 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. 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. Data reflect nitrate from multiple sources and not just from agriculture, therefore the impact of agricultural activities on water could be overestimated. 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. Data are not available for the concentration of pesticides.
Sub-indicators	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: • 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	Concentration of nitrates (NO_3-N mg/l for rivers and NO_3 for ground water) Trends in concentration of nitrate: index (1992-1994 = 100) Concentration and trends in concentration of pesticides (µg/l)
Source	European Environment Agency (EUROWATERNET) Last update: November 2012

3.4.14. Context Indicator 15: Water use

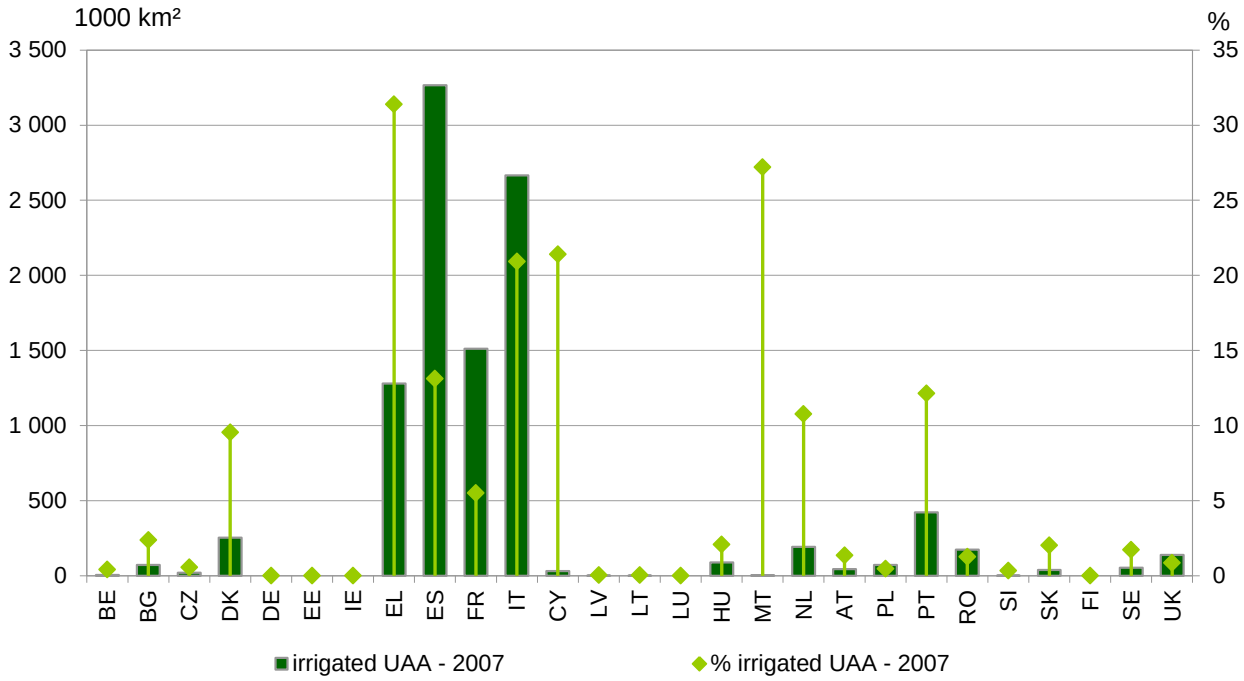
The pressure from agriculture on water use is more critical in the Mediterranean countries where more than one fifth of the UAA is irrigated

Irrigated area is used here to give indication of the pressure of agriculture on water resources, given that it measures the actual amount of land irrigated. 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.

In 2007, 6.1% of the total UAA (or 10.3 million ha) in the EU-27 (excluding figures for Germany and Estonia) were irrigated. This share was higher in the EU-15 than in the EU-N12, and it was particularly high in the Mediterranean countries, Greece (31%), Malta (27%), Cyprus (21%) and Italy (21%). The irrigated area was also significant in Spain, Portugal and the Netherlands, where it exceeded 10% of the UAA. In the EU-N12 only a small part (1%) of the UAA was irrigated.

In absolute terms, most of the irrigated area was concentrated in the following four Member States: Spain (3.2 million ha of irrigated area), Italy (2.6 million ha), France (1.5 million ha) and Greece (1.3 million ha), which together manage 84% of the total irrigated area of the EU.

Graph 64 - Irrigated UAA (% and ha), 2007

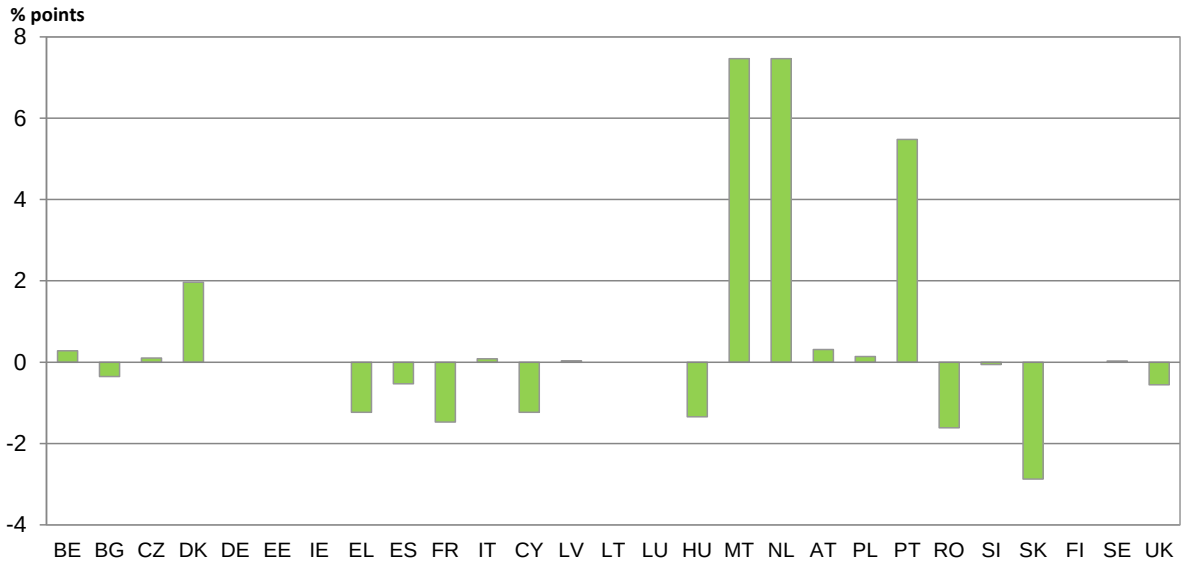


The total irrigated area decreased more strongly in the EU-N12 than in the EU-15 between 2003 and 2007

The total irrigated area in the EU-27 (excluding figures from Germany and Estonia) decreased by 6.6% (or 733 580 ha) between 2003 and 2007; this reduction was higher in the EU-N12 (-40%) than in the EU-15 (-3.9%). Similarly, the share of irrigated area in the UAA decreased more in the EU-N12 (-0.8 percentage points) than in the EU-15 (-0.1 percentage points).

While the biggest decrease of this share was registered in Slovakia (-2.9 percentage points) and Romania (-1.6 percentage points), Malta (+7.5 percentage points), the Netherlands (+7.5 percentage points) and Portugal (+5.5 percentage points) experienced the biggest increase in the share of irrigated UAA.

Graph 65 - Change of the share of irrigated UAA (% points), 2003-2007

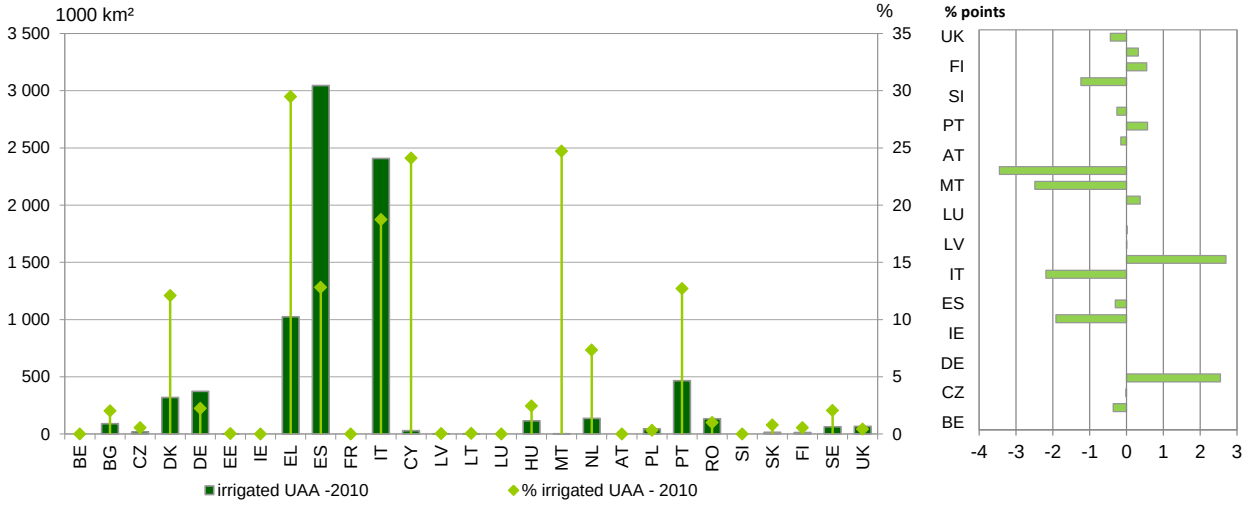


First results from the agricultural census 2010 show some changes in the irrigated area of individual Member States

First results of the "Survey on agricultural production methods" (SAPM) conducted in 2010[100] show some changes in the overall irrigated area across the EU compared to the situation in 2007. While it is not possible to show results for the EU-27 as a whole, data available for 22 Member States (all except Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Austria and Slovenia) indicate that irrigated area accounts for 5% of the UAA. However, these aggregate figures mask some variations in individual MS compared to the situation in 2007. The share of irrigated area in fact decreased significantly in the Netherlands (-3.4 percentage points) and Malta (-2.5 percentage points) and to a lesser extent in Italy (-2.2 percentage points) and Greece (1.9 percentage points). On the other hand, the biggest increase in the irrigated area was registered in Denmark (2.6 percentage points) and Cyprus (2.7 percentage points).

[100] 2010 data on the irrigated area and on the volume of water used for irrigation of the agricultural holdings have been collected in the *Survey on agricultural production methods* which was conducted in 2010 together with the *Farm structure survey - Agricultural Census 2010*.

Graph 66 - Irrigated UAA (%, ha) in 2010 and its change between 2007 and 2010



The amount of water used for irrigation in 22 Member States is 37 billion of m³

Moreover, according to data provided by Member States (all except Belgium, France, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Austria and Slovenia) within the context of the SAPM 2010, the volume of water used for irrigation in these 22 Member States amounted to 37.01 billion of m³ in 2010. Almost the full amount of this water was used in Spain (45%), Italy (31%), Greece (10.5%) and Portugal (9%) which together account for 96% of the water used for irrigation.

Table 66 - Water use

Indicator	Context 15 - Water use			
Measurement	irrigated UAA	% irrigated UAA	irrigated UAA	% irrigated UAA
Source	Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey			
Year	2007		2010	
Unit	ha	%	ha	%
Country				
Belgium	5 680	0.4	:	:
Bulgaria	72 640	2.4	90 400	2.0
Czech Republic	19 910	0.6	19 200	0.6
Denmark	254 140	9.5	320 180	12.1
Germany	:	:	372 750	2.2
Estonia	:	:	330	0.0
Ireland	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greece	1 279 520	31.4	1 025 210	29.5
Spain	3 266 330	13.1	3 044 710	12.8
France	1 511 730	5.5	:	:
Italy	2 666 210	20.9	2 408 350	18.7
Cyprus	31 260	21.4	28 550	24.1
Latvia	620	0.0	710	0.0
Lithuania	1 000	0.0	1 530	0.1
Luxembourg	0	0.0	:	:
Hungary	87 620	2.1	114 550	2.4
Malta	2 810	27.2	2 830	24.7
Netherlands	192 420	10.8	137 310	7.3
Austria	43 440	1.4	:	:
Poland	72 060	0.5	45 530	0.3
Portugal	421 520	12.1	466 330	12.7
Romania	173 450	1.3	133 460	1.0
Slovenia	1 620	0.3	:	:
Slovakia	39 090	2.0	14 840	0.8
Finland	0	0.0	12 610	0.6
Sweden	54 170	1.7	63 250	2.1
United Kingdom	138 090	0.9	66 350	0.4
EU-27	10 335 330 excl. DE, EE	6.1 excl. DE, EE	8 368 980.0 excl. BE, FR, LU, AT, SI	4.9 excl. BE, FR, LU, AT, SI
EU-15	9 833 250 excl. DE	8.0 excl. DE	7 917 050.0	6.5
EU-N12	502 080 excl. EE	1.0 excl. EE	451 930.0 excl. SI	0.9 excl. SI

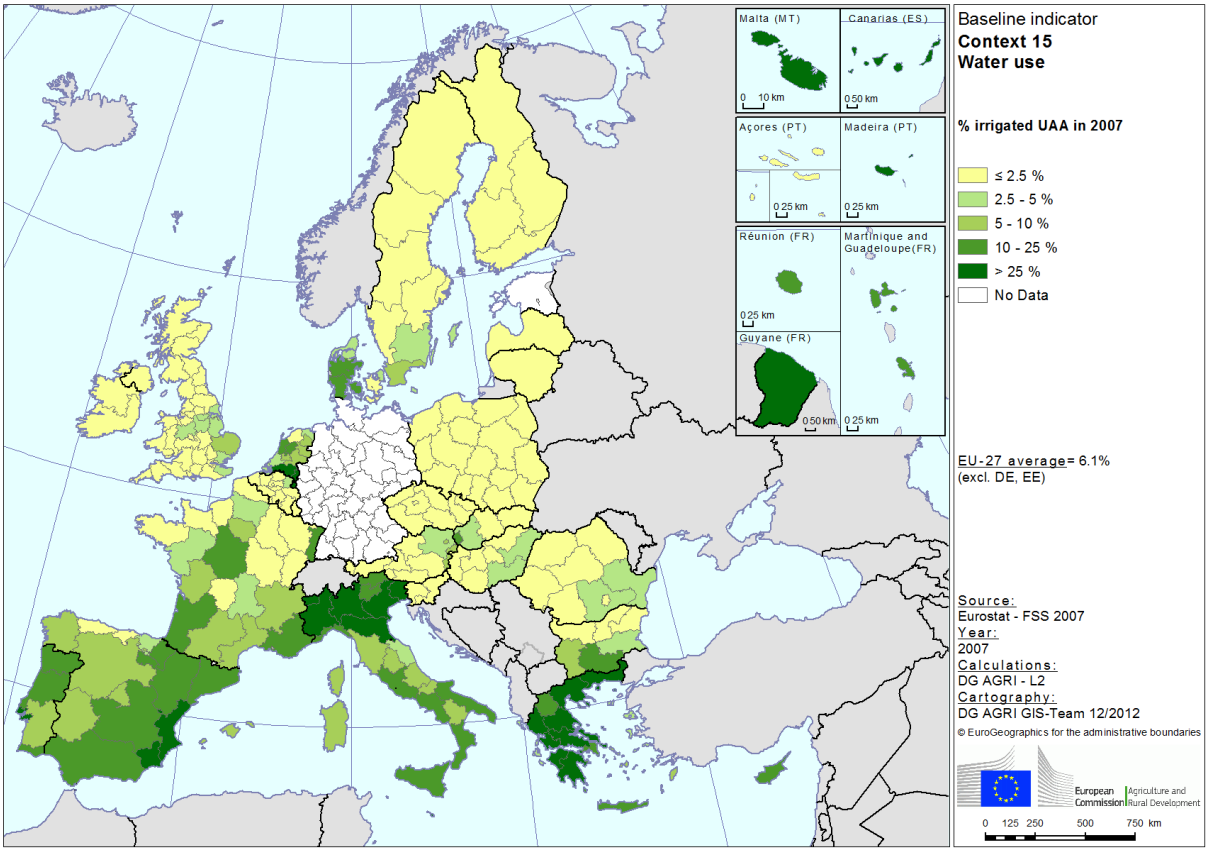
Table 67 - Water use

Indicator	Change in the share of irrigated UAA	Change in the share of irrigated UAA
Measurement		
Source	Eurostat - FSS	Eurostat - FSS
Year	2003-2007	2007-2010
Unit	% points	% points
Country		
Belgium	0.3	:
Bulgaria	-0.4	-0.4
Czech Republic	0.1	0.0
Denmark	2.0	2.6
Germany	:	:
Estonia	:	:
Ireland	0.0	0.0
Greece	-1.2	-1.9
Spain	-0.5	-0.3
France	-1.5	:
Italy	0.1	-2.2
Cyprus	-1.2	2.7
Latvia	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	:	0.0
Luxembourg	0.0	:
Hungary	-1.3	0.4
Malta	7.5	-2.5
Netherlands	7.5	-3.4
Austria	0.3	:
Poland	0.1	-0.2
Portugal	5.5	0.6
Romania	-1.6	-0.3
Slovenia	-0.1	:
Slovakia	-2.9	-1.2
Finland	0.0	0.6
Sweden	0.0	0.3
United Kingdom	-0.6	-0.4
EU-27	-0.4 excl. DE, EE,	n.a.
EU-15	-0.1 LT	n.a.
EU-N12	-0.8 excl. EE, LT	n.a.

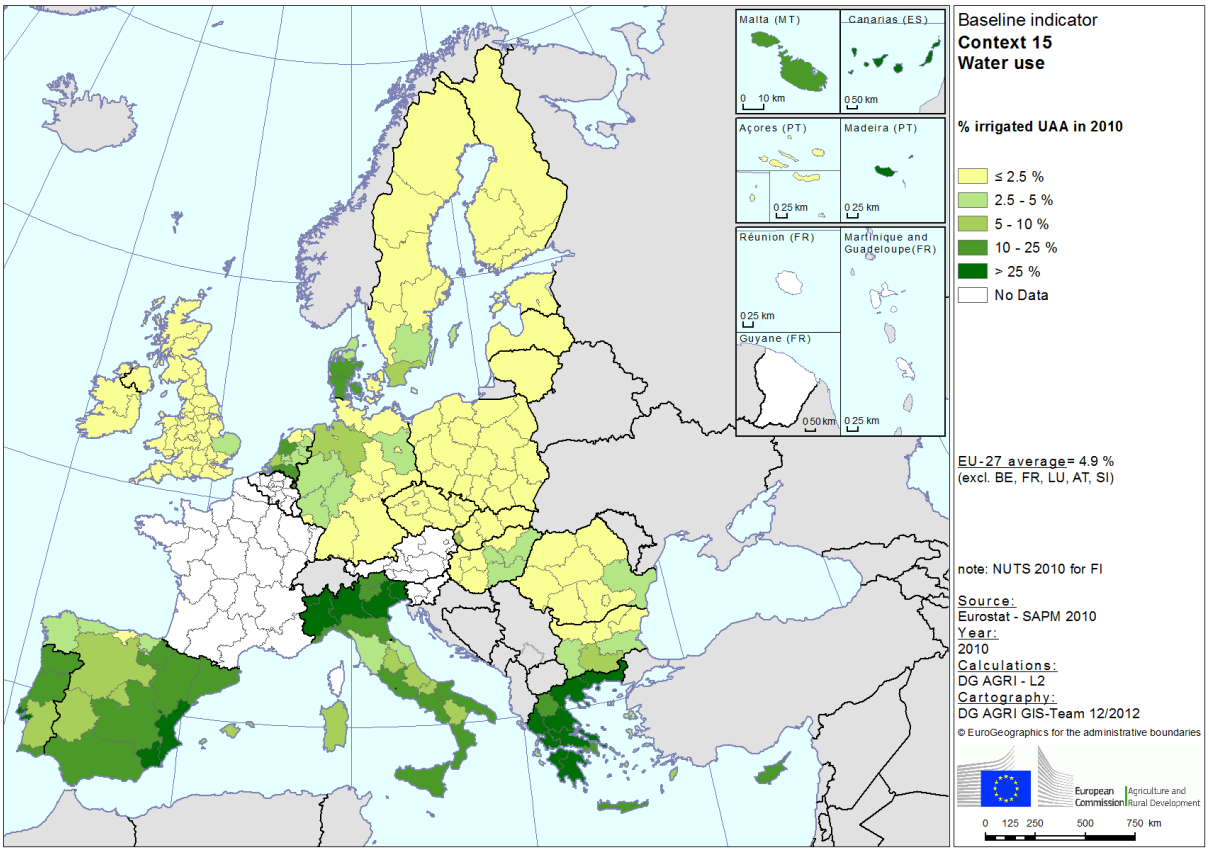
Indicator	Context 15 - Water use
Measurement	Water used for irrigation
Source	Eurostat - SAPM*
Year	2010
Unit	1000 m^3
Country	
Belgium	:
Bulgaria	355 610
Czech Republic	11 147
Denmark	219 997
Germany	293 374
Estonia	60
Ireland	0
Greece	3 896 683
Spain	16 658 538
France	:
Italy	11 570 290
Cyprus	:
Latvia	73
Lithuania	1 215
Luxembourg	:
Hungary	48 907
Malta	28 176
Netherlands	64 857
Austria	:
Poland	12 855
Portugal	3 437 366
Romania	203 667
Slovenia	:
Slovakia	5 579
Finland	4 369
Sweden	111 053
United Kingdom	86 647
EU-27	n.a.
EU-15	n.a.
EU-N12	n.a.

*Note: * SAPM stands for Survey on Agricultural Production Methods.*

Map 60 - Share of irrigated UAA – 2007



Map 61 - Share of irrigated UAA – 2010



Baseline indicator for context	**15 - Water use**
Measurement of the indicator	% irrigated UAA
Definition of the indicator	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. 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: Irrigated area 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. Utilised Agricultural Area consists in the total area taken up by arable land, permanent grassland, permanent crops and kitchen gardens. 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. 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.
Unit of measurement	%
Source	Eurostat – Farm Structure Survey 2007, Survey on Agricultural Production Methods 2010 and Agri-environmental indicators. Last update: 29/11/2012

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, 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

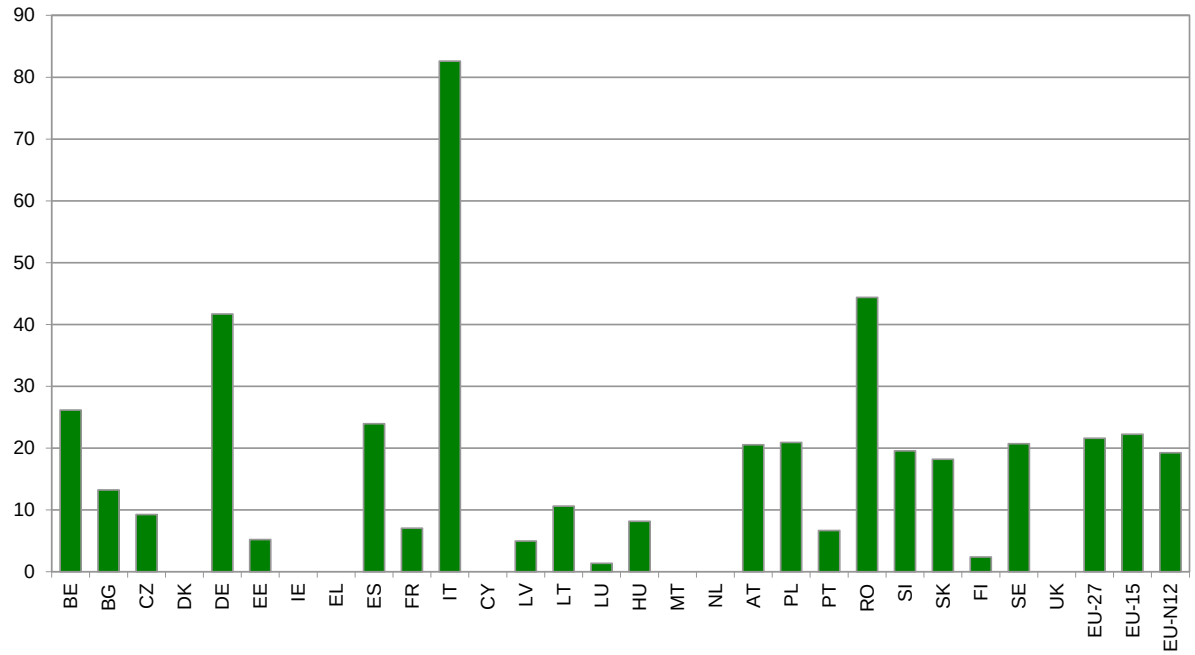
In 2010, about 36.5 million ha or 21.6% of forest and other wooded land (FOWL) in the EU-27 were reported as having protective functions primarily concerning soil and water (MCPFE class 3, see indicator box below)[101]. The share of protective FOWL was similar in the EU-15 (22.2%) and in the EU-N12 (19.2%).

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.

The share of protective FOWL was highest in Italy (82.6 %) and above 40% in Germany and Romania. The lowest share of protective FOWL (below 3%) was registered in Luxembourg (1.4%) and Finland (2.4), while Cyprus, Denmark, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom did not have forest designated for protective functions.

[101] 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.

Graph 67 - Protective forest concerning primarily soil & water - % FOWL managed primarily for soil and water protection, 2010



Notes: Data for this indicator are not fully comparable between countries (due to heterogeneity of reporting and different interpretations of the guidelines); EU aggregates include the available data only; for LV, LT and RO only forest is covered.

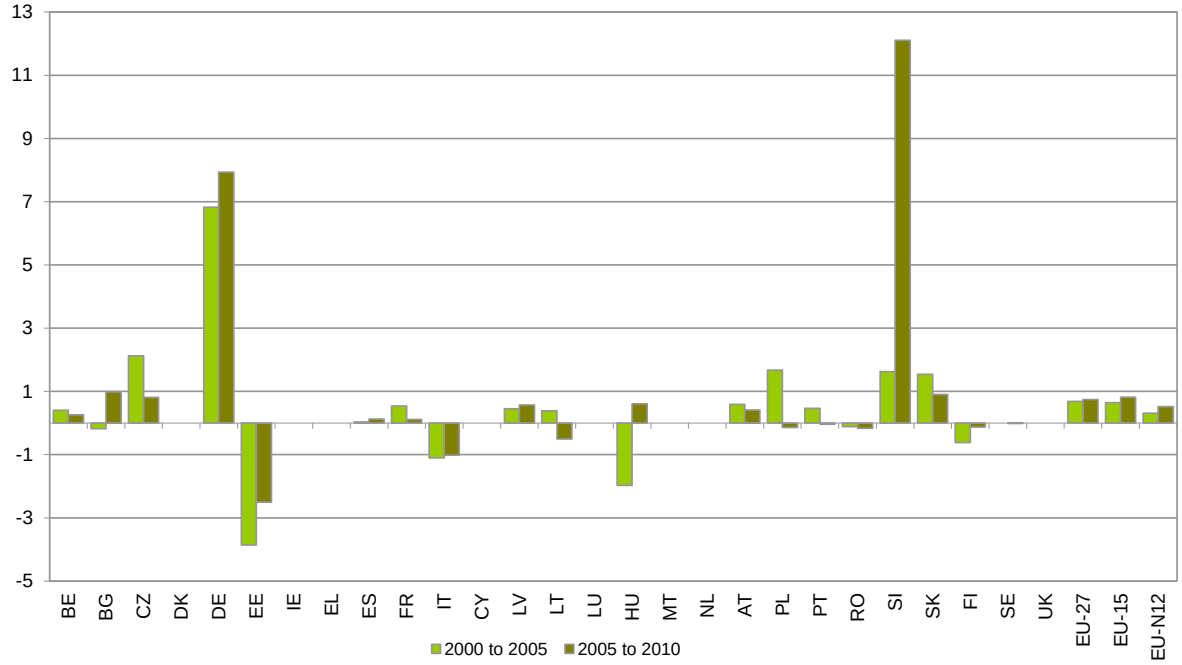
A slight increase in the area of protective forests and other wooded land was registered in the EU-27 between 2000 and 2010

Between 2000 and 2010 the importance of protective forests increased slightly (1.4 percentage points) at EU-27 level, more so in the EU-15 (1.8 percentage points) than in the EU-N12 (0.8 percentage points). This corresponds to an increase of about 9.2 million ha of protective forest in the EU-27.

The biggest increase of the share of protective FOWL was registered in Germany (14.8 percentage points) and in Slovenia (13.7 percentage points). On the contrary, the importance of the area of protective FOWL decreased in Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania and Romania between 2000 and 2010[102].

[102] Reference: Indicator 5.1 of the State of Europe's Forest (SoEF), 2011.

Graph 68 - Change in the share of FOWL area managed primarily for soil and water protection (%point), 2000 to 2010



Notes: Data on this indicator are not fully comparable between countries (due to heterogeneity of reporting and different interpretations of the guidelines); EU aggregates include the available data only; for LV, LT and RO only forest is covered.

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			
Measurement	% FOWL area managed primarily for soil and water protection		Change in the % of FOWL area managed primarily for soil and water protection			
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	only forest	0.4	0.6	1.0	only forest
Lithuania	10.6	only forest	0.4	-0.5	-0.1	only forest
Luxembourg	1.4		0.0	0.0	0.0	
Hungary	8.2	only forest	-2.0	0.6	-1.4	only forest
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	only forest	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	only forest
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		-	0.0	-	
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	

Note: data on this indicator are not comparable between countries (different interpretation of assessment guidelines); data for FR and therefore EU aggregates exclude the overseas departments; EU aggregates do not include data for IE, EL, MT and for LV, LT 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	• 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	This indicator corresponds to the indicator number 5.1 "Protective forests – soil, water and other ecosystem functions", of SoEF (State of Europe's Forests). 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)*. 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". 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. 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". Designated protective areas comply with the following principles: • 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 Class 3: Main management objective "Protective Functions" implies that: • 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	• share of FOWL protected under MCPFE classes: % • change of FOWL area protected under MCPFE classes: % points
Source	• 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.*

3.4.16. Objective Indicator 22: Soil – Areas at risk of soil erosion

Every year, 2.8 tonnes of soil per ha are lost due to water erosion in the EU-27

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 tonnes per hectare per year and was higher in the EU-15 (3.1 t/ha/year) than in the EU-N12 (1.7 t/ha/year).

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). Soil erosion rates were also high in Austria (4.8 t/ha/year), Slovenia (7.2 t/ha/year) and the United Kingdom (4.6 t/ha/year) whereas they were below 1 t/ha/year in Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden[103].

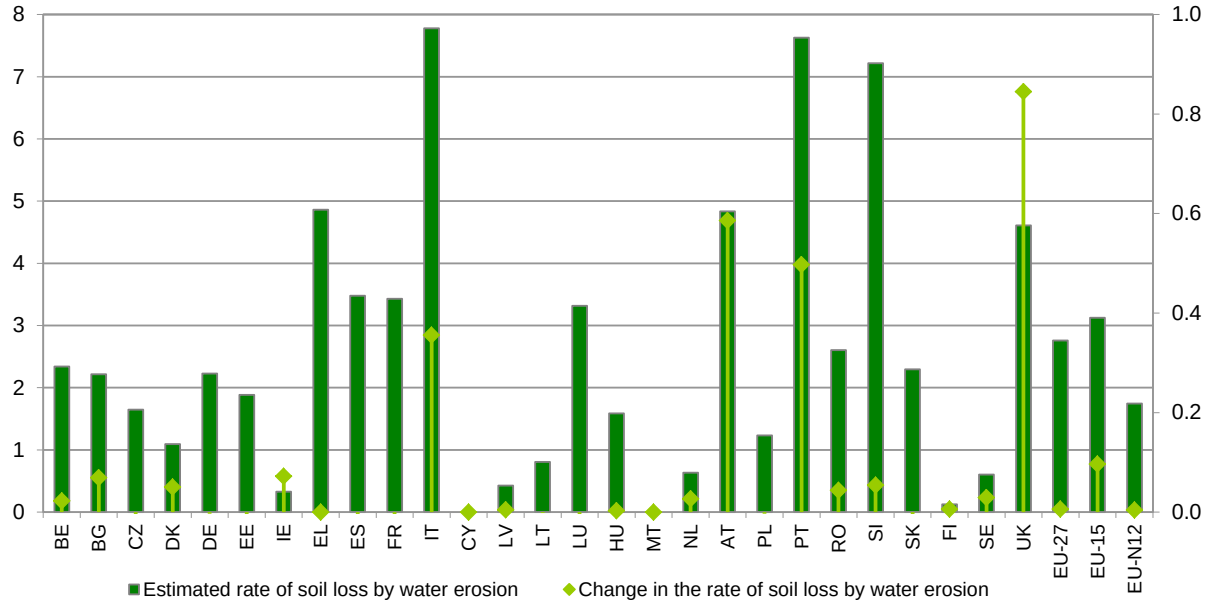
Soil erosion trends resulting from changes in land cover and rainfall erosivity do not show any significant change in the erosion of soil by water at EU-27 level between 2000 and 2006. (0.01 t/ha/year)[104]. According to the soil erosion trends estimated at Member State level, the average soil loss rate has very slightly decreased in the Czech Republic, Estonia, Spain, France, Luxembourg and Slovakia, while it has increased in the remaining countries[105].

[103] The rates of soil loss by water erosion (t/ha/yr) 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.

[104] This is contrary to the results of some simulations using climate change IPPC scenarios (2070-2100) (Bosco et al., 2009) but due to the time interval analysed (2000-2006), any conclusion must be made with caution. To better understand 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). (JRC - ISPRA, Agri-environmental indicator draft factsheet – Soil water erosion (AEI 21), 2011).

[105] Reference: JRC - ISPRA, Agri-environmental indicator draft factsheet – Soil water erosion (AEI 21), 2011).

Graph 69 - Areas at risk of soil erosion - Estimate of 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.

The share of the total agricultural area estimated to suffer from moderate to severe erosion is higher in the EU-15 than in the EU-N12

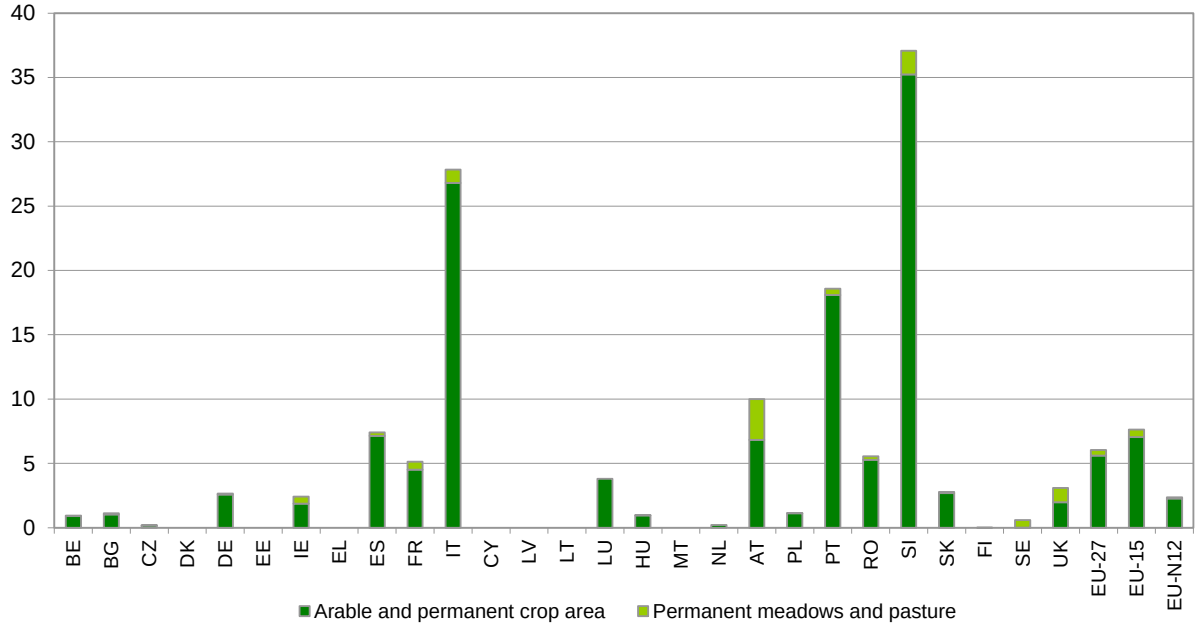
Just around 6% of the total agricultural area[106] or 12.4 million ha were estimated to suffer from moderate to severe erosion (i.e. >11 tonnes per ha per year) in 2006 in the EU-27 (excluding data for Cyprus, Greece and Malta). This share is higher in the EU-15 (7.6%) than in the EU-N12 (2.4%). Cultivated land (arable and permanent cropland) is estimated to be more affected by moderate to severe water erosion (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%)[107].

[106] 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.

[107] Reference: JRC - ISPRA, Agri-environmental indicator draft factsheet – Soil water erosion (AEI 21), 2011).

Graph 70 - Agricultural area (arable and permanent crop area and permanent meadows and pasture area) affected by moderate to severe water erosion (>11 t/ha/year)



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		
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

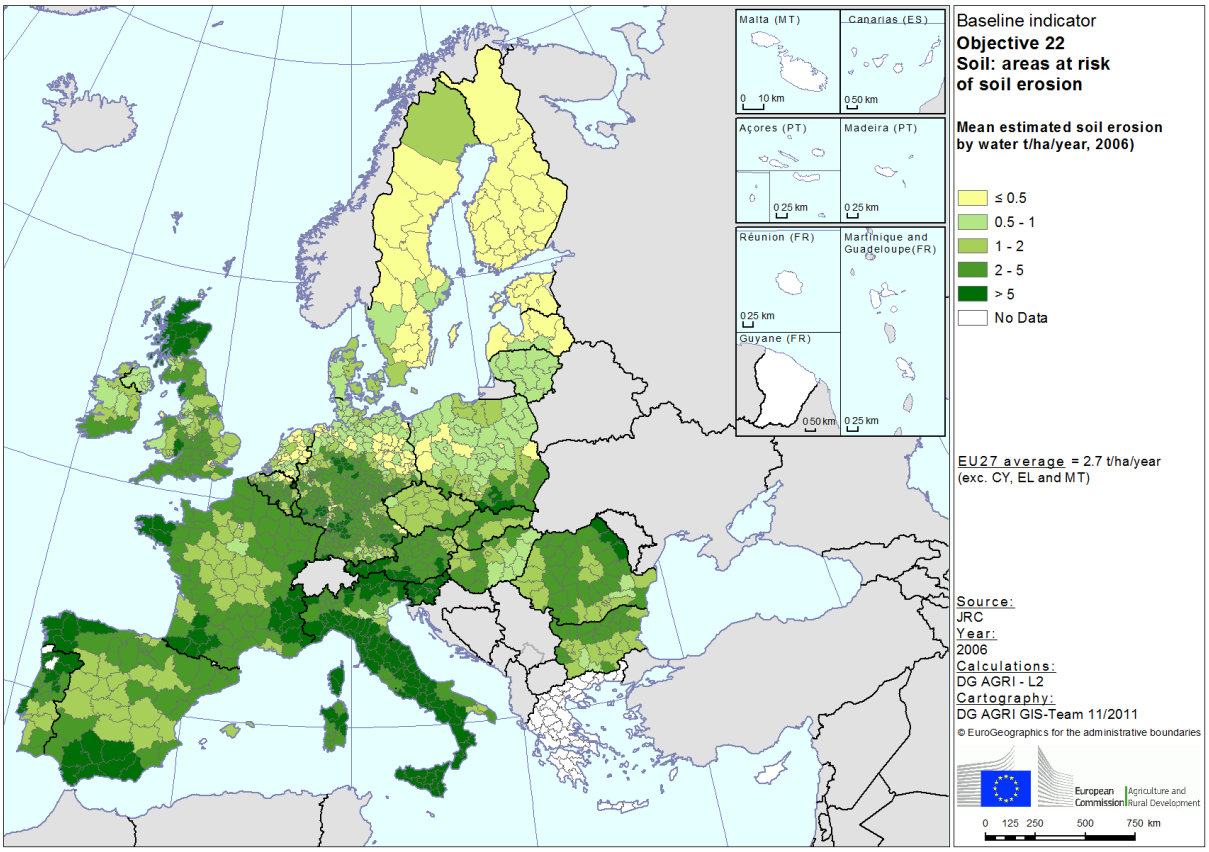
Note: The rates of soil loss by water erosion (t/ha/yr) at Member State level represent national average values and therefore may mask higher erosion rates in many areas even for those countries that have a low mean.

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 sever water erosion (>11 t/ha/yr)			Share of estimated agricultural area affected by moderate to sever water erosion (>11 t/ha/yr)		
Source	JRC (RUSLE Model)			JRC (RUSLE Model)		
Year	"2006-2007"			"2006-2007"		
Unit	1000ha			%		
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

Note: data for CY, EL and MT are not available. 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 62 - Estimated soil erosion by water



Baseline indicator objective related	22 - Soil: Areas at risk of soil erosion
Measurement of the indicator	• 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	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. 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). 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. 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. The results of the soil erosion indicators have been aggregated at NUTS 3 and NUTS 2 level. 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. The differences between 2000 and 2006 are primarily due to changes in land cover as noted by Corine Land Cover data for both years. 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). 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. 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.
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

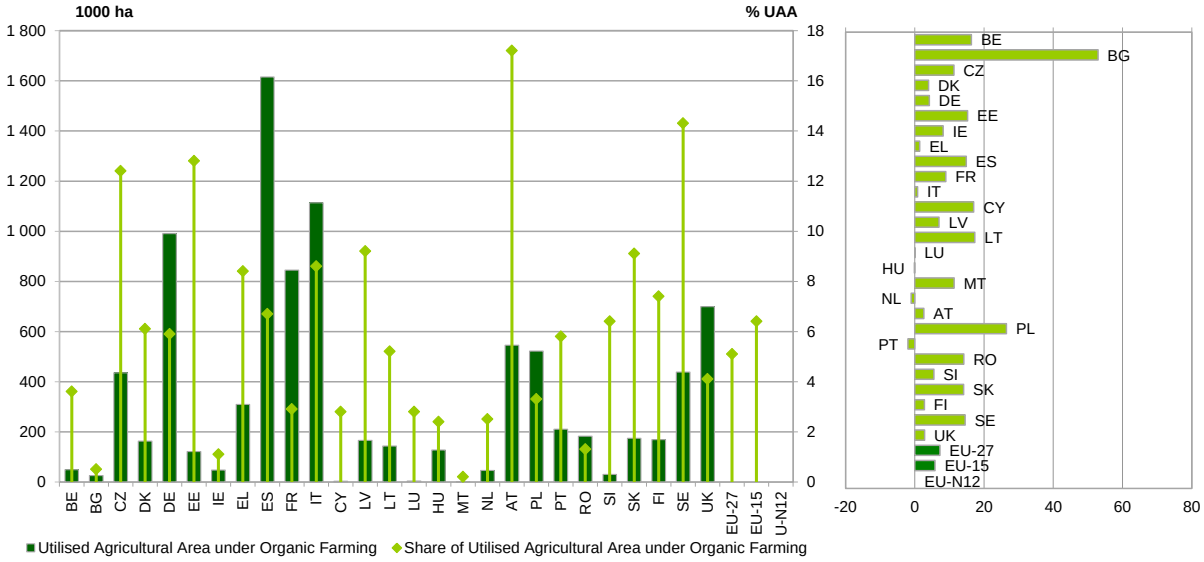
Organic farming accounts for 5.1% of the UAA in the EU-27

The total organic area in the EU-27 (i.e. the fully converted area and the area under conversion) reached 9.2 million ha in 2010 and accounted for 5.1% of the total UAA. The size of the organic area differs substantially among Member States. Only 5 countries accounted for more than half (55.7%) of the total organic area in the EU-27 in 2010: Spain (18%), Italy (12.1%), Germany (10.8%), France (9.2%) and the United Kingdom (7.6%). On the other hand, the importance of organic farming in terms of the UAA at national level is highest in Austria (17.2%), Sweden (14.3%), Estonia (12.8%) and the Czech Republic (12.4%), whereas in four countries (Bulgaria, Malta, Ireland, Romania), the organic area represents less than 2% of the UAA.

An increasing part of the UAA is devoted to organic production

The share of UAA devoted to organic production is increasing rapidly. For the period 2005-2010, the organic area increased by 42% in the EU-27, with an average annual growth rate of 7.23%. This increase is particularly significant in 12 Member States (Belgium, Czech Republic, Estonia, Spain, France, Cyprus, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Sweden) where the change in the organic area between 2005 and 2010 is above the EU-27 average. On the other hand, only three countries registered a decrease of this area in absolute terms between 2005 and 2010: Portugal (-10%), the Netherlands (-5%) and Hungary (-1%).

Graph 71 - Share of UAA under organic farming (2010) and its average annual growth rate (2005 to 2010)



The area under conversion makes up 21.8% of the total organic area

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. At EU level[108], the area under conversion represented 21.8% of the total organic area in 2010. The greatest growth in the coming years will be likely to come from Romania, Bulgaria and Poland, where this share exceeded 40%. On the other hand, Denmark, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Greece have less than 10% of the total organic area under conversion.

[108] EU: In 2010, data on the areas under conversion are only available for 21 MSs and therefore the EU figure does not cover the following countries: DE, IE, CY, LU, AT, PT.

Graph 72 - Share of the area under conversion in total organic area (fully converted and under conversion), (2010)

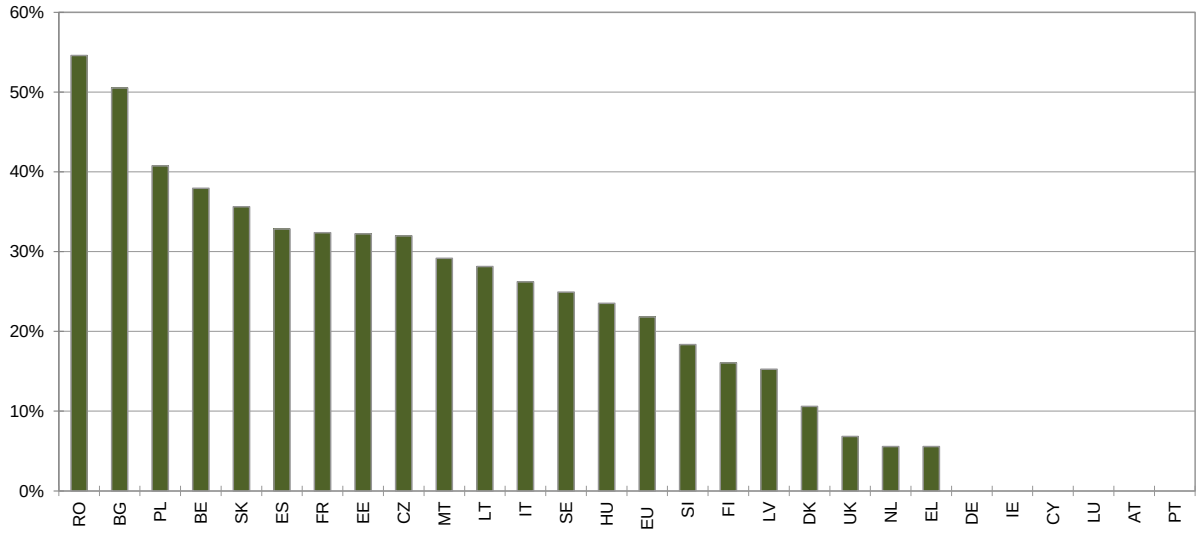
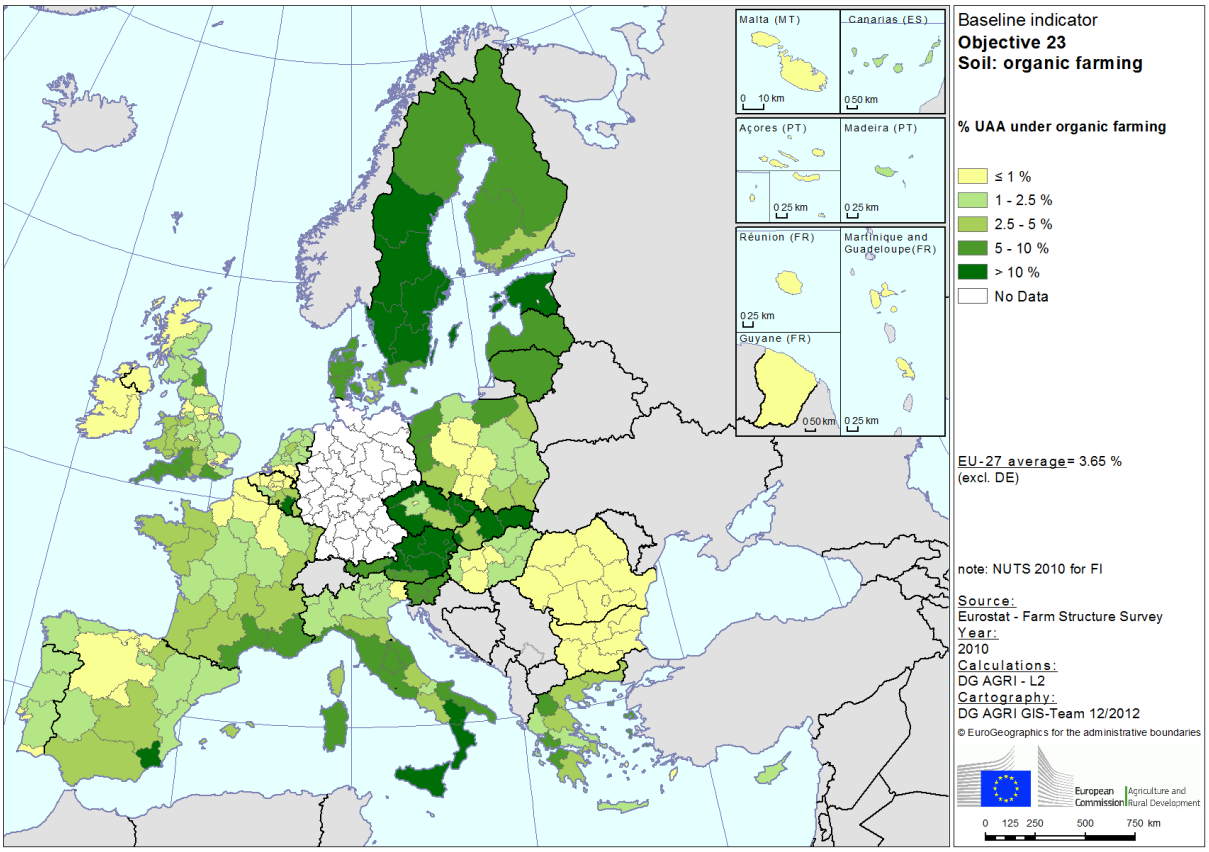


Table 71 - Organic farming

Indicator	Objective 23 - Soil: organic farming				Change in organic farming	
Measurement	UAA under organic farming		Share of UAA under organic farming		Average annual growth rate of UAA under organic farming	
Source	EUROSTAT				EUROSTAT	
Year	2010				2005-2010	
Unit	Ha		%		% per year	
Country						
Belgium	49 005		3.6		16.3	
Bulgaria	25 648		0.5		52.9	2006-2010
Czech Republic	435 610		12.4		11.3	
Denmark	162 903		6.1		4.0	
Germany	990 702		5.9		4.2	
Estonia	121 569		12.8		15.3	
Ireland	47 864	2009	1.1	s	8.2	2005-2009
Greece	309 823		8.4		1.4	
Spain	1 615 047		6.7	s	14.9	
France	845 442		2.9		9.0	
Italy	1 113 742	p	8.6		0.8	
Cyprus	3 184	2009	2.8	s	17.0	2005-2009
Latvia	166 320		9.2		7.0	
Lithuania	143 644		5.2		17.4	
Luxembourg	3 614	2009	2.8	s	0.0	2004-2009
Hungary	127 605		2.4		-0.2	
Malta	24		0.2		11.4	
Netherlands	46 233		2.5		-1.1	
Austria	545 212	p	17.2		2.6	
Poland	521 970		3.3		26.4	
Portugal	210 981	p	5.8		-2.0	
Romania	182 706		1.3		14.2	2006-2010
Slovenia	30 689		6.4		5.5	
Slovakia	174 471	p	9.1		14.1	
Finland	169 168		7.4		2.8	
Sweden	438 693		14.3		14.5	
United Kingdom	699 638		4.1		2.8	
EU-27	9 181 507	s	5.1	s	7.2	
EU-15	7 248 067	s	6.4	s	5.8	
EU-N12	1 933 440	e DG AGRI	3.7	e DG AGRI	13.7	e DG AGRI

Note: p (provisional), s (Eurostat estimate), e DG AGRI (DG Agriculture and Rural Development estimate)

Map 63 - Share of UAA under organic farming



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 surveys.

Baseline indicator objective related	23 - Soil: Organic farming
Measurement of the indicator	UAA under organic farming
Definition of the indicator	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. 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). 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. Data used for the calculation of UAA come from Land Use Statistics (crop production statistics). 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 8342007 or, where applicable, in the most recent legislation, and in the corresponding national rules for certification of organic production.
Unit of measurement	Ha of UAA
Source	At national level: • Eurostat – Statistics on organic production and Land use Statistics – Last update: 24/09/2012. At regional level: DG Agriculture and Rural Development based on: • Eurostat – Farm Structure Survey 2007 – Last update: 04/12/2012.

3.4.18. Objective Indicator 24: Climate change – Production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry

Agriculture and forestry are contributing more than half of the renewable energy produced in the EU

EU agriculture and forestry play an increasingly important role in supplying renewable energy, with a much higher contribution from forestry than from agriculture.

While forestry is still much more important, the share of agriculture in renewable energy production is increasing rapidly

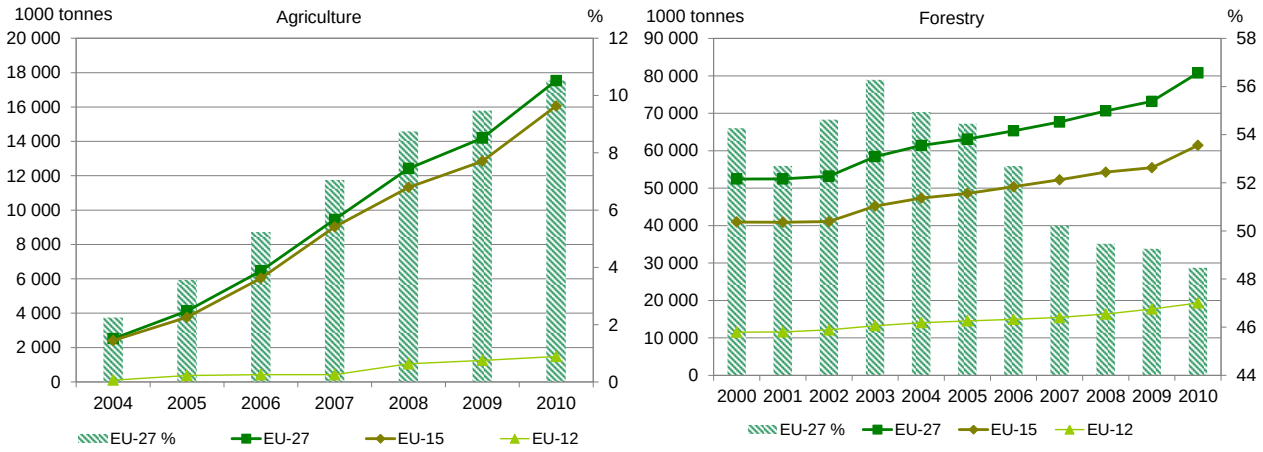
The production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry in the EU-27 reached 17.5 and 80.8 million tonnes of oil equivalent in 2010, respectively. While the production of renewable energy from forestry represented 48.5% of the total in the EU-27, agriculture accounted for only 10.5%. However, the production of renewable energy has increased more rapidly in the agricultural sector than in the forestry sector. In 2010, the amount of renewable energy from agriculture was almost six times as high as in 2004, whilst the production from forestry increased by 54% between 2000 and 2010 at an average annual growth rate of 4.4%. Moreover the importance of agriculture in the production of renewable energy has grown in the last years (from 3.6% in 2005 to 10.5% in 2010) while the share of forestry is slightly decreasing (from 54.5% in 2005 to 48.5% in 2010) in the EU-27.

The EU-15 account for 92% of renewable energy from agriculture and 76% from forestry

The production of renewable energy differs considerably between the EU-15 and the EU-N12. The EU-15 accounted for 91.6% of renewable energy produced in the agricultural sector of the EU-27, whilst the production in the EU-N12 represented only 8.4%. Similarly, in the forestry sector the production of renewable energy in the EU-15 and in the EU-N12 represented 76% and 24% respectively, of the total production in the EU-27.

Furthermore, in the EU-15 the share of agriculture in the total production of renewable energy is higher (11.4%) than in the EU-N12 (5.8%). On the other hand, the weight of forestry in the total production of renewable energy is much bigger in the EU-N12 (75.0 %) than in the EU-15 (43.6%).

Graph 73 - Production of renewable energy (kilotonnes of oil equivalent) from agriculture (2004-2010) and forestry (2000-2010)

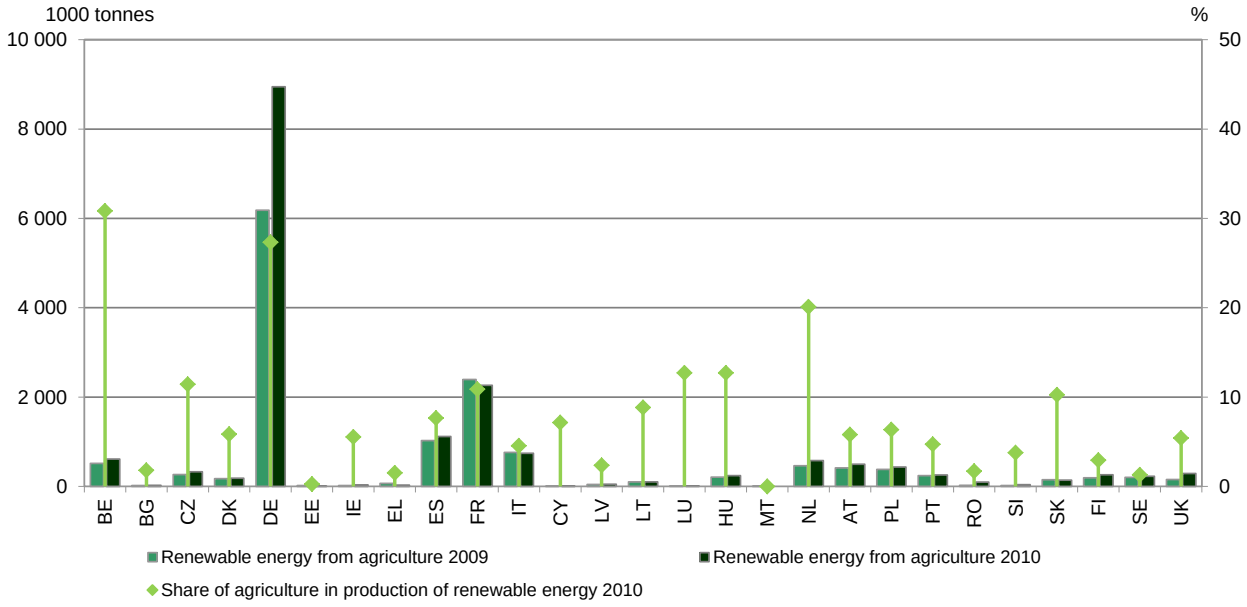


Germany produces more than half of the total renewable energy from agriculture

In the agricultural sector in particular, the production of renewable energy is very unevenly distributed among countries. More than half of the total production in the EU-27 comes from Germany (51%), followed by France (13%) and Spain (6%). The remaining Member States produce much smaller amounts. On the other hand, the importance of the agricultural sector in the production of total renewable energy is highest in Belgium (30.8%) and lowest in Estonia (0.3%).

The production of renewable energy grew by 24.4% between 2009 and 2010 at EU-27 level and this increase was higher in the EU-15 (25%) than in the EU-N12 (11.8%).

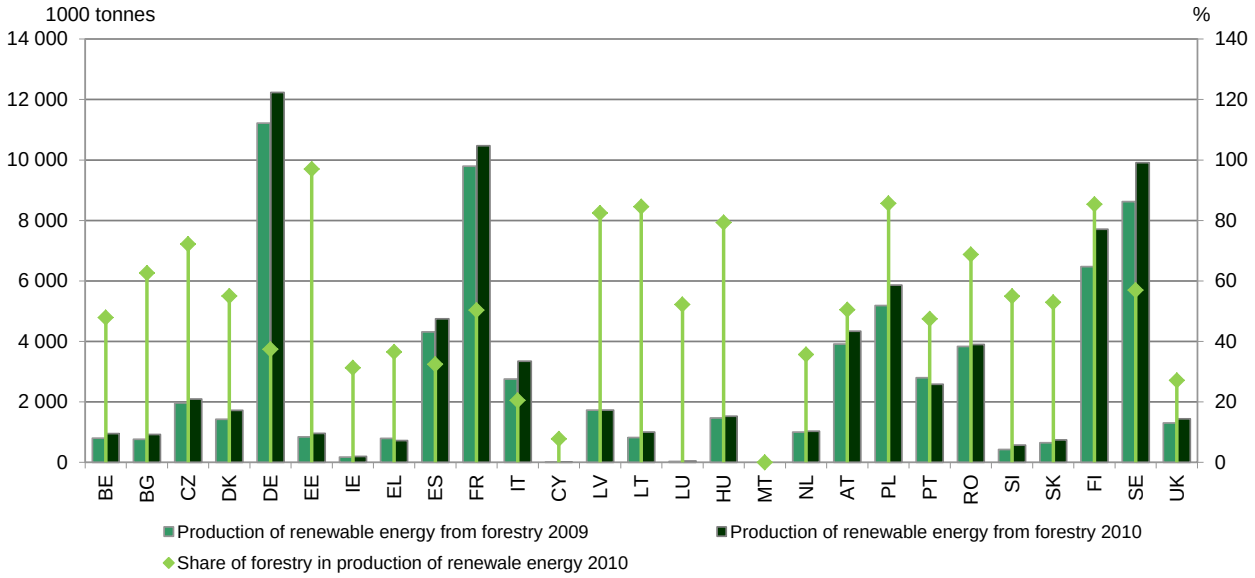
Graph 74 - Production of renewable energy from agriculture at Member State level (2009 and 2010)



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. Germany (15.1%), France (13%) and Sweden (12.3%) contributed the most to the total production of renewable energy in the EU-27. Furthermore, in 2010the forestry sector contributed 50% or more to the total production of renewable energy in the majority of Member States, with the highest share in Estonia (97%) and the lowest in Cyprus (7.8%). The production of renewable energy from the forestry sector increased between 2000 and 2010 in all Member States, except in Cyprus, Greece and Portugal which experienced a slight decrease.

Graph 75 - Production of renewable energy from forestry at Member State level (2009 and 2010)



Graph 76 - Average annual growth rate of the production of renewable energy from forestry at Member State level (2000-2010)

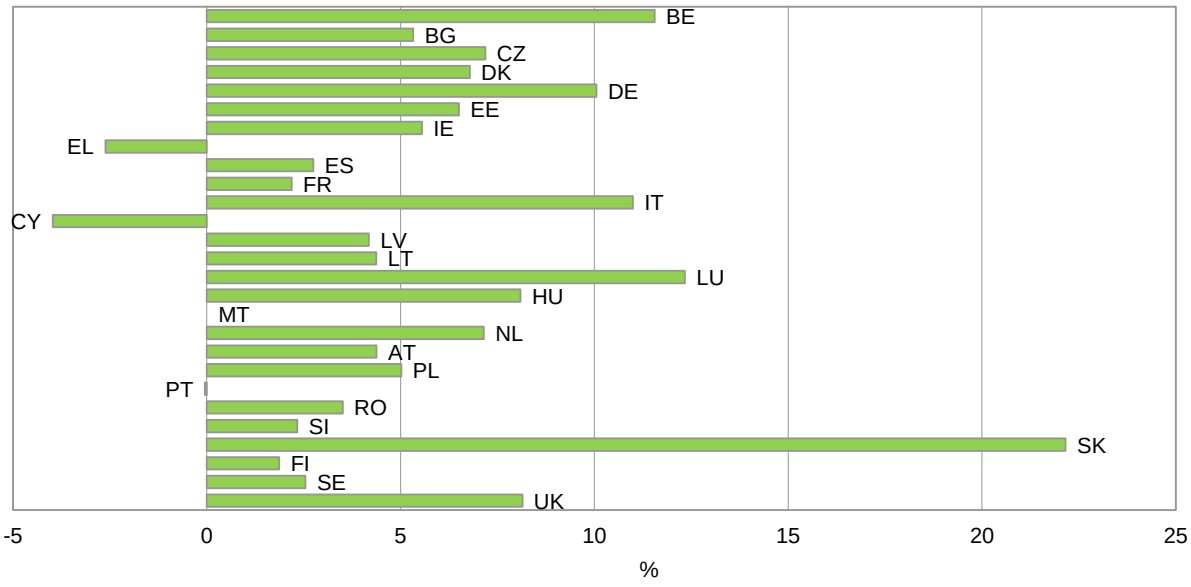


Table 72 - Production of renewable energy from agriculture

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 energy	% change in the production of renewable energy in agriculture
Source	EurObserER (primary source: EEB & EBIO)		EurObserER (primary source: EEB & EBIO)
Year	2010		2009-2010
Unit	kilotonnes	%	%
Country			
Belgium	613.3	30.8	9.8
Bulgaria	26.5	1.8	20.0
Czech Republic	331.4	11.4	23.4
Denmark	182.7	5.8	3.6
Germany	8 944.5	27.3	44.7
Estonia	2.7	0.3	-87.5
Ireland	34.3	5.5	41.9
Greece	30.2	1.5	-55.8
Spain	1 120.9	7.6	9.3
France	2 262.5	10.9	-1.3
Italy	741.7	4.5	-1.6
Cyprus	5.5	7.1	-32.5
Latvia	49.7	2.4	4.5
Lithuania	104.7	8.8	1.3
Luxembourg	11.7	12.7	6.4
Hungary	244.3	12.7	16.2
Malta	0.0	n.a.	-100.0
Netherlands	581.9	20.1	25.1
Austria	498.1	5.8	0.1
Poland	435.3	6.4	14.2
Portugal	256.2	4.7	15.4
Romania	96.6	1.7	261.3
Slovenia	39.3	3.8	107.6
Slovakia	143.3	10.2	-3.9
Finland	264.0	2.9	30.6
Sweden	226.3	1.3	13.2
United Kingdom	288.6	5.4	81.9
EU-27	17 536.1	10.5 excl. MT	24.4 excl. MT
EU-15	16 056.9	11.4	25.1
EU-N12	1 479.3	5.8 excl. MT	11.8 excl. MT

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	Average annual growth rate of production of renewable energy from forestry
Source	Eurostat Energy Statistics		Eurostat Energy Statistics
Year	2010		2000 to 2010
Unit	kilotonnes (wood and wood wastes)	%	% per year (wood and wood wastes)
Country			
Belgium	952	47.9	11.6
Bulgaria	924	62.6	5.3
Czech Republic	2 094	72.2	7.2
Denmark	1 718	55.0	6.8
Germany	12 230	37.3	10.1
Estonia	958	97.0	6.5
Ireland	194	31.3	5.6
Greece	725	36.5	-2.6
Spain	4 751	32.4	2.7
France	10 471	50.4	2.2
Italy	3 346	20.5	11.0
Cyprus	6	7.8	-4.0
Latvia	1 732	82.4	4.2
Lithuania	1 002	84.6	4.4
Luxembourg	48	52.2	12.3
Hungary	1 524	79.3	8.1
Malta	:	n.a.	n.a.
Netherlands	1 033	35.7	7.1
Austria	4 340	50.5	4.4
Poland	5 865	85.6	5.0
Portugal	2 582	47.5	-0.1
Romania	3 900	68.7	3.5
Slovenia	572	54.9	2.3
Slovakia	740	52.9	22.2
Finland	7 707	85.3	1.9
Sweden	9 911	56.9	2.5
United Kingdom	1 442	27.1	8.1
EU-27	80 769 excl. MT	48.5 excl. MT	4.4 excl. MT
EU-15	61 451	43.6	4.1
EU-N12	19 317 excl. MT	75.4 excl. MT	5.3 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	For this indicator, due to data availability, production of renewable energy from agriculture covers: • Biodiesel from oilseeds crops • Ethanol from starch/sugar crops • Energy from agricultural biogas (livestock manure and energy crops, waste and residues) It does not cover: • Other energy, like heat from cereal straw etc 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 thought it predominantly covers agricultural biogas, also contains some biogas from municipal solid waste etc. Production of renewable energy from forestry covers: • 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	This indicator is broken down according to the sector: • Production of renewable energy from agriculture • Production of renewable energy from forestry
Unit of measurement	Renewable energy from agriculture: Kilotonnes (1000 tons of oil equivalent) Renewable energy from forestry: Kilotonnes (1000 tons of oil equivalent)
Source	Renewable energy from agriculture: DG Agriculture and Rural Development based on: • EurObservER 2009 and 2010: Production of biodiesel (EBB) in kilotonnes, production of fuel bioethanol (eBIO) in million litres, production of "other biogas" in kilotonnes. • Conversion: 1 tonne biodiesel = 0.86 tonne, 1000 l bioethanol = 0.51 tonnes. Last update: October 2012 Renewable energy from forestry: Eurostat – Energy Statistics Last update:24/05/2012

3.4.19. Objective Indicator 25: Climate change – UAA devoted to renewable energy

Data reported for this indicator are identical to those used in the 2010 and 2011 editions of this report. No updates have been or will be made anymore until new data sources are identified.

2.5% of UAA or 4.6 million ha of land in the EU-27 were devoted to the production of renewable energy in 2007

In 2007, an estimated 4.6 million ha of agricultural land in the EU-27, equivalent to 2.5% of the total UAA, were directly devoted to the production of biomass and energy crops. A share of 63% (2.9 million ha) of this area is represented by set-aside area devoted to the production of crops for non-food purposes[109] and by areas benefiting from the energy crop premium for the production of renewable fuels and energy from biomass[110]. This area is much higher in the EU-15 (2.4 million ha or 1.9% of UAA) than in the EU-N12 (444 000 ha or 0.8% of UAA)[111]. Moreover, 0.9% of the total UAA devoted to renewable energy (1.7 million ha) was estimated to represent agricultural land used for the production of bioenergy, which was not covered by any specific support.[112] The total estimated area devoted to the production of biomass and energy crops was higher in 2007 than in 2006, with an increase of 26% for the EU-27. Between 2006 and 2007, the area covered by the two schemes increased by 9% in the EU-15 and even more in the EU-N12 (from 2 100 ha in 2006 to 444 000 ha in 2007).

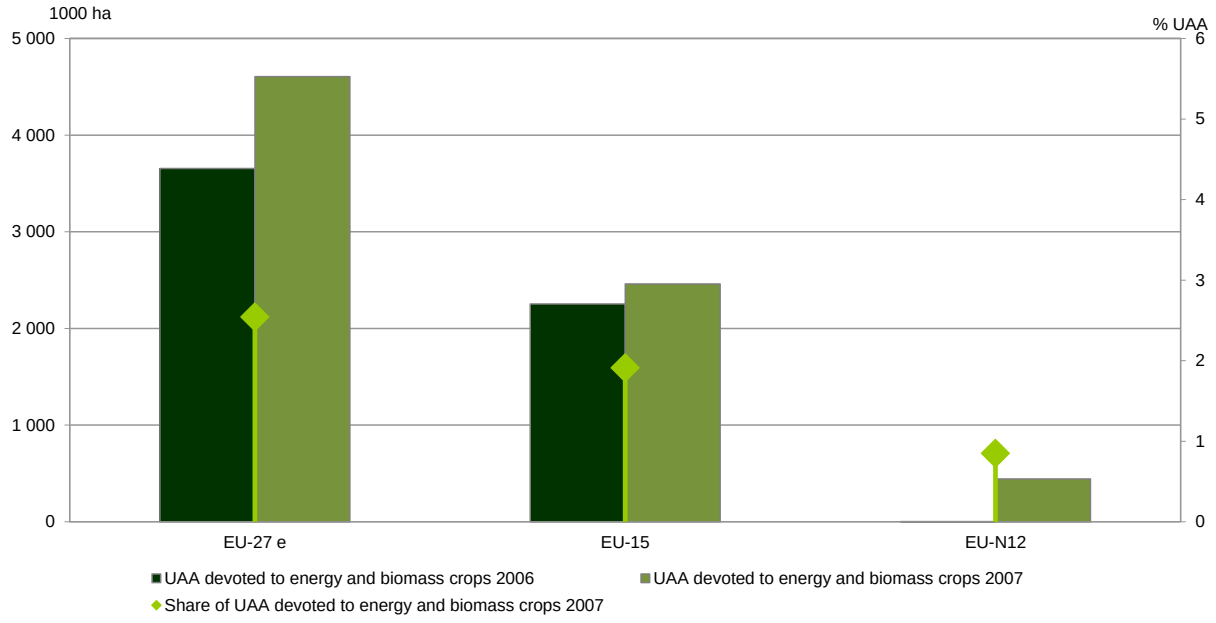
[109] Set-aside area with non-food crops according to Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999.

[110] Areas benefiting from the "Energy crop premium" according to Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003.

[111] 2007 was the first year in which the Energy Crop Premium was available in the New Member States. New Member States which opted for the Single Area Payment Scheme (all except MT and SI) never applied compulsory set-aside.

[112] The estimate of the agricultural area for the EU-27 "without any specific" support (i.e the area for biomass outside the two schemes of set-aside with non-food crops and the energy crop premium) is based on crop balances of DG Agriculture and Rural Development. It has to be considered conservative, as other crops for energy (and material use) are only partly being covered (short rotation coppice, silage maize for biogas etc) due to lack of data.

Graph 77 - UAA devoted to renewable energy in the EU (2006 & 2007)



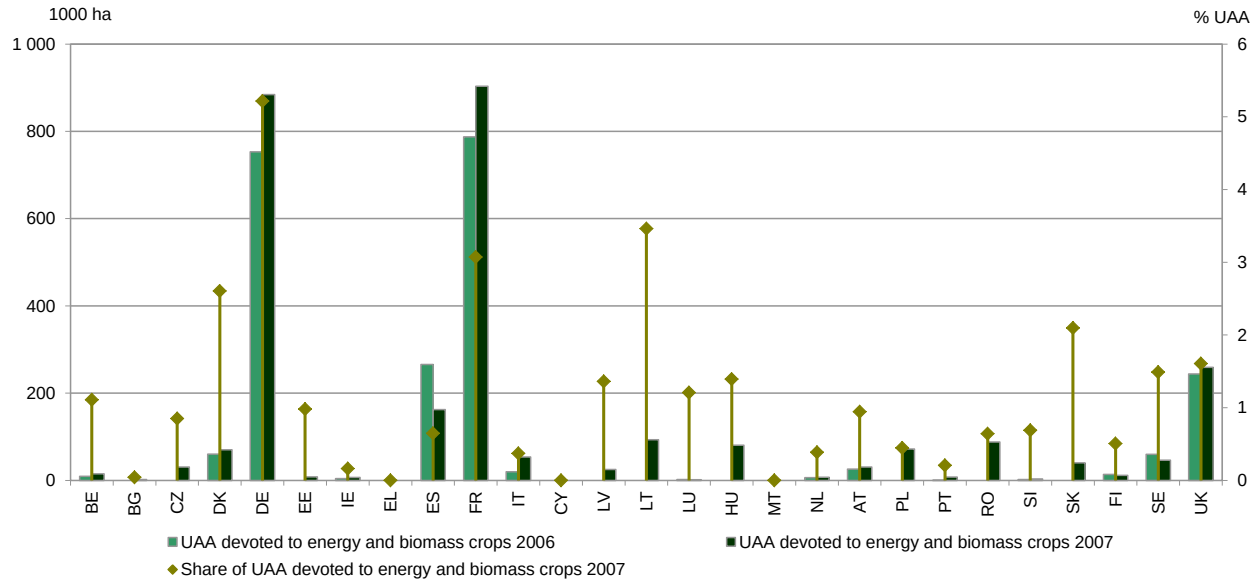
Note: The values for the EU-27 include an estimate of the total area devoted to renewable energy (with and without specific support); values for the EU-15 and the EU-N12 only include area under specific support.

Between 2006 and 2007 the UAA under the two schemes increased in all Member States except in Spain, Luxembourg, Finland and Sweden

In 2007, Member States with a higher-than-average share of land devoted to biomass and energy crops were Germany (5.2%), Lithuania (3.5%), France (3.1%), Denmark (2.6%), and Slovakia (2.1%)[113]. In absolute terms, Germany (884 000 ha) and France (904 000 ha) accounted for more than 60% of the total area devoted to renewable energy under the two schemes in the EU-27. Between 2006 and 2007 the agricultural area under the two schemes increased in all Member States except in Spain, Luxembourg, Finland and Sweden, where these areas experienced a decrease between 17% in Luxembourg and Finland and almost 40% in Spain.

[113] Data at Member State level include only the agricultural area under the set-aside for non-food crops and the energy crop premium schemes.

Graph 78 - UAA devoted to Renewable Energy (2006 & 2007)



Note: values represent only the UAA under the two regimes: set-aside areas with non-food crops and energy crop premium.

Table 74 - UAA devoted to renewable energy

Indicator	Objective 25 - Climate change: UAA devoted to renewable energy	
Measurement	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	1.6
EU-15	2 460.8	1.9
EU-N12	444.0	0.8
Area without specific support devoted to bioenergy (EU-27)	1 700.0 estimate DG AGRI	0.9 estimate DG AGRI
Total EU-27 (including area without specific support)	4 604.7 estimate DG AGRI	2.5 estimate DG AGRI

Note: 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	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. UAA devoted to renewable energy is composed of two elements: • Set-aside area with non-food crops (Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999) • Areas benefiting from the "Energy crop premium" (Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003) 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. 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 & 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. Therefore data for this indicator are only available until 2007.
Unit of measurement	ha of UAA
Source	DG Agriculture and Rural Development Last update: 2010

3.4.20. Objective Indicator 26: GHG emissions from agriculture

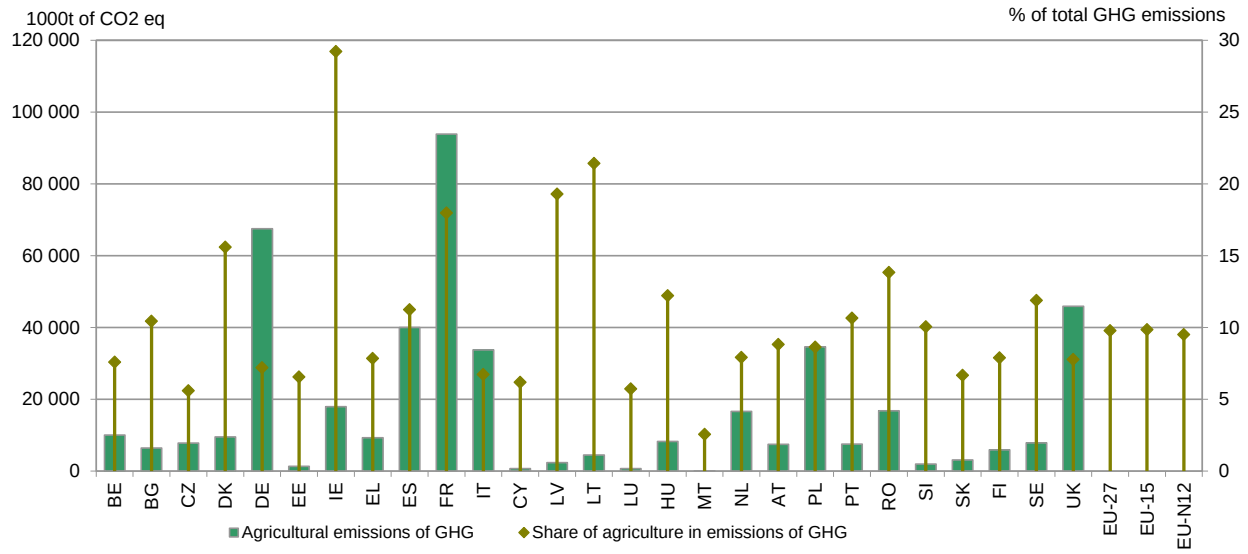
GHG emissions from agriculture represent 10% of the total GHG emissions

Agricultural activities[114] produced 461.5 million tonnes of CO_2 equivalents in 2010, 9.8% of the total EU-27 emissions[115] for that year. The contribution of the agricultural sector to total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions differs among Member States, from a small share of 2.6% in Malta to a higher percentage in Ireland and Lithuania, where emissions of the agricultural sector are above 20% of total GHG emissions. Germany and France together produced 35% of the total agricultural GHG emissions in the EU-27.

[114] GHG emissions from agricultural activities, covered under the "agriculture" inventory of the UNFCCC reporting, include all anthropogenic emissions from agriculture, except for fuel combustion emissions and sewage emissions.

[115] Total emissions as defined by 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 79 - GHG emissions from agriculture, 2010



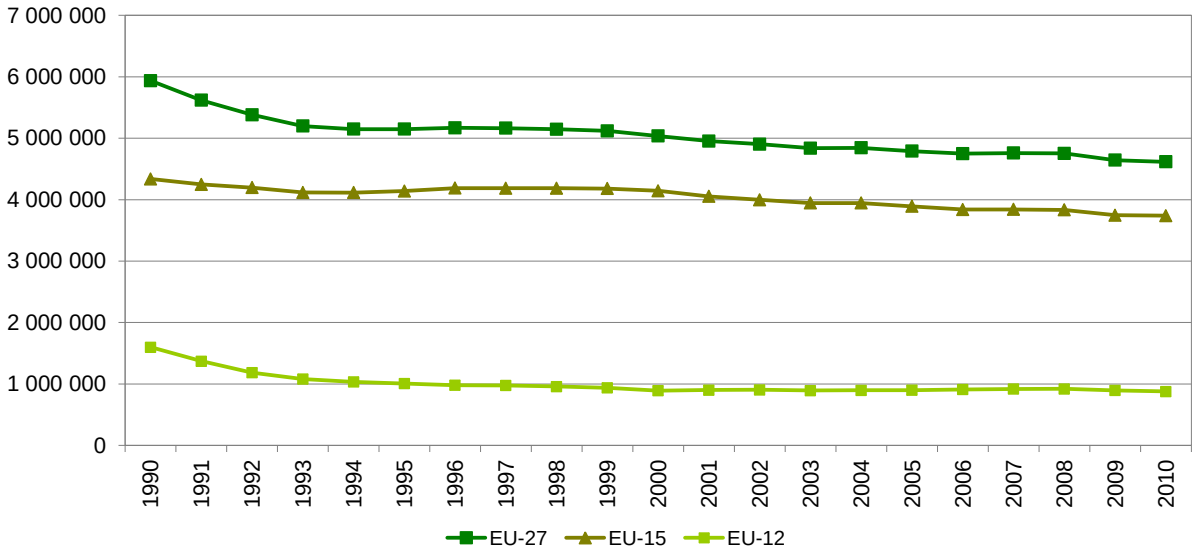
GHG emissions of the agricultural sector have decreased in the last 10 years

Emissions from the agricultural sector have declined by 9.1% since 2000 in the EU-27, showing an average annual rate of decrease of 0.9% between 2000 and 2010. The reduction in GHG emissions at EU-27 level has been mainly due to a 10.9% decrease of the emissions in the EU-15, while the EU-N12 experienced a smaller reduction of the agricultural GHG emissions of 1.5%.

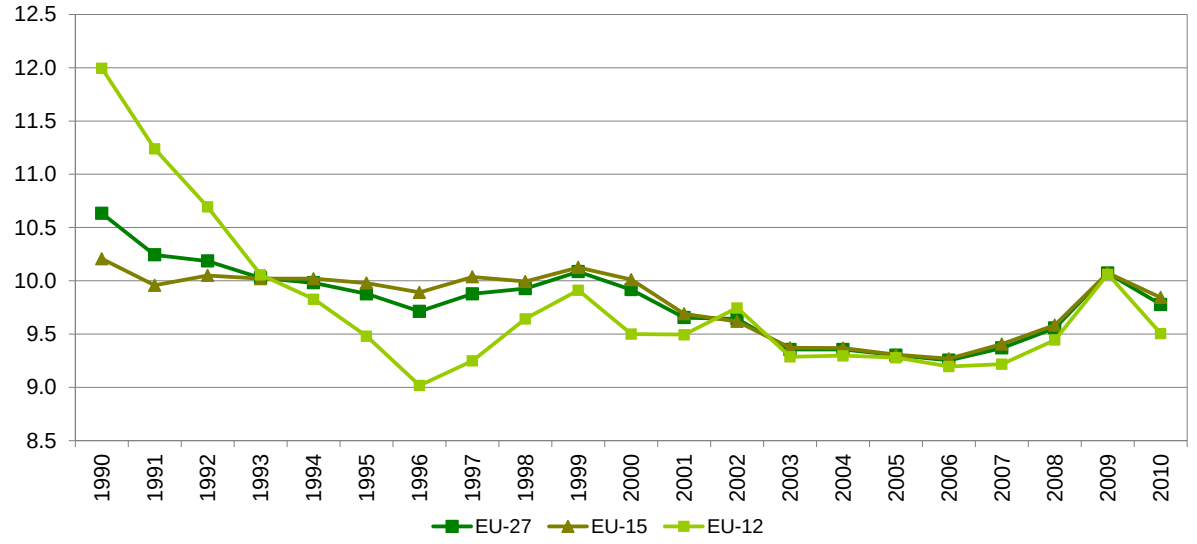
On the other hand, the long term trend of GHG emissions show that over the period 1990-2009 agricultural emissions decreased by 22% in the EU-27 with a bigger reduction in the EU-N12 (45%) than in the EU-15 (14%). This long term decrease is particularly significant in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Romania and Slovakia, where the emissions were cut by 50% or more between 1990 and 2010.

While the share of agriculture in the total GHG emissions experienced a continuous decrease from 1990 to 2005 (0.6 % points reduction), it has increased in the last years from 9.3% in 2006 to 9.8% in 2010.

Graph 80 - Evolution of agriculture GHG emissions (1000 t of CO_2 equivalent), 1990-2010



Graph 81 - Evolution of the share of agriculture in total GHG emissions (1000 t of CO_2 equivalent), 1990-2010



The evolution of GHG emissions differs across the EU-27

In the last ten years, the increase of agricultural GHG emissions was particularly high in two Member States, namely in Latvia and Lithuania, where the emissions have risen by 15.6% and 12.3% respectively. On the other hand, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Ireland, Spain, Italy, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia and the United Kingdom experienced a reduction in agricultural GHG emission equal to or higher than 10%.

Graph 82 - Change of agricultural GHG emission (%) and average annual growth rate (%), 2000-2010

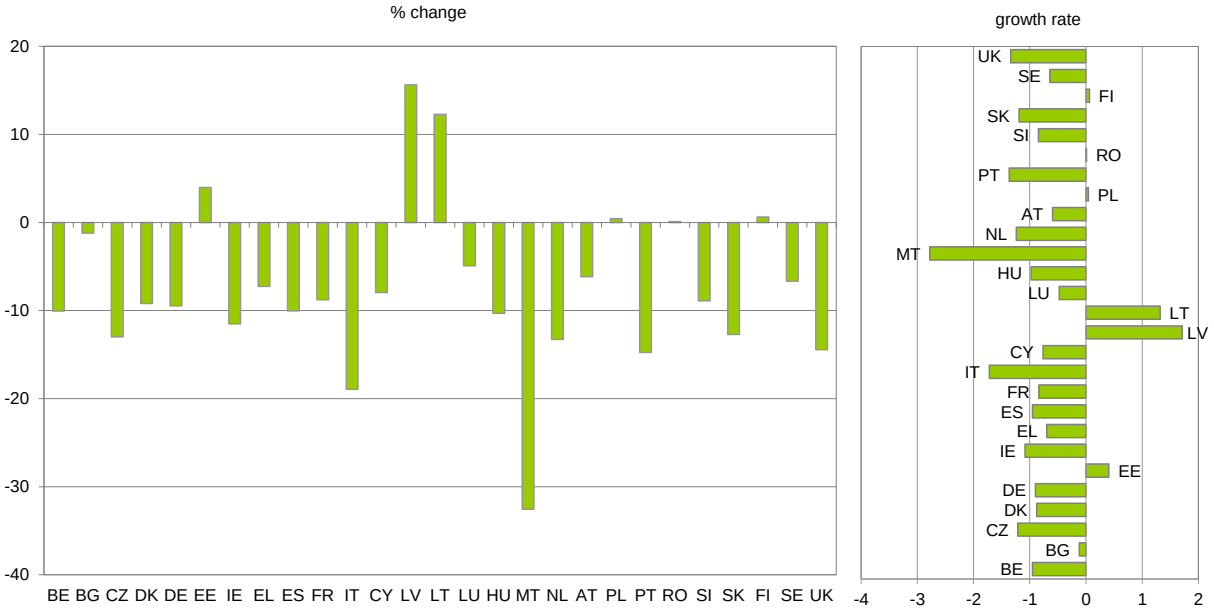


Table 75 - GHG emissions from agriculture

Indicator	Objective 26 - Climate change: GHG emissions from agriculture	
Measurement	Agricultural emissions of greenhouse gases	Share of agriculture in emissions of greenhouse gases
Source	Eurostat	
Year	2010	
Unit	1000 t of CO_2 equivalent	%
Country		
Belgium	10 042	7.6
Bulgaria	6 406	10.4
Czech Republic	7 777	5.6
Denmark	9 520	15.6
Germany	67 479	7.2
Estonia	1 344	6.6
Ireland	17 910	29.2
Greece	9 282	7.8
Spain	40 014	11.2
France	93 876	18.0
Italy	33 741	6.7
Cyprus	670	6.2
Latvia	2 330	19.3
Lithuania	4 458	21.4
Luxembourg	690	5.7
Hungary	8 267	12.2
Malta	78	2.6
Netherlands	16 624	7.9
Austria	7 453	8.8
Poland	34 624	8.6
Portugal	7 515	10.6
Romania	16 777	13.8
Slovenia	1 963	10.1
Slovakia	3 065	6.7
Finland	5 882	7.9
Sweden	7 873	11.9
United Kingdom	45 908	7.8
EU-27	461 567	9.8
EU-15	373 808	9.8
EU-N12	87 758 estimate DG Agriculture	9.5 estimate DG Agriculture

Table 76 - Change in GHG emissions from agriculture

Change in GHG emissions from agriculture		
Measurement	Change of agricultural emissions	Average annual growth rate of emissions of GHG from agriculture
Source	Eurostat	
Year	2000 to 2010	
Unit	%	% per year
Country		
Belgium	-10.0	-1.0
Bulgaria	-1.2	-0.1
Czech Republic	-13.0	-1.2
Denmark	-9.2	-0.9
Germany	-9.5	-0.9
Estonia	4.0	0.4
Ireland	-11.5	-1.1
Greece	-7.3	-0.7
Spain	-10.0	-1.0
France	-8.8	-0.8
Italy	-18.9	-1.7
Cyprus	-8.0	-0.8
Latvia	15.6	1.7
Lithuania	12.3	1.3
Luxembourg	-4.9	-0.5
Hungary	-10.3	-1.0
Malta	-32.6	-2.8
Netherlands	-13.3	-1.2
Austria	-6.1	-0.6
Poland	0.4	0.0
Portugal	-14.7	-1.4
Romania	0.1	0.0
Slovenia	-8.9	-0.8
Slovakia	-12.7	-1.2
Finland	0.6	0.1
Sweden	-6.7	-0.6
United Kingdom	-14.4	-1.3
EU-27	-9.1	-0.9
EU-15	-10.9	-1.0
EU-N12	-1.6 estimate DG Agriculture	-0.2

Net GHG emissions and removals from agricultural soils represent 1/10 of the total net GHG emissions from agriculture

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. Soil-related emissions and removals of GHG from the atmosphere result in fact from changes in soil carbon content in grassland and cropland under agricultural practices, and from the change of land use (e.g. conversion of grassland to cropland and vice versa). While cropland is a source of CO_2 emissions, grassland is, on average, a sink for CO_2.

Net emissions from cropland and grassland were 48.7 million tonnes of CO_2 equivalents in 2010, 9.6% of the total net GHG emissions from agriculture including soils in the EU-27. Therefore the share of the total net agriculture emissions (including both agricultural activities and soils) represented 11.6% of the total net EU-27 emissions[116] for that year.

The impact of agricultural soils on the total net emissions from agriculture differs considerably among Member States. In Finland (52.1%) and Slovenia (51%), emissions from agricultural soils represent more than half of the total net emissions from agriculture. On the other hand in Slovakia, and Italy removals from cropland and grassland contributed to reduce GHG emission from agricultural activities by 34% and 59.4% respectively, thus representing a net carbon sink.

[116] Total net emissions include emissions and removals by carbon sinks, from the "land use, land-use change and forestry sector" (LULUCF) (from the categories: forest land, cropland, grassland, wetland settlements and other land).

Graph 83 - GHG emissions from agriculture including agricultural soils (cropland and grassland), 2010

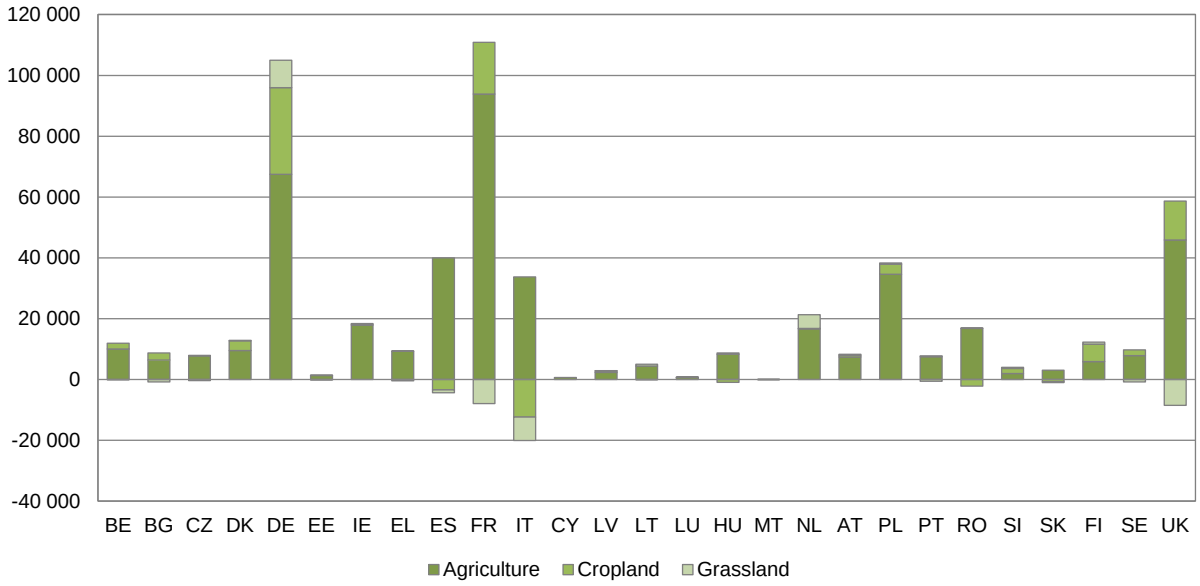


Table 77 – GHG emissions from agriculture including agricultural soils

GHG emissions from agriculture including agricultural soils (cropland and grassland)					
Measurement	Agriculture	Cropland	Grassland	Total net emissions from agriculture (inc. soils)	Share of agicultural (inc. soils) in total net emission
Source	EEA				
Year	2010				
Unit	1000 t of CO2 equivalent				%
Country					
Belgium	10 042	1 889	-85	11 846	9.0
Bulgaria	6 406	2 290	-787	7 909	15.0
Czech Republic	7 777	139	-371	7 545	5.6
Denmark	9 520	3 186	186	12 892	21.9
Germany	67 479	28 458	9 050	104 986	11.0
Estonia	1 344	103	-161	1 287	7.7
Ireland	17 910	252	209	18 371	30.5
Greece	9 282	-452	7	8 838	7.6
Spain	40 014	-3 420	-934	35 659	10.9
France	93 876	16 969	-7 918	102 927	21.0
Italy	33 741	-12 373	-7 658	13 710	3.1
Cyprus	670	0	0	670	6.3
Latvia	2 330	473	64	2 867	56.6
Lithuania	4 458	-28	538	4 968	54.6
Luxembourg	690	27	29	747	6.3
Hungary	8 267	-922	445	7 789	12.1
Malta	78	-11	0	67	2.2
Netherlands	16 624	164	4 505	21 293	10.0
Austria	7 453	568	281	8 301	10.3
Poland	34 624	3 255	431	38 310	10.7
Portugal	7 515	233	-545	7 203	11.9
Romania	16 777	-2 188	130	14 719	15.4
Slovenia	1 963	1 697	343	4 002	36.3
Slovakia	3 065	-715	-326	2 025	5.1
Finland	5 882	5 752	656	12 290	23.4
Sweden	7 873	1 876	-765	8 984	27.9
United Kingdom	45 908	12 739	-8 528	50 118	8.5
EU-27	461 567	59 961	-11 204	510 324	11.6
EU-15	373 808	55 868	-11 510	418 166	11.6
EU-N12	87 758	4 093	307	92 158	11.7

Baseline indicator objective related	**26 - Climate change: GHG emissions from agriculture**
Measurement of the indicator	Agricultural emissions of greenhouse gases
Definition of the indicator	• Greenhouse gases as a whole include CO_2, CH_4, N_2O and fluorinated gases (HFCs, PFCs and SF6). According to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) the following are sources of greenhouse gases from agriculture: i) enteric fermentation (CH_4); ii) manure management (CH_4, N_2O); iii) rice cultivation (CH_4); iv) agricultural soil management (CO_2 CH_4, N_2O); v) prescribed burning of savannahs (CH_4, N_2O); and vi) field burning of agricultural residues (CH_4, N_2O). Emissions from land use change and forestry are excluded. 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. 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*. • 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 (UNFCC); 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. 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).
Unit of measurement	1000 t of CO_2 equivalent
Source	EEA (primary data) and Eurostat Last update: 2012

**Reference: European Enviromental 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

Roughly one third of all EU farmers (35%) were engaged in gainful activities other than their farm work in 2007, with a noteworthy difference between the EU-15 (31%) and the Member States who joined the EU in 2004 and 2007 (38%).

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.

For most of these farmers, other gainful activities occupy more time than farm work

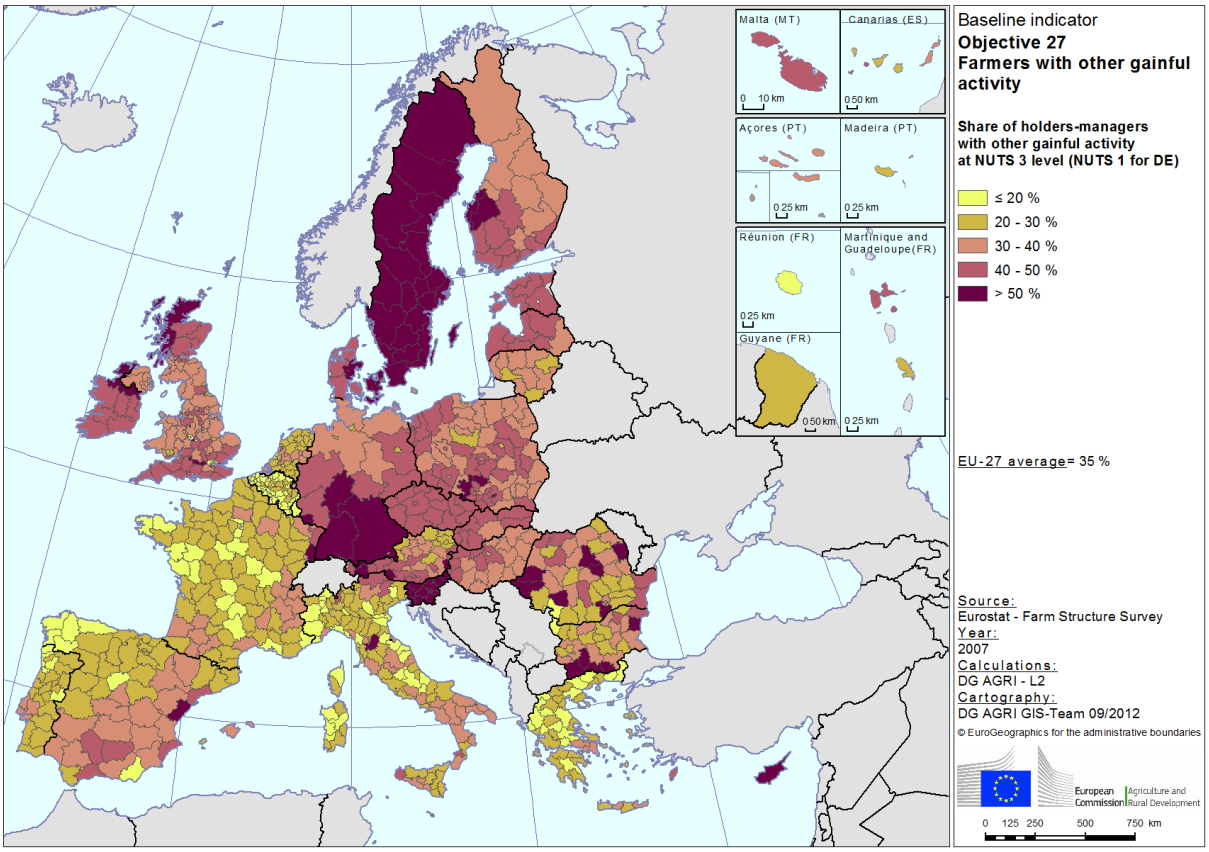
At Member State level, Slovenia and Sweden register by far the highest shares of farmers with other gainful activities (more than 70%), while Belgium and Luxembourg have the lowest shares (less than 20%).

For the vast majority (79%) 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 activities

Indicator	Objective 27 - Farmers with other gainful activity				
Measurement	Share of holders-managers with other gainful activity				
Source	Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey				
Year	2007				
Unit	%				
Country	Rural	Intermediate	Urban		MS
Belgium	15.8	15.3	16.7		16.0
Bulgaria	39.3	33.8	29.5		37.0
Czech Republic	46.3	47.6	42.6		46.5
Denmark	47.4	50.0	53.8		48.2
Germany					48.2
Estonia	43.9	41.5			43.7
Ireland	47.1		47.3		47.1
Greece	22.7	25.0	25.8		23.2
Spain	32.0	31.1	35.7		32.3
France	23.4	29.1	21.6		25.2
Italy	26.8	29.5	22.4		27.8
Cyprus		50.1			50.1
Latvia	39.4	41.5	44.4		40.4
Lithuania	30.8	34.8	31.2		31.8
Luxembourg		18.0			18.0
Hungary	37.8	38.6	37.7		38.1
Malta			47.2		47.2
Netherlands	35.7	27.8	28.4		28.2
Austria	37.9	38.0	33.8		37.6
Poland	37.7	42.0	42.4		39.5
Portugal	25.1	26.6	23.4		25.2
Romania	37.1	35.3	31.8		36.3
Slovenia	79.7	75.0			77.9
Slovakia	43.3	46.2	45.9		44.3
Finland	41.4	44.1	49.3		42.6
Sweden	71.1	70.6	74.7		70.9
United Kingdom	39.3	39.1	39.9		39.4
EU-27	34.8	35.3	33.0	excl. DE	35.2
EU-15	28.7	31.1	28.7	excl. DE	30.9
EU-N12	37.9	37.9	39.7		38.0

Map 64 - Share of farmers with other gainful activity



Baseline indicator objective related	**27 – Farmers with other gainful activities**
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 2007 Last update: 06/03/2012

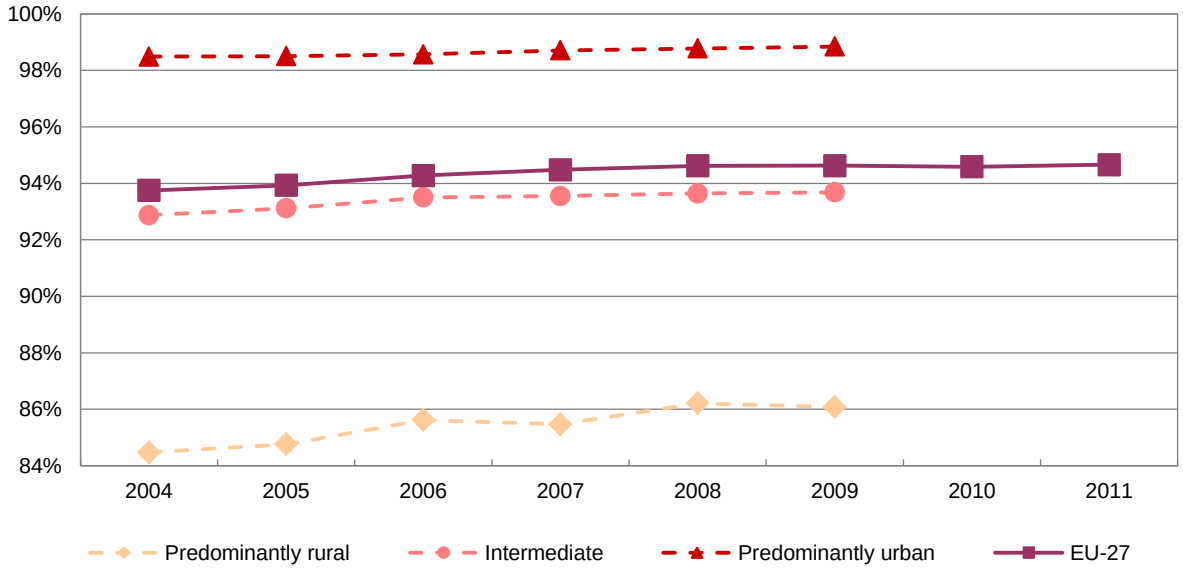
3.5.2. Objective Indicator 28: Employment development of the non-agricultural sector

94.7% of the employment in the EU-27 is found outside the primary sector

The importance of the secondary and tertiary sectors (industry and services) in employment increases slightly every year; in 2011, these sectors represented 94.7% of total employment in the EU-27. As Graph 84 shows, predominantly urban regions have the highest shares (close to 99%), intermediate regions are slightly below the EU average (93.9% in 2009[117]), whereas predominantly rural regions have the lowest shares (86.7% in 2009) but show the most important increase over the years (+1.6 percentage points for the period 2004-2009).

[117] 2011 data is only available at national level. 2009 is the most recent year with data at regional level (NUTS 3).

Graph 84 - Percentage of employment in the non-agricultural sector in the EU-27 by type of region (2004-2011)

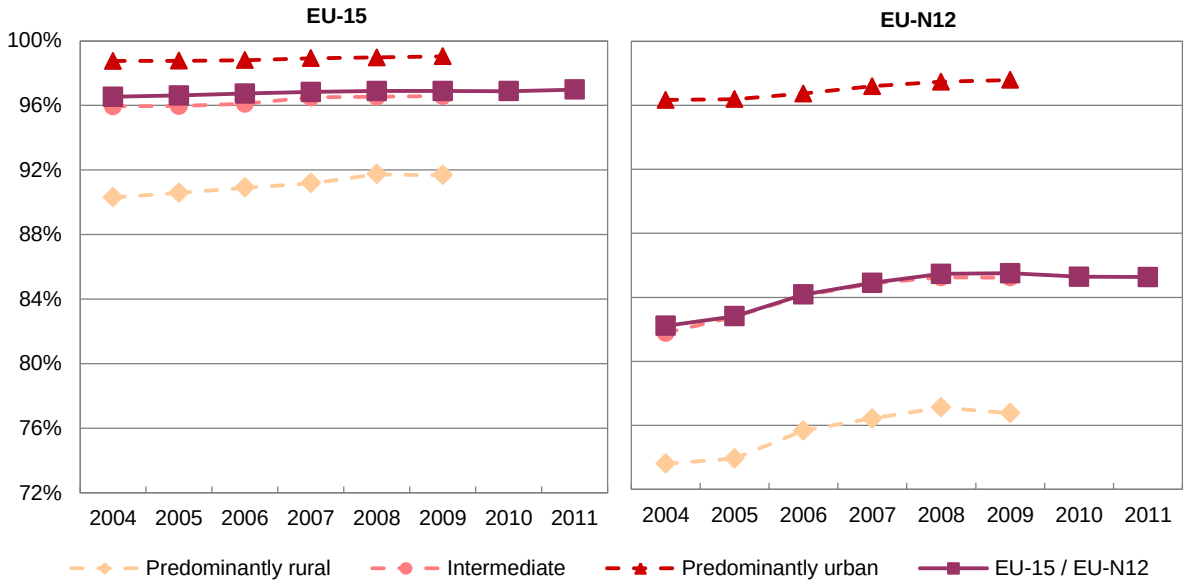


In predominantly rural regions, the non-agricultural sector represents 76.8% of total employment in the EU-N12 and 91.7% in the EU-15

Due to the importance that the primary sector still has in many EU-N12 countries in terms of employment (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 85). The secondary and tertiary sectors provided most of the jobs in the rural regions of the EU-15 in 2009 (91.7%) but only 76.8% of total employment in predominantly rural regions of the EU-N12, although this share is growing fast (+3.2 percentage points over the period 2004-2009).

In absolute numbers, 29 million people worked outside the primary sector in the predominantly rural regions of the EU-15 versus 12.4 million in the rural regions of the EU-N12.

Graph 85 - Percentage of employment in the non-agricultural sector by type of region in the EU-15 and the EU-N12 (2004-2011)



The share of rural employment in the non-agricultural sector ranged from 61.0% in Romania to 96.8% in Sweden

The predominantly rural regions of Romania (61.0%), Bulgaria (69.3%) and Poland (74.7%) presented the lowest shares of employment in the non-agricultural sector in 2009 (see Table 79). In the EU-15, Greece and Portugal also presented lower-than-average shares (77.2% and 77.9% 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 65 for a regional picture).

In Poland, 0.6 million non-agricultural jobs were created in rural areas between 2004 and 2009

Table 80 shows that during the period 2004-2009, the number of employees in the non-agricultural sector increased in the rural regions of most countries; the highest absolute increase took place in Poland (+0.6 million employees and an average annual growth rate of +3.4%) and Spain (+0.5 million employees at an annual rate of +4.9%), whereas Hungary showed the most important decrease (-0.2 million employees at an average rate of -3.0%). Map 66 shows the evolution during the period 2004-2009 at regional level.

In only three years, the economic crisis has destroyed 4 million jobs in the non-agricultural sector of 20 EU countries

Although data at regional level beyond 2009 is not yet available, the data at national level presented in Table 81 can give an idea of the most recent development in non-agricultural employment, severely affected by the economic crisis in many EU countries. The table shows how the positive trend observed during the period 2004-2008 (both in absolute numbers and average annual growth) completely changed afterwards, with a total loss of 4 million jobs (distributed among 20 countries) in only 3 years. Seven countries decreased their number of employees outside the primary sector by more than 3% per year (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Bulgaria, Ireland, Spain and Greece), representing more than 2 million people in the case of Spain. Among the countries that increased their employment during this period of economic crisis, Germany with +0.8 million people and Poland with +0.5 million are the most significant.

Table 79 - Employment development of the non-agricultural sector

Objective 28 - Employment development of the non-agricultural sector						
	Share of employment in secondary and tertiary sectors (% total employment) - 2009 - NUTS 3					
Country	Rural	Intermediate	Urban		MS	MS (1000 persons)
Belgium	95.3	97.6	99.0		98.5	4 385
Bulgaria	69.3	78.5	98.4		80.4	2 994
Czech Republic	94.5	97.3	98.2		96.7	4 940
Denmark	95.7	97.5	99.9		97.4	2 807
Germany	95.4	97.4	99.1		98.3	39 701
Estonia	92.4	99.0	-		96.1	556
Ireland	92.8	-	99.6		95.0	1 833
Greece	77.2	87.9	98.7		88.8	4 293
Spain	91.2	94.2	98.6		96.0	18 561
France	94.8	97.3	99.2	excl. Overseas Dep.	97.0	25 990
Italy	91.9	95.2	98.6	2006	96.1	23 879
Cyprus	-	95.4	-		95.4	373
Latvia	84.7	85.5	97.5		91.4	896
Lithuania	84.2	93.6	97.5		90.8	1 285
Luxembourg	-	98.2	-		98.8	349
Hungary	88.8	91.8	99.5		93.1	3 765
Malta	-	-	97.5		96.6	158
Netherlands	95.9	95.8	97.9		97.4	8 443
Austria	87.6	96.1	98.7		94.9	3 833
Poland	74.7	88.9	96.6		86.7	13 705
Portugal	77.9	85.4	97.6		88.9	4 455
Romania	61.0	70.4	98.4		69.9	6 417
Slovenia	87.1	92.1	96.6		91.6	901
Slovakia	95.2	96.9	98.8		96.5	2 126
Finland	91.6	95.3	99.3		95.1	2 363
Sweden	96.8	97.7	99.8		97.9	4 363
United Kingdom	93.1	97.8	99.5	excl. Northern Ireland	98.7	28 581
EU-27	86.7	93.9	98.8		94.6	211 950
EU-15	91.7	96.3	99.0		96.9	173 834
EU-N12	76.8	85.2	97.6		85.5	38 116

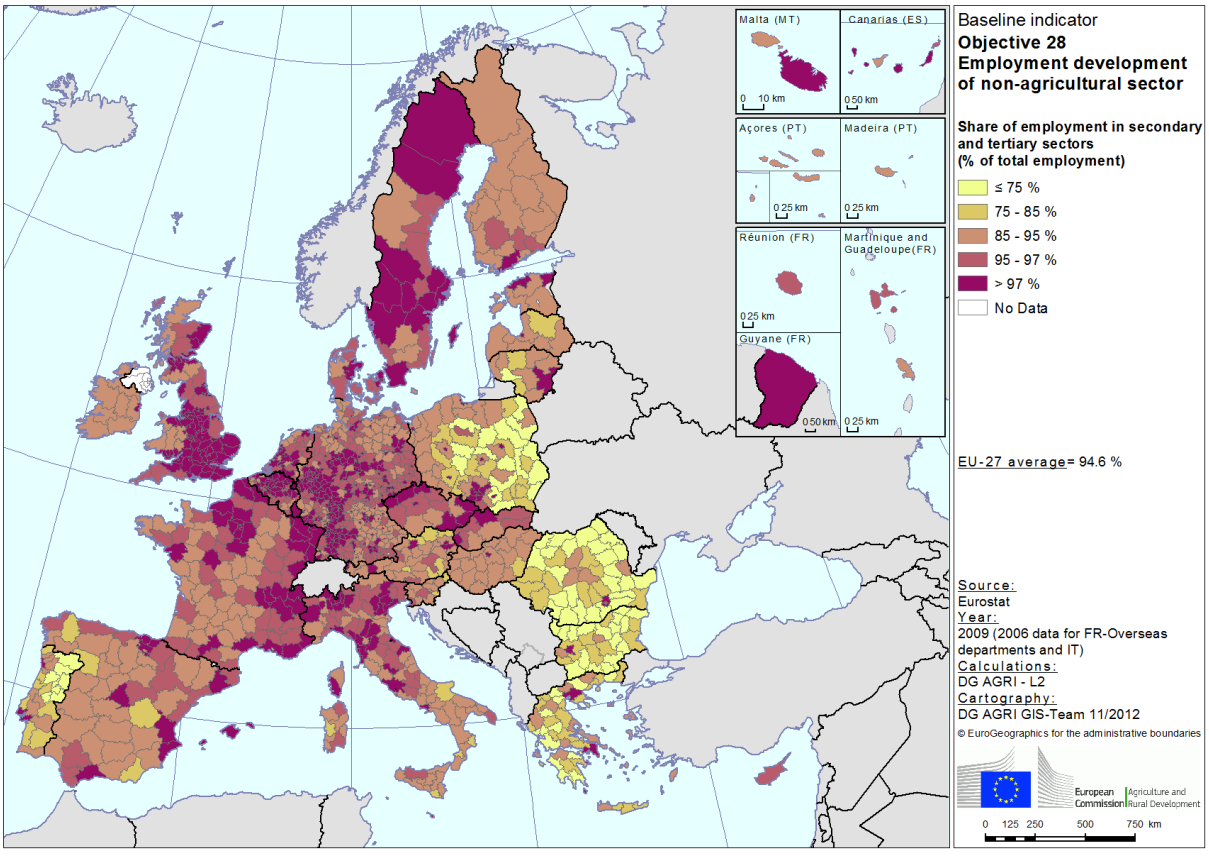
Table 80 - Change in employment development of the non-agricultural sector

Change in employment development of the non-agricultural sector							
	Absolute change in the employment in secondary and tertiary sectors (in 1000 persons) - 2004 to 2009 - NUTS 3			Average annual growth rate of employment in secondary and tertiary sectors (in % points) - 2004 to 2009 - NUTS 3			
Country	Rural	Intermediate	Urban	Rural	Intermediate	Urban	
Belgium	18.2	68.4	187.4	1.3	1.6	1.2	
Bulgaria	-34.3	84.5	300.5	-0.8	1.4	8.4	
Czech Republic	66.9	98.5	185.4	0.9	1.0	2.8	
Denmark	41.0	44.0	49.0	0.8	1.0	1.3	
Germany	212.0	520.0	671.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	
Estonia	-8.6	-13.8	-	-0.7	-0.8	-	
Ireland	69.6	-	6.9	1.2	-	0.2	
Greece	124.7	32.9	190.1	1.7	1.6	1.7	
Spain	517.4	305.5	179.9	4.9	1.0	0.4	
France	257.6	548.9	1 165.6	0.8	1.3	2.4	excl. Overseas Dep.
Italy	115.1	289.4	196.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	2004-2006
Cyprus	-	38.7	-	-	2.2	-	
Latvia	17.2	3.5	-12.0	1.2	0.7	-0.5	
Lithuania	41.7	23.9	18.7	1.8	1.2	1.0	
Luxembourg	-	51.6	-	-	3.3	-	
Hungary	-232.8	-85.1	259.2	-3.0	-1.5	4.7	
Malta	-	-	14.5	-	-	1.8	
Netherlands	-2.2	70.9	182.3	-1.1	0.8	0.8	
Austria	92.8	68.8	100.6	1.5	1.2	1.4	
Poland	616.6	751.5	1 045.1	3.4	3.8	4.5	
Portugal	-37.6	-4.1	-25.8	-0.5	-0.1	-0.2	
Romania	-13.7	62.7	87.1	-0.1	0.4	1.7	
Slovenia	11.8	10.1	38.1	0.7	0.8	2.7	
Slovakia	48.9	54.4	64.4	1.1	1.5	3.2	
Finland	48.5	28.5	30.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	
Sweden	452.8	-424.1	100.1	8.4	-4.0	1.9	
United Kingdom	-18.0	87.0	272.2	-0.6	0.2	0.3	excl. Northern Ireland
EU-27	2 405.6	2 716.6	5 307.4	1.2	0.8	1.1	
EU-15	1 891.9	1 687.7	3 306.4	1.4	0.6	0.8	
EU-N12	513.7	1 028.9	2 001.0	0.8	1.5	3.8	

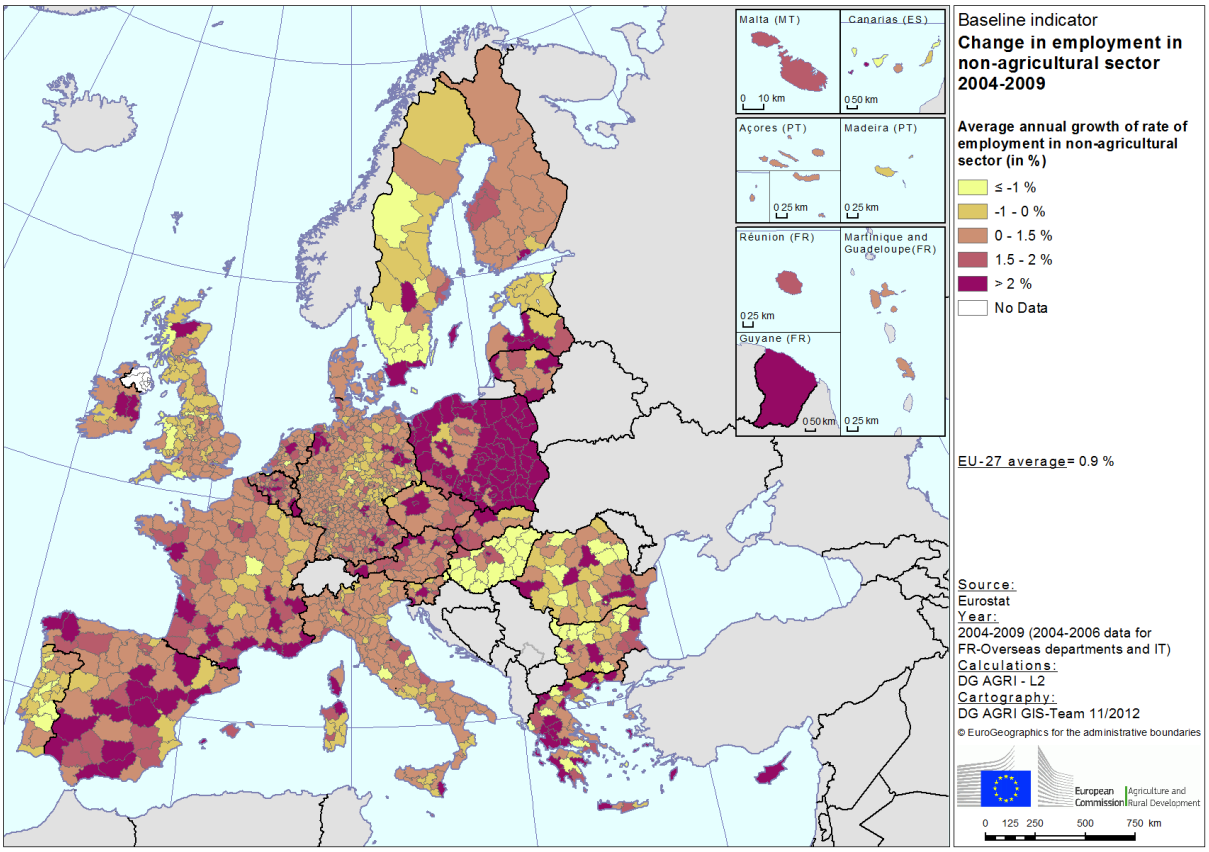
Table 81 - Employment development of the non-agricultural sector – MS

	Objective 28 - Employment development of the non-agricultural sector		Change in employment development of the non-agricultural sector			
	Persons employed and share of employment in secondary and tertiary sectors - MS		Absolute change and average annual growth of employment in secondary and tertiary sectors - MS			
	2011		2004 to 2008		2008 to 2011	
Country	1000 persons	% of total	1000 persons	% per year	1000 persons	% per year
Belgium	4 483.6	98.7	263.8	1.6	91.5	0.7
Bulgaria	2 723.6	80.1	437.9	3.9	-364.4	-4.1
Czech Republic	4 908.3	96.8	408.8	2.1	-118.8	-0.8
Denmark	2 734.0	97.4	221.0	2.0	-144.0	-1.7
Germany	40 497.0	98.4	1 334.0	0.9	816.0	0.7
Estonia	563.3	95.6	59.7	2.6	-54.8	-3.0
Ireland	1 726.8	95.4	228.6	3.1	-258.4	-4.5
Greece	3 929.0	88.4	392.4	2.4	-407.4	-3.2
Spain	17 802.9	95.9	2 247.5	3.0	-2 068.1	-3.6
France	26 144.9	97.2	1 049.5	1.0	-179.6	-0.2
Italy	23 787.6	96.1	1 029.8	1.1	-481.9	-0.7
Cyprus	374.7	95.3	41.9	3.0	-1.4	-0.1
Latvia	781.3	91.2	158.5	4.2	-258.1	-9.1
Lithuania	1 253.3	91.5	196.7	3.9	-146.2	-3.6
Luxembourg	365.6	98.8	51.2	4.1	20.2	1.9
Hungary	3 796.4	92.9	33.4	0.2	-56.5	-0.5
Malta	166.3	97.1	14.0	2.3	8.0	1.7
Netherlands	8 473.3	97.4	539.4	1.7	-27.0	-0.1
Austria	3 938.5	95.2	272.3	1.8	77.8	0.7
Poland	14 001.9	87.3	2 250.3	4.6	460.7	1.1
Portugal	4 338.8	89.3	55.2	0.3	-239.7	-1.8
Romania	6 127.7	67.4	284.3	1.1	-470.4	-2.4
Slovenia	868.1	91.7	76.4	2.2	-49.8	-1.8
Slovakia	2 135.2	96.7	206.1	2.5	-30.1	-0.5
Finland	2 393.5	95.3	194.9	2.1	-34.9	-0.5
Sweden	4 516.0	98.0	234.2	1.4	43.4	0.3
United Kingdom	28 773.4	98.7	930.8	0.8	-293.0	-0.3
EU-27	211 711.7	94.7	13 212.9	1.6	-4 060.5	-0.6
EU-15	173 917.6	97.0	9 044.4	1.3	-3 072.6	-0.6
EU-N12	37 794.1	85.3	4 168.5	2.9	-987.9	-0.9

Map 65 - Share of employment in the non-agricultural sector (% of total employment)



Map 66 - Change in employment in the non-agricultural sector 2004-2009



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[118]	Diversification of the economy is expressed in the number of people employed outside the agricultural sector. In Economic Accounts, total employment (ESA 1995, 11.11) covers all persons – both employees and the self-employed - in a specific region. Due to data availability, non-agricultural sector is defined as the sum of secondary and tertiary sectors. 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).
Unit of measurement	Thousands of employed people
Source	Eurostat – Economic Accounts (ESA95) Last update: October 2012

[118] 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…

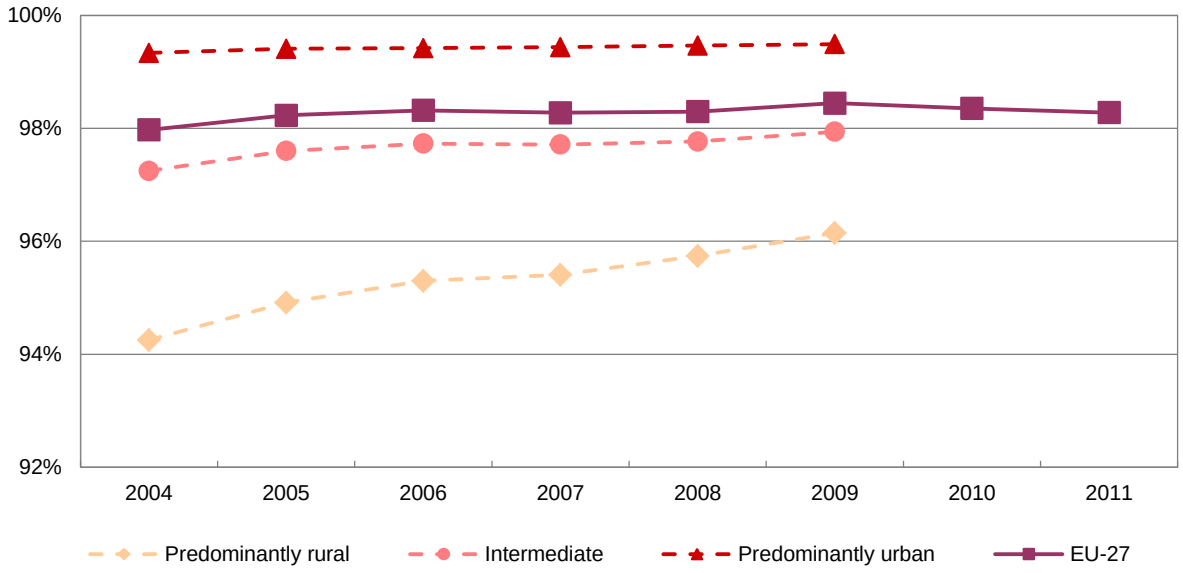
…with lower values for the EU-N12

Since 2006, the non-agricultural sector (industry and services) has generated 98.3-98.4% of the total value added of the EU-27 every year.

Even in predominantly rural regions of the EU-27, the non-agricultural sector accounted for 96.1% of the total GVA in 2009. In the EU-N12, this sector produced 92.6% of the total GVA in predominantly rural regions, 3.3 percentage points more than in 2004 but still lower than in the other types of regions of the EU-N12 (96.4% in intermediate and 99.3% in predominantly urban regions) and also lower than in predominantly rural regions of the EU-15 (96.7%).[119]

[119] This section is based on the most recent data. In the case of regional accounts, from which we obtain the data by type of region, they stem from 2009 whereas the national accounts refer to 2011.

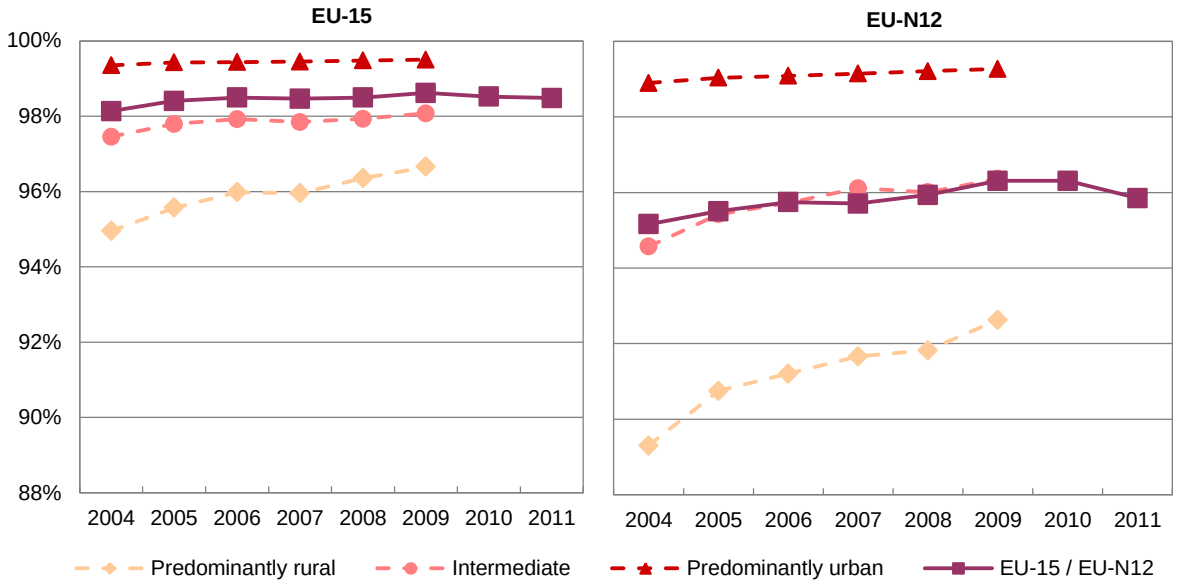
Graph 86 - Percentage of GVA in the non-agricultural sector in the EU-27 and by type of region (2004-2011)



The importance of the non-agricultural sector in predominantly rural regions ranged from 87.7% in Romania to 98.6% in Denmark

The non-agricultural sector accounted for 89.2% of the total GVA in predominantly rural regions in Bulgaria and 87.7% in 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 Denmark, Ireland and Germany, all of them above 98%.

Graph 87 - Percentage of GVA in the non-agricultural sector by type of region in the EU-15 and the EU-N12 (2004-2011)



The non-agricultural sector in the EU-N12 presents the highest rate of growth

During the period 2004-2009, the GVA of the non-agricultural sector in predominantly rural regions of the EU-27 increased by EUR 164.7 billion (in real terms), of which EUR 124.3 billion were generated in the EU-15[120]. As shown in Objective Indicator 33: Development of the services sector, most of this absolute increment took place in the services sector.

The GVA of the non-agricultural sector grew in predominantly rural regions of all EU Member States except France, Hungary and the Netherlands. The highest average annual increments took place in the EU-N12 countries and especially in predominantly rural regions of Latvia, Slovakia and Poland (+5.6%, +5.2% and +4.5% respectively).

[120] The growth in the non-agricultural sector is expressed in constant prices, base year 2005. The series of the years 2004 and 2009 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.

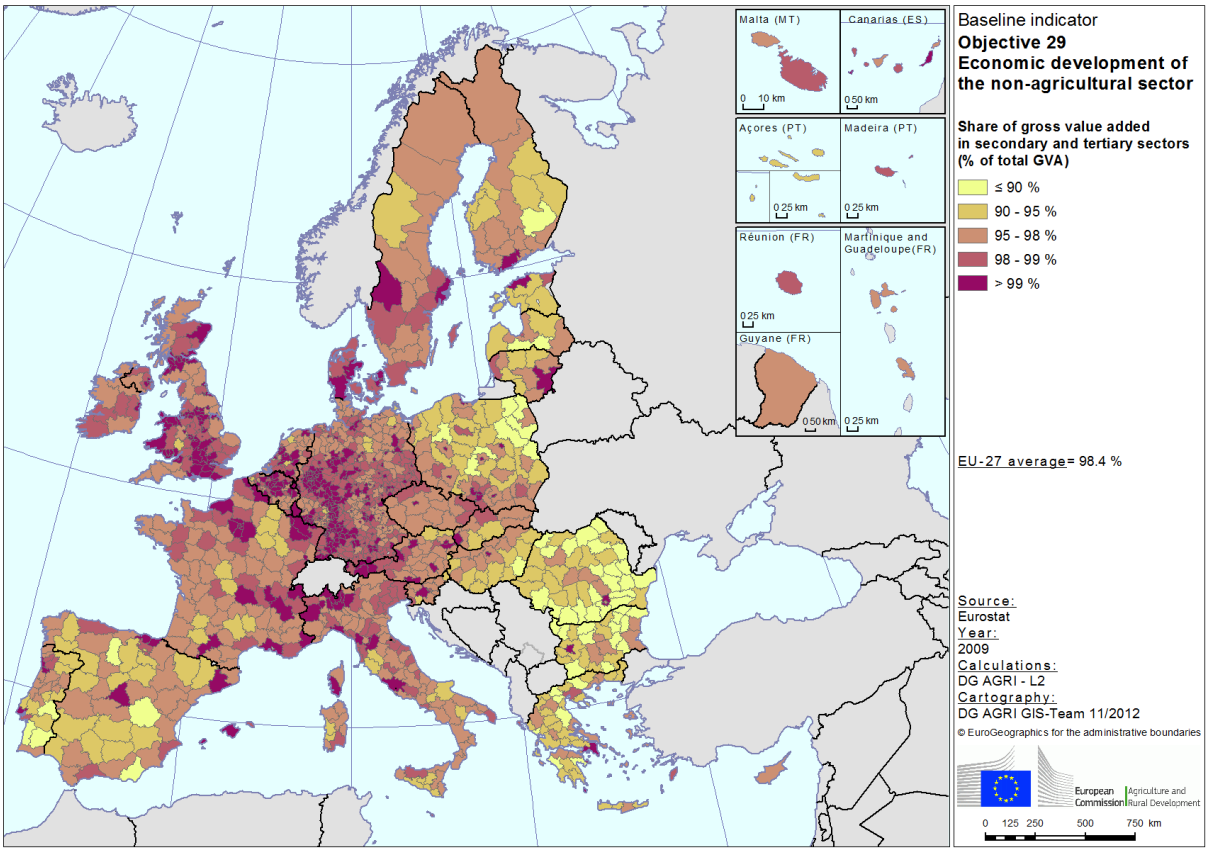
Table 82 - Economic development of the non-agricultural sector

Objective 29 - Economic development of the non-agricultural sector					
Share of GVA in secondary and tertiary sectors (% total GVA) - 2009 - NUTS 3					
Country	Rural	Intermediate	Urban	MS	MS (in billion EUR, current prices)
Belgium	97.3	98.7	99.6	99.3	302.8
Bulgaria	89.2	94.3	99.8	95.2	28.6
Czech Republic	96.6	98.2	99.1	98.1	125.8
Denmark	98.6	99.3	99.9	99.1	190.8
Germany	98.0	98.9	99.7	99.2	2 101.4
Estonia	93.0	99.2	-	97.3	11.6
Ireland	98.1	-	99.9	98.9	142.7
Greece	93.0	95.7	99.5	96.9	199.5
Spain	94.3	96.4	99.1	97.6	950.3
France	96.7	98.1	99.6	98.5	1 675.0
Italy	96.4	97.6	99.4	98.1	1 342.3
Cyprus	-	97.6	-	97.6	14.8
Latvia	91.5	93.0	98.4	96.2	16.1
Lithuania	94.1	97.7	99.2	97.2	23.3
Luxembourg	-	99.7	-	99.7	32.3
Hungary	93.5	95.7	99.8	96.5	74.6
Malta	-	-	98.1	98.2	5.0
Netherlands	97.8	97.7	98.7	98.5	503.0
Austria	96.9	99.1	99.7	98.6	246.2
Poland	91.8	96.8	99.2	96.4	266.1
Portugal	94.7	96.7	99.4	97.7	145.3
Romania	87.7	92.7	99.7	92.8	98.7
Slovenia	95.9	97.6	99.1	97.6	30.3
Slovakia	94.8	97.6	99.1	96.7	55.2
Finland	94.8	97.0	99.7	97.2	145.7
Sweden	97.3	98.1	99.9	98.4	251.2
United Kingdom	97.1	98.4	99.7	99.4	1 411.0
EU-27	96.1	97.9	99.5	98.4	10 390.8
EU-15	96.7	98.1	99.5	98.6	9 640.6
EU-N12	92.6	96.4	99.3	96.3	750.2

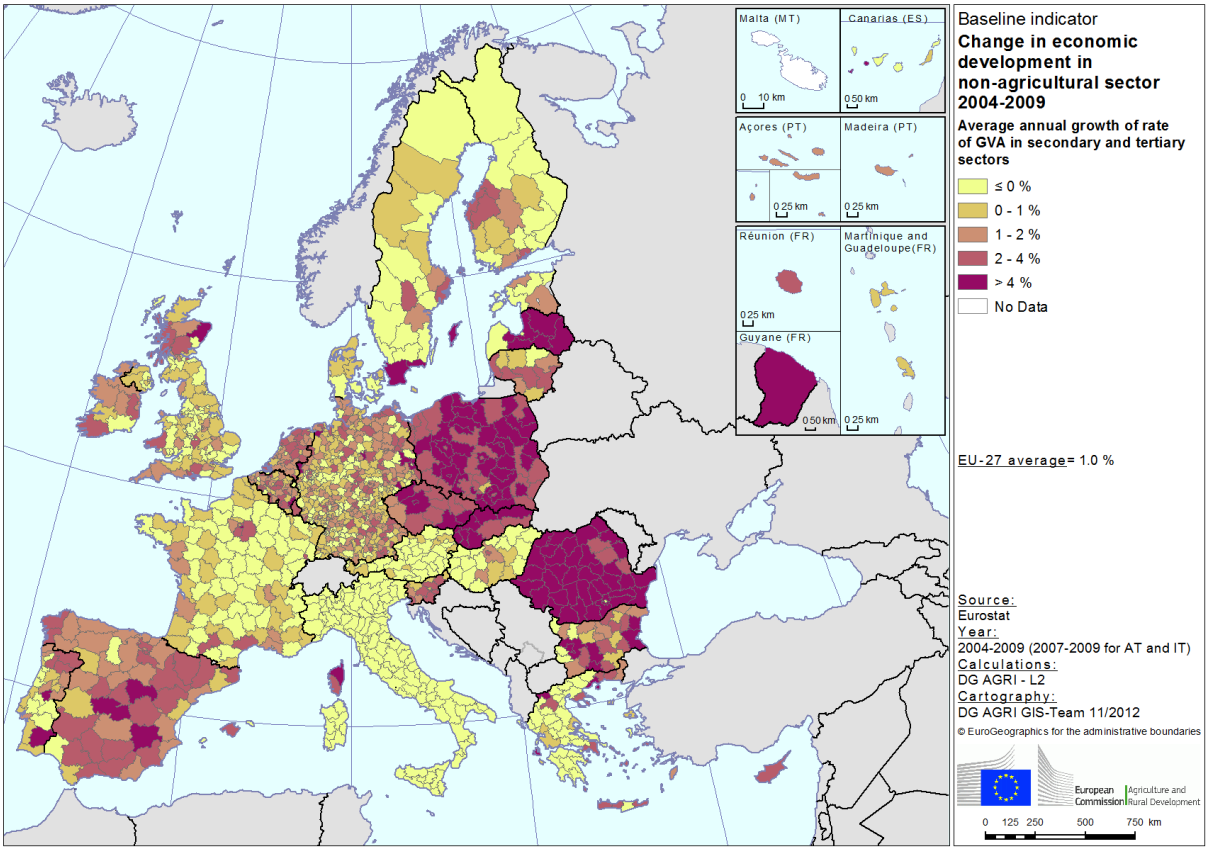
Table 83 - Change in economic development of the non-agricultural sector

	Change in the economic development of the non-agricultural sector								
	Absolute increment in the GVA in secondary and tertiary sectors (in billion EUR, constant prices) - 2004 to 2009 - NUTS 3				Average annual growth rate of GVA in secondary and tertiary sectors (in % points) - 2004 to 2009 - NUTS 3				
Country	Rural	Intermediate	Urban	MS	Rural	Intermediate	Urban	MS	
Belgium	1.2	3.8	10.6	15.9	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.2	
Bulgaria	0.5	1.1	3.3	4.7	2.0	3.1	9.8	5.1	
Czech Republic	4.1	6.1	6.7	17.5	3.2	3.5	4.1	3.8	
Denmark	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	
Germany	10.6	29.7	40.8	71.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	
Estonia	0.1	0.4	-	0.4	0.4	1.2	-	0.9	
Ireland	7.7	-	3.7	11.9	1.8	-	1.3	1.7	
Greece	0.1	-0.3	14.4	13.6	0.1	-0.4	3.1	1.6	
Spain	26.4	22.3	20.9	69.6	6.1	1.6	1.0	1.8	
France	-3.2	6.2	55.9	54.6	-0.2	0.3	1.6	0.7	
Italy	2.5	-3.4	-8.9	-21.8	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	
Cyprus	-	1.9	-	1.9	-	3.1	-	3.1	
Latvia	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.0	5.6	-0.8	1.2	1.9	
Lithuania	0.2	0.8	1.1	2.0	0.8	3.1	3.2	2.3	
Luxembourg	-	4.4	-	3.1	-	3.2	-	2.3	
Hungary	-1.5	-0.4	3.0	1.1	-1.3	-0.4	2.3	0.3	
Malta	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Netherlands	-0.1	12.2	22.9	36.0	-0.7	2.0	1.4	1.6	
Austria	6.2	5.5	6.0	16.8	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.5	
Poland	12.8	16.9	22.3	52.2	4.5	5.0	4.8	4.8	
Portugal	1.3	0.8	2.4	4.6	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.7	
Romania	6.2	10.0	7.9	17.2	6.0	7.1	10.0	5.0	
Slovenia	0.8	0.6	1.3	3.0	1.8	1.9	3.0	2.4	
Slovakia	3.6	2.9	3.4	9.9	5.2	5.1	7.3	5.7	
Finland	1.7	-0.6	3.9	3.9	0.7	-0.3	1.6	0.6	
Sweden	26.6	-23.9	8.6	11.2	9.0	-4.1	2.3	0.9	
United Kingdom	1.2	5.6	48.5	68.2	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.8	
EU-27	164.7	138.8	194.2	477.5	2.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	excl. MT
EU-15	124.3	95.0	162.1	364.0	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	
EU-N12	27.9	40.7	48.0	113.5	3.4	4.0	4.5	3.9	excl. MT

Map 67 - Share of GVA in secondary and tertiary sectors (% of total GVA)



Map 68 - Change in economic development in non-agricultural sector 2004-2009



Baseline indicator objective related	**29 – Economic development of non-agricultural sector**
Measurement of the indicator	GVA in secondary and tertiary sectors
Definition of the indicator[121]	This indicator measures the gross value added (GVA) outside the agricultural 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. Due to data availability, non-agricultural sector is defined as the sum of secondary and tertiary sectors. Agricultural sector is therefore implicitly defined as the primary sector (agriculture, hunting, forestry and fisheries). 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).
Unit of measurement	Million EUR
Source	Eurostat – Economic Accounts(ESA95) Last update: October 2012

[121] 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

With an EU average of 15%, self-employment represents 30.9% of the total employment in Greece but only 8.1% in Luxembourg

In the EU-27 there were almost 32.5 million self-employed people in 2011, which accounts for 15% of total employment. Even though the number of self-employed decreased by 265 000 between 2007 and 2011, the share of self-employment remained stable over that period (see Graph 88).

The countries with the highest share of self-employment in 2011 were Greece (30.9%), Italy (23.2%) and Romania (20.0%), followed by Portugal and the Czech Republic. The lowest shares were found in Luxembourg (8.1%), Estonia (8.2%), Denmark (8.9) and Lithuania (9.1%), with another seven countries below 12%. Finally, 10 Member States had self-employment rates around the EU average (see Map 69 for a regional picture).

In the period 2007-2011, the absolute number of self-employed increased in 15 countries and decreased in the other 12. The most important reduction was found in the biggest countries touched by the economic crisis: Spain (-512 000 self-employed), Italy (-271 500) and Portugal (-210 700), whereas Germany, France and the United Kingdom increased the number of self-employed by more than 200 000 persons. The evolution at regional level is shown in Map 70.

Graph 88 - Share of self-employment in the EU-27 and average by groups of EU countries (2007-2011)

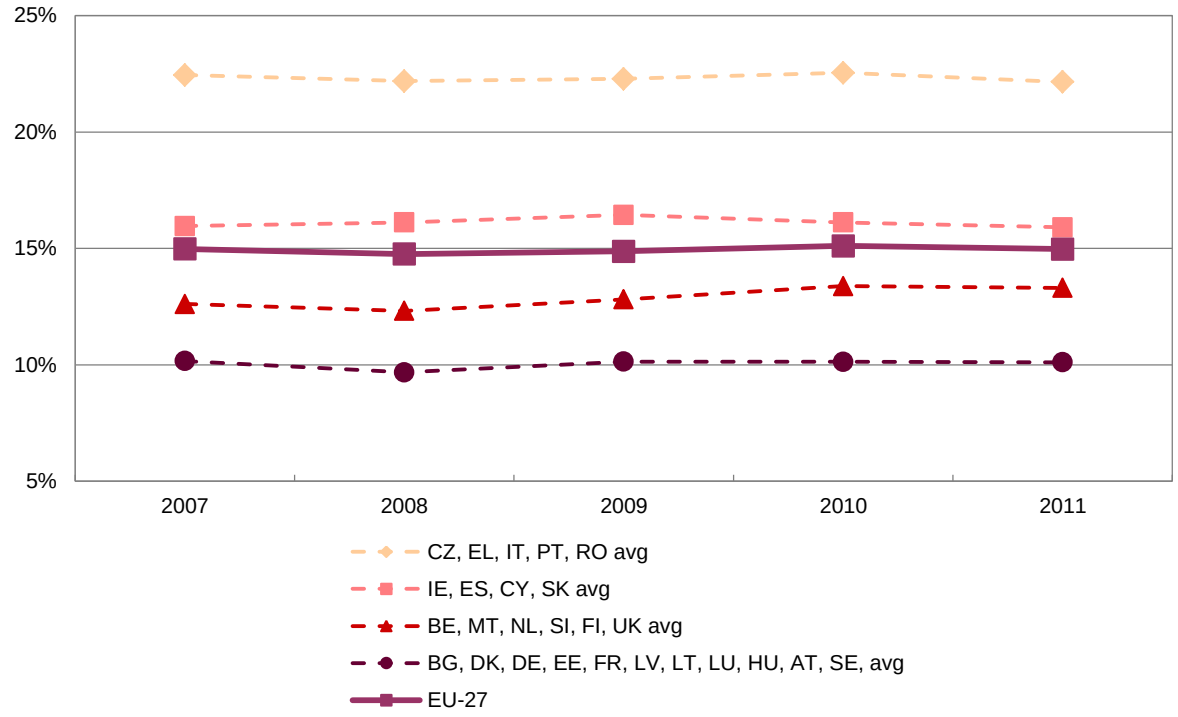
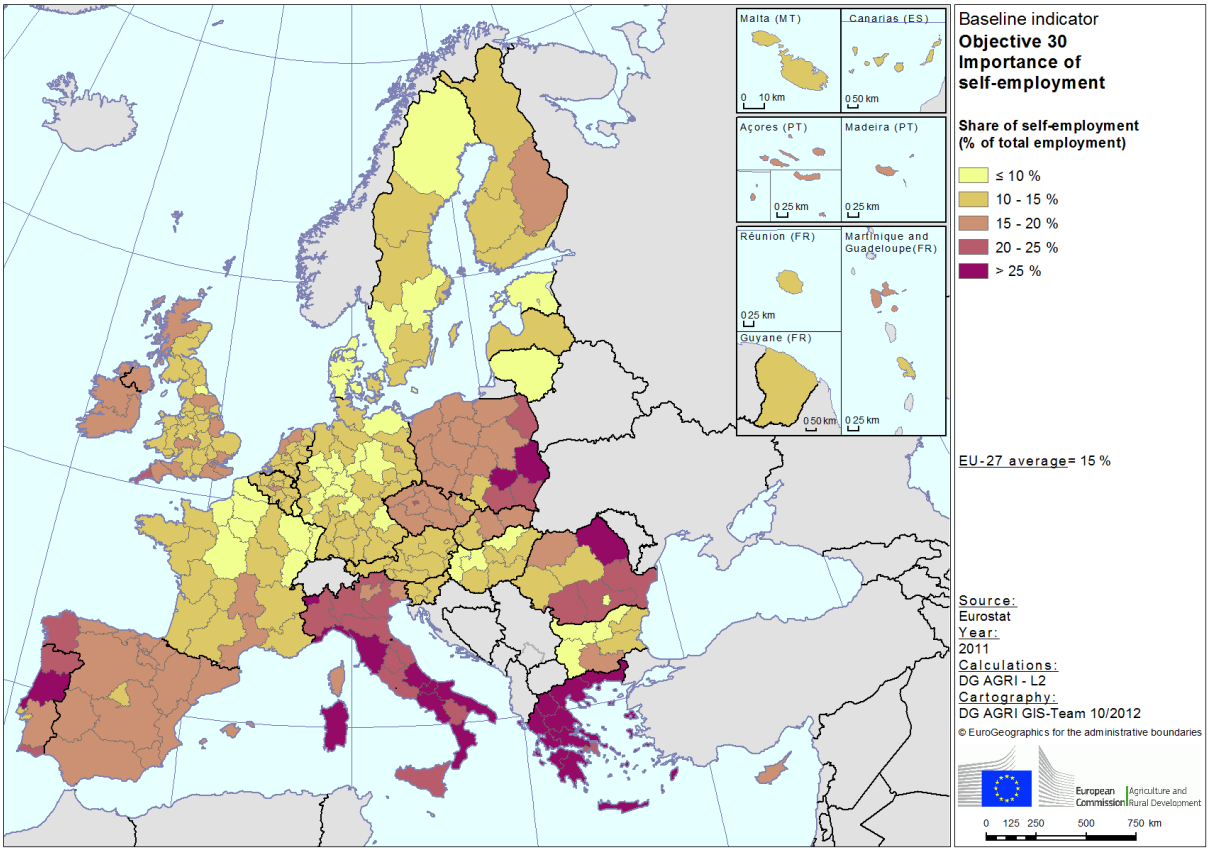


Table 84 – Importance and development of self-employment

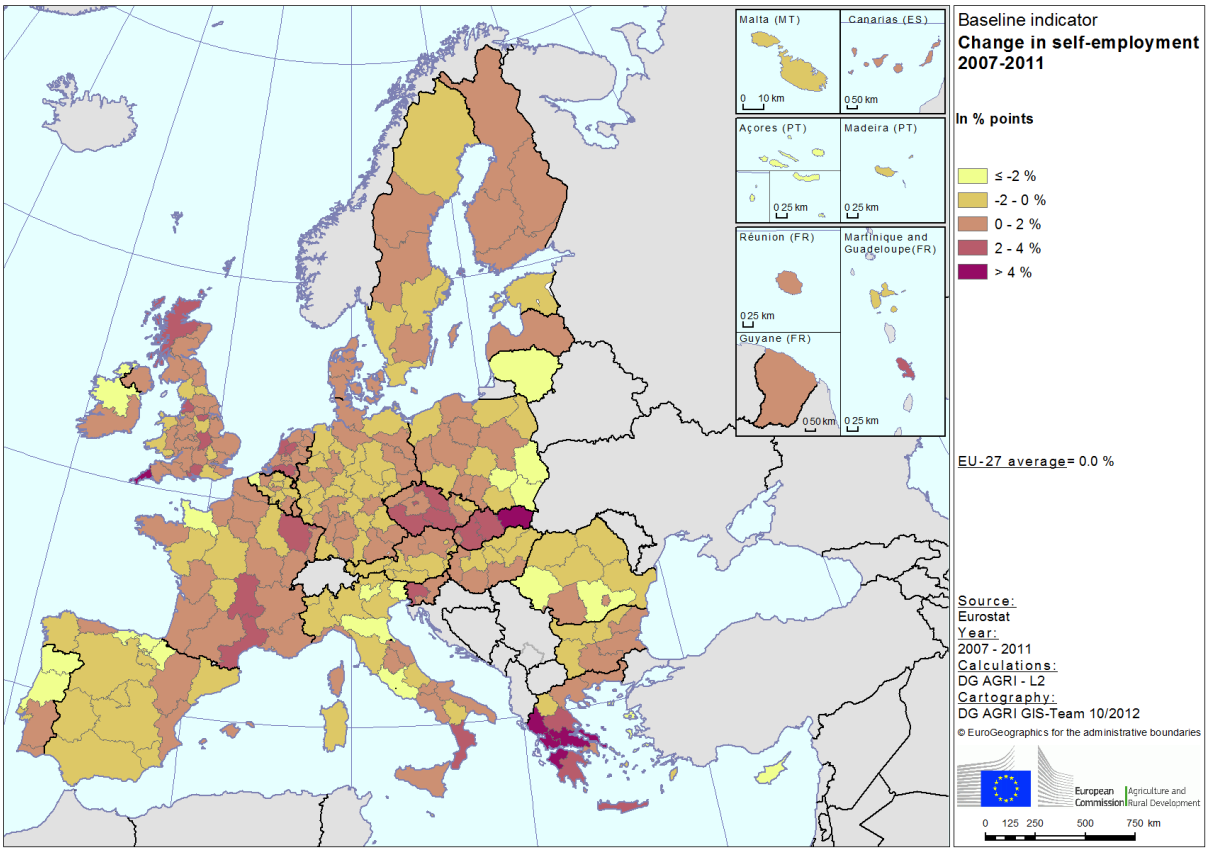
Objective 30 - Importance of self-employment		
Share of self-employment in total employment - 2011		
Country	1000 persons	%
Belgium	590.2	13.1
Bulgaria	328.4	11.1
Czech Republic	854.9	17.5
Denmark	239.3	8.9
Germany	4 361.2	11.0
Estonia	49.8	8.2
Ireland	286.8	15.9
Greece	1 261.6	30.9
Spain	2 844.2	15.7
France	2 853.6	11.1
Italy	5 319.6	23.2
Cyprus	60.3	16.2
Latvia	99.7	10.3
Lithuania	124.6	9.1
Luxembourg	18.2	8.1
Hungary	443.3	11.6
Malta	22.6	13.4
Netherlands	1 195.1	14.3
Austria	479.5	11.6
Poland	3 029.2	18.8
Portugal	913.9	19.2
Romania	1 823.7	20.0
Slovenia	115.3	12.4
Slovakia	372.3	15.8
Finland	319.0	12.9
Sweden	475.8	10.3
United Kingdom	3 973.0	13.7
EU-27	32 455.0	15.0

Change in self-employment		
2007 to 2011		
	1000 persons	in % points
Belgium	3.6	-0.3
Bulgaria	-35.4	-0.1
Czech Republic	91.5	1.9
Denmark	3.2	0.4
Germany	231.1	0.1
Estonia	-7.4	-0.6
Ireland	-52.8	-0.2
Greece	-55.4	1.7
Spain	-511.9	-0.8
France	226.2	0.8
Italy	-271.5	-0.9
Cyprus	-9.2	-2.3
Latvia	-2.9	1.1
Lithuania	-57.7	-2.8
Luxembourg	3.9	1.1
Hungary	-25.5	-0.3
Malta	0.8	-0.5
Netherlands	138.6	1.8
Austria	1.4	-0.3
Poland	119.0	-0.3
Portugal	-210.7	-2.9
Romania	-157.1	-1.2
Slovenia	9.4	1.6
Slovakia	70.9	3.0
Finland	19.4	0.9
Sweden	7.5	-0.1
United Kingdom	206.0	0.7
EU-27	-264.9	0.0

Map 69 – Importance of self-employment (as % of total employment) 2011



Map 70 – Change in self-employment 2007-2011



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 (NUTS 2 data) and September (national data) 2012

3.5.5. Objective Indicator 31: Tourism infrastructure in rural areas

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 (25.4%) and the Czech Republic (18.7%).

Tourism infrastructure is more developed in urban and intermediate regions than in rural regions

For the EU-27 as a whole, the share of available bed places is lower in predominantly rural regions (26.5%) than in predominantly urban and intermediate regions (28.8% and 44.7%, respectively). Moreover, the number of bed places in predominantly urban regions has increased at an average annual rate of 2.4%, double the rate found in predominantly rural regions (1.2%).

On the other hand, 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, Austria and Greece represent 23.4%, 9.3% and 6.8% of the "rural" bed places in the EU-27 and only 21%, 3.4% and 3% of the total EU-27 bed places, respectively. Moreover, one out of four EU-15 "rural" bed places is in France and one out of two EU-N12 "rural" bed places is in Poland.

Graph 89 - Distribution (%) of bed places in tourist accommodations in the predominantly rural regions and at national level among the EU Member States in 2010 (2009 for France)

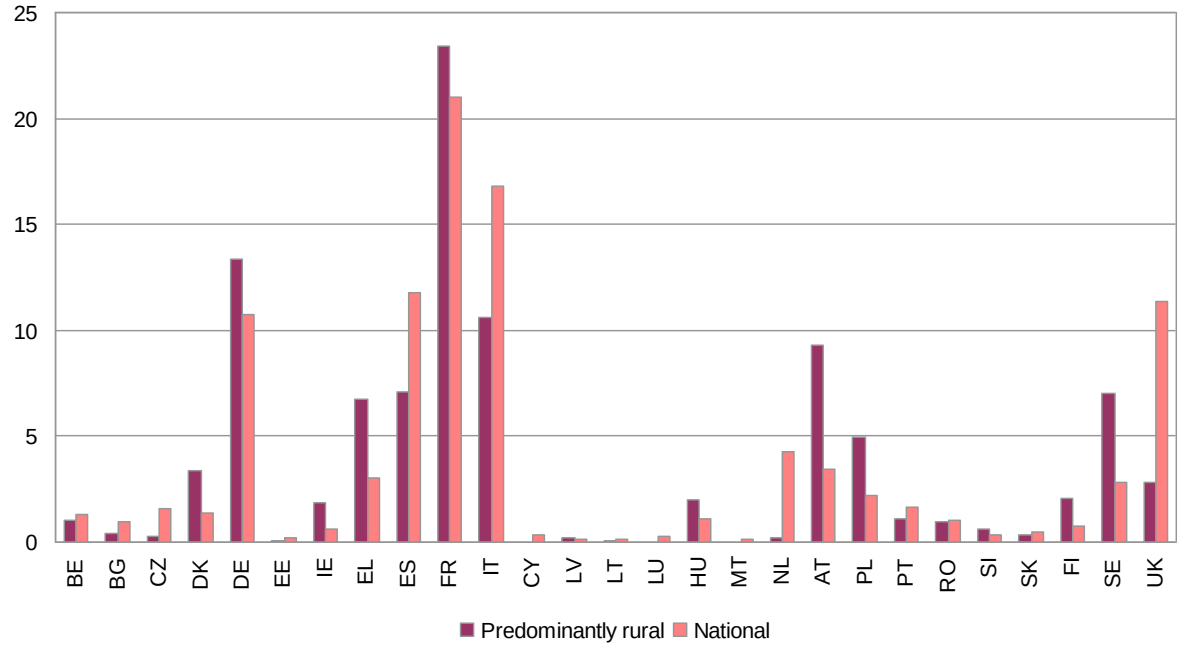


Table 85 - Bed places in tourist accommodations

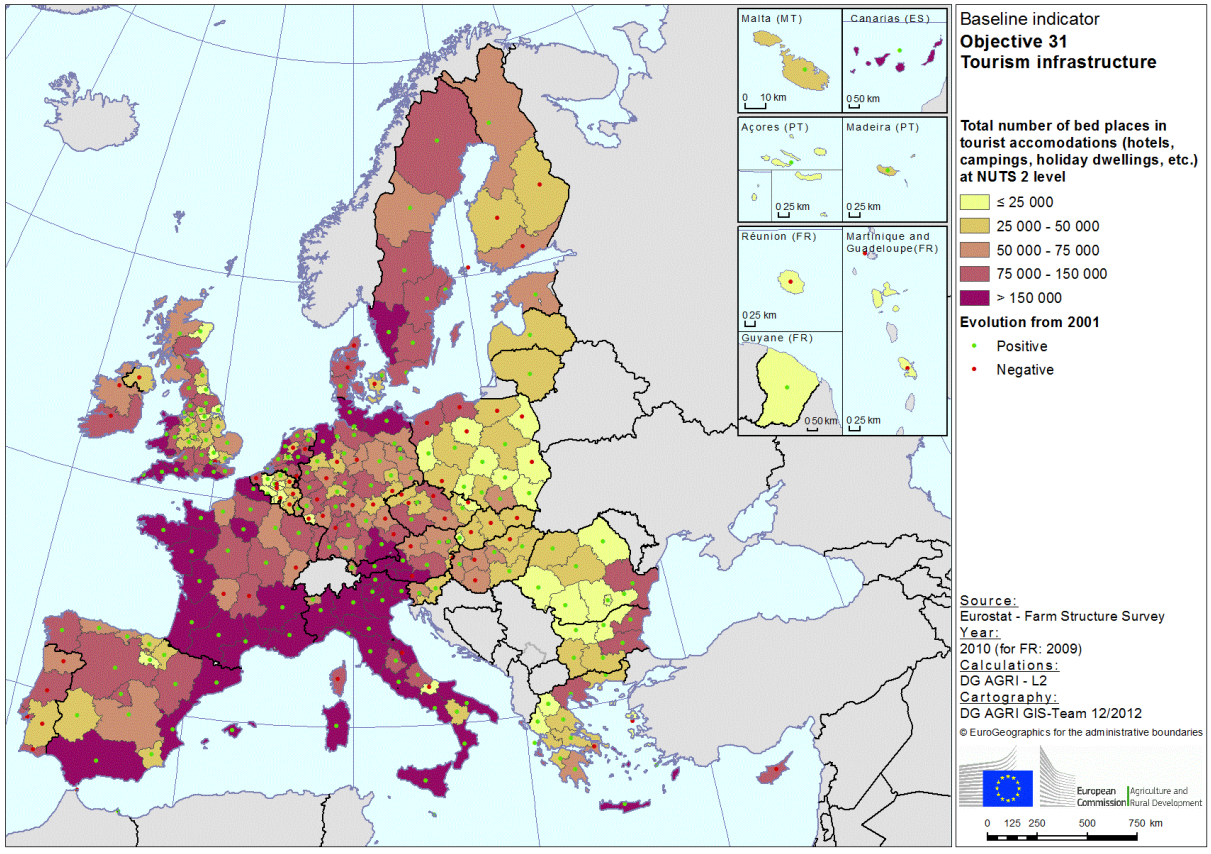
Indicator	Objective 31 - Tourism infrastructure in rural areas							
Measurement	Bed places in tourist accomodations							
Source	Eurostat - Tourism statistics							
Year	2011							
Unit	%			Absolute value	% of EU-27			
Country	Rural	Intermediate	Urban	MS	Rural	Intermediate	Urban	MS
Belgium	21.2	15.0	63.7	365 364	1.0	0.4	2.9	1.3
Bulgaria	10.3	85.0	4.7	276 621	0.4	1.9	0.2	1.0
Czech Republic	4.4	77.2	18.4	449 068	0.3	2.8	1.0	1.6
Denmark	63.4	22.8	13.8	393 359	3.4	0.7	0.7	1.4
Germany	33.0	33.9	33.1	3 012 369	13.4	8.2	12.4	10.8
Estonia	6.7	86.2	7.1	50 084	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Ireland	76.0		24.0	182 478	1.9	0.0	0.5	0.7
Greece	59.0	33.4	7.6	850 365	6.8	2.3	0.8	3.0
Spain	16.0	55.4	28.6	3 301 576	7.1	14.6	11.8	11.8
France	29.6	58.3	12.0	5 865 238	23.4	27.4	8.8	21.0
Italy	16.7	38.6	44.7	4 698 852	10.6	14.5	26.1	16.8
Cyprus		100.0		88 234	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3
Latvia	42.0	19.5	38.5	34 657	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Lithuania	21.0	49.3	29.6	36 230	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Luxembourg	0.0	100.0	0.0	70 525	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3
Hungary	47.2	38.6	14.2	311 441	2.0	1.0	0.6	1.1
Malta			100.0	40 195	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1
Netherlands	1.3	34.5	64.1	1 202 503	0.2	3.3	9.6	4.3
Austria	72.1	20.6	7.3	959 779	9.3	1.6	0.9	3.4
Poland	60.2	21.8	18.1	610 111	4.9	1.1	1.4	2.2
Portugal	17.4	47.3	35.3	471 043	1.1	1.8	2.1	1.7
Romania	24.8	75.2	n.a.	287 153	1.0	1.7	0.0	1.0
Slovenia	47.5	52.5		91 729	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.3
Slovakia	20.7	66.2	13.2	127 525	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5
Finland	70.7	13.6	15.7	217 278	2.1	0.2	0.4	0.8
Sweden	66.1	24.2	9.7	791 878	7.1	1.5	1.0	2.8
United Kingdom	6.6	48.0	45.4	3 176 565	2.8	12.2	17.9	11.4
EU-27	26.5	44.7	28.8	27 962 220	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EU-15	26.2	43.7	30.1	25 559 172	90.2	89.3	95.8	91.4
EU-N12	30.3	55.7	13.9	2 403 048	9.8	10.7	4.2	8.6

Notes:
1. Data are not available for the following NUTS 3 regions: 56 out of 426 in DE; 4 out of 42 in RO; 5 out of 133 in the UK; 2 in MT, substituted by NUTS 2 data.
2. Reference years differ for the following countries: EE 2004-2010; FR 2001-2009; LT 2002-2010.
3. For several NUTS 3 regions data are only partially available for some bed places categories.

Table 86 - Change in the number of bed places in tourist accommodations

Average annual rate of change in the number of bed places				
Source	Eurostat - Tourism statistics			
Year	2002-2011			
Unit	%			
Country	Rural	Intermediate	Urban	MS
Belgium	-1.5	-2.3	-0.4	-1.0
Bulgaria	2.9	10.3	6.1	9.1
Czech Republic	0.7	-0.2	2.0	0.2
Denmark	-0.8	2.3	2.3	0.2
Germany	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.9
Estonia	4.9	3.0	2.1	3.1
Ireland	-2.1		1.8	-1.3
Greece	2.8	2.8	-0.5	2.5
Spain	3.1	2.2	2.8	2.5
France	0.8	0.9	1.7	0.9
Italy	1.8	1.2	2.2	1.7
Cyprus		-0.5		-0.5
Latvia	5.0	7.4	10.4	7.3
Lithuania	6.2	0.9	6.3	3.3
Luxembourg		1.2		1.2
Hungary	0.3	-1.1	0.6	-0.2
Malta			0.3	0.3
Netherlands	2.9	0.8	0.5	0.6
Austria	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.2
Poland	-1.4	-0.2	3.9	-0.4
Portugal	-0.4	-0.5	-0.1	-0.4
Romania	0.5	0.8	n.a.	0.7
Slovenia	0.1	9.3		4.0
Slovakia	-2.5	-2.9	1.8	-2.3
Finland	-0.4	-0.6	0.8	-0.2
Sweden	2.4	2.7	3.7	2.6
United Kingdom	17.1	10.8	6.6	9.0
EU-27	1.2	1.9	2.4	1.9
EU-15	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.0
EU-N12	-0.5	1.3	2.7	0.9

Map 71 - Total number of bed places in tourist accommodations



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	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. 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. 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. The data collection consists of harmonised data collected in the frame of Council Directive 95/57/EC on the collection of statistical information in the field of tourism.
Unit of measurement	%
Source	Eurostat – Tourism statistics Last update: September 2012

3.5.6. Context Indicator 23: Internet infrastructure

The digital divide between rural and non-rural areas in the EU is still large

Broadband coverage, i.e. the share of households with access to broadband technology, is not equally distributed across the EU. For the EU-27 as a whole, the share of households with broadband access is lower in rural areas (78%) than in non-rural areas (100%). The disparity between rural and non-rural areas is smaller in the old Member States (where 88% of rural households can access broadband compared to 100% in non-rural areas) than in the Member States who joined the EU in or after 2004 (where only 58% of rural households can access broadband compared to 99% in non-rural areas).

The gap between rural areas and the national average is particularly evident in Bulgaria and Poland where the gap in the DSL coverage reaches 59 and 44 percentage points, respectively. On the other hand, five Member States have achieved 100% broadband coverage also in rural areas (Belgium, Cyprus, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom).

Table 87 - Internet infrastructure

Indicator	Context 23 - Internet infrastructure		
Measurement	Households with DSL coverage		
Source	DG Communications Networks, Content and Technology		
Year	2011		
Unit	%		
	Rural	Non-rural	National
Belgium	100	100	100
Bulgaria	33	100	91
Czech Republic	79	100	95
Denmark	97	100	99
Germany	58	100	95
Estonia	86	99	95
Ireland	94	99	97
Greece	93	100	98
Spain	91	98	97
France	98	100	99
Italy	89	100	98
Cyprus	100	100	100
Latvia	67	100	90
Lithuania	68	99	88
Luxembourg	100	100	100
Hungary	83	98	93
Malta	-	100	100
Netherlands	100	100	100
Austria	83	100	95
Poland	28	100	72
Portugal	97	100	100
Romania	86	96	92
Slovenia	60	100	90
Slovakia	77	97	91
Finland	94	100	98
Sweden	87	100	99
United Kingdom	100	100	100
EU-27	78	100	96
EU-15	88	100	98
EU-N12	58	99	85

Note: MT has no population in rural areas.

Baseline indicator for context	23 - Internet infrastructure
Measurement of the indicator	Households with DSL coverage
Definition of the indicator	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". In terms of technology, Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) remains the most diffused broadband access technology in Europe. As from 2011, this indicator shows the coverage of standard broadband services (DSL, FTTP, WiMAX, Standard Cable, etc.) as a % of households with access to this 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 2011" project (European Commission - Directorate General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology). 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. For this indicator, 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"). Comparison between figures of two reference years is no longer possible due to changes in the methodology as from 2011 (break in data series).
Unit of measurement	%
Source	European Commission - Directorate General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology Last update: 20/08/2012

3.5.7. Objective Indicator 32: Internet take-up in rural areas

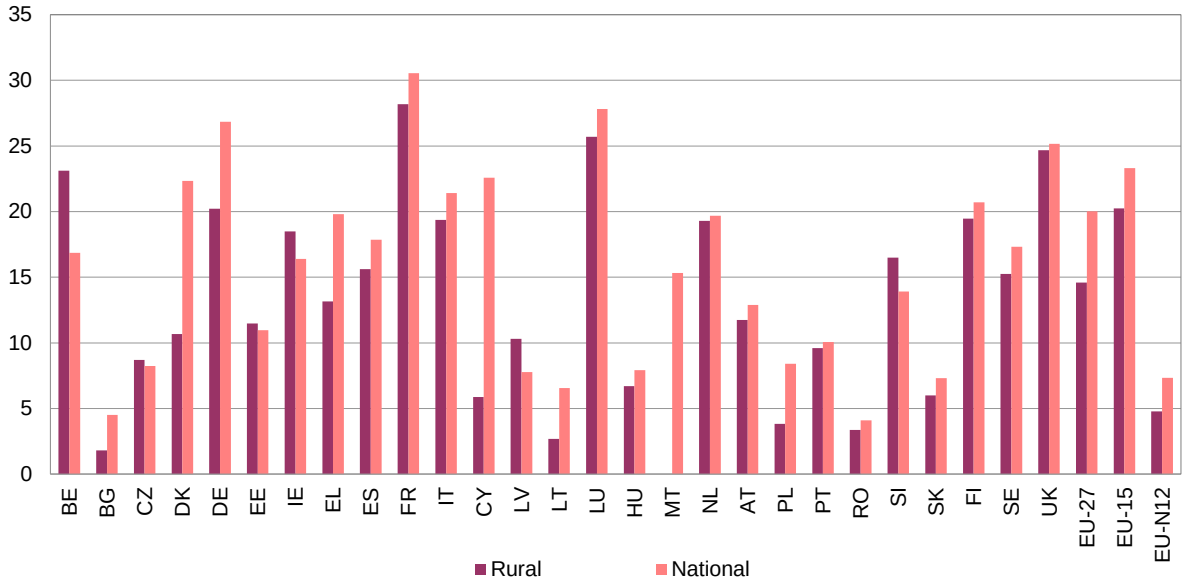
Data reported for this indicator are identical to those used in the 2011 edition of this report. No updates have been or will be made anymore.

Internet take-up lags behind broadband coverage in all areas…

In general, effective internet take-up lags behind broadband coverage. At the end of 2010, in the EU-27, only one out of five people had subscribed to a DSL connection, even if broadband technologies were accessible to 95% of the population. In rural areas of the EU the subscribers represented 14.6% of the population, with huge differences among countries, from 1.8% in Bulgaria to 28.2% in France.

On the other hand, at country level, the gap between rural areas and the national average is not as significant as the gap in broadband coverage (see indicator C23: Internet infrastructure) and only in Cyprus and Denmark is it higher than 10 percentage points. In some countries, the share of subscribers is even higher in rural areas than at the national level (Belgium, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Ireland, Latvia and Slovenia).

Graph 90 - DSL subscribers as share of the population in rural areas and at national level in the EU-27 in 2010



Note: MT has no population in rural areas.

…but it is rapidly increasing, especially in rural areas

The propensity to subscribe to a DSL connection when broadband coverage is available is not necessarily related to the rural or urban character of the area. In fact, the evolution of the number of subscriptions in rural areas of the EU-27 between 2008 and 2010 shows an increase of +18.5%, compared to +14.9% in suburban and +8% in urban areas. The highest increases can be found in the rural areas of Cyprus (+525%), Ireland (+105%), Bulgaria (+100%) and Portugal (+78%).

Graph 91 - Evolution of the number of DSL subscribers as share of the population in rural areas in Europe, 2008-2010

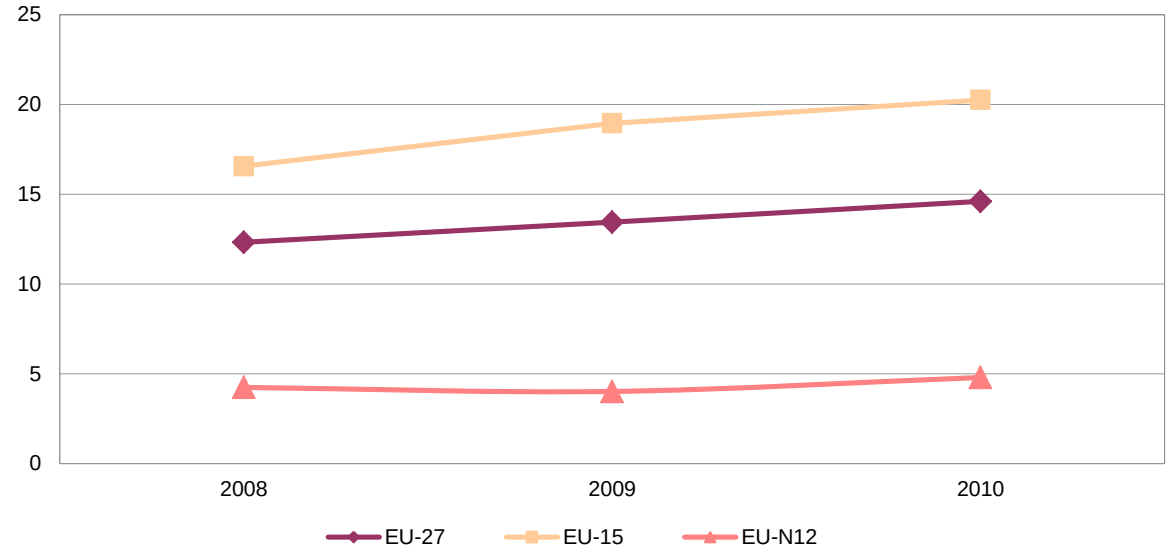


Table 88 - Internet take-up in rural areas

Indicator	Objective 32 - Internet take-up in rural areas							
Measurement	Share of population with DSL Internet subscription				Change in DSL Internet subscriptions			
Source	DG Communications Networks, Content and Technology				DG Communications Networks, Content and Technology			
Year	12/2010				2008 to 2010			
Unit	%				% points			
	Rural	Suburban	Urban	National	Rural	Suburban	Urban	National
Belgium	23.1	13.5	19.4	16.8	0.3	-2.2	3.1	0.5
Bulgaria	1.8	3.8	5.5	4.5	0.9	n.a.	1.9	1.3
Czech Republic	8.7	8.4	7.4	8.3	3.4	3.4	-4.2	1.7
Denmark	10.7	25.7	29.6	22.3	-0.6	-0.9	0.3	-0.4
Germany	20.2	29.7	26.8	26.8	5.8	3.5	-1.2	1.6
Estonia	11.5		10.7	11.0	-3.8		4.0	1.6
Ireland	18.5	17.2	14.3	16.4	9.5	-0.2	-5.1	1.5
Greece	13.2	14.7	23.6	19.8	4.0	4.3	8.0	6.5
Spain	15.6	17.2	19.0	17.9	1.5	2.3	2.5	2.2
France	28.2	29.7	32.0	30.5	4.4	4.9	4.3	4.4
Italy	19.4	19.5	23.2	21.4	5.0	3.6	2.3	3.1
Cyprus	5.9	17.6	25.5	22.6	4.9	8.4	3.9	5.3
Latvia	10.3	5.5	6.7	7.8	3.1	-2.6	-1.8	-0.3
Lithuania	2.7	9.4	8.5	6.6	-1.2	0.1	-0.9	-0.9
Luxembourg	25.7	27.8	28.5	27.8	4.6	3.8	3.5	3.9
Hungary	6.7	7.8	9.2	7.9	-0.4	2.2	-2.0	0.0
Malta			15.3	15.3			4.1	4.1
Netherlands	19.3	19.4	19.8	19.7	-2.5	-2.4	-1.9	-2.1
Austria	11.7	13.2	13.6	12.9	3.8	-4.0	-4.3	-0.9
Poland	3.8	21.0	9.1	8.4	0.3	9.4	1.3	1.3
Portugal	9.6	10.5	10.0	10.1	4.2	3.1	-1.7	1.1
Romania	3.4		4.7	4.1	0.8		1.2	1.0
Slovenia	16.5	13.9	9.6	13.9	2.5	-0.1	-4.9	-0.1
Slovakia	6.0	8.0	7.7	7.3	1.1	0.3	2.0	1.1
Finland	19.5	21.2	21.4	20.7	-2.3	-2.5	-2.5	-2.4
Sweden	15.2	11.5	23.4	17.3	-1.0	-1.0	-2.9	-1.8
United Kingdom	24.7	27.0	24.4	25.2	1.5	3.9	2.6	2.9
EU-27	14.6	21.8	21.2	20.0	2.3	2.8	1.6	2.0
EU-15	20.3	23.4	24.2	23.3	3.7	2.7	1.5	2.3
EU-N12	4.8	11.4	7.7	7.3	0.6	3.0	0.8	1.1

Baseline indicator objective related	**32 - Internet take-up in rural areas**
Measurement of the indicator	DSL internet subscriptions
Definition of the indicator	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". In terms of technology, Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) remains the most diffused broadband access technology in Europe. Data are collected by means of a survey of telecom operators. DSL internet subscriptions are presented in terms of the percentage of population that has chosen to purchase a DSL connection when broadband coverage is available. The breakdown rural/suburban/urban areas is based on the European Commission methodology to define the degree of urbanisation, the main criteria of which are the following: (1) Thinly-populated area (alternative name: rural area): more than 50% of the population lives in rural grid cells (2) Intermediate density area (alternative name: suburban area): less than 50% of the population lives in rural grid cells and less than 50% live in high-density clusters (3) Densely populated area (alternative name: urban area): at least 50% live in high-density clusters. In addition, each high-density cluster should have at least 75% of its population in densely-populated LAU2s. This also ensures that all high-density clusters are represented by at least one densely-populated LAU2, even when this cluster represents less than 50 % of the population of that LAU2. In the above, the following definitions are used: • Rural grid cells: grid cells outside urban clusters • Urban clusters: clusters of contiguous grid cells of 1 km2 with a density of at least 300 inhabitants per km2 and a minimum population of 5 000 • High-density cluster: contiguous grid cells of 1 km2 with a density of at least 1 500 inhabitants per km^2 and a minimum population of 50 000
Unit of measurement	% of population
Source	European Commission - Directorate General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology Last update: 12/2010

3.5.8. Objective Indicator 33: Development of the services sector

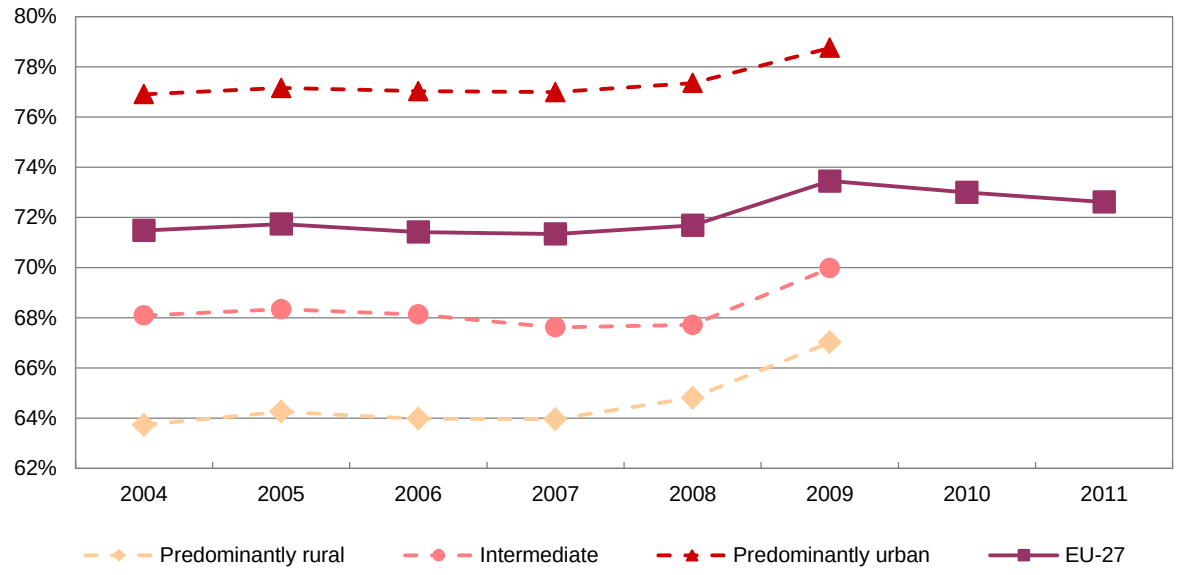
The service sector is the main economic activity in predominantly rural regions…

In 2011, the services sector produced 72.6% of the total GVA of the EU-27, slightly more than in the period 2004-2008 but less than in 2009 when it reached a maximum 73.4%. The value added (in real terms) generated by the services sector increased by EUR 794 billion during the period 2004-2011.[122]

Graph 92 shows how the importance of the services sector in the economy is much lower in intermediate and predominantly rural regions than in predominantly urban regions. It also shows that after a period of relative stagnation, the share of the services sector increased in 2009 in all regions but especially in intermediate and predominantly rural regions. In the rural regions, this share increased from 64% to 67% in only two years. Although regional data is not yet available at regional level, it can be expected that this share decreased again in 2010-2011, based on what can be observed for the EU-27 as a whole.

[122] This section is based on the most recent data. In the case of regional accounts, from which we obtain the data by type of region, they stem from 2009 whereas the national accounts refer to 2011.

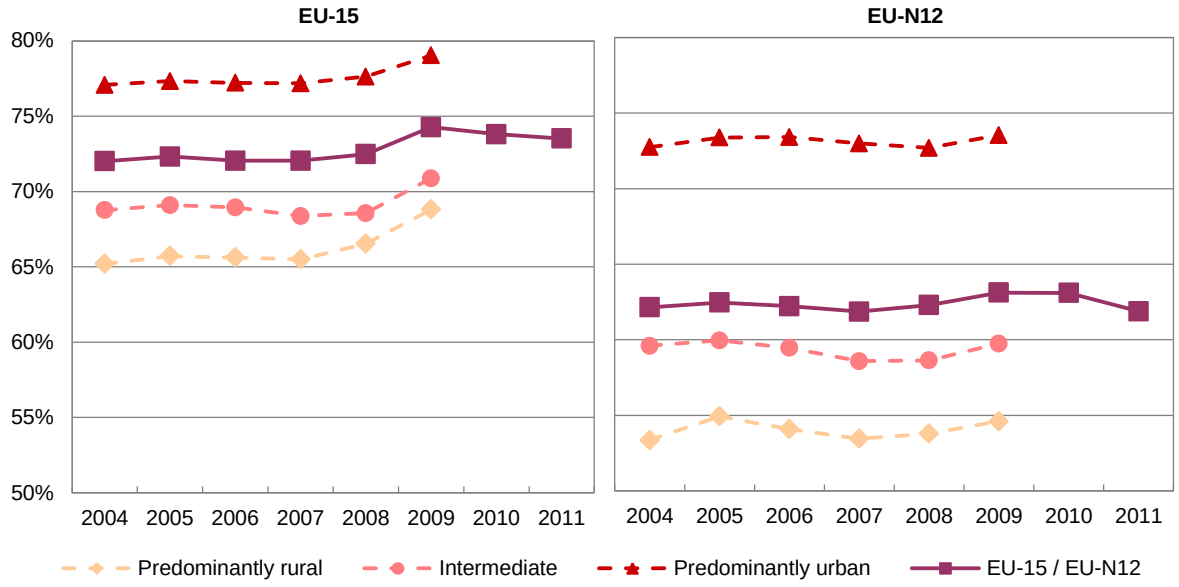
Graph 92 - Share of the services sector in the total GVA of the EU-27 and by type of region (2004-2011)



…especially in the EU-15

In 2009, 68.8% 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 (70.9% in intermediate and 79.0% in predominantly urban regions), but much higher than in the predominantly rural regions of the EU-N12 (54.6%).

Graph 93 - Share of the services sector in the total GVA of the EU-15 and the EU-N12 and by type of region (2004-2011)



The importance of the service sector in the predominantly rural regions ranged from 47.6% in the Netherlands to 72.8% in France

The importance of the services sector in the economy of the regions differs widely. In 2009, it accounted for only 47.6% of the economic activity in predominantly rural regions of the Netherlands, followed by Romania (50.4%), Bulgaria and the Czech Republic (51.7% for both) and Slovenia and Slovakia (54.1% for both). By contrast, services account for close to or above 70% of GVA in the predominantly rural regions of Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Greece, Portugal, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

In absolute terms, the services sector grew most strongly in the predominantly rural regions of Sweden, Germany and Spain between 2004 and 2009

The services sector in predominantly rural regions of the EU-15 produced EUR 136.3 billion more in 2009 than in 2004[123], mainly due to contributions from Sweden, Germany and Spain. The highest increments in the share of the service sector in the total economy were found among predominantly rural regions of Sweden, Latvia and Spain (+10.8, +7.1 and +6.6 percentage points, respectively). On the other hand, the share of the service sector in the predominantly rural regions of Hungary, the Netherlands and Greece decreased by 1.4, 0.4 and 0.1 percentage points respectively.

[123] The growth in the services sector is expressed in constant prices, base year 2005. The series of the years 2004 and 2009 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.

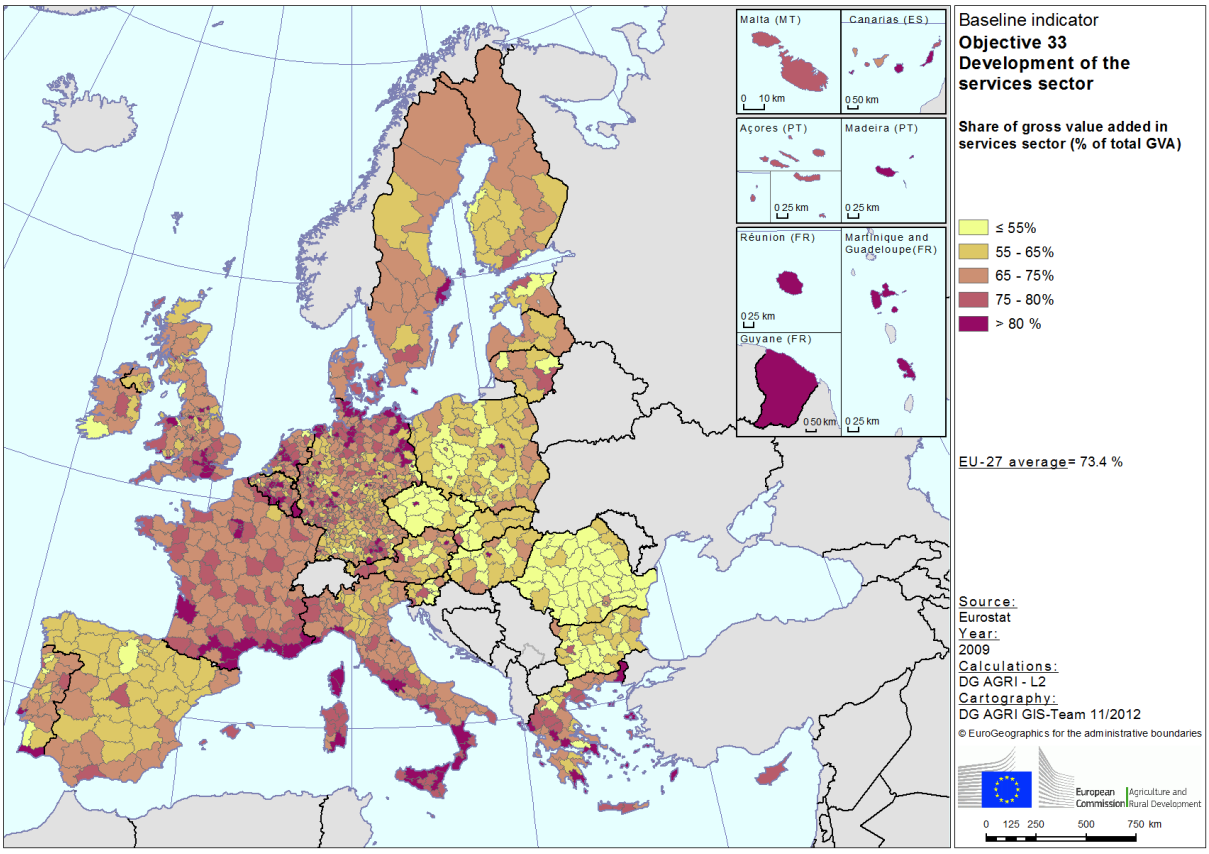
Table 89 - Development of the services sector

Objective 33 - Development of the services sector					
Share of GVA in services (% total GVA) - 2009 - NUTS 3					
Country	Rural	Intermediate	Urban	MS	MS (in billion EUR, current prices)
Belgium	72.7	69.6	79.3	77.0	234.8
Bulgaria	51.7	56.6	78.2	63.8	19.2
Czech Republic	51.7	55.4	73.3	60.9	78.1
Denmark	71.9	77.6	87.7	76.6	147.5
Germany	67.4	70.4	75.9	71.5	1 514.1
Estonia	63.1	73.8	-	70.2	8.4
Ireland	62.9	-	79.4	70.6	101.8
Greece	69.0	73.6	83.6	79.6	163.9
Spain	64.5	65.6	72.0	69.2	674.0
France	72.8	75.8	84.6	79.0	1 344.3
Italy	70.8	70.4	77.6	73.1	1 000.3
Cyprus	-	77.8	-	77.8	11.8
Latvia	64.0	65.3	76.5	72.5	12.1
Lithuania	59.8	67.6	78.1	69.2	16.6
Luxembourg	-	87.3	-	86.2	27.9
Hungary	55.9	60.5	81.3	66.8	51.7
Malta	-	-	77.9	77.9	4.0
Netherlands	47.6	67.1	78.8	74.3	379.4
Austria	62.6	67.1	78.4	69.9	174.6
Poland	56.6	62.0	70.5	63.8	176.0
Portugal	69.1	62.8	79.4	74.4	110.6
Romania	50.4	50.0	67.1	54.4	57.8
Slovenia	54.1	66.9	78.2	66.8	20.7
Slovakia	54.1	57.4	79.1	61.8	35.3
Finland	63.0	65.1	79.2	69.6	104.4
Sweden	69.2	70.3	82.8	73.8	188.4
United Kingdom	69.5	71.3	80.9	77.0	1 093.4
EU-27	67.0	70.0	78.8	73.4	7 752.2
EU-15	68.8	70.9	79.0	74.3	7 260.6
EU-N12	54.6	59.7	73.5	63.1	491.7

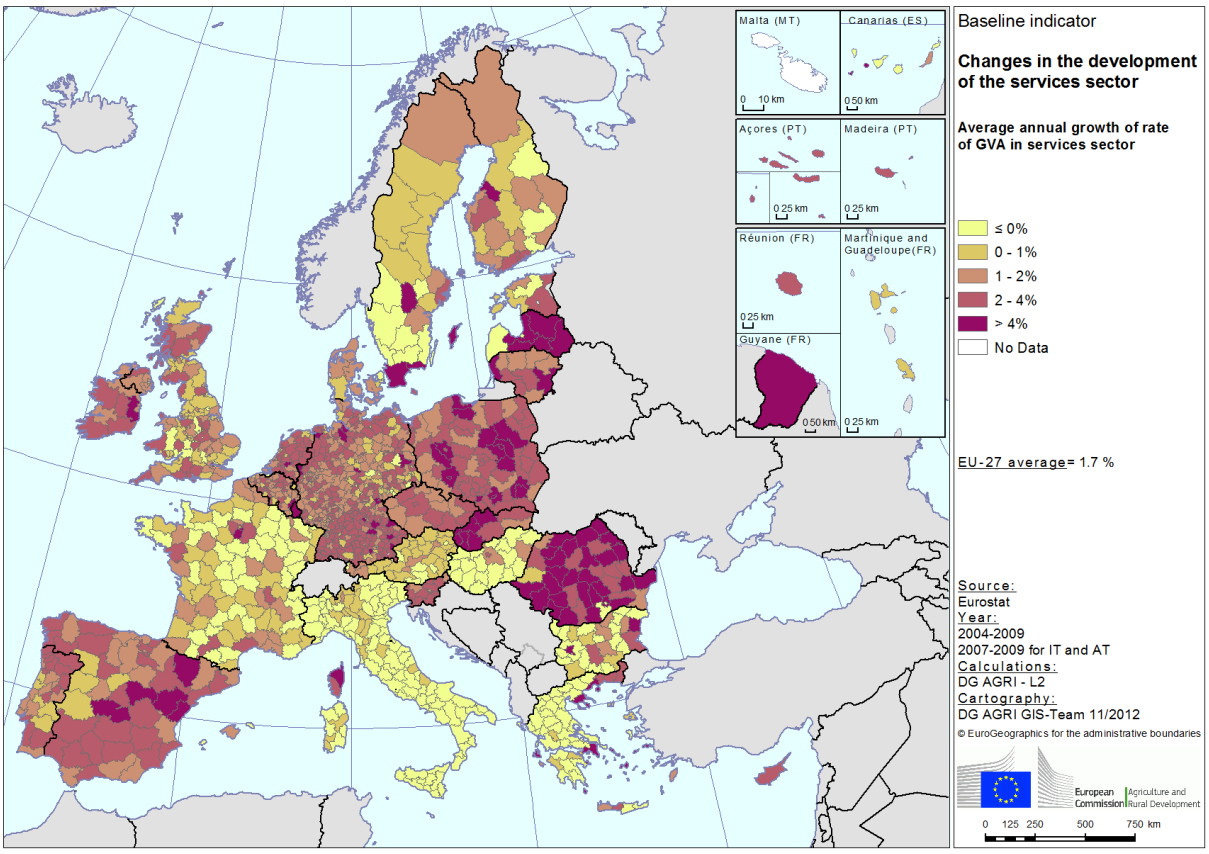
Table 90 - Change in the development of the services sector

	Change in the development of the services sector								
	Absolute increment in the GVA in services sector (in billion EUR, constant prices) - 2004 to 2009 - NUTS 3				Average annual growth rate of GVA in services sector (in % points) - 2004 to 2009 - NUTS 3				
Country	Rural	Intermediate	Urban	MS	Rural	Intermediate	Urban	MS	
Belgium	1.0	3.3	12.2	16.7	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.6	
Bulgaria	0.0	0.5	2.9	3.3	0.0	2.2	11.1	5.2	
Czech Republic	1.2	2.7	4.0	8.4	1.7	2.9	3.3	2.9	
Denmark	2.5	1.8	0.8	6.3	1.1	0.9	0.3	1.0	
Germany	21.0	53.8	76.7	119.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.7	
Estonia	0.1	0.4	-	0.6	1.2	1.9	-	1.8	
Ireland	7.0	-	2.5	8.5	3.0	-	1.2	1.9	
Greece	-0.2	-0.6	13.4	16.1	-0.1	-0.9	3.4	2.4	
Spain	19.2	19.8	24.0	82.0	6.6	2.1	1.6	3.0	
France	2.0	13.1	59.7	70.9	0.2	0.7	2.0	1.2	
Italy	7.6	14.4	6.5	11.9	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	
Cyprus	-	1.9	-	1.9	-	4.0	-	4.0	
Latvia	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.1	7.1	-0.1	1.2	2.7	
Lithuania	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.8	1.7	3.4	4.2	3.0	
Luxembourg	-	5.1	-	3.9	-	4.4	-	3.5	
Hungary	-1.0	0.2	3.5	2.5	-1.4	0.3	3.3	1.0	
Malta	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Netherlands	0.0	9.6	25.8	34.2	-0.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	
Austria	5.3	5.1	5.2	15.8	2.6	2.4	1.5	2.1	
Poland	5.4	7.3	14.3	27.8	3.0	3.3	4.3	3.8	
Portugal	2.1	1.0	4.8	7.9	1.5	2.1	1.6	1.6	
Romania	2.6	3.7	4.0	6.7	4.6	5.1	7.6	3.5	
Slovenia	0.6	0.6	1.1	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.0	
Slovakia	1.6	1.4	2.9	5.7	4.2	4.1	8.0	5.3	
Finland	1.7	1.4	3.9	5.8	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.3	
Sweden	22.0	-12.2	8.3	17.6	10.8	-3.0	2.6	1.9	
United Kingdom	2.0	15.4	88.8	119.2	2.0	1.2	1.8	1.9	
EU-27	157.6	177.4	287.3	601.4	2.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	excl. MT
EU-15	136.3	155.8	267.6	538.1	2.8	1.5	1.4	1.6	
EU-N12	11.5	18.9	32.6	63.2	2.3	3.0	4.2	3.3	excl. MT

Map 72 - Share of GVA in the services sector (% of total GVA)



Map 73 - Growth of the share of GVA in the services sector



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[124]	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 2012

[124] 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…

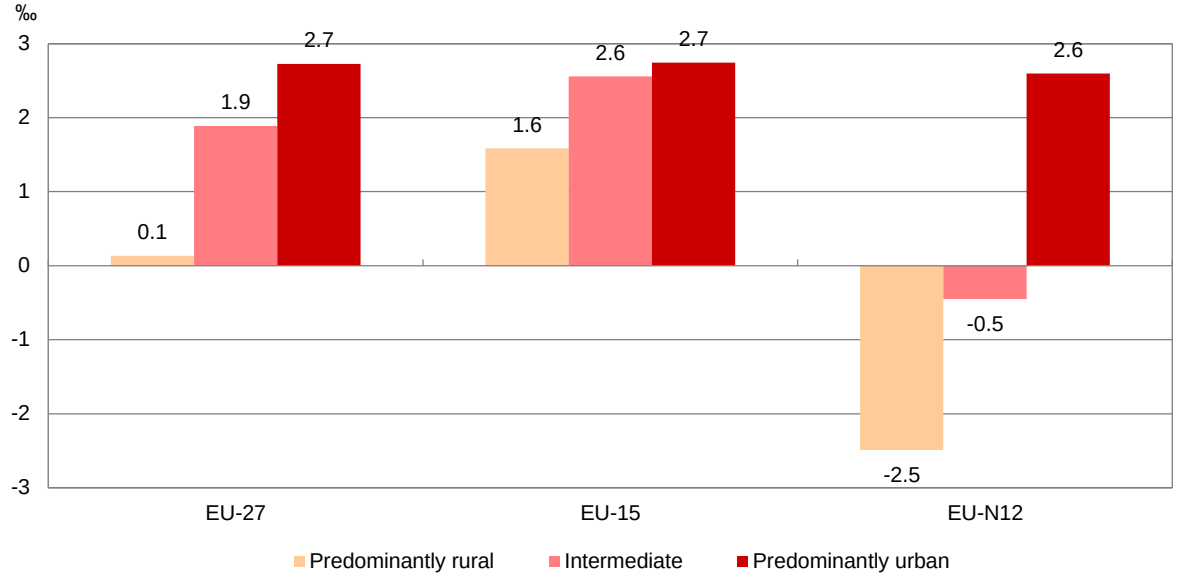
The EU-27 presented positive rates of net migration in 2010. The highest rate was found in predominantly urban regions (2.7‰), followed by intermediate regions (2.6‰) and predominantly rural regions (0.1‰). All these rates were lower than the ones obtained in previous years (see the Rural Development Report 2011[125]).

…but predominantly rural and intermediate 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 averages for predominantly rural and intermediate regions. The situation was just the opposite for rural and intermediate regions of the EU-N12, with negative rates indicating a loss of population due to emigration. Rural regions of the EU-N12 were most strongly affected by emigration, with a loss of population of -2.5‰ in 2010.

[125] http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/statistics/rural-development/2011/index_en.htm

Graph 94 - Net migration by type of region in the EU-27, EU-15 and EU-N12 in 2010 (‰)



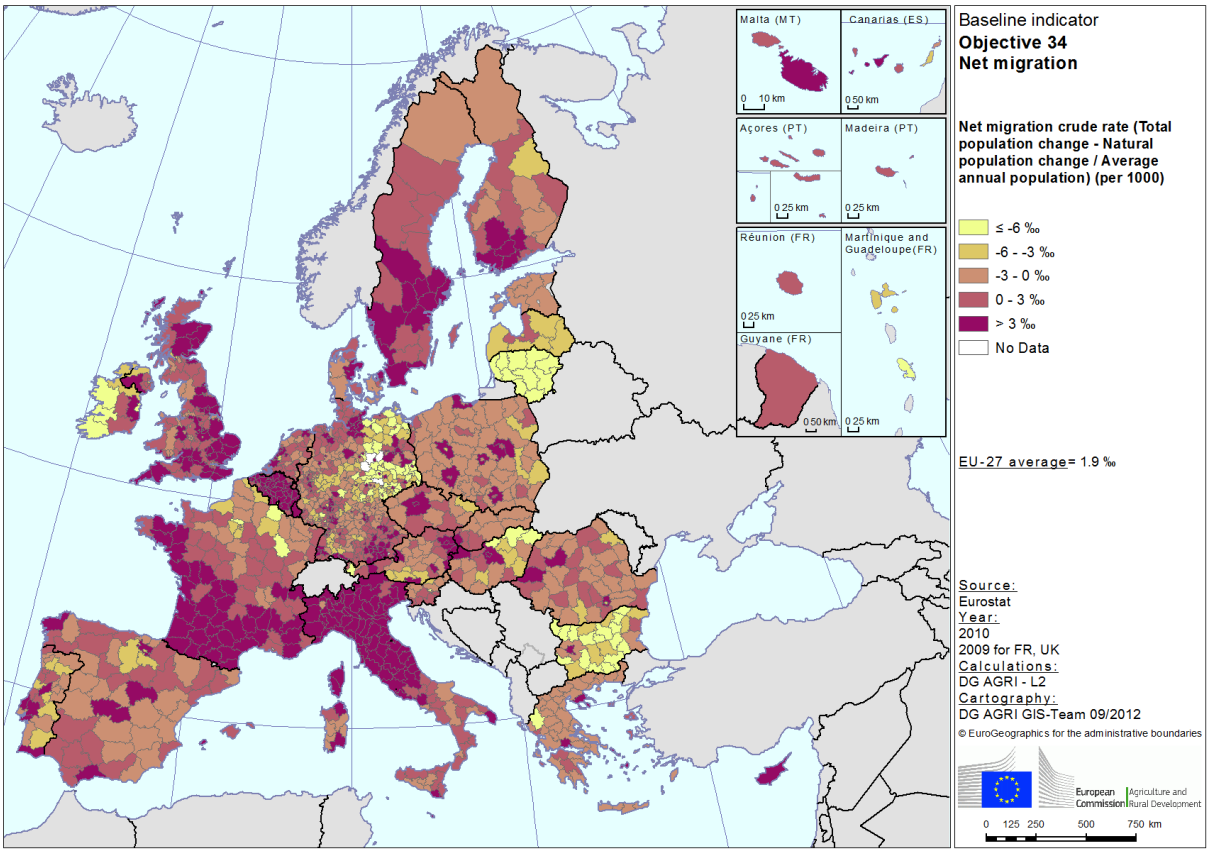
The net migration rate varies among countries and types of regions

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, 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 2010, Lithuania had the highest negative rates in all regions, followed by Ireland (with the highest emigration rate in its urban regions), Latvia and Bulgaria. Other countries increased their population through immigration, especially Cyprus, Luxembourg, Belgium, Sweden and Italy.

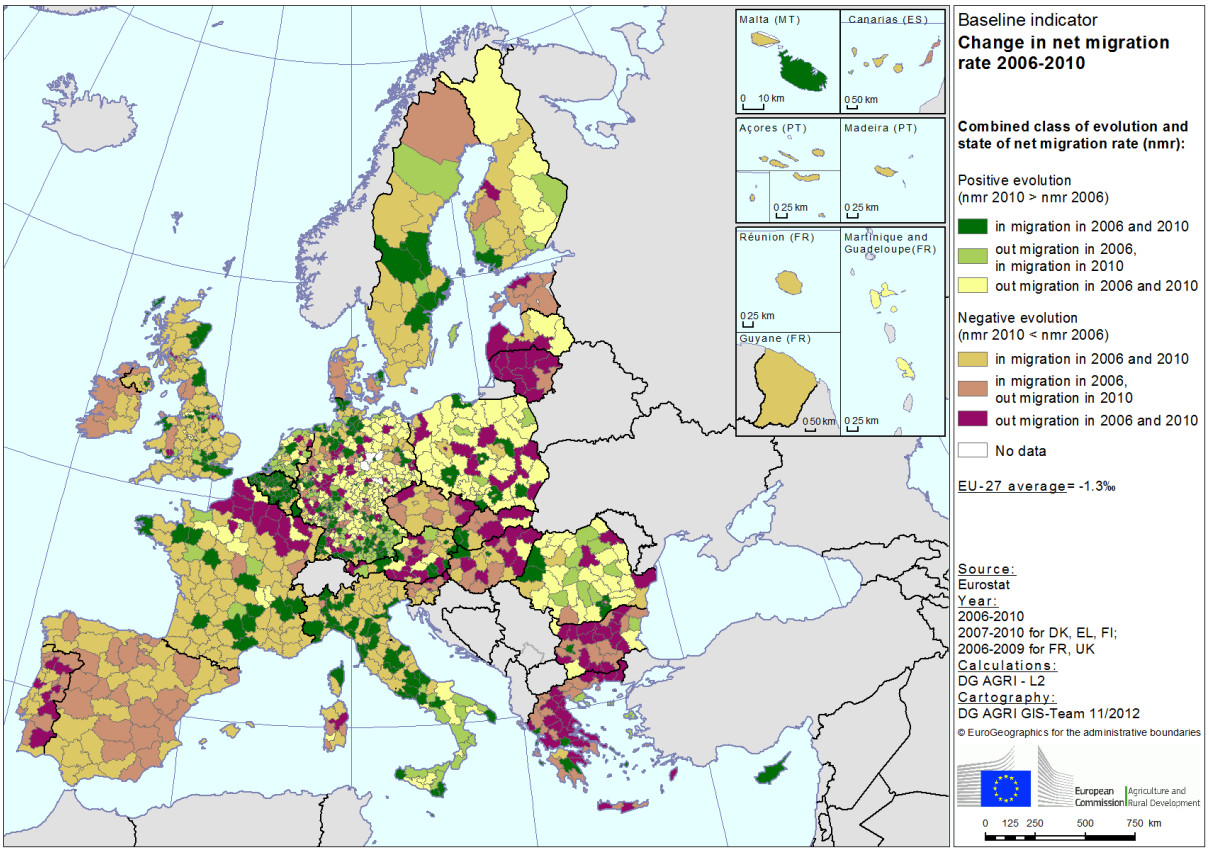
Table 91 - Net migration rate

	Objective 34 - Net migration Net migration crude rate per 1000 - 2010 - NUTS 3					Change in net migration crude rate points per 1000 - 2006 to 2010 - NUTS 3				
Country	Rural	Intermediate	Urban		MS	Rural	Intermediate	Urban		MS
Belgium	7.2	5.9	8.9		8.2	0.3	0.2	4.3		3.3
Bulgaria	-6.7	-4.3	7.7		-3.2	-3.4	-4.5	0.3		-3.2
Czech Republic	-0.3	-0.8	8.1		1.5	-2.7	-1.7	-1.6		-1.9
Denmark	-0.7	3.2	10.1		3.0	-4.8	0.0	6.3	2007-2010	1.1
Germany	-1.3	1.0	3.4		1.6	1.6	1.5	0.9		1.3
Estonia	0.0	0.0	-		0.0	-0.2	0.0	-		-0.1
Ireland	-3.9	-	-17.2		-7.5	-21.9	-	-29.1		-23.1
Greece	0.5	-0.7	-0.4		-0.1	-0.2	-6.7	-6.2	2007-2010	-3.7
Spain	1.2	1.1	1.4		1.3	-10.4	-14.3	-11.5		-12.4
France	4.1	1.1	-1.5	2009	1.1	-1.6	-0.5	-0.2	2006-2009	-0.7
Italy	3.9	5.4	5.6		5.2	0.3	0.7	-4.7		-1.2
Cyprus	-	19.2	-		19.2	-	8.0	-		8.0
Latvia	-4.2	-5.0	-2.6		-3.5	-0.3	-1.2	-4.6		-2.4
Lithuania	-27.4	-26.4	-14.3		-23.7	-23.8	-25.1	-16.6		-22.3
Luxembourg	-	15.1	-		15.1	-	3.8	-		3.8
Hungary	-2.1	1.2	10.2		1.2	-1.8	-4.1	7.8		-0.9
Malta	-	-	5.4		5.4	-	-	0.1		0.1
Netherlands	0.1	0.8	2.5		2.0	-0.4	1.6	4.5		3.6
Austria	-0.1	3.4	6.9		3.3	-0.1	-0.4	1.0		0.3
Poland	-1.7	0.9	1.0		-0.1	0.6	1.1	1.0		0.8
Portugal	1.0	-0.8	0.3		0.4	-2.5	-1.9	-1.8		-2.1
Romania	-0.5	-0.1	2.5		0.0	2.5	-0.6	-6.2		0.3
Slovenia	-1.8	-0.2	2.3		-0.3	-3.7	-3.2	-3.1		-3.4
Slovakia	0.1	-0.6	7.0		0.6	-0.2	-0.6	2.1		-0.1
Finland	0.3	3.6	5.0		2.6	0.8	-0.5	-1.1	2007-2010	0.6
Sweden	2.0	4.6	10.4		5.3	-0.3	-1.1	1.6		-0.3
United Kingdom	1.9	3.9	3.1	2009	3.6	-4.7	-2.2	1.0	2006-2009	0.4
EU-27	0.1	1.9	2.7		1.9	-1.6	-1.6	-1.3		-1.3
EU-15	1.6	2.6	2.7		2.5	-2.2	-1.6	-1.4		-1.5
EU-N12	-2.5	-0.5	2.6		-0.6	-0.8	-1.3	-0.5		-0.9

Map 74 - Net migration crude rate (per 1 000)



Map 75 - Change in net migration rate 2006-2010



Baseline indicator objective related	**34 - Net migration**
Measurement of the indicator	Annual crude rate of net migration
Definition of the indicator	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, 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 (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. • 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. Crude rate of net migration$_{(t)}$ = [(population$_{(t+1)}$ – population$_{(t)}$) – (births$_{(t)}$ - deaths$_{(t)}$)] / average population$_{(t)}$
Unit of measurement	Rate per 1000 inhabitants
Source	At national level: Eurostat: Crude rate of net migration including corrections At regional level calculations based on Eurostat Demographic Statistics Last update: October 2012

3.5.10. Context Indicator 22: Educational attainment

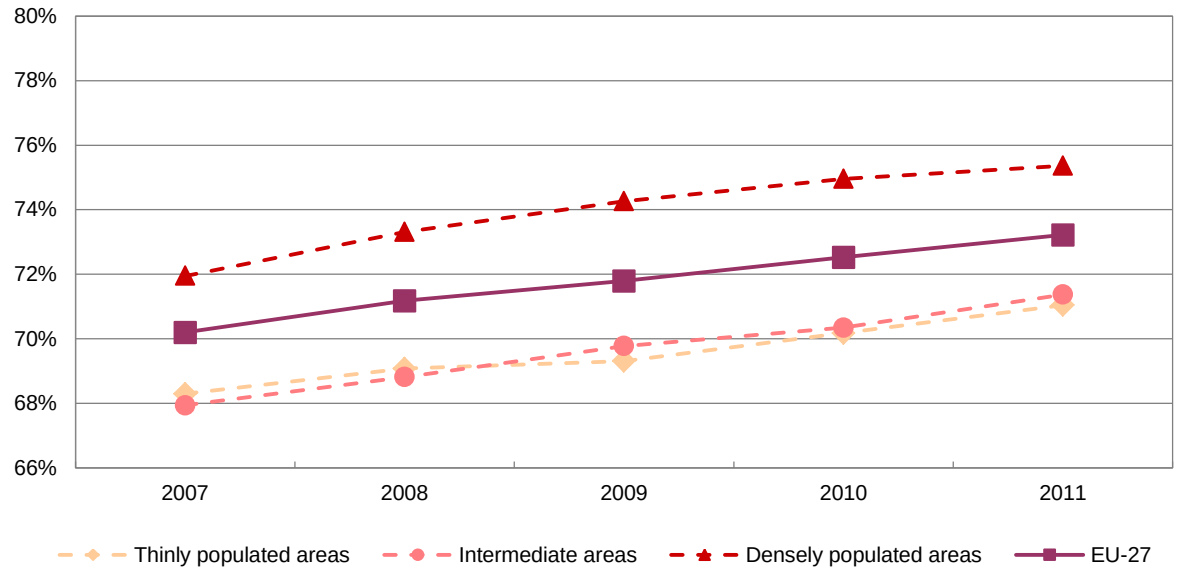
In thinly populated areas of the EU-27, 71.4% of the population achieved at least upper-secondary education in 2011

This indicator is defined as the percentage of the population between 25 and 64 years with at least an upper-secondary level of education. In 2011, they represented 73.2% of the EU-27 population of the same age group (200 million citizens), an increase of 3 percentage points (11.6 million people) over the period 2007-2011.

The share of people who achieved at least upper-secondary education in thinly populated and intermediate areas[126] of the EU-27 was 71.0% and 71.4% respectively in 2011, with a higher share in densely populated areas (75.4%). The share of people with an upper-secondary diploma in thinly populated areas increased by 2.7 percentage points over the period 2007-2011.

[126] The data of the Labour Force Survey is registered at LAU2 level (i.e. municipality or similar). Each LAU2 is classified as thinly populated, intermediate or densely populated, which can be used to approximate rural areas, intermediate and urban areas. Graphs and tables for this indicator show the data aggregated at national level, whereas maps are presented at NUTS 2 level.

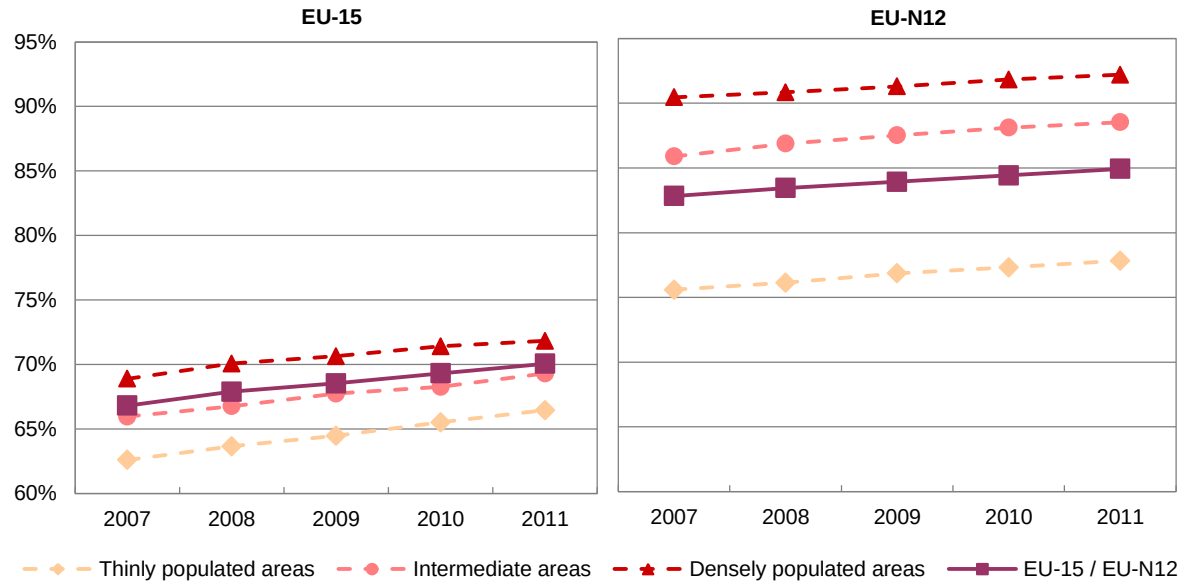
Graph 95 - Educational attainment by type of region in the EU-27 (2007-2011)



The level of educational attainment in the EU-N12 is higher than in the EU-15

As Graph 96 shows, the share of people who achieved at least upper-secondary education is higher in the EU-N12 than in the EU-15. In 2011, thinly populated areas of the EU-N12 reached a rate of 77.8%, which was lower than in intermediate and densely populated areas of the EU-N12 (88.5% and 92.2% respectively), but higher than the rates found in the EU-15 (from 66.4% in thinly populated areas to 71.8% in densely populated areas). The share of the population with upper-secondary education increased by 3.9 and 2.2 percentage points respectively in thinly populated areas of the EU-15 and the EU-N12 over the period 2007-2011.

Graph 96 - Educational attainment by type of region in the EU-15 and the EU-N12 (2007-2011)



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 76): Malta and Portugal have the lowest rates in the European Union, with only 31.5% and 35.0% respectively, followed by Spain (53.8%), Italy (56.0%) and Greece (64.5%). Thinly populated areas in these countries have even lower rates: only 29.1% in Portugal or 29.5% in Malta, up to 51.7% in Greece. On the other hand, eight Member States presented educational rates close to or above 85% in 2011 (the Czech Republic, Germany, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia), both at national level and for each type of region including thinly populated areas (see Table 92).

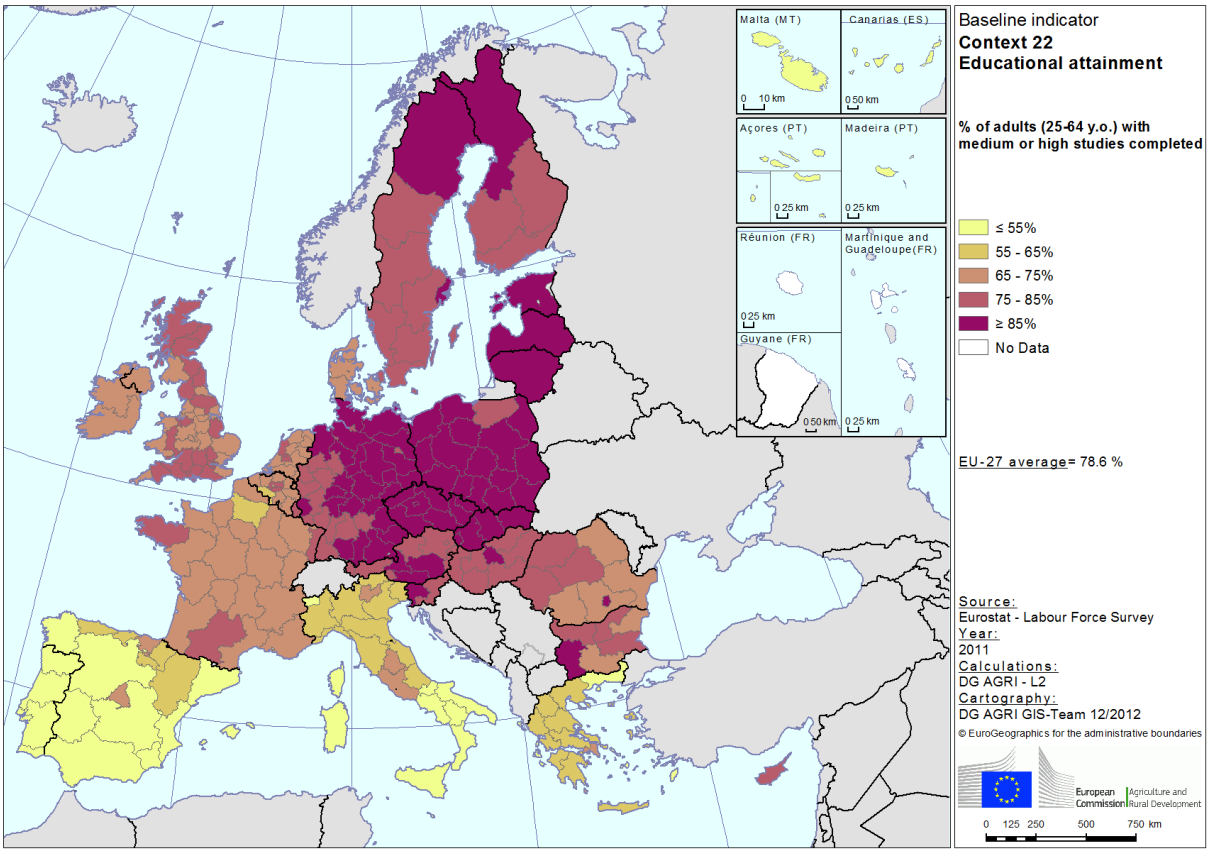
...but these shares are evolving positively

In thinly populated areas of both the EU-15 and the EU-N12, the share of population with medium or high education increased more strongly than in intermediate or densely populated areas in the period 2007-2011. The highest increments in these thinly populated areas took place in Greece (+17.8%), Luxembourg (+10.8%), Portugal (9.3%) and Ireland (7.7%) (see also Map 77 for a regional picture).

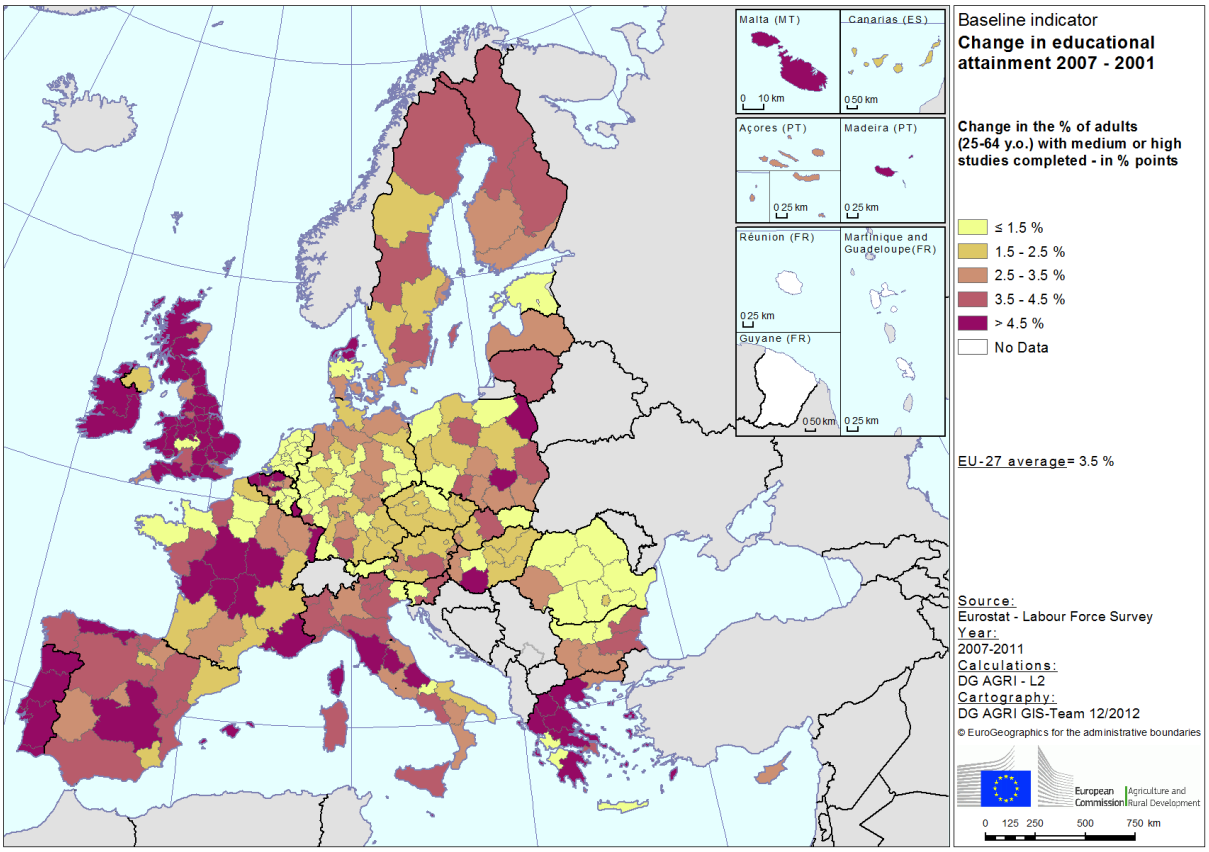
Table 92 - Educational attainment

	Context 22 - Educational attainment				Change in educational attainment				
	% of adults with medium or high educational attainment - 2011				Change in % of adults with medium or high educational attainment - 2007 to 2011				
Country	Thinly populated areas	Intermediate areas	Densely populated areas	MS	Thinly populated areas	Intermediate areas	Densely populated areas		MS
Belgium	70.0	73.5	69.7	71.3	3.3	4.3	2.6		3.3
Bulgaria	70.1	79.6	90.8	80.2	2.7	2.5	2.5		2.8
Czech Republic	91.3	91.9	93.9	92.3	1.7	2.3	1.6		1.8
Denmark	69.1	74.8	79.0	74.3	2.2	2.7	2.0		2.4
Germany	89.7	87.5	84.2	86.2	2.0	2.2	1.4		1.8
Estonia	86.2	95.1	91.4	88.9	1.5	0.1	-1.9		-0.2
Ireland	70.2	-	74.2	71.5	7.7	-	3.7		6.3
Greece	51.7	73.5	74.6	64.5	17.8	24.9	5.7		4.6
Spain	41.9	50.3	61.2	53.8	4.6	4.0	2.9		3.4
France	69.3	71.7	72.4	71.6	4.4	2.6	3.1		3.2
Italy	49.5	53.4	60.0	56.0	3.5	3.7	3.3		3.7
Cyprus	62.4	72.8	81.4	75.0	1.4	3.4	3.8		3.0
Latvia	83.1	95.7	92.3	87.6	4.7	4.6	1.1		2.9
Lithuania	89.6	-	97.0	92.9	4.5	-	3.2		4.0
Luxembourg	73.5	77.3	76.1	76.1	10.8	9.9	10.6		10.3
Hungary	74.4	82.9	90.6	81.8	2.8	2.3	2.0		2.6
Malta	29.5	34.8	31.4	31.5	7.5	10.1	4.0		4.8
Netherlands	69.3	69.0	73.2	71.7	-1.1	-1.0	-0.6		-0.7
Austria	81.9	83.4	82.5	82.5	3.3	1.9	1.5		2.3
Poland	83.9	90.3	94.0	89.1	3.5	2.6	1.9		2.8
Portugal	29.1	30.1	41.6	35.0	9.3	8.9	5.9		7.6
Romania	63.5	83.3	91.0	74.9	-0.4	3.9	1.1	2009-2011	0.0
Slovenia	81.5	85.1	90.4	84.5	3.8	2.6	-0.3		2.7
Slovakia	88.5	92.1	96.3	91.3	2.5	1.7	1.3		2.2
Finland	82.0	85.8	86.5	83.7	3.9	3.2	2.3		3.2
Sweden	84.5	81.7	78.3	81.8	7.6	1.9	-5.3		2.9
United Kingdom	77.0	77.1	74.7	75.5	6.0	4.8	5.3		5.3
EU-27	71.0	71.4	75.4	73.2	2.7	3.4	3.4		3.0
EU-15	66.4	69.3	71.8	70.0	3.9	3.4	2.9		3.2
EU-N12	77.8	88.5	92.2	84.9	2.2	2.6	1.7		2.1

Map 76 - Share of adults with medium or high educational attainment



Map 77 - Change in educational attainment



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	Educational attainment 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. The expression 'level successfully completed' must be associated with obtaining a certificate or a diploma. 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: • 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: November 2012

3.5.11. Objective Indicator 35: Lifelong learning in rural areas

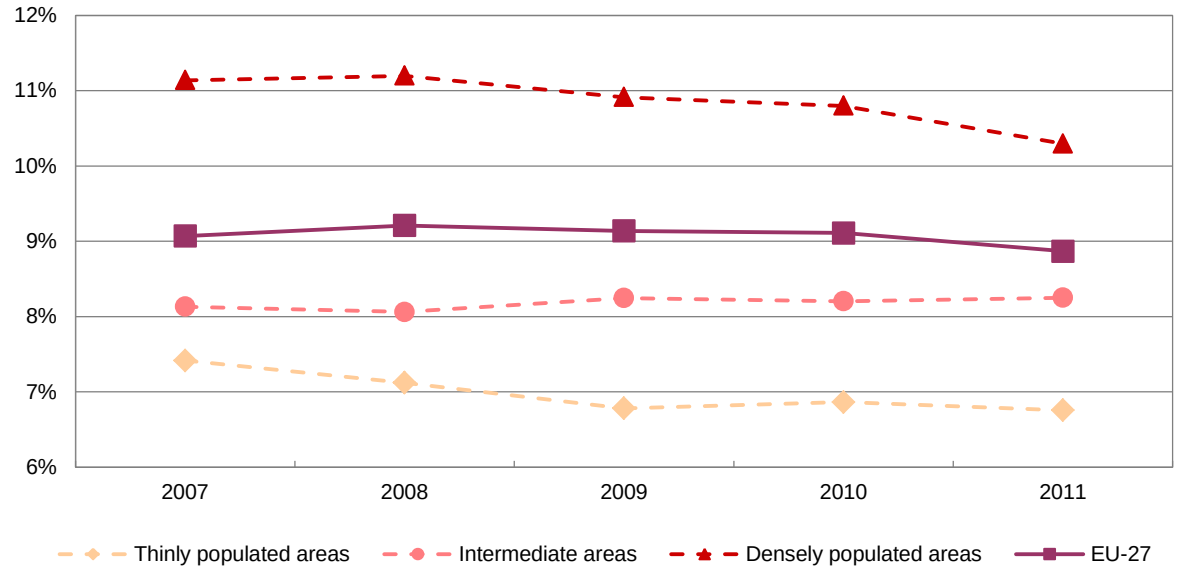
Thinly populated areas of the EU-N12 present the lowest share of lifelong learning

Life-long learning, i.e. the participation of adults in courses and trainings, enhances competitiveness and employability of the labour force. 25 million people aged 25 to 64 years in the EU-27 (8.9% of the total) participated in education and training in 2011. In thinly populated areas[127] of the EU-27, this share reached 6.8%, which was below the shares in intermediate (8.3%) and densely populated areas (10.3%). Since 2007, these shares decreased in both thinly and densely populated areas (see Graph 97).

As shown in Graph 98, life-long learning is generally more common in the EU-15 than in the EU-N12 countries. In the EU-15 the shares ranged between 8% and 12% in the period 2007-2011, while in the EU-N12 they ranged between 2% and 6%, depending on the type of region. The lowest shares for each group of countries were found in intermediate areas for the EU-15 (8.6% in 2001) and in thinly populated areas for the EU-N12 (only 3.0% in 2001).

[127] The data of the Labour Force Survey is registered at LAU2 level (i.e. municipality or similar). Each LAU2 is classified as thinly populated, intermediate or densely populated, which can be used to approximate rural areas, intermediate and urban areas. Graphs and tables for this indicator show the data aggregated at national level, whereas maps are presented at NUTS 2 level.

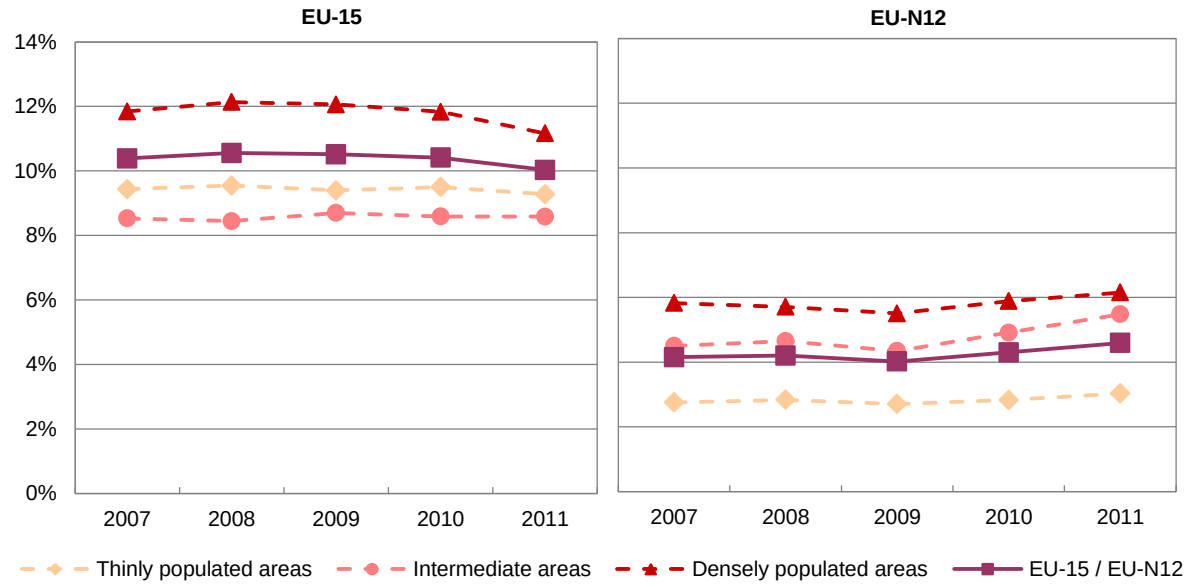
Graph 97 – Life-long learning by type of region in the EU-27 (2007-2011)



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 78 for a regional picture). Less than 1% of the adults in thinly populated areas of Bulgaria and Romania participated in education and training in 2011, the lowest share in the EU-27, followed by Greece, Poland and Slovakia (3% or less). By contrast, the highest shares of people in thinly populated areas participating in lifelong learning activities are found in Sweden (28.6%), Denmark (27.9%) and Finland (20.8%).

Graph 98 – Life-long learning by type of region in the EU-15 and the EU-N12 (2007-2011)



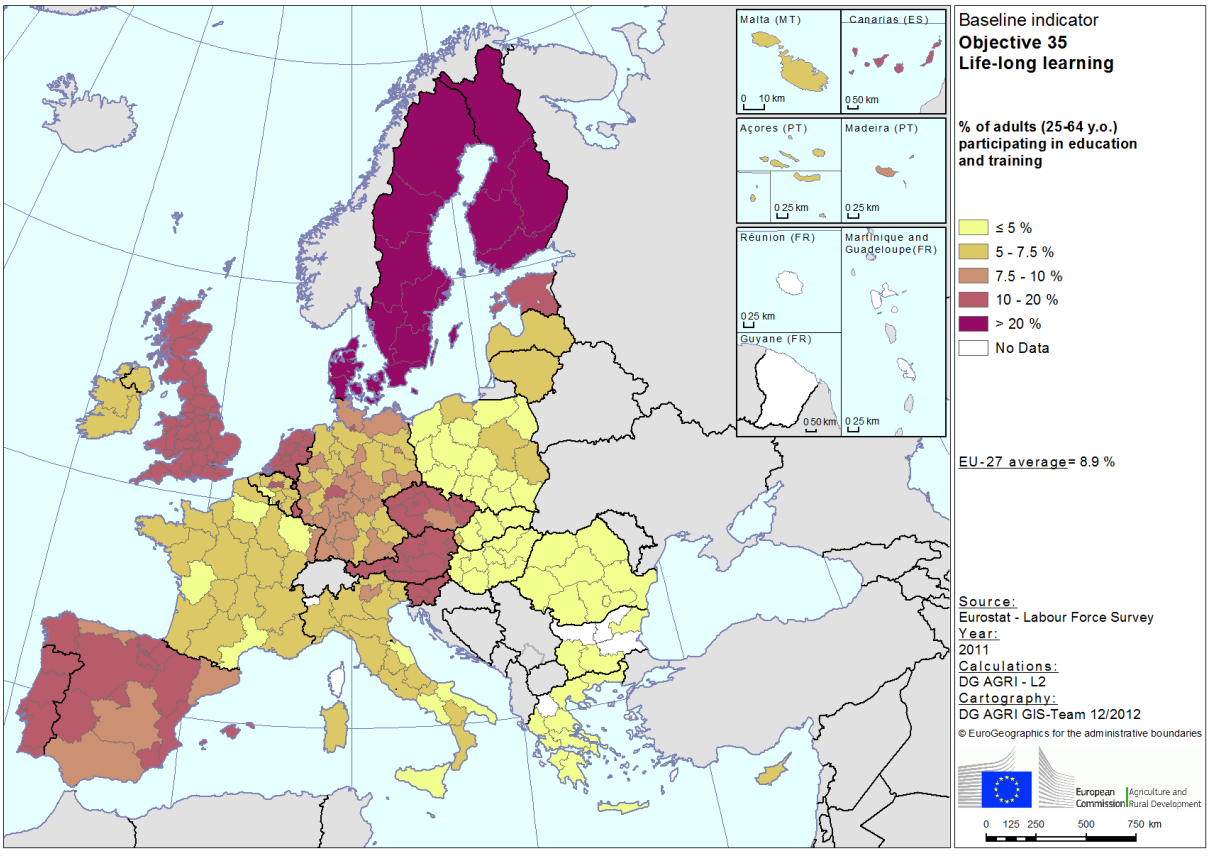
No important changes were observed in the share of people participating in lifelong learning activities

The share of people participating in lifelong learning activities remained relatively stable throughout the period 2007-2011 (see Table 93). The highest positive changes were found in thinly populated areas of Sweden and Luxembourg (+11.3 and +4 percentage points), whereas some countries (France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Hungary, Poland and United Kingdom) showed a decrease in the share of people participating in life-long learning activities in all their regions.

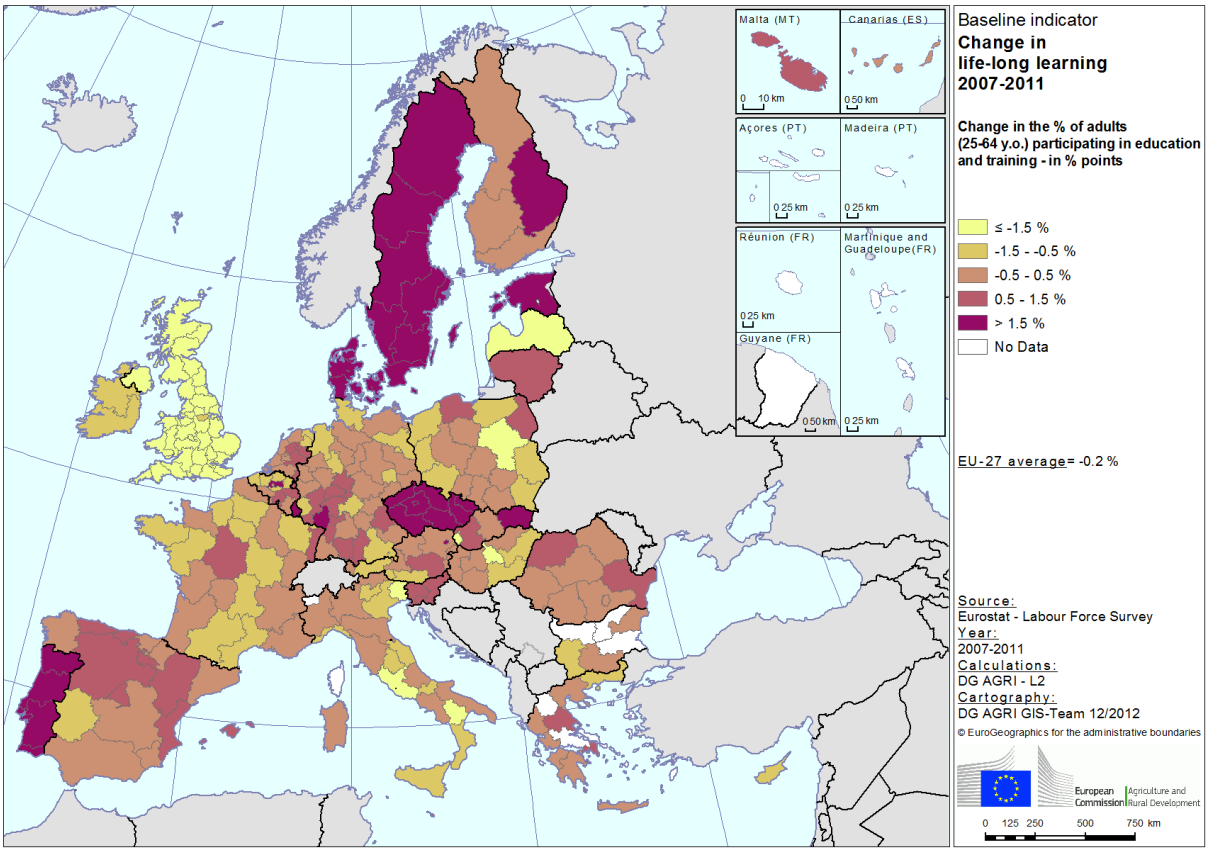
Table 93 - Life-long learning in rural areas

	Objective 35 - Life-long learning in rural areas						Change in life-long learning in rural areas				
	% of adults participating in education and training - 2011						Change in % of adults participating in education and training - 2007 to 2011				
Country	Thinly populated areas	Intermediate areas	Densely populated areas	MS (%)	MS (1 000 persons)		Thinly populated areas	Intermediate areas	Densely populated areas		MS
Belgium	5.6	6.2	7.8	7.1	416.8		1.1	-0.3	-0.1		-0.1
Bulgaria	0.6	0.4	1.9	1.2	47.3		0.0	-0.6	-0.3		-0.2
Czech Republic	9.0	10.4	15.0	11.4	696.9		4.4	5.8	7.2		5.7
Denmark	27.9	31.5	37.0	32.3	943.4		2.9	3.7	3.0		3.2
Germany	5.7	6.4	9.3	7.8	3 490.0		-0.1	0.0	0.0		0.0
Estonia	9.0	13.0	15.2	12.0	87.0		3.2	3.1	7.0		4.9
Ireland	5.7	-	8.8	6.7	165.9		-0.3	-	-1.5		-0.8
Greece	1.4	2.8	3.4	2.4	150.1		0.6	1.8	0.7		0.3
Spain	9.0	9.9	12.0	10.8	2 847.1		0.5	0.0	0.5		0.4
France	4.2	5.2	6.3	5.5	1 805.6		-0.4	-0.5	-0.8		-0.6
Italy	5.1	5.1	6.2	5.6	1 894.8		-0.2	-0.5	-0.9		-0.6
Cyprus	5.1	7.1	8.7	7.5	33.1		-0.7	-0.5	-1.1		-0.9
Latvia	3.9	4.4	6.3	5.0	61.3		-2.7	-0.3	-1.5		-2.1
Lithuania	3.1	-	9.4	5.9	102.7		-0.5	-	1.9		0.6
Luxembourg	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.5	38.6		8.1	6.6	5.7		6.6
Hungary	1.9	2.3	4.2	2.7	152.6		-0.5	-1.1	-1.1		-0.9
Malta	5.3	6.6	6.7	6.6	15.3		-0.1	0.3	0.7		0.6
Netherlands	14.6	14.3	18.0	16.7	1 501.0		0.9	0.3	0.0		0.1
Austria	10.4	12.4	17.2	13.4	622.9		0.1	0.3	1.3		0.5
Poland	3.0	3.9	6.4	4.5	981.4		-0.3	-0.3	-0.9		-0.6
Portugal	9.4	10.5	12.0	10.9	651.9		6.2	7.1	7.3		7.0
Romania	0.9	0.9	2.5	1.5	186.7		0.1	-2.3	0.2	2009-2011	0.3
Slovenia	14.0	16.3	19.6	15.9	188.8		0.4	1.8	1.6		1.1
Slovakia	3.0	3.8	5.8	3.9	123.5		0.5	0.8	-2.1		0.0
Finland	20.8	24.8	29.5	23.7	683.1		1.0	-0.8	0.4		0.4
Sweden	28.6	24.3	21.0	25.0	1 214.0		11.3	5.2	0.4		6.6
United Kingdom	14.3	15.5	16.1	15.7	5 160.3		-4.0	-4.1	-4.2		-4.2
EU-27	6.8	8.3	10.3	8.9	24 262.2		-0.7	0.1	-0.8		-0.2
EU-15	9.3	8.6	11.2	10.0	21 585.6		-0.2	0.1	-0.7		-0.4
EU-N12	3.0	5.5	6.2	4.6	2 676.6		0.3	1.0	0.3		0.4

Map 78 - Share of adults participating in education and training



Map 79 - Change in life-long learning 2007-2011



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	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). 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. 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.
Unit of measurement	%
Source	Eurostat - Labour Force Survey Last update: November 2012

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.

51% of the rural population in the EU-27 is covered by LAGs

In the current programming period (2007-2013), 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 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.

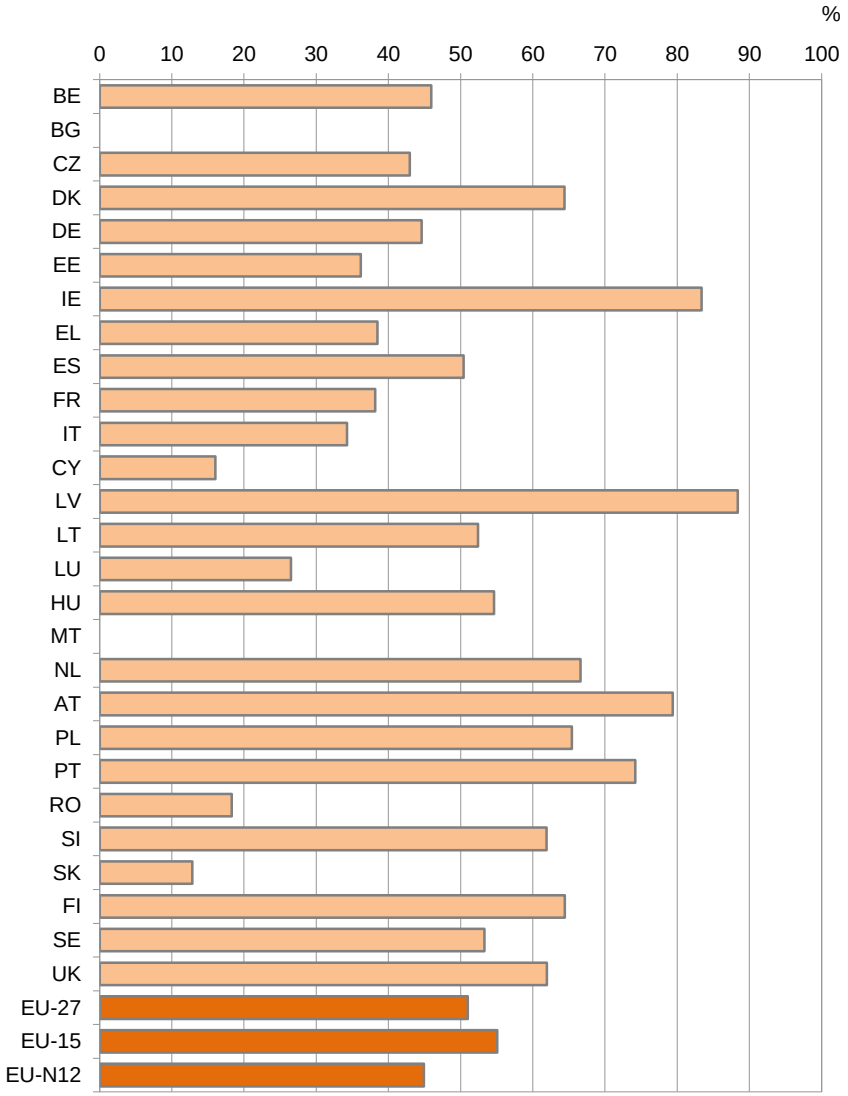
Dynamism of the population and the willingness of people to be actors of their own development are two essential factors for promoting growth in rural regions. Leader actions encourage new approaches for integrated and sustainable development that will influence, complete and/or reinforce rural development policy in the Community. Local Action Groups (LAGs) are essential for the implementation of the 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 (51%) of the EU-27 is covered by Leader LAGs[128]. In the EU-15, this share reaches 55.1%, whereas in the EU-N12 it is 44.9% (excluding data from Bulgaria and Malta). The highest share of rural population covered by LAGs is found in Latvia (88.4%), followed by Ireland (83.4%), Austria (79.4%) and Portugal (74.2%). By contrast, the share is below 20% in Romania (18.3%), Cyprus (16%) and in Slovakia (12.9%).

[128] Rural population refers to the sum of the population in predominantly rural and intermediate regions. For more information see the indicator C2: Importance of rural areas.

Table 94 and Graph 99 - Share of population covered by Local Action Groups in the EU (October 2012)

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 2007-2013	
Unit	%	
Country		
Belgium	46.0	
Bulgaria	n.a.	
Czech Republic	43.0	
Denmark	64.4	
Germany	44.6	
Estonia	36.2	
Ireland	83.4	
Greece	38.5	
Spain	50.4	
France	38.2	
Italy	34.3	
Cyprus	16.0	
Latvia	88.4	
Lithuania	52.4	
Luxembourg	26.5	
Hungary	54.7	
Malta	n.a.	
Netherlands	66.6	
Austria	79.4	
Poland	65.4	
Portugal	74.2	
Romania	18.3	
Slovenia	61.9	
Slovakia	12.9	
Finland	64.4	
Sweden	53.3	
United Kingdom	62.0	
EU-27	51.0	excl. BG and MT
EU-15	55.1	
EU-N12	44.9	excl. BG and MT



Notes:
-the indicator has been elaborated with the data submitted by the Member States by October 2012
-it shows the % of population from rural areas (both PR and IR) which are covered by Leader LAGs

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 2012)

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 September 2012.

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.

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 2007-2013[129]. 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

[129] 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 2006[130]) 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 to policy, Member States and regions are obliged to spread their rural development funding between the above thematic axes. The required minimum funding per axis[131]: 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"[132] is distributed among Member States based on the agreed programmes.

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.

[130] Council Decision 2006/144/EC of 20.02.2006.

[131] Article 17 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005.

[132] 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 PT and the UK.

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 billion[133] 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 2013[134] by Member State. The table contains the total Community support and the minimum reserved for regions under the convergence objective[135]. 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.

[133] At constant 2004 prices

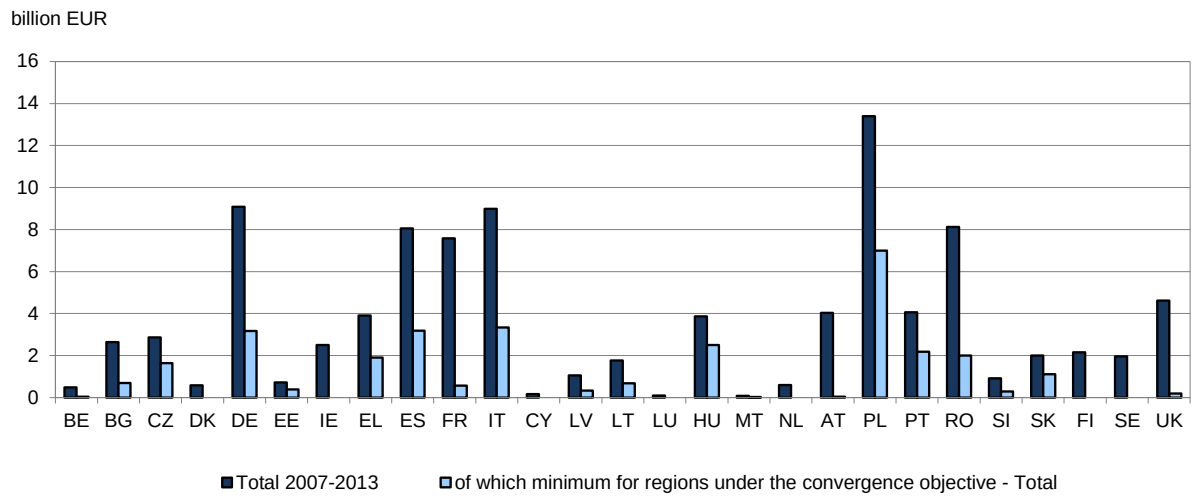
[134] Commission Decision of 27 April 2010 amending Decision 2006/636/EC fixing the annual breakdown by Member State of the amount for Community support to rural development for the period from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2013

[135] 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.

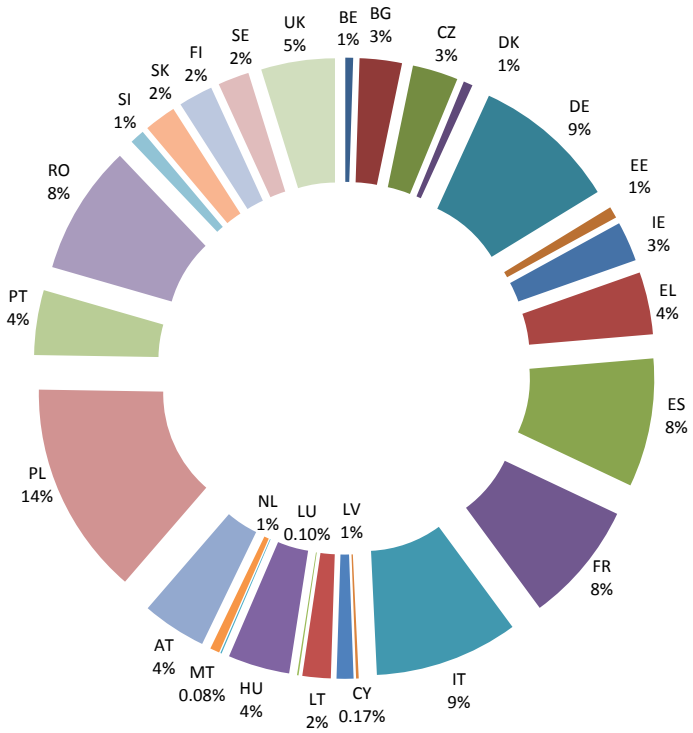
Table 95 - Breakdown by Member State of Community support for rural development from 2007 to 2013 (in current prices in EUR)

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
the 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 100 - Community support for rural development in the 2007-2013 programming period per Member State



Graph 101 - Share of EAFRD contribution by Member State in percentage, programming period 2007-2013



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 26 September 2012. Due to the different stages of approval of the programme modifications, this may still be subject to change. Information has been consolidated at Member State level. Last but not least, data presented include voluntary modulation for the Member States who chose to apply it (UK and PT).

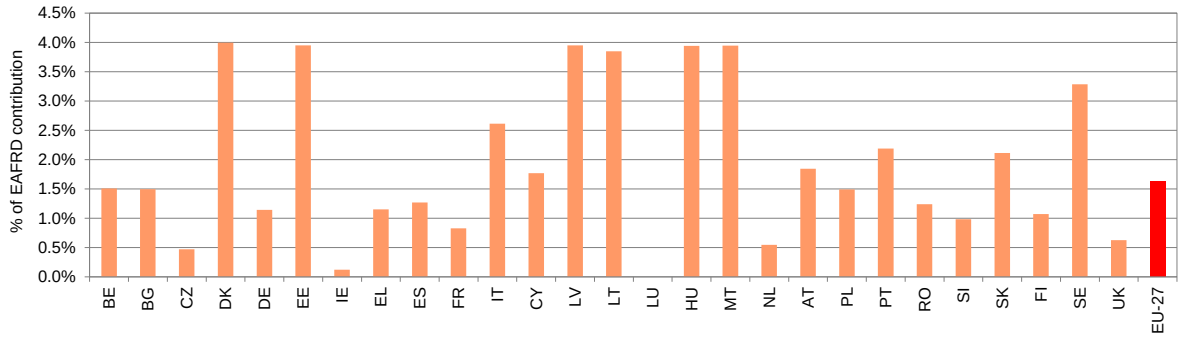
4.3. Financial structure of programming

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 (0.5%), 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 102 – Importance of "Technical assistance" measure by Member State in the 2007-2013 programming period

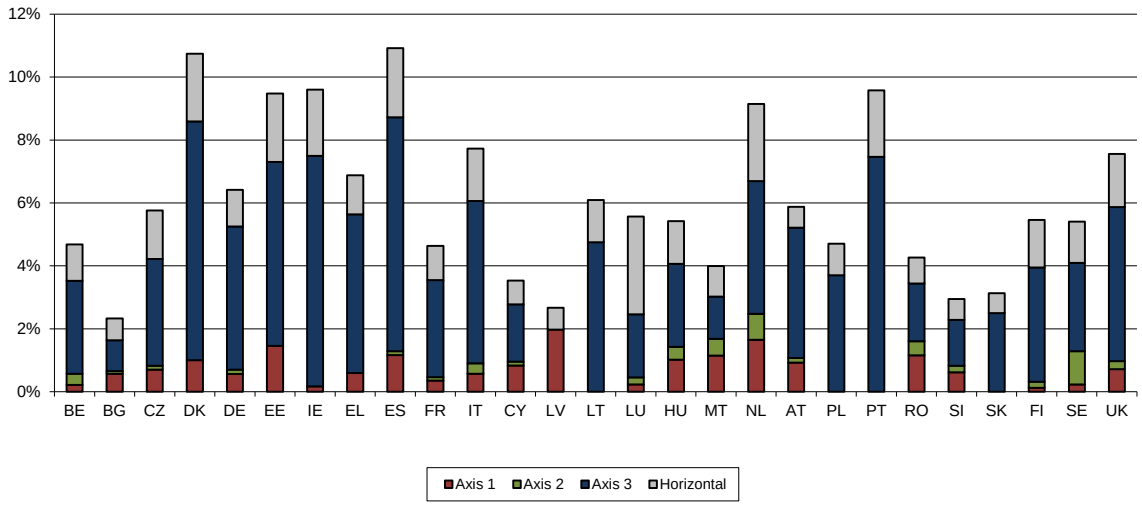


4.3.2. The Leader axis and its contribution to the three core objectives

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 (10.7%) and Spain (10.9%) are the Member States which attribute most importance to this bottom-up approach. The lowest shares – under 3% - can be found in Bulgaria (2.3%), Latvia (2.7%) 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 103 - Importance and composition of Leader by Member State, programming period 2007-2013

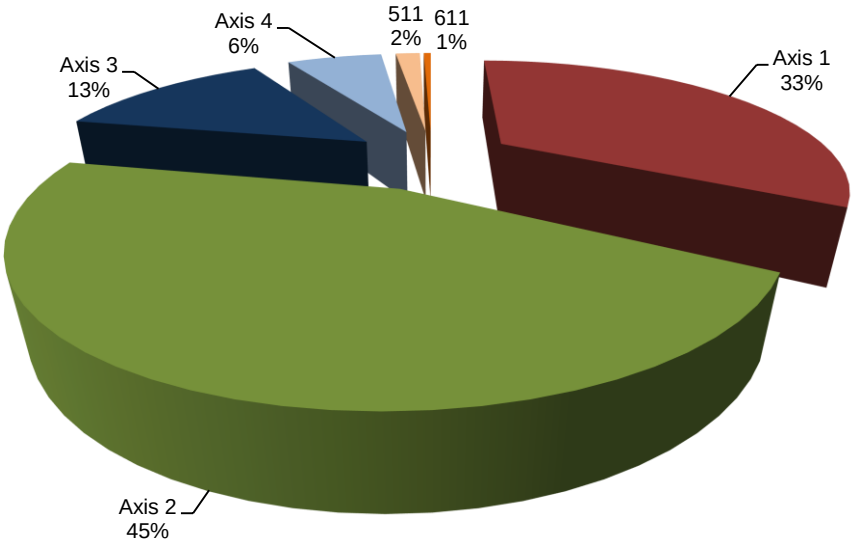


4.3.3. Relative importance of the three main axes

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 104 - 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 34% of the total EAFRD contribution, while Axis 2 gets the lion's share with 45%. Only 18% are allocated to Axis 3.

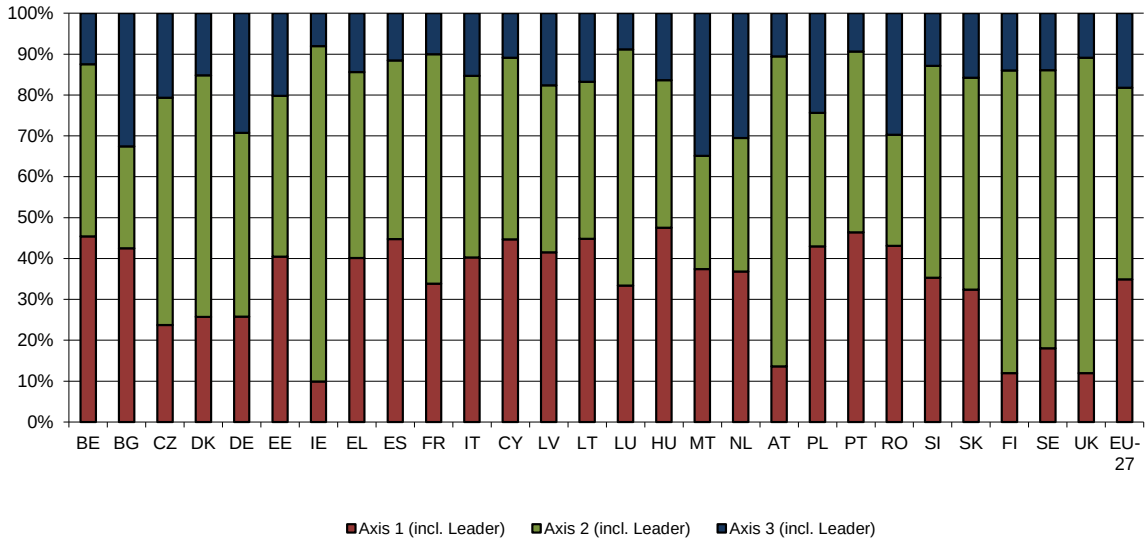
These calculations do not take into account two measures of Axis 4, namely, "421 - Implementing co-operation projects" and "431 - Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory" because these are "horizontal" and can contribute to the objectives of the three thematic axes.

Graph 105 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 (44.2%), Spain (43.2%), Cyprus (43.5%), Lithuania (42.5%), Hungary (45%), Poland (41.9%), Portugal (44.4%) and Romania (40.4%), whereas less than 15% is attributed to this axis in Austria (13.2%), the United Kingdom (11.7%), Finland (11.6%) 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 (25.5%) and in Bulgaria (23.2%).

The EAFRD contributions allocated to Axis 3 never exceed 35%. The highest rates of contribution are found in Malta (33.2%), the Netherlands (29.6%), Bulgaria (30.3%) and in Germany (28.6%). The rate is below 10% in France (9.8%), Portugal (9%), Luxembourg (8.5%) and in Ireland (7.9%).

Graph 105 - 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 codified[136] as shown in Table 96.

[136] 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).

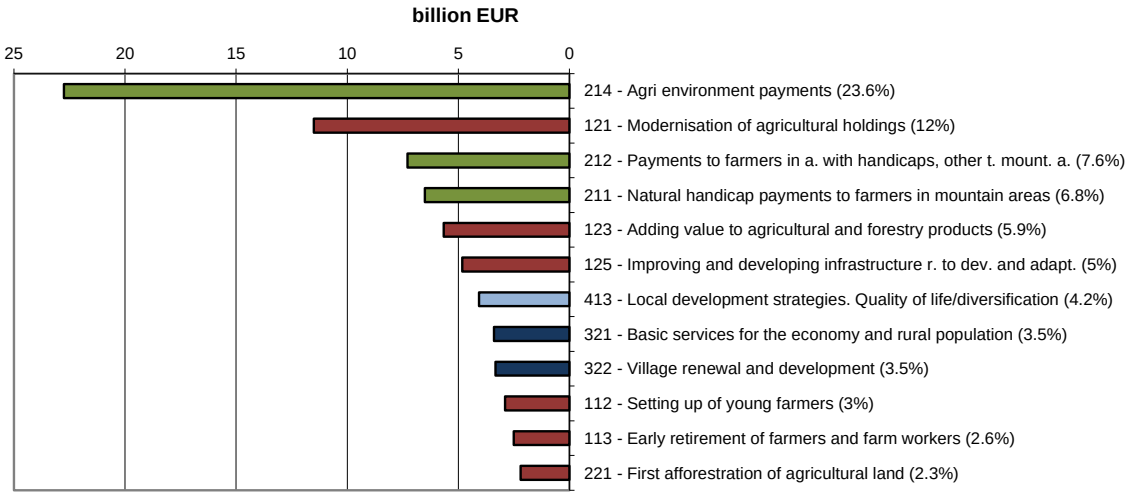
Table 96 - Measures of EAFRD

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 afforestration of agricultural land
	222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land
	223	First afforestration 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 106 presents the most important measures for the 2007-2013 programming period as percentage of EAFRD contribution at EU-27 level.

Graph 106 - Main RD measures of the 2007-2013 programming period - EU-27

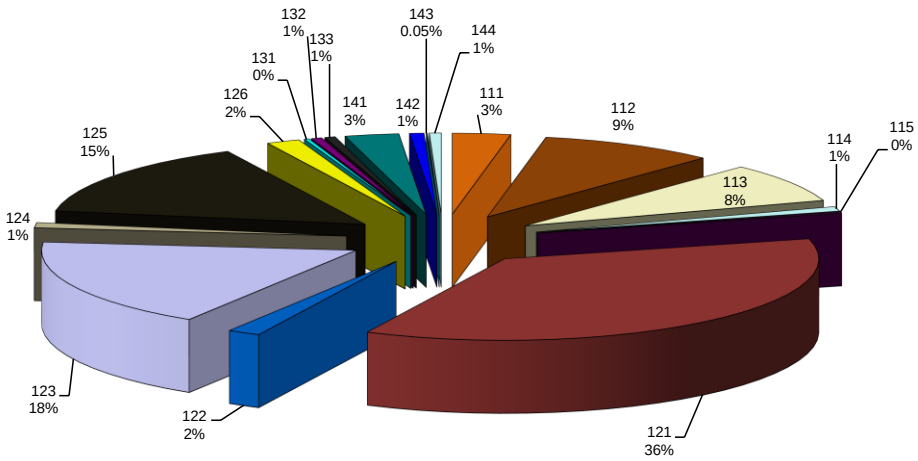


At EU-27 level, the most important measures are agri-environment payments (23.6%), modernisation of agricultural holdings (12%), and less favoured areas payments (6.8% in mountain areas and 7.6% in other areas).

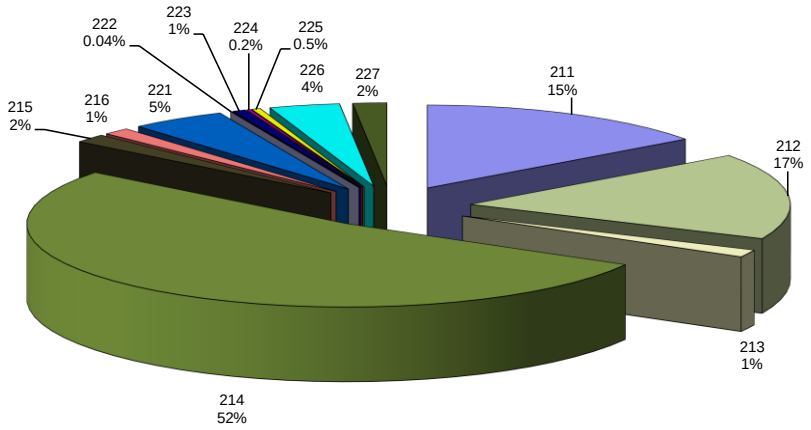
Graph 107 shows the relative importance of measures within their respective axis. As some of them may be implemented via Leader, the picture may be slightly biased, especially for Axis 3.

Graph 107 - Relative importance of measures within axis for the 2007-2013 programming period - EU-27

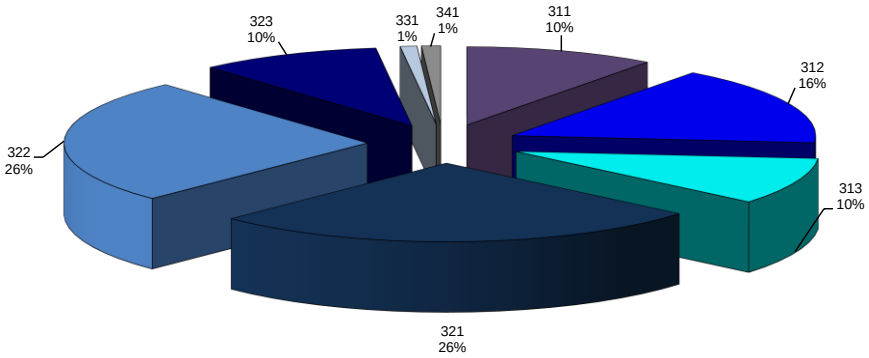
a – Axis 1



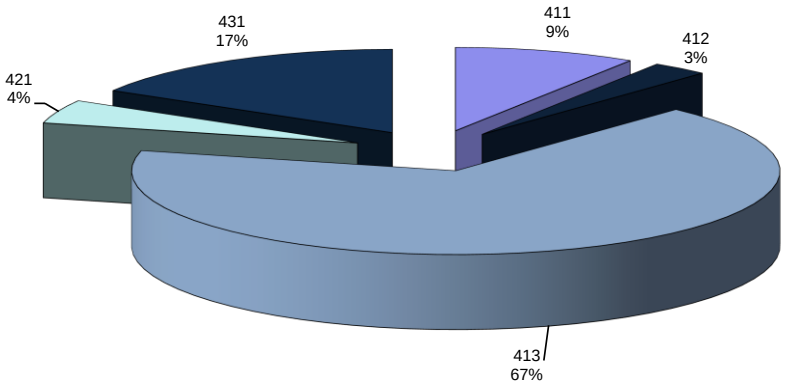
b – Axis 2



c – Axis 3



d – Axis 4



In Axis 1, the measure "121 - Modernisation of agricultural holdings" has the highest financial allocation (EUR 11.5 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 69% 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 22.7 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 13.8 billion). These three measures account for 84% of all funds under Axis 2.

Axis 3 seems to be more balanced as the three main measures account for only 68.6% of all funds allocated to this axis. They are namely "321- Basic services for the economy and rural population" (EUR 3.4 billion), "322- Village renewal and development" (EUR 3.3 billion), and "312- Business creation and development" (EUR 2 billion).

4.3.4.2. At measure level per Member State

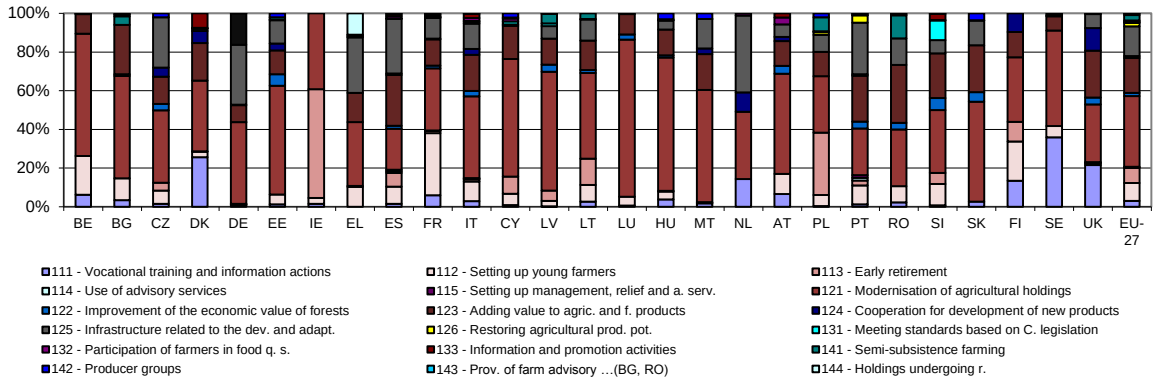
Focusing on the financial share of each measure within an axis, it appears that measure "121 – Modernisation of agricultural holdings" is the most relevant in many Member States. The highest rates can be found within Axis 1 in Luxembourg (80.7%), Hungary (68.3%) and in Belgium (61.5%) whereas the lowest rates are in Spain (21%) and in Portugal (24.5%). At EU-27 level, the share of this measure is 36.1% of the EAFRD contribution allocated to Axis 1 globally. This measure is followed by "123 - Adding value to agricultural and forestry products" with 17.7% in the EU-27 and "125 – Improving and developing infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry" with 15.1%. In the Member States, measure "125 - Improving and developing infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry" has the highest shares within Axis 1 in the Netherlands (39.6%), Spain (28%) and in Portugal (27%). In Ireland and in Poland the measure "113 – Early retirement of farmers and farm workers" has the highest share with 56.3% and 32% respectively. In France, the measure "112 – Setting up of young farmers" has the same share as the "121 – Modernisation of agricultural holdings" within Axis 1 (32.1%).

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 52.4% of the EAFRD contribution allocated to this axis. Its share is higher than 70% within the axis in Belgium (82.6%), the United Kingdom (74.2%), Sweden (74%) and in the Netherlands (72.1%). Member States where other measures have the highest share within this axis are Malta, Poland and Latvia, where the measure "212 – Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas" accounts for 58%, 45.9% and 45.2%, 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 31.3% respectively.

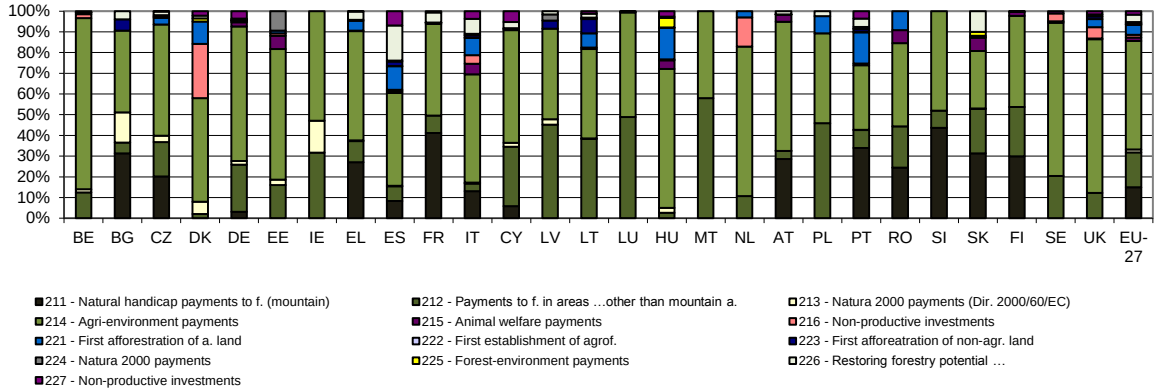
At EU-27 level, the measure, "321 – Basic services for the economy and rural population" has the highest share of 26.4% within Axis 3. The highest shares can be found in Ireland (100%), Cyprus (67.2%) and in Bulgaria (51%) whereas the lowest shares are in Slovenia (3.7%), Belgium (4.8%), Estonia, Lithuania, Malta and in Romania (0%). The measure "322 – Village renewal and development" has the highest share in Romania (65.2%) 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 (56.3%) and in Latvia (55%). 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".

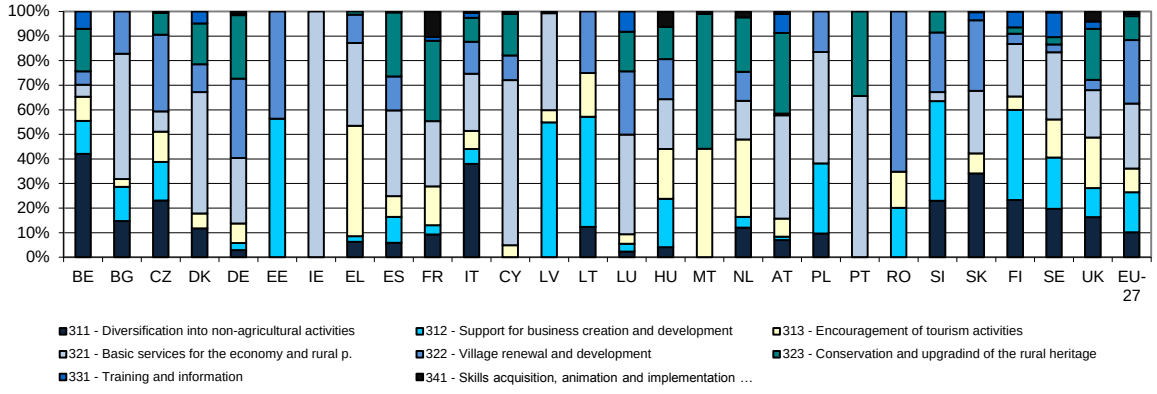
Graph 108 - Relative importance of Axis 1 measures per Member State within the total EAFRD contribution allocated to this axis, programming period 2007-2013



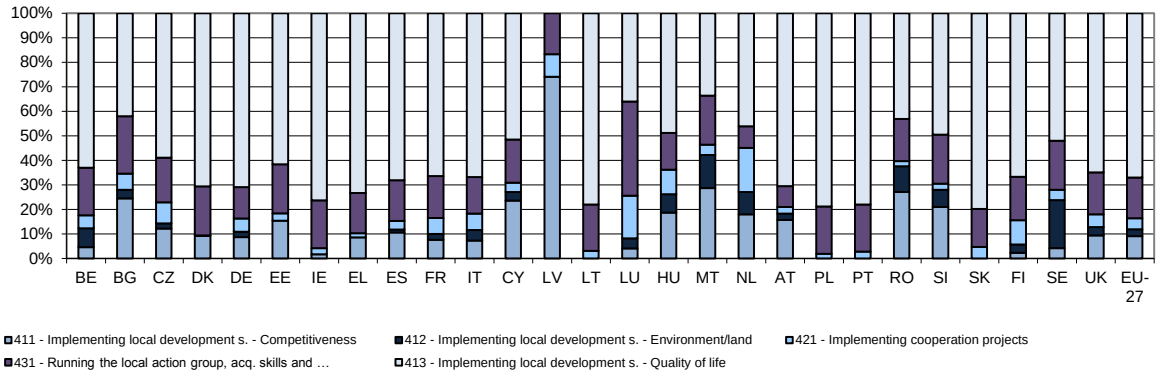
Graph 109 - Relative importance of Axis 2 measures per Member State within the total EAFRD contribution allocated to this axis, programming period 2007-2013



Graph 110 - Relative importance of Axis 3 measures per Member State within the total EAFRD contribution allocated to this axis, programming period 2007-2013



Graph 111 - Relative importance of Axis 4 measures per Member State within the total EAFRD contribution allocated to this axis, programming period 2007-2013



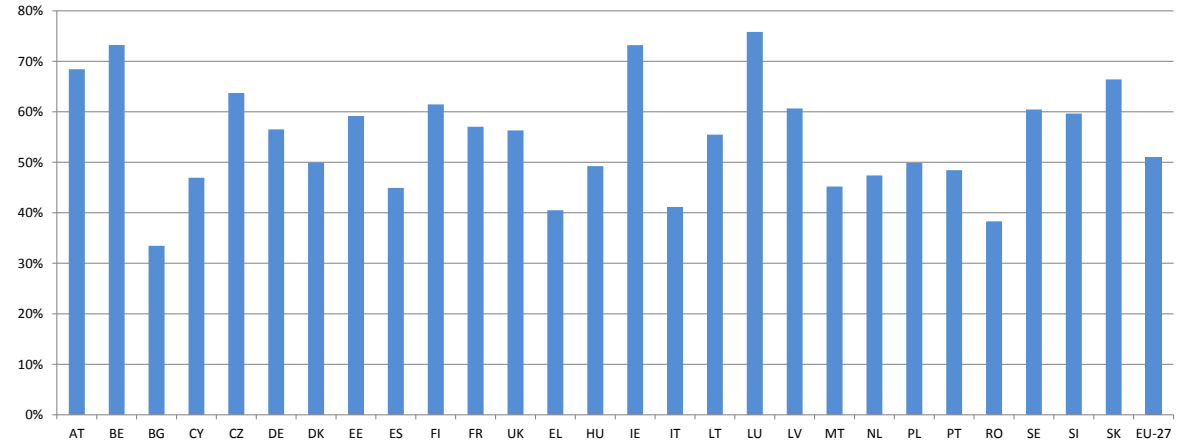
Information at Member State level is available in Annex E.

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 26 September012, declarations of expenditure arrived at the European Commission of EUR 49.4 billion[137], which is 51% of the financial plans for the period 2007-2013 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 Belgium and in Ireland (73.2%). It is above the average of the EU-27 (51%) in Austria (68.4%), the Czech Republic (63.7%), Germany (56,5%), Estonia (59.2%), Finland (61.5%), France (57%), the United Kingdom (56.3%), Lithuania (55.5%), Luxembourg (75.8%), Latvia (60.7%), Sweden (60.4%), Slovenia (59.7%) and in Slovakia (66.4%). The lowest rates can be found in Romania (38.3%) and in Bulgaria (33.5%).

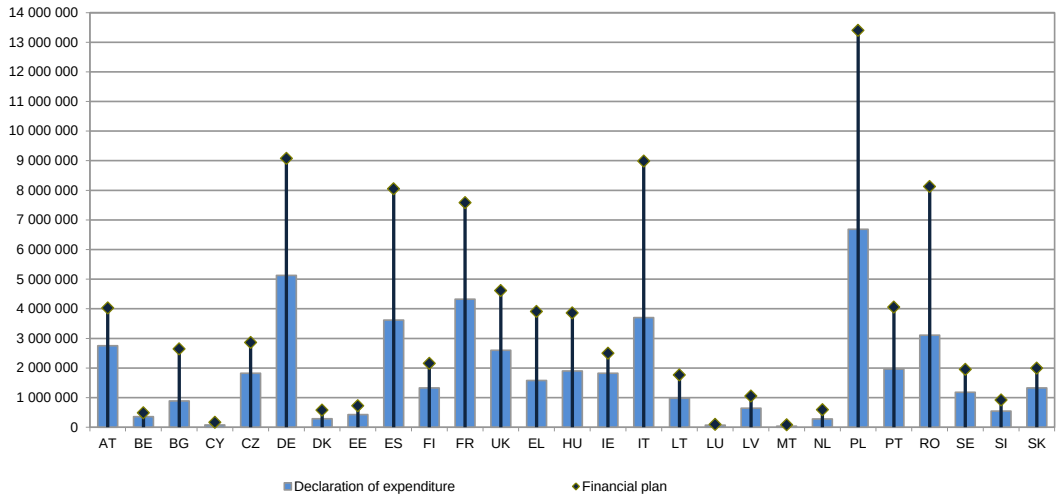
Graph 112 - Financial execution (ratio between the declaration of expenditure until 26 September 2012 and the financial plans for the period 2007-2013) per Member State in percentage



[137] Data were taken from AGRIVIEW, a data-warehouse of DG Agriculture and Rural Development for analytical purposes. Therefore they may differ slightly from financial data in the rural development management system.

The following graph shows both the amount of the financial plan and the declaration of expenditures per Member States as of 26 September 2012.

Graph 113 - Financial execution (amount of financial plans and declaration of expenditure until 26 September 2012 – programming period 2007-2013 per Member State in thousand EUR)



It is important to note that the speed of financial execution in a Member State depends on several aspects, such as:

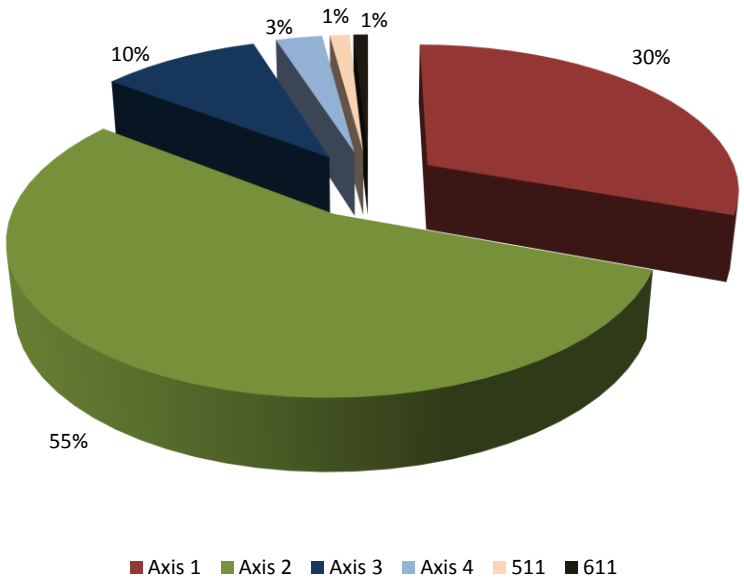
- The submission date of the rural development programmes and the approval of them by the European Commission. Each rural development programme covers the period between 1 January 2007 and 31 December 2013, but the timing of submission and approval varies significantly.
- The composition of the programme (types of chosen measures). All measures have different characteristics, but in general, it is obvious that aids granted under Axis 2 very often refer to agri-environment measures or compensatory allowances for less favoured areas, which are often paid either on the basis of ongoing contracts or as annual payments with a more or less continuous character. On the contrary, financing projects under Axis 1 or Axis 3 usually requires preparatory work to be undertaken by the managing authority of the programme. This work starts by publishing the conditions for granting aid under the programmes and receiving claims from potential beneficiaries, and continues with a selection procedure against selection criteria previously agreed by the monitoring committee. In the case of investment projects, particularly infrastructure (roads, sewage water) under measure "321 – Basic services for the economy and rural population", there is a long delay between the signing of contracts and execution of the work and reclaiming expenditure. There is a certain time needed for public procurement to select the contractor and to physically implement the project. The same concerns Axis 4 measures (Leader) because the selection of Local Action Groups also takes time before actual project implementation and financial execution can start. Countries which put relatively more emphasis on Axis 2 measures, for example Ireland and Austria, could start the financial implementation earlier than other countries.
- Ongoing contracts from the previous programming period. This mainly concerns Axis 2 measures (e.g. agri-environment payments). In this case, the amounts declared in the 4th quarter of 2006 were paid in 2007, based on the transitional provisions allowing expenditure under EAGGF Guarantee section incurred from 16 October to 31 December 2006 to be taken over by the EAFRD budget in accordance with Article 39(1) (c) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1290/2005.

- Previous experience in the implementation of measures. As most measures already existed in the previous programming period, several Member States particularly in the EU-15 have already set up implementation procedures that could be reused for the 2007-2013 programmes.

4.3.5.2. Overview at axis and measure level

Until 26 September 2012, the composition of expenditure declaration varies per axis. Axis 2 has the highest share (55%) due to the facts of programming and the characteristics of these measures. It is followed by Axis 1 (30%) and Axis 3 (10%). Axis 4 (Leader measures) makes up 3% 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.

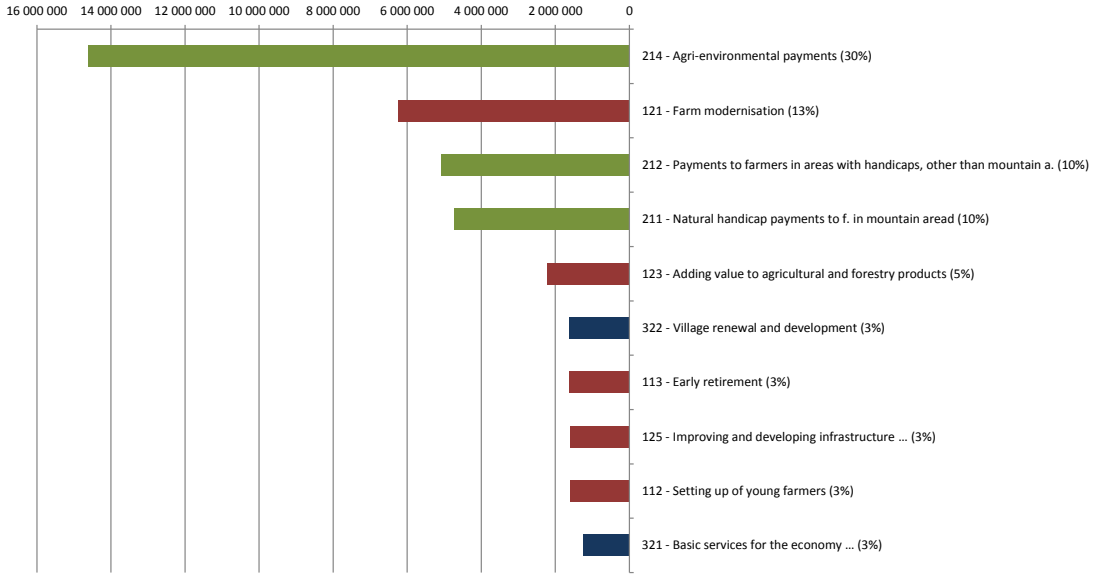
Graph 114 - Composition of expenditure declaration per axis and for measures 511 and 611 for the 2007-2013 programming period (until 26 September 2012) – EU-27



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 30%. 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" (10%) and "211 - Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas" (10%).

The measures "322 – Village renewal and development" and "321 – Basic services for the economy and rural population" have the highest share (3%) among Axis 3 measures.

Graph 115 - Measures with the highest amount of expenditure declared until 26 September 2012 by Member States in billion EUR



Annex F contains the declaration of expenditure per Member State and per measure until 26 September 2012 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 chapters[138] of EU legislation and policies under negotiation. The candidate countries[139] 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.

[138] The full EU body of laws and policies is divided into chapters to ease the negotiation process.

[139] 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.

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 are[140]:

- 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
- **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 2007-2013, 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.

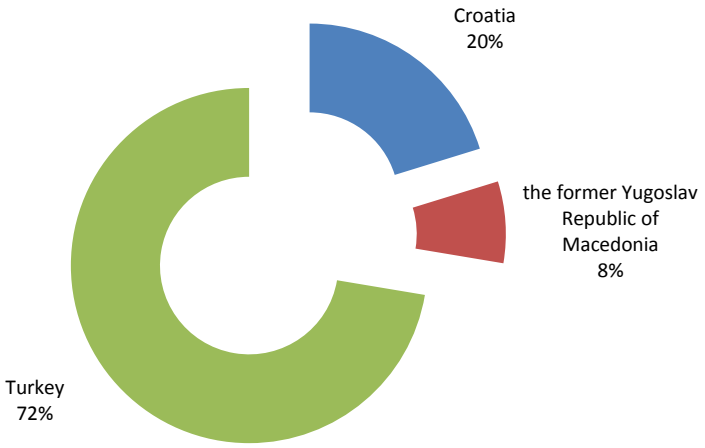
The financial data for Croatia, in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey cover the period 2007-2011. IPARD has annual allocations, which implies that data for the year 2012 were not yet available during the preparation of this Report. Therefore the breakdown by EU contribution refers to the status of 31 December 2011, while the financial execution[141] concerns the situation until 30 September 2012.

[140] 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.

[141] Financial execution data contain the payments made to the final beneficiaries and declared to the European Commission by 31th December 2011. Advance payments are not included.

According to the programming documents, the total EU contribution for the three countries amounted to EUR 639 900 000 for the period 2007-2011. The division of this total amount between the countries is the following:

Graph 116 - IPARD – Share of the total amount (2007-2011) by country



The following table shows the distribution of EUR 639 900 000 per measure and per country.

Table 97 – Indicative financial allocation of EU contribution by measure and by country for the 2007-2011 period in EUR

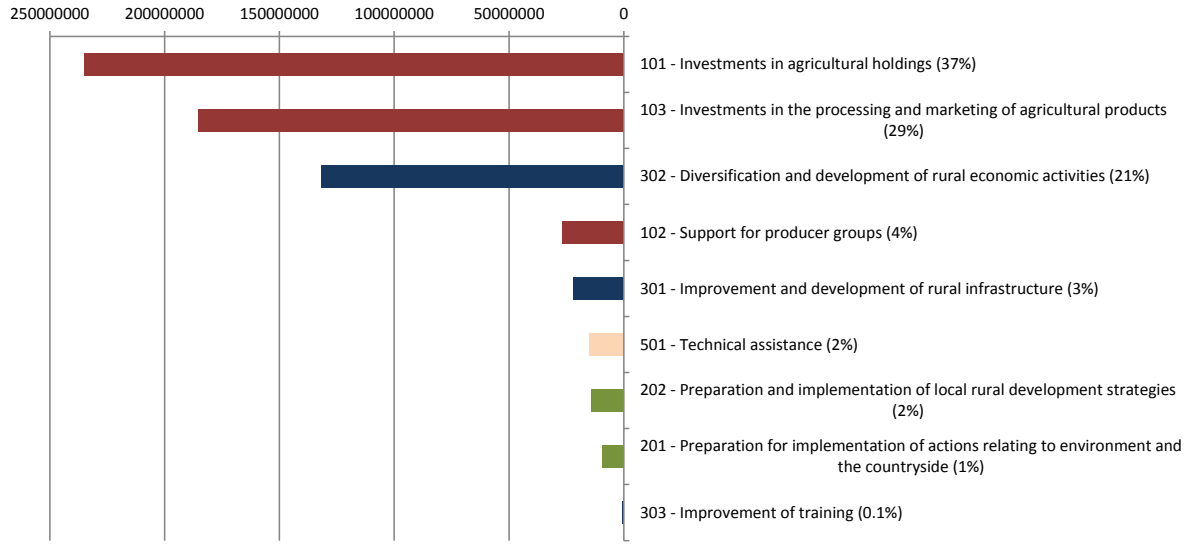
	Croatia	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Turkey
Priority Axis 1 - Improving market efficiency and implementing Community Standards	***84 071 000***	***35 625 000***	***327 357 000***
Measure 101: Investments in agricultural holdings	30 786 000	19 000 000	185 200 000
Measure 102: Support for producer groups	0	730 000	26 188 000
Measure 103: Investments in the processing and marketing of agricultural products	53 285 000	15 895 000	115 969 000
Priority Axis 2 - Preparatory actions for the implementation of agri-environmental measures and Leader	***2 890 000***	***855 000***	***19 747 000***
Measure 201: Preparation for implementation of actions relating to environment and the countryside	1 315 000	570 000	7 595 000
Measure 202: Preparation and implementation of local rural development strategies	1 575 000	285 000	12 152 000
Priority Axis 3 - Development of the rural economy	***38 568 000***	***9 120 000***	***106 636 000***
Measure 301: Improvement and development of rural infrastructure	20 974 000	1 175 000	0
Measure 302: Diversification and development of rural economic activities	17 594 000	7 375 000	106 636 000
Measure 303: Improvement of training	0	570 000	0
Measure 501:. Technical assistance	***3 871 000***	***1 900 000***	***9 260 000***
Total	**129 400 000**	**47 500 000**	**463 000 000**

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 117 presents IPARD measures for the three countries concerned according to their financial amount and share in the period 2007-2011. It shows that the measures with the highest financial allocation are "101 – Investment in agricultural holdings" (37%), "103 – Investment in processing and marketing of agricultural and fishery products" (29%) and "302 – Development and diversification of rural economic activities" (21%). The two

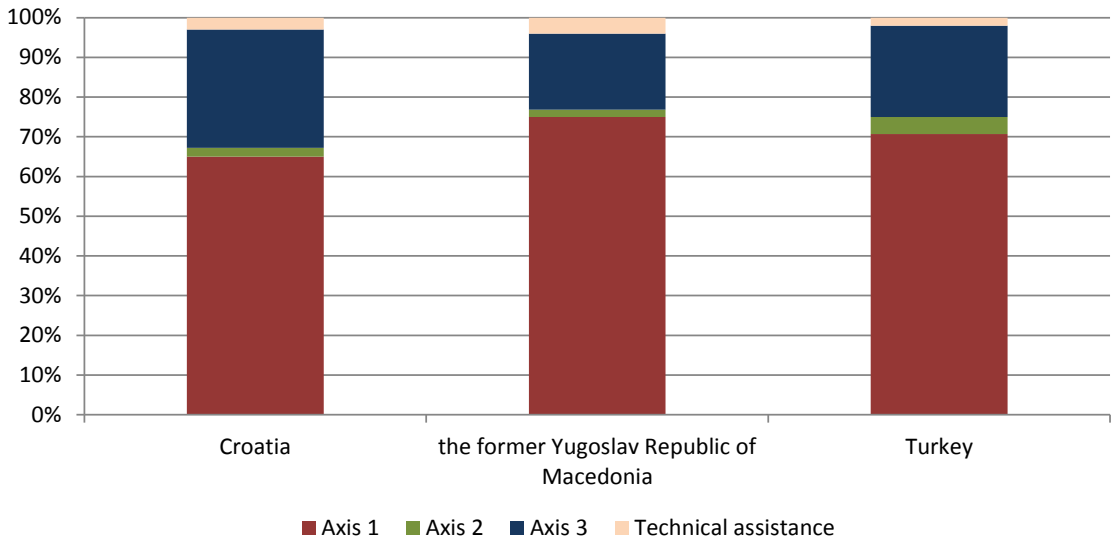
measures which belong to Axis 2 – "202 – Preparation and implementation of local rural development strategies" and "201 – Preparation for implementation of actions relating to environment and the countryside" – only account for 2% and 1%, respectively. The measure with the lowest financial allocation is "303 – Training" with 0.1%.

Graph 117 – IPARD measures according to their financial allocation in the three countries in the period 2007-2011 (in EUR)



Axis 1 measures take up 71% of the total EU contribution for all the three countries for the period 2007-2011, while measures under Axis 2 and Axis 3 get 4% 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 65%, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia with 75% and Turkey with 71%. This is followed by Axis 3, where the allocation varies between 19% (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) and 30% (Croatia). Axis 2 has the lowest share in every country, namely 2% in Croatia and in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and 4% in Turkey.

Graph 118 – Relative importance of the three thematic axes and Technical assistance by country over the period 2007-2011



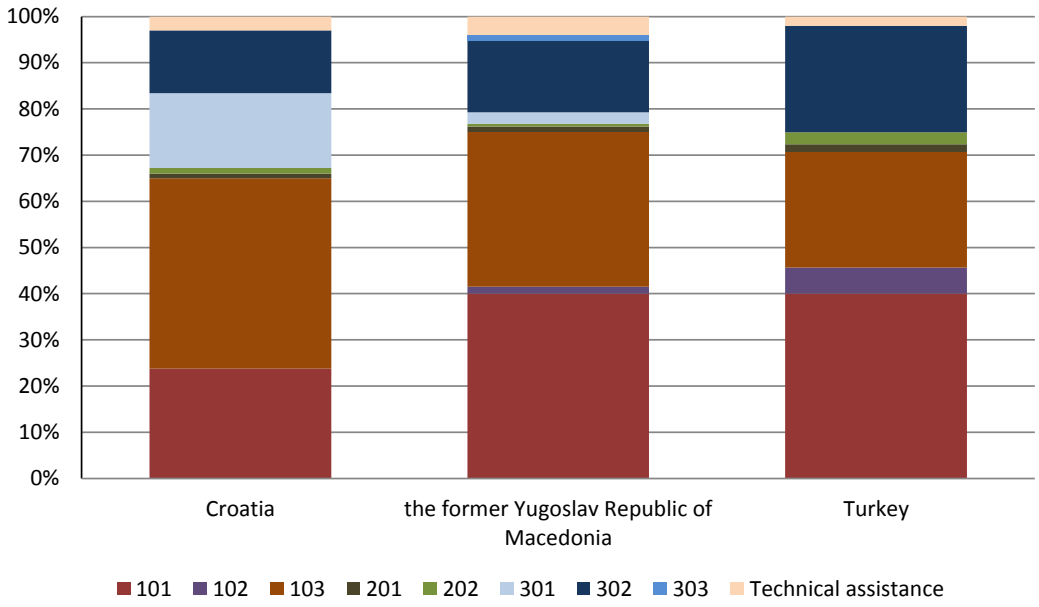
The IPA implementing regulation proposes 9 measures under the rural development component. Croatia and Turkey selected 7 measures and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia chose all of them, based on an identification of priorities for agriculture and rural development. Croatia excluded "102 - Support 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 highest share within this axis (63%).

In Croatia and Turkey, measure "202 – Preparation and implementation of local rural development strategies" receives most of the funding within Axis 2 (54% 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 (54%) 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 (81%) and it was the only Axis 3 measure which was chosen by Turkey. Measure "303 - Improvement of training" has a financial allocation only in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (6%).

Graph 119 - Relative importance of each IPARD measure in the 2007-2011 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 expenditures per country and per measure arrived at the Commission by 30th September, 2012. 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 2012 in EUR

	Croatia	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Turkey
Priority Axis 1 - Improving market efficiency and implementing Community Standards	***6 593 640***	***1 866 217***	***247 692***
Measure 101: Investments in agricultural holdings	3 243 771	368 561	153 735
Measure 102: Support for producer groups	0		0
Measure 103: Investments in the processing and marketing of agricultural products	3 349 869	1 497 657	93 957
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
Measure 202: Preparation and implementation of local rural development strategies	0		0
Priority Axis 3 - Development of the rural economy	***0***	***0***	***61 384***
Measure 301: Improvement and development of rural infrastructure	0		0
Measure 302: Diversification and development of rural economic activities	0		61 384
Measure 303: Improvement of training	0		0
Measure 501:. Technical assistance	***0***	***0***	***0***
Total	**6 593 640**	**1 866 217**	**309 076**

IPARD after the current programing 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.[142]

In its communication on 'A budget for Europe 2020', the European Commission proposed to allocate an amount of EUR 14 110 100 000 (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,.

The state of play of IPARD by the end of September 2012

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 and for measures "301 - Improvement and development of rural infrastructure" and "302 - Diversification and development of rural economic activities" in March 2011, so effective implementation of IPARD could start only in 2010. At the same time, the authorities worked on accreditation packages for measures "501 - Technical assistance" and "202 - Preparation and implementation of local rural development strategies" and the implementation of these measures is expected from the beginning of 2013. By September 2012, 15 calls were launched, with 618 applications submitted, out of which 228 projects were contracted. 42 projects were paid to final beneficiaries.

[142] 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.

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

The IPARD Programme of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia was adopted in February 2008. In December 2009, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 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 on-going and expected to be finalised in the beginning of 2013.

By September 2012, seven calls for applications have been launched, with 532 applications submitted, 153 projects contracted and 43 projects paid.

Turkey

The first accreditation package was sent to the Commission in summer 2010 and conferral missions were carried out from late 2010 until mid 2011. Conferral of management was granted 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. The preparation process continues for the remaining provinces and 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".

Implementation of the IPARD Programme in Turkey only started in summer 2011. Six calls for applications have been conducted by September 2012, with 773 projects submitted and 251 projects contracted.

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 represents the potential gross value added of the holding. The concept has been developed in the Community typology for agricultural holdings (Commission decision 85/377/EEC) and has been applied in Farm Structure Surveys of Eurostat and in the Farm Accounting Data Network of the EC. It is obtained by multiplying, for each enterprise on the farm, the relevant gross margin (calculated as a multi-annual average at regional level and named standard gross margin) by the area (crops) or the livestock (animal productions). The total standard gross margin of the holding, expressed in euros, is then converted into European Size Units (1 ESU = EUR 1 200 of SGM). From 2010 onwards, the economic size of a holding will be simply expressed in euros.

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 (see box 1 in chapter 2).

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 (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and the fluorinated gases: hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6). Converting them to carbon dioxide or CO_2-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, the manager is the natural person or persons responsible for the normal daily financial and production routines of running the holding concerned. The manager is generally, but not always, the same person as the holder who is a natural person. Managers of a group holding are those partners of the holding taking part in the farm work 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 version of NUTS (2006) subdivides the territory of the European Union and its 27 Member States into 97 NUTS 1 regions, 271 NUTS 2 regions and 1303 NUTS 3 regions. 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).
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.

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).

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)
Following three Commission Communication of 2000, 2001 and 2006, DG Agriculture and Rural Development, DG Environment, DG Eurostat and DG Joint Research Centre have agreed to pool skills and resources with the European Environment Agency to assess the integration of the environment into the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and in particular to develop indicators to monitor such integration, i.e. agri-environmental indicators (AEI).
The work on agri-environmental indicators started in 2002 with the IRENA project (Indicator Reporting on the Integration of Environmental Concerns into Agriculture Policy - http://www.eea.europa.eu/projects/irena), which ended in 2005.
After the renewal of the agreement between the 5 partners in 2008, the work on agri-environmental indicators is currently based on a streamlined set of 28 indicators to be developed and maintained, in close cooperation with the Member States.
Website:
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/agri_environmental_indicators/introduction;
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 surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings, also referred to as farm structure surveys (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. FSS are carried out at intervals of two to three years. Approximately every ten years, a full scope is carried out in the form of an agricultural census. They usually contain more extensive information than those in the mid-term years, particularly regarding labour data. From 1975, results were held on a computer databank in the form of standard tables. Since survey 1990, individual (micro) data are transmitted to Eurostat and stored in a new database (Eurofarm).
Data are available at country level, standard region and district level (for intermediate surveys, only for MS carrying on a census). The results are published 2 to 3 years after the reference year of the survey. Data is disseminated through hard copy publication, New Cronos, and on request.
Website: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu

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.foresteurope.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, No 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 cover the period from 1995 to the actual calendar year minus 2.
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)	39	Kreise	429
EE	-	1	Regions	2	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	Provincie	107
CY	-	1	-	1	-	1
LV	-	1	-	1	Reģioni	6
LT	-	1	-	1	Apskritys	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	20
SE	Grupper av riksområden	1	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)	133
EU-27		**97**		**271**		**1303**

Source: Eurostat – Regions in the European Union – Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics - NUTS 2006/EU 27 – 2007 edition

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		**new Member States (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	
				000 €	% axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	12 907	6.02%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	41 897	19.54%
		113	Early retirement	0	0.00%
		114	Use of advisory services	5 693	2.66%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	0	0.00%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	131 917	61.53%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	0	0.00%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	21 162	9.87%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	0	0.00%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	112	0.05%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	0	0.00%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	0	0.00%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	628	0.29%
		133	Information and promotion activities	92	0.04%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	0	0.00%
		142	Producer groups	0	0.00%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	0	0.00%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	0	0.00%
Total Axis 1				**214 407**	**43.98%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	0	0.00%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	24 752	12.49%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	3 044	1.54%
		214	Agri-environment payments	163 675	82.58%
		215	Animal welfare payments	0	0.00%
		216	Non-productive investments	3 880	1.96%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	1 357	0.68%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	250	0.13%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	0	0.00%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	87	0.04%
		225	Forest-environment payments	0	0.00%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	0	0.00%
		227	Non-productive investments	1 156	0.58%
Total Axis 2				**198 201**	**40.66%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	18 817	42.08%
		312	Business creation and development	6 000	13.42%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	4 393	9.82%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	2 167	4.85%
		322	Village renewal and development	2 460	5.50%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	7 726	17.28%
		331	Training and information	3 150	7.04%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	0	0.00%
Total Axis 3				**44 714**	**9.17%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	1 050	4.61%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	1 750	7.68%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	14 360	62.98%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	1 225	5.37%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	4 414	19.36%
Total Axis 4				**22 799**	**4.68%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	7 364	100.00%
				7 364	**1.51%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**487 484**	**100.00%**

Bulgaria

Axes		Measures		Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	% axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	33 736	3.28%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	113 931	11.06%
		113	Early retirement	0	0.00%
		114	Use of advisory services	28 917	2.81%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	0	0.00%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	529 518	51.42%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	9 278	0.90%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	254 761	24.74%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	0	0.00%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	0	0.00%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	0	0.00%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	0	0.00%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	0	0.00%
		133	Information and promotion activities	0	0.00%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	45 248	4.39%
		142	Producer groups	9 639	0.94%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	4 819	0.47%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	0	0.00%
Total Axis 1				**1 029 847**	**38.98%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	191 239	31.28%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	31 873	5.21%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	89 245	14.60%
		214	Agri-environment payments	241 735	39.53%
		215	Animal welfare payments	0	0.00%
		216	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	0	0.00%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	0	0.00%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	33 148	5.42%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	0	0.00%
		225	Forest-environment payments	0	0.00%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	24 224	3.96%
		227	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
Total Axis 2				**611 463**	**23.14%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	113 999	14.69%
		312	Business creation and development	108 439	13.97%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	24 575	3.17%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	395 578	50.98%
		322	Village renewal and development	133 405	17.19%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	0	0.00%
		331	Training and information	0	0.00%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	0	0.00%
Total Axis 3				**775 996**	**29.37%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	15 090	24.50%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	2 156	3.50%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	25 868	42.00%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	4 106	6.67%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	14 371	23.33%
Total Axis 4				**61 591**	**2.33%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	39 545	100.00%
				39 545	**1.50%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	123 806	100.00%
				123 806	**4.69%**
TOTAL				**2 642 249**	**100.00%**

Czech Republic

Axes		Measures		Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	% axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	9 393	1.46%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	43 245	6.72%
		113	Early retirement	25 783	4.00%
		114	Use of advisory services	14 814	2.30%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	0	0.00%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	235 049	36.51%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	20 658	3.21%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	89 229	13.86%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	29 657	4.61%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	163 429	25.39%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	0	0.00%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	0	0.00%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	0	0.00%
		133	Information and promotion activities	0	0.00%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	0	0.00%
		142	Producer groups	12 545	1.95%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	0	0.00%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	0	0.00%
Total Axis 1				**643 801**	**22.53%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	312 875	20.13%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	258 702	16.65%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	47 692	3.07%
		214	Agri-environment payments	834 630	53.70%
		215	Animal welfare payments	0	0.00%
		216	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	48 776	3.14%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	0	0.00%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	0	0.00%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	9 791	0.63%
		225	Forest-environment payments	10 589	0.68%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	28 558	1.84%
		227	Non-productive investments	2 546	0.16%
Total Axis 2				**1 554 160**	**54.39%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	111 135	23.09%
		312	Business creation and development	75 385	15.66%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	59 583	12.38%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	39 580	8.22%
		322	Village renewal and development	150 150	31.19%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	42 900	8.91%
		331	Training and information	2 639	0.55%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	0	0.00%
Total Axis 3				**481 371**	**16.85%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	20 063	12.18%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	3 540	2.15%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	96 863	58.83%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	14 078	8.55%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	30 117	18.29%
Total Axis 4				**164 660**	**5.76%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	13 514	100.00%
				13 514	**0.47%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**2 857 506**	**100.00%**

Denmark

Axes		Measures		Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	% axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	34 220	25.62%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	3 818	2.86%
		113	Early retirement	248	0.19%
		114	Use of advisory services	284	0.21%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	0	0.00%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	48 721	36.47%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	0	0.00%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	25 878	19.37%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	8 342	6.24%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	1 688	1.26%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	1	0.00%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	0	0.00%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	436	0.33%
		133	Information and promotion activities	9 946	7.45%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	0	0.00%
		142	Producer groups	0	0.00%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	0	0.00%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	0	0.00%
Total Axis 1				**133 580**	**23.11%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	0	0.00%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	6 381	1.99%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	19 312	6.02%
		214	Agri-environment payments	160 125	49.93%
		215	Animal welfare payments	0	0.00%
		216	Non-productive investments	84 131	26.23%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	34 529	10.77%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	0	0.00%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	0	0.00%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	0	0.00%
		225	Forest-environment payments	5 198	1.62%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	3 951	1.23%
		227	Non-productive investments	7 102	2.21%
Total Axis 2				**320 729**	**55.50%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	4 498	11.71%
		312	Business creation and development	0	0.00%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	2 347	6.11%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	18 986	49.43%
		322	Village renewal and development	4 341	11.30%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	6 383	16.62%
		331	Training and information	1 858	4.84%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	0	0.00%
Total Axis 3				**38 412**	**6.65%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	5 775	9.30%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	0	0.00%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	43 846	70.61%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	60	0.10%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	12 416	19.99%
Total Axis 4				**62 097**	**10.74%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	23 100	100.00%
				23 100	**4.00%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**577 919**	**100.00%**

Germany

Axes		Measures		Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	% axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	19 245	0.86%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	2 400	0.11%
		113	Early retirement	8 325	0.37%
		114	Use of advisory services	11 092	0.50%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	1 245	0.06%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	941 639	42.09%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	635	0.03%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	195 508	8.74%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	5 751	0.26%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	689 978	30.84%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	361 152	16.14%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	0	0.00%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	15	0.00%
		133	Information and promotion activities	0	0.00%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	0	0.00%
		142	Producer groups	0	0.00%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	0	0.00%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	0	0.00%
Total Axis 1				**2 236 985**	**24.64%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	122 742	3.09%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	902 460	22.73%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	71 484	1.80%
		214	Agri-environment payments	2 582 409	65.03%
		215	Animal welfare payments	76 594	1.93%
		216	Non-productive investments	10 730	0.27%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	23 426	0.59%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	0	0.00%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	631	0.02%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	3 881	0.10%
		225	Forest-environment payments	13 230	0.33%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	17 801	0.45%
		227	Non-productive investments	145 824	3.67%
Total Axis 2				**3 971 212**	**43.74%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	63 557	2.91%
		312	Business creation and development	62 061	2.84%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	174 258	7.97%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	582 731	26.66%
		322	Village renewal and development	706 257	32.31%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	564 224	25.82%
		331	Training and information	9 562	0.44%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	22 912	1.05%
Total Axis 3				**2 185 561**	**24.07%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	50 787	8.72%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	12 816	2.20%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	412 951	70.92%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	31 446	5.40%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	74 254	12.75%
Total Axis 4				**582 253**	**6.41%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	103 683	100.00%
				103 683	**1.14%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**9 079 695**	**100.00%**

Estonia

Axes		Measures		Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	% axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	3 200	1.21%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	13 174	4.99%
		113	Early retirement	0	0.00%
		114	Use of advisory services	2 976	1.13%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	0	0.00%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	147 038	55.69%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	15 506	5.87%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	32 122	12.17%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	9 299	3.52%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	31 374	11.88%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	0	0.00%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	959	0.36%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	0	0.00%
		133	Information and promotion activities	0	0.00%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	3 150	1.19%
		142	Producer groups	5 236	1.98%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	0	0.00%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	0	0.00%
Total Axis 1				**264 034**	**36.48%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	0	0.00%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	42 811	16.00%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	6 922	2.59%
		214	Agri-environment payments	168 710	63.05%
		215	Animal welfare payments	17 379	6.50%
		216	Non-productive investments	3 170	1.18%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	3 425	1.28%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	0	0.00%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	0	0.00%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	25 151	9.40%
		225	Forest-environment payments	0	0.00%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	0	0.00%
		227	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
Total Axis 2				**267 568**	**36.97%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	0	0.00%
		312	Business creation and development	53 514	56.37%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	0	0.00%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	0	0.00%
		322	Village renewal and development	41 428	43.63%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	0	0.00%
		331	Training and information	0	0.00%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	0	0.00%
Total Axis 3				**94 941**	**13.12%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	10 566	15.40%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	0	0.00%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	42 262	61.60%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	2 058	3.00%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	13 721	20.00%
Total Axis 4				**68 607**	**9.48%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	28 586	100.00%
				28 586	**3.95%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**723 737**	**100.00%**

Ireland

Axes		Measures		Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	% axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	3 459	1.46%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	7 472	3.15%
		113	Early retirement	133 593	56.25%
		114	Use of advisory services	0	0.00%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	0	0.00%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	92 992	39.15%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	0	0.00%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	0	0.00%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	0	0.00%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	0	0.00%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	0	0.00%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	0	0.00%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	0	0.00%
		133	Information and promotion activities	0	0.00%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	0	0.00%
		142	Producer groups	0	0.00%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	0	0.00%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	0	0.00%
Total Axis 1				**237 515**	**9.52%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	0	0.00%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	634 141	31.69%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	308 721	15.43%
		214	Agri-environment payments	1 058 315	52.88%
		215	Animal welfare payments	0	0.00%
		216	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	0	0.00%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	0	0.00%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	0	0.00%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	0	0.00%
		225	Forest-environment payments	0	0.00%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	0	0.00%
		227	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
Total Axis 2				**2 001 177**	**80.22%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	0	0.00%
		312	Business creation and development	0	0.00%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	0	0.00%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	13 413	100.00%
		322	Village renewal and development	0	0.00%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	0	0.00%
		331	Training and information	0	0.00%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	0	0.00%
Total Axis 3				**13 413**	**0.54%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	4 250	1.78%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	0	0.00%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	182 633	76.28%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	5 886	2.46%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	46 667	19.49%
Total Axis 4				**239 435**	**9.60%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	3 000	100.00%
				3 000	**0.12%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**2 494 541**	**100.00%**

Greece

Axes		Measures		Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	% axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	0	0.00%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	154 407	10.26%
		113	Early retirement	7 851	0.52%
		114	Use of advisory services	1 745	0.12%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	0	0.00%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	496 230	32.96%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	0	0.00%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	226 813	15.07%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	0	0.00%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	431 817	28.68%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	0	0.00%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	6 107	0.41%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	10 468	0.70%
		133	Information and promotion activities	4 362	0.29%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	0	0.00%
		142	Producer groups	0	0.00%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	0	0.00%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	165 748	11.01%
Total Axis 1				**1 505 548**	**38.54%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	469 989	27.11%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	176 051	10.15%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	6 124	0.35%
		214	Agri-environment payments	913 934	52.71%
		215	Animal welfare payments	0	0.00%
		216	Non-productive investments	3 827	0.22%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	82 667	4.77%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	0	0.00%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	0	0.00%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	7 654	0.44%
		225	Forest-environment payments	0	0.00%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	69 655	4.02%
		227	Non-productive investments	3 827	0.22%
Total Axis 2				**1 733 729**	**44.38%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	22 150	6.27%
		312	Business creation and development	8 156	2.31%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	158 579	44.89%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	118 939	33.67%
		322	Village renewal and development	40 889	11.58%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	4 531	1.28%
		331	Training and information	0	0.00%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	0	0.00%
Total Axis 3				**353 243**	**9.04%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	23 165	8.62%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	0	0.00%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	196 898	73.28%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	4 633	1.72%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	44 013	16.38%
Total Axis 4				**268 708**	**6.88%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	45 000	100.00%
				45 000	**1.15%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**3 906 228**	**100.00%**

Spain

Axes		Measures		Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	% axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	48 908	1.44%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	298 685	8.82%
		113	Early retirement	240 082	7.09%
		114	Use of advisory services	55 907	1.65%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	28 320	0.84%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	710 458	20.99%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	52 785	1.56%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	881 274	26.04%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	23 216	0.69%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	948 050	28.01%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	9 373	0.28%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	2 198	0.06%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	40 934	1.21%
		133	Information and promotion activities	34 930	1.03%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	0	0.00%
		142	Producer groups	0	0.00%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	0	0.00%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	9 578	0.28%
Total Axis 1				**3 384 698**	**42.03%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	280 979	8.29%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	243 547	7.19%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	4 859	0.14%
		214	Agri-environment payments	1 521 570	44.90%
		215	Animal welfare payments	31 266	0.92%
		216	Non-productive investments	20 458	0.60%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	385 037	11.36%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	2 909	0.09%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	72 657	2.14%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	0	0.00%
		225	Forest-environment payments	14 650	0.43%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	577 475	17.04%
		227	Non-productive investments	233 753	6.90%
Total Axis 2				**3 389 160**	**42.09%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	17 420	5.85%
		312	Business creation and development	31 434	10.56%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	25 291	8.50%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	103 689	34.83%
		322	Village renewal and development	41 046	13.79%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	77 650	26.08%
		331	Training and information	1 050	0.35%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	111	0.04%
Total Axis 3				**297 691**	**3.70%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	93 632	10.65%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	10 292	1.17%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	598 608	68.07%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	30 927	3.52%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	145 978	16.60%
Total Axis 4				**879 437**	**10.92%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	102 092	100.00%
				102 092	**1.27%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**8 053 078**	**100.00%**

France

Axes		Measures		Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	% axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	149 125	5.99%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	799 725	32.12%
		113	Early retirement	30 333	1.22%
		114	Use of advisory services	675	0.03%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	1 178	0.05%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	799 788	32.12%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	35 300	1.42%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	337 974	13.57%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	10 877	0.44%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	268 399	10.78%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	991	0.04%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	11 592	0.47%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	8 455	0.34%
		133	Information and promotion activities	25 273	1.02%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	0	0.00%
		142	Producer groups	0	0.00%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	0	0.00%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	10 000	0.40%
Total Axis 1				**2 489 683**	**32.83%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	1 715 640	41.17%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	348 623	8.37%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	0	0.00%
		214	Agri-environment payments	1 842 657	44.22%
		215	Animal welfare payments	0	0.00%
		216	Non-productive investments	13 439	0.32%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	13 653	0.33%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	1 872	0.04%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	910	0.02%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	0	0.00%
		225	Forest-environment payments	55	0.00%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	202 263	4.85%
		227	Non-productive investments	28 046	0.67%
Total Axis 2				**4 167 159**	**54.94%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	47 692	9.29%
		312	Business creation and development	19 340	3.77%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	80 932	15.77%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	136 366	26.57%
		322	Village renewal and development	0	0.00%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	167 811	32.69%
		331	Training and information	8 108	1.58%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	53 033	10.33%
Total Axis 3				**513 282**	**6.77%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	26 970	7.67%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	8 308	2.36%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	233 479	66.40%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	22 991	6.54%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	59 889	17.03%
Total Axis 4				**351 638**	**4.64%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	62 735	100.00%
				62 735	**0.83%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**7 584 497**	**100.00%**

Italy

Axes		Measures		Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	% axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	96 205	2.82%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	340 626	9.98%
		113	Early retirement	38 461	1.13%
		114	Use of advisory services	70 258	2.06%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	11 575	0.34%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	1 415 357	41.48%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	96 201	2.82%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	622 758	18.25%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	105 538	3.09%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	438 026	12.84%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	30 313	0.89%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	16 463	0.48%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	52 262	1.53%
		133	Information and promotion activities	69 046	2.02%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	0	0.00%
		142	Producer groups	0	0.00%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	0	0.00%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	8 692	0.25%
Total Axis 1				**3 411 781**	**37.97%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	493 682	13.03%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	142 450	3.76%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	15 340	0.40%
		214	Agri-environment payments	1 981 528	52.30%
		215	Animal welfare payments	193 387	5.10%
		216	Non-productive investments	157 010	4.14%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	312 143	8.24%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	4 899	0.13%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	45 355	1.20%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	3 932	0.10%
		225	Forest-environment payments	23 224	0.61%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	272 639	7.20%
		227	Non-productive investments	143 083	3.78%
Total Axis 2				**3 788 671**	**42.16%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	325 475	38.02%
		312	Business creation and development	51 899	6.06%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	62 751	7.33%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	198 697	23.21%
		322	Village renewal and development	111 812	13.06%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	83 374	9.74%
		331	Training and information	17 065	1.99%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	4 938	0.58%
Total Axis 3				**856 012**	**9.53%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	50 935	7.34%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	29 899	4.31%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	463 779	66.80%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	46 481	6.70%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	103 158	14.86%
Total Axis 4				**694 253**	**7.73%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	235 066	100.00%
				235 066	**2.62%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**8 985 782**	**100.00%**

Cyprus

Axes		Measures		Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	% axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	600	0.85%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	4 100	5.84%
		113	Early retirement	6 250	8.90%
		114	Use of advisory services	100	0.14%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	0	0.00%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	42 686	60.75%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	0	0.00%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	12 000	17.08%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	0	0.00%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	525	0.75%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	0	0.00%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	1 100	1.57%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	1 050	1.49%
		133	Information and promotion activities	350	0.50%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	0	0.00%
		142	Producer groups	1 500	2.13%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	0	0.00%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	0	0.00%
Total Axis 1				**70 261**	**42.70%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	4 181	5.88%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	20 340	28.60%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	1 400	1.97%
		214	Agri-environment payments	38 640	54.34%
		215	Animal welfare payments	0	0.00%
		216	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	349	0.49%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	0	0.00%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	243	0.34%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	0	0.00%
		225	Forest-environment payments	137	0.19%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	2 100	2.95%
		227	Non-productive investments	3 721	5.23%
Total Axis 2				**71 112**	**43.21%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	0	0.00%
		312	Business creation and development	0	0.00%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	702	4.85%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	9 723	67.22%
		322	Village renewal and development	1 450	10.02%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	2 440	16.87%
		331	Training and information	0	0.00%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	150	1.04%
Total Axis 3				**14 465**	**8.79%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	1 375	23.65%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	200	3.44%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	2 994	51.50%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	223	3.84%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	1 021	17.56%
Total Axis 4				**5 813**	**3.53%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	2 913	100.00%
				2 913	**1.77%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**164 564**	**100.00%**

Latvia

Axes		Measures		Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	% axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	893	0.23%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	11 014	2.78%
		113	Early retirement	21 375	5.39%
		114	Use of advisory services	6	0.00%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	0	0.00%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	243 351	61.41%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	14 395	3.63%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	53 581	13.52%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	0	0.00%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	25 556	6.45%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	0	0.00%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	5 602	1.41%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	0	0.00%
		133	Information and promotion activities	0	0.00%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	19 454	4.91%
		142	Producer groups	1 019	0.26%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	0	0.00%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	0	0.00%
Total Axis 1				**396 245**	**37.58%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	0	0.00%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	185 770	45.23%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	10 303	2.51%
		214	Agri-environment payments	180 055	43.84%
		215	Animal welfare payments	0	0.00%
		216	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	0	0.00%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	0	0.00%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	15 850	3.86%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	12 058	2.94%
		225	Forest-environment payments	0	0.00%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	6 693	1.63%
		227	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
Total Axis 2				**410 729**	**38.95%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	0	0.00%
		312	Business creation and development	97 551	54.92%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	8 797	4.95%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	69 955	39.38%
		322	Village renewal and development	0	0.00%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	1 317	0.74%
		331	Training and information	0	0.00%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	0	0.00%
Total Axis 3				**177 620**	**16.85%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	20 848	74.10%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	0	0.00%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	0	0.00%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	2 603	9.25%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	4 685	16.65%
Total Axis 4				**28 136**	**2.67%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	41 645	100.00%
				41 645	**3.95%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**1 054 374**	**100.00%**

Lithuania

Axes		Measures		Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	% axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	20 008	2.67%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	64 063	8.53%
		113	Early retirement	101 497	13.52%
		114	Use of advisory services	5 593	0.75%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	0	0.00%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	330 321	44.00%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	11 031	1.47%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	113 220	15.08%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	0	0.00%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	81 913	10.91%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	0	0.00%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	0	0.00%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	1 710	0.23%
		133	Information and promotion activities	0	0.00%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	21 331	2.84%
		142	Producer groups	0	0.00%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	0	0.00%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	0	0.00%
Total Axis 1				**750 686**	**42.51%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	0	0.00%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	245 846	38.29%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	1 598	0.25%
		214	Agri-environment payments	277 035	43.15%
		215	Animal welfare payments	0	0.00%
		216	Non-productive investments	4 640	0.72%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	44 372	6.91%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	0	0.00%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	43 999	6.85%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	2 318	0.36%
		225	Forest-environment payments	2 208	0.34%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	12 000	1.87%
		227	Non-productive investments	8 000	1.25%
Total Axis 2				**642 014**	**36.36%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	24 458	12.38%
		312	Business creation and development	88 494	44.81%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	35 065	17.75%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	0	0.00%
		322	Village renewal and development	49 492	25.06%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	0	0.00%
		331	Training and information	0	0.00%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	0	0.00%
Total Axis 3				**197 508**	**11.19%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	0	0.00%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	0	0.00%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	83 899	77.98%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	3 336	3.10%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	20 353	18.92%
Total Axis 4				**107 588**	**6.09%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	67 997	100.00%
				67 997	**3.85%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**1 765 794**	**100.00%**

Luxembourg

Axes		Measures		Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	% axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	190	0.62%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	1 364	4.48%
		113	Early retirement	0	0.00%
		114	Use of advisory services	245	0.80%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	0	0.00%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	24 574	80.67%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	795	2.61%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	3 180	10.44%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	0	0.00%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	115	0.38%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	0	0.00%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	0	0.00%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	0	0.00%
		133	Information and promotion activities	0	0.00%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	0	0.00%
		142	Producer groups	0	0.00%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	0	0.00%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	0	0.00%
Total Axis 1				**30 463**	**32.08%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	0	0.00%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	25 900	48.86%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	0	0.00%
		214	Agri-environment payments	26 780	50.52%
		215	Animal welfare payments	0	0.00%
		216	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	0	0.00%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	0	0.00%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	0	0.00%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	0	0.00%
		225	Forest-environment payments	162	0.31%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	0	0.00%
		227	Non-productive investments	162	0.31%
Total Axis 2				**53 004**	**55.82%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	146	2.35%
		312	Business creation and development	193	3.12%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	241	3.89%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	2 516	40.55%
		322	Village renewal and development	1 598	25.75%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	1 000	16.11%
		331	Training and information	511	8.23%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	0	0.00%
Total Axis 3				**6 206**	**6.54%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	216	4.09%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	216	4.09%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	1 900	35.95%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	923	17.47%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	2 030	38.41%
Total Axis 4				**5 285**	**5.57%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**94 958**	**100.00%**

Hungary

Axes		Measures		Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	% axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	63 163	3.72%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	68 401	4.03%
		113	Early retirement	7 824	0.46%
		114	Use of advisory services	16 093	0.95%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	0	0.00%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	1 159 279	68.26%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	19 289	1.14%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	223 971	13.19%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	0	0.00%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	78 181	4.60%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	0	0.00%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	2 689	0.16%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	0	0.00%
		133	Information and promotion activities	0	0.00%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	7 818	0.46%
		142	Producer groups	51 652	3.04%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	0	0.00%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	0	0.00%
Total Axis 1				**1 698 358**	**44.00%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	0	0.00%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	34 966	2.68%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	30 852	2.37%
		214	Agri-environment payments	873 903	66.99%
		215	Animal welfare payments	54 248	4.16%
		216	Non-productive investments	7 051	0.54%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	197 535	15.14%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	2 162	0.17%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	1 500	0.12%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	0	0.00%
		225	Forest-environment payments	59 368	4.55%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	8 251	0.63%
		227	Non-productive investments	34 631	2.65%
Total Axis 2				**1 304 468**	**33.79%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	20 175	4.07%
		312	Business creation and development	97 883	19.75%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	100 547	20.28%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	100 134	20.20%
		322	Village renewal and development	80 834	16.31%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	65 008	13.11%
		331	Training and information	0	0.00%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	31 131	6.28%
Total Axis 3				**495 711**	**12.84%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	39 248	18.75%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	15 699	7.50%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	102 044	48.75%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	20 932	10.00%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	31 398	15.00%
Total Axis 4				**209 321**	**5.42%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	152 234	100.00%
				152 234	**3.94%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**3 860 091**	**100.00%**

Malta

Axes		Measures		Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	% axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	458	1.71%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	0	0.00%
		113	Early retirement	0	0.00%
		114	Use of advisory services	1 125	4.21%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	75	0.28%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	14 902	55.75%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	0	0.00%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	4 769	17.84%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	750	2.81%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	3 900	14.59%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	0	0.00%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	0	0.00%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	9	0.03%
		133	Information and promotion activities	0	0.00%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	0	0.00%
		142	Producer groups	743	2.78%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	0	0.00%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	0	0.00%
Total Axis 1				**26 730**	**34.42%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	0	0.00%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	11 600	57.94%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	0	0.00%
		214	Agri-environment payments	8 420	42.06%
		215	Animal welfare payments	0	0.00%
		216	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	0	0.00%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	0	0.00%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	0	0.00%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	0	0.00%
		225	Forest-environment payments	0	0.00%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	0	0.00%
		227	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
Total Axis 2				**20 020**	**25.78%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	0	0.00%
		312	Business creation and development	0	0.00%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	10 932	44.19%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	0	0.00%
		322	Village renewal and development	0	0.00%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	13 570	54.85%
		331	Training and information	0	0.00%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	239	0.97%
Total Axis 3				**24 740**	**31.86%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	892	28.77%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	416	13.42%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	1 040	33.55%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	132	4.26%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	620	20.00%
Total Axis 4				**3 100**	**3.99%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	3 063	100.00%
				3 063	**3.94%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**77 653**	**100.00%**

Netherlands

Axes		Measures		Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	% axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	28 875	14.31%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	0	0.00%
		113	Early retirement	0	0.00%
		114	Use of advisory services	517	0.26%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	0	0.00%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	70 063	34.72%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	0	0.00%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	0	0.00%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	20 210	10.01%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	80 000	39.64%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	0	0.00%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	0	0.00%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	2 150	1.07%
		133	Information and promotion activities	0	0.00%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	0	0.00%
		142	Producer groups	0	0.00%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	0	0.00%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	0	0.00%
Total Axis 1				**201 815**	**34.02%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	0	0.00%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	19 610	10.69%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	0	0.00%
		214	Agri-environment payments	132 245	72.12%
		215	Animal welfare payments	0	0.00%
		216	Non-productive investments	26 020	14.19%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	5 490	2.99%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	0	0.00%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	0	0.00%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	0	0.00%
		225	Forest-environment payments	0	0.00%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	0	0.00%
		227	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
Total Axis 2				**183 365**	**30.91%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	18 210	12.10%
		312	Business creation and development	6 520	4.33%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	47 410	31.50%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	23 586	15.67%
		322	Village renewal and development	17 780	11.81%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	33 420	22.21%
		331	Training and information	0	0.00%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	3 580	2.38%
Total Axis 3				**150 506**	**25.37%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	9 800	18.06%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	4 900	9.03%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	25 000	46.07%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	9 800	18.06%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	4 760	8.77%
Total Axis 4				**54 260**	**9.15%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	3 251	100.00%
				3 251	**0.55%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**593 197**	**100.00%**

Austria

Axes		Measures		Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	% axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	32 707	6.60%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	51 335	10.36%
		113	Early retirement	0	0.00%
		114	Use of advisory services	0	0.00%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	0	0.00%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	256 989	51.87%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	19 817	4.00%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	63 695	12.86%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	10 649	2.15%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	32 220	6.50%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	0	0.00%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	0	0.00%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	17 511	3.53%
		133	Information and promotion activities	10 553	2.13%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	0	0.00%
		142	Producer groups	0	0.00%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	0	0.00%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	0	0.00%
Total Axis 1				**495 477**	**12.31%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	848 442	28.57%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	117 353	3.95%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	394	0.01%
		214	Agri-environment payments	1 851 753	62.35%
		215	Animal welfare payments	102 770	3.46%
		216	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	1 437	0.05%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	0	0.00%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	0	0.00%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	150	0.01%
		225	Forest-environment payments	76	0.00%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	47 768	1.61%
		227	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
Total Axis 2				**2 970 142**	**73.78%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	17 352	6.96%
		312	Business creation and development	3 607	1.45%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	18 346	7.36%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	104 645	41.98%
		322	Village renewal and development	1 815	0.73%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	81 602	32.74%
		331	Training and information	19 420	7.79%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	2 475	0.99%
Total Axis 3				**249 263**	**6.19%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	37 134	15.71%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	6 076	2.57%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	166 486	70.43%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	6 542	2.77%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	20 156	8.53%
Total Axis 4				**236 394**	**5.87%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	74 301	100.00%
				74 301	**1.85%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**4 025 576**	**100.00%**

Poland

Axes		Measures		Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	% axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	22 500	0.40%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	315 000	5.61%
		113	Early retirement	1 792 200	31.94%
		114	Use of advisory services	58 500	1.04%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	0	0.00%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	1 621 450	28.89%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	0	0.00%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	699 000	12.46%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	0	0.00%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	483 778	8.62%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	75 000	1.34%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	0	0.00%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	22 500	0.40%
		133	Information and promotion activities	7 500	0.13%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	405 000	7.22%
		142	Producer groups	109 500	1.95%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	0	0.00%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	0	0.00%
Total Axis 1				**5 611 928**	**41.88%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	0	0.00%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	1 959 000	45.87%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	0	0.00%
		214	Agri-environment payments	1 853 000	43.39%
		215	Animal welfare payments	0	0.00%
		216	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	354 801	8.31%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	0	0.00%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	0	0.00%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	0	0.00%
		225	Forest-environment payments	0	0.00%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	104 000	2.44%
		227	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
Total Axis 2				**4 270 801**	**31.87%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	259 185	9.65%
		312	Business creation and development	767 688	28.58%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	0	0.00%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	1 217 192	45.31%
		322	Village renewal and development	442 185	16.46%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	0	0.00%
		331	Training and information	0	0.00%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	0	0.00%
Total Axis 3				**2 686 249**	**20.05%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	0	0.00%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	0	0.00%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	496 400	78.79%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	12 000	1.90%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	121 600	19.30%
Total Axis 4				**630 000**	**4.70%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	199 950	100.00%
				199 950	**1.49%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**13 398 928**	**100.00%**

Portugal

Axes		Measures		Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	% axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	23 143	1.29%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	177 614	9.86%
		113	Early retirement	45 717	2.54%
		114	Use of advisory services	6 121	0.34%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	24 959	1.39%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	441 093	24.49%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	64 026	3.56%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	431 080	23.94%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	15 345	0.85%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	485 249	26.95%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	68 421	3.80%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	2 864	0.16%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	11 995	0.67%
		133	Information and promotion activities	3 151	0.17%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	0	0.00%
		142	Producer groups	0	0.00%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	0	0.00%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	0	0.00%
Total Axis 1				**1 800 779**	**44.39%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	581 420	33.87%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	149 441	8.71%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	1 000	0.06%
		214	Agri-environment payments	536 799	31.27%
		215	Animal welfare payments	0	0.00%
		216	Non-productive investments	14 400	0.84%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	257 893	15.03%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	5 784	0.34%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	22 185	1.29%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	1 112	0.06%
		225	Forest-environment payments	15 681	0.91%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	69 280	4.04%
		227	Non-productive investments	61 418	3.58%
Total Axis 2				**1 716 412**	**42.31%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	0	0.00%
		312	Business creation and development	0	0.00%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	0	0.00%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	40 723	65.58%
		322	Village renewal and development	0	0.00%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	21 370	34.42%
		331	Training and information	0	0.00%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	0	0.00%
Total Axis 3				**62 093**	**1.53%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	0	0.00%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	0	0.00%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	302 913	77.99%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	11 085	2.85%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	74 419	19.16%
Total Axis 4				**388 417**	**9.58%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	88 870	100.00%
				88 870	**2.19%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**4 056 571**	**100.00%**

Romania

Axes		Measures		Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	% axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	70 415	2.21%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	269 777	8.46%
		113	Early retirement	0	0.00%
		114	Use of advisory services	0	0.00%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	0	0.00%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	934 804	29.31%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	108 692	3.41%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	957 231	30.01%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	0	0.00%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	436 597	13.69%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	0	0.00%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	0	0.00%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	0	0.00%
		133	Information and promotion activities	0	0.00%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	380 862	11.94%
		142	Producer groups	20 000	0.63%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	10 954	0.34%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	0	0.00%
Total Axis 1				**3 189 334**	**39.26%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	498 359	24.49%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	404 329	19.87%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	0	0.00%
		214	Agri-environment payments	817 055	40.15%
		215	Animal welfare payments	127 000	6.24%
		216	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	188 060	9.24%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	0	0.00%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	0	0.00%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	0	0.00%
		225	Forest-environment payments	0	0.00%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	0	0.00%
		227	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
Total Axis 2				**2 034 802**	**25.05%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	0	0.00%
		312	Business creation and development	425 474	20.10%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	310 624	14.67%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	0	0.00%
		322	Village renewal and development	1 380 856	65.23%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	0	0.00%
		331	Training and information	0	0.00%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	0	0.00%
Total Axis 3				**2 116 955**	**26.06%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	93 872	27.08%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	36 399	10.50%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	149 428	43.11%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	7 255	2.09%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	59 637	17.21%
Total Axis 4				**346 591**	**4.27%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	100 896	100.00%
				100 896	**1.24%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	335 622	100.00%
				335 622	**4.13%**
TOTAL				**8 124 199**	**100.00%**

Slovenia

Axes		Measures		Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	% axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	2 250	0.72%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	34 441	11.04%
		113	Early retirement	18 000	5.77%
		114	Use of advisory services	0	0.00%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	0	0.00%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	101 335	32.48%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	19 454	6.24%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	71 839	23.03%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	0	0.00%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	21 750	6.97%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	0	0.00%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	31 368	10.06%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	1 027	0.33%
		133	Information and promotion activities	9 614	3.08%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	0	0.00%
		142	Producer groups	879	0.28%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	0	0.00%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	0	0.00%
Total Axis 1				**311 958**	**34.06%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	202 915	43.62%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	38 947	8.37%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	0	0.00%
		214	Agri-environment payments	223 290	48.00%
		215	Animal welfare payments	0	0.00%
		216	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	0	0.00%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	0	0.00%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	0	0.00%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	0	0.00%
		225	Forest-environment payments	0	0.00%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	0	0.00%
		227	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
Total Axis 2				**465 153**	**50.78%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	23 663	23.00%
		312	Business creation and development	41 640	40.48%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	0	0.00%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	3 842	3.73%
		322	Village renewal and development	24 944	24.25%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	8 782	8.54%
		331	Training and information	0	0.00%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	0	0.00%
Total Axis 3				**102 871**	**11.23%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	5 672	21.00%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	1 891	7.00%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	13 369	49.50%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	675	2.50%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	5 402	20.00%
Total Axis 4				**27 008**	**2.95%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	9 003	100.00%
				9 003	**0.98%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**915 993**	**100.00%**

Slovakia

Axes		Measures		Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	% axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	16 736	2.66%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	0	0.00%
		113	Early retirement	0	0.00%
		114	Use of advisory services	6 383	1.02%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	0	0.00%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	321 285	51.14%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	30 720	4.89%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	151 000	24.04%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	0	0.00%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	79 600	12.67%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	0	0.00%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	0	0.00%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	0	0.00%
		133	Information and promotion activities	0	0.00%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	990	0.16%
		142	Producer groups	21 528	3.43%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	0	0.00%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	0	0.00%
Total Axis 1				**628 242**	**31.46%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	315 208	31.30%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	216 506	21.50%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	2 735	0.27%
		214	Agri-environment payments	278 653	27.67%
		215	Animal welfare payments	64 460	6.40%
		216	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	3 696	0.37%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	0	0.00%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	0	0.00%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	5 742	0.57%
		225	Forest-environment payments	19 927	1.98%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	100 271	9.96%
		227	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
Total Axis 2				**1 007 199**	**50.44%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	87 470	34.08%
		312	Business creation and development	0	0.00%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	21 030	8.19%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	65 242	25.42%
		322	Village renewal and development	73 629	28.69%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	0	0.00%
		331	Training and information	8 596	3.35%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	680	0.26%
Total Axis 3				**256 646**	**12.85%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	0	0.00%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	0	0.00%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	49 920	79.77%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	2 981	4.76%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	9 682	15.47%
Total Axis 4				**62 583**	**3.13%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	42 238	100.00%
				42 238	**2.12%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**1 996 908**	**100.00%**

Finland

Axes		Measures		Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	% axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	33 325	13.43%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	50 511	20.36%
		113	Early retirement	25 200	10.16%
		114	Use of advisory services	0	0.00%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	0	0.00%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	82 893	33.41%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	0	0.00%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	32 140	12.96%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	24 017	9.68%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	0	0.00%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	0	0.00%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	0	0.00%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	0	0.00%
		133	Information and promotion activities	0	0.00%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	0	0.00%
		142	Producer groups	0	0.00%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	0	0.00%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	0	0.00%
Total Axis 1				**248 085**	**11.51%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	463 960	29.91%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	370 104	23.86%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	0	0.00%
		214	Agri-environment payments	681 861	43.96%
		215	Animal welfare payments	29 400	1.90%
		216	Non-productive investments	2 910	0.19%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	2 800	0.18%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	0	0.00%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	0	0.00%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	0	0.00%
		225	Forest-environment payments	0	0.00%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	0	0.00%
		227	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
Total Axis 2				**1 551 035**	**71.97%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	50 101	23.28%
		312	Business creation and development	78 932	36.68%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	11 700	5.44%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	45 970	21.36%
		322	Village renewal and development	9 000	4.18%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	5 715	2.66%
		331	Training and information	13 770	6.40%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	30	0.01%
Total Axis 3				**215 218**	**9.99%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	2 700	2.30%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	4 050	3.44%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	78 379	66.65%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	11 638	9.90%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	20 832	17.71%
Total Axis 4				**117 598**	**5.46%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	23 082	100.00%
				23 082	**1.07%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**2 155 019**	**100.00%**

Sweden

Axes		Measures		Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	% axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	119 417	35.95%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	19 167	5.77%
		113	Early retirement	0	0.00%
		114	Use of advisory services	0	0.00%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	0	0.00%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	164 208	49.44%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	0	0.00%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	24 556	7.39%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	1 744	0.53%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	3 067	0.92%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	0	0.00%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	0	0.00%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	0	0.00%
		133	Information and promotion activities	0	0.00%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	0	0.00%
		142	Producer groups	0	0.00%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	0	0.00%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	0	0.00%
Total Axis 1				**332 158**	**17.01%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	0	0.00%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	253 967	20.37%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	0	0.00%
		214	Agri-environment payments	922 546	73.99%
		215	Animal welfare payments	9 500	0.76%
		216	Non-productive investments	47 275	3.79%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	0	0.00%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	0	0.00%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	0	0.00%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	0	0.00%
		225	Forest-environment payments	0	0.00%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	0	0.00%
		227	Non-productive investments	13 486	1.08%
Total Axis 2				**1 246 775**	**63.84%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	40 251	19.69%
		312	Business creation and development	42 603	20.84%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	31 823	15.57%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	55 813	27.30%
		322	Village renewal and development	6 480	3.17%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	6 057	2.96%
		331	Training and information	20 624	10.09%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	764	0.37%
Total Axis 3				**204 413**	**10.47%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	4 443	4.21%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	20 724	19.63%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	54 827	51.95%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	4 444	4.21%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	21 110	20.00%
Total Axis 4				**105 549**	**5.40%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	64 167	100.00%
				64 167	**3.29%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**1 953 062**	**100.00%**

United Kingdom

Axes		Measures		Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	% axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	108 548	21.51%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	4 605	0.91%
		113	Early retirement	0	0.00%
		114	Use of advisory services	2 243	0.44%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	1 606	0.32%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	150 456	29.82%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	18 081	3.58%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	122 141	24.21%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	58 437	11.58%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	36 962	7.33%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	0	0.00%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	0	0.00%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	1 474	0.29%
		133	Information and promotion activities	0	0.00%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	0	0.00%
		142	Producer groups	0	0.00%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	0	0.00%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	0	0.00%
Total Axis 1				**504 553**	**10.94%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	0	0.00%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	424 135	12.23%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	0	0.00%
		214	Agri-environment payments	2 572 591	74.20%
		215	Animal welfare payments	11 563	0.33%
		216	Non-productive investments	189 007	5.45%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	134 550	3.88%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	0	0.00%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	47 080	1.36%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	0	0.00%
		225	Forest-environment payments	32 219	0.93%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	0	0.00%
		227	Non-productive investments	55 808	1.61%
Total Axis 2				**3 466 954**	**75.17%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	42 967	16.33%
		312	Business creation and development	30 993	11.78%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	54 163	20.58%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	50 913	19.34%
		322	Village renewal and development	10 795	4.10%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	54 758	20.81%
		331	Training and information	7 852	2.98%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	10 747	4.08%
Total Axis 3				**263 187**	**5.71%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	32 902	9.44%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	11 774	3.38%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	226 098	64.87%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	18 231	5.23%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	59 522	17.08%
Total Axis 4				**348 526**	**7.56%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	28 901	100.00%
				28 901	**0.63%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**4 612 120**	**100.00%**

EU-27

Axes		Measures		Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	% axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	953 625	2.99%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	2 890 772	9.08%
		113	Early retirement	2 502 738	7.86%
		114	Use of advisory services	289 286	0.91%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	68 956	0.22%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	11 508 393	36.14%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	536 664	1.69%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	5 650 023	17.74%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	323 832	1.02%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	4 822 287	15.14%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	545 251	1.71%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	80 942	0.25%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	172 624	0.54%
		133	Information and promotion activities	174 815	0.55%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	883 854	2.78%
		142	Producer groups	234 239	0.74%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	15 773	0.05%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	194 018	0.61%
Total Axis 1				**31 848 092**	**33.09%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	6 503 150	14.98%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	7 288 947	16.79%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	621 022	1.43%
		214	Agri-environment payments	22 743 913	52.38%
		215	Animal welfare payments	717 568	1.65%
		216	Non-productive investments	587 948	1.35%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	2 095 997	4.83%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	17 875	0.04%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	283 557	0.65%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	71 877	0.17%
		225	Forest-environment payments	196 724	0.45%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	1 546 929	3.56%
		227	Non-productive investments	742 563	1.71%
Total Axis 2				**43 418 070**	**45.11%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	1 308 279	10.16%
		312	Business creation and development	2 097 805	16.29%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	1 244 089	9.66%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	3 400 838	26.41%
		322	Village renewal and development	3 332 644	25.88%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	1 249 638	9.70%
		331	Training and information	114 207	0.89%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	130 788	1.02%
Total Axis 3				**12 878 288**	**13.38%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	551 383	9.08%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	171 106	2.82%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	4 066 244	66.97%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	276 690	4.56%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	1 006 225	16.57%
Total Axis 4				**6 071 648**	**6.31%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	1 566 196	100.00%
				1 566 196	**1.63%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	459 428	100.00%
				459 428	**0.48%**
TOTAL				**96 241 722**	**100.00%**

ANNEX F. Financial execution per Member State, programming period 2007-2013

Belgium

Axes		Measures		Expenditure 2007-now	
				000€	% used axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	9 472	5.74%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	23 438	14.19%
		114	Use of advisory services	2 886	1.75%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	126 010	76.31%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	3 276	1.98%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	24	0.01%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	27	0.02%
		133	Information and promotion activities	3	0.00%
Total Axis 1				**165 136**	**46.26%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	21 151	13.32%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	1 086	0.68%
		214	Agri-environment payments	134 963	84.99%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	740	0.47%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	44	0.03%
		227	Non-productive investments	813	0.51%
Total Axis 2				**158 796**	**44.48%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	14 078	66.60%
		312	Business creation and development	625	2.96%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	1 860	8.80%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	855	4.05%
		322	Village renewal and development	1 667	7.88%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	1 022	4.83%
		331	Training and information	1 031	4.88%
Total Axis 3				**21 138**	**5.92%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	214	2.33%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	550	5.99%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	6 007	65.39%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	83	0.91%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	2 332	25.39%
Total Axis 4				**9 186**	**2.57%**
Technical assistance		511	Technical assistance	2 727	100.00%
				2 727	**0.76%**
TOTAL				**356 983**	**100.00%**

Bulgaria

Axes		Measures		Expenditure 2007-now	
				000€	% used axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	1 302	0.30%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	43 939	10.27%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	269 544	63.00%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	4 800	1.12%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	99 390	23.23%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	6 250	1.46%
		142	Producer groups	12	0.00%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	2 603	0.61%
Total Axis 1				**427 839**	**48.37%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	61 582	61.24%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	18 828	18.72%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	1 846	1.84%
		214	Agri-environment payments	17 390	17.29%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	498	0.50%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	414	0.41%
Total Axis 2				**100 559**	**11.37%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	6 489	2.97%
		312	Business creation and development	19 576	8.96%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	1 514	0.69%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	138 734	63.53%
		322	Village renewal and development	52 068	23.84%
Total Axis 3				**218 381**	**24.69%**
Leader	4	431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	4 624	100.00%
Total Axis 4				**4 624**	**0.52%**
Technical assistance		511	Technical assistance	9 776	100.00%
				9 776	**1.11%**
Complement to Direct Payments		611	Complement to direct payment	123 285	100.00%
				123 285	**13.94%**
TOTAL				**884 464**	**100.00%**

Czech Republic

Axes		Measures		Expenditure 2007-now	
				000€	% used axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	4 224	1.10%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	35 829	9.36%
		113	Early retirement	14 380	3.76%
		114	Use of advisory services	4 543	1.19%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	175 454	45.82%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	12 464	3.26%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	47 388	12.38%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	9 356	2.44%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	72 789	19.01%
		142	Producer groups	6 465	1.69%
Total Axis 1				**382 890**	**21.03%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	231 640	21.01%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	198 724	18.02%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	1 661	0.15%
		214	Agri-environment payments	647 770	58.75%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	10 937	0.99%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	160	0.01%
		225	Forest-environment payments	158	0.01%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	10 026	0.91%
		227	Non-productive investments	1 550	0.14%
Total Axis 2				**1 102 626**	**60.56%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	63 610	25.01%
		312	Business creation and development	29 769	11.70%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	20 826	8.19%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	22 796	8.96%
		322	Village renewal and development	99 809	39.24%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	15 816	6.22%
		331	Training and information	1 706	0.67%
Total Axis 3				**254 333**	**13.97%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	3 803	4.93%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	106	0.14%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	53 282	69.05%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	4 918	6.37%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	15 058	19.51%
Total Axis 4				**77 166**	**4.24%**
Technical assistance		511	Technical assistance	3 840	100.00%
				3 840	**0.21%**
TOTAL				**1 820 855**	**100.00%**

Denmark

Axes		Measures		Expenditure 2007-now	
				000€	% used axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	22 258	30.34%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	3 811	5.20%
		113	Early retirement	156	0.21%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	21 927	29.89%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	14 092	19.21%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	5 670	7.73%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	1 178	1.61%
		133	Information and promotion activities	4 261	5.81%
Total Axis 1				**73 353**	**25.42%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	5 183	3.14%
		214	Agri-environment payments	122 727	74.41%
		216	Non-productive investments	11 047	6.70%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	16 092	9.76%
		225	Forest-environment payments	96	0.06%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	3 721	2.26%
		227	Non-productive investments	6 056	3.67%
Total Axis 2				**164 922**	**57.15%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	1 127	7.69%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	2 173	14.82%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	6 529	44.55%
		322	Village renewal and development	3 716	25.35%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	772	5.27%
		331	Training and information	340	2.32%
Total Axis 3				**14 656**	**5.08%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	960	3.55%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	21 519	79.64%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	51	0.19%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	4 490	16.62%
Total Axis 4				**27 019**	**9.36%**
Technical assistance		511	Technical assistance	8 633	100.00%
				8 633	**2.99%**
TOTAL				**288 582**	**100.00%**

Germany

Axes		Measures		Expenditure 2007-now	
				000€	% used axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	9 039	0.70%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	2 018	0.16%
		113	Early retirement	6 269	0.49%
		114	Use of advisory services	3 356	0.26%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	1 069	0.08%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	555 141	43.13%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	236	0.02%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	112 391	8.73%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	1 296	0.10%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	406 572	31.59%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	189 594	14.73%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	13	0.00%
Total Axis 1				**1 286 992**	**25.09%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	90 546	3.47%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	641 280	24.58%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	43 606	1.67%
		214	Agri-environment payments	1 693 694	64.91%
		215	Animal welfare payments	31 224	1.20%
		216	Non-productive investments	6 155	0.24%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	15 077	0.58%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	51	0.00%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	1 163	0.04%
		225	Forest-environment payments	6 375	0.24%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	8 496	0.33%
		227	Non-productive investments	71 664	2.75%
Total Axis 2				**2 609 333**	**50.86%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	30 084	3.05%
		312	Business creation and development	15 950	1.62%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	79 823	8.10%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	244 566	24.83%
		322	Village renewal and development	394 878	40.09%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	206 507	20.97%
		331	Training and information	2 227	0.23%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	10 830	1.10%
Total Axis 3				**984 866**	**19.20%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	9 434	4.62%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	455	0.22%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	162 045	79.37%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	5 046	2.47%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	27 175	13.31%
Total Axis 4				**204 156**	**3.98%**
Technical assistance		511	Technical assistance	44 706	100.00%
				44 706	**0.87%**
TOTAL				**5 130 053**	**100.00%**

Estonia

Axes		Measures		Expenditure 2007-now	
				000€	% used axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	927	0.61%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	11 900	7.85%
		114	Use of advisory services	2 470	1.63%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	93 704	61.79%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	5 110	3.37%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	13 853	9.13%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	205	0.13%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	19 138	12.62%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	886	0.58%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	2 539	1.67%
		142	Producer groups	923	0.61%
Total Axis 1				**151 656**	**35.42%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	34 955	20.50%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	2 773	1.63%
		214	Agri-environment payments	110 336	64.70%
		215	Animal welfare payments	12 344	7.24%
		216	Non-productive investments	1 180	0.69%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	243	0.14%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	8 696	5.10%
Total Axis 2				**170 529**	**39.83%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	312	Business creation and development	24 257	42.41%
		322	Village renewal and development	32 937	57.59%
Total Axis 3				**57 194**	**13.36%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	940	3.13%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	22 519	75.10%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	108	0.36%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	6 419	21.41%
Total Axis 4				**29 985**	**7.00%**
Technical assistance		511	Technical assistance	18 769	100.00%
				18 769	**4.38%**
TOTAL				**428 133**	**100.00%**

Ireland

Axes		Measures		Expenditure 2007-now	
				000€	% used axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	3 559	2.34%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	6 505	4.28%
		113	Early retirement	104 816	69.00%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	37 027	24.37%
Total Axis 1				**151 907**	**8.32%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	599 140	37.50%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	37 732	2.36%
		214	Agri-environment payments	960 927	60.14%
Total Axis 2				**1 597 799**	**87.51%**
Leader	4	413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	49 078	65.04%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	809	1.07%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	25 568	33.89%
Total Axis 4				**75 455**	**4.13%**
Technical assistance		511	Technical assistance	595	100.00%
				595	**0.03%**
TOTAL				**1 825 756**	**100.00%**

Greece

Axes		Measures		Expenditure 2007-now	
				000€	% used axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	112	Setting up of young farmers	86 617	20.47%
		114	Use of advisory services	1 418	0.34%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	81 176	19.18%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	1 583	0.37%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	127 928	30.23%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	5 951	1.41%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	118 479	28.00%
Total Axis 1				**423 152**	**26.75%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	313 966	28.42%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	115 063	10.41%
		214	Agri-environment payments	614 418	55.61%
		216	Non-productive investments	623	0.06%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	60 854	5.51%
Total Axis 2				**1 104 924**	**69.86%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	312	Business creation and development	2	0.01%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	1 154	3.18%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	22 825	63.00%
		322	Village renewal and development	11 302	31.19%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	949	2.62%
Total Axis 3				**36 232**	**2.29%**
Leader	4	431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	16 212	100.00%
Total Axis 4				**16 212**	**1.02%**
Technical assistance		511	Technical assistance	1 174	100.00%
				1 174	**0.07%**
TOTAL				**1 581 696**	**100.00%**

Spain

Axes		Measures		Expenditure 2007-now	
				000€	% used axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	19 858	1.34%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	130 383	8.78%
		113	Early retirement	187 744	12.64%
		114	Use of advisory services	15 642	1.05%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	5 931	0.40%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	392 394	26.41%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	13 968	0.94%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	372 662	25.08%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	5 671	0.38%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	307 939	20.73%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	65	0.00%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	400	0.03%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	16 730	1.13%
		133	Information and promotion activities	12 178	0.82%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	4 210	0.28%
Total Axis 1				**1 485 774**	**41.09%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	192 698	10.88%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	161 299	9.11%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	3 552	0.20%
		214	Agri-environment payments	791 592	44.71%
		215	Animal welfare payments	10 485	0.59%
		216	Non-productive investments	3 793	0.21%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	219 632	12.41%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	28 152	1.59%
		225	Forest-environment payments	7 224	0.41%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	276 927	15.64%
		227	Non-productive investments	75 011	4.24%
Total Axis 2				**1 770 365**	**48.96%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	3 708	3.48%
		312	Business creation and development	14 359	13.48%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	5 116	4.80%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	31 437	29.52%
		322	Village renewal and development	23 116	21.70%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	28 664	26.91%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	111	0.10%
Total Axis 3				**106 513**	**2.95%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	7 740	3.72%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	988	0.48%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	135 456	65.15%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	967	0.47%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	62 760	30.19%
Total Axis 4				**207 912**	**5.75%**
Technical assistance		511	Technical assistance	45 463	100.00%
				45 463	**1.26%**
TOTAL				**3 616 027**	**100.00%**

France

Axes		Measures		Expenditure 2007-now	
				000€	% used axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	54 229	4.63%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	382 838	32.67%
		113	Early retirement	19 674	1.68%
		114	Use of advisory services	181	0.02%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	183	0.02%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	470 532	40.15%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	16 111	1.37%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	152 698	13.03%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	894	0.08%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	59 825	5.11%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	609	0.05%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	5 318	0.45%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	2 458	0.21%
		133	Information and promotion activities	6 283	0.54%
Total Axis 1				**1 171 834**	**27.09%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	1 474 989	50.09%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	3 869	0.13%
		214	Agri-environment payments	1 299 099	44.11%
		216	Non-productive investments	1 500	0.05%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	8 986	0.31%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	8	0.00%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	888	0.03%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	149 614	5.08%
		227	Non-productive investments	5 904	0.20%
Total Axis 2				**2 944 857**	**68.09%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	9 579	7.03%
		312	Business creation and development	4 274	3.13%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	14 906	10.93%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	33 914	24.88%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	58 906	43.21%
		331	Training and information	1 070	0.78%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	13 689	10.04%
Total Axis 3				**136 336**	**3.15%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	1 098	1.86%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	414	0.70%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	37 424	63.37%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	958	1.62%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	19 159	32.44%
Total Axis 4				**59 053**	**1.37%**
Technical assistance		511	Technical assistance	13 067	100.00%
				13 067	**0.30%**
TOTAL				**4 325 147**	**100.00%**

Italy

Axes		Measures		Expenditure 2007-now	
				000€	% used axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	20 842	1.60%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	187 917	14.41%
		113	Early retirement	17 537	1.34%
		114	Use of advisory services	8 799	0.67%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	1 143	0.09%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	631 614	48.43%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	25 108	1.93%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	272 469	20.89%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	10 153	0.78%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	105 851	8.12%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	3 289	0.25%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	5 411	0.41%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	2 998	0.23%
		133	Information and promotion activities	10 596	0.81%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	0	0.00%
		142	Producer groups	0	0.00%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	0	0.00%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	402	0.03%
Total Axis 1				**1 304 130**	**35.26%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	370 714	17.91%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	103 038	4.98%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	0	0.00%
		214	Agri-environment payments	1 160 131	56.06%
		215	Animal welfare payments	107 784	5.21%
		216	Non-productive investments	34 679	1.68%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	144 230	6.97%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	0	0.00%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	1 728	0.08%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	23	0.00%
		225	Forest-environment payments	4 212	0.20%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	109 336	5.28%
		227	Non-productive investments	33 663	1.63%
Total Axis 2				**2 069 538**	**55.95%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	107 772	51.21%
		312	Business creation and development	10 249	4.87%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	10 732	5.10%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	51 087	24.27%
		322	Village renewal and development	8 621	4.10%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	20 732	9.85%
		331	Training and information	709	0.34%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	568	0.27%
Total Axis 3				**210 469**	**5.69%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	4 368	7.14%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	457	0.75%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	25 868	42.31%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	59	0.10%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	30 390	49.70%
Total Axis 4				**61 142**	**1.65%**
Technical assistance		511	Technical assistance	53 848	100.00%
				53 848	**1.46%**
TOTAL				**3 699 128**	**100.00%**

Cyprus

Axes		Measures		Expenditure 2007-now	
				000€	% used axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	114	0.30%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	983	2.59%
		113	Early retirement	1 888	4.98%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	29 309	77.33%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	3 610	9.53%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	229	0.60%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	1 042	2.75%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	341	0.90%
		133	Information and promotion activities	78	0.21%
		142	Producer groups	309	0.82%
Total Axis 1				**37 902**	**49.06%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	2 421	6.44%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	12 487	33.21%
		214	Agri-environment payments	20 021	53.24%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	135	0.36%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	92	0.24%
		225	Forest-environment payments	82	0.22%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	1 073	2.85%
		227	Non-productive investments	1 291	3.43%
Total Axis 2				**37 603**	**48.68%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	763	71.18%
		322	Village renewal and development	124	11.57%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	125	11.67%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	60	5.57%
Total Axis 3				**1 072**	**1.39%**
Leader	4	421	Implementing cooperation projects	9	2.37%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	366	97.63%
Total Axis 4				**375**	**0.48%**
Technical assistance		511	Technical assistance	297	100.00%
				297	**0.38%**
TOTAL				**77 249**	**100.00%**

Latvia

Axes		Measures		Expenditure 2007-now	
				000€	% used axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	335	0.14%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	6 254	2.62%
		113	Early retirement	11 710	4.91%
		114	Use of advisory services	5	0.00%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	164 595	68.99%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	2 523	1.06%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	21 028	8.81%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	12 969	5.44%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	3 010	1.26%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	15 500	6.50%
		142	Producer groups	645	0.27%
Total Axis 1				**238 576**	**37.30%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	157 476	55.13%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	8 412	2.95%
		214	Agri-environment payments	106 303	37.22%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	8 045	2.82%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	3 913	1.37%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	1 480	0.52%
Total Axis 2				**285 629**	**44.66%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	312	Business creation and development	41 223	44.92%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	2 384	2.60%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	47 355	51.60%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	817	0.89%
Total Axis 3				**91 778**	**14.35%**
Leader	4	413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	8 496	84.54%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	1 554	15.46%
Total Axis 4				**10 050**	**1.57%**
Technical assistance		511	Technical assistance	13 561	100.00%
				13 561	**2.12%**
TOTAL				**639 594**	**100.00%**

Lithuania

Axes		Measures		Expenditure 2007-now	
				000€	% used axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	9 025	1.86%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	62 423	12.88%
		113	Early retirement	63 153	13.03%
		114	Use of advisory services	941	0.19%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	264 342	54.55%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	6 715	1.39%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	42 743	8.82%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	26 675	5.51%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	58	0.01%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	8 480	1.75%
Total Axis 1				**484 555**	**49.46%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	204 597	51.32%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	1 035	0.26%
		214	Agri-environment payments	151 554	38.01%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	14 218	3.57%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	17 608	4.42%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	1 171	0.29%
		225	Forest-environment payments	205	0.05%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	6 506	1.63%
		227	Non-productive investments	1 810	0.45%
Total Axis 2				**398 704**	**40.69%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	4 306	10.43%
		312	Business creation and development	16 966	41.09%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	9 417	22.81%
		322	Village renewal and development	10 599	25.67%
Total Axis 3				**41 287**	**4.21%**
Leader	4	413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	8 190	54.97%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	31	0.21%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	6 677	44.82%
Total Axis 4				**14 898**	**1.52%**
Technical assistance		511	Technical assistance	40 294	100.00%
				40 294	**4.11%**
TOTAL				**979 739**	**100.00%**

Luxembourg

Axes		Measures		Expenditure 2007-now	
				000€	% used axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	77	0.29%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	1 173	4.44%
		114	Use of advisory services	0	0.00%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	23 026	87.21%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	50	0.19%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	1 885	7.14%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	193	0.73%
Total Axis 1				**26 403**	**36.68%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	23 594	57.08%
		214	Agri-environment payments	17 726	42.88%
		225	Forest-environment payments	15	0.04%
Total Axis 2				**41 334**	**57.42%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	241	8.32%
		312	Business creation and development	74	2.55%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	123	4.26%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	1 618	55.90%
		322	Village renewal and development	623	21.50%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	170	5.86%
		331	Training and information	47	1.61%
Total Axis 3				**2 895**	**4.02%**
Leader	4	412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	2	0.18%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	445	32.96%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	142	10.52%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	761	56.34%
Total Axis 4				**1 351**	**1.88%**
TOTAL				**71 983**	**100.00%**

Hungary

Axes		Measures		Expenditure 2007-now	
				000€	% used axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	26 062	3.00%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	61 889	7.12%
		113	Early retirement	330	0.04%
		114	Use of advisory services	6 149	0.71%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	613 861	70.61%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	11 319	1.30%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	92 891	10.69%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	21 803	2.51%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	597	0.07%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	397	0.05%
		142	Producer groups	34 041	3.92%
Total Axis 1				**869 340**	**45.74%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	42 815	5.92%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	18 142	2.51%
		214	Agri-environment payments	552 526	76.44%
		215	Animal welfare payments	20 027	2.77%
		216	Non-productive investments	1 766	0.24%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	84 142	11.64%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	225	0.03%
		225	Forest-environment payments	1 331	0.18%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	902	0.12%
		227	Non-productive investments	980	0.14%
Total Axis 2				**722 855**	**38.04%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	312	Business creation and development	24 532	14.02%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	18 157	10.37%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	47 014	26.86%
		322	Village renewal and development	34 860	19.92%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	21 477	12.27%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	28 986	16.56%
Total Axis 3				**175 028**	**9.21%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	1 175	4.54%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	297	1.15%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	9 578	37.00%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	1 094	4.23%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	13 741	53.08%
Total Axis 4				**25 884**	**1.36%**
Technical assistance		511	Technical assistance	107 308	100.00%
				107 308	**5.65%**
TOTAL				**1 900 415**	**100.00%**

Malta

Axes		Measures		Expenditure 2007-now	
				000€	% used axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	192	1.47%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	9 868	75.51%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	1 319	10.10%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	23	0.18%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	1 618	12.38%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	1	0.01%
		142	Producer groups	47	0.36%
Total Axis 1				**13 069**	**37.22%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	7 990	72.49%
		214	Agri-environment payments	3 032	27.51%
Total Axis 2				**11 022**	**31.39%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	313	Encouragement of tourism activities	3 447	36.50%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	5 766	61.05%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	231	2.45%
Total Axis 3				**9 445**	**26.90%**
Leader	4	431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	235	100.00%
Total Axis 4				**235**	**0.67%**
Technical assistance		511	Technical assistance	1 339	100.00%
				1 339	**3.81%**
TOTAL				**35 110**	**100.00%**

Netherlands

Axes		Measures		Expenditure 2007-now	
				000€	% used axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	6 244	10.85%
		114	Use of advisory services	395	0.69%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	27 434	47.67%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	3 773	6.55%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	17 788	30.91%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	1 923	3.34%
Total Axis 1				**57 555**	**20.48%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	7 692	6.56%
		214	Agri-environment payments	103 034	87.84%
		216	Non-productive investments	2 574	2.19%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	3 998	3.41%
Total Axis 2				**117 298**	**41.73%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	4 950	6.60%
		312	Business creation and development	908	1.21%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	31 152	41.53%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	11 095	14.79%
		322	Village renewal and development	5 212	6.95%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	21 587	28.78%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	110	0.15%
Total Axis 3				**75 013**	**26.69%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	803	2.73%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	139	0.47%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	26 060	88.46%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	290	0.98%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	2 168	7.36%
Total Axis 4				**29 460**	**10.48%**
Technical assistance		511	Technical assistance	1 766	100.00%
				1 766	**0.63%**
TOTAL				**281 093**	**100.00%**

Austria

Axes		Measures		Expenditure 2007-now	
				000€	% used axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	21 253	5.38%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	46 053	11.65%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	222 599	56.33%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	15 274	3.86%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	45 182	11.43%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	5 256	1.33%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	26 780	6.78%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	8 788	2.22%
		133	Information and promotion activities	4 009	1.01%
Total Axis 1				**395 194**	**14.35%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	582 615	28.19%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	82 407	3.99%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	105	0.01%
		214	Agri-environment payments	1 297 563	62.79%
		215	Animal welfare payments	64 241	3.11%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	837	0.04%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	60	0.00%
		225	Forest-environment payments	38	0.00%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	38 780	1.88%
Total Axis 2				**2 066 645**	**75.03%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	11 199	9.30%
		312	Business creation and development	2 366	1.96%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	11 413	9.48%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	46 761	38.83%
		322	Village renewal and development	956	0.79%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	34 435	28.59%
		331	Training and information	11 774	9.78%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	1 522	1.26%
Total Axis 3				**120 425**	**4.37%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	24 273	19.79%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	1 404	1.14%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	87 039	70.95%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	1 385	1.13%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	8 573	6.99%
Total Axis 4				**122 674**	**4.45%**
Technical assistance		511	Technical assistance	49 413	100.00%
				49 413	**1.79%**
TOTAL				**2 754 351**	**100.00%**

Poland

Axes		Measures		Expenditure 2007-now	
				000€	% used axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	5 583	0.18%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	279 303	8.81%
		113	Early retirement	1 132 756	35.72%
		114	Use of advisory services	8 881	0.28%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	949 981	29.96%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	250 708	7.91%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	67 191	2.12%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	23 058	0.73%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	2 013	0.06%
		133	Information and promotion activities	207	0.01%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	400 505	12.63%
		142	Producer groups	50 765	1.60%
Total Axis 1				**3 170 952**	**47.46%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	1 347 240	55.09%
		214	Agri-environment payments	966 231	39.51%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	106 255	4.34%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	25 794	1.05%
Total Axis 2				**2 445 520**	**36.60%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	122 616	13.67%
		312	Business creation and development	101 843	11.35%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	442 645	49.35%
		322	Village renewal and development	229 818	25.62%
Total Axis 3				**896 922**	**13.42%**
Leader	4	413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	79 055	67.30%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	544	0.46%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	37 865	32.24%
Total Axis 4				**117 464**	**1.76%**
Technical assistance		511	Technical assistance	50 251	100.00%
				50 251	**0.75%**
TOTAL				**6 681 109**	**100.00%**

Portugal

Axes		Measures		Expenditure 2007-now	
				000€	% used axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	3 448	0.45%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	92 955	12.13%
		113	Early retirement	22 953	2.99%
		114	Use of advisory services	212	0.03%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	8 520	1.11%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	174 818	22.81%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	18 749	2.45%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	150 862	19.68%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	2 195	0.29%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	252 402	32.93%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	28 496	3.72%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	179	0.02%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	10 206	1.33%
		133	Information and promotion activities	493	0.06%
Total Axis 1				**766 489**	**39.00%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	407 082	37.83%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	109 954	10.22%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	51	0.00%
		214	Agri-environment payments	346 716	32.22%
		216	Non-productive investments	4 148	0.39%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	181 381	16.86%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	58	0.01%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	5 444	0.51%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	69	0.01%
		225	Forest-environment payments	1 335	0.12%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	10 767	1.00%
		227	Non-productive investments	8 966	0.83%
Total Axis 2				**1 075 971**	**54.75%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	14 662	86.89%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	2 213	13.11%
Total Axis 3				**16 875**	**0.86%**
Leader	4	413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	59 988	68.57%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	2 527	2.89%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	24 963	28.54%
Total Axis 4				**87 479**	**4.45%**
Technical assistance		511	Technical assistance	18 396	100.00%
				18 396	**0.94%**
TOTAL				**1 965 209**	**100.00%**

Romania

Axes		Measures		Expenditure 2007-now	
				000€	% used axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	6 618	0.76%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	87 032	9.97%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	381 857	43.75%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	281 928	32.30%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	32 813	3.76%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	80 728	9.25%
		142	Producer groups	671	0.08%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	1 149	0.13%
Total Axis 1				**872 797**	**28.06%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	314 811	29.24%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	171 673	15.94%
		214	Agri-environment payments	590 259	54.82%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	9	0.00%
Total Axis 2				**1 076 753**	**34.61%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	312	Business creation and development	156 823	19.06%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	31 017	3.77%
		322	Village renewal and development	634 851	77.17%
Total Axis 3				**822 691**	**26.45%**
Leader	4	431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	3 925	100.00%
Total Axis 4				**3 925**	**0.13%**
Technical assistance		511	Technical assistance	20 692	100.00%
				20 692	**0.67%**
Complement to Direct Payments		611	Complement to direct payment	314 054	100.00%
				314 054	**10.10%**
TOTAL				**3 110 912**	**100.00%**

Slovenia

Axes		Measures		Expenditure 2007-now	
				000€	% used axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	11	0.01%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	24 001	15.05%
		113	Early retirement	7 693	4.82%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	44 587	27.96%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	13 153	8.25%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	31 747	19.91%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	3 452	2.17%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	31 361	19.67%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	102	0.06%
		133	Information and promotion activities	3 004	1.88%
		142	Producer groups	336	0.21%
Total Axis 1				**159 446**	**29.17%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	136 051	41.27%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	35 789	10.86%
		214	Agri-environment payments	157 807	47.87%
Total Axis 2				**329 647**	**60.31%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	10 483	25.06%
		312	Business creation and development	21 876	52.30%
		322	Village renewal and development	7 807	18.66%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	1 664	3.98%
Total Axis 3				**41 829**	**7.65%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	599	6.00%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	481	4.81%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	6 973	69.85%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	136	1.36%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	1 795	17.98%
Total Axis 4				**9 983**	**1.83%**
Technical assistance		511	Technical assistance	5 651	100.00%
				5 651	**1.03%**
TOTAL				**546 556**	**100.00%**

Slovakia

Axes		Measures		Expenditure 2007-now	
				000€	% used axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	10 083	2.37%
		114	Use of advisory services	375	0.09%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	252 962	59.38%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	8 562	2.01%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	109 689	25.75%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	35 375	8.30%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	478	0.11%
		142	Producer groups	8 503	2.00%
Total Axis 1				**426 027**	**32.12%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	231 190	32.26%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	162 662	22.70%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	61	0.01%
		214	Agri-environment payments	224 775	31.37%
		215	Animal welfare payments	15 233	2.13%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	371	0.05%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	2 162	0.30%
		225	Forest-environment payments	280	0.04%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	79 878	11.15%
Total Axis 2				**716 613**	**54.03%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	24 136	15.96%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	3 360	2.22%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	53 809	35.58%
		322	Village renewal and development	65 146	43.07%
		331	Training and information	4 192	2.77%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	598	0.40%
Total Axis 3				**151 242**	**11.40%**
Leader	4	413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	5 591	60.66%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	3 625	39.34%
Total Axis 4				**9 216**	**0.69%**
Technical assistance		511	Technical assistance	23 272	100.00%
				23 272	**1.75%**
TOTAL				**1 326 370**	**100.00%**

Finland

Axes		Measures		Expenditure 2007-now	
				000€	% used axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	11 776	10.44%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	20 768	18.41%
		113	Early retirement	24 637	21.84%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	38 391	34.03%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	9 288	8.23%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	7 957	7.05%
Total Axis 1				**112 817**	**8.52%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	328 175	30.21%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	264 760	24.38%
		214	Agri-environment payments	477 377	43.95%
		215	Animal welfare payments	13 184	1.21%
		216	Non-productive investments	262	0.02%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	2 382	0.22%
Total Axis 2				**1 086 139**	**82.00%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	8 614	12.15%
		312	Business creation and development	38 839	54.80%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	3 748	5.29%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	10 219	14.42%
		322	Village renewal and development	4 023	5.68%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	1 459	2.06%
		331	Training and information	3 952	5.58%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	16	0.02%
Total Axis 3				**70 870**	**5.35%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	567	1.26%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	189	0.42%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	31 289	69.52%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	2 915	6.48%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	10 048	22.32%
Total Axis 4				**45 008**	**3.40%**
Technical assistance		511	Technical assistance	9 776	100.00%
				9 776	**0.74%**
TOTAL				**1 324 610**	**100.00%**

Sweden

Axes		Measures		Expenditure 2007-now	
				000€	% used axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	51 117	27.17%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	12 954	6.88%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	109 565	58.23%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	12 751	6.78%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	619	0.33%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	1 152	0.61%
Total Axis 1				**188 158**	**15.94%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	193 935	22.91%
		214	Agri-environment payments	641 163	75.73%
		216	Non-productive investments	9 385	1.11%
		227	Non-productive investments	2 108	0.25%
Total Axis 2				**846 591**	**71.72%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	13 577	18.02%
		312	Business creation and development	19 431	25.79%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	15 964	21.18%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	10 095	13.40%
		322	Village renewal and development	3 808	5.05%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	2 975	3.95%
		331	Training and information	8 829	11.72%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	676	0.90%
Total Axis 3				**75 355**	**6.38%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	767	2.72%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	2 651	9.39%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	18 097	64.08%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	386	1.37%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	6 340	22.45%
Total Axis 4				**28 242**	**2.39%**
Technical assistance		511	Technical assistance	41 997	100.00%
				41 997	**3.56%**
TOTAL				**1 180 343**	**100.00%**

United Kingdom

Axes		Measures		Expenditure 2007-now	
				000€	% used axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	53 318	19.91%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	321	0.12%
		114	Use of advisory services	476	0.18%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	398	0.15%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	96 593	36.08%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	2 259	0.84%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	86 786	32.41%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	12 820	4.79%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	13 847	5.17%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	921	0.34%
Total Axis 1				**267 738**	**10.31%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	1 763	0.09%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	354 773	17.45%
		214	Agri-environment payments	1 401 463	68.92%
		215	Animal welfare payments	4 422	0.22%
		216	Non-productive investments	121 321	5.97%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	93 000	4.57%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	18 671	0.92%
		225	Forest-environment payments	6 945	0.34%
		227	Non-productive investments	31 167	1.53%
Total Axis 2				**2 033 525**	**78.29%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	40 447	24.94%
		312	Business creation and development	19 573	12.07%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	41 889	25.83%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	18 355	11.32%
		322	Village renewal and development	5 564	3.43%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	29 540	18.22%
		331	Training and information	3 272	2.02%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	3 521	2.17%
Total Axis 3				**162 160**	**6.24%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	18 630	14.53%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	1 402	1.09%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	84 344	65.78%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	1 267	0.99%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	22 571	17.60%
Total Axis 4				**128 214**	**4.94%**
Technical assistance		511	Technical assistance	5 777	100.00%
				5 777	**0.22%**
TOTAL				**2 597 414**	**100.00%**

EU-27

Axes		Measures		Expenditure 2007-now	
				000€	% used axis
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	350 967	2.32%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	1 611 303	10.66%
		113	Early retirement	1 615 696	10.69%
		114	Use of advisory services	56 731	0.38%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	17 244	0.11%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	6 258 311	41.41%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	156 398	1.03%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	2 232 217	14.77%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	65 887	0.44%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	1 615 531	10.69%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	245 111	1.62%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	54 155	0.36%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	46 579	0.31%
		133	Information and promotion activities	41 113	0.27%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	514 877	3.41%
		142	Producer groups	102 718	0.68%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	3 752	0.02%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	123 091	0.81%
Total Axis 1				**15 111 682**	**30.57%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	4 740 246	17.50%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	5 082 373	18.76%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	120 061	0.44%
		214	Agri-environment payments	14 610 596	53.94%
		215	Animal welfare payments	278 944	1.03%
		216	Non-productive investments	198 433	0.73%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	963 518	3.56%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	291	0.00%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	81 177	0.30%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	17 461	0.06%
		225	Forest-environment payments	28 297	0.10%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	723 716	2.67%
		227	Non-productive investments	240 984	0.89%
Total Axis 2				**27 086 097**	**54.80%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	477 015	9.95%
		312	Business creation and development	563 514	11.75%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	310 174	6.47%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	1 257 136	26.22%
		322	Village renewal and development	1 631 504	34.03%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	455 596	9.50%
		331	Training and information	39 149	0.82%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	60 917	1.27%
Total Axis 3				**4 795 006**	**9.70%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	75 370	5.36%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	9 534	0.68%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	938 342	66.72%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	23 727	1.69%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	359 395	25.55%
Total Axis 4				**1 406 367**	**2.85%**
Technical assistance		511	Technical assistance	592 387	100.00%
				592 387	**1.20%**
Complement to Direct Payments		611	Complement to direct payment	437 339	100.00%
				437 339	**0.88%**
TOTAL				**49 428 879**	**100.00%**

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.