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RURAL DEVELOPMENT
IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

STATISTICAL AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION

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FOREWORD

In October 2011, the Commission has tabled its legal proposals for the CAP towards 2020. The reform package includes a draft regulation for the future Rural Development Policy. As the proposals are discussed in the European Parliament and the Council, DG AGRI has compiled its annual update of statistical information on a number of key indicators for rural development. The data are presented according to the structure of the Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (CMEF), which identifies baseline indicators related to the context and the objectives of rural development. The report summarizes the latest available data for these indicators, together with an overview of Rural Development Policy implementation in the EU, with a view to providing background information to policy makers, researchers and practitioners in rural development.

I trust that you will find this information useful.

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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	Green House 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. Policy context

In October 2011, the Commission tabled its proposals for the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) towards 2020, including a draft regulation for Rural Development Policy post-2013 (see box 1). These proposals are the latest step in a series of policy developments aimed at establishing a coherent and sustainable framework for the future of Europe's rural areas.

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 4 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:

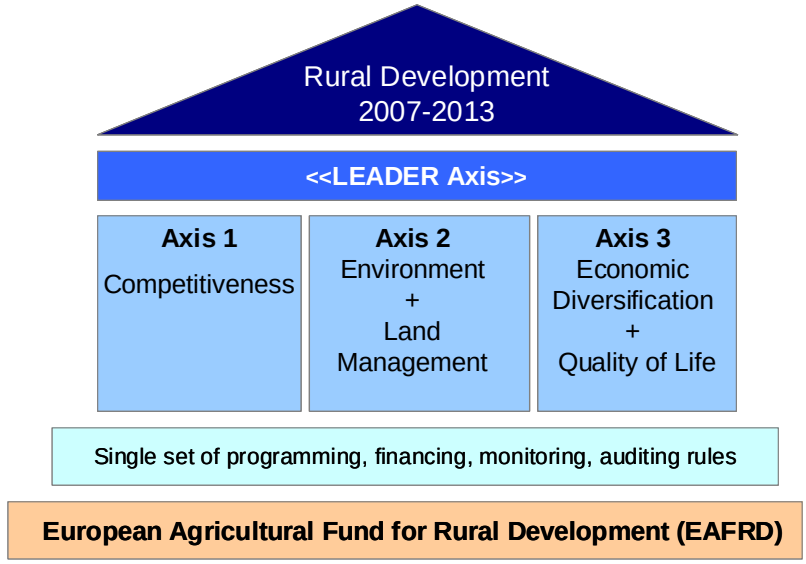
(1) improving the competitiveness of agriculture and forestry;

(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 1.1). To help ensure a balanced approach to policy, Member States and regions are obliged to spread their rural development funding between all of these axes.

Figure 1.1-1 - The structure of EU Rural Development Policy 2007-2013



This report provides an 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 monitoring of Rural Development Programmes in the EU-27 and in candidate countries.

Box 1: Rural Development Policy after 2013

In October 2011, the Commission presented a set of legal proposals for the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) towards 2020, including a draft regulation for Rural Development Policy post-2013.
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

These priorities should be the basis of programming, including the definition of target indicators in relation to each of them.
The list of individual 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.
Finally, it is proposed to build on the Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (CMEF) introduced in the current period which will be simplified and improved based on experience gained to date. A common list of indicators will be linked to the policy priorities for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation.

1.2. 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

1.3. Data sources and issues

Most of the information presented in this report can be found in various sources and documents (Eurostat, the European Environmental Agency, DG AGRI statistical and financial reports, DG Environment, FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO, etc.), but has now been compiled in a structured way in a single document.

This report contains two broad types of information:

(1) Statistical and scientific information on the main features of rural areas,

(2) Administrative information on the status of the implementation of Rural Development Policy (physical and financial monitoring of the measures).

Two important data issues need to be mentioned:

(1) Weaknesses concerning data availability,

(2) The complexity of reporting on programme implementation due to the various financial instruments funding EU-27 Rural Development Policy in the past.

1.3.1. Limited data availability

Rural Development Policy should be analysed at a sufficiently detailed geographical level. This is obvious for environmental aspects, but it is also necessary for indicators related to diversification and the quality of life in rural areas.

However, it should be stressed that it is not the aim of this report to monitor, for example, the specific environmental situation in a particular area or the socio-economic development in a particular village, but rather to describe different situations and to assess overall trends across the EU.

The need for information at detailed geographical levels makes it difficult to provide time series, as 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). For some indicators, such as the indicators related to employment, data are available at NUTS 2 level, whereas the classification of rural areas is defined at the level of NUTS 3. In this case, estimations at NUTS 3 level have been prepared by using NUTS 2 data (see the statistical description provided in chapter 3).

Moreover, some indicators mainly related to Axis 2 are only 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).

Baseline indicators of the CMEF for Rural Development Programmes 2007-2013 have been developed in an operational context, based largely on data availability (even if sometimes limited). Some other indicators have been extracted from the lists of structural indicators developed for the evaluation of the Lisbon Strategy, sustainable development indicators developed by Eurostat, or agri-environmental indicators on the basis of the results of the IRENA project. This project was the basis for the 2006 Commission Communication "Development of agri-environmental indicators for monitoring the integration of environmental concerns into the common agricultural policy" which has led to the long-term project on agri-environmental indicators which is being developed by the Commission (see chapter 2).

For some indicators, the data sources are not statistical series but the results of modelling or mapping techniques. Results are therefore closely linked to and dependent on the methodology applied.

1.3.2. 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.

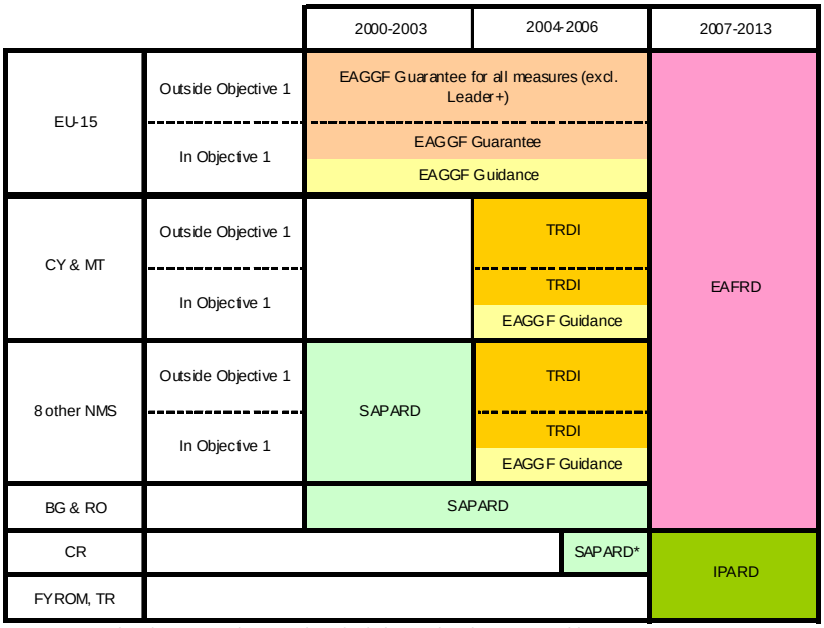
1.4. Financial instruments funding EU Rural Development Policy from 2000 to 2013

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 1.4-1).

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 (i.e. Croatia, Macedonia and Turkey) 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 data are taken from AGRIVIEW, the data warehouse of DG AGRI, with an extraction date of October 2011.

Figure 1.4-1 - Community funding for rural development



2000-2006: Leader+ (programmes/measures) are funded everywhere by EAGGF Guidance

*: SAPARD in Croatia started from 2005

CHAPTER 2. Analytical highlights 2011

A number of topics relevant for Rural Development have been analysed throughout the year 2011 which are summarised in this chapter, with a view to complementing the statistical and economic information presented in the main body of this report. They have been grouped around the following subjects:

- Rural areas and the Europe 2020 strategy
- Long-term structural change in EU agriculture
- Agri-environmental indicators

Where relevant, links are provided to more detailed publications.

2.1. Rural areas and the Europe 2020 strategy

Europe 2020 is a 10-year strategy proposed by the European Commission on 3 March 2010 for reviving the economy of the European Union. It aims at "smart, sustainable, and inclusive growth" with greater coordination of national and European policy.

The strategy identifies five headline targets the European Union should reach to boost growth and employment. These are:

- To raise the employment rate of the population aged 20–64 from the current 69% to at least 75%.
- To achieve the target of investing 3% of the EU's Gross Domestic Product in R&D, in particular by improving the conditions for R&D investment by the private sector, and to develop a new indicator to track innovation.
- To reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% compared to 1990 levels or by 30% if the conditions are right; to increase the share of renewable energy in final energy consumption to 20%, and to achieve a 20% increase in energy efficiency.
- To reduce the share of early school leavers to 10% from the current 14% and to increase the share of the population aged 30–34 having completed tertiary education from currently 32% to at least 40%.
- To reduce the number of Europeans living below national poverty lines by 25%, lifting 20 million people out of poverty.

Overall, predominantly rural regions show a lower degree of socio-economic development in comparison to urban areas. The employment rate, calculated as the share of the working-age population (ages 20 to 64) that is employed, is lower in predominantly rural regions than in the EU-27 as a whole. The share of early school leavers is higher in thinly populated ("rural") regions than in densely populated areas and the share of the population of 30-34 years with tertiary education is generally lower in predominantly rural regions than in other types of regions. The share of the population at-risk-of-poverty is highest in thinly populated areas. Therefore, the contribution of rural regions is crucial for the attainment of the Europe 2020 headline targets, as 24% of the population in the EU-27 live in predominantly rural regions, which generate 17% of total gross value added and 22% of employment.

Three aspects of the Europe 2020 strategy have been analysed in 2011, focussing in particular on the situation in rural areas and the degree to which they achieve the targets of the Europe 2020 strategy. The first analysis focuses on employment in rural areas, with a special emphasis on groups with lower employment rates (women, older and low skilled people). Secondly, the level of education in rural areas was examined by looking at the latest statistics on school dropout rates and the achievement of tertiary education. Finally, an analysis of poverty in rural areas presents the percentage of population at risk of poverty.

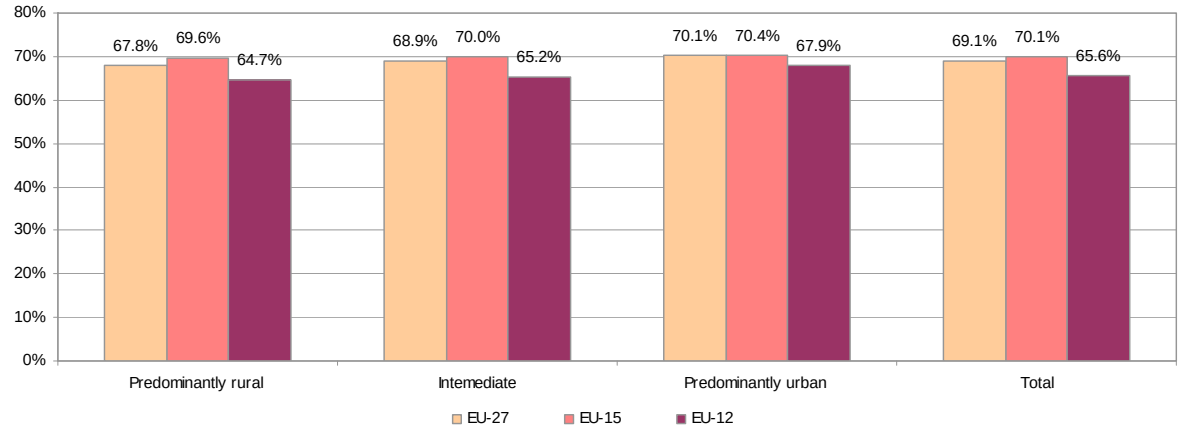
2.1.1. Employment in rural areas[1]

Across the EU-27, employment rates in 2009 were lowest in predominantly rural areas (67.8%), compared to intermediate (68.9%) and predominantly urban areas (70.1%)[2].

[1] For more information see: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/agrista/economic-briefs/2011/05_en.pdf

[2] These results are based on estimations. Data of employment come from the Labour Force Survey, the lowest level of availability being NUTS 2. The definition of rural areas classifies regions as predominantly rural, intermediate and predominantly urban only at NUTS 3 level. The database resulting from this survey includes a variable which indicates the level of urbanisation of the local administrative unit (LAU2) of the respondent, measured by the population density: 1) Thinly populated or less than 100 inhabitants/km^2; 2) Intermediate or from 100 to 500 inhabitants/km^2; 3) Densely populated or more than 500 inhabitants/km^2. The proportion of population by level of urbanisation within a concrete NUTS 3 region is available from the

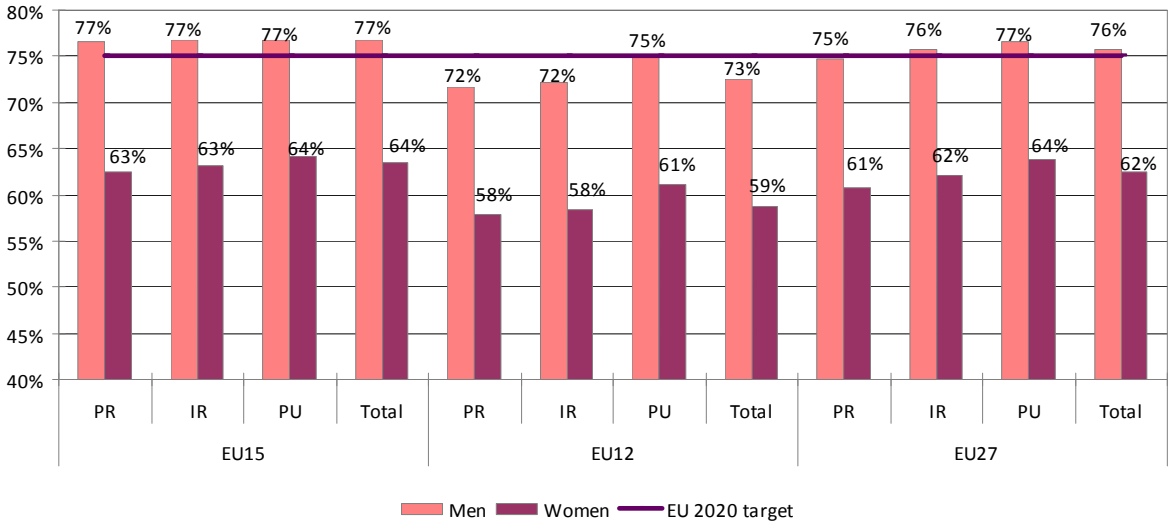
Graph 2.1.1-1 - Employment rates (20-64 years) in 2009 by type of region



The employment rate is generally higher for men than for women. At EU-27 level, 76% of men and 62% of women were employed in 2009, showing a difference of 14 percentage points. This gap is approximately the same within each type of region (predominantly rural, intermediate and predominantly urban) and for both the EU-15 and the EU-12.

In the predominantly rural areas of the EU-27, only 61% of the women of 20 to 64 years were employed in 2009. This situation is worse in the EU-12 (58%) than in the EU-15 (63%).

Graph 2.1.1-2 - Employment rates for men and women of 20-64 years by type of region in 2009

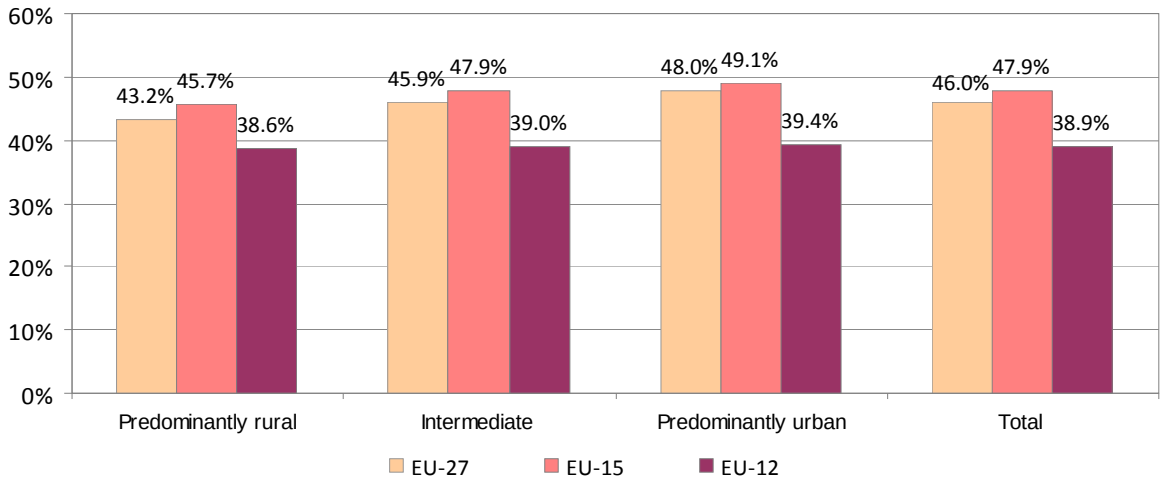


Older people from 55 to 64 years are affected by very low employment rates. In 2009, employment for this age group only reached 46% (43.2% in predominantly rural regions, 45.9% in intermediate and 48% in predominantly urban regions).

The lowest employment rate among older people was found in predominantly rural areas of the EU-12 (38.6%). 45.7% of the older people in predominantly rural regions of the EU-15 had an employment in 2009, whereas intermediate and urban areas presented slightly higher rates (47.9% and 49.1%, respectively).

latest Census (2001). By weighing the indicator per level of urbanisation according to the share of population within the NUTS 3 region in each level of urbanisation, one can create a NUTS 3 estimate.

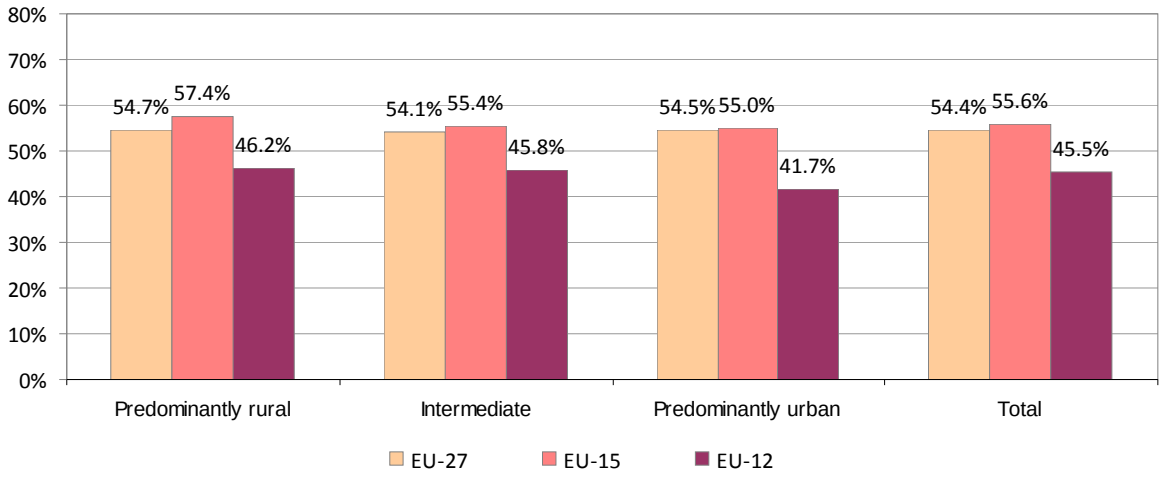
Graph 2.1.1-3 - Employment rates for people of 55-64 years in 2009



People who had completed only lower secondary education also present below-average employment rates. At EU level, this rate was 54.4% in the three types of regions in 2009.

As for all other categories, the employment rate for lower-skilled people was higher in the EU-15 than in the EU-12 (55.6% and 45.5%, respectively). No major differences were found between predominantly rural, intermediate and predominantly urban regions.

Graph 2.1.1-4 - Employment rates for lower skilled people of 20-64 years in 2009



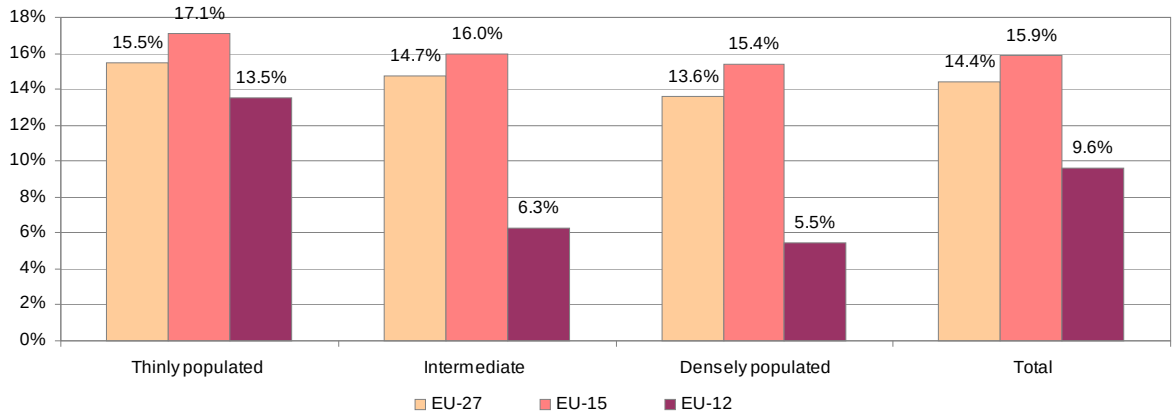
2.1.2. Education in rural areas[3]

A better educated labour force is a key element for the competitiveness of the economy. The Europe 2020 strategy aims to reduce school dropout rates to 10% and to achieve tertiary education by 30% of the people aged 30 to 34 years.

As regards school dropout rates, a striking difference can be observed between the EU-15 and the EU-12, the latter performing much better on average. The problem is particularly prevalent in the southern Mediterranean countries (Malta, Portugal, Spain and Italy). Furthermore, thinly populated (rural) areas show higher rates of early school leavers across the EU and this is particularly significant in the EU-15[4].

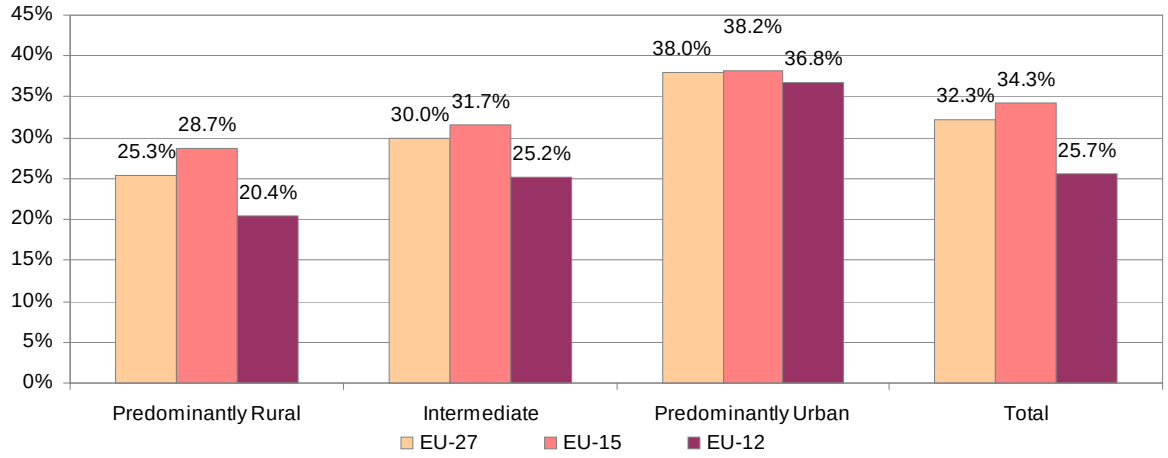
[3] For more information see: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/agrista/economic-briefs/2011/04_en.pdf
[4] Data of early school leavers from education and training by degree of urbanisation are only available at national level. They can be broken down based on a variable which indicates the level of urbanisation of the local administrative unit (LAU 2) of the

Graph 2.1.2-1 - Percentage of early school leavers by degree of urbanisation in 2009



In contrast, the attainment of tertiary education is higher on average in the EU-15 than in the EU-12[5]. Again, rural areas are lagging behind across the EU. Young people in predominantly rural areas of the EU-12 have the lowest rate of tertiary education (20.4%), whereas in predominantly rural areas of the EU-15 this rate, though below that in other types of regions, was higher (28.7%). Lack of opportunities among young professionals in predominantly rural areas of the EU-12 could be one of the causes of this low rate of tertiary education, leading people to migrate to other regions or countries. In fact, these regions already present negative net migration rates[6].

Graph 2.1.2-2 - Percentage of population of 30-34 years with tertiary education by type of region in 2009



2.1.3. Poverty in rural areas[7]

Roughly 80 million people in the EU-27 are at risk of poverty (i.e., they are living in households with less than 60% of the median income of the respective Member State). This corresponds to a share of 16% of the EU-27 population. Among all Member States, the share of population at risk of poverty is particularly high in Latvia (26%), Romania (22%), Bulgaria

respondent, measured by the population density: 1) Thinly populated or less than 100 inhabitants/km$^{2;}$; 2) Intermediate or from 100 to 500 inhabitants/km^2; 3) Densely populated or more than 500 inhabitants/km^2.For the share of early school leavers we assume that thinly populated areas (with less than 100 inhabitants/km^2) roughly correspond to rural areas.

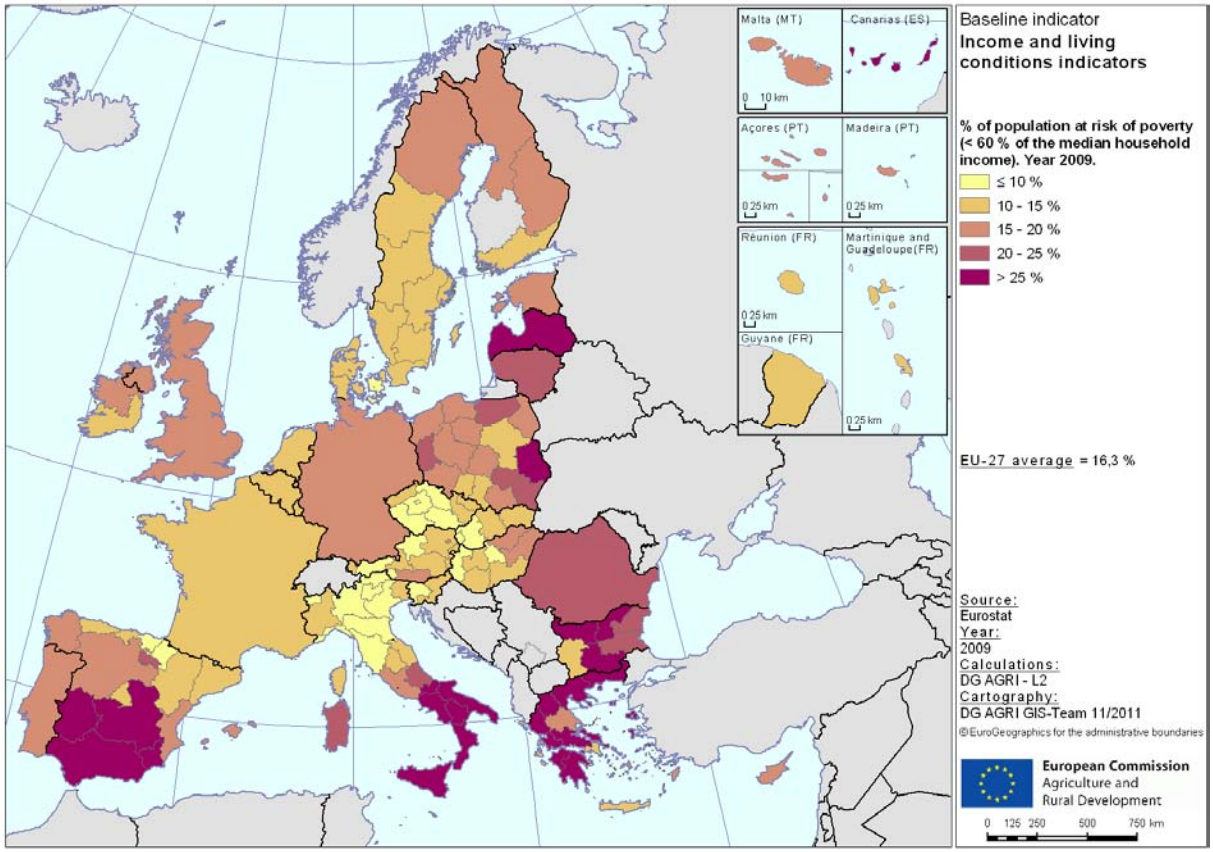
[5] The method for estimating the share of people aged 30-34 years having attained tertiary education is the same as described above for employment in rural areas.

[6] For more information about migration in rural areas, see the indicator Objective 34 "Net Migration" of this report.

[7] For more information see: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/agrista/economic-briefs/2011/01_en.pdf

(21%) and Lithuania (21%). Greece (20%) and Spain (19%) were the EU-15 Member States with the highest shares of population at poverty risk in 2009. The lowest shares were found in the Czech Republic (9%), the Slovakia (11%) and the Netherlands (12%).

Map 2.1.3-1 - Share of population at risk of poverty, 2009



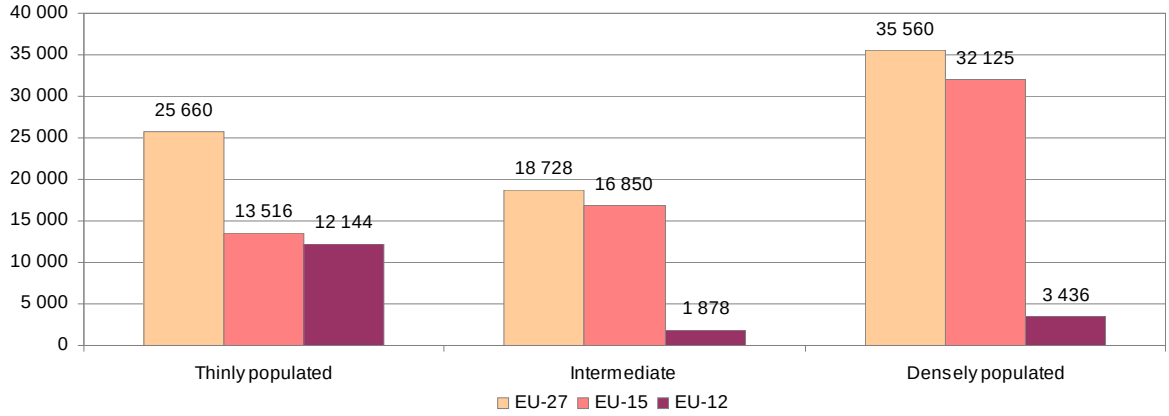
About one third of all people at risk of poverty (i.e., almost 26 million people in 2009) live in thinly populated (rural) areas, of which 13.5 million are in the EU-15 and 12.1 million in the EU-12. While the absolute number of people at risk of poverty is highest in densely populated (urban) areas (about 35.6 million), the greatest share of people at risk of poverty is found in thinly populated areas (21.2%). In other areas (intermediate and densely populated) the average share of poor people is below 15%[8].

In the EU-12, the risk of rural poverty is even more pronounced: Here, 24.1% of the population in thinly populated areas were at risk of poverty in 2009, whereas intermediate and densely populated regions presented lower ratios (13.9% and 8.9% respectively). About 70% of all people at risk of poverty in the EU-12 were living in thinly populated areas.

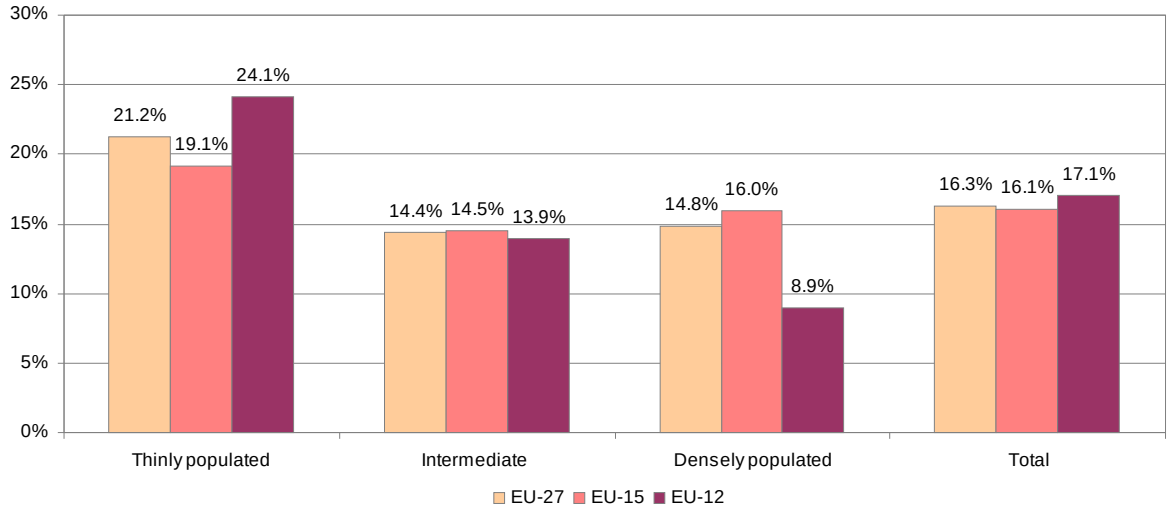
For the EU-15, poverty risk seems to be less concentrated in thinly populated areas (19.1% of people in thinly populated areas, 14.5% in intermediate and 16% in densely populated areas). On average, poverty in the EU-15 seems to be a more urban phenomenon: more than 50% of all people at risk of poverty live in densely populated areas.

[8] The method for estimating the number of people at risk of poverty by type of region is the same as the one described above for early school leavers.

Graph 2.1.3-1 - Number of people at risk of poverty (< 60 % of the median household income) in 2009



Graph 2.1.3-2 - Percentage of the population at risk of poverty (< 60 % of the median household income) in 2009



2.2. Long-term structural change in EU agriculture

Structural change in agriculture is a complex phenomenon affected by multiple and interlinked dynamics. Moreover, EU agricultural structures are characterised by very different realities on the ground, due to diversity in farm size, socio-economic environment, production methods, climatic conditions, land use, topography, etc. Therefore, detailed analyses are needed to illustrate the transformation in EU agriculture over the last decades in terms of farming practices, production, level of integration in the food supply chain, etc.

Given this complexity, dynamics in farm numbers and sizes as well as changing characteristics of the work force can serve as a starting point to analyse the direction of European agriculture along this process of structural change towards fewer, larger and more capital-intensive farms, and towards a declining farming population with an increasing average age.

2.2.1. Preliminary results of the Agricultural Census 2010

A decrease in the number of farms and farm-related jobs has characterised the structural development of the EU agricultural sector since the 1970s.

This trend is clearly revealed by the results of the Farm Structure Survey (FSS), which is the only harmonised source for a wide range of structural data of EU farms, covering mainly the number and size of farms, the type of crops grown, the number and types of livestock, and the labour force involved. FSS is carried out in all EU Member States in the form of a sample survey every 2 or 3 years, and as a census every 10 years[9]. The most recent data available stem from the FSS 2007 while the final results for the Agricultural Census 2010 are foreseen to be available in 2013.

However, according to provisional results of the Agricultural Census 2010, made available by Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Unit, some preliminary outcomes can already be analysed, which confirm the long-term process of structural change towards fewer and larger farms[10].

2.2.1.1. EU agricultural structure in 2010

The EU-27 accounted for approximately 12 million farms and 170 million ha of UAA in 2010. These figures, which are only partial[11], show that almost 3 million farms were lost between 2003 and 2010 by those Member States for which a comparison can already be made. This corresponds to an average annual rate of decline of -3% in the number of farms, or around 390 000 farms per year. The highest decreases took place in Estonia (-46.6%), Bulgaria (-44.2%), Latvia (-34.4%) and Poland (-30.7%), the lowest in Slovenia (-3.2%) and Luxembourg (-9.8%), whereas Malta (+17.4%) and Sweden (+4.4%) registered an increase in the number of farms.

A tendency towards larger holdings is confirmed by the lower rate of decrease in the land area used by agricultural holdings, which has even increased in one third of the EU countries between 2003 and 2010. The biggest reduction took place in Cyprus (-24.3%) and Austria (-8%), whereas the largest increases took place in Bulgaria (+24.7%), Latvia (+19.9%) and Estonia (+18.0%).

[9] Holdings included in the agricultural census cover 98% of the UAA (excluding common land) and 98% of the livestock.

[10] Due to their preliminary nature and limited availability, results from the Agricultural Census 2010 are not used in the other chapters of this report.

[11] Data are not yet available for Ireland, Slovakia and Greece. Moreover, the Czech Republic, Germany and the United Kingdom have changed the minimum threshold of UAA under which a unit is too small to be counted as an agricultural holding; therefore, the comparison of the number of holdings with previous years is not possible. The present paragraph takes into account only the other 22 Member States for which preliminary data are already available and comparable (i.e., all the EU-27 except the following: Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Slovakia and the United Kingdom).

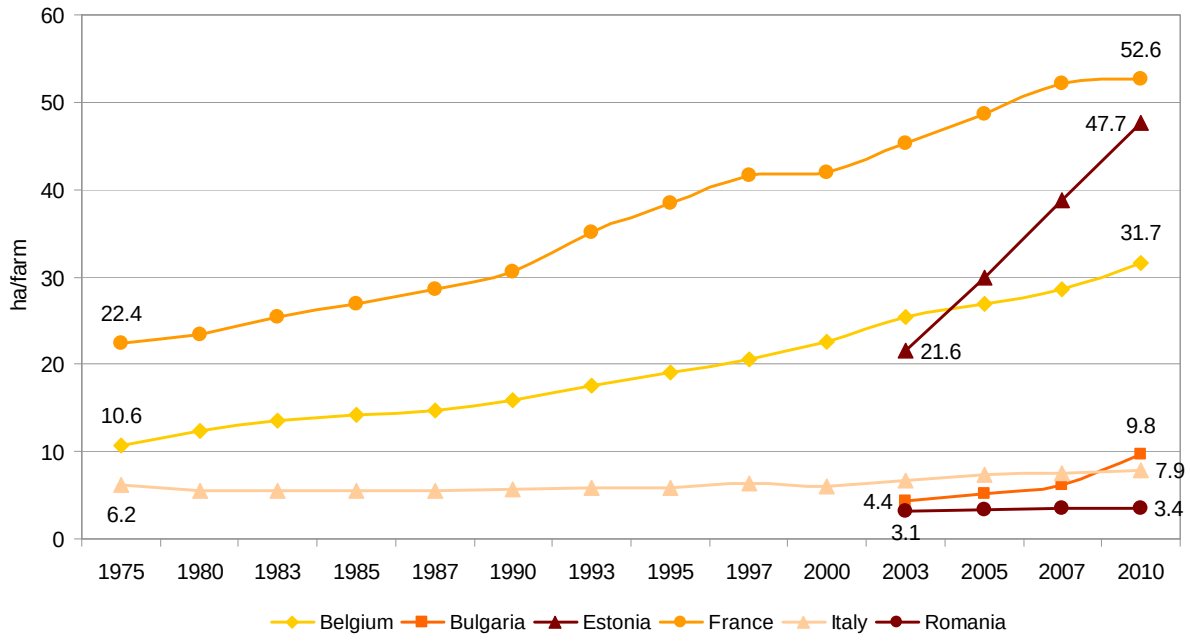
As a result, the average farm size increased in all EU Member States (except Cyprus and Malta) from their year of accession to the EU until 2010. Denmark and Luxembourg had the highest average farm size in 2010, reaching 64.6 ha/farm and 59.3 ha/farm, respectively, whereas Malta (0.1 ha/farm) and Cyprus (3.1 ha/farm) had the smallest ones.

However, despite this overall increase, considerable differences exist among EU Member States in the speed at which the increase has taken place.

For example, among the EU-15, Belgium and France experienced an increase in the average farm size of 21 ha and 30.2 ha, respectively, which means an increase of +198% (from 10.6 to 31.7 ha/farm) for Belgium and +135% (from 22.4 to 52.6 ha/farm) for France, between 1975 and 2010. On the other hand, Italy only experienced an increase of 27.8% or 1.7 ha/farm (from 6.2 to 7.9 ha/farm) between 1975 and 2010.

Among the EU-12 the differences are similar. For example, Estonia and Bulgaria experienced an increase in the average farm size of 26 ha and 5.4 ha, respectively, which means an increase of +121% (from 21.6 to 47.7 ha/farm) for Estonia and +124% (from 4.4 to 9.8 ha/farm) for Bulgaria, between 2003 and 2010. On the other hand, the average farm size in Romania only increased by 0.3 ha or 11% (from 3.1 ha/farm to 3.4 ha/farm) between 2003 and 2010.

Graph 2.2.1-1 - Evolution of the average farm size (ha/farm) in six EU countries, 1975/2003-2010



2.2.1.2. Final results of the 2009 Agricultural Census for Portugal

In Greece, Portugal and Spain the agricultural census was carried out with reference year 2009. Final results of the main variables have already been published for Portugal, according to which in 2009 the Portuguese agricultural sector comprised 305 270 farms, 3.7 million ha of UAA and 708 080 people working regularly on a farm.

The number of agricultural holdings is half of what it was in 1990, whereas the UAA has decreased by only -8.4% over the same period. Thus, the average farm size has increased by 5.3 ha, reaching 12 ha/farm in 2009.

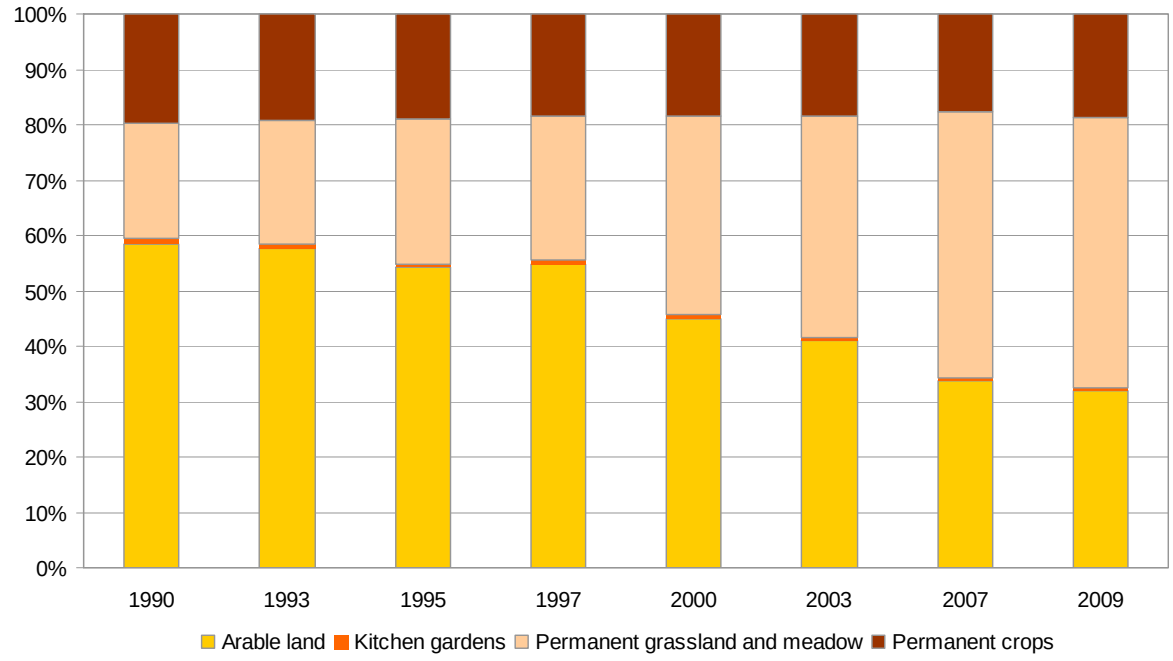
Around three quarters of the agricultural area is farmed by the owner (which means an increase of +4.5% between 1990 and 2009), while 22.5% is farmed under a tenancy

arrangement and 5.5% is in shared farming or other types of tenure (a decrease of -8.7% for tenant farming and of -14.4% for other types of tenure compared to 1990).

In 2009, agricultural holdings mainly consisted of UAA (78% of the total area), followed by wooded area (18%). The remaining 4% was unutilised land and other areas (such as buildings or roads). Compared to 1990, the UAA slightly increased by 2.5 percentage points, which were lost by unutilised land and other or wooded areas (-2 and -0.5 percentage points, respectively).

The main types of land use in Portugal are arable land and permanent grassland and meadows. Nonetheless, a big change occurred in the utilisation of agricultural area between 1990 and 2009, since the share of UAA for arable crops decreased by -50% whereas the share of UAA for permanent grassland and meadows increased by +113%.

Graph 2.2.1-2 - Utilisation of agricultural area in Portugal (1990-2009)



Among the main types of crops, the area used for cereals, other arable crops and vineyards showed the highest decreases (-60.5%, -76% and -33.2%, respectively) between 1990 and 2009; on the other hand, rough grazing areas increased most strongly (+275.7%).

Two farms out of three rear livestock; their number decreased by -19% between 1990 and 2009, but the average number of animals increased from 5 to 11 animals per farm (+120%).

Family labour represented the greatest part (93%) of the total farm workforce in 2009, with 657 830 persons working on farms on a regular basis, but not always full-time (on average, there were 1.1 full-time equivalent jobs per farm). Farm holders represented 42% of the total workforce; less than one third (31%) of farm holders were female; only one farm holder out of five worked full-time on farms.

2.2.2. The structure of EU agriculture from the 1970s to 2007

2.2.2.1. Number of farms, farm-related jobs and hectares of UAA

A long-term trend of constant decrease in the number of farms and farm-related jobs has characterised European agriculture since the 1970s. In 1975 there were 5.8 million farms

which employed the equivalent of 7.5 million full-time workers in the EU-9 (i.e. the then 9 members of the European Community: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom). Due to the accession of new Member States, this figures increased to 13.7 million farms and 11.7 million full-time workers in the EU-27 in 2007.

At the same time, the number of EU farms and farm-related jobs has constantly declined in any given reference area.

Between 2003 and 2007, the number of EU-27 farms declined at an average annual rate of -2.3% (-2.4% for the EU-15, -2.2% for the EU-12) and the number of full-time equivalent farm-related jobs declined at an average annual rate of -3.3% (-2.7% for the EU-15, -3.8% for the EU-12); these figures mean a reduction by 1.3 million farms (of which 44% were in the EU-15 and 56% in the EU-12) and 1.7 million jobs (of which 40% were in the EU-15 and 60% in the EU-15).

On the other hand, the ha of UAA have remained rather stable (reaching 172.5 million ha in 2007), with average rates of change of less than 1% almost everywhere (with the exception of Estonia and Latvia, which have increased their agricultural area by more than 3% per year between 2003 and 2007 and of Slovenia, which has experienced a decline of -2.4%).

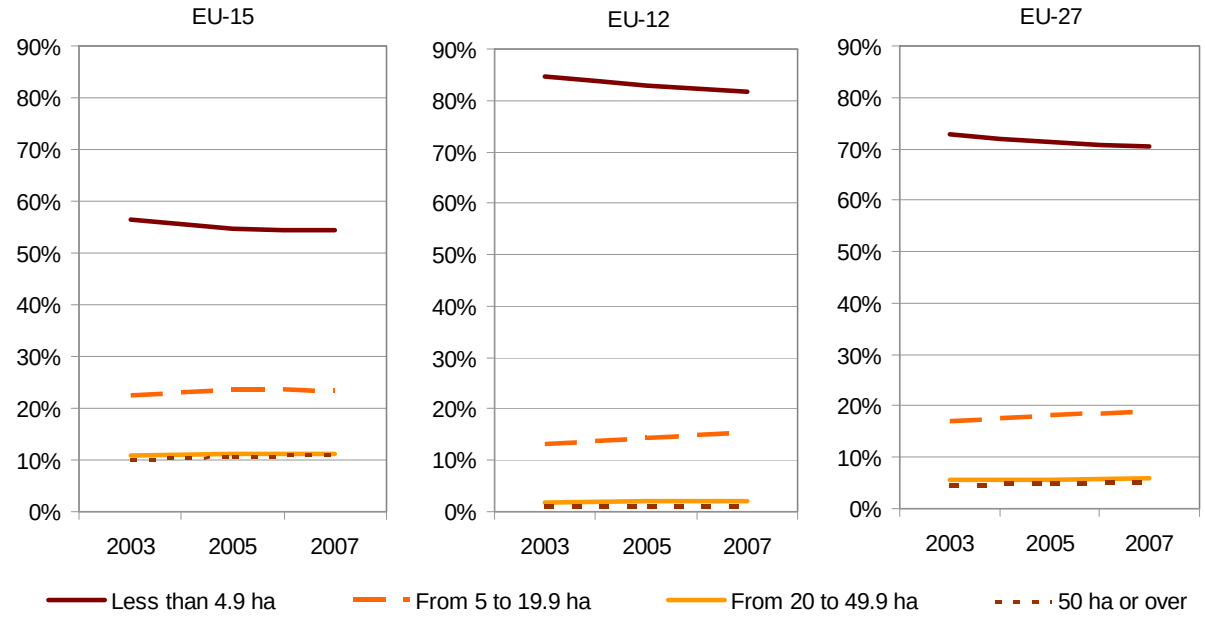
Thus, the composition of production factors has changed, with more machinery and fewer workers used on an almost stable UAA. Indeed, there has been a noticeable increase in mechanisation: for example, in the EU-15 the share of farms owning a tractor increased from 44% to 56% and the average number of tractors per farm with machinery increased from 1.7 to 1.9 tractors between 1995 and 2005.

2.2.2.2. Farm size evolution

The decrease in the number of farms, together with an almost stable UAA, has resulted in an increase in the average size of farms from 17.4 to 22 ha for the EU-15 between 1995 and 2007. For the EU-12, average farm size increased from 5.3 to 6 ha between 2003 and 2007, while the average for the EU-27 increased from 11.5 to 12.6 ha over the same period.

At the beginning of the 1990s there were 4.6 million farms with less than 5 ha of agricultural area (corresponding to 62% of all farms) in the then members of the European Community (without figures for Germany) and 1 million farms with more than 20 ha (16% of all farms). In the same Member States in 2007 the figures were, respectively, 3 million farms with less than 5 ha (56% of all farms) and 1 million farms with more than 20 ha (21% of all farms). Thus, although the number of large farms has remained stable, its percentage of total farms has continued to increase. On the other hand, the share of small-sized farms in the total number of farms has decreased, even if small-sized farms still represent the great majority of farms in the EU. In particular, due to the accession of new Member States with a large number of small farms (for example, the 2007 average farm size is only 3.8 ha of UAA for Bulgaria and Romania), the group of farms with less than 5 ha has increased strongly in absolute terms in the EU.

Graph 2.2.2-1 - Evolution of farm size classes in ha of UAA in the EU (2003-2007)



A similar path towards larger entities can also be observed for the distribution of farms by economic size class. The average economic size of farms has increased from 15 to 24 ESU for the EU-15 between 1995 and 2007. For the EU-12, it increased from 2.2 to 2.4 ESU, while the average for the EU-27 increased from 10 to 11 ESU between 2003 and 2007.

At the beginning of the 1990s there were 4.4 million farms with less than 4 ESU (corresponding to 59% of all farms) in the then European Community (without figures for Germany) and 460 060 farms with more than 40 ESU (6% of all farms). In the same Member States in 2007 the figures were, respectively, 2.4 million farms with less than 4 ESU (45% of all farms) and 767 080 farms with more than 40 ESU (14% of all farms). Likewise, the group of the largest farms with more than 100 ESU has increased from less than 100 000 (1.4% of all farms) in 1990 to 283 860 (5.3%) in 2007.

Box 2: What is a small farm?

In recent years small farms have received increased attention in the political debate, recognizing the role they play in supporting rural employment, maintaining the social fabric of rural areas and contributing to the attractiveness and identity of rural regions. However, the wide variation in farm structures across the EU-27 and the lack of consistent data for all Member States are amongst the main reasons why a commonly agreed definition of 'small farms' does not exist.

Indeed, the question of "what is a small farm?" has many answers, depending on the context in which it is posed. Different criteria can be used to describe small farms. In the political debate, the notion of 'small farms' goes hand in hand with ideas of disadvantage, risk of poverty, lack of opportunity, and the need for support. A definition of 'small farms' should be able to somehow capture these elements, including the definition of appropriate thresholds in order to use common criteria for statistical analysis and policy purposes. Moreover, the threshold for any given criterion, i.e. the cut-off point below which agricultural holdings would be considered to be small, should reflect the great diversity of structural patterns throughout the EU-27. Given the diverse structures across the EU-27, it is clear that the choice of the criterion and of the relevant threshold has a significant impact on the number of farms considered to be small in each Member State.

The following table shows the results obtained by applying different criteria – and relevant thresholds – to the EU Member States, namely, the ha of UAA, labour input in AWU, market participation (in terms of the share of production of the agricultural holding consumed by the household) and amount of ESU.

For more information see: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/agrista/economic-briefs/2011/02_en.pdf

Table 2.2.2-1 - Share of farms which would be considered small by applying the most commonly used criteria and thresholds in the EU Member States (FSS, 2007)

CRITERION	Hectares of UAA			Labour input in AWU				Market participation	ESU			
ABSOLUTE or RELATIVE THRESHOLD	ABS	ABS	REL	ABS	ABS	ABS	REL	ABS	ABS	ABS	ABS	REL
	Less than 2	Less than 5	UAA at 10%*	Less than 0.5	Less than 1	Less than 2	AWU at 10%*	More than 50% self-consuming**	Less than 1	Less than 4	Less than 8	ESU at 10%*
Belgium	14%	25%	49%	21%	37%	57%	31%		4%	14%	22%	50%
Bulgaria	87%	95%	95%	12%	21%	31%	38%	70%	76%	96%	98%	72%
Czech Republic	34%	50%	87%	25%	41%	71%	61%	31%	34%	63%	72%	88%
Denmark	2%	4%	50%	47%	70%	87%	46%		1%	11%	27%	63%
Germany	7%	23%	56%	16%	32%	57%	38%		6%	25%	38%	60%
Estonia	13%	36%	69%	13%	26%	46%	43%	46%	45%	82%	89%	77%
Ireland	1%	7%	35%	28%	42%	57%	28%		8%	30%	49%	52%
Greece	50%	76%	52%	24%	41%	70%	44%	10%	17%	55%	75%	48%
Spain	28%	53%	70%	42%	63%	83%	47%	0.3%	10%	38%	57%	60%
France	13%	25%	54%	35%	53%	71%	38%		7%	21%	29%	52%
Italy	50%	73%	62%	28%	44%	58%	42%	30%	18%	55%	72%	66%
Cyprus	69%	86%	61%	19%	28%	39%	46%	40%	30%	70%	83%	64%
Latvia	17%	41%	53%	42%	70%	90%	39%	72%	59%	90%	95%	64%
Lithuania	14%	61%	48%	8%	19%	40%	36%	54%	63%	92%	96%	57%
Luxembourg	10%	18%	47%	42%	62%	77%	29%		3%	13%	23%	47%
Hungary	82%	89%	93%	32%	56%	87%	41%	83%	78%	92%	95%	84%
Malta	90%	97%	43%	3%	15%	31%	59%	33%	31%	76%	86%	56%
Netherlands	14%	28%	50%	27%	44%	74%	35%		0%	1%	11%	49%
Austria	12%	33%	49%	70%	81%	88%	40%		21%	41%	55%	59%
Poland	44%	68%	56%	8%	15%	29%	47%	38%	53%	80%	90%	66%
Portugal	47%	73%	72%	34%	48%	68%	33%	8%	34%	75%	86%	64%
Romania	65%	90%	59%	15%	32%	59%	42%	81%	78%	98%	99%	47%
Slovenia	25%	59%	40%	43%	68%	92%	32%	60%	18%	68%	84%	48%
Slovakia	76%	87%	97%	33%	50%	70%	54%	93%	77%	93%	95%	95%
Finland	3%	10%	38%	15%	34%	67%	41%		2%	22%	40%	48%
Sweden	2%	15%	51%	35%	61%	86%	41%		21%	48%	63%	72%
United Kingdom	28%	40%	69%	37%	49%	63%	49%		40%	56%	64%	77%

* UAA, AWU and ESU at 10% means that the threshold has been set in such a way to identify the smallest farms covering 10% of the UAA, AWU and ESU, respectively.
** In FSS 2007 for 11 MS this type of holdings is Non-Existing (NE: for DE, NL, UK) or Non-Significant (NS: for BE, DK, FR, IE, LU, AT, FI, SE).

2.2.2.3. Age structure of the farming population

Another important dimension of structural change in EU agriculture is the general ageing of the farming population. Only 6% of EU farm managers are younger than 35 years, while more than half are 55 years old or older. Moreover, the number of farmers in the youngest age group has declined more strongly than in any other age group across the EU-27 between 2003 and 2007, most significantly in Cyprus (-24%), Bulgaria, Estonia and Romania (-18%). On the other hand, the number of farmers in the oldest age group has decreased at a slower pace - in one out of three EU countries it has even increased.

The discrepancy between the number of young and older farmers can already be found in less recent years and is evident in almost all Member States. Nonetheless, considerable differences can be observed in the age structure across the EU-27. For example, in 2007:

- the EU-12 had a higher share (7%) of young farmers (under 35 years) than the EU-15 (5%), but also a higher share of elderly farmers (above 65 years) (31% in the EU-15, 34% in the EU-12);

- Bulgaria, Italy, Portugal and Romania had less than 5% of young farmers and more than 40% of elderly farmers;

- Poland had the highest share of young farmers (12%), while the highest share of elderly farmers was found in Portugal (47%).

All of the above highlights a trend towards fewer and larger farms, increasingly mechanised and run by an ageing farming population[12]. Whether and to what extent this trend will continue in the future will depend on a number of factors, not least the policy environment. Results from the Agricultural Census 2010, once they become available, will highlight recent developments and serve as an input for future policy discussions.

[12] For more information see: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/agrista/economic-briefs/2011/03_en.pdf

2.3. Agri-environmental indicators

The development of agri-environmental indicators (AEIs) is a long-term project for monitoring the integration of environmental concerns into the CAP, proposed by the European Commission on 15 September 2006[13] and endorsed by the Council on 19 December 2006[14].

Given that around half of the EU's land is farmed and that agriculture plays a major role in the conservation and valorisation of the EU's environmental resources, the CAP faces the double challenge of reducing agricultural pressures on the environment and favouring the delivery of environmental services by agriculture. To support this process, a better monitoring of the evolution of agricultural productions systems and of their effects on the environment is needed.

Following the outcomes of the IRENA operation[15], the Commission Communication identified a set of 28 AEIs as key tools to serve the following policy purposes:

- to provide information on the current state and ongoing changes in the condition of the farmed environment;
- to track the impact of agriculture on the environment;
- to assess the impact of agricultural and environmental policies on the environmental management of farms;
- to inform agricultural and environmental policy decisions;
- to illustrate agri-environmental relationships to the broader public.

The AEIs are designed to reflect the regional diversity of agricultural production systems (e.g. specialisations, production patterns, farming methods) and of environmental conditions (soil type, climate, biodiversity, water) and to capture the main positive and negative effects of agriculture on the environment across the EU-27.

In the Commission Communication, the indicators are identified according to the DPSIR (Driving forces - Pressures and benefits - State/Impact - Responses)[16] analytical framework and cover the following four categories: Farm management practices, agricultural production systems, pressures and risks to the environment, state of natural resources.

At present the Commission, in close collaboration with Member States, is working to build a framework of systematic data collection for developing, compiling and maintaining the long-term functioning of the indicator system.

Whereas some of the indicators are already fully operational, other AEIs are still under development, mainly due to the lack of data or to the need of further conceptual and methodological improvement. Furthermore, a lot of effort is needed to calculate and compile the indicators at the appropriate geographical level (i.e. the regional level).

The *DireDate* project[17], was launched by the Commission in 2009 for analysing the direct and indirect data needs linked to the farms, with the objective of setting up an efficient and

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[13] COM(2006) 508 "Development of agri-environmental indicators for monitoring the integration of environmental concerns into the common agricultural policy"

[14] Council conclusions on agri-environmental indicators – 2774th Agriculture and Fisheries Council meeting of 19 December 2006.

[15] The IRENA (Indicator Reporting on the Integration of Environmental Concerns into Agricultural Policy) operation was launched in September 2002 and finalised at the end of 2005. Its main purpose was to develop and compile for the EU-15 the set of 35 agri-environmental indicators identified in the Commission Communications COM(2000) 20 and COM (2001) 144. The outcomes of IRENA can be found at the following address: http://www.eea.europa.eu/projects/irena

[16] The DPSIR (Driving forces - Pressures and benefits - State/Impact - Responses) assessment framework is a model to analyse the complex interplay between the environment and socio-economic activities. It is a slightly extended version of the well-known "PSR" (pressure –state –response) model used by the OECD and it is used by the European Environment Agency (EEA).

[17] The DireDate project - *Direct and indirect data needs linked to the farms for agri-environmental indicators* is a tender launched by DG Eurostat and conducted by a research consortium led by DLO-Alterra, Wageningen UR, The Netherlands. The outcomes of the study can be found at the following address: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/agri_environmental_indicators/introduction.

sustainable data collection for AEIs and policy reporting in the EU. The results of the project, which include a detailed analysis of the ideal data needs and recommendations to establish a long-term and stable data collection, represent the basis for the ongoing discussion between the Commission and the Member States on a future data collection system to monitor the environmental impacts of agriculture in the EU-27.

Several data sources are being used to compile the 28 AEIs. Statistical data mostly come from the Farm Structure Surveys (FSS) implemented by Member States on the basis of EU legislation. Administrative information (e.g. data reported by Member States within the CMEF of the Rural Development Programmes) is also part of the data sources, mainly for those indicators related to the implementation of agricultural policies (e.g. Rural Development Policy).

In addition, there are a number of indicators based on data collected by the European Environmental Agency (EEA) through its network, or by external stakeholders. On the other hand, for some AEIs data are derived from models developed by the Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission.

Furthermore, certain AEIs which cover priority environmental issues (e.g. biodiversity, high nature value (HNV) areas, water and climate change) were chosen for inclusion in the CMEF of the Rural Development Programmes for the period 2007-2013 as baseline indicators.

In the following paragraph the preliminary results[18] of the AEI 1 "Agri-environmental commitments" are presented.

2.3.1. AEI 1 – Agri-environmental commitments

The indicator AEI 1 "Agri-environmental commitments" gives information on the agricultural area which is covered by agri-environmental measures and shows the implementation over time of this rural development scheme.

In the current rural development programming period, agri-environmental payments are designed to encourage farmers and other land managers to apply agricultural production methods compatible with the protection and improvement of the environment, by paying them for the provision of environmental services[19].The payments are granted to farmers or land managers who make voluntary agri-environmental commitments for a period of at least five years and which go beyond a reference baseline, including *inter-alia* cross-compliance. Commitments can cover the following activities: organic farming, integrated production, other extensification of farming systems (i.e. fertilisers and pesticides reduction, extensification of livestock); diversification of crop rotations; reduction of irrigation; action to conserve soil; management of landscape, pastures and HNV; actions to maintain habitats favourable for biodiversity; genetic resources; other targeted actions which for example include the use of integrated environmental planning.

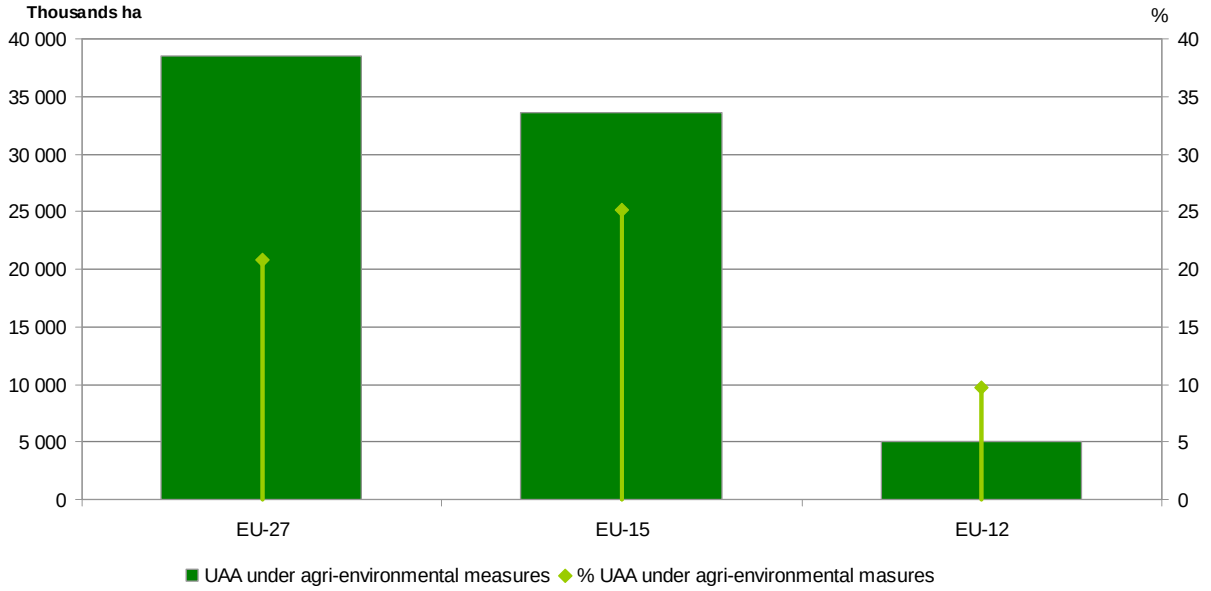
The indicator is built on the basis of administrative data reported by Member States in compliance with the reporting requirements of the Rural Development Programmes' monitoring system. Data for the programming period 2007-2013 are derived from the annual information reported to compile the CMEF's output indicators[20] linked to the measure 214 "Agri-environmental payments"[21].

AEI1's main indicator is calculated as the ratio between the area under agri-environmental commitments and the total UAA.

[18] Reference: DG AGRI, Agri-environmental indicator draft factsheet – Agri-environmental commitments (AEI 1), 2011.
[19] Article 39 of Regulation (EC) No 1689/2005.
[20] The output indicators of the CMEF measure activities directly realised within the rural development programmes. These activities are the first step towards realising the operational objectives of the intervention and are measured in physical or monetary terms. They have to be reported by Member States annually within the annual progress report for each programme.
[21] Articles 79 – 83 of Regulation (EC) 1689/2005.

In 2009, the agricultural area[22] enrolled in agri-environmental measures amounted to nearly 38.5 million ha and represented 20.9% of the UAA in the EU-27. This share was significantly higher in the EU-15 (25.2% or 33.5 million ha) than in the EU-12 (9.7% or 5 million ha). The 2009 data include the contracts signed in 2007, 2008 and 2009 under Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 and the on-going commitments under the former Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999[23].

Graph 2.3.1-1 - Agricultural area under agri-environmental measures in the EU, 2009



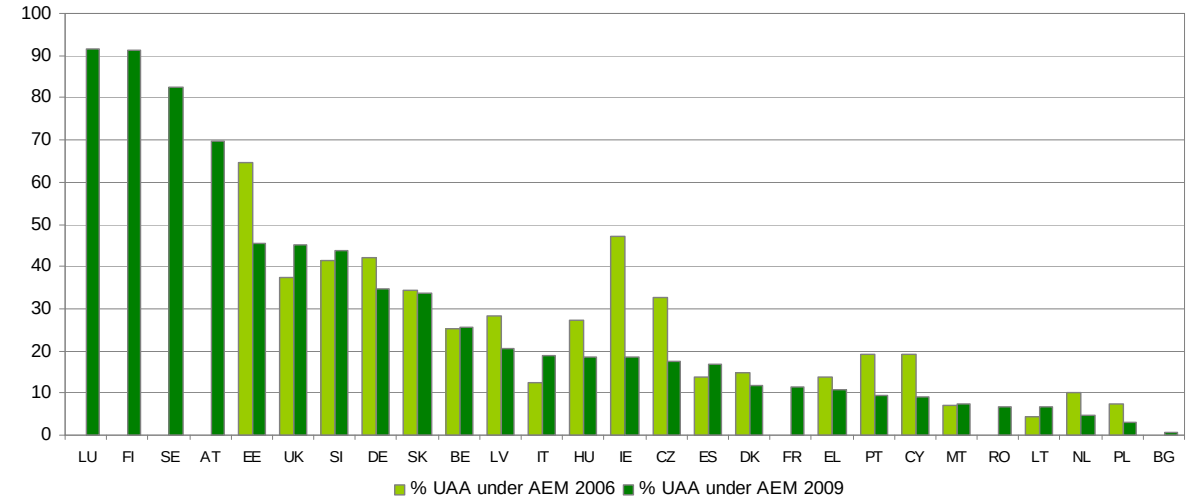
Source: DG Agriculture and Rural Development, output indicators of the CMEF of the Rural Development Programmes, 2007-2013
Note: Data for 2009 include commitments made under the previous programming period (2000-2006) still running in 2009 and commitments signed in 2007, 2008 and 2009. Data for PL in 2009 do not include ha under commitments made during the 2000-2006 programming period.

In 2009, the level of implementation of the agri-environmental measures varied considerably among Member States. While in Luxembourg (91.7%), Finland (91.4%), Sweden (82.3%) and Austria (69.6%) more than two-thirds of the UAA were enrolled in agri-environmental commitments, in 8 other countries (Portugal, Cyprus, Malta, Romania, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Bulgaria) this share was below 10%. Other Member States with a relatively significant share of agricultural area under this scheme (between 33.6% and 45.5%) are Slovakia, Germany, Slovenia, the United Kingdom and Estonia.

[22] The agricultural area under agri-environmental measures represents the *physical surface covered by agri-environmental schemes* without double counting of areas in which more than one commitment is carried out. The indicator on the physical area has been introduced for the first time in the period 2007-2013 as output indicator of the CMEF of the Rural Development Programmes to improve the quality of the monitoring. It differs from the *total area enrolled in agri-environmental commitments* where the same area can be counted several times if several types of commitments apply on the same land.

[23] In the aggregation of the old and the new commitments there is a slight risk of double counting the same area which is enrolled in the scheme in the previous and new programming period.

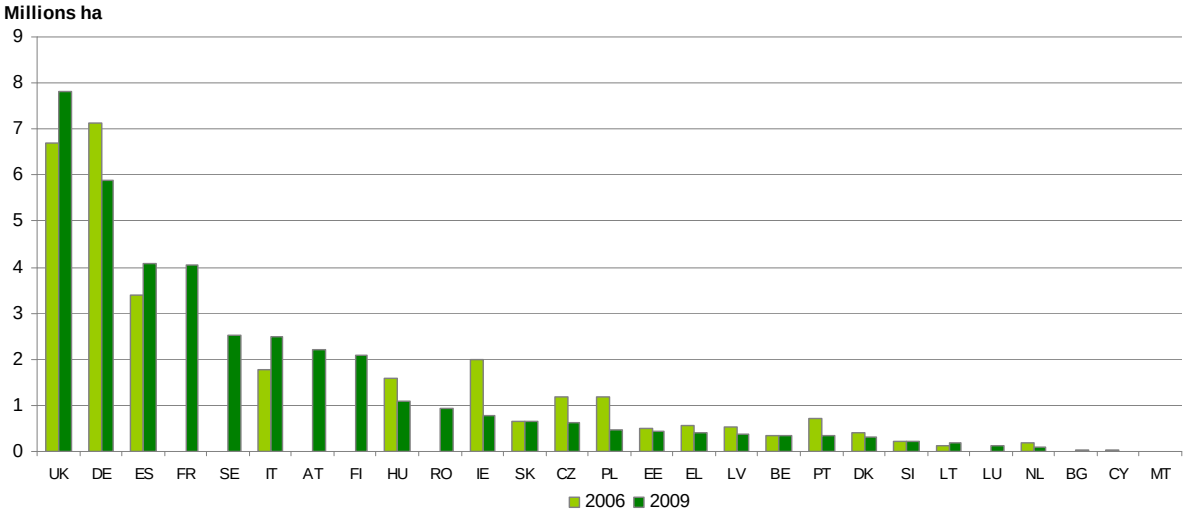
Graph 2.3.1-2 - Share of agricultural area (%) under agri-environmental measures by countries, 2006 and 2009



Source: DG Agriculture and Rural Development, output indicators of the CMEF of the Rural Development Programmes, 2007-2013
Note: Data for 2009 include commitments made under the previous programming period (2000-2006) still running in 2009 and commitments signed in 2007, 2008 and 2009. Data for PL in 2009 do not include ha under commitments made during the 2000-2006 programming period.

Data on the area under agri-environmental contracts signed in 2006 and 2009 shows the different level of implementation of the agri-environmental scheme between these two years. In 2009 the total number of ha enrolled in agri-environmental measures was 9% lower than in 2006 in the EU-27 (excluding data for Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Luxembourg, Romania and Sweden[24]).This percentage amounts to an average decrease of 1.6 percentage points of the share of the UAA under this scheme (from 23.3% to 21.7%).

Graph 2.3.1-3 - Agricultural area (ha) under agri-environmental measures by country, 2006 and 2009



Source: DG Agriculture and Rural Development, output indicators of the CMEF of the Rural Development Programmes, 2007-2013
Note: Data for 2009 include commitments made under the previous programming period (2000-2006) still running in 2009 and new commitments. Data for PL in 2009 do not include ha under commitments made during the 2000-2006 programming period.

The area under agri-environmental contracts decreased by more than half in Ireland (61%), Poland (60%), the Netherlands (51%) and Cyprus (65%)[25]. On the other hand this area

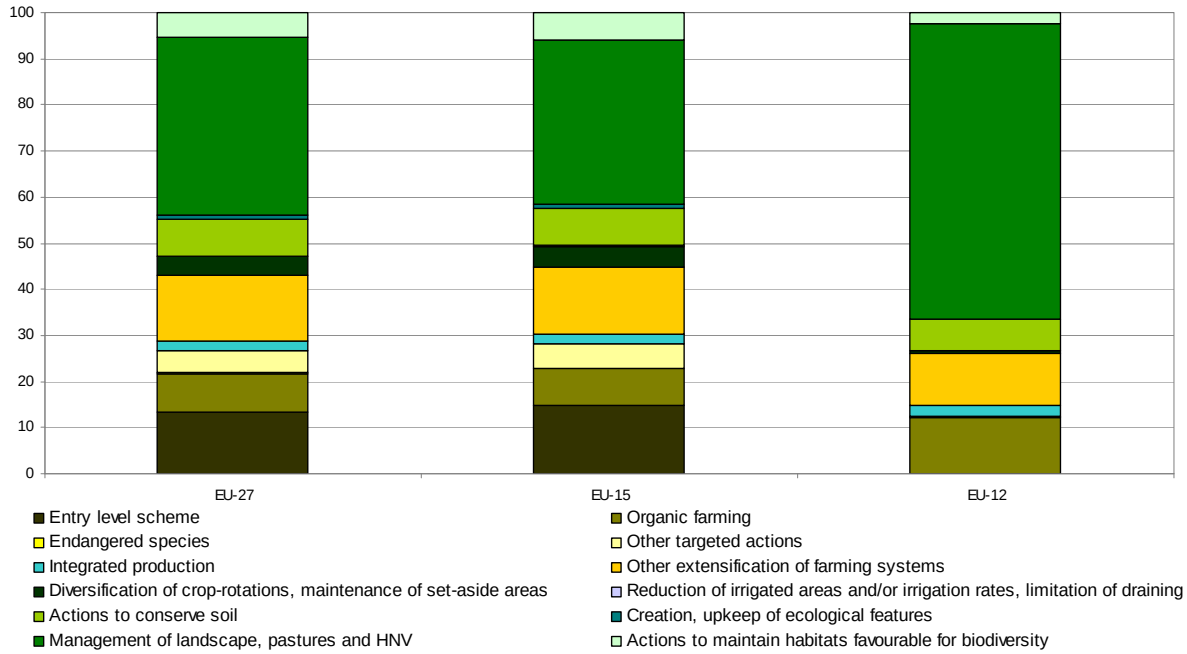
[24] Data for these countries are not available for 2006 or the quality of the information reported is very low.
[25] Data on the evolution of the area enrolled in agri-environmental measures have to be taken with caution since this reduction may be attributed to the level of implementation of the Rural Development Programmes, which have not yet reached their full implementation at the beginning of the programming period 2007-2013. . Moreover, data from 2006 could be affected by double counting of areas engaged under different schemes. This could lead to an overestimation of the 2006 level of coverage.

increased considerably in Italy (40%), Spain (20%), Lithuania (43%) and the United Kingdom (16%).

In 2009, the most important types of agri-environmental commitments in terms of area enrolled were those aimed at the management of landscape, pastures and HNV farmland which covered around 13.5 millions ha and represented 39% of the total area committed[26] across the EU-27. This type of commitments was higher in the EU-12 (64%) than in the EU-15 (35.8%) and was applied in 17 Member States. It was particularly important in five countries where it represented more than 70% of the total area, namely in Bulgaria (81%), Estonia (100%), France (88%), Romania (99%) and Sweden (71%).

14% of the total agri-environmental area (almost 5 million ha) is classified in the category "other extensification of farming systems" which includes measures aimed at the reduction or better management of fertilisers and plant protection products and at the extensification of livestock. This measure, which up to 2009 was applied in 14 Member States, represented a significant share of the total area committed only in Austria (47%), Finland (29%), Malta (85%), Poland (32%) and Slovakia (65%).

Graph 2.3.1-4 - Breakdown of area under agri-environment measures by type of action in the EU (%), 2009



Source: DG Agriculture and Rural Development, output indicators of the CMEF of the Rural Ddevelopment Programmes, 2007-2013
Note: Data on the area under different types of commitments only include contracts signed in 2007, 2008 and 2009 under Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005.

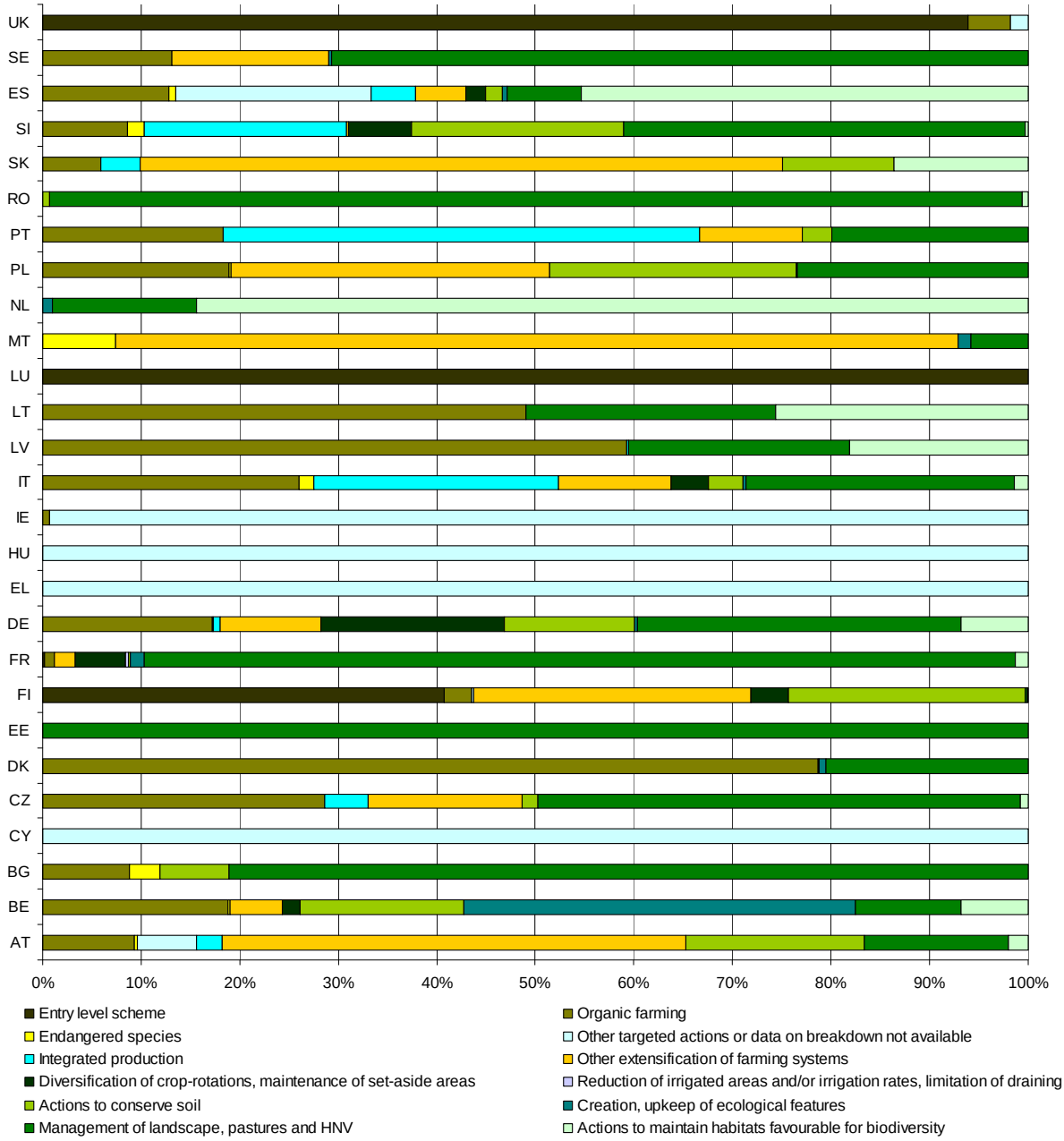
Around 8% of the total area committed in the EU-27 was devoted to organic farming and the same share was directed to actions to conserve soils. Commitments intended for organic farming were signed in most Member States and were particularly important (around or above 50% of the total commitments) in Denmark (78.7%), Latvia (59.2%) and Lithuania (49%). Actions to conserve soils (e.g. labour techniques to prevent and reduce soil erosion, green cover, conservation agriculture and mulching) represented a share of between 15 and 25% of the total commitments only in Austria, Belgium, Finland, Poland and Slovenia.

[26] The total area covered by different types of commitments does not equal the physical area under agri-environmental commitments. In the total area the same area can be counted several times if several types of commitments apply on the same land. Moreover data on the breakdown of the total area under agri-environmental measures include only contracts signed in 2007, 2008 and 2009 under Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005.

On the other hand, Finland (40.8%), Luxembourg (100%) and the United Kingdom (93.9%) have very high shares of commitments in the category "entry level scheme" (EU-27 average 13%), which traditionally attracts a large proportion of agricultural holders.

In 2009, the other 5 categories of commitments covered only 17% of the total area enrolled in agri-environmental commitments. The data on the area under different types of commitments only include the contracts signed in 2007, 2008 and 2009 under Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005[27].

Graph 2.3.1-5 - Breakdown of area under agri-environment measures by type of action in the by countries (%), 2009

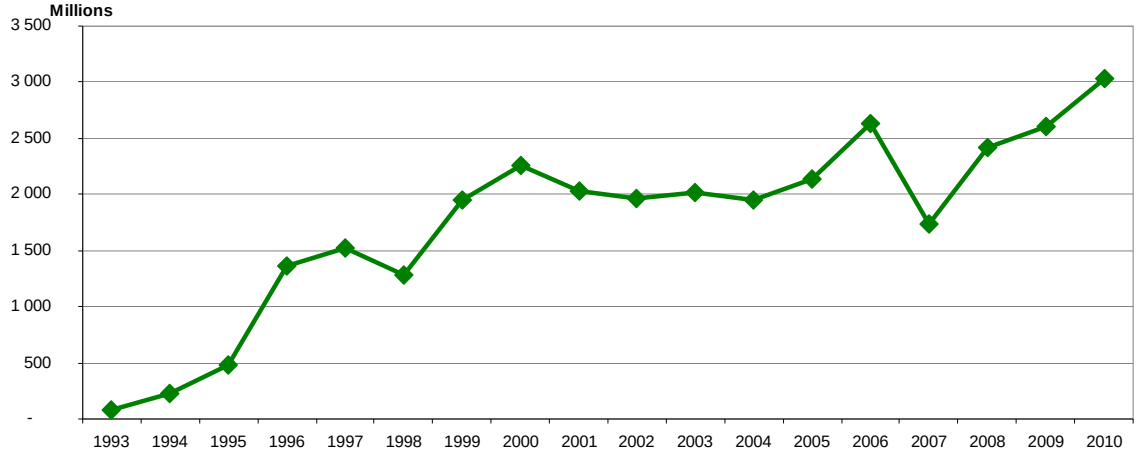


Source: DG Agriculture and Rural Development, output indicators of the CMEF of the Rural Development Programmes, 2007-2013
Note: Data on the area under different type of commitments only include contracts signed in 2007, 2008 and 2009 under Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005. For Cyprus, Ireland, Hungary and Greece, data on the breakdown are not available; therefore all commitments refer to the category "other targeted actions".

[27] Data on the area under different type of commitments are not available for Cyprus, Greece, Hungary and Ireland. Therefore, for simplicity's sake the whole area under commitment refers to the category "other targeted actions" (see graph 2.3.1-5).

The EU budgetary spending on agri-environmental measures has increased rapidly since 1993 and reached 3 026 million Euros in 2010. The total public funding was considerably higher (5 053 million Euros) as Member States pay up to 50% of the cost of measures from their own national budgets. As concerns the current Rural Development programming period (2007-2013), the reduction of expenditure (by around 30%) between 2006 and 2007 reflects the rather slow start in some Member States of the implementation of new agri-environmental measures under Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005. During the first two years of the programming period 2007-2013 an important part of the EU budget was still spent on agri-environmental schemes contracted under the former Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999. 2009 is the first year in which a substantial number of new contracts has been signed while a significant part of the former agreements have concluded.

Graph 2.3.1-6 - Evolution of EU expenditures on agri-environmental measures, 1993-2010

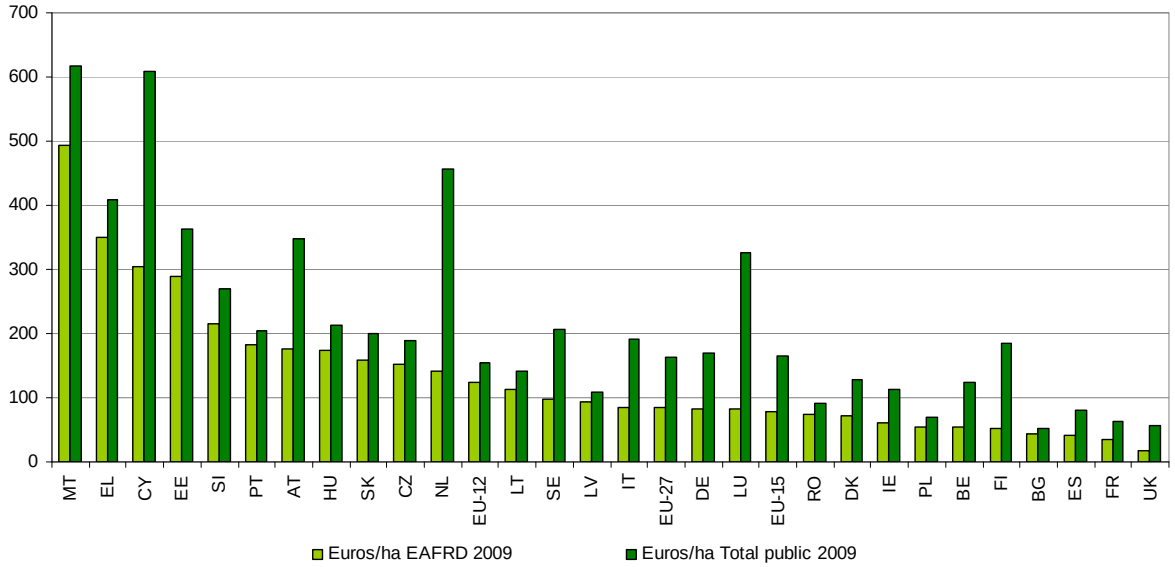


Source: DG Agriculture and Rural Development, EARDF financial database 2007-2010; EAGGF-Guarantee budget execution 1993-2006, Temporary Rural Development Instrument fund 2004-2006.
Note: Expenditures shown in the graph only include EU funds.

At EU- 27 level, the average agri-environment expenditure (period 2007-2009) was 84 Euro per ha of UAA under agri-environmental schemes. The total public expenditure was almost twice this amount with 163 Euro per ha supported. The different level of the agri-environmental expenditure per ha among Member States gives an indication of the importance that they attach to the implementation of agri-environmental measures across their agricultural area.

The amount of expenditure per ha is higher in the EU-12 (123.4 Euros per ha) than in the EU-15 (77.8 per ha). 16 Member States show agri-environmental payments for the period 2007-2009 above the EU-27 average often to a large degree, from 85.4 Euro per ha in Italy to 494.3 Euro per ha in Malta.

Graph 2.3.1-7 - Annual expenditure on agri-environmental measures per hectare supported, 2007-2009



Source: DG Agriculture and Rural Development, output indicators of the Common monitoring and evaluation framework (CMEF) of the rural development programmes, 2007-2013
Note: Data on the area under different type of commitments only include contract signed in 2007, 2008 and 2009 under Regulation (EC) 1698/2005.

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 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 xx / Oxx: baseline indicator objective-related n° xx in the CMEF

- Context 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 illustrations.

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 Indicator Context 1: Designation of rural areas), as well as the national value[28].

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

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

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 employment 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. In previous years, when the OECD typology of rural areas was used, a comparison of results from NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 levels was easily possible since this typology is available at both NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 level.

The approval of the typology of rural areas in 2010, which is exclusively defined at NUTS 3 level, introduced some changes in this report. For the summary tables, information is provided exclusively at NUTS 3 level, in contrast with previous years where summary tables at NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 level were available for the user.

Some estimations have been made in the series of the Labour Force Survey, which are only available at NUTS 2 level. The main assumption for estimating NUTS 3 data from NUTS 2 data is that the level of a certain series in each of the levels of urbanisation is the same throughout the NUTS 2 region. Nevertheless, these estimations are only presented at an aggregated level and are well indicated in the tables. The maps are prepared with the official data at NUTS 2 level.

Box 3: Methodological note: estimation of data at NUTS 3 level

The indicators Objective 2 "Employment rate", Objective 30 "Self-employment development", Objective 35 "Lifelong learning", Context 21 "Long-term unemployment" and Context 22 "Educational attainment" use data from the Labour Force Survey, the lowest level of availability being NUTS 2.
The database resulting from this survey includes a variable which indicates the level of urbanisation of the Local Administrative Unit (LAU 2) of the respondent, measured by the population density:
1) Thinly populated or less than 100 inhabitants/km2
2) Intermediate or from 100 to 500 inhabitants/km2.
3) Densely populated or more than 500 inhabitants/km2
The proportion of population by level of urbanisation within a concrete NUTS 3 region is available in the data from the Census, the most recent being 2001. By weighing the indicator per level of urbanisation according to the share of population within the NUTS 3 region in each level of urbanisation, one can create a NUTS 3 estimate.
The estimated data at NUTS 3 level is aggregated by type of region according to the definition of rural areas. Therefore, the estimations prepared are always aggregated and no individual data are presented (i.e.: the maps are presented with the official data at NUTS 2 level).

Source: DG REGIO - EUROSTAT

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 DG AGRI statistical, monitoring and financial reports. These remain the reference sources for the relevant data.

The following documents are also available:

- Glossary of terms & definitions (Annex A)
- List of main sources (Annex B)
- Correspondence table between NUTS level and national administrative units (Annex C)
- Correspondence table between country codes and country names (Annex D)
- Localisation maps of the NUTS codes by country, at NUTS 2 & NUTS 3 level (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 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

This new typology uses a population grid of one square kilometre resolution, which for Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Austria and the Netherlands is based on real census data (see European Forum for GeoStatistics (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.

The method 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.

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.

It does this in a consistent manner throughout the Union in two main steps:

- It groups a NUTS 3 region of less than 500 km² with one or more of its neighbours solely for classification purposes, i.e. all the NUTS 3 regions in a group are classified in the same way.
- It classifies 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.

Nevertheless, this new typology considers the presence of large urban centres in the same way as the OECD methodology:

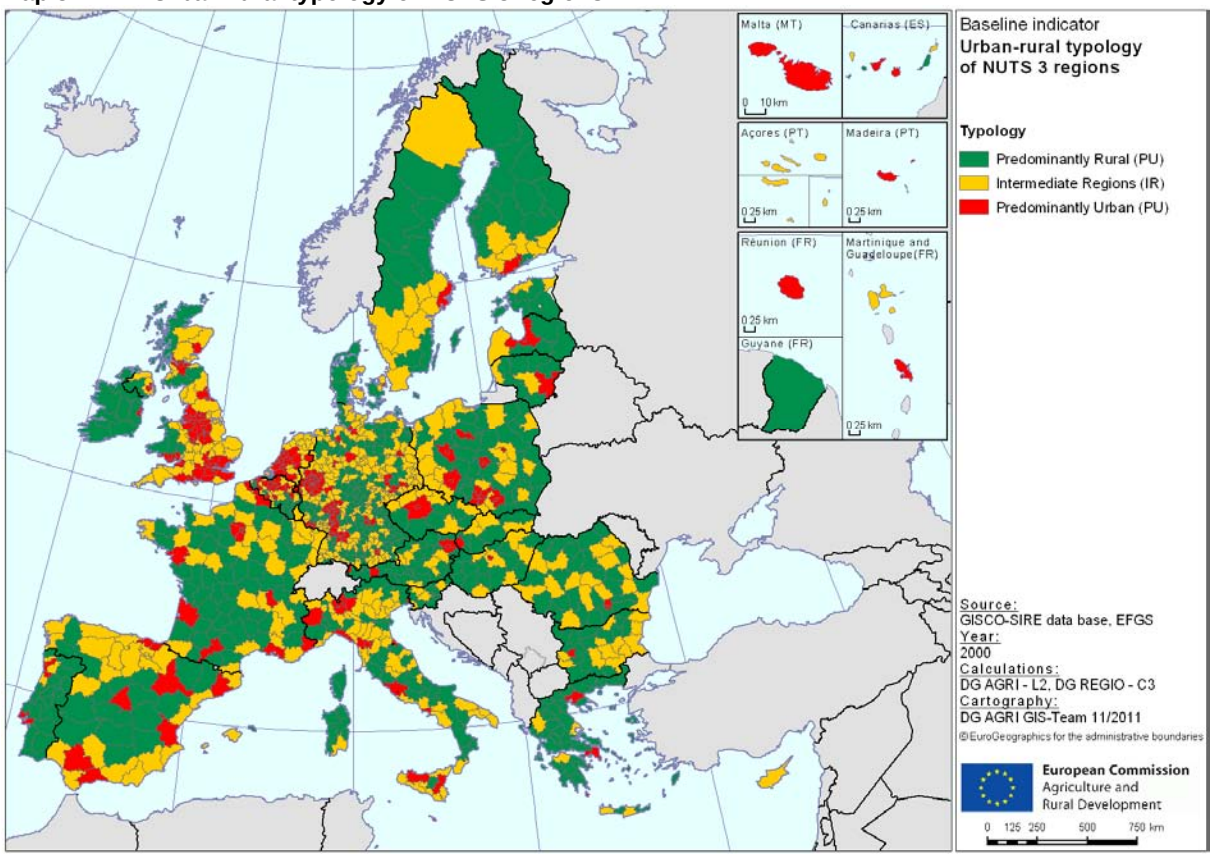
- a "predominantly rural" region (or group of regions) is re-classified as "intermediate" if there is an urban centre > 200.000 inhabitants representing no less than 25% of the regional population;
- an "intermediate" region (or group of regions) is re-classified as "predominantly urban" if there is an urban centre > 500.000 inhabitants representing no less than 25% of the regional population.

Classification of the updated NUTS regions

In the beginning of 2012 the methodology will be applied to classify the updated version of NUTS regions (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). At the same time an improved version of the population grid will be used.

See also: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Urban-rural_typology

Map 3.1.1-1 - Urban-rural typology of NUTS 3 regions



3.1.2. CONTEXT 2: IMPORTANCE OF RURAL AREAS

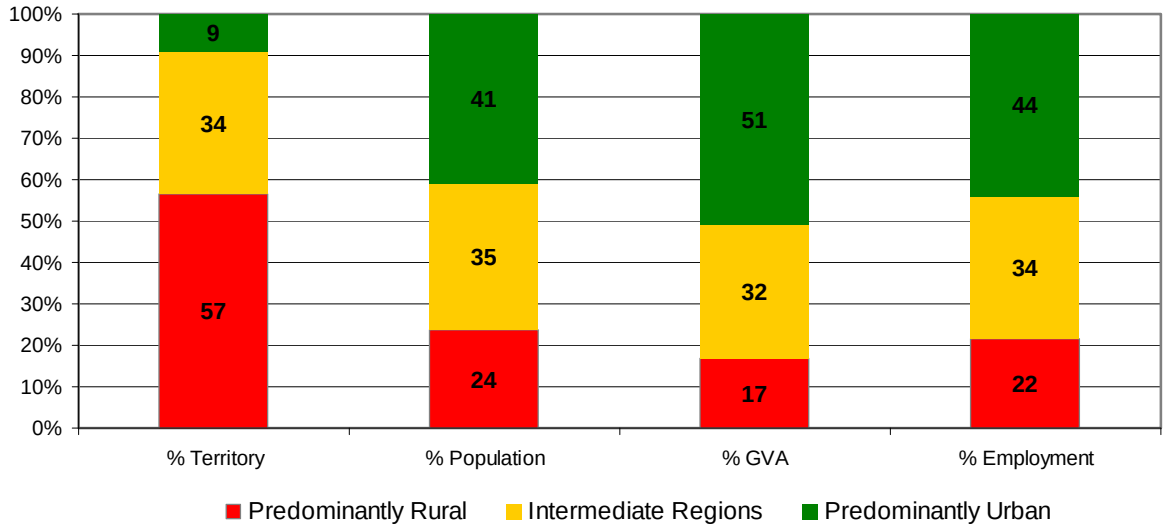
Predominantly rural regions generate 17% of GVA and 22% of employment…

…and these shares are substantially higher in the EU-12 than in the EU-15

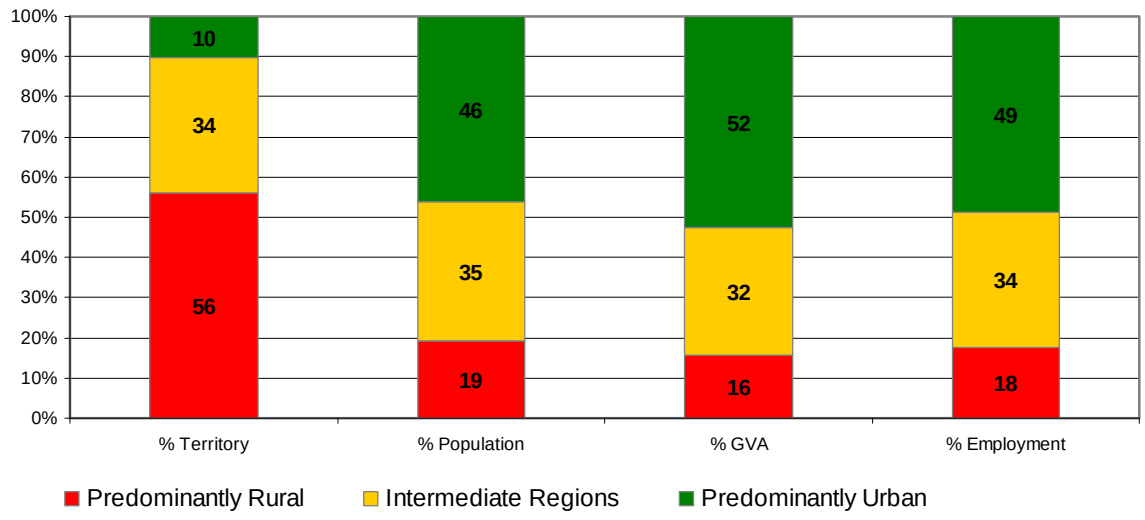
Predominantly rural regions in the EU represent 57% of the territory and 24% of the population. In 2008, they generated 17% of total GVA and 22% of employment.

The share of predominantly rural regions in the territory is approximately equal in the EU-15 and in the EU-12 (56% and 58%, respectively). However, the share of predominantly rural regions in terms of population, GVA and employment is higher in the EU-12 than in the EU-15. In the EU-12, 41% of the population live in predominantly rural regions, compared to 19% in the EU-15. The share of predominantly rural regions in GVA and employment of the EU-12 is 29% and 37% of the total, respectively; while in the EU-15 these shares are substantially lower (16% for GVA and 18% for employment).

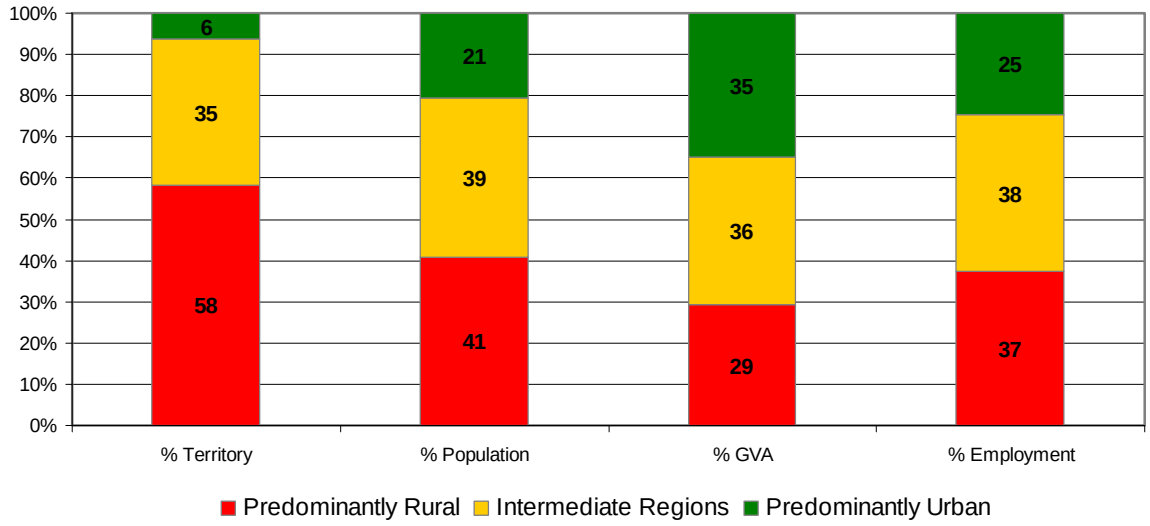
Graph 3.1.2-1 - Importance of rural areas in the EU-27, 2008



Graph 1.1.1-2 - Importance of rural areas in the EU-15, 2008



Graph 1.1.1-3 - Importance of rural areas in the EU-12, 2008



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, Portugal, Finland and Estonia. By contrast, only 2% of the Netherlands is classified as predominantly rural.

The share of the population in predominantly rural regions is highest in Ireland (73%), Slovakia (50%) and Estonia (48%). Less than 1% of the population in the Netherlands, 3% in the United Kingdom and 9% of the population in Belgium live in predominantly rural regions.

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

Most economic activity, measured in terms of the share of GVA, takes place 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.

...and 68% of employment in Ireland and around 40% in Slovakia and Hungary

As for employment, the predominantly rural regions of Ireland (68%), Slovakia (44%), and Hungary (43%) reached the highest shares. The lowest shares can be found in the Netherlands (1%), the United Kingdom (3%) and Belgium (7%).

Table 1.1.1-1 - Importance of rural areas – NUTS 3

	Context 2 - Importance of rural areas - NUTS 3											
	% Territory 2008			% Population 2008			% GVA 2008			% Employment 2008		
Country	% PR	% IR	% PU	% PR	% IR	% PU	% PR	% IR	% PU	% PR	% IR	% PU
Belgium	33.8	31.8	34.4	8.6	23.8	67.5	5.5	19.1	75.5	6.7	20.6	72.6
Bulgaria	53.6	45.1	1.2	38.8	44.9	16.3	25.5	37.0	37.5	33.3	42.9	23.7
Czech Republic	48.3	37.1	14.6	33.2	43.4	23.4	27.1	37.0	35.9	31.9	40.2	27.9
Denmark	71.8	27.0	1.2	42.8	36.0	21.3	39.0	31.3	29.7	40.3	32.7	27.0
Germany	39.8	48.4	11.8	17.4	40.0	42.6	14.6	35.9	49.5	15.8	38.3	45.9
Estonia	82.3	17.7		48.2	51.8		32.3	67.7		42.9	57.1	
Ireland	98.7		1.3	72.6		27.4	60.0		40.0	67.9		32.1
Greece	82.2	12.1	5.6	43.0	10.5	46.5	36.6	10.0	53.4	40.8	10.8	48.4
Spain	46.1	39.5	14.4	13.2	38.3	48.5	10.8	35.6	53.6	12.0	36.4	51.6
France	64.6	27.3	8.1	28.7	35.7	35.6	22.4	31.5	46.1	26.4	34.0	39.5
Italy	45.5	42.3	12.3	20.5	44.0	35.5	18.6	42.6	38.8 2007	19.4	43.5	37.2 2007
Cyprus		100.0			100.0			100.0			100.0	
Latvia	62.8	21.1	16.1	38.2	13.4	48.4	22.7	10.4	66.9	35.9	12.8	51.3
Lithuania	65.0	19.9	15.0	43.5	31.3	25.3	30.1	30.7	39.2	41.2	31.0	27.8
Luxembourg		100.0			100.0			100.0			100.0	
Hungary	66.3	33.1	0.6	47.3	35.7	17.0	34.4	27.9	37.7	43.3	31.7	24.9
Malta			100.0			100.0			100.0			100.0
Netherlands	2.2	51.5	46.3	0.7	28.2	71.2	0.8	25.9	73.3	0.6	26.0	73.4
Austria	72.2	18.9	8.8	39.3	26.5	34.2	30.4	28.9	40.7	34.8	29.6	35.6
Poland	55.6	34.5	9.9 GISCO	37.9	33.8	28.3	27.5	30.8	41.7	35.4	32.0	32.7
Portugal	84.1	8.7	7.3	36.2	15.2	48.5	30.1	11.4	58.5	35.1	14.7	50.1
Romania	59.3	39.9	0.8	45.8	43.8	10.4	32.1	42.6	25.3	41.7	46.7	11.6
Slovenia	61.0	39.0		43.2	56.8		36.3	63.7		40.1	59.9	
Slovakia	59.0	36.8	4.2	50.4	38.3	11.4	40.8	33.1	26.2	44.5	36.3	19.2
Finland	83.3	14.6	2.1	43.0	30.7	26.3	36.5	28.0	35.5	39.6	29.1	31.3
Sweden	52.6	45.8	1.6	22.5	56.1	21.3	19.8	51.1	29.1	21.6	54.4	24.1
United Kingdom	27.4	47.0	25.6	2.9	25.9	71.2 2007	1.9	21.9	76.1	3.0	26.2	70.8
EU-27	56.6	34.3	9.2	23.6	35.5	40.9	16.9	32.0	51.1	21.6	34.5	43.9
EU-15	56.0	33.9	10.1	19.2	34.6	46.2	15.9	31.7	52.5	17.6	33.6	48.8
EU-12	58.4	35.3	6.3	40.7	38.6	20.7	29.4	35.9	34.7	37.2	38.0	24.7

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

3.2. Socio-economic situation of rural areas

3.2.1. CONTEXT 17: POPULATION DENSITY

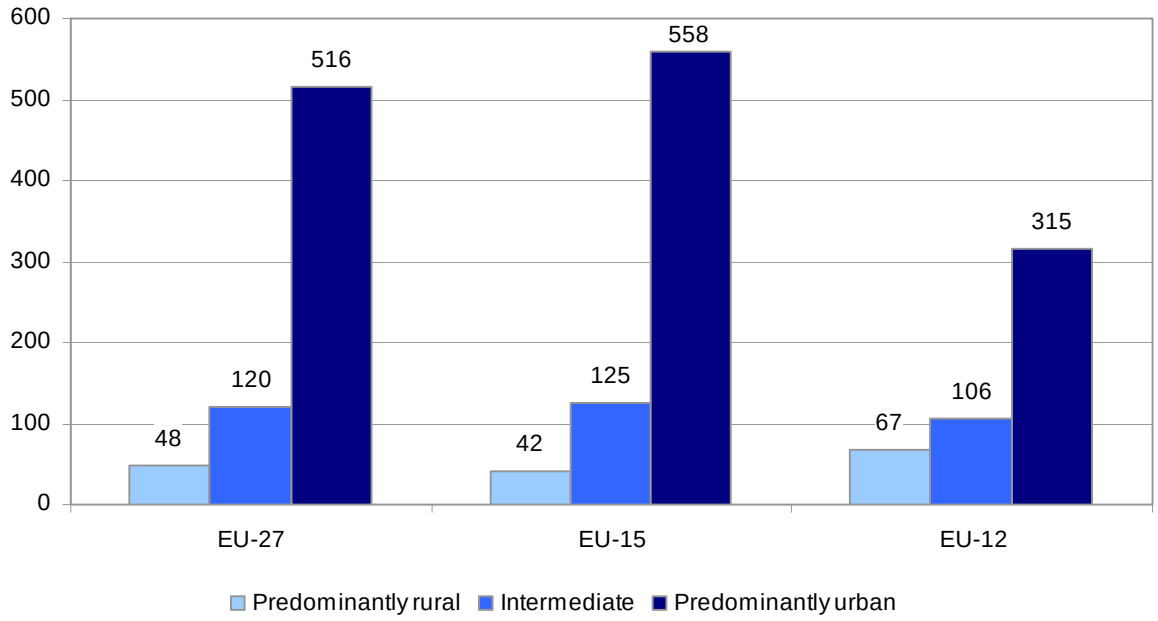
Predominantly rural regions are more densely populated in the EU-12 than in the EU-15...

The population density in predominantly rural regions of the EU-27 was 48 inhabitants/km^2 in 2008, lower than in intermediate (120 inhabitants/km^2) and in predominantly urban regions (516 inhabitants/km^2)[1]. In general terms, rural regions in the EU-12 are more densely populated than those in the EU-15 (67 versus 42 inhabitants/km^2).

The population density varies greatly between countries. The predominantly rural areas of Sweden and Finland in the EU-15 present the lowest density rates, at around 9 inhabitants/km^2, whereas the Netherlands (146 inhabitants/km^2), Germany (101 inhabitants/km^2) and Slovakia (94 inhabitants/km^2) present the highest rates.

[1] The typology for defining rural areas is based on the population density of the local administrative unit.

Graph 3.2.1-1 - Population density by type of region in the EU-27, EU-15 and EU-12 in 2008



...and no significant changes were observed over the period 2000-2008

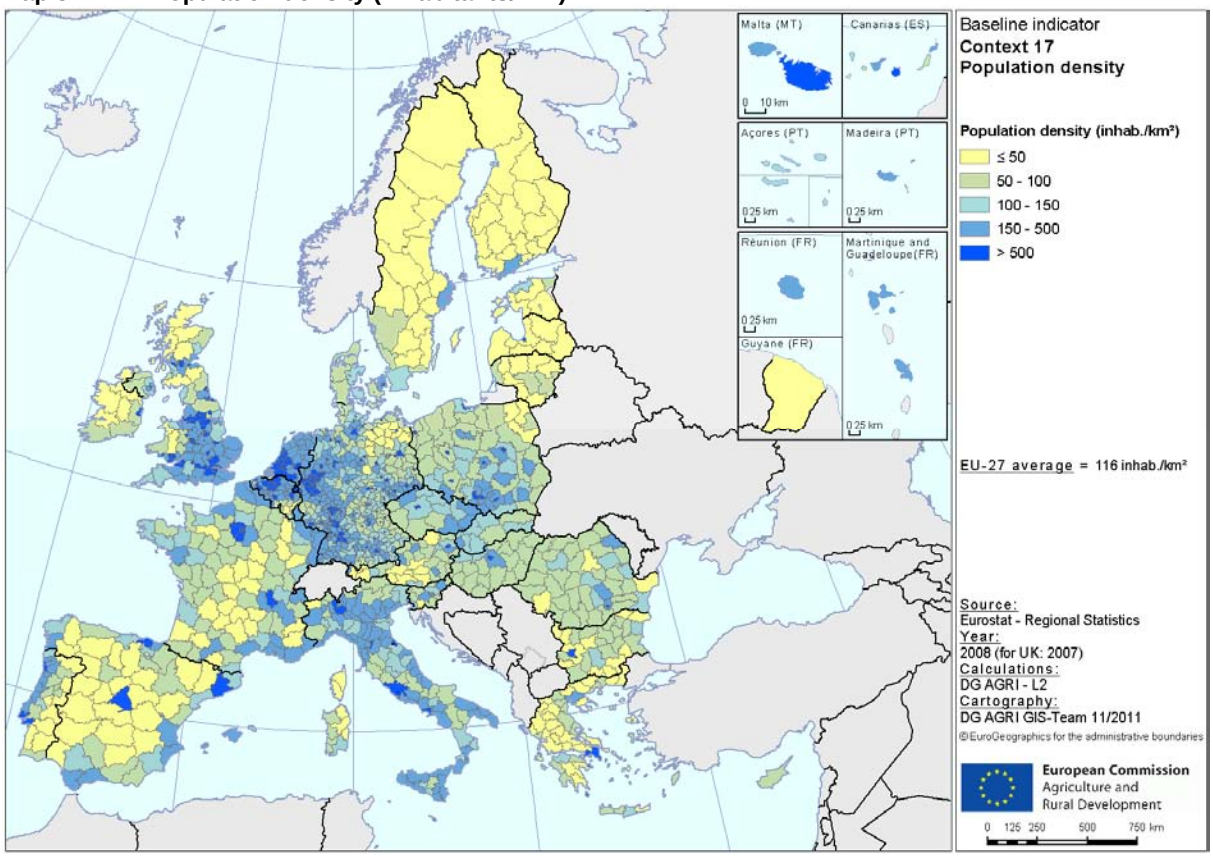
The population density in predominantly rural regions did not significantly change over the period 2000-2008. It slightly increased in the EU-15 (+2 inhabitants/km^2), particularly in Ireland (+8 inhabitants/km^2) and Belgium (+4 inhabitants/km^2), and somewhat decreased in the EU-12, especially in Bulgaria (-6 inhabitants/km^2) and Romania (-3 inhabitants/km^2). Some important changes took place in predominantly urban areas, such as the decrease of 148 inhabitants/km^2 in Hungary or the increment of 112 inhabitants/km^2 in Ireland[2].

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

Table 3.2.1-1 - Population density (inhabitants/km^2)

Context 17 - Population Density inhabitants/km^2 - 2008 - NUTS 3						Change in Population Density inhabitants/km^2 - 2000 to 2008 - NUTS 3				
Country	(1) PR	(2) IR	(3) PU		MS value	(1) PR	(2) IR	(3) PU		MS value
Belgium	89.9	264.3	692.3		352.4	4.3	11.4	29.1		15.1
Bulgaria	49.6	68.3	922.2		68.6	-6.0	-4.3	20.0		-4.9
Czech Republic	92.7	158.0	216.0		134.9	0.5	-0.3	12.6		2.0
Denmark	76.0	169.5	2 245.3		127.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.
Germany	100.7	190.2	827.3		229.9	-2.3	-0.9	8.9		-0.3
Estonia	18.1	90.2			30.9	-0.5	-1.6			-0.7
Ireland	47.6		1 322.8		64.7	7.9		112.3		9.3
Greece	44.9	74.4	710.3		85.9	0.0	3.8	35.2		2.4
Spain	25.9	87.2	302.6		90.0	1.9	10.5	37.8		10.5
France	45.0	132.9	445.7		101.4	2.4	6.7	25.6		5.4
Italy	91.3	210.9	587.7		202.7	2.7	11.6	29.7		9.8
Cyprus		85.7			85.7		10.7			10.7
Latvia	22.2	23.0	109.4		36.4	-1.7	-1.4	-2.2		-1.7
Lithuania	35.8	84.1	90.1		53.6	-2.3	-3.3	-0.4		-2.2
Luxembourg		189.1			189.1		20.5			20.5
Hungary	76.9	116.4	3 250.8		107.9	-1.8	3.4	-148.5		-0.9
Malta			1 305.4		1 305.4			69.7		69.7
Netherlands	145.9	266.1	748.3		486.8	0.0	7.4	24.9		15.3
Austria	54.4	140.2	389.0		100.2	0.6	5.3	28.2		3.9
Poland	83.1	119.6	346.6		121.9	-0.7	0.6	-2.6		-0.4
Portugal	49.7	202.4	771.0		115.3	0.9	9.1	37.2		4.3
Romania	72.1	102.6	1 278.6		93.5	-3.4	-4.8	-18.2		-4.1
Slovenia	71.1	146.2			100.4	-0.6	4.7			1.5
Slovakia	94.2	114.7	299.1		110.3	0.3	0.2	-1.5		0.2
Finland	9.0	36.7	219.3		17.5	0.0	1.1	15.5		0.5
Sweden	9.6	27.6	301.4		22.5	-0.1	1.1	23.3		0.8
United Kingdom	26.8	138.0	694.9	2007	250.1	1.0	11.6	21.2	2000-2007	11.2
EU-27	48.4	119.8	516.4		115.7	1.0	5.2	22.4	excl. DK	4.8
EU-15	41.9	124.6	558.1		122.1	1.9	7.4	27.2	excl. DK	7.0
EU-12	67.2	105.7	315.3		96.5	-1.9	-1.1	-0.4		-1.5

Map 3.2.1-1 - Population density (inhabitants/km^2)



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

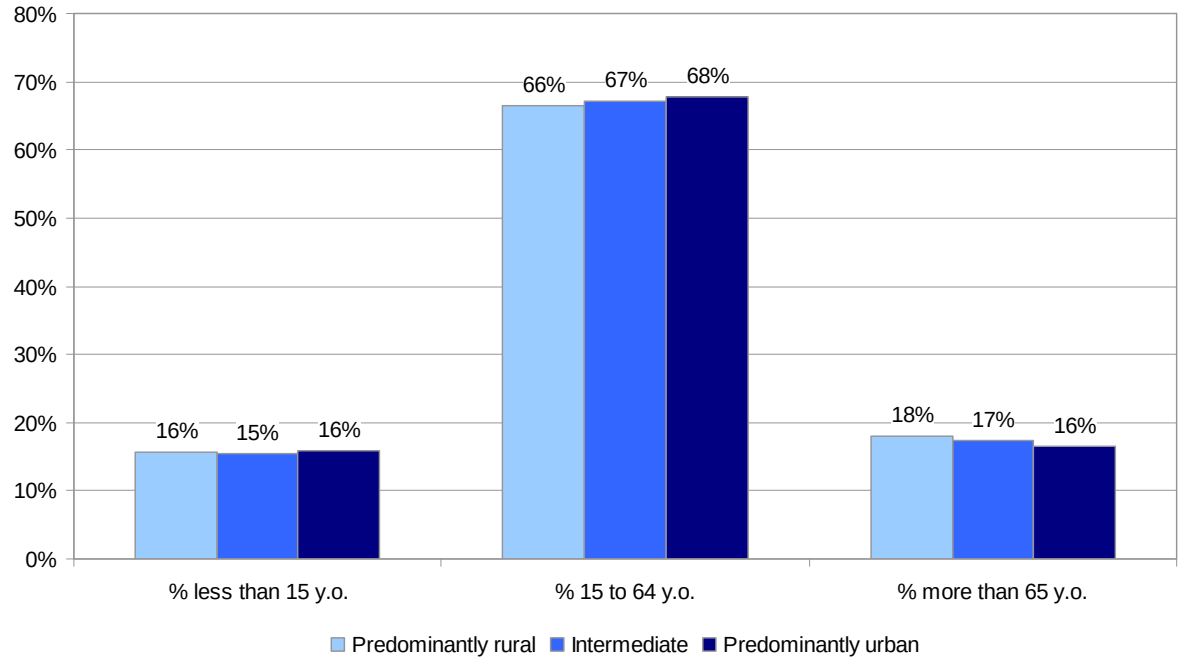
3.2.2. CONTEXT 18: AGE STRUCTURE

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

In the EU-27, the number of people older than 65 years is higher than the number of people younger than 15 years. This discrepancy is fairly similar across the three types of regions. It is slightly more pronounced in predominantly rural regions, which present the highest share of elderly people and the lowest proportion of working-age population. The share of young people, or those younger than 15 years, is approximately the same in the three types of regions[3].

[3] The results of this indicator are based on estimations. The data of population by age is provided at NUTS 2 level and the definition of rural areas is only presented at NUTS 3 level. For more information see Box 3.

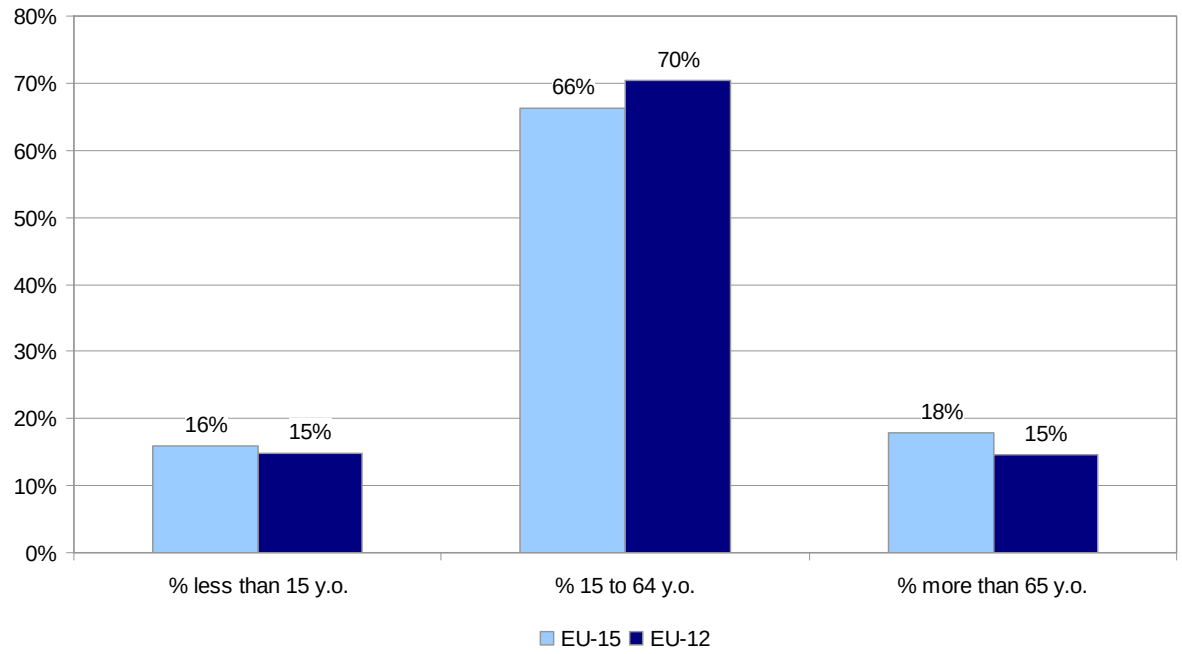
Graph 3.2.2-1 - Age structure in the EU-27 by type of region in 2009



...and especially in the rural areas of the EU-15

The demographical differences are more marked when comparing the EU-15 and the EU-12. While people of working age make up roughly 70% of the population in the EU-12, they only account for 66% of the population in the EU-15. In turn, the share of older people is higher in the EU-15 (18%) than in the EU-12 (15%).

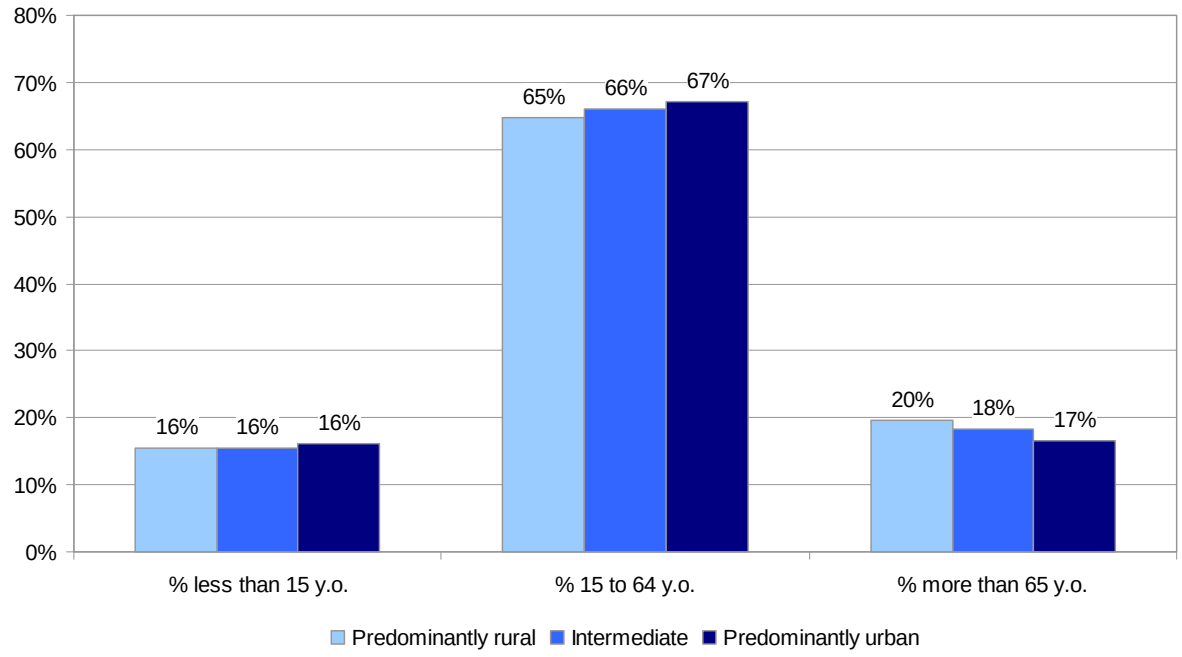
Graph 3.2.2-2 - Age structure in the EU-15 and the EU-12 in 2009



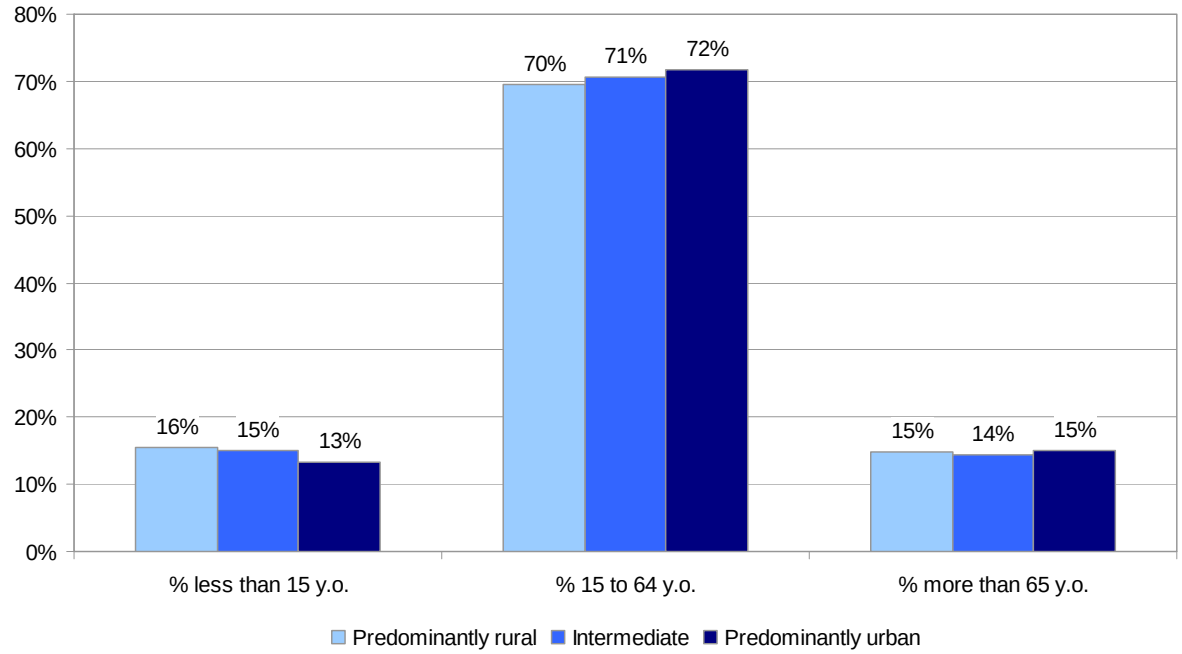
Predominantly rural regions in the EU-15 have the highest share of elderly people

20% of the population in the predominantly rural regions of the EU-15 are older than 65 years, which is the highest share among all types of regions. Moreover, predominantly rural regions in the EU-15 also present the lowest share of working-age population, 65% compared to 70% in the predominantly rural regions of the EU-12.

Graph 3.2.2-3 - Age structure in the EU-15 by type of region in 2009



Graph 3.2.2-4 - Age structure in the EU-12 by type of region in 2009



The share of people older than 65 years has increased in the EU over the period 2005-2009 (+0.6 percentage points), save in Belgium, Ireland, Spain and Luxembourg. In turn, the share of young people has decreased in all the countries and especially in those of the EU-12, Ireland and Spain being the only exception to this trend. This process of ageing of the population has been more pronounced in predominantly rural regions. Here, the share of elderly people has increased and the percentage of young people has fallen more strongly than in the other types of regions.

Predominantly rural regions of Portugal, Italy and Greece present the highest aged dependency ratios in the EU

Ageing of the population is already an important problem in the predominantly rural regions of some countries. More than 20% of the inhabitants in predominantly rural regions of Portugal, Italy, and Greece are 65 years or older and the aged dependency ratio[4] in these regions is the highest in the EU. 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, the Czech Republic and Poland are characterised by high shares of working-age people, all of them above 70%, and with aged dependency ratios below the average.

[4] The aged dependency ratio is defined as the number of people older than 65 years in relation to those aged between 15 to 64 years.

Table 3.2.2-1 - Age structure NUTS 3

Context 18 - Age Structure - 2009 - NUTS 3										
	(1) PR			(2) IR			(3) PU			
Country	% 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	17.9	65.5	16.6	16.9	66.5	16.6	16.8	65.9	17.3	
Bulgaria	13.5	68.2	18.3	13.6	68.8	17.6	12.7	72.5	14.8	
Czech Republic	14.2	70.6	15.2	14.4	71.0	14.6	13.5	71.4	15.0	
Denmark	18.4	64.6	17.0	19.0	65.2	15.7	16.8	69.3	14.0	
Germany	14.0	65.4	20.6	13.7	65.6	20.6	13.3	66.6	20.0	excl. 4/429
Estonia	15.3	67.1	17.6	14.6	68.7	16.7				
Ireland	21.6	67.1	11.3				19.2	70.4	10.4	
Greece	14.2	64.7	21.1	15.1	67.0	17.9	14.3	69.1	16.6	
Spain	13.9	66.4	19.8	14.5	68.8	16.7	15.2	69.1	15.7	
France	17.7	62.6	19.6	18.5	65.1	16.4	19.1	66.8	14.1	
Italy	13.2	65.6	21.1	14.1	65.8	20.1	14.5	66.0	19.6	
Cyprus				17.1	70.1	12.7				
Latvia	13.7	68.9	17.4	14.9	68.1	17.0	13.4	69.3	17.3	
Lithuania	15.4	67.6	17.0	15.1	69.1	15.8	14.4	71.0	14.6	
Luxembourg				18.0	68.1	14.0				
Hungary	14.9	68.6	16.4	15.9	68.8	15.2	12.6	69.0	18.5	
Malta							15.9	70.1	14.1	
Netherlands	16.0	64.3	19.7	18.0	66.3	15.7	17.6	67.7	14.7	
Austria	15.5	66.8	17.7	14.8	67.5	17.8	14.9	68.5	16.7	
Poland	16.4	70.4	13.1	15.4	71.5	13.1	13.6	71.9	14.5	
Portugal	13.6	65.0	21.4	17.1	69.0	13.8	15.9	68.1	16.0	
Romania	16.0	68.5	15.6	15.1	70.6	14.3	12.3	73.6	14.1	
Slovenia	14.0	69.5	16.5	13.9	69.7	16.4				
Slovakia	15.6	72.2	12.2	16.0	72.1	11.8	12.9	74.5	12.6	
Finland	17.0	64.9	18.1	16.0	65.9	18.1	17.1	69.9	13.0	
Sweden	15.5	64.1	20.4	16.6	65.4	18.0	18.0	67.6	14.4	
United Kingdom	17.6	63.8	18.6	17.1	65.0	18.0	17.7	67.0	15.3	2008
EU-27	15.6	66.5	17.9	15.5	67.1	17.5	15.8	67.7	16.5	
EU-15	15.6	64.8	19.6	15.6	66.0	18.4	16.1	67.2	16.7	
EU-12	15.6	69.5	14.9	15.1	70.6	14.3	13.4	71.7	14.9	

Table 3.2.2-2 - Age structure MS value

Context 18 - Age Structure - 2009			
	MS value from national series		
Country	% 0-14 y.o.	% 15-64 y.o.	% 65+ y.o.
Belgium	16.9	66.0	17.1
Bulgaria	13.4	69.2	17.4
Czech Republic	14.1	71.0	14.9
Denmark	18.3	65.8	15.9
Germany	13.6	66.0	20.4
Estonia	14.9	67.9	17.1
Ireland	20.9	68.0	11.0
Greece	14.3	67.0	18.7
Spain	14.8	68.6	16.6
France	18.5	65.0	16.5
Italy	14.0	65.8	20.1
Cyprus	17.1	70.1	12.7
Latvia	13.7	69.0	17.3
Lithuania	15.1	68.9	16.0
Luxembourg	18.0	68.1	14.0
Hungary	14.9	68.8	16.4
Malta	15.9	70.1	14.1
Netherlands	17.7	67.3	15.0
Austria	15.1	67.5	17.4
Poland	15.3	71.2	13.5
Portugal	15.3	67.1	17.6
Romania	15.2	69.9	14.9
Slovenia	14.0	69.6	16.4
Slovakia	15.4	72.5	12.1
Finland	16.7	66.5	16.7
Sweden	16.7	65.6	17.8
United Kingdom	17.5	66.2	16.3
EU-27	15.6	67.2	17.2
EU-15	15.8	66.3	17.9
EU-12	14.9	70.4	14.7

Table 3.2.2-3 - Age dependency ratio

	Age dependency ratio (% 65+ y.o./% 15-64 y.o.) 2009 - NUTS 3				Ratio % population 0-14 y.o./% population 65+ y.o. 2009 - NUTS 3			
Country	(1) PR	(2) IR	(3) PU	MS value	(1) PR	(2) IR	(3) PU	MS value
Belgium	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.26	1.08	1.01	0.97	0.99
Bulgaria	0.27	0.26	0.20	0.25	0.74	0.77	0.86	0.77
Czech Republic	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.94	0.99	0.90	0.95
Denmark	0.26	0.24	0.20	0.24	1.08	1.21	1.20	1.15
Germany	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.31	0.68	0.66	0.67	0.67
Estonia	0.26	0.24		0.25	0.87	0.88		0.87
Ireland	0.17		0.15	0.16	1.91		1.85	1.89
Greece	0.33	0.27	0.24	0.28	0.67	0.84	0.86	0.77
Spain	0.30	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.70	0.87	0.97	0.89
France	0.31	0.25	0.21	0.25	0.90	1.13	1.36	1.12
Italy	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.31	0.63	0.70	0.74	0.70
Cyprus		0.18		0.18		1.34		1.34
Latvia	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.79	0.87	0.78	0.79
Lithuania	0.25	0.23	0.21	0.23	0.91	0.96	0.99	0.94
Luxembourg		0.21		0.21		1.29		1.29
Hungary	0.24	0.22	0.27	0.24	0.91	1.05	0.68	0.91
Malta			0.20	0.20			1.13	1.13
Netherlands	0.31	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.81	1.15	1.20	1.18
Austria	0.27	0.26	0.24	0.26	0.88	0.83	0.89	0.87
Poland	0.19	0.18	0.20	0.19	1.25	1.18	0.94	1.13
Portugal	0.33	0.20	0.24	0.26	0.64	1.24	0.99	0.87
Romania	0.23	0.20	0.19	0.21	1.03	1.05	0.87	1.02
Slovenia	0.24	0.24		0.24	0.85	0.85		0.85
Slovakia	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.17	1.28	1.35	1.02	1.28
Finland	0.28	0.28	0.19	0.25	0.94	0.88	1.32	1.00
Sweden	0.32	0.28	0.21	0.27	0.76	0.92	1.25	0.94
United Kingdom	0.29	0.28	0.23	0.25	0.94	0.95	1.16	1.08
EU-27	0.27	0.26	0.24	0.26	0.87	0.89	0.96	0.91
EU-15	0.30	0.28	0.25	0.27	0.79	0.85	0.97	0.89
EU-12	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.21	1.04	1.05	0.89	1.02

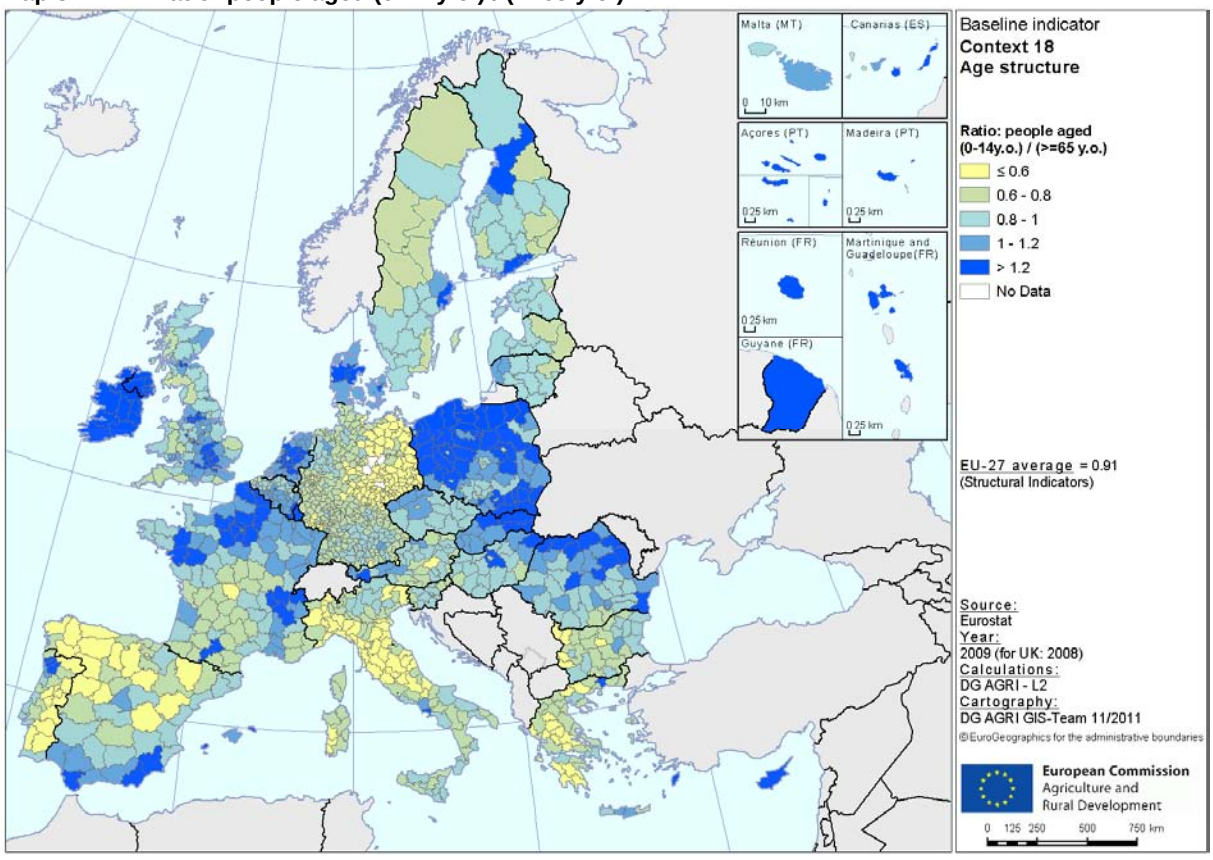
Table 3.2.2-4 - Change in age structure NUTS 3

Change in age structure - 2005-2009 - NUTS 3									
	(1) PR			(2) IR			(3) PU		
Country	% 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	-0.6	0.9	-0.4	-0.6	0.4	0.1	-0.2	0.4	-0.2
Bulgaria	-0.9	0.4	0.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.5	-0.2	-0.3
Czech Republic	-1.0	0.1	0.9	-0.9	-0.2	1.1	-0.2	0.1	0.1
Denmark	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Germany	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Estonia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.			
Ireland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.				n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Greece	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
France	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.2
Italy	-0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	0.5	0.0	-0.9	0.9
Cyprus				-2.1	1.3	0.8			
Latvia	-1.9	1.1	0.8	-1.6	0.5	1.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.6
Lithuania	-2.6	1.6	1.0	-1.8	0.7	1.1	-1.1	0.5	0.6
Luxembourg				-0.7	0.8	-0.1			
Hungary	-1.0	0.2	0.8	-0.8	0.1	0.7	0.1	-0.5	0.4
Malta							-1.8	1.0	0.8
Netherlands	-1.0	-0.4	1.4	-0.8	-0.5	1.3	-0.7	-0.1	0.8
Austria	-1.4	0.1	1.3	-0.9	-0.6	1.5	-0.6	-0.8	1.5
Poland	-1.9	1.7	0.2	-1.4	1.1	0.3	-0.7	0.1	0.6
Portugal	-0.4	0.0	0.3	-1.3	0.8	0.5	-0.1	-0.8	0.9
Romania	-0.8	0.6	0.3	-0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	-0.4
Slovenia	-0.5	-0.8	1.3	-0.3	-0.7	1.0			
Slovakia	-1.7	1.3	0.5	-1.7	1.3	0.5	-0.6	0.2	0.4
Finland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sweden	-1.2	0.4	0.8	-1.0	0.5	0.6	-0.4	0.1	0.3
United Kingdom	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EU-27	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EU-15	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EU-12	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Table 3.2.2-5 - Change in age structure MS value

Change in age structure - 2005-2009			
	MS value from National Series		
Country	% 0-14 y.o.	% 15-64 y.o.	% 65+ y.o.
Belgium	-0.3	0.5	-0.1
Bulgaria	-0.4	0.1	0.3
Czech Republic	-0.8	0.0	0.8
Denmark	-0.5	-0.3	0.9
Germany	-0.9	-0.9	1.8
Estonia	-0.5	-0.1	0.6
Ireland	0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Greece	-0.1	-0.5	0.6
Spain	0.3	-0.1	-0.1
France	-0.1	-0.1	0.2
Italy	-0.1	-0.6	0.7
Cyprus	-2.1	1.3	0.8
Latvia	-1.1	0.3	0.8
Lithuania	-2.0	1.1	0.9
Luxembourg	-0.7	0.8	-0.1
Hungary	-0.8	0.0	0.7
Malta	-1.8	1.0	0.8
Netherlands	-0.7	-0.2	1.0
Austria	-1.0	-0.4	1.4
Poland	-1.4	1.1	0.3
Portugal	-0.4	-0.3	0.6
Romania	-0.7	0.5	0.2
Slovenia	-0.4	-0.7	1.1
Slovakia	-1.6	1.2	0.5
Finland	-0.7	-0.1	0.9
Sweden	-0.9	0.4	0.5
United Kingdom	-0.5	0.3	0.3
EU-27	-0.5	-0.1	0.6
EU-15	-0.4	-0.3	0.6
EU-12	-1.1	0.6	0.4

Map 3.2.2-1 - Ratio: people aged (0-14 y.o.) / (>=65 y.o.)



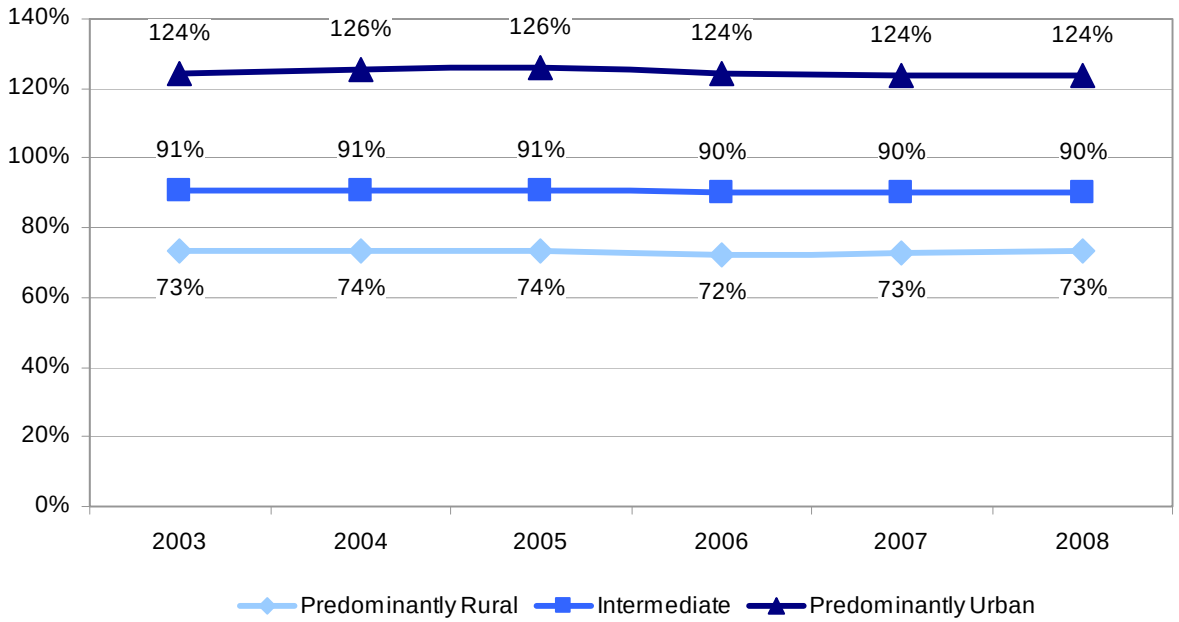
Baseline indicator for context	18 - Age structure
Measurement of the indicator	% people aged (0-14) years / (15-64) years / >=65 years in total population
Definition of the indicator	This indicator covers the age structure of the whole population. The following age groups are defined for this indicator: • 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

3.2.3. OBJECTIVE 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 24500 Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) on average for the years 2006, 2007 and 2008. Predominantly rural regions had the lowest level (73% of the EU-27 average), followed by intermediate regions (90%). Predominantly urban regions had the highest rate (124% of the EU average). Over the last years, the gap between the three types of regions at EU-27 level has remained stable.

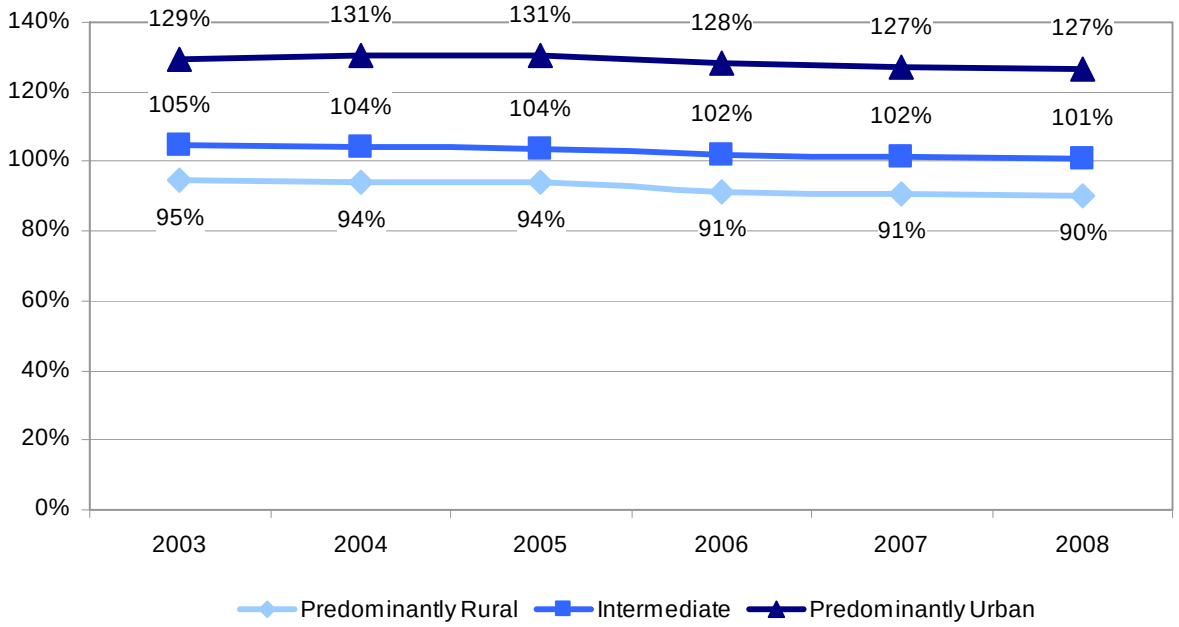
Graph 3.2.3-1 - GDP per capita in the different types of regions in relation to the EU average



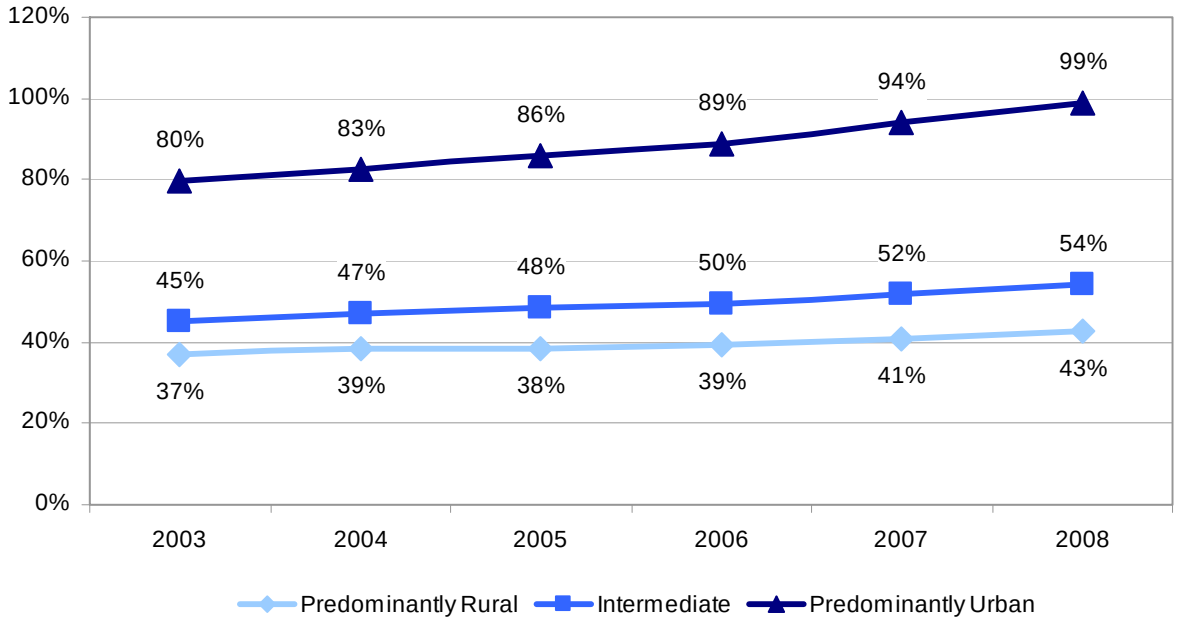
…and lower in the EU-12 than in the EU-15

This stability at EU-27 level hides developments which are different between the EU-15 and the EU-12. Whereas all types of regions in the EU-15 decreased their position in relation to the EU average, EU-12 regions improved. The fastest growth over the period 2003-2008 took place in predominantly urban regions of the EU-12 (from 80% of the GDP per capita in 2003 to 99% in 2008). Predominantly rural regions in the EU-12 also grew but at a lower rate, passing from 37% in 2003 to 43% in 2008. In consequence, the difference in GDP per capita between predominantly rural and predominantly urban regions in the EU-12 has increased over the last years.

Graph 3.2.3-2 - GDP per capita in the different types of regions of the EU-15 in relation to the EU average



Graph 3.2.3-3 - GDP per capita in the different types of regions of the EU-12 in relation to the EU average



The lowest GDP per capita is found in predominantly rural regions of Bulgaria 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 2006-2008, whereas in the Netherlands it was 156%. This variation is also very large for intermediate regions (from 34% in Bulgaria to 135% in Austria and 275% in Luxemburg). In predominantly urban regions, the values ranged from 76% of the EU-27 average in Latvia to 204% in Denmark.

While GDP per capita has grown in all regions of the EU-12, the gap between rural and urban regions has widened

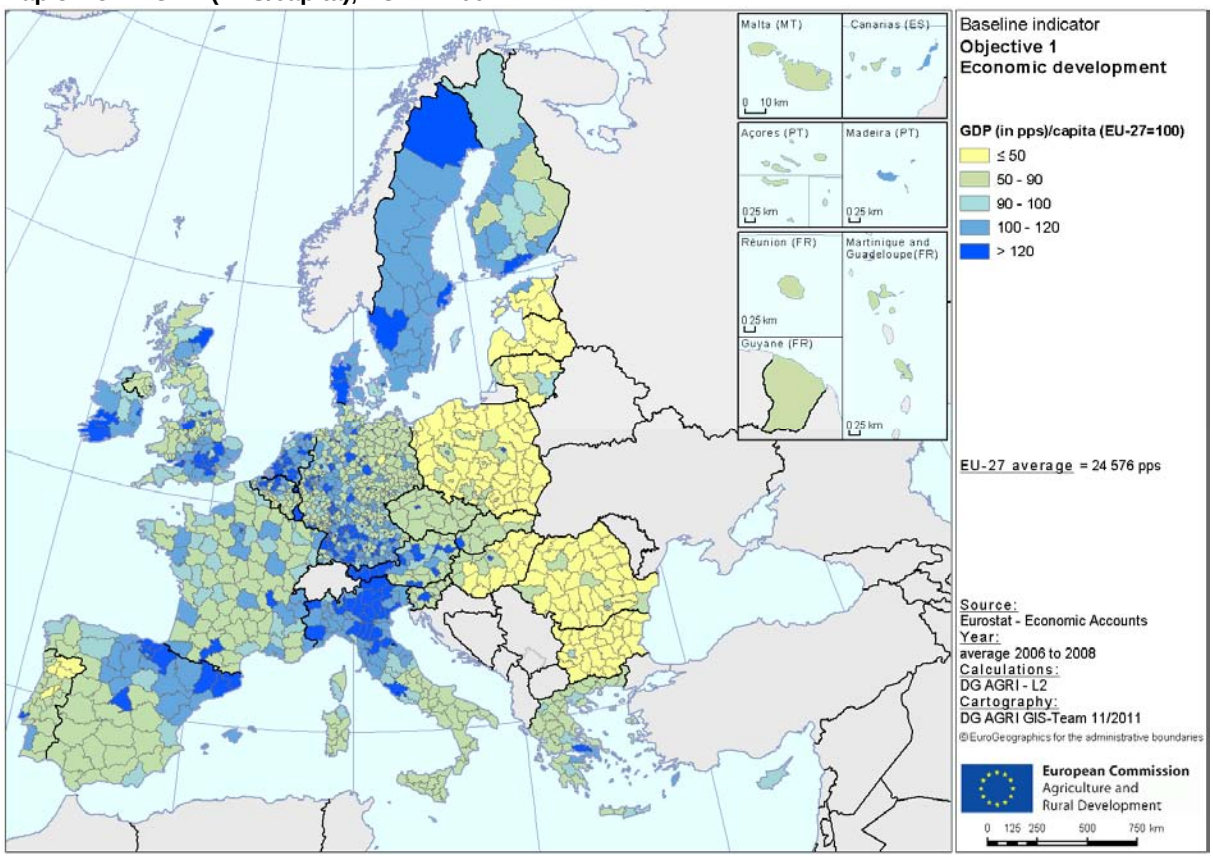
The largest relative improvement in predominantly rural regions has taken place in Slovakia: here, the average GDP per capita grew from 43% of the EU-27 average in "2001" (or the average of 2000, 2001 and 2002) to 55% in "2007" (the average of the years 2006, 2007, 2008). It was followed by Latvia and Estonia (from 22% to 32% and from 33% to 45% respectively). Predominantly rural regions in Romania also have grown over the last years (from 22% to 31%), whereas the increment in predominantly rural regions of Bulgaria was much more modest (from 24% to 28%). The situation in the predominantly rural regions of the EU-15 is different: in some cases, the relative GDP per capita has decreased, as happened in France (from 92% of the EU average in "2001" to 85% in "2007"), Italy (from 100% in "2001" to 94% in "2007") or Belgium (from 80% to 74%).

Table 3.2.3-1 - Economic development: GDP (PPS/capita)

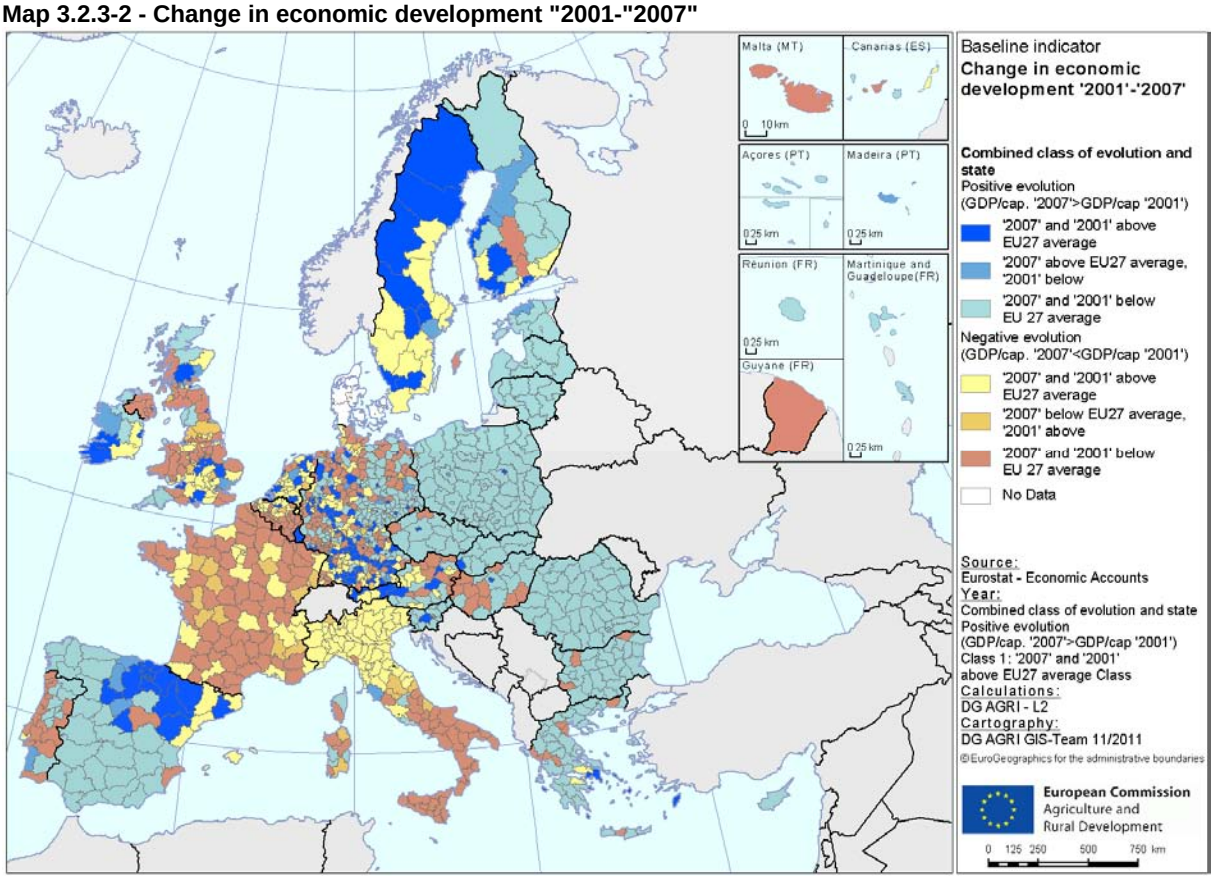
	Objective 1 - Economic development				Change in economic development			
	GDP (PPS/capita) (EU27=100) - "2007" - NUTS 3				Change in index of GDP (PPS/capita) (EU-27=100) "2001" to "2007" - NUTS 3			
Country	(1) PR	(2) IR	(3) PU	MS value	(1) PR	(2) IR	(3) PU	MS value
Belgium	74	92	130	116	-6	-6	-10	-9
Bulgaria	28	34	91	41	4	6	38	11
Czech Republic	66	67	122	79	6	8	17	10
Denmark	112	107	173	123	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-6
Germany	97	104	135	116	2	1	-2	0
Estonia	45	89		68	12	29		21
Ireland	118		204	142	1		28	7
Greece	80	89	107	93	2	6	10	6
Spain	85	97	115	104	6	6	5	6
France	85	95	139	107	-7	-7	-9	-8
Italy	94	101	114	104	-6	-12	-15	-12
Cyprus		94		94		4		4
Latvia	32	42	76	55	10	5	23	16
Lithuania	41	58	91	59	8	16	33	17
Luxembourg		275		275		35		35
Hungary	46	50	140	63	-1	5	22	5
Malta			78	77			-4	-4
Netherlands	156	120	137	132	10	1	-2	-1
Austria	96	135	148	124	1	-3	-10	-3
Poland	39	50	80	54	4	5	11	6
Portugal	66	59	94	78	-1	-1	-3	-2
Romania	31	42	97	42	9	15	38	14
Slovenia	75	100		89	5	11		8
Slovakia	55	59	159	68	12	12	45	16
Finland	98	107	158	117	4	0	-5	1
Sweden	108	113	169	124	0	0	-1	0
United Kingdom	79	101	125	117	-2	-2	-2	-2
EU-27	73	91	124	24500 pps	2	0	-1	0
EU-15	91	102	128	111	-2	-3	-4	-3
EU-12	41	52	94	56	7	10	22	11

Note: "2007" refers to the average of the years 2006, 2007 and 2008
Note: "2001" refers to the average of the years 2000, 2001 and 2002

Map 3.2.3-1 - GDP (PPS/capita), EU-27=100



Map 3.2.3-2 - Change in economic development "2001-"2007"



Baseline indicator objective related	1 - Economic development
Measurement of the indicator	GDP per capita, expressed in PPS, as % of EU-27 = 100, 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)

3.2.4. CONTEXT 19: STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY

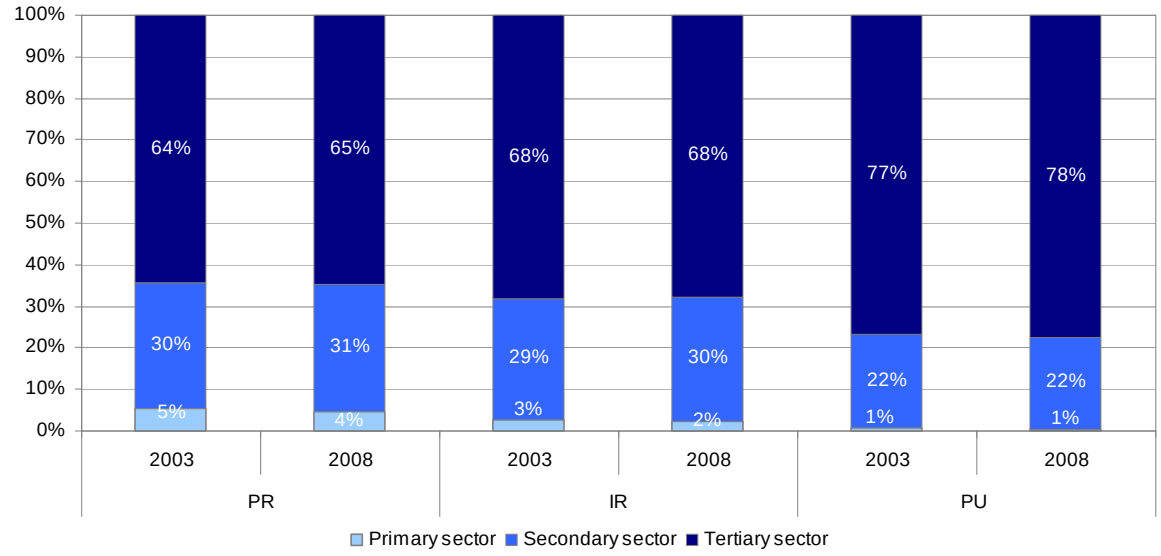
The economy of predominantly rural regions mainly depends on the service sector…

In general, the tertiary or service sector is the main field of economic activity in the EU. In 2008 it accounted for 65% of the value added in predominantly rural regions, 68% in intermediate and 78% in predominantly urban regions.

The secondary sector (mining, manufacturing, construction, utilities) in predominantly rural regions contributed 31% of value added in 2008, slightly more than in intermediate and predominantly urban regions (30% and 22% respectively).

The primary sector (agriculture, forestry, and fishery) only represented 4.5% of the value added in predominantly rural regions of the EU-27 in 2008.

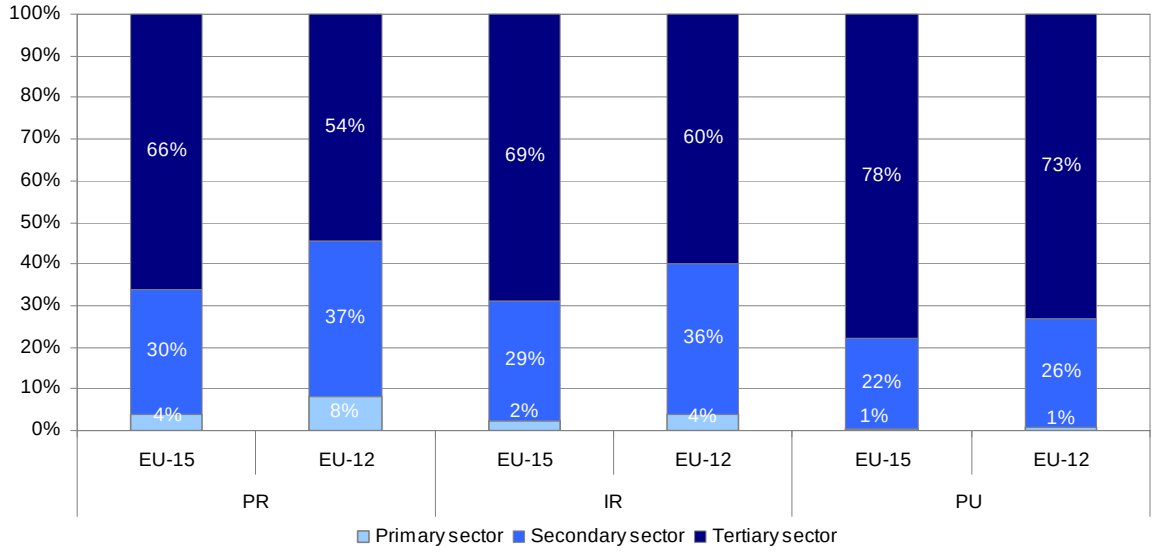
Graph 3.2.4-1 - Structure of the economy by branch of activity (primary, secondary and tertiary sector) in the EU-27



…but in the predominantly rural regions of the EU-12, the contribution of agriculture remains important

The structure of the rural economy differs between the EU-15 and the EU-12. In the predominantly rural regions of the EU-12, the primary sector still accounted for 8% of the value added in 2008, compared to only 3.9% in the EU-15. Likewise, the importance of the secondary sector was 7 percentage points higher in the predominantly rural regions of the EU-12 (37%) than in those of the EU-15 (30%). In consequence, the weight of the tertiary sector in predominantly rural areas is considerably lower in the EU-12 (54%) than in the EU-15 (66%).

Graph 3.2.4-2 - Structure of the economy by branch of activity (primary, secondary and tertiary sector) in the EU-15 and the EU-12



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 represents 16% and 13% of total GVA, respectively, which are by far the highest rates. Predominantly rural regions of Hungary, Lithuania and Spain also present higher-than-average ratios (8% for all of them). By contrast, the primary sector in the predominantly rural regions of Denmark, Germany, Ireland and the Netherlands only represents 2% of total GVA.

The importance of the secondary sector, including the food industry, in the predominantly rural regions of the EU is higher than in intermediate and urban regions. The highest rates among predominantly rural areas are found in the Netherlands (51%), the Czech Republic and Slovenia (44%) and Slovakia (42%).

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 Bulgaria, Romania and Slovakia (50%). On the other hand, predominantly rural regions in Belgium (72%), Greece and France (71%) 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 1.2 percentage points over the period 2003-2008. The predominantly rural regions of the EU-12 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 and Bulgaria (-9 and -8 percentage points, respectively) followed by Greece (-4 percentage points).

At the same time, predominantly rural areas of the EU-12 have seen a considerable increase in the importance of the secondary sector, especially in Bulgaria, Slovakia and Romania (+12, +7 and +5 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 only slightly increased over the last years (+0.8 percentage points) in the EU-27 as a whole. This is due to an increase in the EU-15 (+1.4 percentage points) combined with a decrease in the EU-12 (-1.6 percentage points). The largest increments took place in the predominantly rural areas of Ireland, Latvia and Greece (+10.5, +6 and +5 percentage points, respectively), whereas the largest decreases occurred in Slovakia and Poland (-5.2 and -3.7 percentage points respectively).

Table 3.2.4-1 - Structure of the economy (% GVA by branch) NUTS 3

Context 19 - Structure of the Economy (% GVA by branch) - 2008 - NUTS 3										
	(1) PR			(2) IR			(3) PU			
	primary sector	secondary sector	tertiary sector	primary sector	secondary sector	tertiary sector	primary sector	secondary sector	tertiary sector	
Country	%									
Belgium	2.5	25.7	71.8	1.3	29.9	68.8	0.4	21.3	78.3	
Bulgaria	15.6	34.0	50.5	7.6	37.8	54.6	0.3	20.7	78.9	
Czech Republic	4.5	44.2	51.3	2.4	44.2	53.4	1.2	25.8	73.0	
Denmark	2.1	28.4	69.5	1.2	23.4	75.4	0.1	13.2	86.7	
Germany	2.2	34.4	63.5	1.2	32.3	66.5	0.3	26.7	73.0	
Estonia	6.7	32.1	61.2	0.9	27.8	71.3				
Ireland	2.1	38.6	59.3				0.1	20.8	79.1	
Greece	6.7	22.7	70.6	4.1	19.0	76.9	0.5	14.8	84.7	
Spain	7.8	28.4	63.8	3.6	29.9	66.4	1.0	27.5	71.6	
France	4.2	24.6	71.1	2.7	23.3	74.0	0.6	16.2	83.3	
Italy	3.7	27.9	68.4	2.6	30.1	67.3	0.7	24.4	74.9	2007
Cyprus				2.3	18.5	79.2				
Latvia	7.2	24.9	67.9	5.8	28.3	66.0	1.2	21.7	77.1	
Lithuania	8.0	37.4	54.6	2.9	34.2	62.8	1.1	25.0	73.9	
Luxembourg				0.4	14.5	85.2				
Hungary	7.8	36.9	55.3	5.3	34.9	59.8	0.2	18.3	81.5	
Malta							1.9	21.8	76.2	
Netherlands	2.2	50.9	46.9	3.0	33.5	63.5	1.4	21.1	77.4	
Austria	3.9	36.9	59.2	1.2	34.5	64.3	0.5	22.2	77.3	
Poland	8.4	33.6	58.0	3.3	32.7	64.0	0.8	28.0	71.2	
Portugal	5.4	26.3	68.3	3.3	34.0	62.7	0.6	21.3	78.1	
Romania	13.0	36.5	50.5	7.5	41.9	50.6	0.3	32.3	67.3	
Slovenia	4.1	44.0	51.8	1.6	28.0	70.4				
Slovakia	6.8	42.9	50.3	3.3	45.6	51.1	1.2	23.4	75.4	
Finland	5.4	36.7	57.9	2.8	38.2	59.0	0.4	23.0	76.6	
Sweden	4.4	32.8	62.9	1.7	30.1	68.2	0.2	17.0	82.9	
United Kingdom	4.0	27.2	68.8	1.9	26.1	72.0	0.4	18.6	81.0	
EU-27	4.5	30.8	64.7	2.3	29.7	68.0	0.6	21.9	77.5	
EU-15	3.9	29.8	66.3	2.2	29.1	68.8	0.6	21.7	77.7	
EU-12	8.3	37.2	54.4	4.0	36.1	60.0	0.8	26.0	73.2	

Table 3.2.4-2 - Change in the structure of the economy (% GVA by branch) NUTS 3

Change in the structure of the Economy (% GVA by branch) - 2003 to 2008 - NUTS 3										
	(1) PR			(2) IR			(3) PU			
	primary sector	secondary sector	tertiary sector	primary sector	secondary sector	tertiary sector	primary sector	secondary sector	tertiary sector	
Country	%									
Belgium	-1.5	1.0	0.6	-0.8	-1.4	2.2	-0.3	-1.8	2.1	
Bulgaria	-3.8	7.1	-3.4	-5.1	8.1	-3.0	-0.3	-5.3	5.6	
Czech Republic	-1.1	2.0	-0.9	-0.5	2.4	-1.9	-0.1	1.6	-1.5	
Denmark	-1.5	-0.4	1.9	-0.7	-0.3	1.0	0.0	-1.1	1.1	
Germany	-0.2	1.6	-1.4	-0.1	1.1	-1.0	0.0	0.6	-0.6	
Estonia	-3.1	1.0	2.0	-0.3	0.6	-0.3				
Ireland	-1.4	-7.9	9.4				-0.1	-4.5	4.5	
Greece	-4.8	0.9	3.9	-2.4	0.2	2.2	-0.3	-2.3	2.6	
Spain	-4.2	0.3	3.9	-1.6	-0.6	2.2	-0.5	-0.6	1.1	
France	-0.8	-0.2	1.0	-0.2	-0.6	0.8	-0.1	-0.7	0.8	2004-2008
Italy	-1.0	0.3	0.7	-0.6	0.5	0.1	-0.1	0.4	-0.3	2003-2007
Cyprus				-1.1	-0.9	2.0				
Latvia	-4.2	-1.5	5.8	-1.8	2.7	-0.9	0.1	1.3	-1.4	
Lithuania	-1.4	0.4	1.1	-1.1	2.1	-1.0	-0.7	-1.0	1.7	
Luxembourg				-0.3	-3.5	3.8				
Hungary	0.5	1.5	-2.0	0.1	0.7	-0.8	0.0	-1.4	1.4	
Malta							-1.0	-3.0	3.9	
Netherlands	-1.1	3.1	-2.0	-0.9	3.3	-2.5	-0.3	0.7	-0.3	2004-2008
Austria	-0.3	1.0	-0.7	-0.1	0.5	-0.4	-0.1	0.6	-0.5	
Poland	-1.3	3.5	-2.3	-0.6	3.2	-2.7	-0.2	0.7	-0.4	
Portugal	-2.1	-1.1	3.2	-0.8	-2.4	3.2	-0.1	-2.3	2.4	
Romania	-7.6	3.6	4.0	-4.9	4.1	0.8	-0.4	3.5	-3.1	
Slovenia	0.0	-1.0	1.0	0.0	-1.3	1.3				
Slovakia	-0.2	4.3	-4.2	-0.8	6.5	-5.8	0.3	-0.2	-0.1	
Finland	-0.2	1.1	-0.9	-0.3	-0.8	1.1	0.0	-2.1	2.1	
Sweden	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-1.6	1.9	0.0	0.4	-0.4	
United Kingdom	-2.2	0.6	1.6	-0.5	-1.1	1.5	-0.1	-2.4	2.5	
EU-27	-1.0	0.6	0.3	-0.4	0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	0.7	
EU-15	-1.1	0.1	1.0	-0.5	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.7	0.8	
EU-12	-1.5	2.5	-1.0	-1.0	3.3	-2.3	-0.2	0.8	-0.6	

Table 3.2.4-3 - Structure of the economy (% GVA by branch) MS value

	Context 19 - Structure of the Economy - 2008			Change in the structure of the Economy - 2003 to 2008		
	MS value					
	primary sector	secondary sector	tertiary sector	primary sector	secondary sector	tertiary sector
Country	% GVA by branch					
Belgium	0.7	23.2	76.1	-0.4	-1.6	2.0
Bulgaria	6.9	30.4	62.7	-4.3	2.7	1.6
Czech Republic	2.5	37.6	59.9	-0.6	1.7	-1.2
Denmark	1.0	25.7	73.3	-1.0	0.8	0.2
Germany	0.9	29.6	69.5	-0.1	0.8	-0.7
Estonia	2.8	29.2	68.1	-1.2	0.7	0.5
Ireland	1.3	31.5	67.2	-0.9	-6.9	7.8
Greece	3.1	18.1	78.7	-2.3	-0.9	3.3
Spain	2.7	28.4	68.9	-1.3	-0.5	1.8
France	2.1	20.5	78.4	-0.4	-0.9	1.7
Italy	2.0	27.0	71.0	-0.5	-0.1	0.6
Cyprus	2.3	18.5	79.2	-1.1	-0.9	2.0
Latvia	3.0	23.0	73.9	-1.1	0.7	0.4
Lithuania	3.7	31.6	64.7	-1.3	0.0	1.3
Luxembourg	0.4	14.4	85.2	-0.3	-3.5	3.8
Hungary	4.2	29.3	66.4	0.0	-0.3	0.3
Malta	1.8	21.4	76.8	-1.1	-3.4	4.5
Netherlands	1.8	25.6	72.6	-0.5	1.7	-1.2
Austria	1.7	30.2	68.0	-0.2	0.8	-0.6
Poland	3.7	31.5	64.7	-0.7	2.0	-1.3
Portugal	2.4	24.0	73.6	-0.8	-2.2	2.9
Romania	7.4	37.8	54.8	-5.6	3.5	2.0
Slovenia	2.5	33.9	63.7	0.0	-1.1	1.6
Slovakia	4.2	38.7	57.1	-0.3	3.7	-3.4
Finland	2.9	32.1	64.5	-0.2	-0.8	0.5
Sweden	1.8	26.8	71.4	-0.2	-0.8	1.0
United Kingdom	0.8	22.6	76.6	-0.2	-1.3	1.4
EU-27	1.9	26.6	71.6	-0.5	0.0	0.5
EU-15	1.6	25.7	72.8	-0.4	-0.3	0.8
EU-12	4.3	33.3	62.4	-1.3	2.0	-0.7

Baseline indicator for context	19 - Structure of the economy
Measurement of the indicator	% GVA by branch (primary / secondary / tertiary sector)
Definition of the indicator	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 divisions 01 to 05 or branches A & B of NACE rev.1.1. Secondary sector covers divisions 10 to 45 or branches C to F of NACE rev.1.1. Tertiary sector covers divisions 50 to 95 or branches G to P of NACE rev.1.1. Total refers to GVA in 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 - Economic accounts-ESA95 At national level: National accounts (including GDP) - Breakdown by 6 branches

3.2.5. CONTEXT 20: STRUCTURE OF EMPLOYMENT

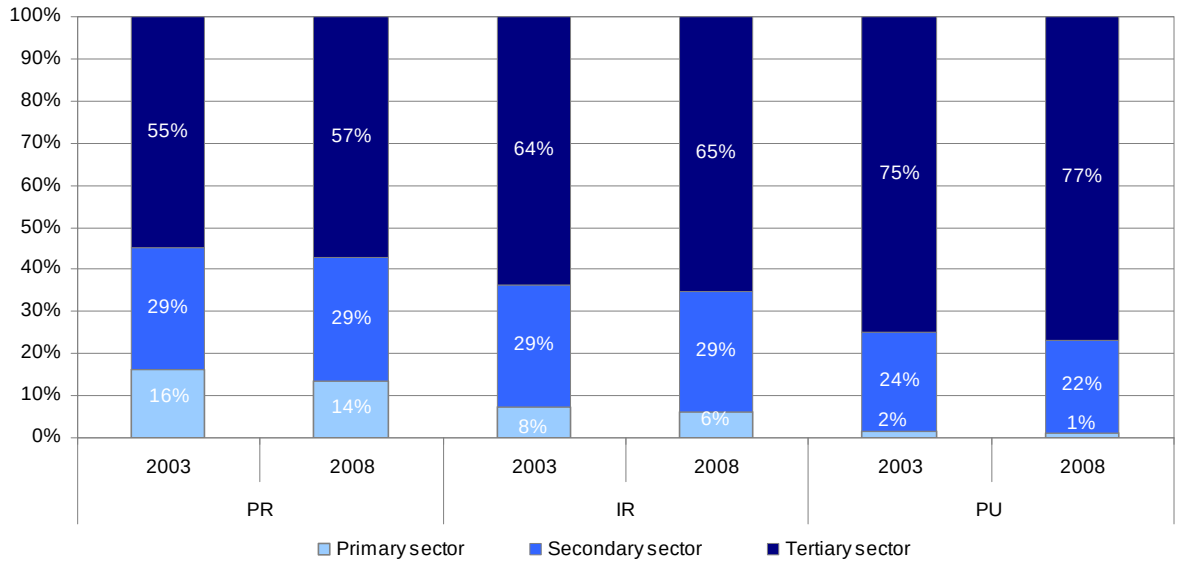
The tertiary or service sector is the main source of employment in the EU…

Employment in the EU mainly depends on the tertiary or service sector, in line with the role of this sector in the overall economy (see indicator Context 19: Structure of the Economy). In 2008 the importance of this sector for employment was highest in predominantly urban regions (77%), but it provided the majority of jobs also in intermediate (65%) and predominantly rural regions (57%).

The secondary sector accounted for 29% of employment in the predominantly rural regions in 2008, the same as in intermediate, and 7 percentage points higher than in predominantly urban regions.

The primary sector represented 14% of the jobs in predominantly rural regions of the EU-27 in 2008, 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 2003 and 2008, the reverse is true for employment in the primary sector.

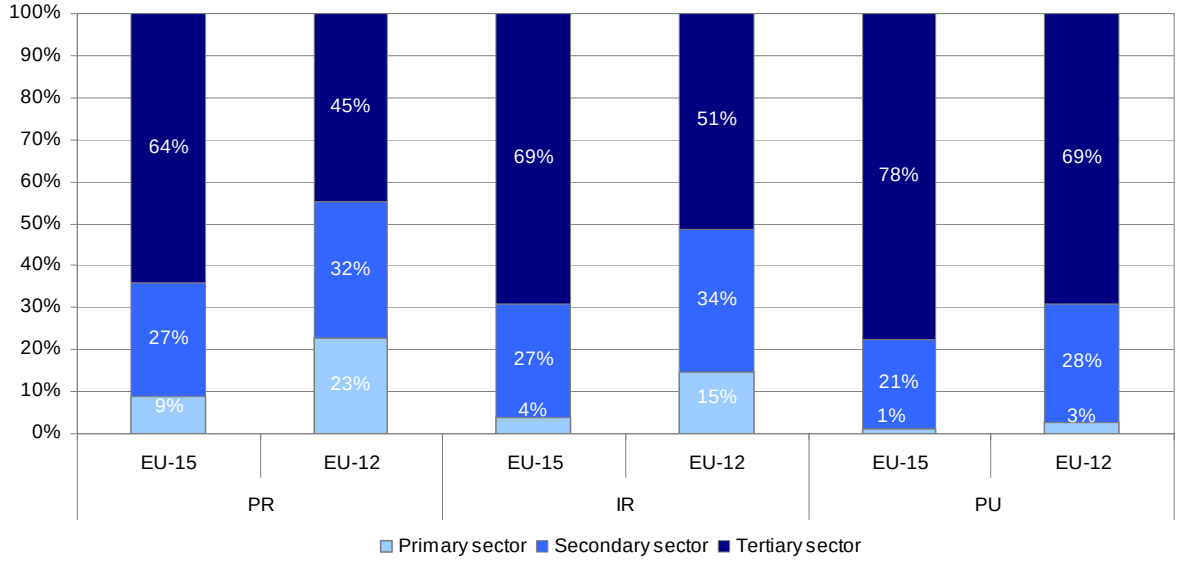
Graph 3.2.5-1 - Structure of employment by branch of activity in the EU-27



…but in the predominantly rural areas of the EU-12 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-12. In 2008, employment in the primary sector was significantly higher in the EU-12 (23%) than in the EU-15 (9%). Likewise, the importance of the secondary sector in employment was higher in the EU-12 (32%) than in the EU-15 (27%). The share of jobs in the tertiary sector in predominantly rural areas is therefore considerably lower in the EU-12 (45%) than in the EU-15 (64%).

Graph 3.2.5-2 - Structure of the employment by branch of activity in the EU-15 and the EU-12



The weight of the primary sector in rural employment ranges from 4% in Sweden to 38% 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 Bulgaria (29%) and Romania (38%). Predominantly rural regions of Poland (26%), Greece (23%) and Portugal (22%) also present above-average rates. On the other hand, employment in the primary sector in the predominantly rural regions of Sweden, Slovakia, Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom is below 6%.

Employment rates in the secondary sector, including 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 (43%), Slovenia (42%) and Slovakia (37%).

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%, 41% and 45% of rural jobs, respectively. Among all predominantly rural areas, employment in the tertiary sector is highest in Belgium (73%), the United Kingdom (72%), Sweden and Denmark (69% for both).

The share of primary sector jobs is decreasing, especially in the EU-12

Over the period 2003-2008, the share of primary sector jobs in predominantly rural areas of the EU-27 has decreased by 2.6 percentage points. This decrease has been particularly strong in the EU-12 (-4.6 percentage points); the countries most affected were Lithuania (-14.5 percentage points), Latvia (-8 percentage points) and Romania (-7 percentage points). The predominantly rural regions of Poland (-6 percentage points), Greece (-5 percentage points), Estonia and Spain (-4 percentage points for both) also experienced reductions in the importance of jobs in the primary sector. By contrast, the share of primary sector jobs in the predominantly rural regions of Hungary and Bulgaria increased (+3.5 and +1 percentage points, respectively).

The share of employment in the secondary sector has slightly increased over the last years in the predominantly rural regions of the EU. Whereas the relative weight of this sector somewhat decreased in the predominantly rural regions of the EU-15 (-0.7 percentage points), it has grown considerably in the predominantly rural areas of the EU-12, especially in Poland (+4 percentage points), Lithuania (+4 percentage points) and Romania (+3 percentage points).

The importance of the tertiary or services sector in rural employment has increased over the last years (+2.3 percentage points), both for the EU-15 and for the EU-12 (+2.6 and +2.1, percentage points respectively). The largest increments took place in the predominantly rural areas of Lithuania (+10.5 percentage points), Spain and Greece (+5 percentage points for both), whereas the largest decreases occurred in the predominantly rural regions of Bulgaria (-3 percentage points) and Hungary (-1 percentage points).

Table 3.2.5-1 - Structure of employment (% by branch) NUTS 3

Context 20 - Structure of employment (% employment by branch) - 2008 - NUTS 3										
	(1) PR			(2) IR			(3) PU			
	primary sector	secondary sector	tertiary sector	primary sector	secondary sector	tertiary sector	primary sector	secondary sector	tertiary sector	
Country	%									
Belgium	5.3	21.6	73.1	2.8	24.9	72.3	1.2	18.3	80.5	
Bulgaria	28.6	30.8	40.7	21.9	31.5	46.6	2.0	22.9	75.1	
Czech Republic	5.7	42.8	51.5	3.2	41.5	55.4	1.8	28.3	69.9	
Denmark	4.5	26.6	69.0	2.6	20.8	76.6	0.3	11.6	88.2	
Germany	4.6	31.7	63.6	2.6	27.4	70.0	0.9	21.6	77.6	
Estonia	7.5	34.1	58.5	1.1	34.7	64.3				
Ireland	8.3	29.2	62.4				0.5	17.9	81.6	
Greece	23.2	18.7	58.1	12.9	17.9	69.2	1.1	20.6	78.3	
Spain	11.1	27.3	61.5	5.7	28.9	65.4	1.7	26.0	72.3	
France	5.8	25.4	68.7	3.2	23.6	73.2	1.1	16.8	82.1	
Italy	7.9	29.2	62.9	4.6	31.3	64.1	1.3	25.0	73.7	2007
Cyprus				4.3	20.2	75.5				
Latvia	13.7	28.9	57.3	13.3	31.8	55.0	2.5	27.6	69.9	
Lithuania	12.7	32.1	55.1	6.3	31.1	62.6	2.5	27.2	70.3	
Luxembourg				1.4	21.9	76.7				
Hungary	10.6	35.4	54.0	7.9	35.6	56.5	0.6	20.4	79.0	
Malta							2.5	23.6	73.9	
Netherlands	5.4	27.4	67.2	5.2	24.1	70.7	2.2	18.4	79.4	
Austria	13.1	28.3	58.6	4.1	24.9	71.0	1.7	17.9	80.5	
Poland	25.9	29.6	44.6	11.5	33.0	55.5	3.7	31.8	64.5	
Portugal	21.9	24.8	53.3	14.3	40.6	45.2	2.5	25.3	72.2	
Romania	38.1	29.3	32.6	29.6	33.0	37.4	1.2	28.7	70.1	
Slovenia	12.9	41.6	45.5	5.8	29.9	64.3				
Slovakia	4.9	36.7	58.4	3.1	39.2	57.7	1.3	19.2	79.5	
Finland	8.4	28.0	63.6	4.5	30.0	65.5	0.6	18.9	80.5	
Sweden	3.8	26.7	69.5	2.2	25.6	72.2	0.4	15.2	84.3	
United Kingdom	5.5	22.5	72.0	2.7	23.4	73.8	0.8	20.6	78.5	
EU-27	13.6	29.1	57.3	6.2	28.5	65.2	1.3	22.0	76.7	
EU-15	8.7	27.3	63.9	3.8	26.9	69.2	1.2	21.2	77.6	
EU-12	22.7	32.4	45.0	14.7	34.0	51.4	2.6	28.3	69.1	

Table 3.2.5-2 - Change in the structure of employment (% by branch) NUTS 3

Change in the structure of employment (% employment by branch) - 2003 to 2008 - NUTS 3										
	(1) PR			(2) IR			(3) PU			
	primary sector	secondary sector	tertiary sector	primary sector	secondary sector	tertiary sector	primary sector	secondary sector	tertiary sector	
Country	%									
Belgium	-0.7	-0.4	1.2	-0.4	-1.4	1.8	-0.2	-1.7	1.9	
Bulgaria	0.9	2.6	-3.5	-4.9	4.1	0.7	-3.5	0.8	2.8	
Czech Republic	-0.6	-0.9	1.5	-0.5	0.4	0.1	-0.7	0.6	0.1	
Denmark	-0.7	-1.2	2.0	-0.7	-0.6	1.3	0.0	-0.2	0.2	
Germany	-0.4	-0.7	1.0	-0.2	-1.3	1.5	0.0	-2.2	2.2	
Estonia	-4.3	1.5	2.8	-0.4	2.7	-2.3				
Ireland	-1.1	-1.9	3.0				-0.2	-2.2	2.4	
Greece	-4.8	0.2	4.7	-4.8	-0.4	5.2	-0.5	-1.6	2.1	
Spain	-4.0	-1.1	5.1	-1.7	-2.0	3.8	-0.5	-3.1	3.5	
France	-0.8	-0.9	1.8	-0.4	-1.3	1.8	-0.2	-1.0	1.3	
Italy	-0.6	-0.3	0.8	-0.1	-0.3	0.4	0.1	-0.7	0.6	2003-07
Cyprus				-1.2	-0.1	1.3				
Latvia	-8.2	3.3	4.9	-5.8	5.1	0.8	-4.0	1.7	2.3	
Lithuania	-14.5	4.0	10.5	-7.3	2.3	4.9	-5.0	0.3	4.7	
Luxembourg				-0.2	-1.7	1.9				
Hungary	3.5	-2.4	-1.1	1.5	0.6	-2.1	-0.1	-2.6	2.7	
Malta							0.1	-4.3	4.2	
Netherlands	-0.2	-0.8	1.0	-0.1	-1.0	1.0	-0.4	-1.3	1.7	
Austria	-2.5	0.3	2.2	-0.8	-1.0	1.9	-0.2	-1.1	1.3	
Poland	-6.2	4.0	2.2	-4.0	3.7	0.3	-1.7	0.6	1.1	
Portugal	-2.2	-2.1	4.3	-0.2	-3.1	3.3	-0.2	-4.1	4.3	
Romania	-7.3	2.7	4.6	-8.4	3.0	5.4	-0.3	-4.9	5.1	
Slovenia	-2.7	-0.8	3.5	-1.2	-1.3	2.5				
Slovakia	-1.5	1.2	0.2	-0.7	0.3	0.4	-0.1	-4.7	4.8	
Finland	-1.1	0.3	0.7	-0.2	-2.1	2.3	0.0	-0.6	0.5	
Sweden	-0.2	0.8	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	1.1	0.0	-0.6	0.6	
United Kingdom	-1.0	-0.6	1.5	0.6	-1.0	0.3	0.1	-1.9	1.7	
EU-27	-2.6	0.3	2.3	-1.3	-0.3	1.6	-0.2	-1.6	1.8	
EU-15	-1.4	-0.7	2.1	-0.3	-1.1	1.5	-0.1	-1.8	1.9	
EU-12	-4.6	2.1	2.6	-4.7	2.4	2.3	-1.5	-0.4	1.9	

Table 3.2.5-3 - Structure of employment (% by branch) MS value

	Context 20 - Structure of employment - 2008			Change in the structure of employment - 2003 to 2008		
	MS value (as of National Accounts, unless precised)					
	primary sector	secondary sector	tertiary sector	primary sector	secondary sector	tertiary sector
Country	% employment by branch					
Belgium	1.8	19.9	78.3	-0.2	-1.5	1.7
Bulgaria	19.4	29.2	51.4	-3.7	2.6	1.1
Czech Republic	3.6	38.2	58.2	-0.6	-0.1	0.7
Denmark	2.7	20.8	76.5	-0.5	-0.8	1.4
Germany	2.1	25.4	72.5	-0.1	-1.6	1.8
Estonia	3.9	34.7	61.4	-2.2	2.4	-0.1
Ireland	5.8	25.6	68.6	-0.8	-1.9	2.7
Greece	11.3	19.6	69.1	-3.3	-0.7	4.0
Spain	4.3	27.2	68.5	-1.4	-2.4	3.8
France	3.2	20.1	76.7	-0.5	-1.0	1.4
Italy	3.9	28.3	67.7	-0.2	-0.6	0.9
Cyprus	4.3	20.2	75.5	-1.2	-0.1	1.3
Latvia	7.9	27.3	64.8	-5.4	0.9	4.5
Lithuania	7.9	30.4	61.7	-9.9	2.5	7.4
Luxembourg	1.4	21.9	76.7	-0.2	-1.7	1.9
Hungary	7.2	31.8	61.0	-2.2	-0.5	2.7
Malta	2.4	23.6	73.9	0.1	-4.3	4.2
Netherlands	2.9	16.9	80.2	-0.4	-1.2	1.6
Austria	5.2	23.9	70.8	-0.2	-0.6	0.8
Poland	14.0	31.4	54.6	-4.4	2.9	1.5
Portugal	11.2	27.4	61.4	-1.0	-3.1	4.0
Romania	29.9	30.9	39.2	-7.8	2.1	5.7
Slovenia	8.5	34.1	56.0	-1.9	-1.2	3.1
Slovakia	3.5	34.3	62.2	-1.0	-0.4	1.4
Finland	4.8	25.5	68.8	-0.5	-0.9	0.5
Sweden	2.1	23.3	74.6	-0.3	-0.3	0.6
United Kingdom	1.7	18.5	87.4	0.1	-2.3	1.9
EU-27	5.7	25.0	70.3	-1.2	-0.8	2.0
EU-15	3.4	23.3	74.5	-0.4	-1.5	1.8
EU-12	14.6	31.9	53.4	-4.6	1.6	3.0

Baseline indicator for context	20 – Structure of employment
Measurement of the indicator	% employment by branch (primary / secondary / tertiary sector)
Definition of the indicator	In Economic Accounts, total employment (ESA 1995, 11.11) covers all persons – both employees and the self-employed - in a specific region. In the European Union Labour Force Survey, employment covers all persons in employment that are aged 15 to 64 and have worked for pay or profit regardless of the number of hours per week. Preferred source is the Economic Accounts. Primary sector covers divisions 01 to 05 or branches A & B of NACE rev.1.1. Secondary sector covers divisions 10 to 45 or branches C to F of NACE rev.1.1. Tertiary sector covers: • In Economic Accounts divisions 50 to 95 or branches G to P of NACE rev.1.1. • In Labour Force Survey branches G to Q of NACE rev.1.1. Total refers to employment in branches: • In Economic Accounts: A to P of NACE rev.1.1. • In Labour Force Survey A to Q 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 / Labour Force Survey

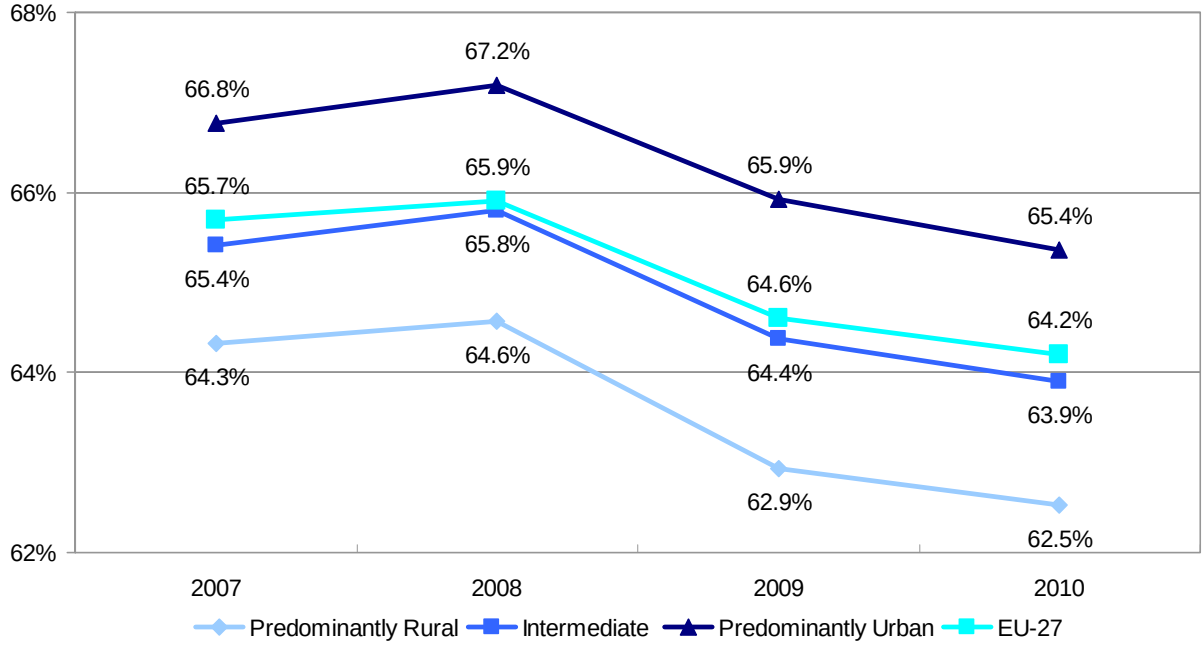
3.2.6. OBJECTIVE 2: EMPLOYMENT RATE

The employment rate in predominantly rural areas has decreased since 2008

The employment rate in the EU[5] has decreased over the last years to reach 64% in 2010, the lowest level since 2005. Predominantly rural regions presented a slightly lower rate, 63% in 2010, and have also followed this downward trend. The employment rates in intermediate and predominantly urban areas were marginally higher (64% and 65% respectively), the differences between the three types of regions having remained constant throughout the period.

[5] The results presented in the tables and graphs are based on estimations. The data of the Labour Force Survey is provided at NUTS 2 level and the definition of rural areas is only presented at NUTS 3 level. Maps are presented at NUTS 2 level according to the official data. For more information see Box 3.

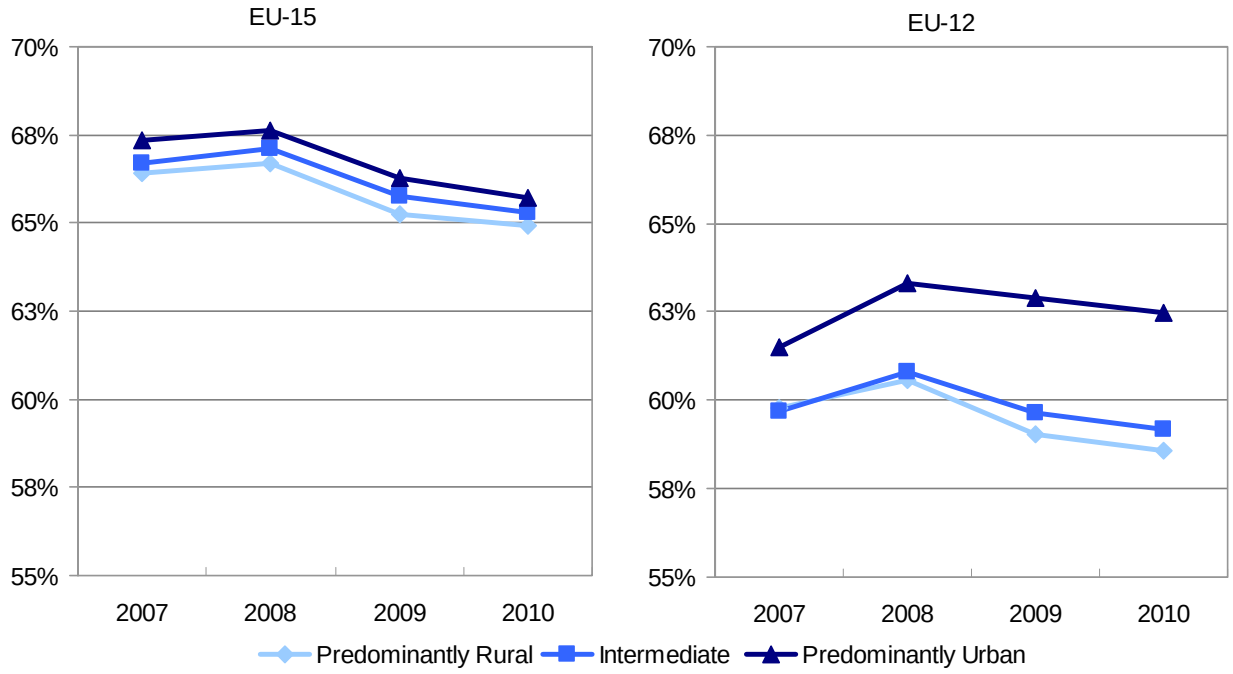
Graph 3.2.6-1 - Employment rate (15 to 64 years) in the EU-27 by type of region (2007-2010)



The lowest employment rate is found in predominantly rural regions of the EU-12

The aggregate rate of employment for the EU-27 hides differences in the labour markets of the EU-15 and the EU-12. The employment rates in the EU-15 are generally higher than in the EU-12. Predominantly rural regions of the EU-12 present the lowest employment rate (59%), considerably lower than that of predominantly rural regions of the EU-15 (66%). In the three types of regions, the employment rates have fallen since 2007.

Graph 3.2.6-2 - Employment rate (15 to 64 years) in the EU-15 and the EU-12 by type of region (2007-2010)



Amongst predominantly rural regions, Hungary had the lowest employment rate in 2010

The lowest employment rates among predominantly rural regions are found in Hungary (54%), Italy (56%), Lithuania (56%) and Spain (57%).[6] By contrast, predominantly rural regions of Germany (74%), the Netherlands (73%), Austria (73%) and Denmark (73%) presented the highest rates, all of them well above the EU average and in some cases, such as in Germany and Austria, above their respective national level.

The economic crisis has severely hit the economy of predominantly rural regions. The employment rate has significantly decreased in Ireland (-9 percentage points), Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia (-8 percentage points), and Spain (-6 percentage points) during the period 2007-2010. The only exceptions to this general downward trend are the predominantly rural regions of Germany and Poland (+2 and +1.6 percentage points respectively).

[6] Italy and Spain present a combination of low employment rates and below-average shares of working age population. In Hungary and Lithuania, the share of working-age population is above the EU average.

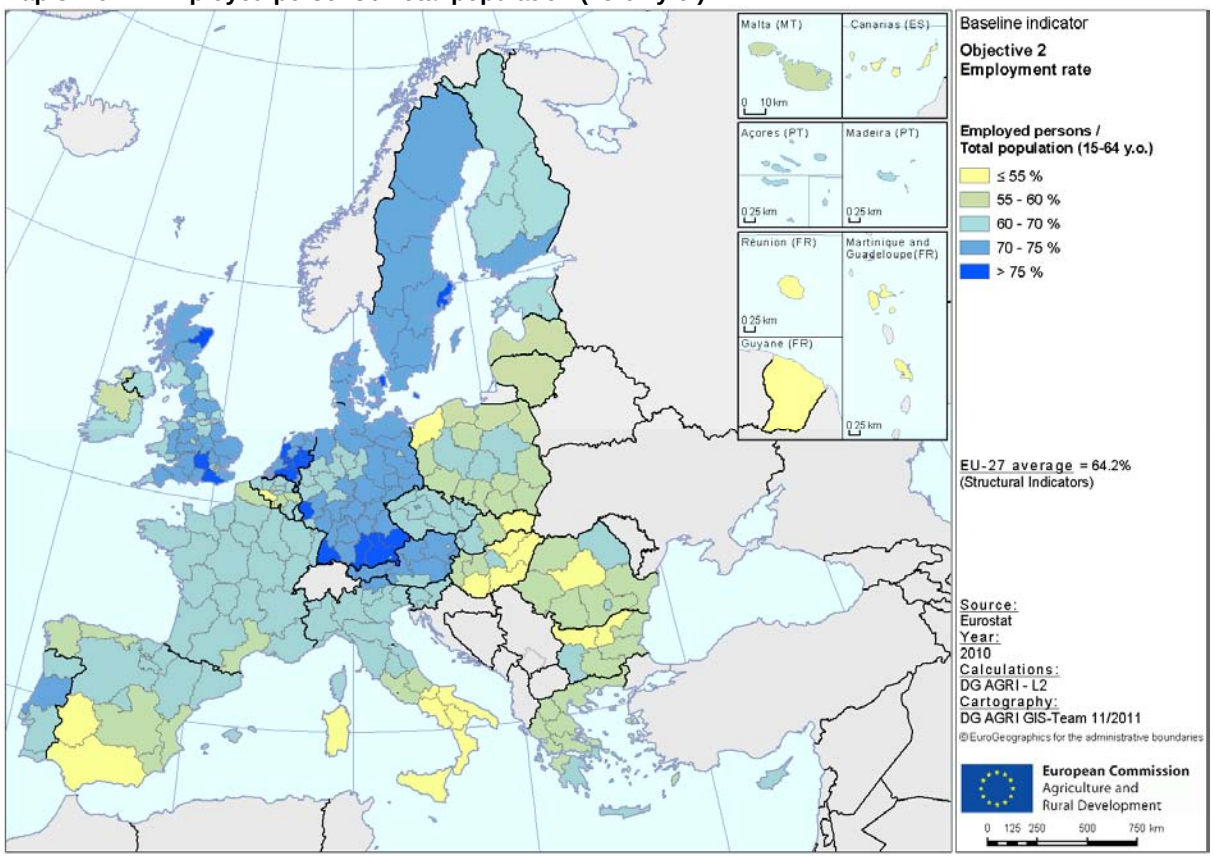
Table 3.2.6-1 - Employment rate

Objective 2 - Employment rate					
Employed persons as a share of total population of the same age class - 2010 - NUTS 3					
Country	(1) PR	(2) IR	(3) PU	MS value as of regional series	MS value (as of structural indicators)
Belgium	62.5	62.5	61.8	62.0	62.0
Bulgaria	57.0	59.1	68.9	59.7	59.7
Czech Republic	64.4	62.9	69.5	65.0	65.0
Denmark	72.6	73.4	75.1	73.4	73.4
Germany	73.5	72.1	69.2	71.1	71.1
Estonia	60.3	62.1		61.0	61.0
Ireland	59.7		60.8	60.0	60.0
Greece	59.8	59.0	59.4	59.6	59.6
Spain	56.6	57.2	60.1	58.6	58.6
France	65.0	63.4	63.8	64.0	64.0
Italy	56.2	56.8	57.5	56.9	56.9
Cyprus		69.7		69.7	69.7
Latvia	58.8	59.0	60.0	59.3	59.3
Lithuania	56.3	59.2	59.7	57.8	57.8
Luxembourg		65.2		65.2	65.2
Hungary	53.8	54.6	61.0	55.4	55.4
Malta			56.1	56.1	56.1
Netherlands	74.0	74.6	74.7	74.7	74.7
Austria	73.3	71.8	69.6	71.7	71.7
Poland	59.1	58.7	60.2	59.3	59.3
Portugal	67.7	65.3	64.0	65.6	65.6
Romania	58.0	58.3	64.3	58.8	58.8
Slovenia	65.7	66.6		66.2	66.2
Slovakia	57.8	57.1	68.5	58.8	58.8
Finland	65.4	68.9	71.6	68.1	68.1
Sweden	71.5	71.9	75.9	72.7	72.7
United Kingdom	68.9	71.7	68.7	69.5	69.5
EU-27	62.5	63.9	65.4	64.2	64.2
EU-15	64.9	65.3	65.7	65.4	65.4
EU-12	58.6	59.2	62.5	59.6	n.a.

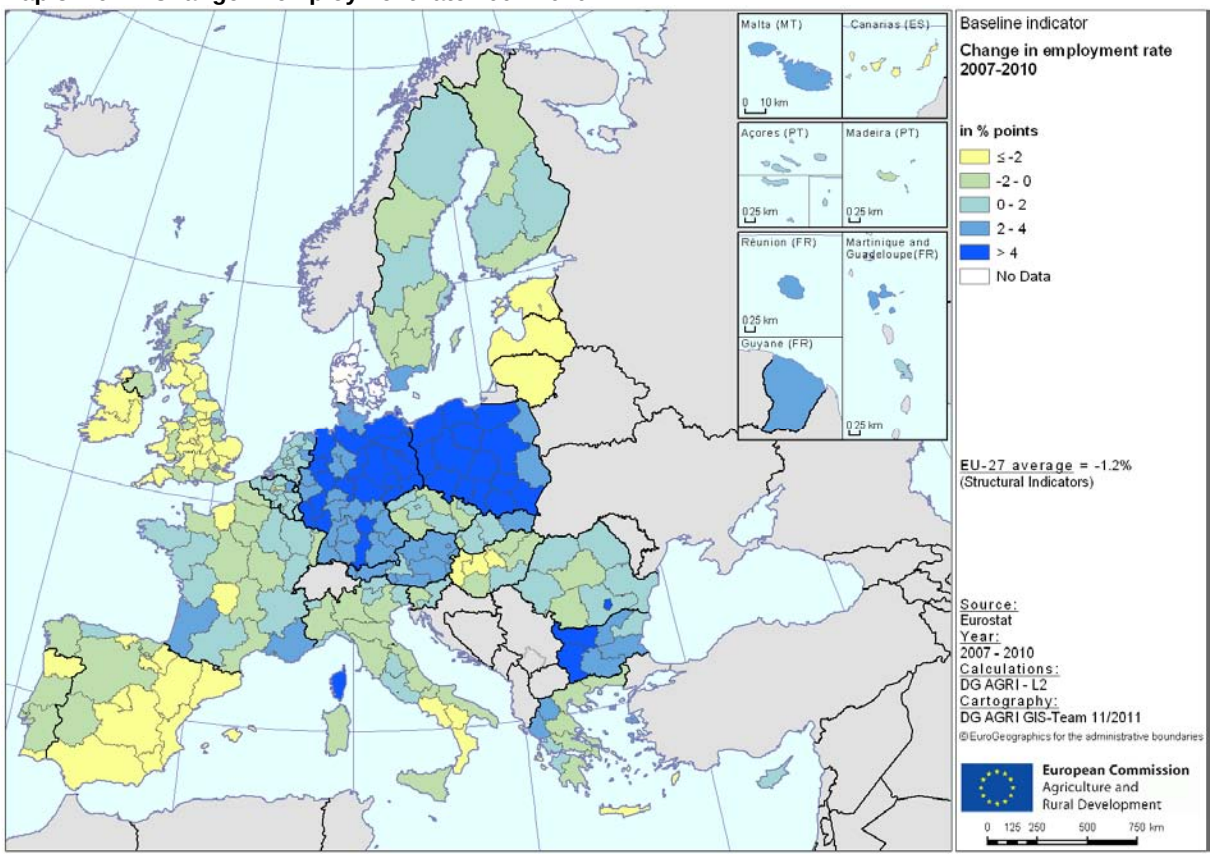
Table 3.2.6-2 - Change in employment rate

Change in employment rate					
	Change in employment rate in % points - 2007 to 2010 - NUTS 3				
Country	(1) PR	(2) IR	(3) PU	MS value	MS value (as of Structural Indicators)
Belgium	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Bulgaria	-2.6	-2.1	-0.6	-2.1	-2.0
Czech Republic	-2.2	-0.7	-0.4	-1.1	-1.1
Denmark	-4.1	-3.8	-2.9	-3.7	-3.7
Germany	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.7
Estonia	-7.6	-9.4		-8.4	-8.4
Ireland	-9.3		-8.7	-9.2	-9.2
Greece	-1.8	-1.3	-2.2	-1.9	-1.8
Spain	-6.6	-7.0	-7.2	-7.1	-7.0
France	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3
Italy	-1.7	-1.8	-1.8	-1.8	-1.8
Cyprus		-1.3		-1.3	-1.3
Latvia	-8.2	-8.7	-10.1	-9.0	-9.0
Lithuania	-7.9	-6.4	-6.2	-7.1	-7.1
Luxembourg		1.0		1.0	1.0
Hungary	-2.2	-1.4	-2.6	-1.9	-1.9
Malta			1.5	1.5	1.5
Netherlands	-1.7	-0.9	-1.4	-1.3	-1.3
Austria	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.3
Poland	1.6	2.2	3.2	2.2	2.3
Portugal	-2.1	-1.8	-2.5	-2.2	-2.2
Romania					0.0
Slovenia	-1.3	-1.8		-1.6	-1.6
Slovakia	-1.9	-1.8	-2.5	-1.9	-1.9
Finland	-1.5	-3.2	-2.3	-2.2	-2.2
Sweden	-2.8	-1.5	-0.1	-1.5	-1.5
United Kingdom	-2.0	-2.2	-1.9	-2.0	-2.0
EU27	-1.4	-1.2	-1.4	-1.3	-1.2
EU15	-1.5	-1.4	-1.6	-1.5	-1.5
EU12	-1.1	-0.3	0.8	-0.4	-1.6

Map 3.2.6-1 - Employed persons / Total population (15-64 y.o.)



Map 3.2.6-2 - Change in employment rate 2007-2010



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 – Regional Economic Accounts

3.2.7. OBJECTIVE 3: UNEMPLOYMENT

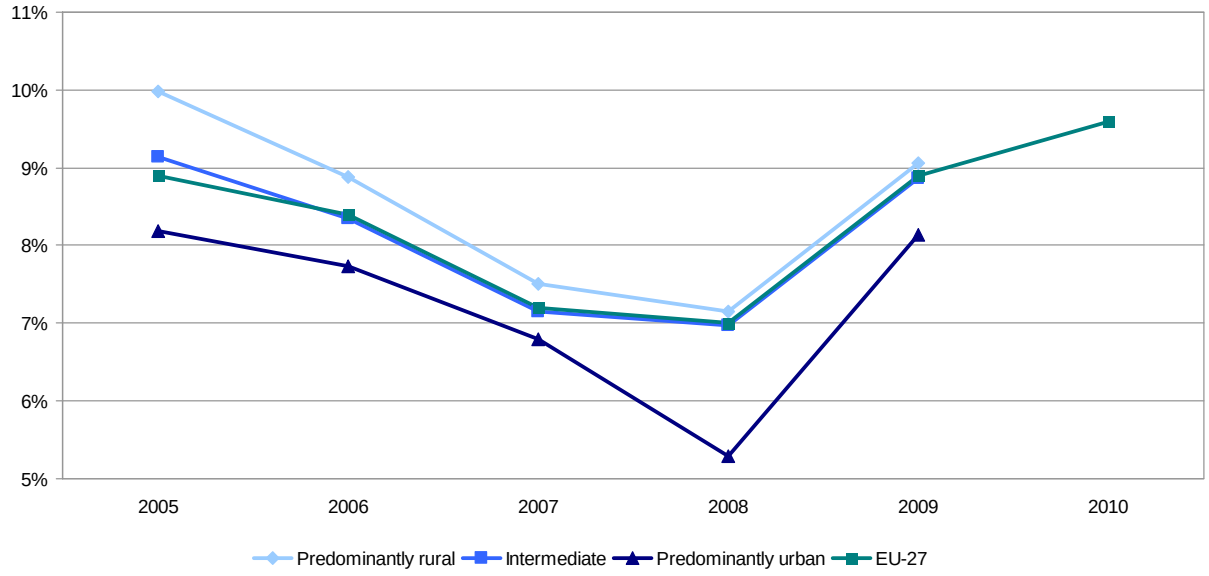
The unemployment rate in predominantly rural areas is on the rise again…

The unemployment rate is defined as the number of unemployed people of 15 to 74 years old over the total active population i.e. those people of the same age group who are either working or are looking actively for a job[7]. In the EU-27, the unemployment rate reached 10% in 2010, the highest level since 2005, accounting for 23 million unemployed persons, 1.6 million more than in 2009[8].

In 2009 there were approximately 4.9 million unemployed people in predominantly rural areas of the EU-27, which represents 9% of the total active population in these regions. Intermediate regions had a similar unemployment rate and almost 7 million unemployed people. Predominantly urban regions presented the largest absolute number of unemployed people (9 million) but the lowest rate (8%)[9].

[7] Please be aware that 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%.
[8] In the case of regional accounts, from which we obtain the data by type of region, the most recent data are from 2009, whereas the national accounts refer to 2010.
[9] The data of unemployment at regional level present some missing values.

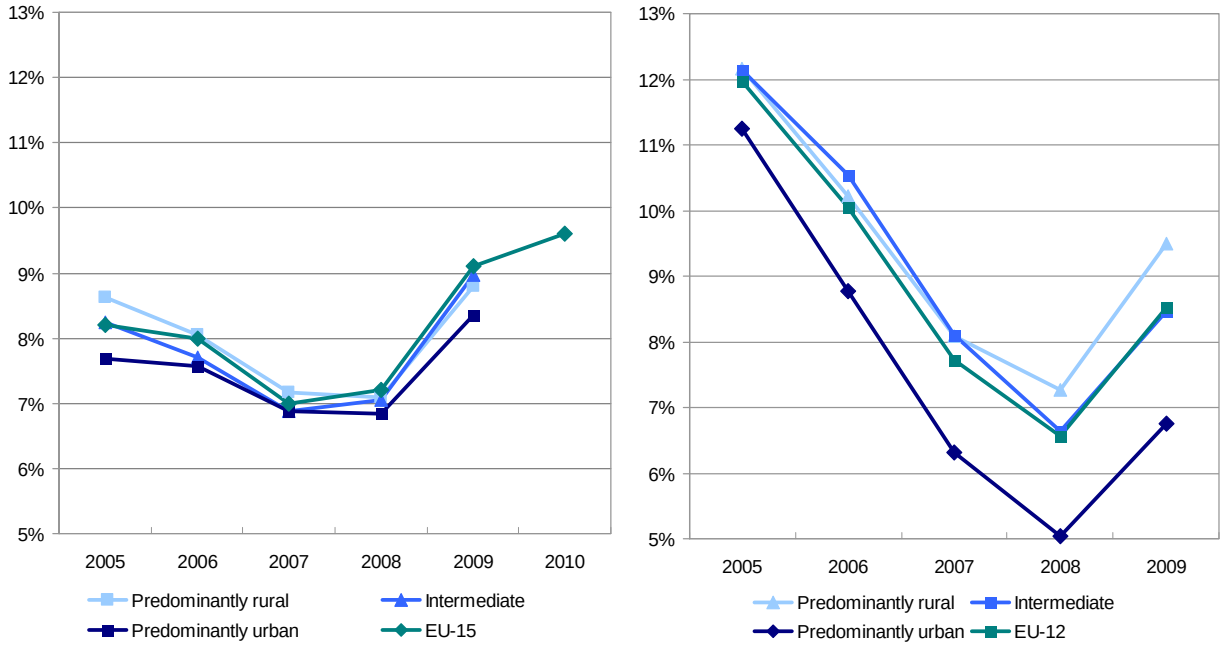
Graph 3.2.7-1 - Unemployment rate (15 to 74 years) in the EU by type of region



…both in the EU-15 and in the EU-12

The number of unemployed people in predominantly rural regions of the EU-12 accounted for 9.3% of the total active population in 2009, 0.5 percentage points higher than in predominantly rural regions of the EU-15. The unemployment rate in predominantly rural regions of the EU-12 decreased by nearly 5 percentage points throughout the period 2005-2008, whereas in the EU-15 this reduction was more modest (2 percentage points). The year 2008 marked a turning point: In 2009, the unemployment rate increased by 2 percentage points in predominantly rural regions of both the EU-15 and the EU-12.

Graph 3.2.7-2 - Unemployment rate (15 to 74 years) in the EU-15 (left) and the EU-12 (right) by type of region



Almost one fifth of the total active population in predominantly rural regions of Latvia and Spain is unemployed

The unemployment rate differs markedly across countries and types of regions. In 2009 the highest unemployment rates among predominantly rural regions were found in Latvia (18.6%) and Spain (17.3%). Predominantly rural regions of Estonia and Lithuania (13.5%) also presented higher-than-average unemployment rates. On the other hand, the Netherlands (2.3%), Austria (4.1%) and Slovenia (6%) presented the lowest unemployment rates among predominantly rural regions.

An important reduction in the unemployment rate in the period 2005-2008...

The change in the unemployment rate over the period 2005-2009 does not distinguish between the evolution during the pre-crisis years (2005-2008) and in 2009. In the first period, the unemployment rate in predominantly rural regions of the EU-27 fell by 2.8 percentage points. This relative reduction was more important in predominantly rural regions of the EU-12 than in those of the EU-15 (-4.9 versus -1.5 percentage points), and especially in Poland (-10) and Slovakia (-7.2). The only exception to this general downward trend was found in predominantly rural regions of Ireland (+2.9 percentage points) and Spain (+0.9 percentage points).

...was followed by a drastic increment in 2009

Predominantly rural regions have been severely affected by the economic crisis. In 2009, the unemployment rate grew by 2.2 percentage points in predominantly rural regions of the EU-12 and by 1.7 percentage points in those of the EU-15. The highest relative increments among predominantly rural regions were found in Latvia (+10 percentage points), Lithuania and Estonia (8 percentage points) for the EU-12 and in Spain and Ireland for the EU-15 (+6 percentage points).

Table 3.2.7-1 - Unemployment rate

Objective 3 - Unemployment						
Rate of unemployment (% of active population) - 2009 - NUTS 3						
Country	(1) PR	(2) IR	(3) PU	Sum of regional data		Harmonised unemployment rate
Belgium	7.4	6.8	7.7	7.5	excl. 5/44 NUTS-3	7.9
Bulgaria	7.3	5.6	2.5	5.6	2 008	6.8
Czech Republic	6.3	8.7	3.7	6.7		6.7
Denmark	7.1	4.4	6.6	6.0		6.0
Germany	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.4	excl. 1/429 NUTS-3	7.7
Estonia	13.5	13.9		13.8		13.8
Ireland	12.4		10.1	11.7		11.7
Greece	9.5	9.5	11.3	9.8	excl. 1/51 NUTS-3	9.5
Spain	17.3	18.8	20.6	19.0	excl. 3/59 NUTS-3	18.0
France	8.9	9.4	9.6	9.3	excl. 2/100 NUTS-3	9.5
Italy	7.8	7.5	9.3	7.9	excl. 3/107 NUTS-3	7.8
Cyprus		5.3		5.3		5.3
Latvia	18.6	14.8	16.6	17.1		17.1
Lithuania	13.5	13.5	14.3	13.7		13.7
Luxembourg		5.1		5.1		5.1
Hungary	11.6	10.0	6.2	10.0		10.0
Malta			6.9	6.9		7.0
Netherlands	2.3	3.5	3.4	3.4		3.4
Austria	4.1	4.2	6.0	4.8		4.8
Poland	9.3	8.4	6.5	8.2		8.2
Portugal	10.5	6.7	7.6	9.5	excl. 22/30 NUTS-3	9.5
Romania	7.2	7.2	4.0	6.9		6.9
Slovenia	6.0	5.8		5.9		5.9
Slovakia	14.4	11.4	4.6	12.0		12.0
Finland	9.4	8.7	6.2	8.2		8.2
Sweden	9.0	8.8	n.a.	8.8	excl. 1/21 NUTS-3	8.4
United Kingdom	6.3	6.4	7.9	7.4	excl. 1/133 NUTS-3	7.6
EU-27	9.0	8.8	8.2	8.6	excl. 39/1303 NUTS-3	8.9
EU-15	8.9	8.9	8.4	8.7	excl. 39/1089 NUTS-3	9.1
EU-12	9.3	8.3	6.5	8.3		n.a.

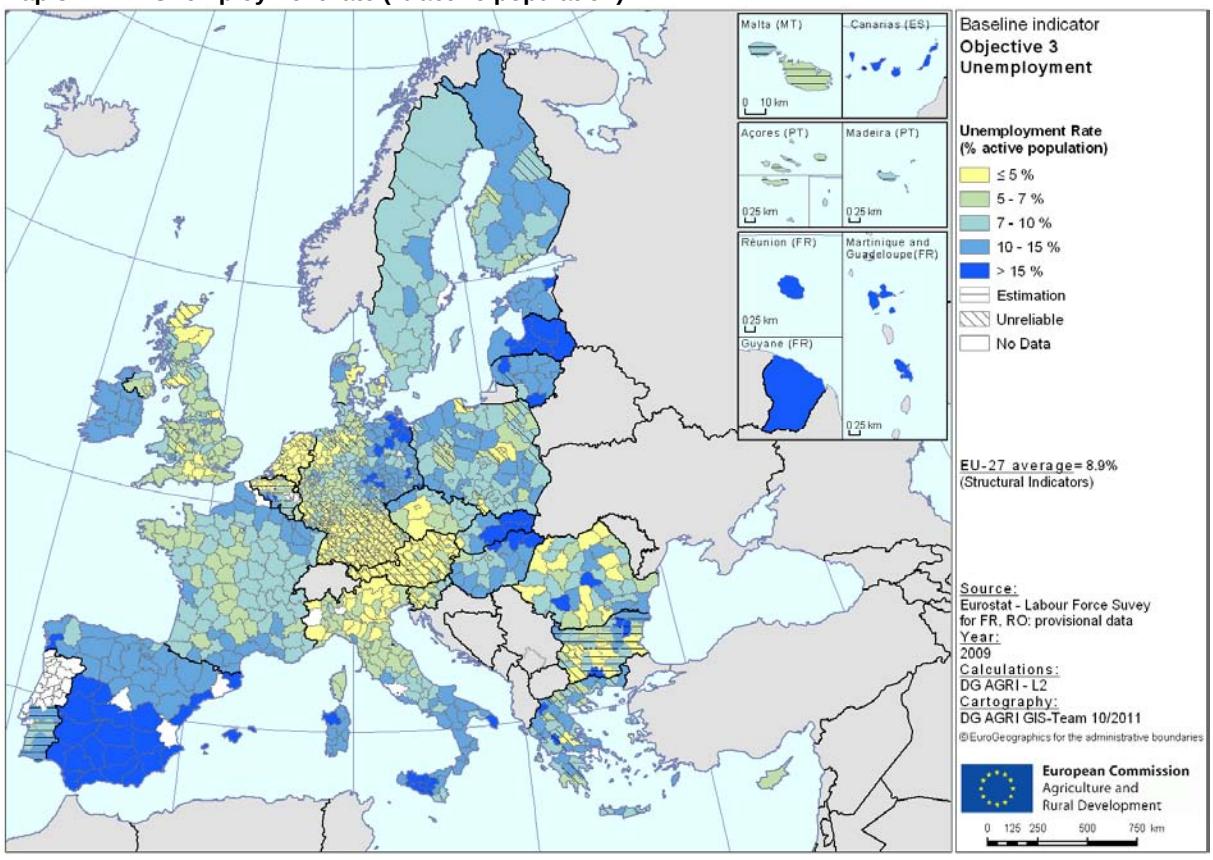
Table 3.2.7-2 - Change in unemployment rate 2005 to 2008

Change in unemployment rate						
Change of the rate of unemployment - 2005 to 2008 - NUTS 3						
Country	(1) PR	(2) IR	(3) PU	Sum of regional data		Harmonised Unemployment Rate
Belgium	-1.0	-1.9	-1.3	-1.5	excl. 5/44 NUTS-3	-1.4
Bulgaria	-5.5	-3.5	n.a.	-4.4	excl. 5/28 NUTS-3	-4.5
Czech Republic	-3.2	-4.5	-2.1	-3.5		-3.5
Denmark	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		-1.5
Germany	-3.7	-3.8	-3.1	-3.5	excl. 15/429 NUTS-3	-3.6
Estonia	-0.9	-3.5		-2.4		-2.4
Ireland	2.6			2.6		1.7
Greece	-2.4	-1.0	-2.0	-2.1	excl. 1/51 NUTS-3	-2.1
Spain	0.9	2.3	3.2	2.3	excl. 3/59 NUTS-3	2.1
France	-1.1	-1.4	-1.7	-1.4	excl. 2/100 NUTS-3	-1.5
Italy	-0.9	-1.1	-1.1	-1.0	excl. 4/107 NUTS-3	-1.0
Cyprus		-1.7		-1.7		-1.6
Latvia	-1.2	-4.7	-0.8	-1.4		-1.4
Lithuania	-3.0	-1.8	-2.3	-2.4		-2.5
Luxembourg		0.6		0.6		0.6
Hungary	1.3	0.3	-0.4	0.6		0.6
Malta			-1.3	-1.3		-1.3
Netherlands	-0.1	-1.7	-2.1	-2.0		-1.9
Austria	-1.2	-1.0	-1.8	-1.3		-1.4
Poland	-10.0	-11.9	-10.0	-10.6		-10.6
Portugal	0.1	1.3	1.5	0.5	excl. 22/30 NUTS-3	0.0
Romania	-1.0	-1.3	-3.6	-1.4		-1.4
Slovenia	-2.3	-2.0		-2.1		-2.1
Slovakia	-7.2	-7.7	-1.9	-6.7		-6.8
Finland	-2.6	-1.9	-1.3	-2.0		-2.0
Sweden	-1.8	-0.9	n.a.	-1.2	excl. 3/21 NUTS-3	-1.3
United Kingdom	-0.1	0.6	1.2	1.0	excl. 17/133 NUTS-3	0.8
EU-27	-2.8	-2.2	-1.6	-2.1	excl. 91/1303 NUTS-3	-1.9
EU-15	-1.5	-1.2	-0.9	-1.1	excl. 86/1089 NUTS-3	-1.0
EU-12	-4.9	-5.5	-6.2	-5.4	excl. 5/214 NUTS-3	n.a.

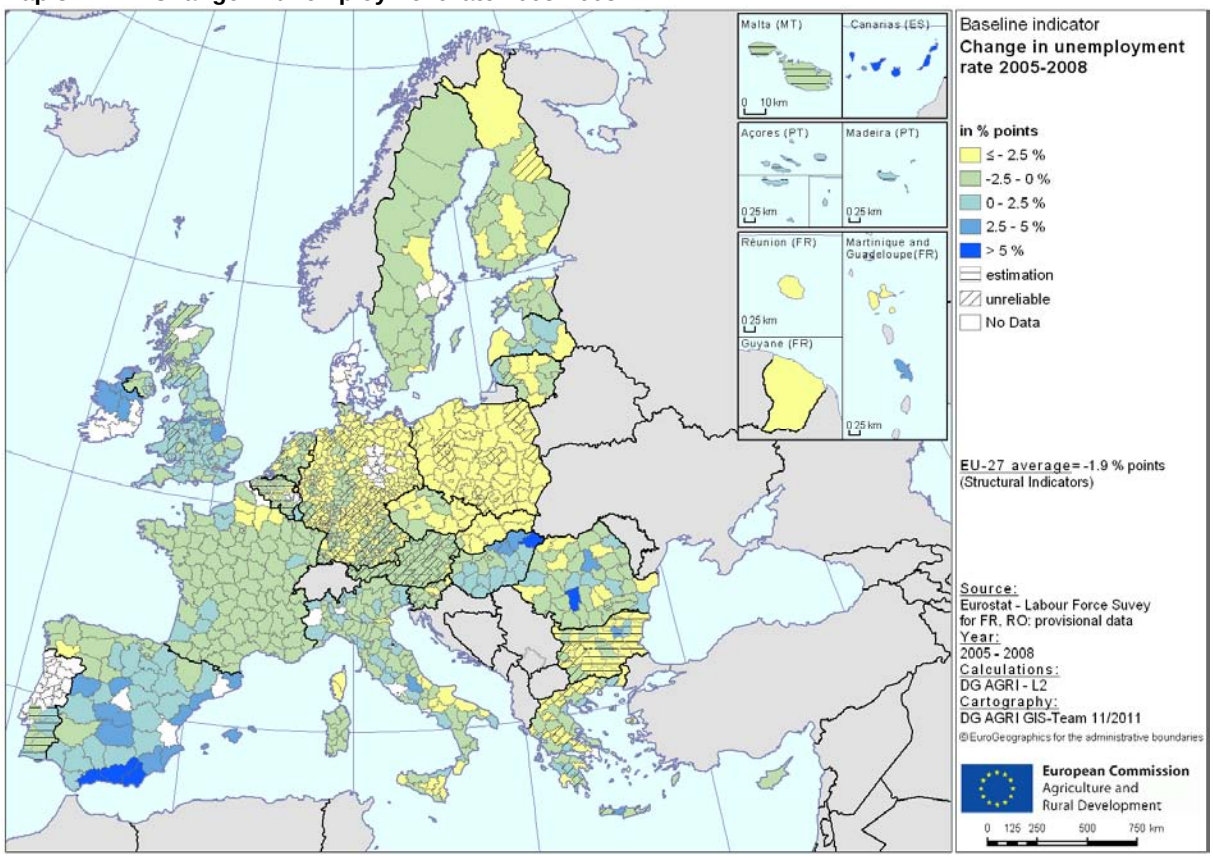
Table 3.2.7-3 - Change in unemployment rate 2008 to 2009

Change in unemployment rate						
Change of the rate of unemployment - 2008 to 2009 - NUTS 3						
Country	(1) PR	(2) IR	(3) PU	Sum of regional data		Harmonised Unemployment Rate
Belgium	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	excl. 5/44 NUTS-3	0.9
Bulgaria	1.1	1.3	n.a.	1.2	excl. 5/28 NUTS-3	1.2
Czech Republic	2.4	2.6	1.5	2.3		2.3
Denmark	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		2.7
Germany	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	excl. 15/429 NUTS-3	0.2
Estonia	8.2	8.3		8.2		8.3
Ireland	6.0			6.0		5.7
Greece	1.2	1.4	2.8	1.5	excl. 1/51 NUTS-3	1.8
Spain	6.0	6.6	6.9	6.6	excl. 3/59 NUTS-3	6.7
France	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.7	excl. 2/100 NUTS-3	1.7
Italy	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	excl. 4/107 NUTS-3	1.1
Cyprus		1.6		1.6		1.6
Latvia	10.3	8.5	9.5	9.7		9.6
Lithuania	8.4	7.1	8.1	7.9		7.9
Luxembourg		0.0		0.0		0.0
Hungary	2.6	1.8	2.0	2.2		2.2
Malta			0.9	0.9		1.0
Netherlands	-1.6	0.7	0.7	0.7		0.6
Austria	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0		1.0
Poland	1.5	1.0	0.6	1.0		1.1
Portugal	2.2	1.3	1.5	2.0	excl. 22/30 NUTS-3	1.9
Romania	1.2	1.1	0.6	1.1		1.1
Slovenia	1.2	1.7		1.5		1.5
Slovakia	2.8	2.6	1.2	2.5		2.5
Finland	2.0	2.2	1.3	1.9		1.8
Sweden	2.8	2.1	n.a.	2.3	excl. 3/21 NUTS-3	2.2
United Kingdom	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	excl. 17/133 NUTS-3	2.0
EU-27	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.8	excl. 91/1303 NUTS-3	1.9
EU-15	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.7	excl. 86/1089 NUTS-3	1.9
EU-12	2.2	1.8	1.7	2.0	excl. 5/214 NUTS-3	n.a.

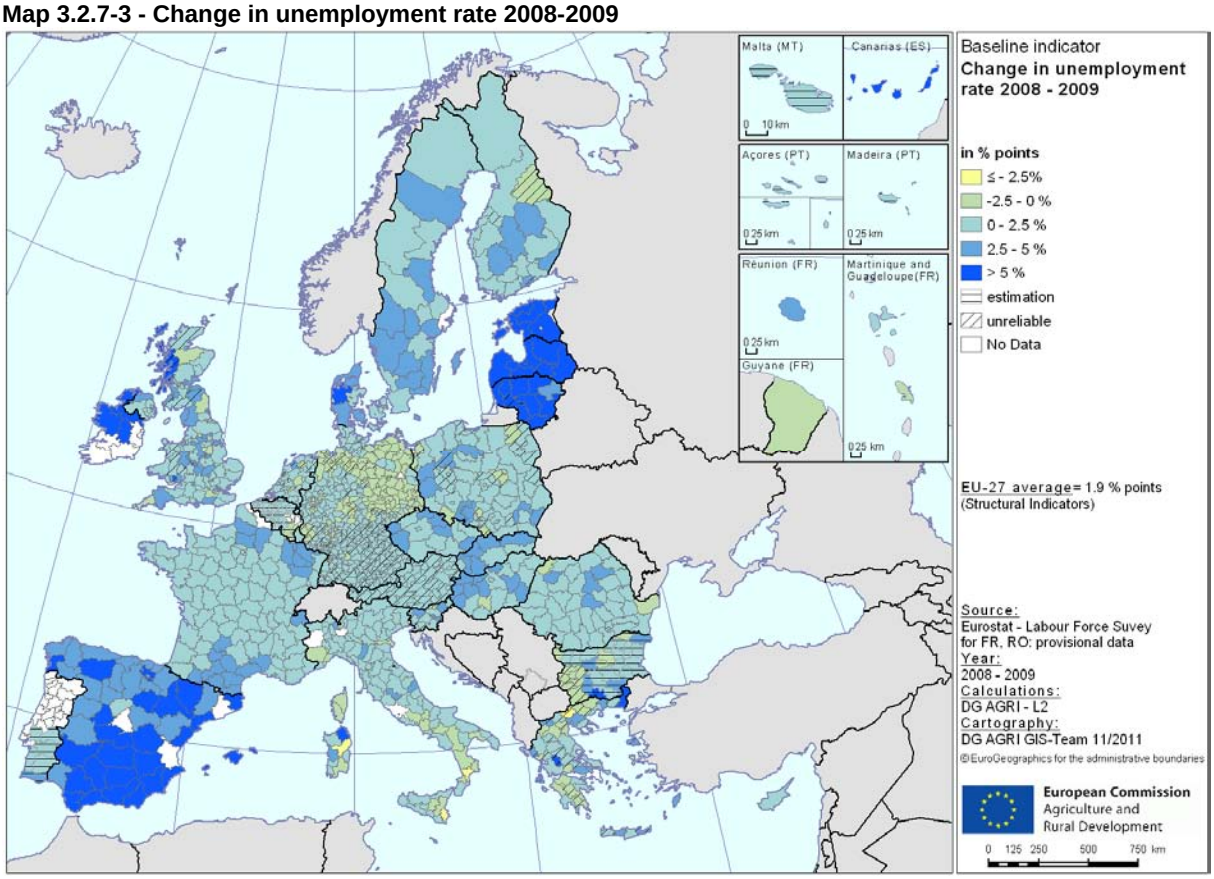
Map 3.2.7-1 - Unemployment rate (% active population)



Map 3.2.7-2 - Change in unemployment rate 2005-2008



Map 3.2.7-3 - Change in unemployment rate 2008-2009



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 – Regional Economic Accounts

3.2.8. CONTEXT 21: LONG TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

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

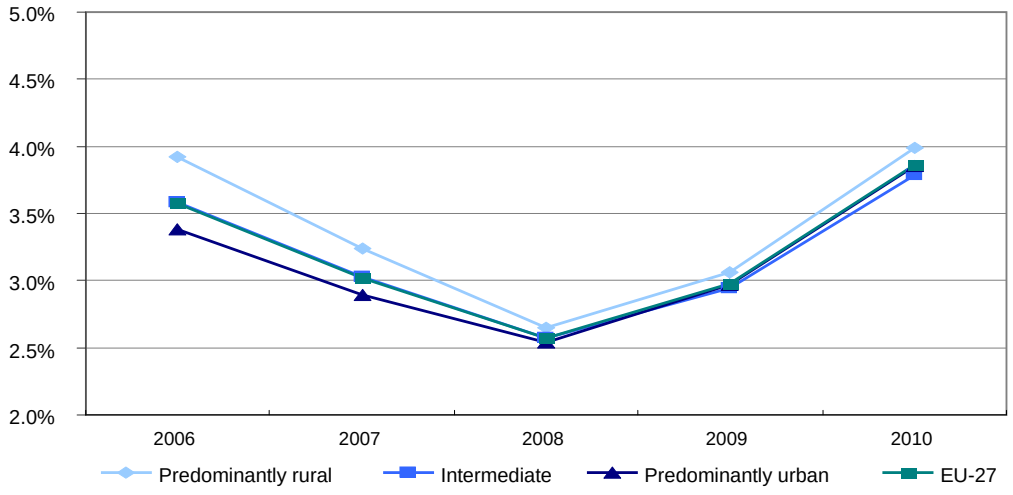
After a period of decline, long term unemployment in the EU is increasing again since 2008

In 2010 the number of long term unemployed people in the EU-27 reached 9 million, accounting for 4% of the total active population[10]. Over the period 2006-2010 the share of long term unemployment increased by 0.1 percentage points or by 0.9 million people in the EU-27 (+1.4 million in the EU-15 -0.5 in the EU-12). This rather low rate is masking a downward trend between 2006 and 2008, followed by an increase to roughly the same levels as in 2006 over the period 2008-2010.

The number of long term unemployed people in predominantly rural regions of the EU-27 amounted to 2.2 million in 2010, which represents 25% of the total long term unemployment and accounted for 3.9% of the active population in these regions. This share remained slightly above the level of long term unemployment in intermediate and predominantly urban regions over the whole period 2006-2010.

[10] The results presented in the tables and graphs are based on estimations. The data of the Labour Force Survey is provided at NUTS 2 level and the definition of rural areas is only presented at NUTS 3 level. Maps are presented at NUTS 2 level according to the official data. For more information see Box 3.

Graph 3.2.8-1 - Share of long term unemployment by type of region in the EU-27 (2006-2010)

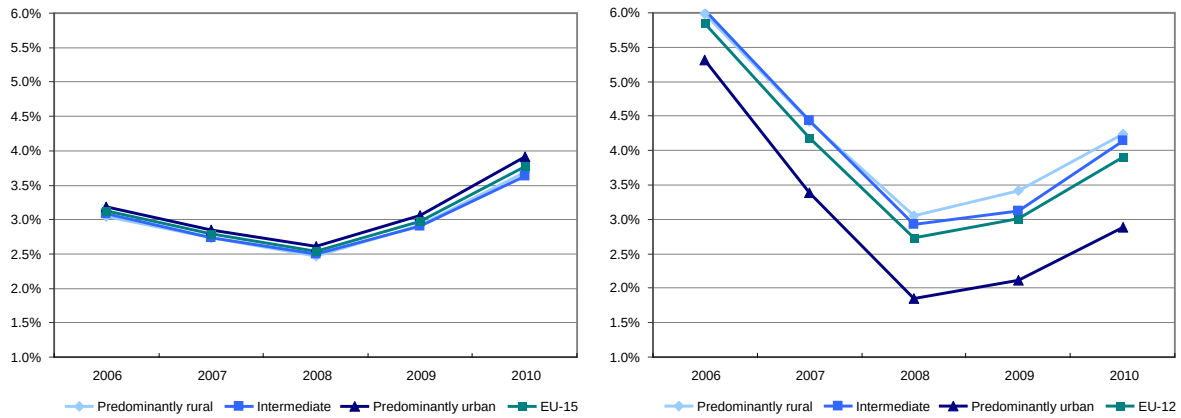


Note: data for Romania are not available

Changes in long term unemployment are stronger in the EU-12 than in the EU-15

The share of long term unemployment in predominantly rural regions of the EU-12 reached 4.2% in 2010, 0.5 percentage points more than in predominantly rural regions of the EU-15. Long term unemployment in predominantly rural regions of the EU-12 decreased from 6% in 2006 to 3% in 2008, whereas in the EU-15 this reduction was below 1 percentage point. From 2008 onwards the share of long term unemployment increased in predominantly rural regions of both the EU-15 and the EU-12.

Graph 3.2.8-2 - Share of long term unemployment by type of region in the EU-15 (left) and the EU-12 (right)



Note: data for Romania are not available

The share of long term unemployment in predominantly rural regions ranges from 0.7% to 10.1%...

The share of long term unemployment varies greatly among Member States. Austria and the Netherlands (0.7%), Sweden (1.4%) and Denmark (1.5%) presented the lowest rates of long term unemployment among predominantly rural regions, whereas Slovakia (10.1%), Latvia (8%) and Estonia (7.4%) had the highest rates.

...and Members States evolved differently over the last years

Even though the overall share of long term unemployment hardly changed in predominantly rural regions of the EU-27 over the period 2006-2010, it evolved differently among Member States. The highest relative increments are found among predominantly rural regions of Latvia, Ireland and Lithuania (+5 percentage points), whereas the highest absolute increment took place in predominantly rural regions of Spain (+150 000 persons). By contrast, the number and share of long term unemployed people decreased in some other countries, especially in predominantly rural regions of Poland (-5% percentage points or -314 000 persons) and Germany (-2.1 percentage points or -150 000 persons).

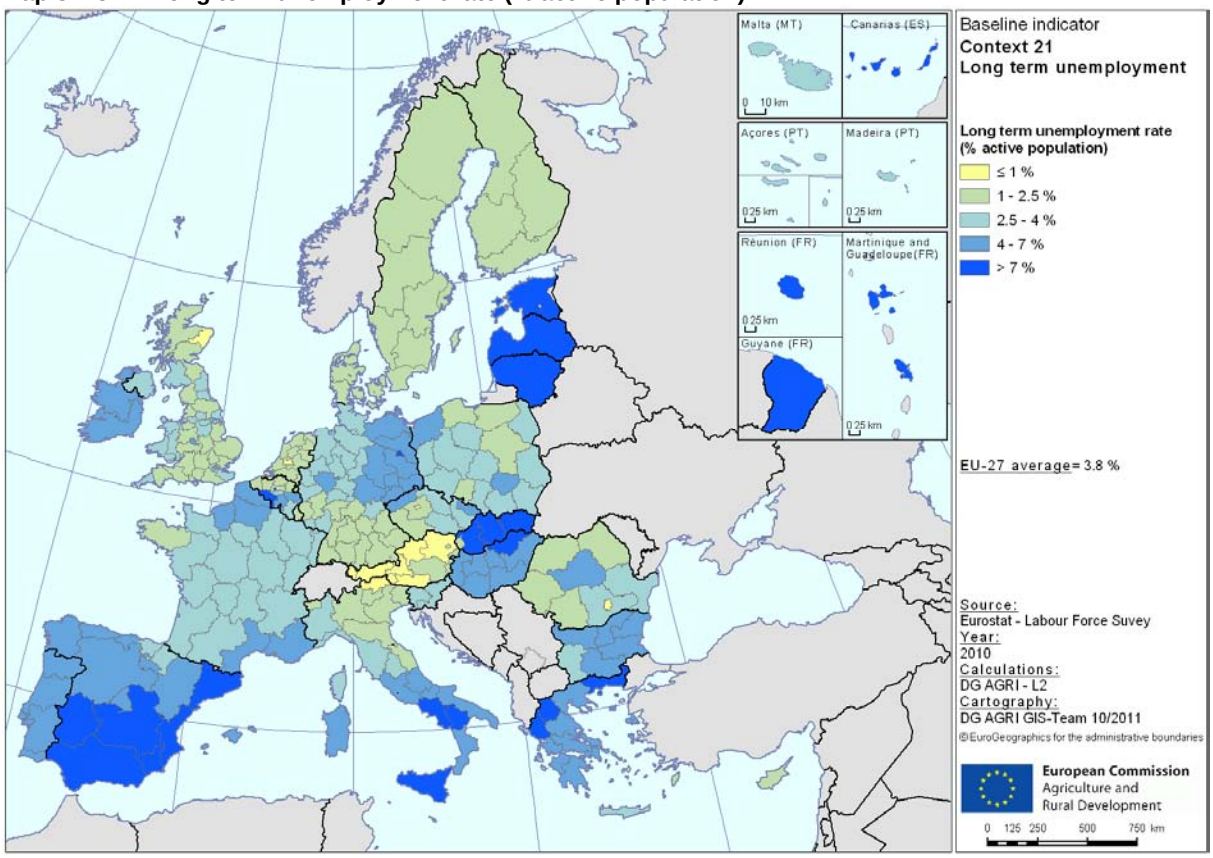
Table 3.2.8-1 - Long-term unemployment

Context 21 - Long-term unemployment					
% long-term unemployment (as a share of active population) - 2010 - NUTS 3					
Country	(1) PR	(2) IR	(3) PU	MS harmonised long term unemployment rate	MS value (in 1000 persons)
Belgium	3.4	3.5	4.3	4.0	197.5
Bulgaria	5.4	4.9	2.9	4.8	161.5
Czech Republic	2.8	4.2	1.2	3.0	156.9
Denmark	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	41.6
Germany	2.8	3.1	3.7	3.3	1381.6
Estonia	7.4	8.0		7.7	52.6
Ireland	6.7		6.4	6.6	140.2
Greece	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.6	283.1
Spain	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.3	1694.7
France	3.2	3.8	4.0	4.0	1049.8
Italy	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.0	1009.8
Cyprus		1.3		1.3	5.2
Latvia	8.0	8.3	8.9	8.4	97.2
Lithuania	7.8	7.1	6.9	7.4	120.6
Luxembourg		1.3		1.3	2.9
Hungary	5.7	5.9	4.3	5.5	234.1
Malta			3.2	3.2	5.7
Netherlands	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	105.7
Austria	0.7	0.9	1.7	1.1	47.5
Poland	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.0	529.0
Portugal	5.1	5.2	6.4	5.6	313.2
Romania	2.8	2.9	0.2	2.5	253.2
Slovenia	3.4	3.0		3.1	32.6
Slovakia	10.1	10.3	2.5	9.2	249.2
Finland	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.0	53.4
Sweden	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.5	72.2
United Kingdom	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.5	795.9
EU-27	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	9086.8
EU-15	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.8	7188.9
EU-12	4.2	4.1	2.9	3.9	1897.9

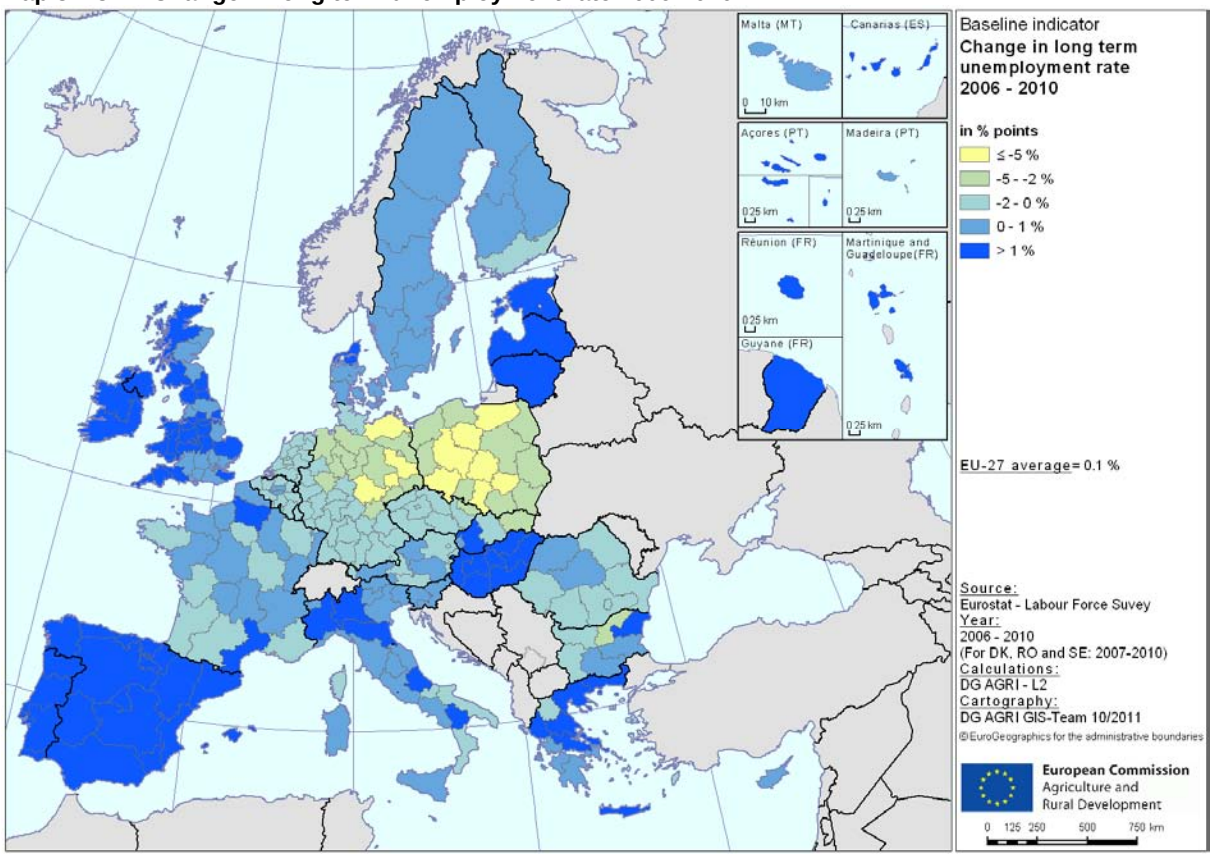
Table 3.2.8-2 - Change in long-term unemployment

Change in long-term unemployment								
Change in % long-term unemployment rate (in % points)- 2006 to 2010 - NUTS 3								
Country	(1) PR	(2) IR	(3) PU		MS harmonised long term unemployment rate		MS value (in 1000 persons)	
Belgium	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1		-0.2		1.6	
Bulgaria	-0.8	0.3	0.6		-0.2		35.9	
Czech Republic	-0.4	-1.5	-0.4		-0.9		-44.5	
Denmark	0.9	0.8	0.7	2007-2010	0.8	2007-2010	23.7	2007-2010
Germany	-2.1	-2.1	-2.3		-2.6		-838.2	
Estonia	4.5	5.2			4.8		33.1	
Ireland	5.3		4.9		5.2		110.6	
Greece	1.2	0.6	0.6		0.8		51.6	
Spain	4.8	5.5	5.7		5.5		1296.0	
France	0.3	0.2	-0.3		0.2		42.3	
Italy	0.8	0.7	0.9		0.8		198.7	
Cyprus		0.4			0.4		1.9	
Latvia	5.4	5.7	6.6		5.9		68.2	
Lithuania	5.1	4.7	4.6		4.9		81.1	
Luxembourg		-0.1			-0.1		0.1	
Hungary	2.1	2.2	2.3		2.1		91.2	
Malta			0.4		0.4		1.1	
Netherlands	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4		-0.4		-36.2	
Austria	0.0	0.0	-0.5		-0.2		-6.1	
Poland	-4.8	-4.7	-5.1		-4.8		-786.6	
Portugal	2.2	1.5	1.6		1.8		98.7	
Romania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		-1.6		n.a.	
Slovenia	0.0	0.4			0.2		2.7	
Slovakia	1.2	0.8	0.2	2007-2010	0.9	2007-2010	29.8	2007-2010
Finland	0.1	0.2	-0.1		0.1		2.4	
Sweden	0.7	0.7	0.3	2007-2010	0.6	2007-2010	31.5	2007-2010
United Kingdom	1.2	1.2	1.4		1.4		430.7	
EU-27	0.1	0.2	0.5	excl. RO	0.1		921.3	excl. RO
EU-15	0.6	0.5	0.7		0.5		1407.6	
EU-12	-1.3	-1.5	-2.1	excl. RO	-1.6		-486.2	excl. RO

Map 3.2.8-1 - Long term unemployment rate (% active population)



Map 3.2.8-2 - Change in long term unemployment rate 2006-2010



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	% of active population
Source	Eurostat - Labour Force Survey

3.3. Sectoral economic indicators

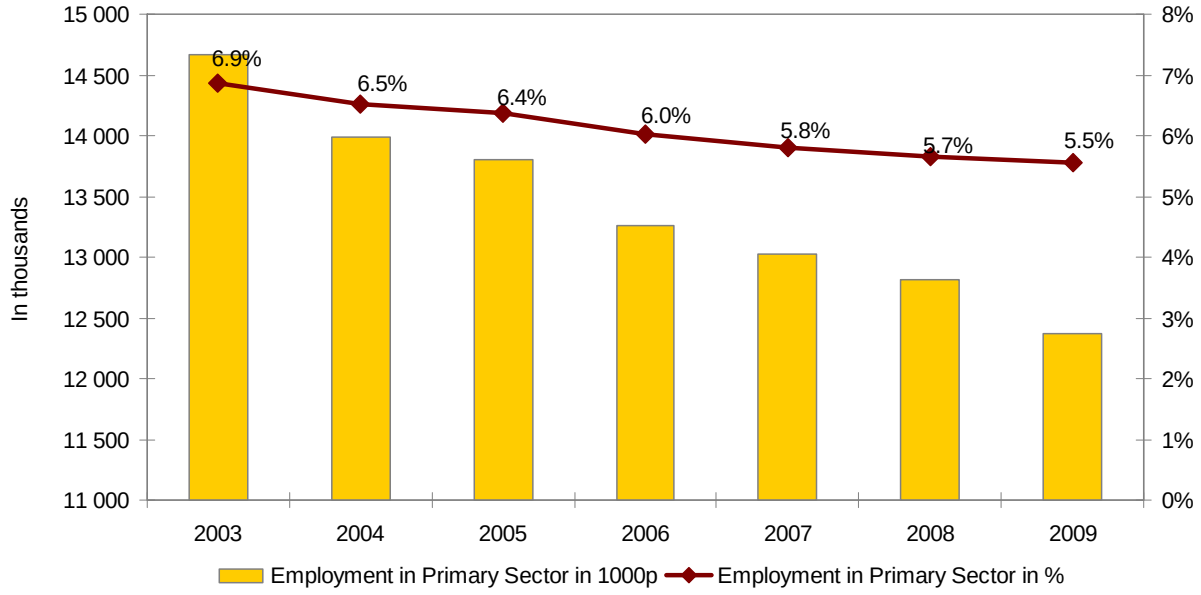
3.3.1. OBJECTIVE 8: EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRIMARY SECTOR

The number of employees in the primary sector decreased by 2.3 million people…

12.4 million people worked in the primary sector[11] in 2009, which represents 5.5% of the total employment of the EU-27. The number of employees has decreased by 2.3 million and the share of employment in the primary sector has fallen by 1.4 percentage points over the period 2003-2009.

[11] Due to the lack of data, this indicator covers the branches A and B (agriculture, forestry and fishing) of the classification NACE rev. 1.1.

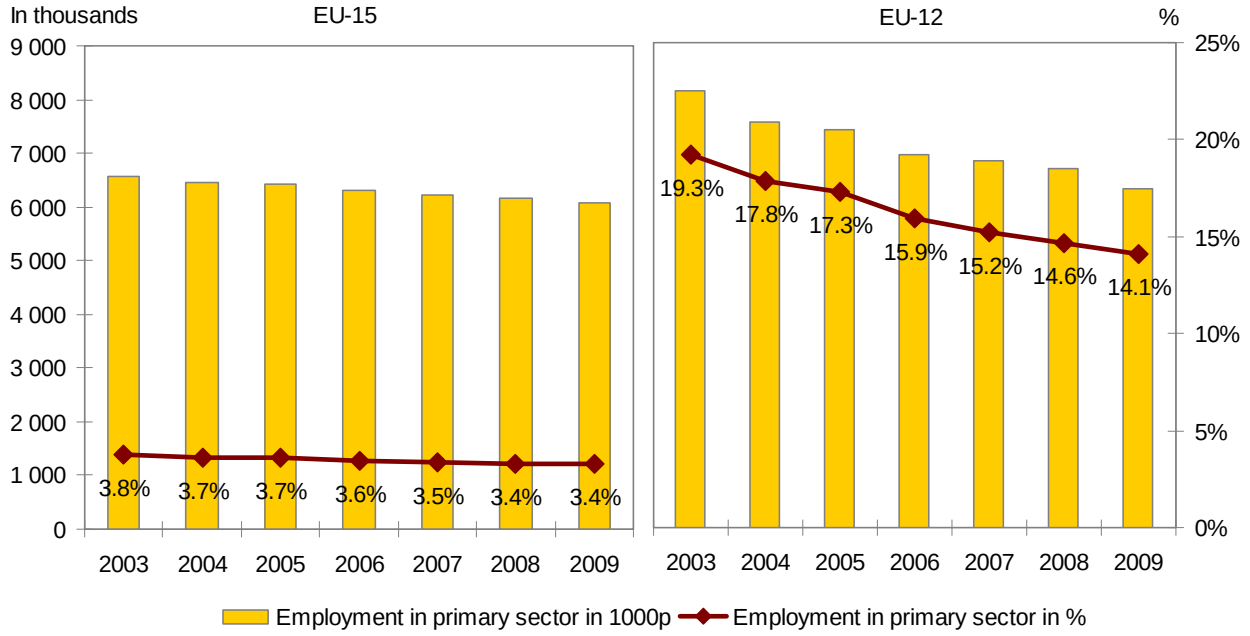
Graph 3.3.1-1 - Number of persons and percentage of employment in the primary sector (2003-2009)



…of which 1.8 million were in the EU-12

The primary sector in the EU-12 employed 6.3 million people in 2009, which represented 14% of the total employment in the EU-12. In the EU-15, the number of people working in the primary sector was similar (6.1 million) but only accounted for 3% of total employment. The number and share of people working in the primary sector is decreasing both in the EU-15 and in the EU-12, although this process is more severe in the EU-12. In concrete, the primary sector in the EU-12 lost 1.8 million employees and its share decreased by 5 percentage points during the period 2003-2009. In the EU-15, the number of workers in the primary sector fell by 0.5 million people and by 0.4 percentage points.

Graph 3.3.1-2 - Number of persons and share of employment in the primary sector in the EU-15 and the EU-12



Romania and Bulgaria alone account for 38% of primary sector employment in the EU-27…

The largest number of employees in the primary sector is found in Romania and Poland (2.6 and 2.1 million respectively). These two countries account for 38% of the total employment in the primary sector in the EU-27 and for 75% in the EU-12. Romania, Bulgaria and Poland present the highest shares of employment in the primary sector in the EU (28%, 20% and 13% respectively), whereas the lowest rates were found in Luxembourg (1.4%), Belgium (1.8%) and the United Kingdom (1.8%).

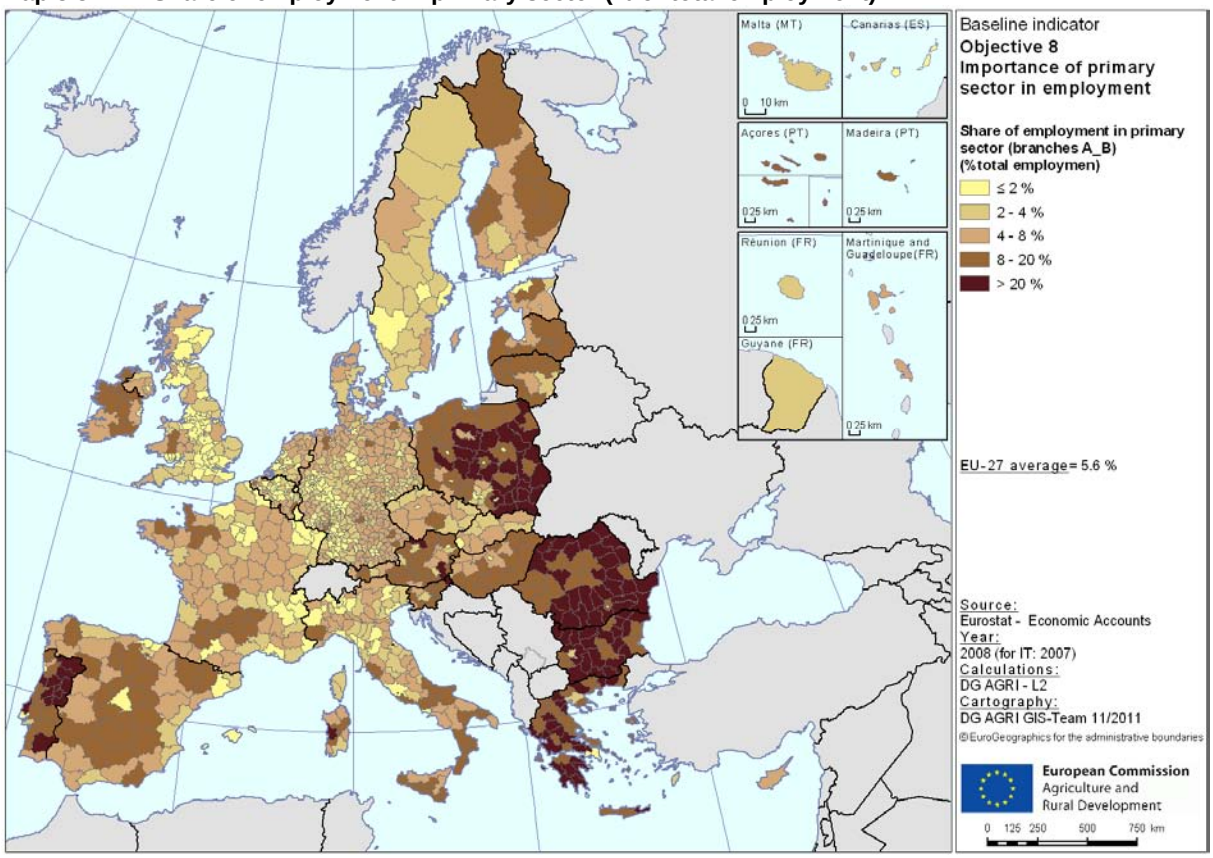
…even though these two countries lost 1.4 million primary sector jobs during the period 2003-2009

The highest absolute decrease in the number of employees in the primary sector took place in Romania (-1 million employees) and Poland (almost -0.4 million employees). These two countries alone represent 80% of the total reduction in the EU-12 and 60% of the reduction in the EU-27. In relative terms, Lithuania experienced the largest average annual decrease (-10.4%), falling from 0.25 million employees in 2003 to 0.1 million in 2009. The United Kingdom and Austria were the only exceptions to this general downward trend, even though the increments were quite small (+61 000 and +4 200 employees, respectively).

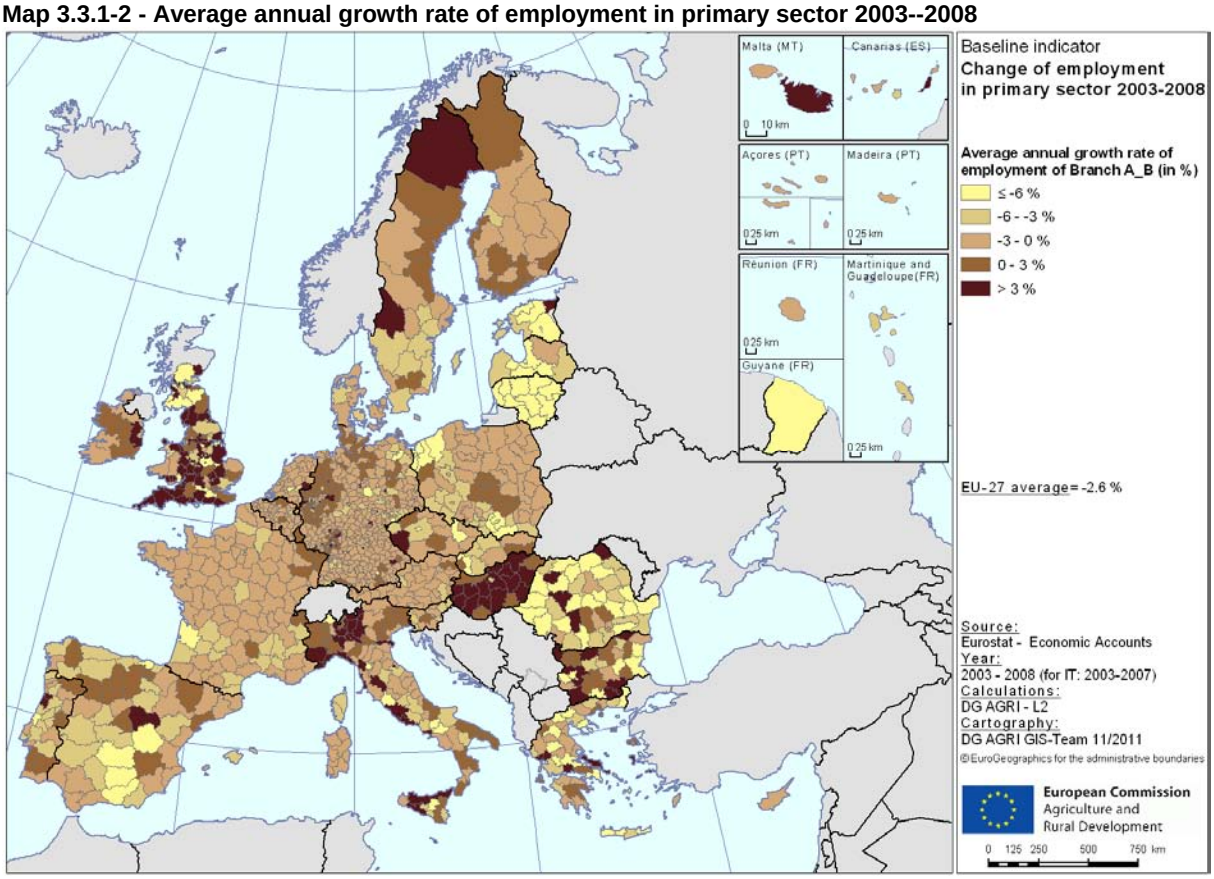
Table 3.3.1-1 - Employment development of primary sector

Indicator	Objective 8 - Employment development of primary sector			Change in employment in primary sector	
Measurement	1000 employed in primary sector (Branch A_B)	Share of employment in primary sector (Branch A_B)		Absolute decrease of employment in primary sector (Branch A_B)	Average annual growth rate of employment in primary sector (Branch A_B)
Source	Eurostat National Accounts			Eurostat National Accounts	
Year	2009			2003 to 2009	
Unit	1000 p.	%		1000 persons	% per year
Country					
Belgium	79	1.8		-5.0	-1.0
Bulgaria	738	19.8		-27.3	-0.6
Czech Republic	185	3.5		-21.1	-1.8
Denmark	79	2.8		-10.0	-2.0
Germany	859	2.1		-21.0	-0.4
Estonia	24	4.1		-12.4	-6.8
Ireland	102	5.3		-16.7	-2.5
Greece	549	11.5		-93.9	-2.6
Spain	849	4.4		-164.5	-2.9
France	824	3.2	2008	-89.1	-2.0 2003-2008
Italy	967	3.9		-42.1	-0.7
Cyprus	18	4.6		-0.8	-0.7
Latvia	86	8.8		-46.8	-7.0
Lithuania	132	9.3		-122.6	-10.4
Luxembourg	5	1.4		0.1	0.3
Hungary	283	7.1		-115.8	-5.6
Malta	4	2.5		0.5	2.2
Netherlands	244	2.8		-34.8	-2.2
Austria	212	5.2		4.2	0.3
Poland	2 117	13.4		-388.3	-2.8
Portugal	555	11.1		-65.6	-1.8
Romania	2 561	27.8		-1041.8	-5.5
Slovenia	84	8.5		-12.9	-2.4
Slovakia	69	3.2		-23.6	-4.8
Finland	121	4.9		-3.5	-0.5
Sweden	95	2.1		-12.6	-2.1
United Kingdom	525	1.8		61.0	2.1
EU-27	12 365	5.5		-2306.4	-2.8
EU-15	6 065	3.4		-493.5	-1.3
EU-12	6 301	14.1		-1812.9	-4.1

Map 3.3.1-1 - Share of employment in primary sector (% of total employment)



Map 3.3.1-2 - Average annual growth rate of employment in primary sector 2003--2008



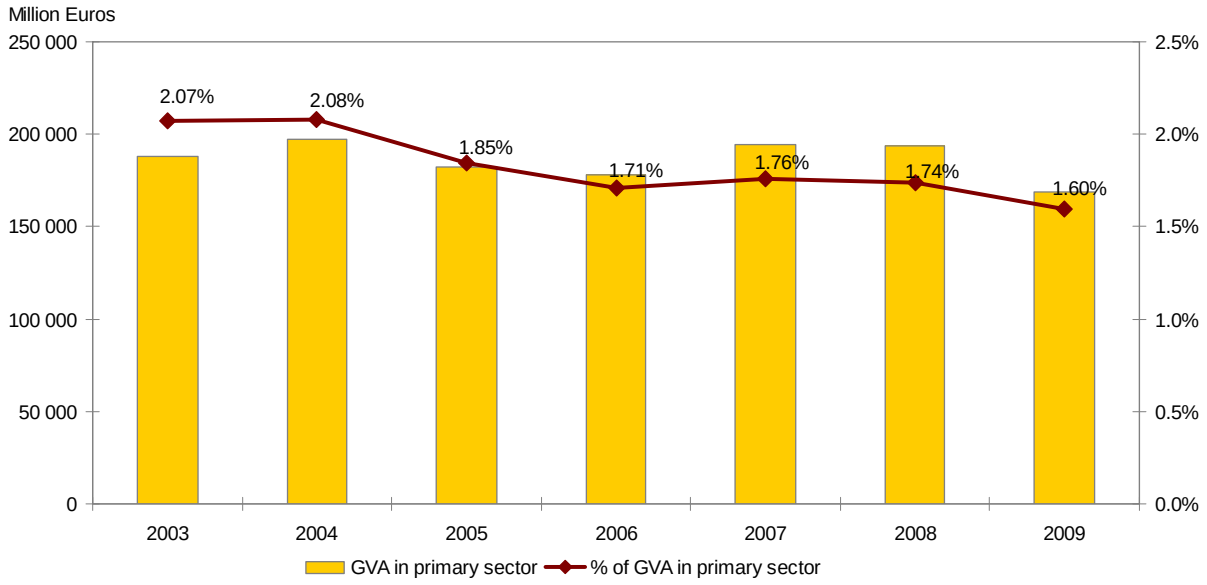
Baseline indicator objective related	8 - Employment development of primary sector
Measurement of the indicator	Employment in primary sector
Definition of the indicator	In Economic Accounts, total employment (ESA 1995, 11.11) covers all persons – both employees and the self-employed - in a specific region. In the European Union Labour Force Survey, employment covers all persons aged 15 years and over, having worked for pay or profit regardless of the number of hours per week Primary sector corresponds to division 01 and 02 or branch A of NACE rev. 1.1 (Agriculture, hunting and forestry). When data are provided at NUTS 3 level, or when the source is the Labour Force Survey – regardless of the NUTS level - Primary sector also covers division 05 or branch B of NACE rev. 1.1 (fishing).
Unit of measurement	Thousands of people employed
Source	Eurostat – National Accounts / Regional Economic Accounts

3.3.2. OBJECTIVE 9: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRIMARY SECTOR

The share of the primary sector in the EU economy is shrinking…

In 2009 the primary sector generated 169 billion Euros in the EU-27. Although the importance of the primary sector in the overall economy decreased over the last years, passing from a share of 2.1% in 2003 to 1.6% in 2009, the absolute figure of GVA generated in the primary sector is variable without revealing a clear trend.

Graph 3.3.2-1 - Total GVA in the primary sector and its share in the overall economy during the period 2003-2010 in the EU-27

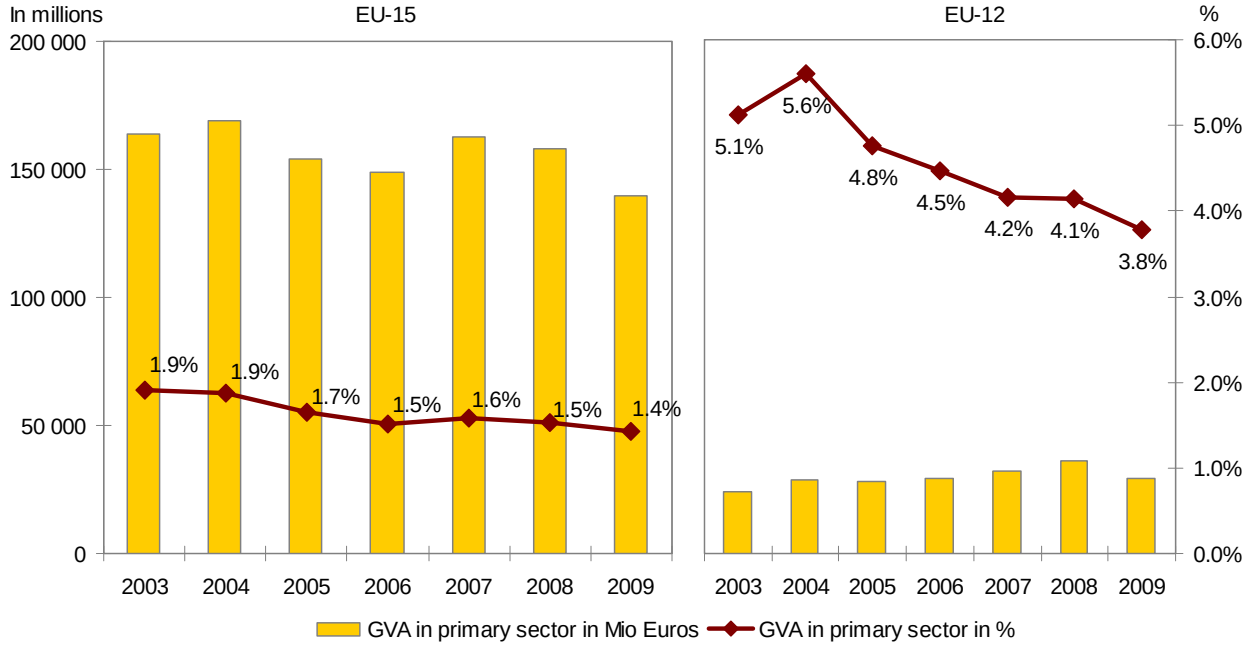


Note: the data presented in this graph correspond to the value and share of importance of the primary sector at current prices

…especially in the EU-12, where it remains nonetheless important

The primary sector in the EU-15 generated 140 billion Euros in 2009, which represents 83% of the total value added of the primary sector in the EU-27, but only accounts for 1.4% of the total GVA of the EU-15. The EU-12 generated 29 billion Euros in 2009, which represents 3.8% of its total GVA. The relative weight of the primary sector is decreasing over time, especially in the EU-12 where this share fell by 1.8 percentage points during the period 2004-2009.

Graph 3.3.2-2 - Total GVA of the primary sector and its share in the total economy of the EU-15 and the EU-12 during the period 2003-2009



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…

France, Italy and Spain together produced 45% of the total value added in the primary sector of the EU-27. In the EU-12, 60% of value added of the primary sector is generated by Poland and Romania, the latter having by far the highest share of the primary sector in the overall economy (7.1%), followed by Bulgaria (4.8%) and Poland (3.6%).

…even though it declined between 2003-2009

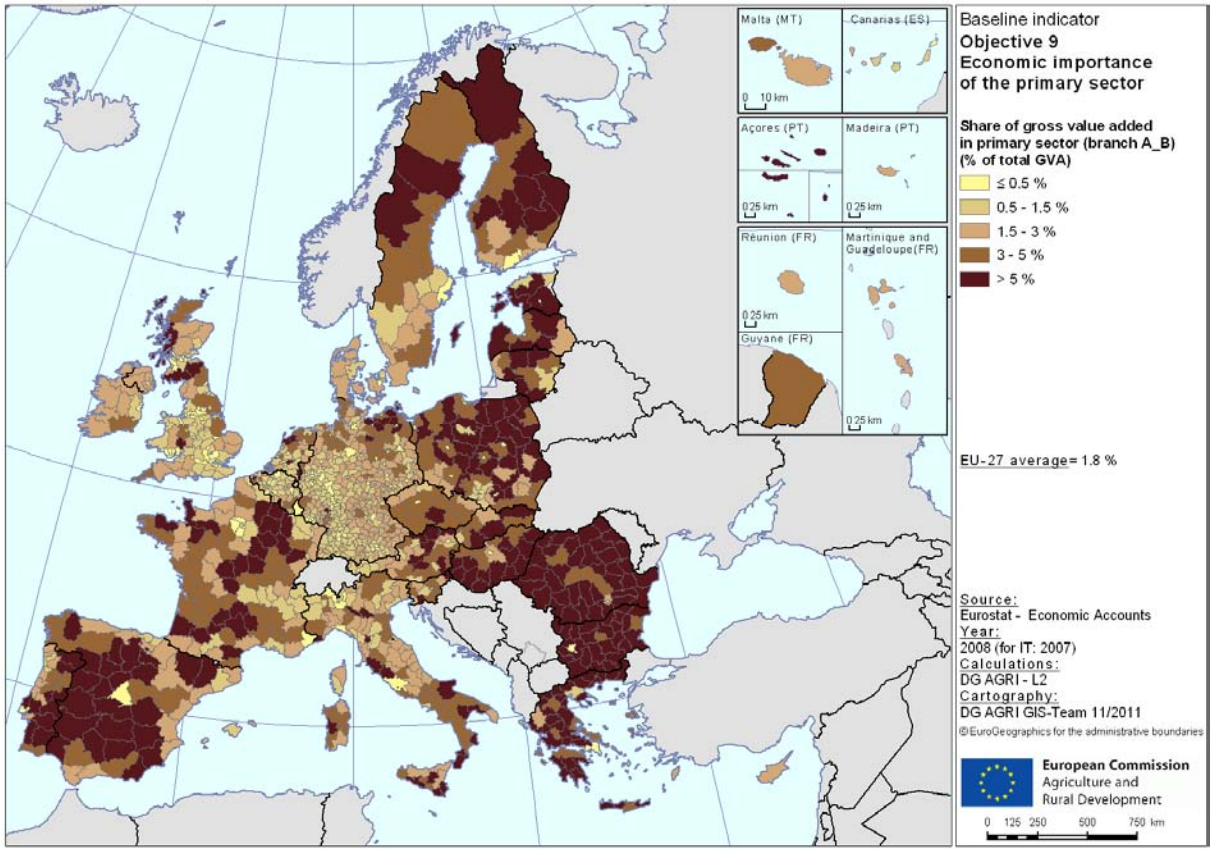
The primary sector grew at an average annual rate of 1.5% over the period 2003-2009[12]. France presented the highest absolute increment in the value added (+6.4 billion Euros), which represented an average annual growth rate of 3.3%. The highest average annual growth rates can be observed in Hungary (+6%), Slovakia (+5.9%), Sweden (+3.8%) and Finland (+3.7%). By contrast, the value added of the primary sector declined in a number of countries during the period 2003-2009, most strongly in Cyprus (-4.5% per year) and Ireland (-4.4% per year).

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

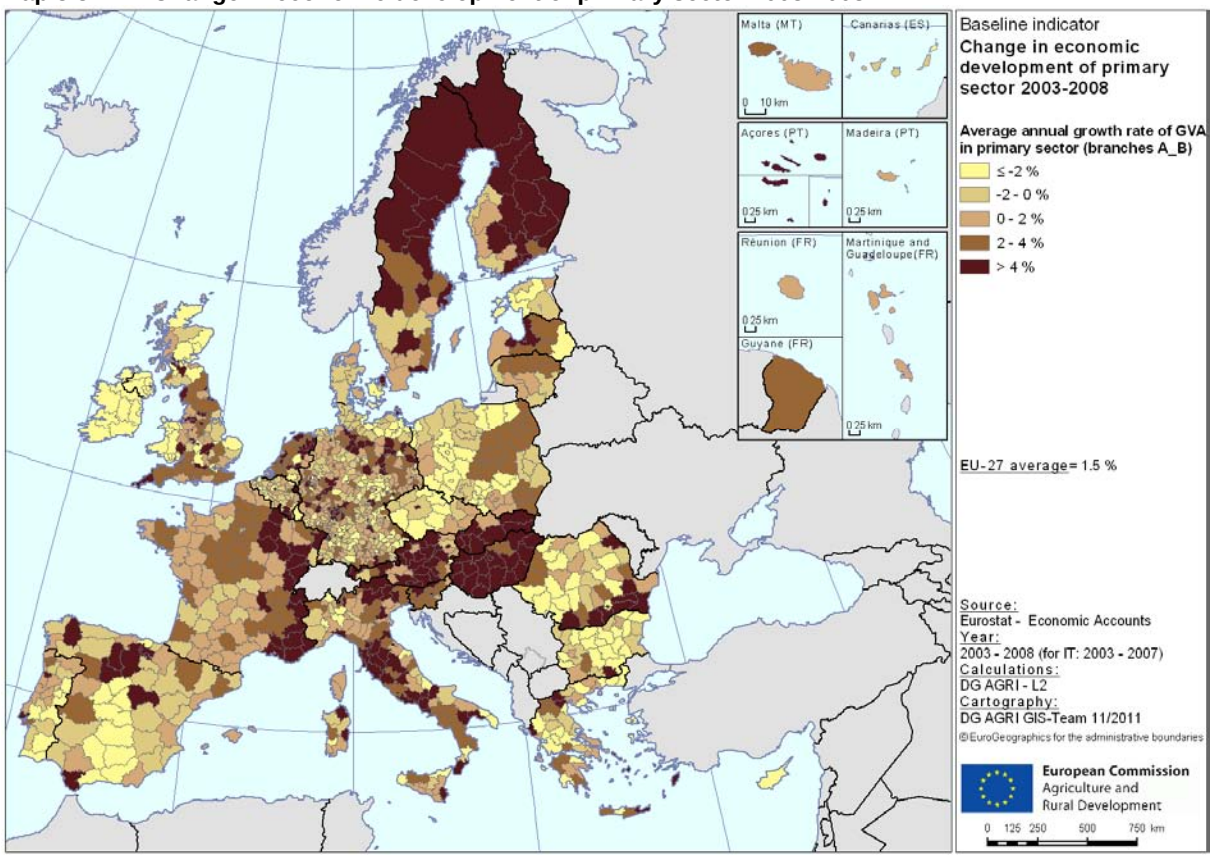
Table 3.3.2-1 - Economic development of primary sector

Indicator	Objective 9 - Economic development of primary sector			Change in gross value added in primary sector		
Measurement	Gross Value Added in primary sector (Branch A)	Share of Gross Value Added in primary sector (Branch A)		Absolute decrease of GVA in branch A_B	Average annual growth rate of GVA in branch A_B	
Source	Eurostat National Accounts			Eurostat National Accounts		
Year	2009			2003 to 2009		
Unit	Million Euros	% GVA		Million Euros	% per year	
Country						
Belgium	1 998.5	0.7		-24.1	-0.1	
Bulgaria	1 450.4	4.8	A_B	-289.7	-3.0	A_B
Czech Republic	2 786.0	2.3		145.6	1.1	
Denmark	1 530.3	0.8		18.2	0.1	
Germany	17 100.0	0.8		2 317.1	1.7	
Estonia	278.9	2.3		-17.4	-1.1	
Ireland	1 303.2	0.9		-705.7	-4.4	A_B
Greece	6 013.8	2.9		568.6	1.4	
Spain	24 292.0	2.5		39.8	0.0	
France	28 911.2	1.7		6 434.5	3.3	
Italy	23 848.2	1.7		1 673.2	1.1	
Cyprus	317.1	2.1		-81.3	-4.5	A_B
Latvia	532.4	3.2		72.8	3.1	
Lithuania	784.1	3.3		61.1	1.3	
Luxembourg	103.3	0.3		-23.8	-3.9	
Hungary	2 592.9	3.3		1 034.8	6.0	
Malta	92.4	1.8		n.a.	n.a.	
Netherlands	8 659.0	1.7		1 261.0	2.1	
Austria	3 781.7	1.5		577.7	2.6	
Poland	10 015.9	3.6		809.9	1.4	
Portugal	3 625.6	2.4	A_B	46.8	0.2	A_B
Romania	7 474.0	7.1		-608.0	-1.9	
Slovenia	751.9	2.4		22.2	0.6	
Slovakia	2 252.3	3.9		522.1	5.9	
Finland	3 942.0	2.6		915.0	3.7	
Sweden	4 426.8	1.7		1 283.0	3.8	
United Kingdom	10 139.9	0.7	A_B	-286.3	-0.3	A_B
EU-27	169 003.8	1.6		16 910.5	1.5	
EU-15	139 675.5	1.4		14 944.2	1.5	
EU-12	29 328.3	3.8		n.a.	n.a.	

Map 3.3.2-1 - Share of gross value added in primary sector (% of total GVA)



Map 3.3.2-2 - Change in economic development of primary sector 2003-2008



Baseline indicator objective related	**9 - Economic development in primary sector**
Measurement of the indicator	Gross Value Added in primary sector
Definition of the indicator	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 corresponds to division 01 and 02 or branch A of NACE rev. 1.1 (Agriculture, hunting and forestry). When data are provided at NUTS 3 level, Primary sector also covers division 05 or branch B of NACE rev. 1.1 (fishing).
Unit of measurement	Million Euros
Source	At national level: Eurostat - National Accounts At regional level: Eurostat – Economic Accounts (ESA95)

3.3.3. CONTEXT 3: AGRICULTURAL LAND USE

Agricultural land is mainly used for arable crops…

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.

…but land uses vary enormously across the EU-27

At Member State level, the distribution of agricultural land among the different uses is extremely diverse: arable land is by far the main agricultural land use in Bulgaria, Denmark, Hungary, Finland and Sweden, covering more than 80% of the UAA; permanent pasture is the prevalent land use in Ireland, Luxembourg, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia and the United Kingdom; while permanent crops represent more than 25% of the UAA in Cyprus and Greece.

Graph 3.3.3-1 - Share (%) of UAA in different categories of land use in the EU, 2007

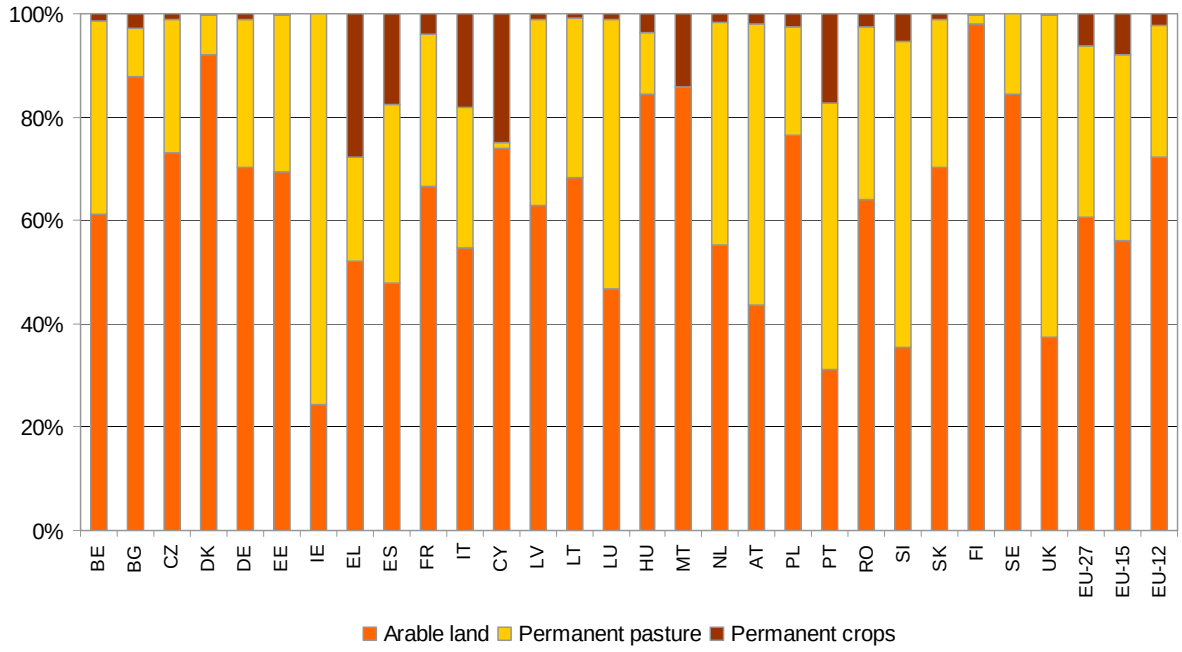
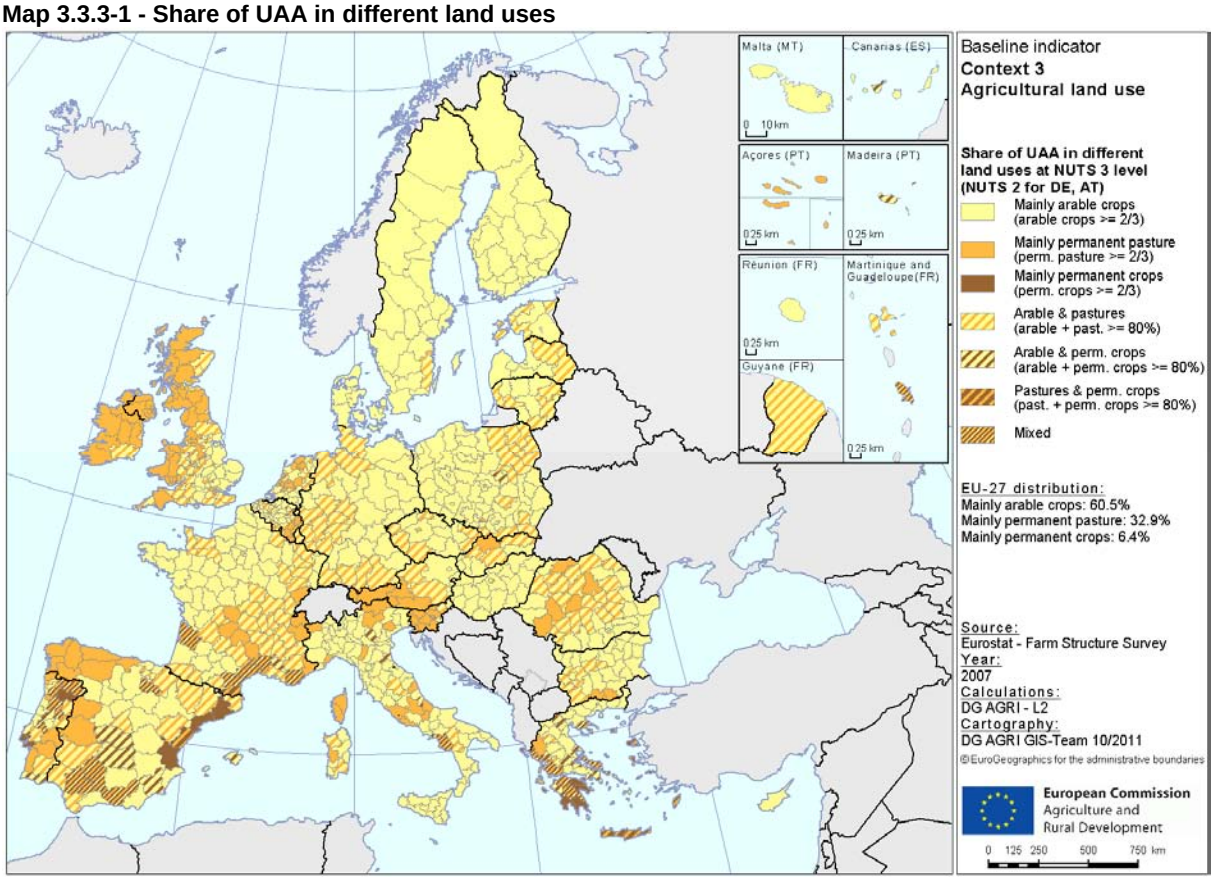


Table 3.3.3-1 - Agricultural land use

Indicator	Context 3 - Agricultural land use		
Measurement	Share of UAA in different categories of land use		
Source	Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey		
Year	2007		
Unit	%		
Subdivisions	Arable land	Permanent pasture	Permanent crops
Country			
Belgium	61.3	37.2	1.5
Bulgaria	87.3	9.2	2.9
Czech Republic	73.1	25.8	1.1
Denmark	92.1	7.6	0.4
Germany	70.2	28.6	1.2
Estonia	69.1	30.1	0.4
Ireland	24.3	75.6	0.0
Greece	52.0	20.1	27.6
Spain	47.7	34.7	17.5
France	66.6	29.5	3.9
Italy	54.4	27.1	18.2
Cyprus	73.9	1.3	24.8
Latvia	62.6	36.1	1.0
Lithuania	68.3	30.9	0.8
Luxembourg	46.7	52.2	1.2
Hungary	84.0	11.9	3.7
Malta	77.6	0.0	12.8
Netherlands	55.3	42.9	1.8
Austria	43.5	54.3	2.1
Poland	76.0	21.1	2.4
Portugal	31.0	51.3	17.2
Romania	63.2	33.0	2.5
Slovenia	35.4	59.0	5.3
Slovakia	70.1	28.5	1.2
Finland	98.1	1.7	0.2
Sweden	84.2	15.6	0.1
United Kingdom	37.3	62.5	0.2
EU-27	60.5	32.9	6.4
EU-15	56.1	35.9	7.9
EU-12	71.8	25.2	2.4

Map 3.3.3-1 - 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

3.3.4. CONTEXT 4: FARM STRUCTURE

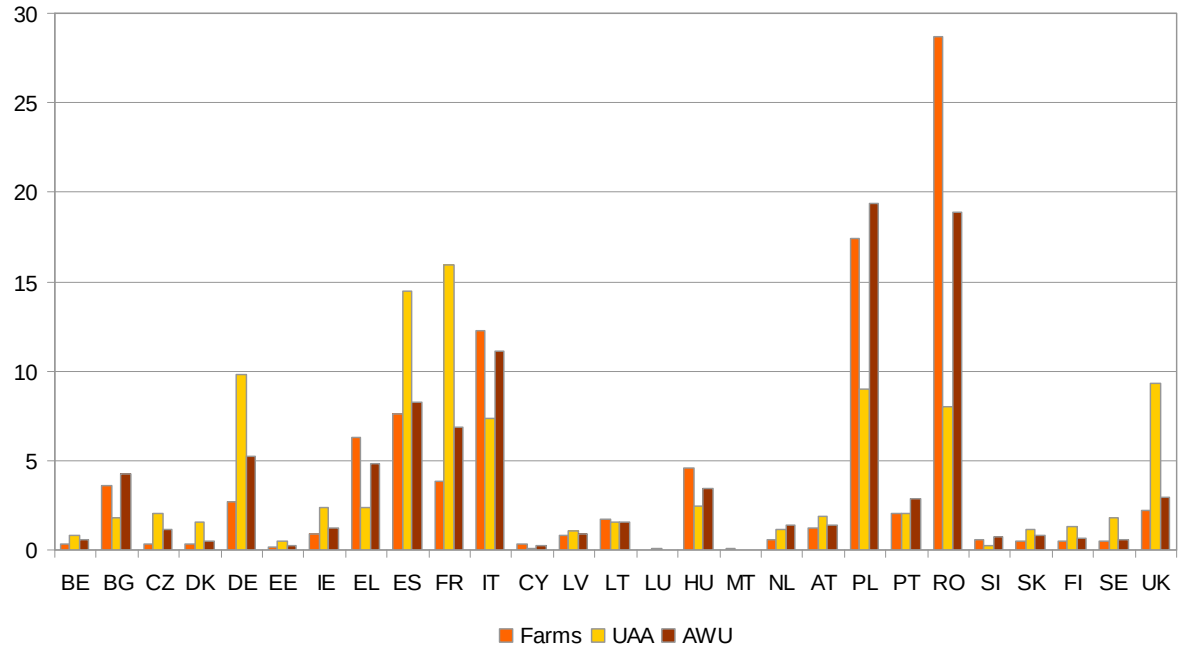
Farm structures are very diverse across the EU-27

Farm structures are extremely diverse across the EU. Some Member States comprise 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 3.3.4-1 - 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-12

More than 70% of the total UAA can be found in the EU-15, while more than half of all farms and of the agricultural labour force is located in the EU-12. The average physical farm size in the EU-15 (22 ha) is therefore significantly higher than in the EU-12 (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-12 (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.

Table 3.3.4-1 - Farm structure: number of farms, UAA and AWU

Indicator	Context 4 - Farm structure		
Sub-Indicator	Number of farms	UAA	Labour force
Measurement	No of farms	No of ha of UAA	No of AWU
Source	Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey		
Year	2007		
Unit	absolute value		
Country			
Belgium	48 010	1 374 430	65 600
Bulgaria	493 130	3 050 740	494 470
Czech Republic	39 400	3 518 070	137 310
Denmark	44 620	2 662 590	55 860
Germany	370 480	16 931 900	609 300
Estonia	23 340	906 830	32 070
Ireland	128 240	4 139 240	147 540
Greece	860 150	4 076 230	568 710
Spain	1 043 910	24 892 520	967 680
France	527 350	27 476 930	804 620
Italy	1 679 440	12 744 200	1 302 180
Cyprus	40 120	146 000	25 920
Latvia	107 750	1 773 840	104 790
Lithuania	230 270	2 648 950	180 140
Luxembourg	2 300	130 880	3 750
Hungary	626 320	4 228 580	403 420
Malta	11 020	10 330	4 220
Netherlands	76 740	1 914 330	165 110
Austria	165 420	3 189 110	163 330
Poland	2 390 960	15 477 190	2 263 150
Portugal	275 080	3 472 940	338 040
Romania	3 931 350	13 753 050	2 205 280
Slovenia	75 340	488 770	83 720
Slovakia	68 990	1 936 620	91 290
Finland	68 230	2 292 290	72 390
Sweden	72 610	3 118 000	65 470
United Kingdom	299 830	16 130 490	341 370
EU-27	13 700 400	172 485 050	11 696 730
EU-15	5 662 410	124 546 080	5 670 950
EU-12	8 037 990	47 938 970	6 025 780

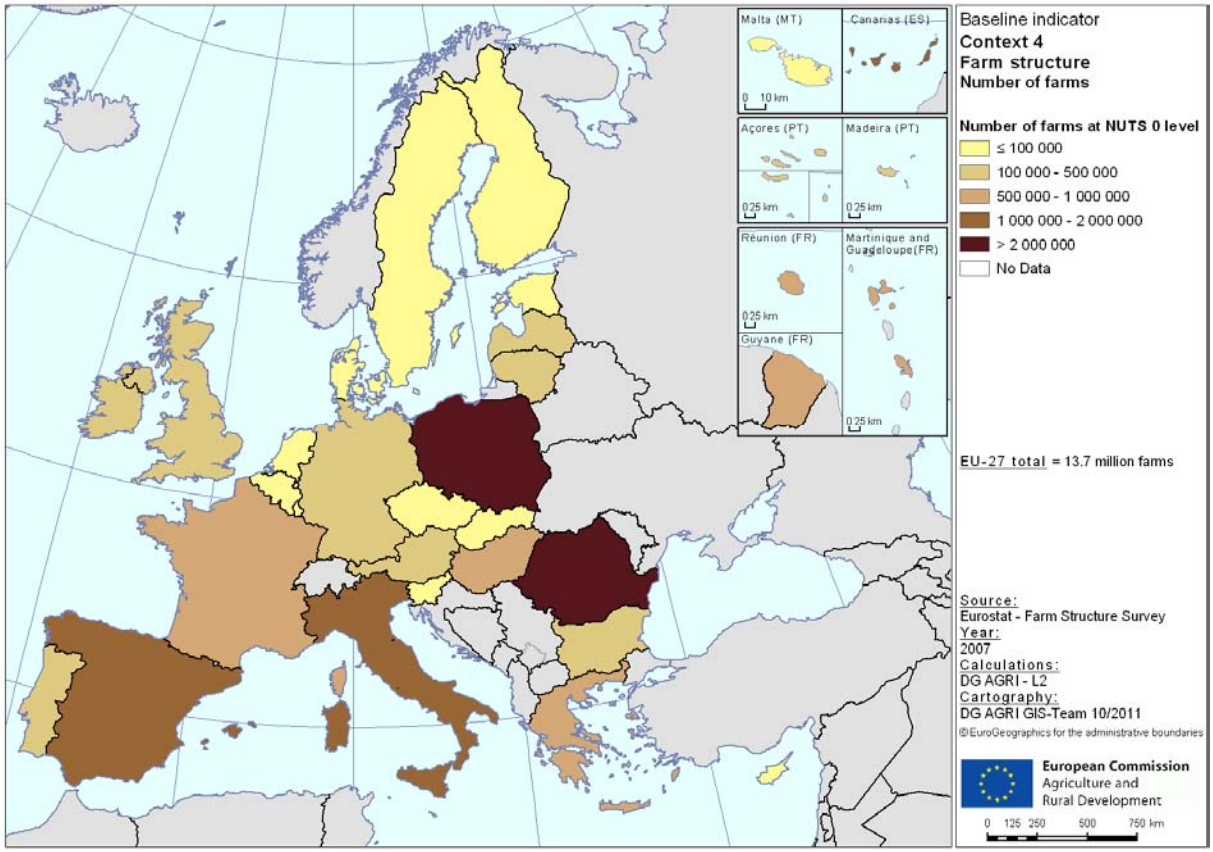
Table 3.3.4-2 - Average physical farm size and distribution

Indicator	Context 4 - Farm Structure			
Sub-Indicator	Average physical farm size	Physical farm size distribution		
Measurement	ha / farm	Share of farms in different size classes		
Source	Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey			
Year	2007			
Unit	absolute value	%		
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	23.9	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	1.0
Latvia	16.5	40.9	54.4	4.7
Lithuania	11.5	60.5	36.5	3.0
Luxembourg	56.8	17.9	34.0	48.1
Hungary	6.8	89.4	8.6	1.9
Malta	0.9	97.4	2.6	0.0
Netherlands	25.0	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-12	6.0	81.6	17.4	1.0

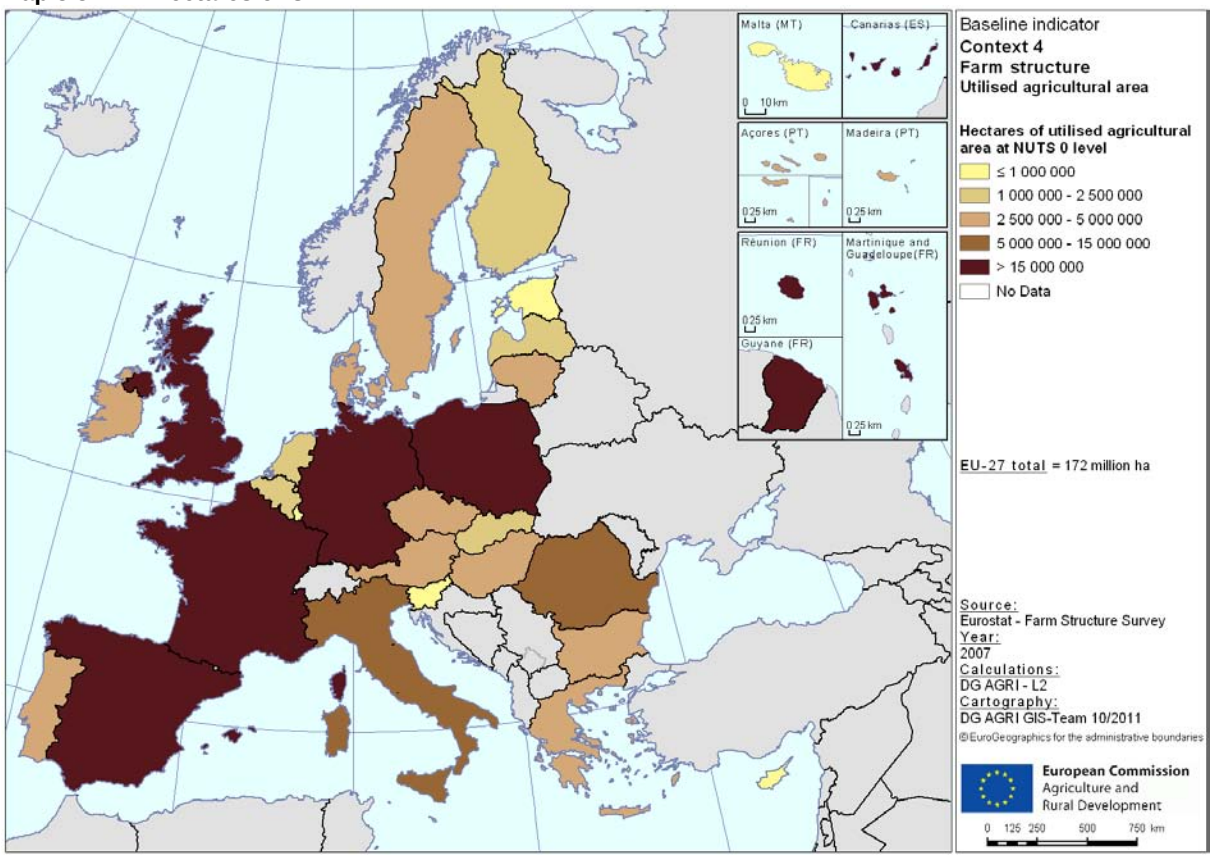
Table 3.3.4-3 - Average economic farm size and distribution

Indicator	Context 4 - Farm Structure			
Sub-Indicator	Average economic farm size	Economic farm size distribution		
Measurement	ESU / farm	Share of farms in different size classes		
Source	Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey			
Year	2007			
Unit	absolute value	%		
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	50.5	43.0	6.5
Denmark	80.2	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	51.7	7.0	79.1	13.9
Hungary	3.2	86.0	13.7	0.4
Malta	4.9	56.4	43.3	0.2
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	8.8	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-12	2.4	83.7	16.1	0.2

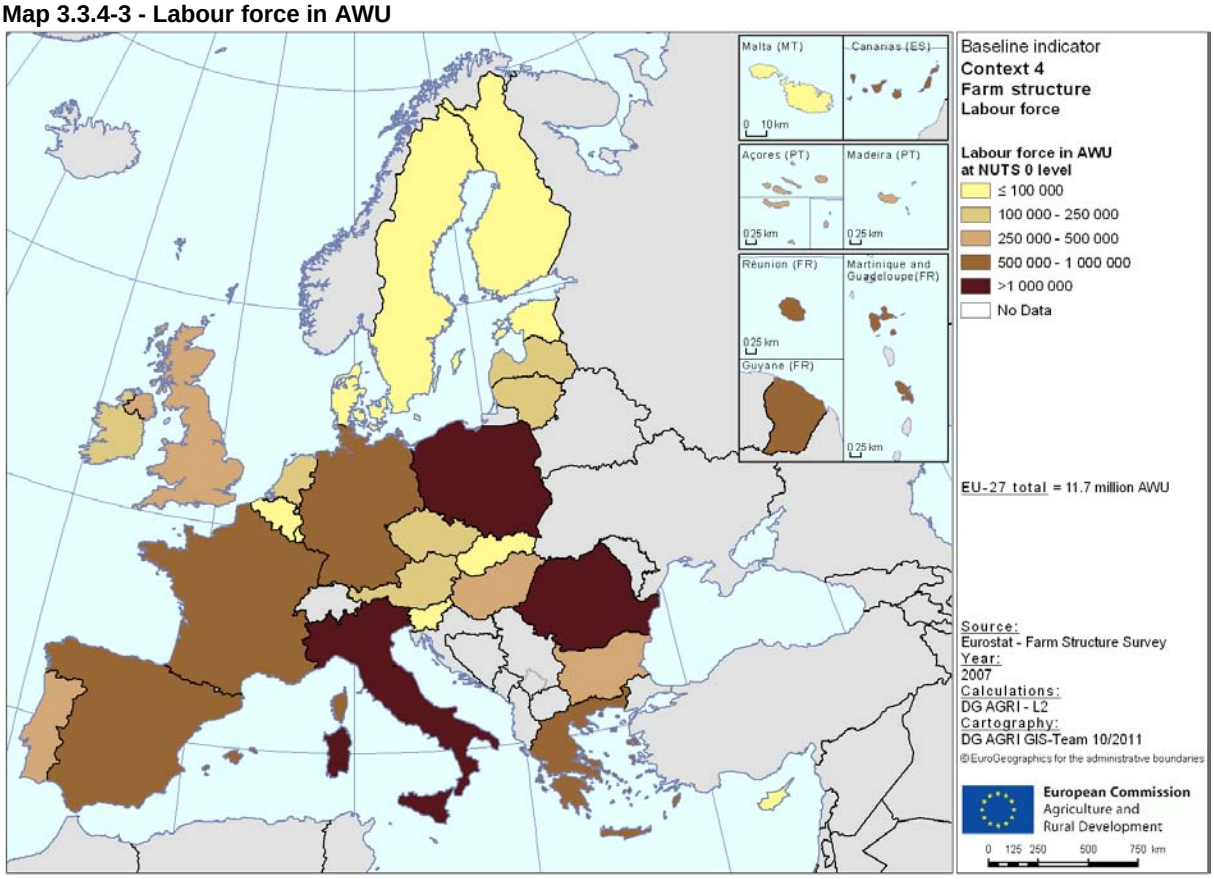
Map 3.3.4-1 - Number of farms



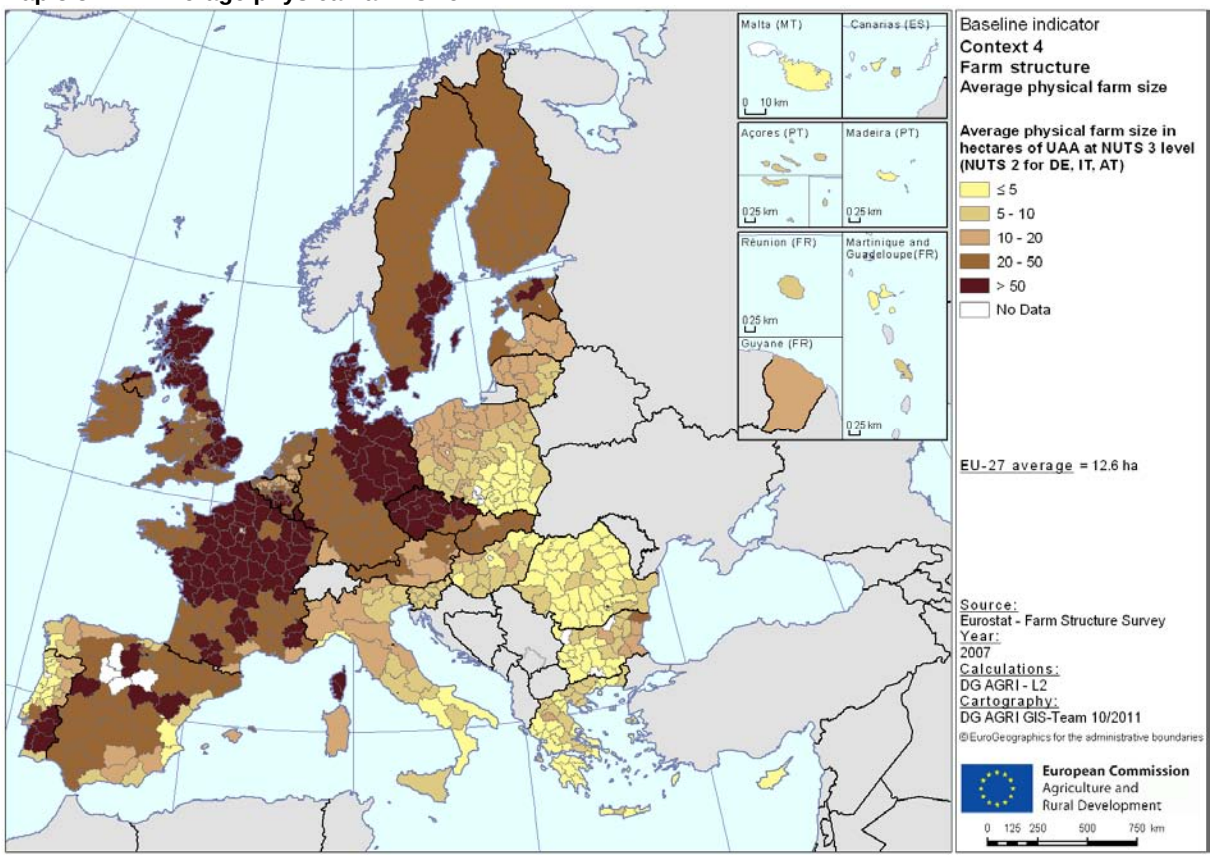
Map 3.3.4-2 - Hectares of UAA



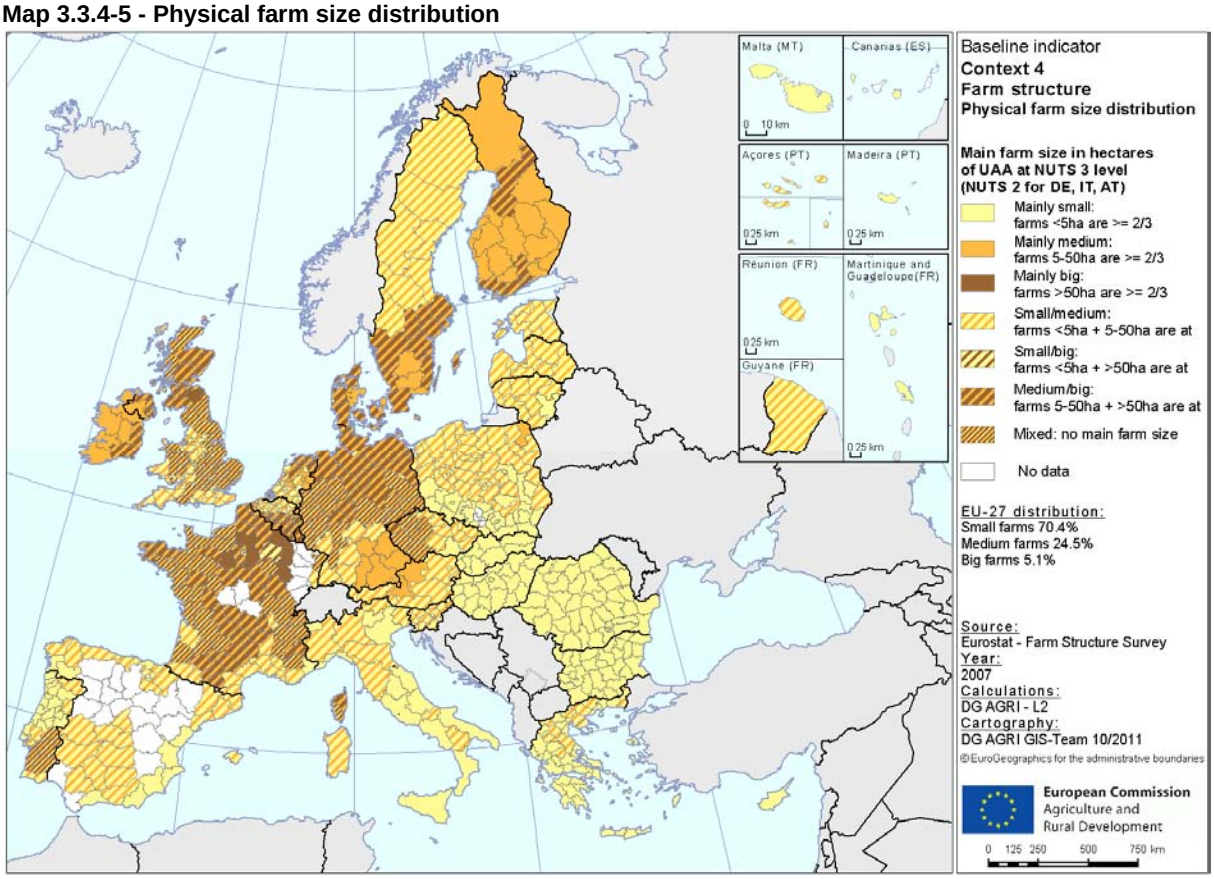
Map 3.3.4-3 - Labour force in AWU



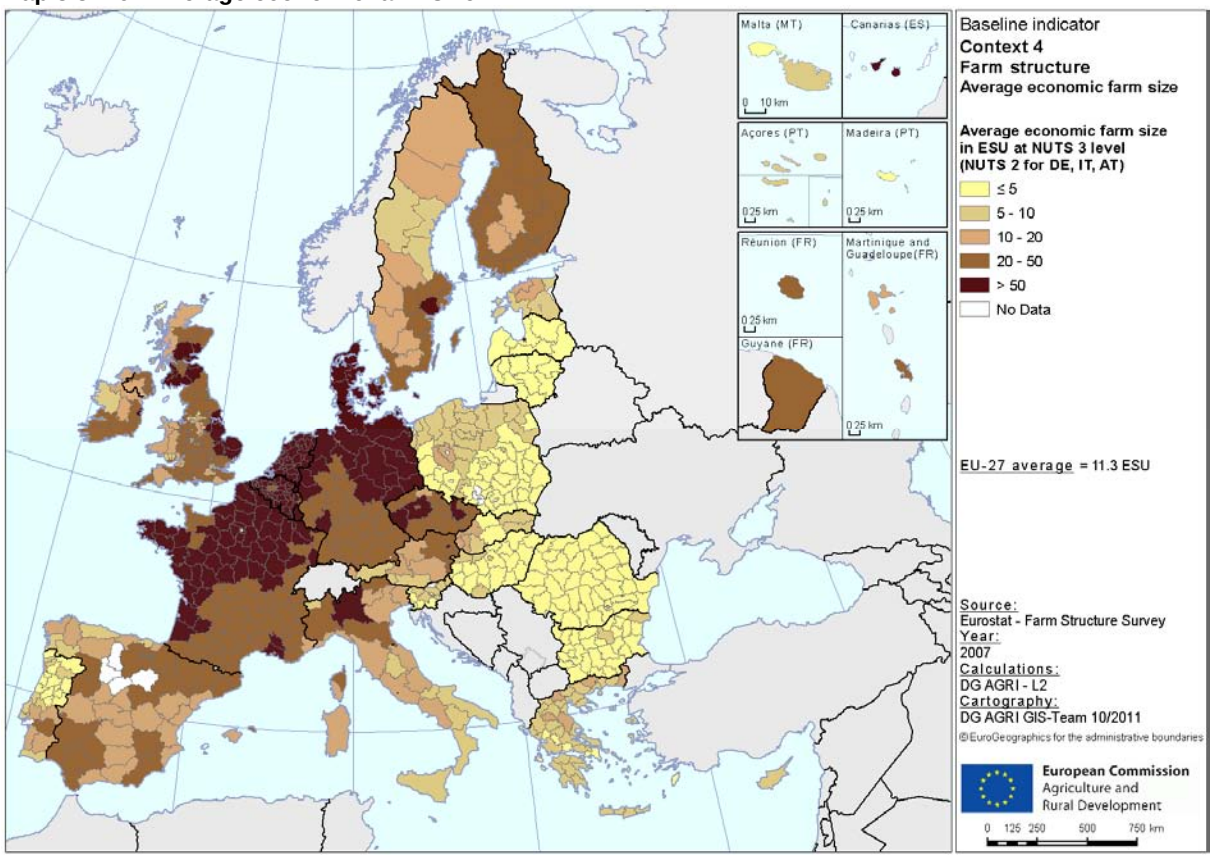
Map 3.3.4-4 - Average physical farm size



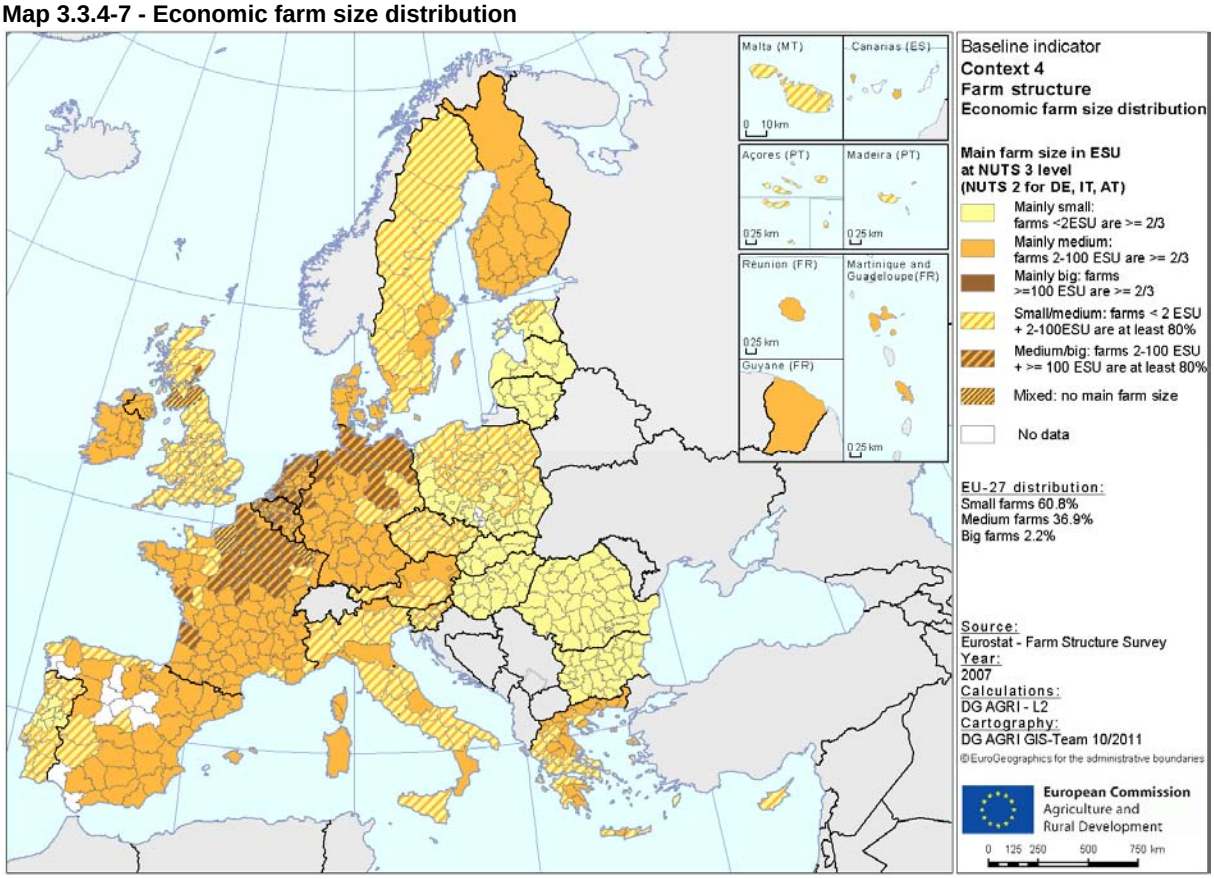
Map 3.3.4-5 - Physical farm size distribution



Map 3.3.4-6 - Average economic farm size



Map 3.3.4-7 - 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

3.3.5. OBJECTIVE 16: IMPORTANCE OF SEMI-SUBSISTENCE FARMING IN NEW MEMBER STATES

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

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 data on this subject, this indicator is measured by the number of farms smaller than 1 ESU.

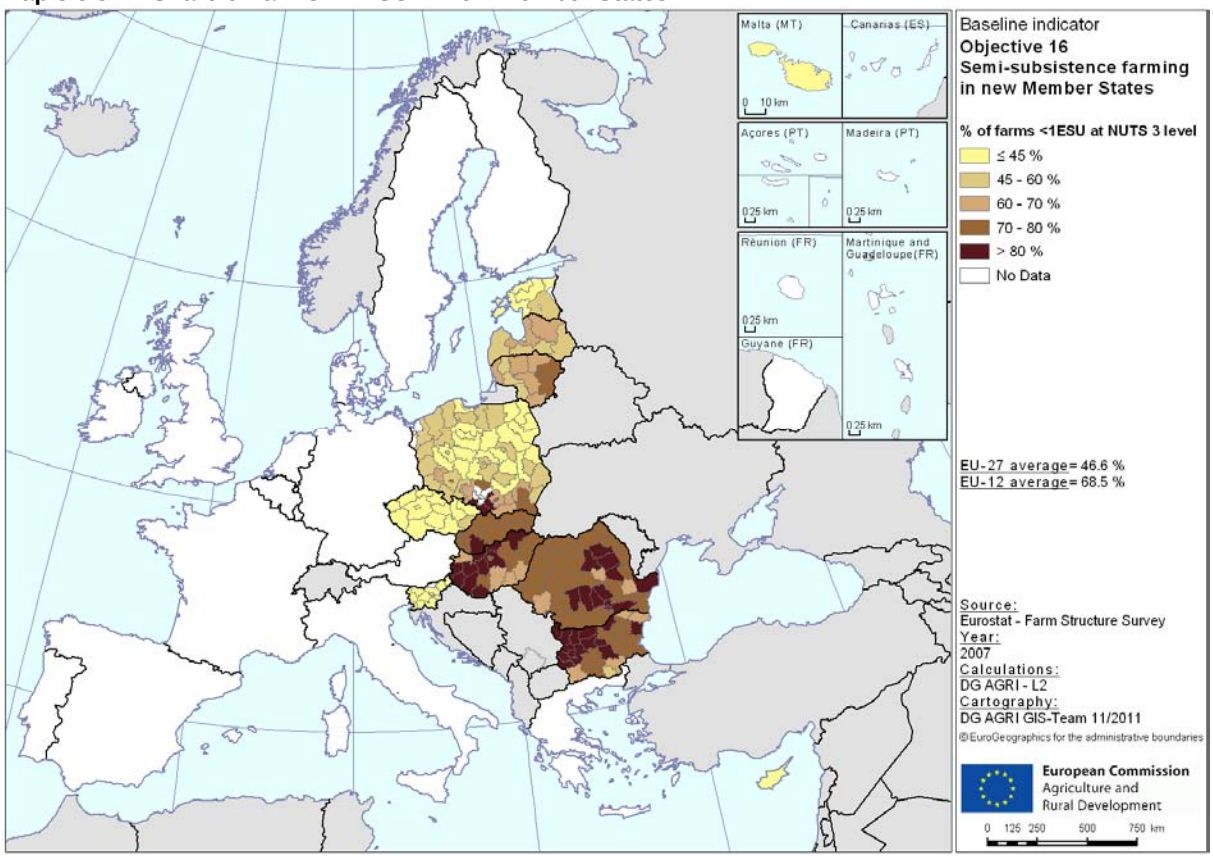
Member States who joined the EU in 2004 and 2007 have a considerable share of farms with a limited economic size: 68.5% of farms in the EU-12 are smaller than 1 ESU, significantly more than in the EU-15 (15.7%).

Among the EU-12, Slovenia has the smallest share of farms with less than 1 ESU (18.4%, almost in line with the EU-15 average). On the other hand, more than three out of four farms in Romania, Hungary, Slovakia and Bulgaria have less than 1 ESU.

Table 3.3.5-1 - Importance of semi-subsistence farming in new Member States

Indicator	Objective 16 - Importance of semi-subsistence farming in new Member States	
Measurement	Number of farms < 1 ESU	Share of farms < 1 ESU
Source	Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey	
Year	2007	
Unit	Absolute value	%
Country		
Belgium	1 870	3.9
Bulgaria	375 340	76.1
Czech Republic	13 470	34.2
Denmark	n.s.	0.6
Germany	21 960	5.9
Estonia	10 590	45.4
Ireland	10 350	8.1
Greece	149 080	17.3
Spain	104 400	10.0
France	36 270	6.9
Italy	296 150	17.6
Cyprus	12 010	29.9
Latvia	63 380	58.8
Lithuania	145 020	63.0
Luxembourg	70	3.2
Hungary	485 490	77.5
Malta	3 400	30.8
Netherlands	0	0.0
Austria	34 530	20.9
Poland	1 262 820	52.8
Portugal	93 480	34.0
Romania	3 064 670	78.0
Slovenia	13 830	18.4
Slovakia	53 150	77.0
Finland	1 660	2.4
Sweden	15 080	20.8
United Kingdom	121 320	40.5
EU-27	6 389 390	46.6
EU-15	886 220	15.7
EU-12	5 503 170	68.5

Map 3.3.5-1 - Share of farms <1 ESU in new Member States



Baseline indicator objective related	**16 - Number of semi-subsistence farms in New Member States**
Measurement of the indicator	Number of farms smaller than 1 ESU in New Member States
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 NMS (< 1 ESU) and number of semi-subsistence farms in NMS (< 1 ESU) / total number of farms).
Unit of measurement	Absolute value %
Source	Eurostat – Farm Structure Survey 2007

3.3.6. OBJECTIVE 4: TRAINING AND EDUCATION IN AGRICULTURE

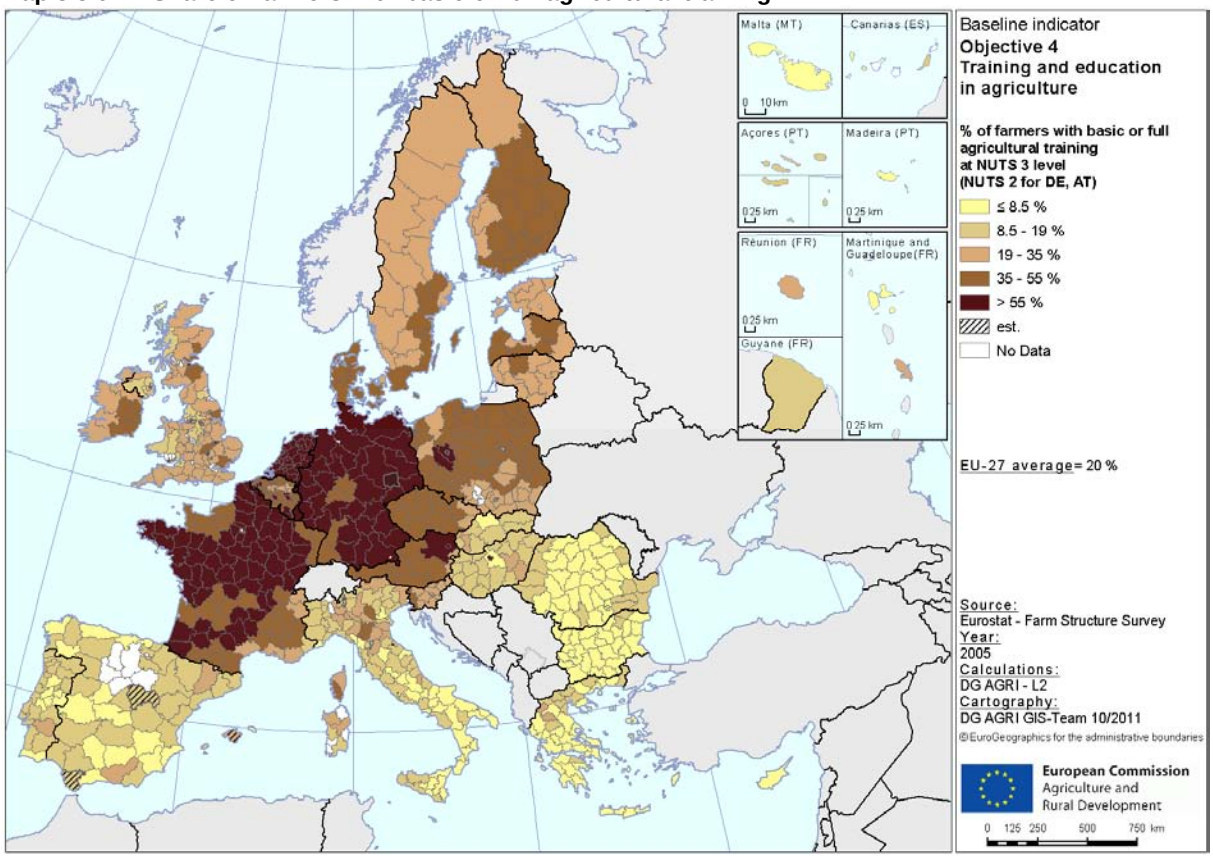
Learning by doing is the main form of training for the majority of EU farmers

Twenty percent of EU farmers have followed some kind of agricultural training in 2005 (the latest year for which data are available), with a slight difference between the EU-15 (21.8%) and the EU-12 (18.2%). At Member State level, Germany and the Netherlands register the highest shares (around 70%), and Malta the lowest (less than 1%). In only four Member States (the Netherlands, Germany, Luxembourg and France) has the majority of farmers (>50%) followed some kind of agricultural training. All other farmers have acquired their experience through practical work on an agricultural holding.

Table 3.3.6-1 - Training and education in agriculture

Indicator	Objective 4 - Training and education in agriculture
Measurement	Share of farmers with basic or full agricultural training
Source	Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey
Year	2005
Unit	% farmers
Country	
Belgium	47.7
Bulgaria	5.3
Czech Republic	44.7
Denmark	44.5
Germany	68.5
Estonia	32.9
Ireland	30.7
Greece	5.4
Spain	10.5
France	54.3
Italy	11.2
Cyprus	6.4
Latvia	34.1
Lithuania	30.9
Luxembourg	55.9
Hungary	13.4
Malta	0.4
Netherlands	71.5
Austria	48.1
Poland	38.5
Portugal	11.8
Romania	7.4
Slovenia	28.0
Slovakia	14.6
Finland	40.6
Sweden	33.6
United Kingdom	23.2
EU-27	20.0
EU-15	21.8
EU-12	18.2

Map 3.3.6-1 - Share of farmers with basic or full agricultural training



Baseline indicator objective related	**4 - Training and education in agriculture**
Measurement of the indicator	% farmers with basic or full education in agriculture attained
Definition of the indicator	This indicator provides information on the education level of managers within a region. This indicator covers managers 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

3.3.7. OBJECTIVE 5: AGE STRUCTURE IN AGRICULTURE

The agricultural sector in the EU-27 is characterised by an ageing farming population. For each farm holder younger than 35 years, there were 9 farmers older than 55 years in 2007.

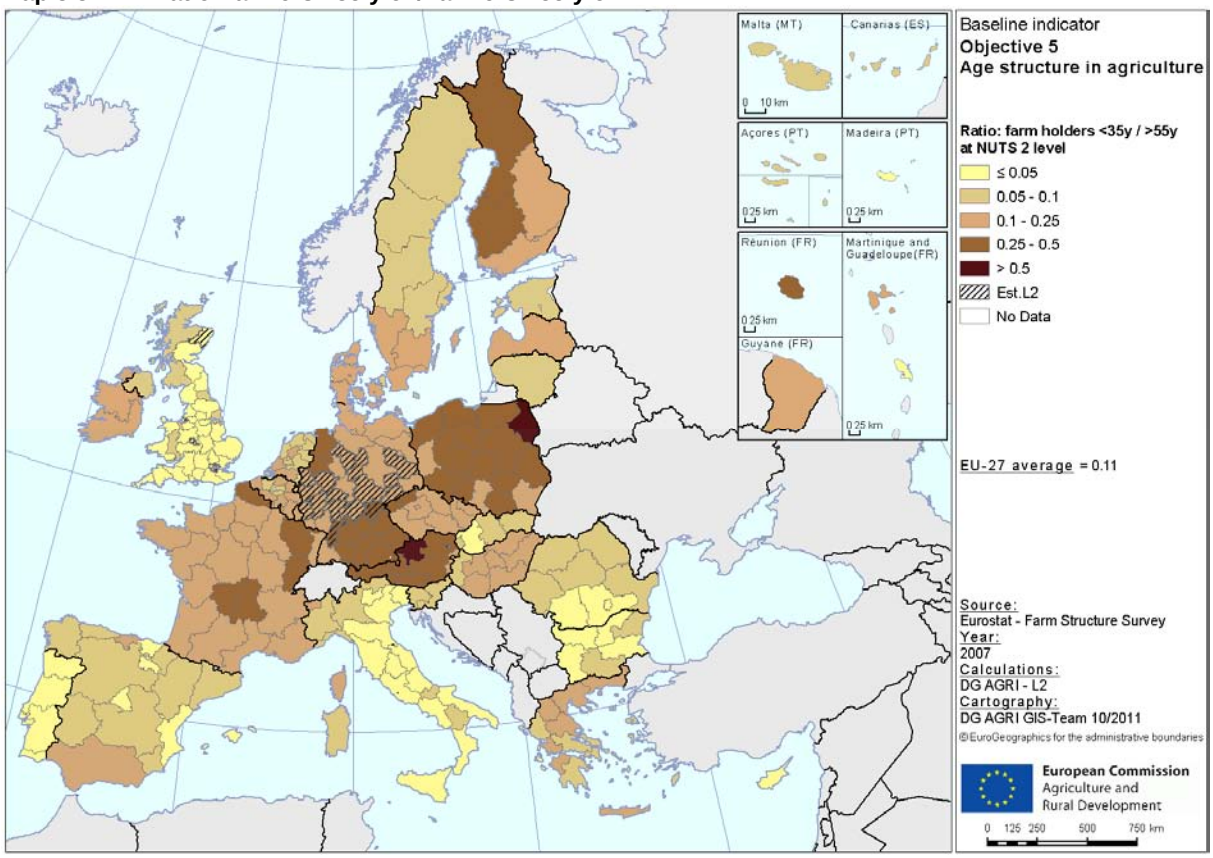
The average age of the farming population in the EU is high

In about half of all Member States, the ratio of young to elderly farmers is higher than the EU-27 average, indicating a younger farming population, but only five of them show a ratio above 0.2 young farmers for each elderly farmer (the Czech Republic, Germany, Austria, Poland and Finland). While Poland reaches the highest value of 0.35 young farmers for each elderly farmer, Bulgaria, Italy, Cyprus and the United Kingdom have the oldest farming population with only 0.04 young farmers for each elderly farmer.

Table 3.3.7-1 - 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.
Source	Eurostat Farm Structure Survey		
Year	2007		
Unit	ratio value	%	
Country			
Belgium	0.13	5.9	44.1
Bulgaria	0.04	3.1	70.3
Czech Republic	0.21	9.8	46.4
Denmark	0.13	6.0	44.6
Germany	0.26	7.7	30.0
Estonia	0.10	5.6	57.3
Ireland	0.14	6.9	50.9
Greece	0.12	7.0	57.2
Spain	0.07	4.5	61.3
France	0.19	7.9	40.9
Italy	0.04	2.9	68.0
Cyprus	0.04	2.5	58.2
Latvia	0.14	7.2	49.9
Lithuania	0.07	4.2	58.6
Luxembourg	0.13	5.2	39.6
Hungary	0.14	7.6	54.9
Malta	0.07	4.2	57.5
Netherlands	0.09	3.9	44.5
Austria	0.34	9.7	28.7
Poland	0.35	12.3	35.4
Portugal	0.03	1.9	73.4
Romania	0.06	4.3	67.5
Slovenia	0.07	4.0	58.5
Slovakia	0.06	3.6	60.1
Finland	0.25	9.1	36.2
Sweden	0.11	5.5	51.5
United Kingdom	0.04	2.6	61.7
EU-27	0.11	6.1	56.8
EU-15	0.09	5.0	57.5
EU-12	0.12	6.9	56.3

Map 3.3.7-1 - 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

3.3.8. OBJECTIVE 6: LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY IN AGRICULTURE

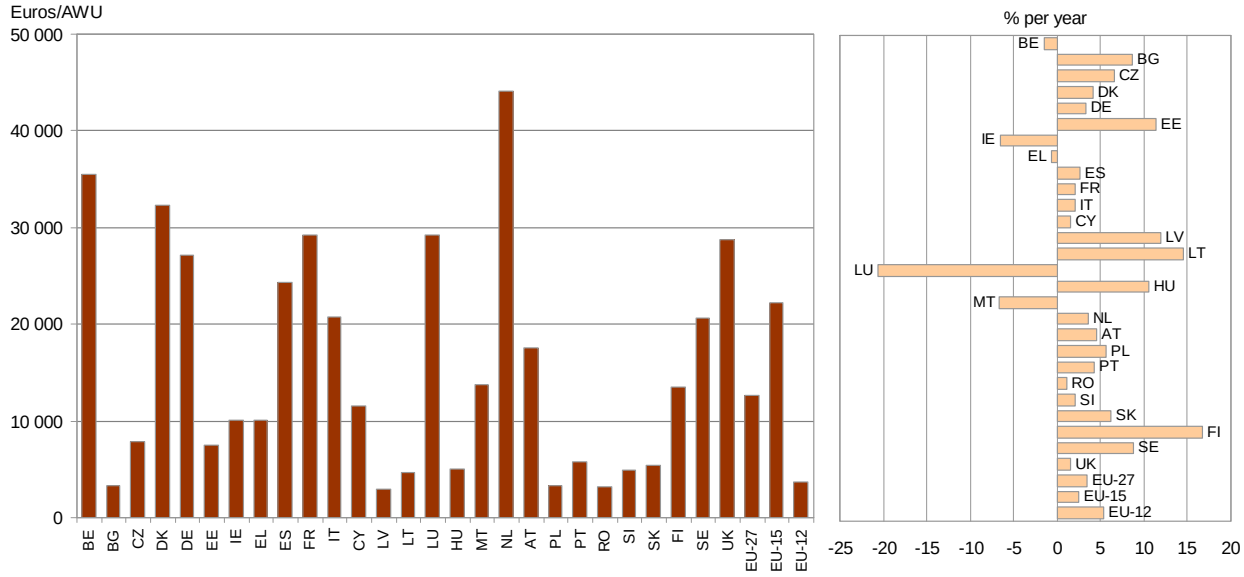
Labour productivity in agriculture in the EU-27 ranges from 3 200 to 44 400 Euro/AWU…

The average labour productivity of agriculture in the EU-27 was 12 600 Euros/AWU during the period 2007-2009. In the EU-15, the average (22 300 Euros/AWU) is six times higher than in the EU-12 (3 700 Euros/AWU), representing 176% and 29% of the EU-27 average, respectively. The highest labour productivity is found in the Netherlands (44 100 Euros/AWU or 3.5 times the EU-27 average), followed by Belgium (35 500 Euros/AWU or 2.8 times the EU-27 average) and Denmark (32 300 Euros/AWU or 2.5 times the EU-27 average). By contrast, Romania, Bulgaria and Poland presented the lowest labour productivities, around 3 300 Euros/AWU, which amounts to 26% of the EU-27 average.

…and is increasing in most Member States

The labour productivity of agriculture in the EU-27 grew at an average annual rate of 3.4% from "2003" (or the average of the years 2002, 2003, 2004) to "2008" (the average of 2007, 2008 and 2009). The highest annual rates of growth are found in Finland for the EU-15 (+17%) and in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia for the EU-12 (+14%, +12% and +11% respectively). Bulgaria, Poland and Romania, the countries with the lowest labour productivity, also showed improvements, but at lower rates (+9%, +6% and +1% respectively). On the other hand, the labour productivity of agriculture decreased in 5 countries, especially in Luxembourg (-21%) and Ireland (-7%).

Graph 3.3.8-1 - Labour productivity in agriculture ("2008") and its average annual growth rate ("2003" to "2008")



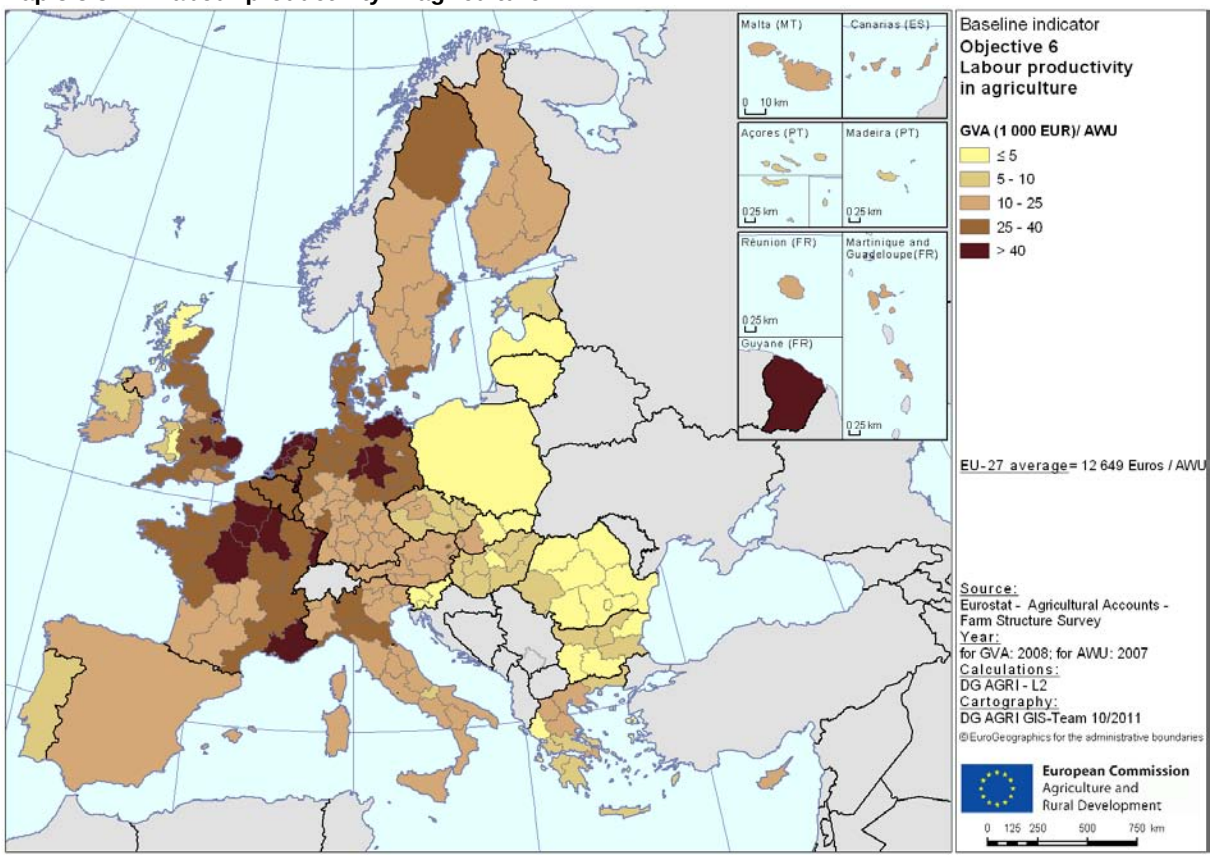
Notes:
-The average annual growth rate is calculated on the basis of GVA at constant prices, whereas the "2009" value provided is at current prices
-"2003" refers to the average of the years 2002, 2003, 2004 and "2009" to the years 2008, 2009, 2010

Table 3.3.8-1 - Labour productivity in agriculture

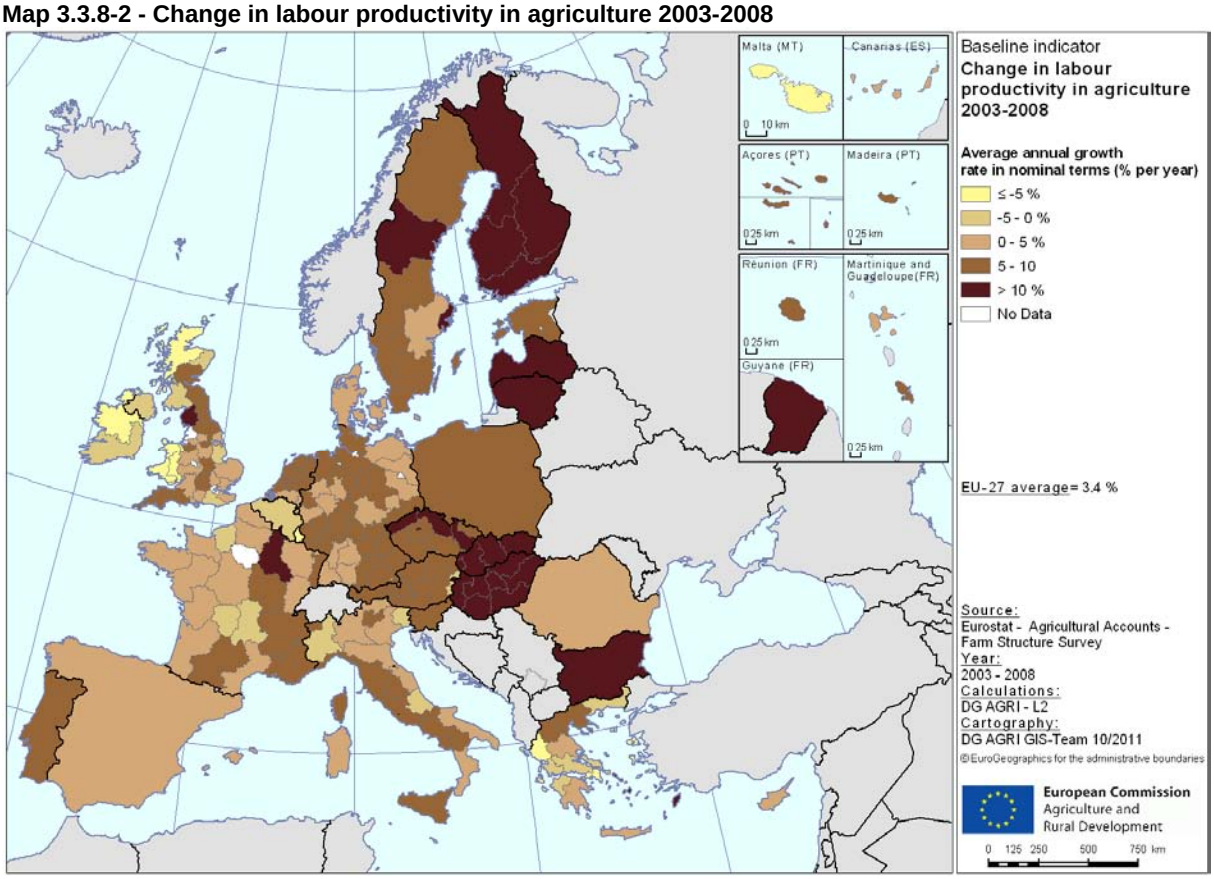
Indicator	Objective 6 - Labour productivity in agriculture		Change in labour productivity in agriculture
Measurement	GVA (at basic price - in Euros) / AWU		Average annual growth rate of GVA/AWU in agriculture (in volume)
Source	Eurostat Economic Accounts for Agriculture		Eurostat Economic Accounts for Agriculture
Year	average 2007 to 2009 ("2008")		"2003" to "2008"
Unit	Euros/AWU	EU-27=100	% per year
Country			
Belgium	35 506	281	-1.5
Bulgaria	3 316	26	8.6
Czech Republic	7 830	62	6.6
Denmark	32 315	255	4.1
Germany	27 189	215	3.3
Estonia	7 553	60	11.4
Ireland	10 053	79	-6.6
Greece	10 108	80	-0.6
Spain	24 329	192	2.6
France	29 267	231	2.1
Italy	20 761	164	2.0
Cyprus	11 562	91	1.5
Latvia	2 915	23	12.0
Lithuania	4 613	36	14.5
Luxembourg	29 292	232	-20.6
Hungary	5 091	40	10.6
Malta	13 806	109	-6.7
Netherlands	44 142	349	3.6
Austria	17 594	139	4.5
Poland	3 314	26	5.7
Portugal	5 825	46	4.3
Romania	3 223	25	1.1
Slovenia	4 913	39	2.1
Slovakia	5 459	43	6.2
Finland	13 531	107	16.7
Sweden	20 640	163	8.8
United Kingdom	28 780	228	1.6
EU-27	12 649	100	3.4
EU-15	22 291	176	2.5
EU-12	3 659	29	5.4

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; "2003" refers to the average of the years 2002, 2003, 2004 and "2009" to the years 2008, 2009, 2010

Map 3.3.8-1 – Labour productivity in agriculture



Map 3.3.8-2 - Change in labour productivity in agriculture 2003-2008



Note: data presented in the above maps refer to the single year and not to the 3-year average.

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). The agricultural sector corresponds to division 01 of NACE rev. 1.1 (Agriculture, hunting and related service activities).
Unit of measurement	Thousand Euros/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

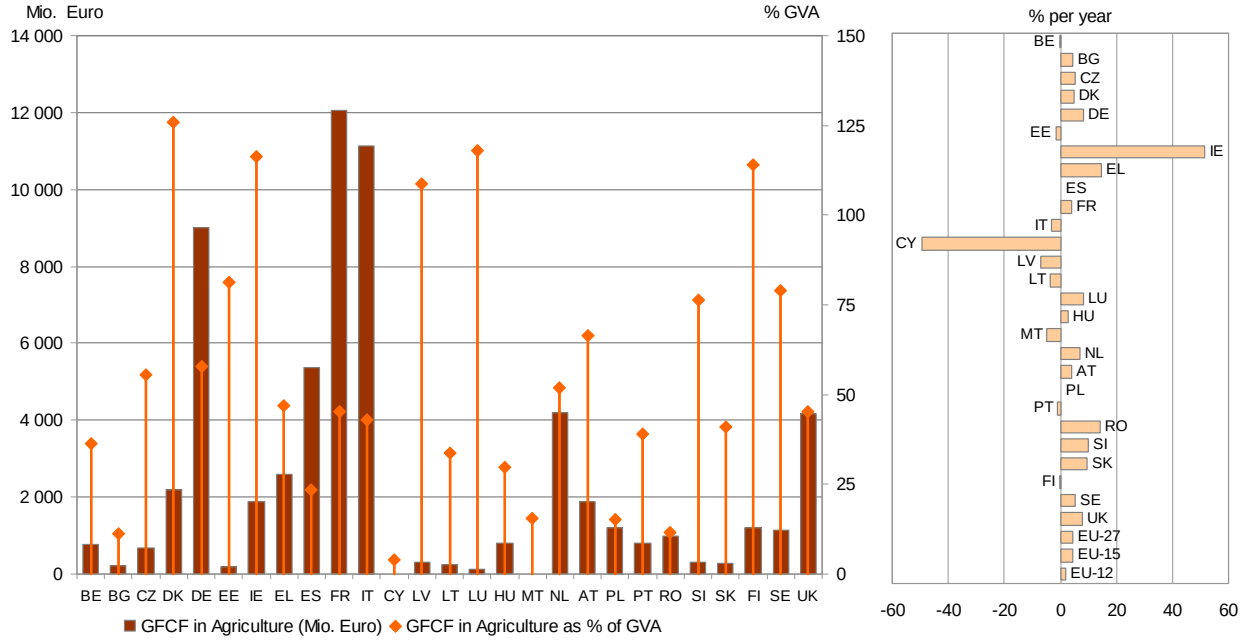
3.3.9. OBJECTIVE 7: GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION IN AGRICULTURE

93% 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. The agricultural sector in the EU-27 invested 64 billion Euros in 2008, accounting for 42% of the total GVA of agriculture. 58.5 billion Euros, or 93% of the total, were invested in the EU-15, especially in Italy, France and Germany. The highest shares of GFCF in agriculture as a percentage of the total agricultural GVA are found in Denmark (126%), Luxembourg (118%) and Finland (109%). On the other hand, Bulgaria, Romania and Poland, which are the countries with the lowest levels of labour productivity in agriculture, also presented the lowest shares of investment.

GFCF of agriculture in the EU-27 grew at an average annual rate of 4.3% from 2005 to 2008. The highest average annual rates of growth are found in the EU-15 (+4.6%), especially in Ireland (+51%) and in Greece (+15%). GFCF in the EU-12 grew at a lower pace (1.7 %). Cyprus showed a high average annual rate of decline (-49%), albeit from a very low level.

Graph 3.3.9-1 - GFCF in agriculture (2008) and its average annual growth rate (2005 to 2008)



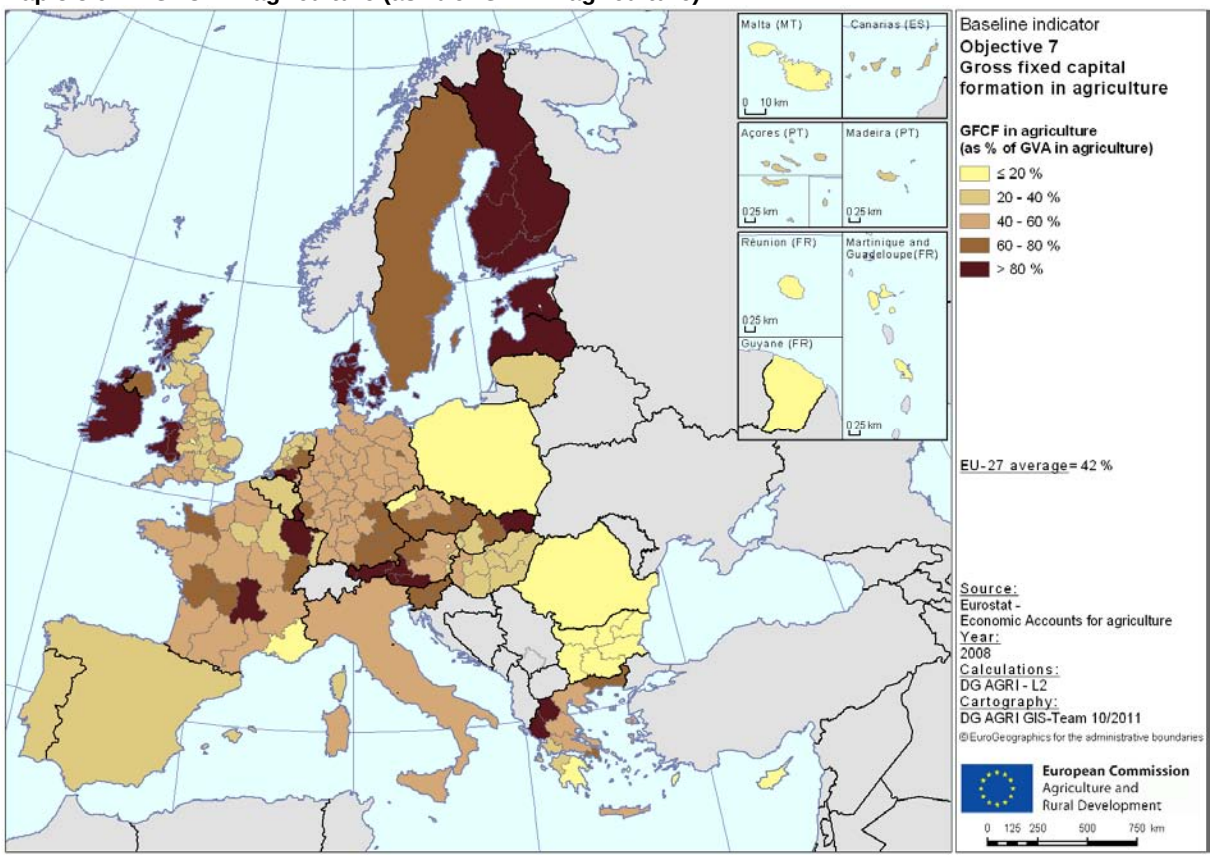
Notes:
- The average annual growth rate is calculated on the basis of GFCF at constant prices, whereas the 2008 value provided is at current prices
- Year 2008: please refer to the table for EU aggregates
- Change 2005 – 2009 EU aggregates: excluded Spain and Poland

Table 3.3.9-1 - Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture

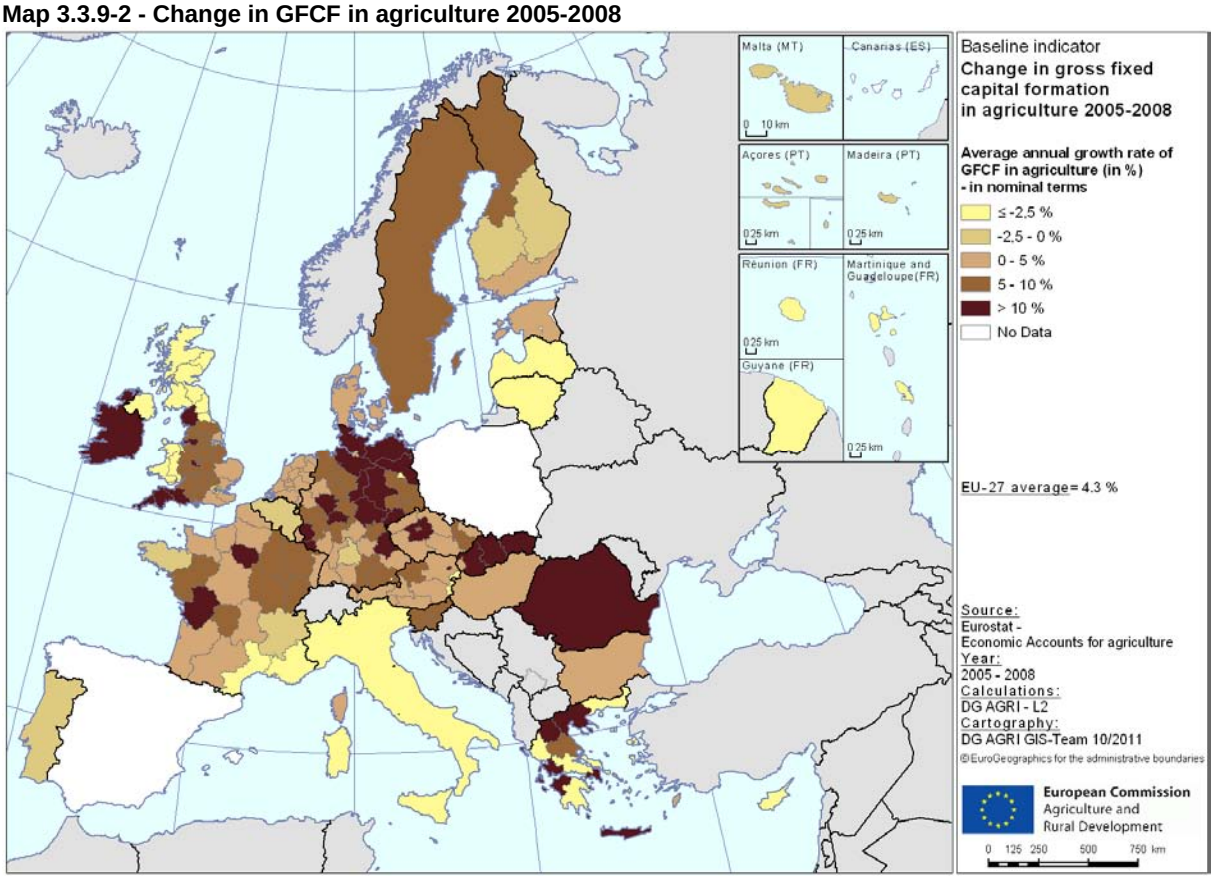
Indicator	Objective 7 - Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture		Change in gross fixed capital formation in agriculture
Measurement	Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture	Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture as % of GVA	Average annual growth rate of GFCF in agriculture (at constant prices)
Source	Eurostat Economic Accounts for Agriculture		Eurostat Economic Accounts for Agriculture
Year	2008	2008	2005 to 2008
Unit	Million euros	%	% per year
Country			
Belgium	786	36.4	-0.4
Bulgaria	211	11.2	4.4
Czech Republic	686	55.4	5.4
Denmark	2 181	125.7	4.8
Germany	8 998	57.9	8.3
Estonia	180	81.2	-1.5
Ireland	1877.0	116.3	51.5
Greece	2 581	46.9	14.7
Spain	5 358	23.5	n.a.
France	12 069	45.2	3.9
Italy	11 135	42.9	-3.1
Cyprus	12	4.0	-49.4
Latvia	323	108.7	-6.9
Lithuania	250	33.7	-3.8
Luxembourg	123	117.8	8.4
Hungary	796	29.7	2.9
Malta	9	15.4	-4.9
Netherlands	4 180	51.8	7.0
Austria	1 889	66.3	3.8
Poland	1 217	15.3	n.a.
Portugal	817	39.0	-0.9
Romania	976	11.7	14.3
Slovenia	313	76.2	9.8
Slovakia	264	41.0	9.3
Finland	1 211	113.9	-0.2
Sweden	1 138	79.1	5.5
United Kingdom	4 178	45.2	7.8
EU-27	63 755	42.0	4.3 excl. ES, PL
EU-15	58 519	46.1	4.6 excl. ES
EU-12	5 236	21.1	1.7 excl. PL

Note: the average annual growth rate is calculated on the basis of GFCF at constant prices, whereas the 2008 value provided is at current prices

Map 3.3.9-1 - GFCF in agriculture (as % of GVA in agriculture)



Map 3.3.9-2 - Change in GFCF in agriculture 2005-2008



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 Euros
Source	At national level: Eurostat - Economic Accounts for Agriculture At regional level: Eurostat - Regional Economic Accounts for Agriculture

3.3.10. OBJECTIVE 10: LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY IN THE FOOD INDUSTRY

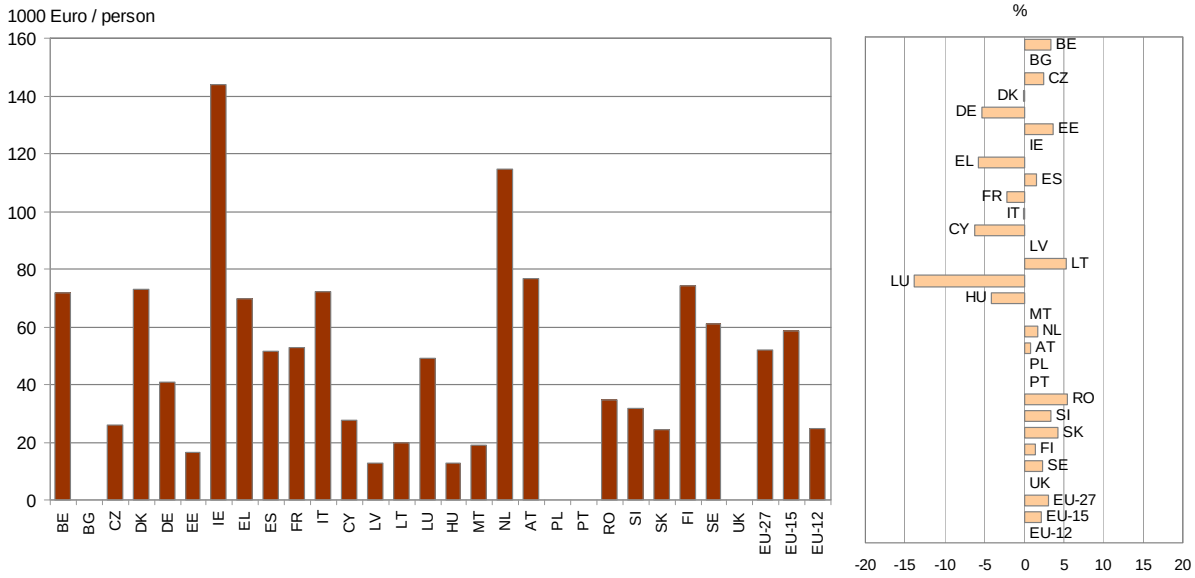
Labour productivity in the food industry of the EU-27 ranges from 13000 to 144000 Euros/employee

The average labour productivity in the food industry of the EU-27 reached 52000 Euros/employee in 2009, with 58 400 Euros/employee for the EU-15 and 24900 Euros/employee for the EU-12[13]. These differences are even greater at national level: whereas the highest labour productivity is found in Ireland (144 000 Euros/employee) and the Netherlands (115 000 Euros/employee), Latvia and Hungary reached only 13 000 Euros/employee.

The labour productivity in the food industry of the EU-27 grew at annual rate of 3%[14]. The highest relative increments took place in Romania (+5.5%) and Slovakia (4.3%), whereas the productivity of the food industry in Luxembourg and Cyprus decreased at annual rates of 14% and 6%, respectively.

[13] This labour productivity is the result of data aggregation from 23 countries. Different data sources have been used for constructing this indicator: national accounts for GVA and national accounts or Labour Force Survey for employment.
[14] Data were only available for 20 countries of the EU-27.

Graph 3.3.10-1 - Labour productivity (GVA / person employed - 2009) and its average annual growth rate (2005 to 2009) in food industry



For the situation in 2009, data of Bulgaria, Poland, Portugal and the UK are note available.
For the change 2005-2009, data of Bulgaria, Ireland, Latvia, Poland, Portugal and UK are not available.
The EU aggregates have been calculated with the available countries.
For the years of the change refer to the table.

Table 3.3.10-1 - Labour productivity in the food industry

Indicator	Objective 10 - Labour productivity in the food industry		Change in labour productivity in the food industry
Measurement	GVA /person employed		Average annual growth rate of GVA / person employed
Source	Eurostat National Accounts		Eurostat National Accounts
Year	2009		2005 to 2009
Unit	Thousand Euros / Person employed		% per year
Country			
Belgium	71.6		3.4
Bulgaria	n.a.		n.a.
Czech Republic	25.9		2.5
Denmark	73.2		-0.1
Germany	41.0 2008		-5.4 2005-2008
Estonia	16.6		3.6
Ireland	143.9		n.a.
Greece	69.8		-5.8
Spain	51.5		1.6
France	52.8		-2.2
Italy	72.0		-0.1
Cyprus	27.4		-6.2
Latvia	13.0		n.a.
Lithuania	20.0		5.3
Luxembourg	48.9		-13.9
Hungary	13.0		-4.1
Malta	18.8		n.a.
Netherlands	114.8		1.8
Austria	76.9		0.9
Poland	n.a.		n.a.
Portugal	n.a.		n.a.
Romania	34.6 2008		5.5 2005-2008
Slovenia	31.9		3.3
Slovakia	24.2		4.3
Finland	74.4		1.5
Sweden	61.0		2.3
United Kingdom	n.a.		n.a.
EU-27	52.0 excl. BG, PL, PT		3.0
EU-15	58.4 excl. PT		2.1
EU-12	24.9 excl. BG, PL.		n.a.

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	**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 division 15 and 16 or branch DA of NACE rev. 1.1 (manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco products).
Unit of measurement	Thousand Euros/employee
Source	Eurostat - National Accounts and Labour Force Survey

3.3.11. OBJECTIVE 11: GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION IN THE FOOD INDUSTRY

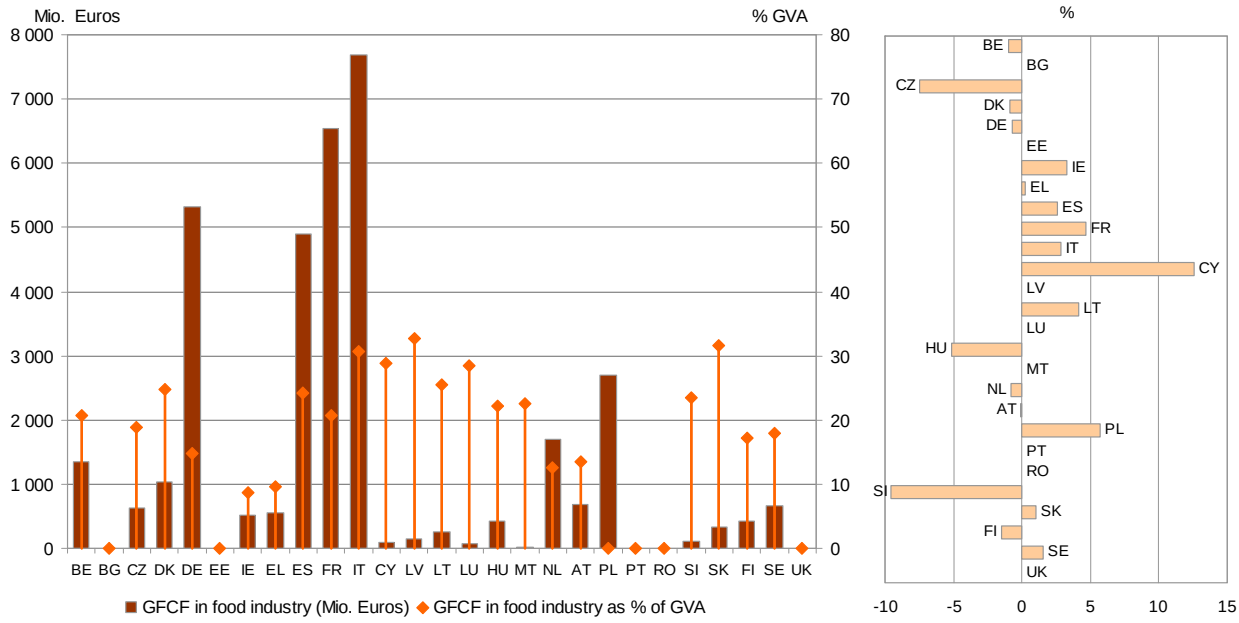
In 2008, 94% of the total investment in the food sector took place in the EU-15

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. 33.5 billion Euros were invested in the food industry in 2008, accounting for 20% of its total GVA[15], of which 31 billion Euros (94% of the total) were invested in the EU-15. Italy, France and Germany were the main contributors with 7.7, 6.5 and 5.3 billion Euros, respectively. While substantially lower in absolute terms, the EU-12 presented a higher relative share of GFCF in the GVA of the food industry, and this rate was especially high in Latvia and Cyprus (33%), Slovakia (32%) as well as in Italy (31%). The lowest shares are found in Ireland and Greece (9% and 10%, respectively).

GFCF in the food sector increased in 8 countries of the EU-27 over the period 2003-2008, the highest annual increments having taken place in Cyprus (+13%) Poland (+6%) and France (+5%), whereas Slovenia (-10%) and the Czech Republic (-7%) presented the highest rates of decrease[16].

[15] Data were only available from 22 countries.
[16] Data were only available from 19 countries.

Graph 3.3.11-1 - GFCF (2008) and its average annual growth rate (2003 to 2008) in food industry



For the situation in 2008, data of Bulgaria, Estonia, Portugal, Romania and the UK are not available.
For the change 2003-2008, data of Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Romania and the United Kingdom are not available.

Table 3.3.11-1 - Gross fixed capital formation in food industry

Indicator	Objective 11 - Gross fixed capital formation in food industry		Change in gross fixed capital formation in food industry
Measurement	Gross fixed capital formation in food industry	Gross fixed capital formation in food industry as % of GVA	Average annual growth rate of GFCF in food industry
Source	Eurostat National Accounts	Eurostat National Accounts	Eurostat National Accounts
Year	2008	2008	2003 to 2008
Unit	Million Euros	%	% per year
Country			
Belgium	1 343.5	20.8	-1.01
Bulgaria	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic	633.2	18.8	-7.47
Denmark	1 025.9	24.8	-0.93
Germany	5 330.0	14.7	-0.70
Estonia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland	518.7	8.6	3.28
Greece	559.3	9.6	0.25
Spain	4 895.6	24.2	2.56
France	6 541.0	20.7	4.71
Italy	7 687.0	30.7	2.80
Cyprus	96.0	28.9	12.57
Latvia	156.1	32.7	n.a.
Lithuania	251.2	25.5	4.16
Luxembourg	65.9	28.5	n.a.
Hungary	423.3	22.1	-5.18
Malta	21.6	22.5	n.a.
Netherlands	1 704.0	12.5	-0.76
Austria	689.9	13.6	-0.15
Poland	2 692.1	n.a.	5.73
Portugal	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Romania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	113.5	23.5	-9.61
Slovakia	340.2	31.6	1.02
Finland	424.0	17.1	-1.48
Sweden	666.1	17.8	1.54
United Kingdom	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EU-27	33 486.0 excl. BG, EE, PL, PT, RO, UK	19.8 excl. BG, EE, PL, PT, RO, UK	n.a.
EU-15	31 450.9 excl. PT, UK	19.6 excl. PT, UK	n.a.
EU-12	2 035.1 excl. BG, PL, EE, RO	23.3 excl. BG, PL, EE, RO	n.a.

Note: the average annual growth rate is calculated on the basis of GVA at constant prices, whereas the 2008 value provided is at current prices.

Baseline indicator objective related	**11 - Gross fixed capital formation in 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 Euros
Source	Eurostat - National Accounts

3.3.12. OBJECTIVE 12: EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT IN THE FOOD INDUSTRY

The food industry provides 4.5 million jobs in the EU…

The food industry employed 4.5 million people in 2009, which accounts for 2% of total employment. In absolute terms, the first employer is Germany, with almost 0.9 million employees, followed by Poland and France with 0.5 million each. In relative terms, the highest rates are found in the EU-12 (2.8%) and especially in Hungary, Poland and Bulgaria, all of them above 3%. The lowest shares of employment of the food industry are found in the United Kingdom and Sweden (1.3% for each).

…and this figure slightly decreased over the period 2005-2009

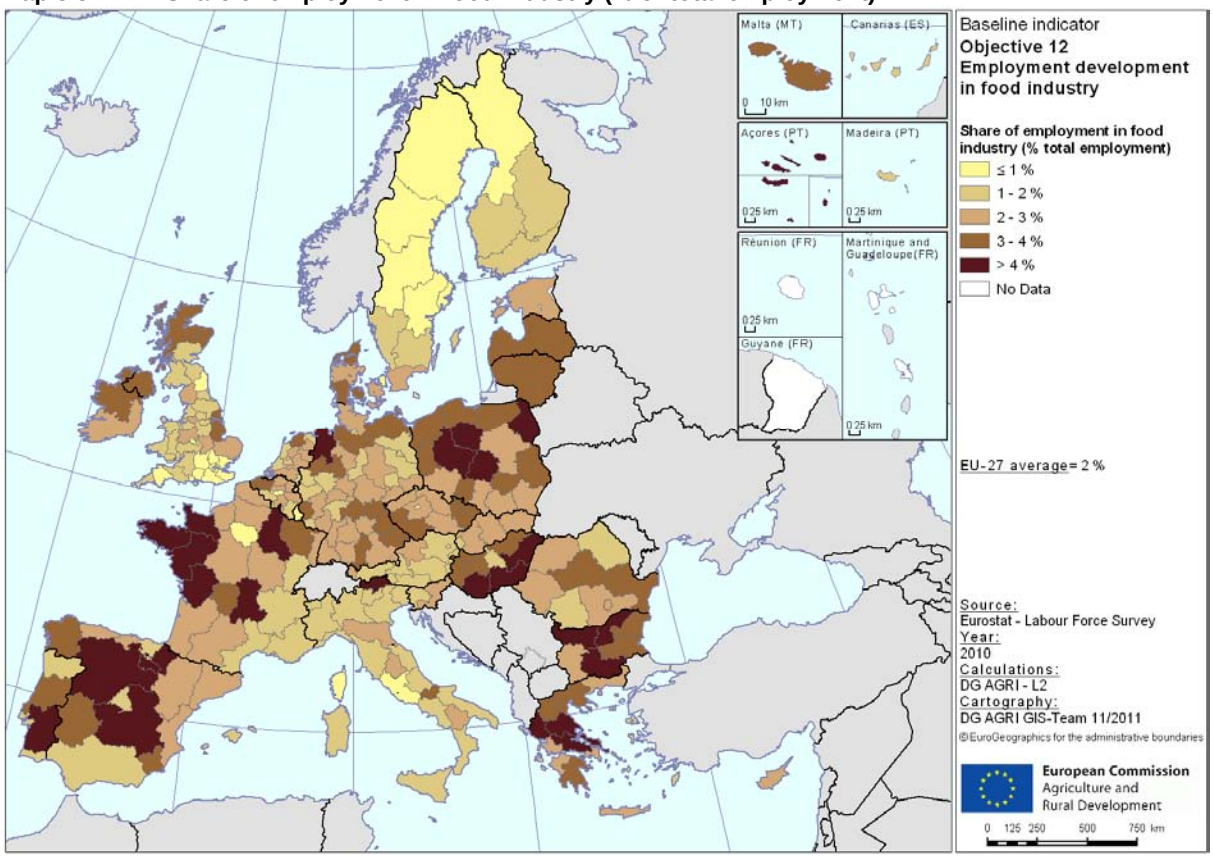
Employment in the food industry decreased by 50 000 workers during the period 2005-2009. The highest relative decrease took place in Estonia, Ireland and Slovenia (-5% annually). The remaining Member States presented small changes.

Table 3.3.12-1 - Employment development of food industry

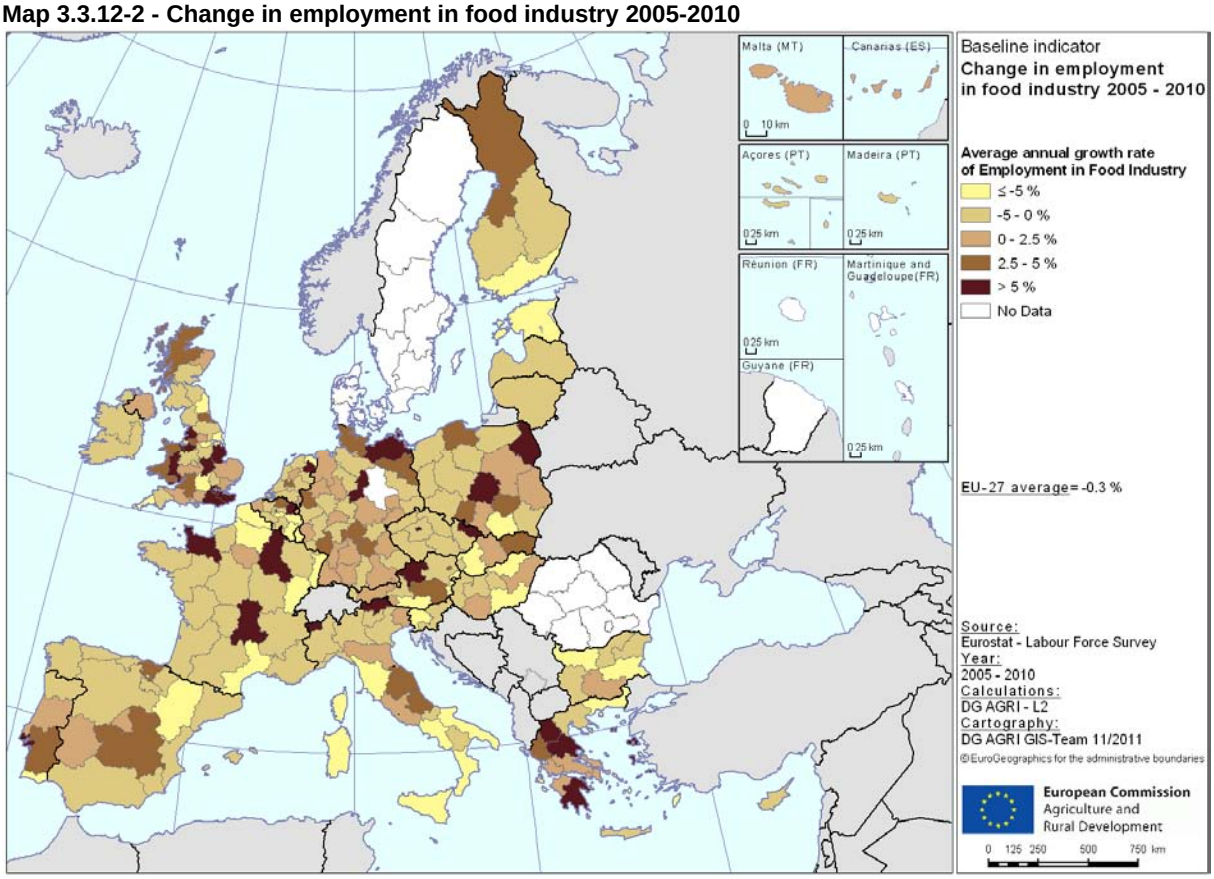
Indicator	Objective 12 - Employment development of food industry		Change in employment development of food industry
Measurement	Employment in food industry	Share of employment in food industry	Average annual growth rate of employment in food Industry
Source	Eurostat - National Accounts		Eurostat - National Accounts
Year	2009		2005 to 2009
Unit	1000 persons	%	% per year
Country			
Belgium	86.3	1.9	-0.5
Bulgaria	114.3	3.1	-0.2
Czech Republic	136.6	2.6	0.2
Denmark	62.0	2.2	-2.6
Germany	884.0 2008	2.2 2008	0.2 2005-2008
Estonia	16.0	2.8	-5.8
Ireland	41.9	2.2	-5.4
Greece	106.0	2.2	1.0
Spain	406.8	2.1	-1.8 2005-2008
France	486.3 2008	1.9 2008	-0.2
Italy	357.8	1.4	0.0
Cyprus	11.4	2.9	0.9
Latvia	30.4	3.1	-3.5
Lithuania	47.4	3.3	-1.5
Luxembourg	4.8	1.4	1.1
Hungary	133.5	3.3	-0.4
Malta	5.1 LFS	3.1 LFS	0.7
Netherlands	129.7	1.5	-0.7
Austria	74.5 LFS	1.8 LFS	1.9
Poland	504.0	3.2	0.2
Portugal	110.6 LFS	2.2 LFS	0.2
Romania	214.9 2008	2.3 2008	0.0 2005-2008
Slovenia	16.0	1.6	-5.4
Slovakia	42.2	1.9	-2.6
Finland	35.4	1.4	-1.8
Sweden	56.6	1.3	-1.5
United Kingdom	389.8 LFS	1.3 LFS	0.7
EU-27	4 504.3	2.0	-0.3
EU-15	3 232.5	1.8	-0.3
EU-12	1 271.8	2.8	-0.3

Note: "LFS" refers to Eurostat's Labour Force Survey.

Map 3.3.12-1 - Share of employment in food industry (% of total employment)



Map 3.3.12-2 - Change in employment in food industry 2005-2010



Baseline indicator objective related	**12 - Employment development in the food industry**
Measurement of the indicator	Employment in the food industry
Definition of the indicator	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 division 15 and 16 or branch DA of NACE rev. 1.1 (manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco products).
Unit of measurement	Thousands of people employed
Source	Eurostat – National Accounts / Labour Force Survey

3.3.13. OBJECTIVE 13: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE FOOD INDUSTRY

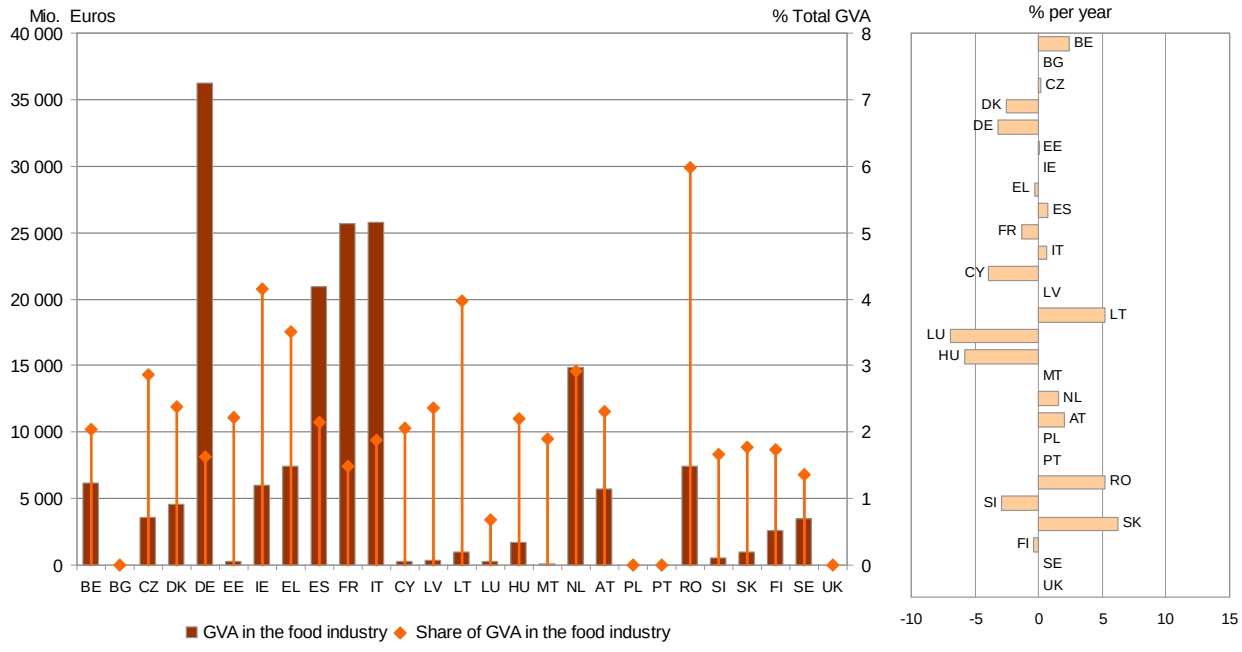
The food industry provides 2% of the total value added of the EU-27…

The food industry in the EU-27 (excluding figures for Bulgaria, Poland, Portugal and the United Kingdom) generated 176 billion Euros of GVA in 2009, accounting for 2% of the total GVA in that year. The EU-15 (excluding figures for Portugal and the United Kingdom) accounted for 160 billion Euros, which represents 91% of the total GVA of the food industry in the EU-27. Germany (36 billion Euros), Italy and France (26 billion Euros each) were the main contributors. On the other hand, the share of the food industry in the overall economy is higher in the EU-12 (excluding figures for Bulgaria and Poland) than in the EU-15. The largest shares are found in Romania (6%), followed by Ireland and Lithuania (4% for both), whereas Luxembourg (0.7%), Sweden (1.4%) and France (1.5%) presented the lowest shares of the food industry in the EU-27 in 2009.

…and this share slightly decreased over the period 2003-2009

The GVA of the food industry decreased at an annual rate of 0.5% during the period 2003-2009. Luxembourg, Hungary and Cyprus presented the highest annual rates of decline (-7%, -6% and -4%) whereas the largest relative increments took place in Slovakia (+6%), Latvia and Romania (+5% for both).

Graph 3.3.13-1 - GVA (2009) and its average annual growth rate in the food industry (2003 to 2009)



For the situation in 2009, data of Bulgaria, Poland, Portugal and the UK are note available.
For the change 2003-2009, data of Bulgaria, Ireland, Latvia, Poland, Portugal, Sweden and UK are not available. Germany, Cyprus and Romania refer to 2003-2008.

Table 3.3.13-1 - 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
Source	Eurostat National Accounts		Eurostat National Accounts
Year	2009		2003 to 2009
Unit	Million Euros	%	% per year
Country			
Belgium	6 178.4	2.0	2.41
Bulgaria	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic	3 539.2	2.9	0.21
Denmark	4 537.3	2.4	-2.49
Germany	36 200.0 2008	1.6 2008	-3.19 2003-2008
Estonia	264.9	2.2	0.05
Ireland	6 028.6	4.2	n.a.
Greece	7 400.2	3.5	-0.25
Spain	20 969.0	2.1	0.71
France	25 685.8	1.5	-1.29
Italy	25 751.9	1.9	0.64
Cyprus	312.8	2.1	-3.91 2003-2008
Latvia	394.5	2.4	n.a.
Lithuania	947.8	4.0	5.23
Luxembourg	234.9	0.7	-6.93
Hungary	1 732.4	2.2	-5.81
Malta	96.2	1.9	n.a.
Netherlands	14 889.0	2.9	1.53
Austria	5 725.4	2.3	2.04
Poland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Portugal	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Romania	7 441.5 2008	6.0 2008	5.20 2003-2008
Slovenia	510.4	1.7	-2.95
Slovakia	1 019.5	1.8	6.19
Finland	2 632.0	1.7	-0.37
Sweden	3 454.2	1.4	0.00
United Kingdom	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EU-27	175 945.9 excl. BG, PL, PT, UK	2.0 excl. BG, PL, PT, UK	-0.49
EU-15	159 686.7 excl. PT, UK	1.9 excl. PT, UK	-1.10
EU-12	16 259.2 excl. BG, PL	3.3 excl. BG, PL	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	**13 - Economic development of food industry**
Measurement of the indicator	Gross value added in the food industry
Definition of the indicator	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 division 15 and 16 or branch DA of NACE rev. 1.1 (manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco products).
Unit of measurement	Million Euros
Source	Eurostat - National Accounts

3.3.14. CONTEXT 5: FORESTRY STRUCTURE

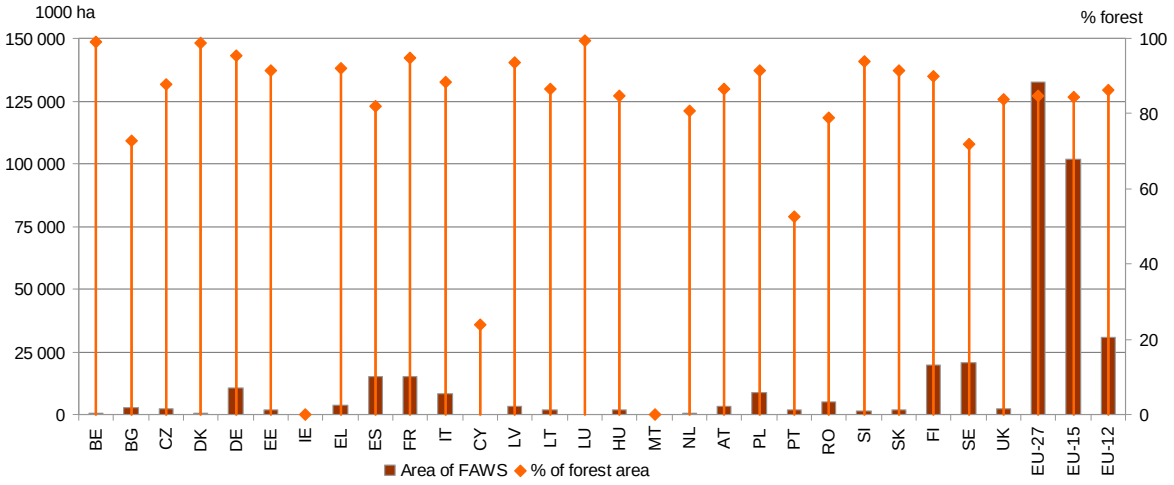
In 2010, forests covered more than 157 million ha in the EU-27 and represented 38% of the EU-27 land area[17]. Other wooded land (OWL) represented only a small part (6%) of the EU-27 land area, except in some areas of Southern Europe (Greece, Spain and Cyprus) where it reached around 20% of the land area.

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 (77% of the total) in the EU-15 and 30.6 million ha (23%) in the EU-12. 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-12 (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.

[17] 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.

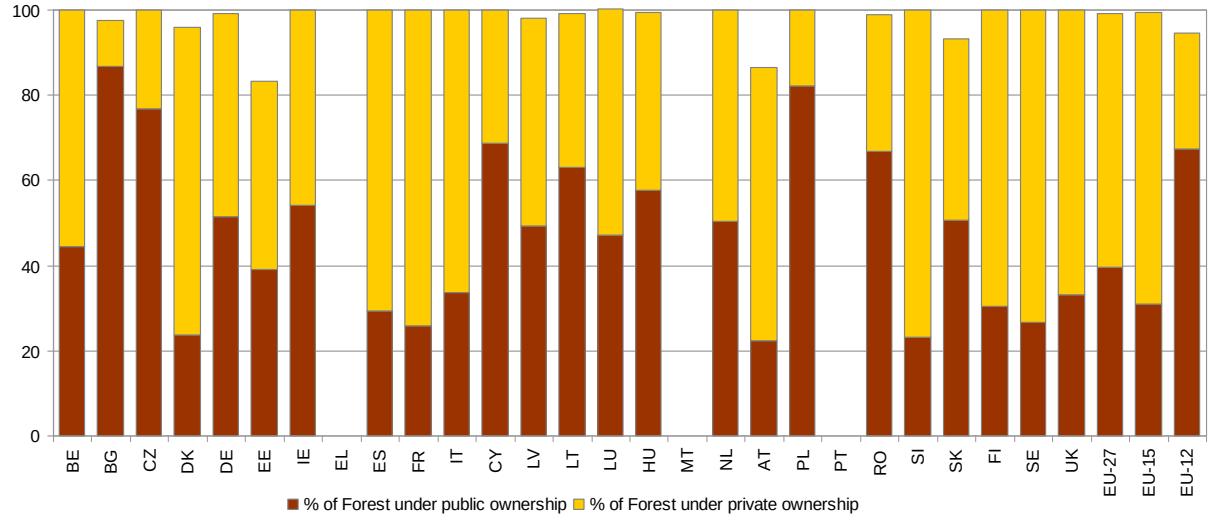
Graph 3.3.14-1 - Area of forest available for wood supply, 2010



While private ownership of forests is dominant in the EU-15, public forests are more important in the EU-12

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-12 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.

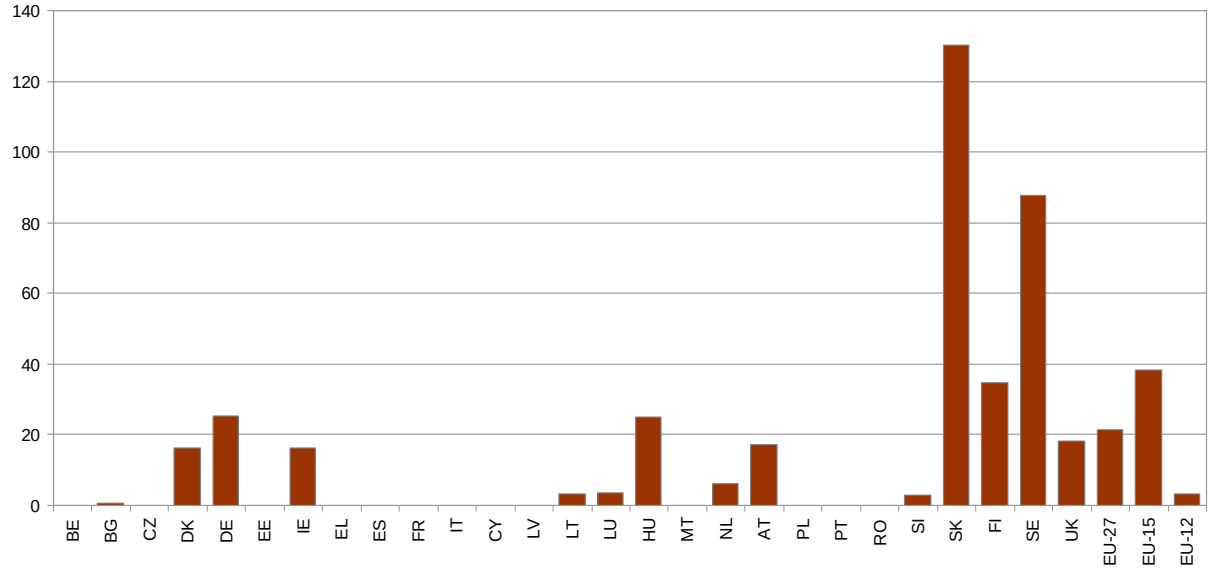
Graph 3.3.14-2 - Forest under public and private ownership (%), 2010



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 3.3.14-3 - Average size of forest private holdings (ha), 2010



Note: the European aggregates are based on available data

Table 3.3.14-1 - 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-12	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 3.3.14-2 - 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-12	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 the number of holdings in different categories of ownership were not collected in SoEF 2011.
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 3 sub-indicators : • 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 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). * 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

3.3.15. CONTEXT 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 the forest productivity[18]. 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.

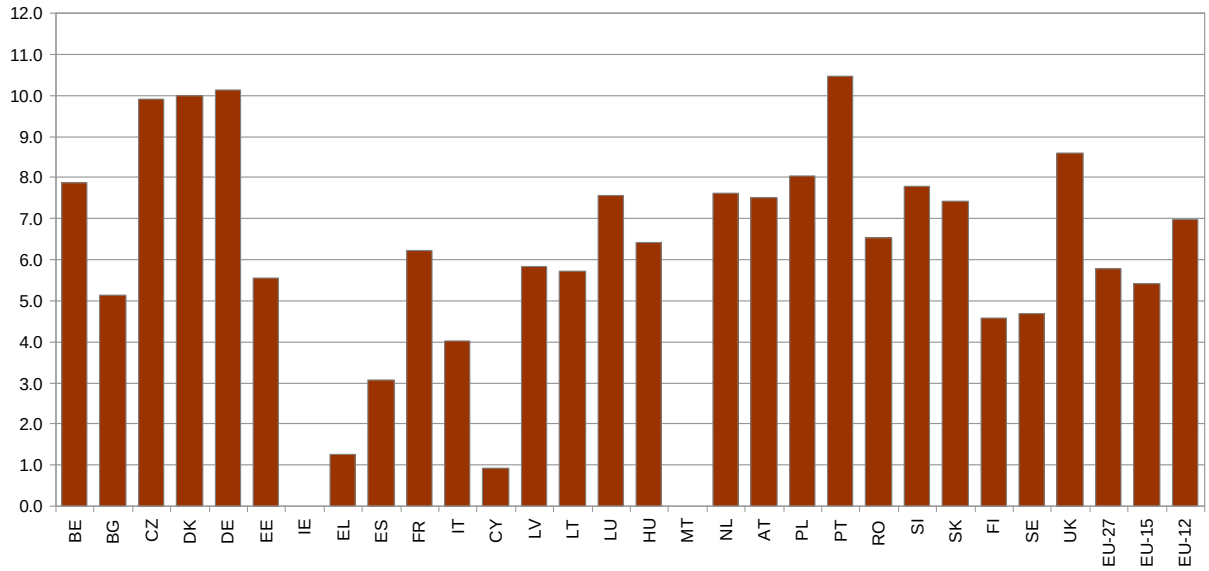
In 2010[19] the average net annual increment of FAWS was 5.8 m^3 per ha in the EU-27. Whereas this value in the EU-15 (5.4 m^3 per ha) is quite similar to the EU-27 average, the net annual increment of FAWS is higher in the EU-12 (7.0 m^3 per ha).

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

[18] 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).

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

Graph 3.3.15-1 - Net annual volume increment of FAWS per ha – m3/year/ha, 2010



Note: no FAWS in Malta and Ireland

Table 3.3.15-1 - Forest productivity

Indicator	Context 6 - Forest productivity
Measurement	Net annual volume increment of FAWS per
Source	Eurostat, FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO
Year	2010
Unit	m^3 / year / ha of FAWS
Country	
Belgium	7.9
Bulgaria	5.1
Czech Republic	9.9
Denmark	10.0
Germany	10.1
Estonia	5.6
Ireland	n.a.
Greece	1.3 s
Spain	3.1
France	6.2
Italy	4.0
Cyprus	0.9
Latvia	5.8 s
Lithuania	5.7
Luxembourg	7.5 s
Hungary	6.4
Malta	0.0
Netherlands	7.6
Austria	7.5
Poland	8.0 s
Portugal	10.5 s
Romania	6.5 s
Slovenia	7.8
Slovakia	7.4
Finland	4.6
Sweden	4.7
United Kingdom	8.6
EU-27	5.8 s
EU-15	5.4 e
EU-12	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 AGRI
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.

3.3.16. OBJECTIVE 14: LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY IN FORESTRY

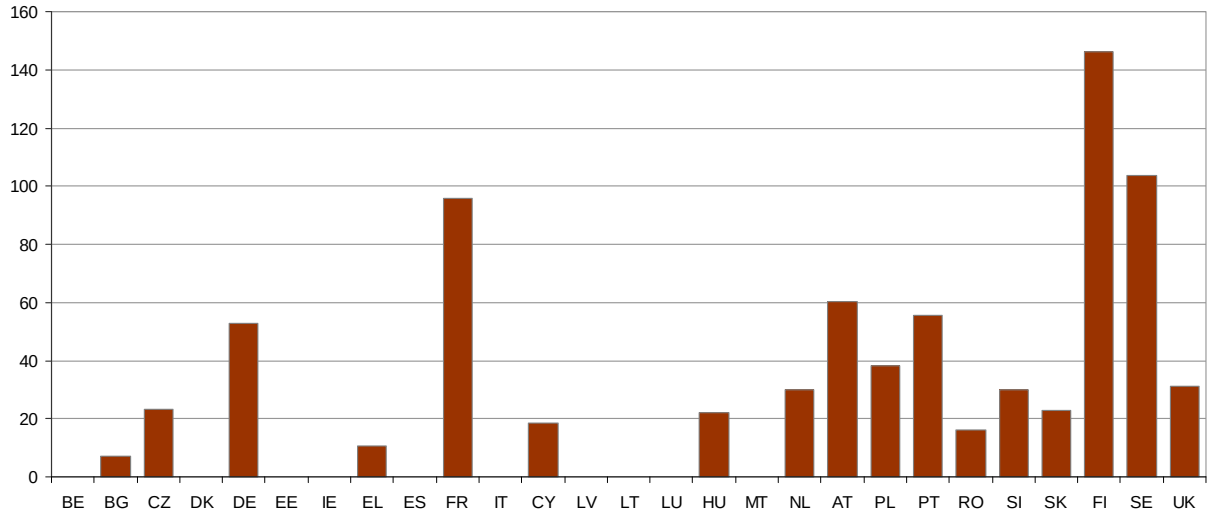
Labour productivity in the forestry sector ranges from 7000 to 146000 Euros/employee

The average labour productivity in the forestry sector of the EU-27 reached 57000 Euros/employee in 2008[20].

The highest labour productivity is found in Finland (146000 Euros/employee) and in Sweden (103000 Euros/employee), whereas Bulgaria reached only 7000 Euros/employee.

[20] This labour productivity is the result of data aggregation from 17 countries. Data of Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Spain, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania and Malta are not available.

Graph 3.3.16-1 - Labour productivity in forestry (1000 Euros / AWU) in 2008



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

Table 3.3.16-1 - Labour productivity in forestry

Indicator	Objective 14 - Labour productivity in forestry
Measurement	GVA per person employed in forestry
Source	Eurostat Economic Accounts for Forestry
Year	2008
Unit	1000 Euros / AWU
Country	
Belgium	n.a.
Bulgaria	7.0
Czech Republic	23.2
Denmark	n.a.
Germany	52.7
Estonia	n.a.
Ireland	n.a.
Greece	10.5
Spain	n.a.
France	95.6
Italy	n.a.
Cyprus	18.5
Latvia	n.a.
Lithuania	n.a.
Luxembourg	n.a.
Hungary	22.0
Malta	n.a.
Netherlands	30.1 2006
Austria	60.3
Poland	38.1
Portugal	55.6
Romania	16.0
Slovenia	29.8
Slovakia	22.9
Finland	146.2
Sweden	103.5 2007
United Kingdom	31.1
EU-27	56.7 17 countries
EU-15	n.a.
EU-12	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 Euros/Employee
Source	Eurostat - Economic Accounts for Forestry & Labour Force Survey

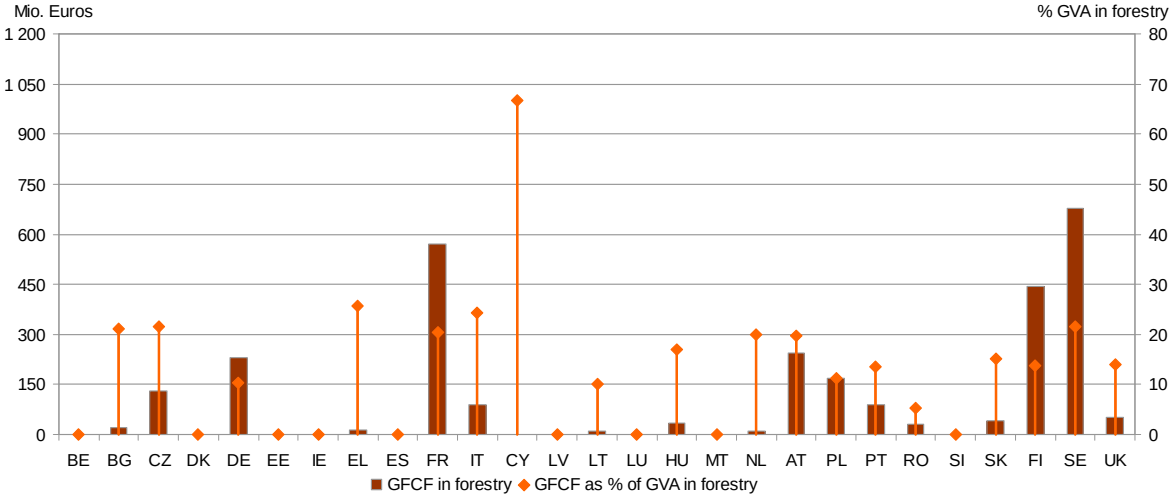
3.3.17. OBJECTIVE 15: GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION IN FORESTRY

60% of the total investment in the forestry sector in 2008 took place in Sweden, France 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. 2.8 billion Euros were invested in the forestry sector in 2008, accounting for 15.5% of its total GVA[21], of which 1.7 billion Euros (60% of the total) were invested in Sweden, France and Finland. The highest relative share of GFCF in GVA of the forestry sector is found in Cyprus (67%), followed by Greece (26%).

[21] Only data from 18 countries were available.

Graph 3.3.17-1 - Gross fixed capital formation in forestry in 2008



Data of Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Spain, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg and Malta are not available.

Table 3.3.17-1 - 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	2008	2008
Unit	Million Euros	% of GVA in Forestry
Country		
Belgium	n.a.	n.a.
Bulgaria	20.4	21.1
Czech Republic	129.0	21.7
Denmark	n.a.	n.a.
Germany	230.9	10.2
Estonia	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland	n.a.	n.a.
Greece	14.8	25.6
Spain	n.a.	n.a.
France	570.4	20.3
Italy	88.0 2006	24.2 2006
Cyprus	1.6	66.8
Latvia	n.a.	n.a.
Lithuania	10.5 2006	10.1 2006
Luxembourg	n.a.	n.a.
Hungary	32.7	17.0
Malta	n.a.	n.a.
Netherlands	9.0 2006	19.9 2006
Austria	243.2	19.8
Poland	167.8	11.3
Portugal	89.9	13.4
Romania	29.8	5.4
Slovenia	n.a.	n.a.
Slovakia	42.4	15.2
Finland	444.0	13.8
Sweden	677.0 2007	21.5 2007
United Kingdom	52.2	14.0
EU-27	2 853.7 18 countries	15.5 18 countries
EU-15	n.a.	n.a.
EU-12	n.a.	n.a.

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 Euros
Source	Eurostat - Economic Accounts for Forestry

3.4. Environment

3.4.1. CONTEXT 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[22] 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-12 (56%) than in the EU-15 (43%).

Taken together, agricultural land and forests cover three-quarters 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 represent around 77% of land cover in the EU-27, ranging from 55% in Malta to 94% in Poland.

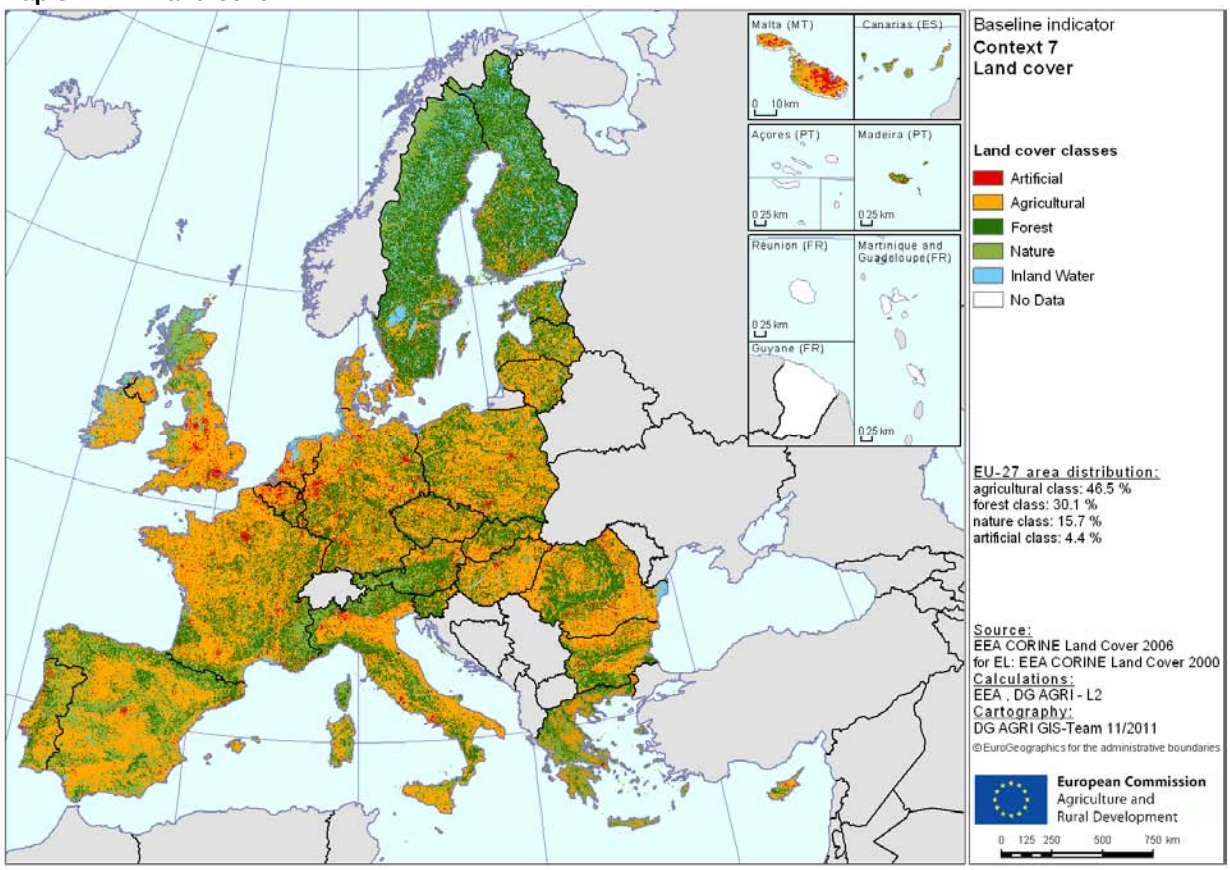
[22] CLC 2000 for Greece.

Table 3.4.1-1 - Land cover

Indicator	Context 7 - Land Cover			
Measurement	% area in the different categories of land cover			
Source	CLC2006			
Year	2006			
Unit	%			
Subdivisions	Agricultural area	Forest area	Natural area	Artificial area
Country				
Belgium	57.4	19.8	1.6	20.6
Bulgaria	51.7	31.3	11.2	5.0
Czech Republic	57.2	33.0	2.7	6.4
Denmark	74.9	8.8	5.0	7.4
Germany	58.8	28.8	1.8	8.3
Estonia	32.4	45.1	15.8	2.1
Ireland	66.4	4.0	24.4	2.3
Greece	40.2	17.9	38.6	2.2
Spain	50.1	18.0	29.1	2.0
France	59.5	25.7	8.4	5.1
Italy	52.2	26.0	15.7	5.0
Cyprus	47.8	16.7	26.6	8.6
Latvia	43.8	39.6	13.4	1.3
Lithuania	60.9	28.2	4.9	3.3
Luxembourg	54.0	36.0	0.3	9.3
Hungary	66.8	18.5	6.8	6.0
Malta	54.2	0.6	15.7	29.4
Netherlands	61.4	7.9	3.5	12.8
Austria	32.4	44.3	17.7	4.9
Poland	62.7	29.9	1.7	4.0
Portugal	46.9	22.3	25.5	3.5
Romania	56.7	29.3	5.8	6.3
Slovenia	34.8	56.1	5.9	2.8
Slovakia	48.3	40.0	5.6	5.5
Finland	8.8	58.0	22.5	1.4
Sweden	8.8	54.0	27.4	1.4
United Kingdom	54.8	7.9	24.2	7.7
EU-27	46.5	30.1	15.7	4.4
EU-15	43.2	29.8	19.0	4.3
EU-12	56.4	31.1	6.0	4.8

Note: for EL data refer to CLC 2000.

Map 3.4.1-1 - 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** / **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 semi-natural areas / 3.1 Forests / Forest 3.2 Scrub and/or herbaceous vegetation association / Natural 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. 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 (CLC 2006), CORINE Land Cover 2000 (CLC 2000)

3.4.2. CONTEXT 8: LESS FAVOURED AREAS

Under Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/99[23], 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.

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

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.

'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.

Most of this land is in danger of abandonment

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.

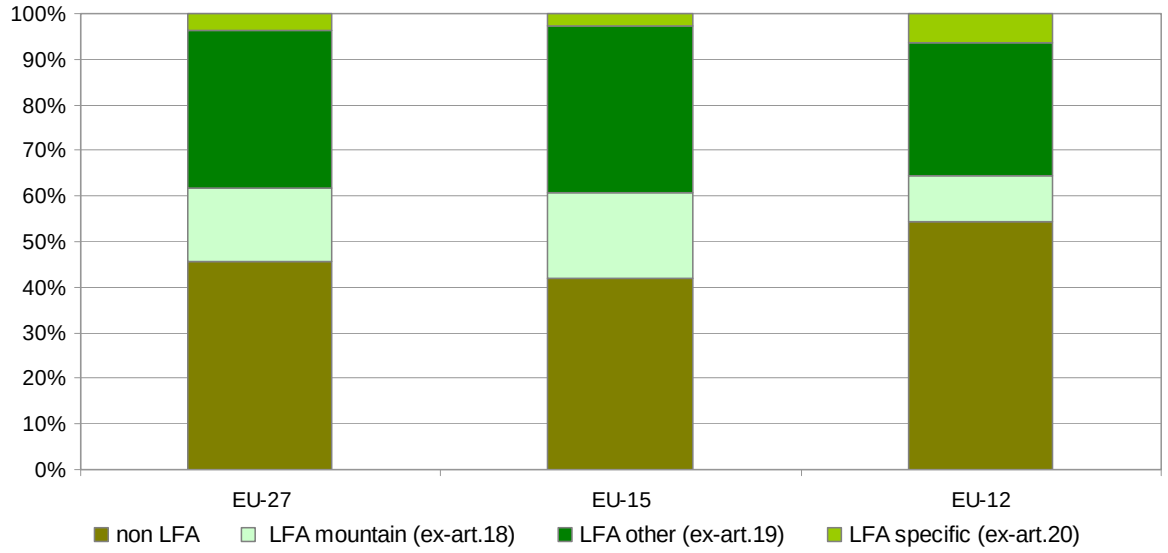
In the EU-27, more than half of the total UAA (54%) has been classified as LFA. The highest share is taken up by 'other' LFA (34%), followed by mountain areas (16%).

The share of LFA is higher in the EU-15 than in the EU-12

The overall share of UAA classified as LFA is higher in the EU-15 (58%) than in the EU-12 (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%).

[23] 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.

Graph 3.4.2-1 - 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 3.4.2-2 - Share of UAA in different LFA classes (%), 2005

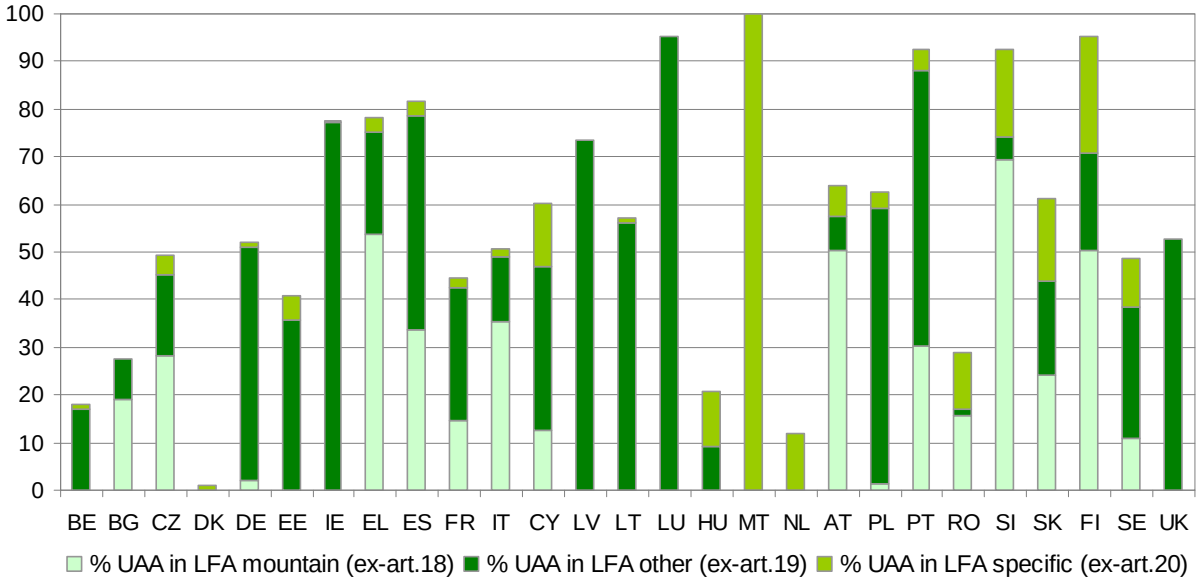
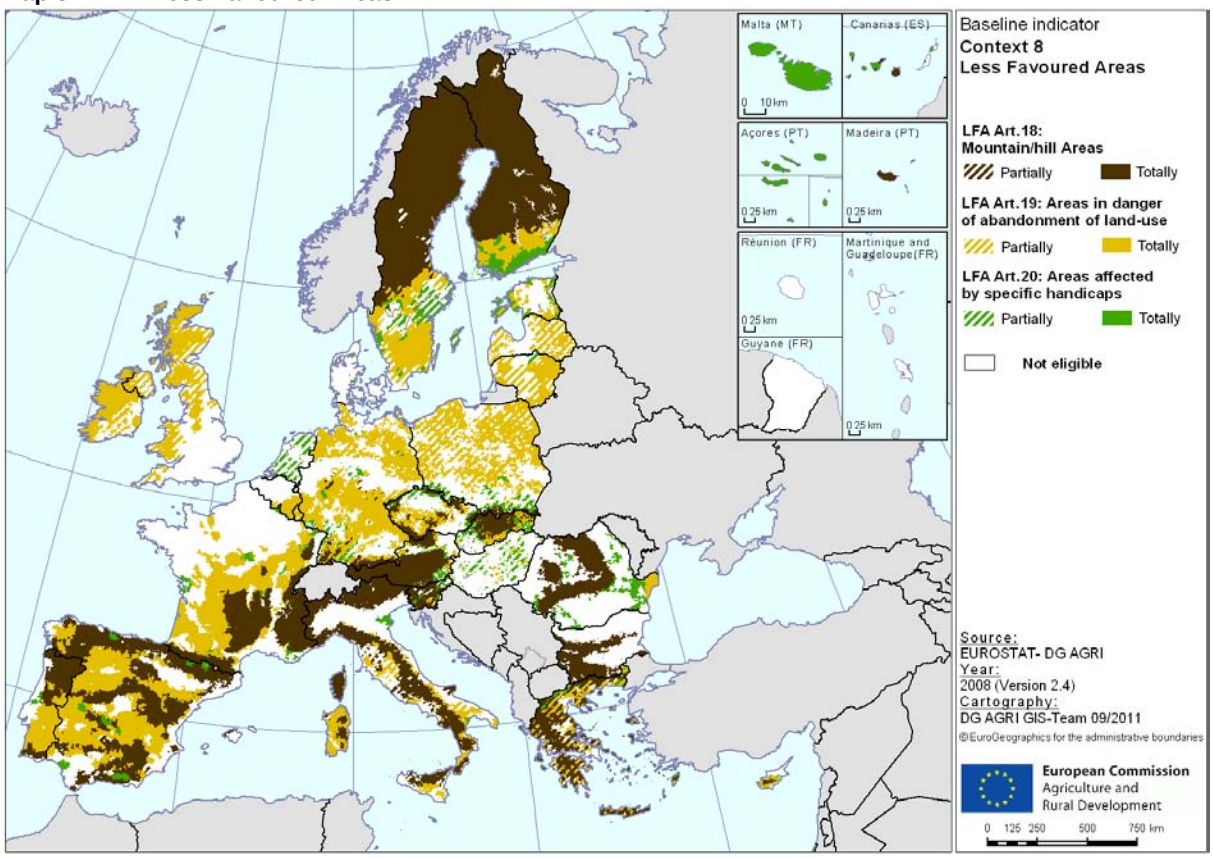


Table 3.4.2-1 - Less Favoured Areas

Indicator	Context 8- Less Favoured Areas			
Measurement	% UAA in the different categories of LFA			
Source	DG AGRI - 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-12	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 3.4.2-1 - 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 1): • 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 new draft Regulation for rural development defines two principal areas: • Mountain areas (incl. areas north of the 62nd parallel and certain adjacent areas) • Other areas with natural and specific constraints 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. In Commission's legal proposals for the CAP post 2013, the areas affected by significant natural handicaps seek a new delimitation, based on a common set of biophysical criteria.
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 AGRI

3.4.3. CONTEXT 9: AREAS OF EXTENSIVE AGRICULTURE

Extensive crop and livestock production is more common in the EU-12 than in the EU-15…

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.

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 EU-12 (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%)[24], followed (albeit with a large gap) by Lithuania (53%), Romania (47%), Estonia (45%), Cyprus (45%) and Latvia (41%). 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).

…with large differences among Member States

For extensive livestock production, the highest shares can be found in Portugal (59%), Latvia (58%), and Estonia (55%), while no extensive livestock production exists in Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Ireland, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, and the Netherlands.

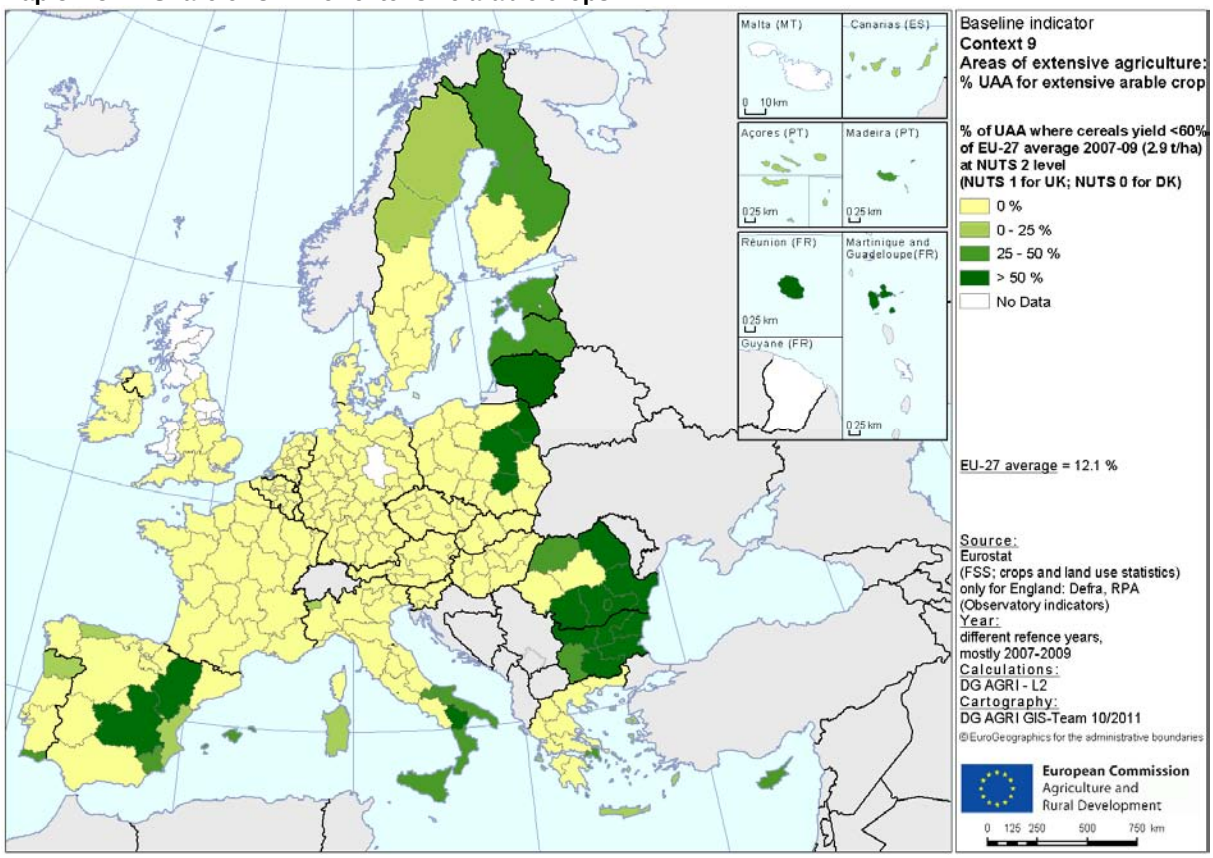
[24] Since only 2007 data are available for Bulgaria, this high value may be due to a particularly bad harvest in that year.

Table 3.4.3-1 - Areas of extensive agriculture

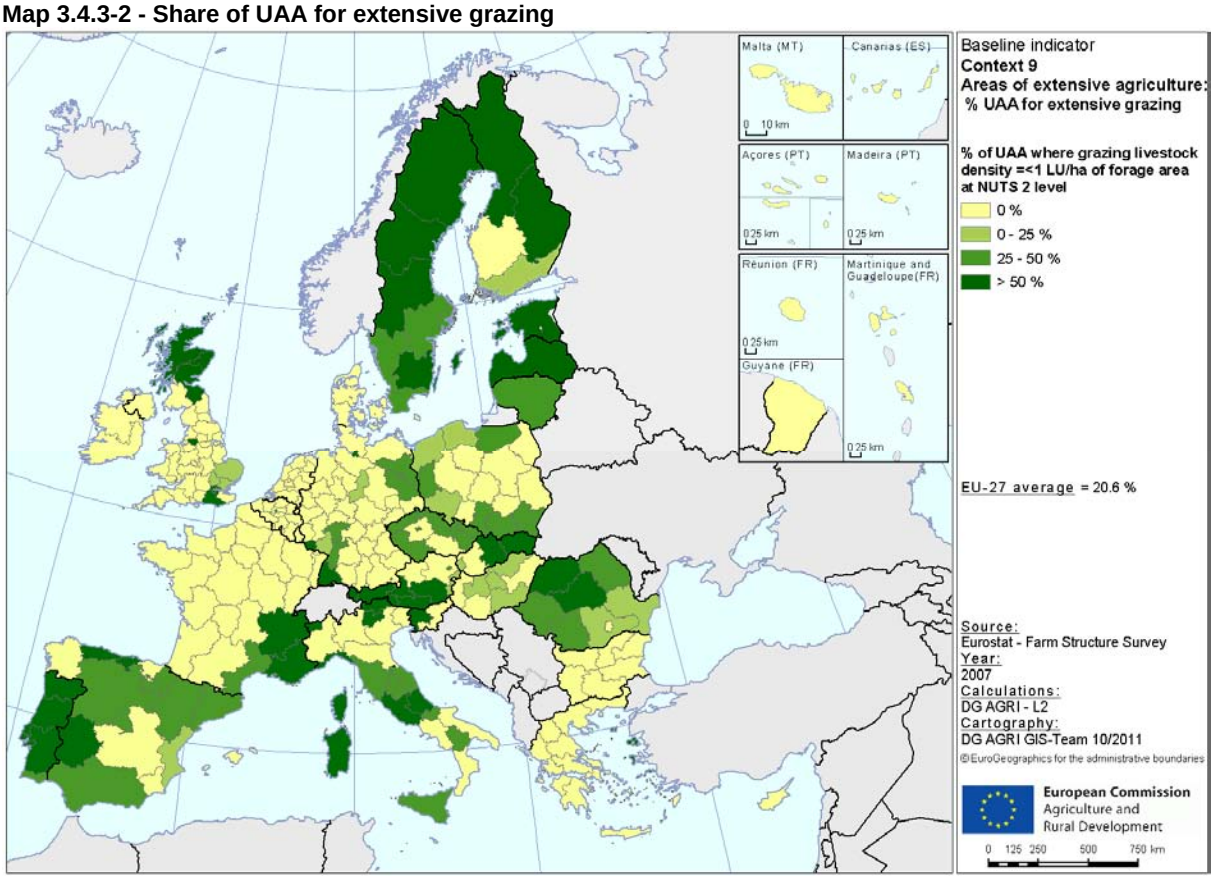
Indicator	Context 9 - Areas of extensive agriculture		
Subindicator	Areas for extensive arable crops		Areas for extensive grazing
Measurement	Share of UAA with cereals yield <60% of EU-27 average		Share of UAA with livestock density <1 LU/ha of forage area
Source	Eurostat (FSS; crops and land use statistics); 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-12	29.0	*	24.9

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

Map 3.4.3-1 - Share of UAA for extensive arable crops



Map 3.4.3-2 - 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	1. 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) 2. Eurostat (FSS); 2007

3.4.4. CONTEXT 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[25].

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 2010, 12% and 14% of the EU-27 territory is designated as SPAs and SCIs, respectively

The percentage of the territory designated as SPA is higher in the EU-12 (14.5%) than in the EU-15 (11.2%), while the territory defined as SCIs covers 13.6 % of the EU-27 terrestrial areas, without significant differences between the EU-12 and the EU-15.

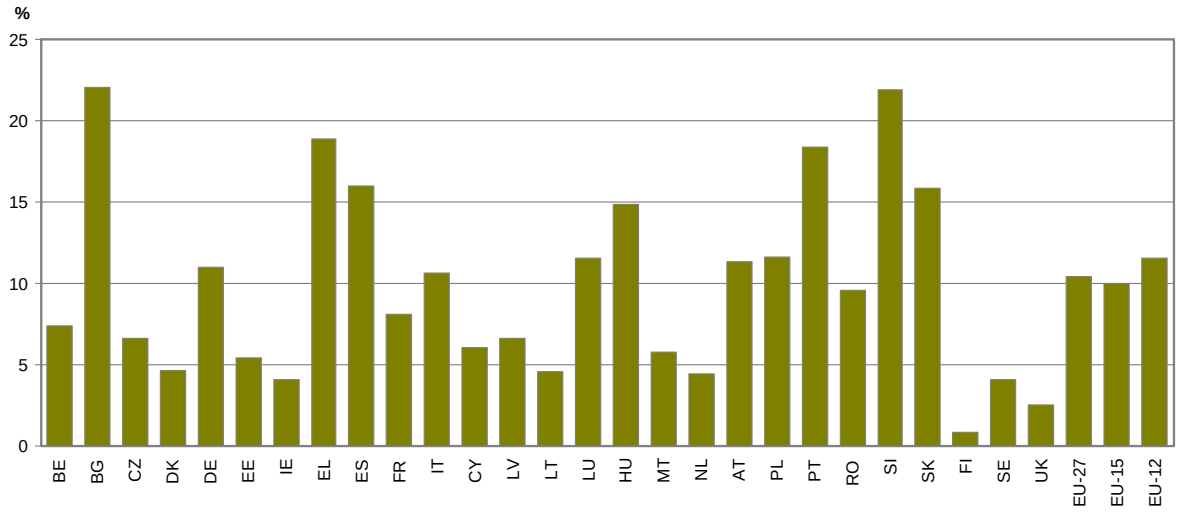
In 2010, the agricultural and forestry areas under Natura 2000 sites accounted for 10.4 of the UAA and 22.2 of the total forestry area, respectively

The designated sites cover 10.4% (or 22.2 million ha) of the UAA and 22.2% (or 131.6 million ha) of the forestry area of the EU-27. While the share of UAA under Natura 2000 sites is quite similar in the EU-15 (10%) and in the EU-12 (11.4%), the share of forestry area is much higher in the EU-12 (32.8%) than in the EU-15.

The share of UAA under Natura 2000 sites is highest in Bulgaria (22.1%) and Slovenia (21.9%) and lowest in Finland (0.8%) and the United Kingdom (2.6%). The differences among Member States in the area of forestry under Natura 2000 are even more marked. This share varies from 6.4% in the United Kingdom to 56% in Cyprus.

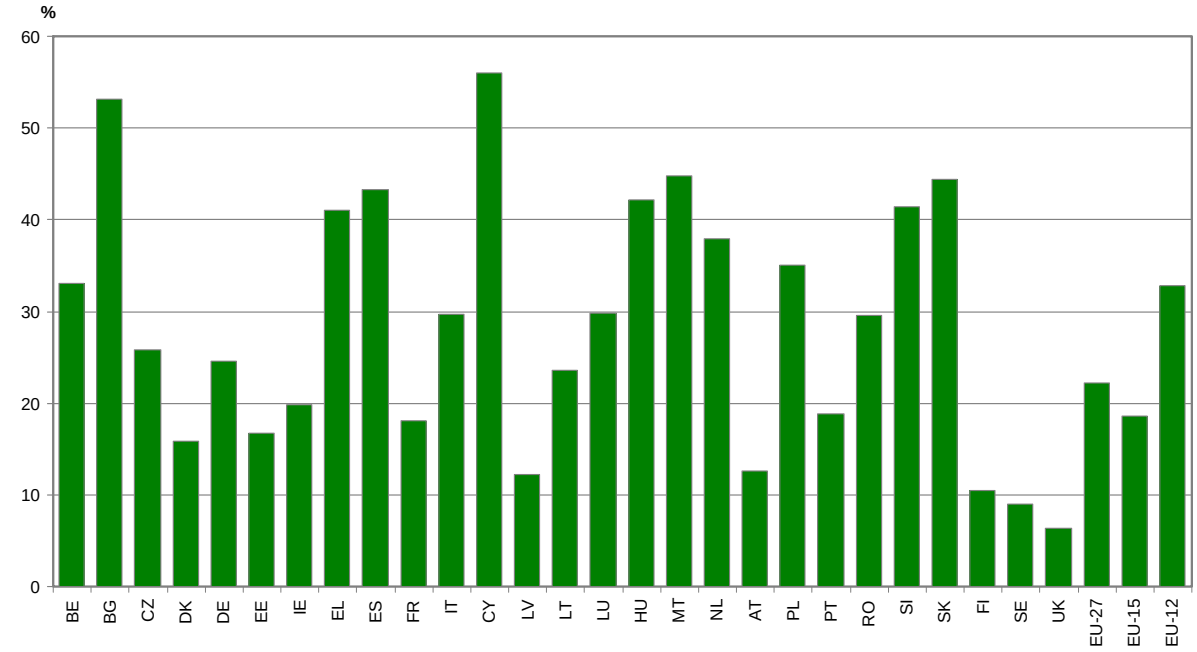
[25] Reference: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/index_en.htm and Natura 2000 viewer http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/#

Graph 3.4.4-1 - % UAA under Natura 2000, 2010



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

Graph 3.4.4-2 - % forest under Natura 2000, 2010



Note: the percentages of UAA and forest under Natura 2000 are estimated using Corine Land Cover classes. The choice of the classes may lead to differences with other statistics published by other Commission services.

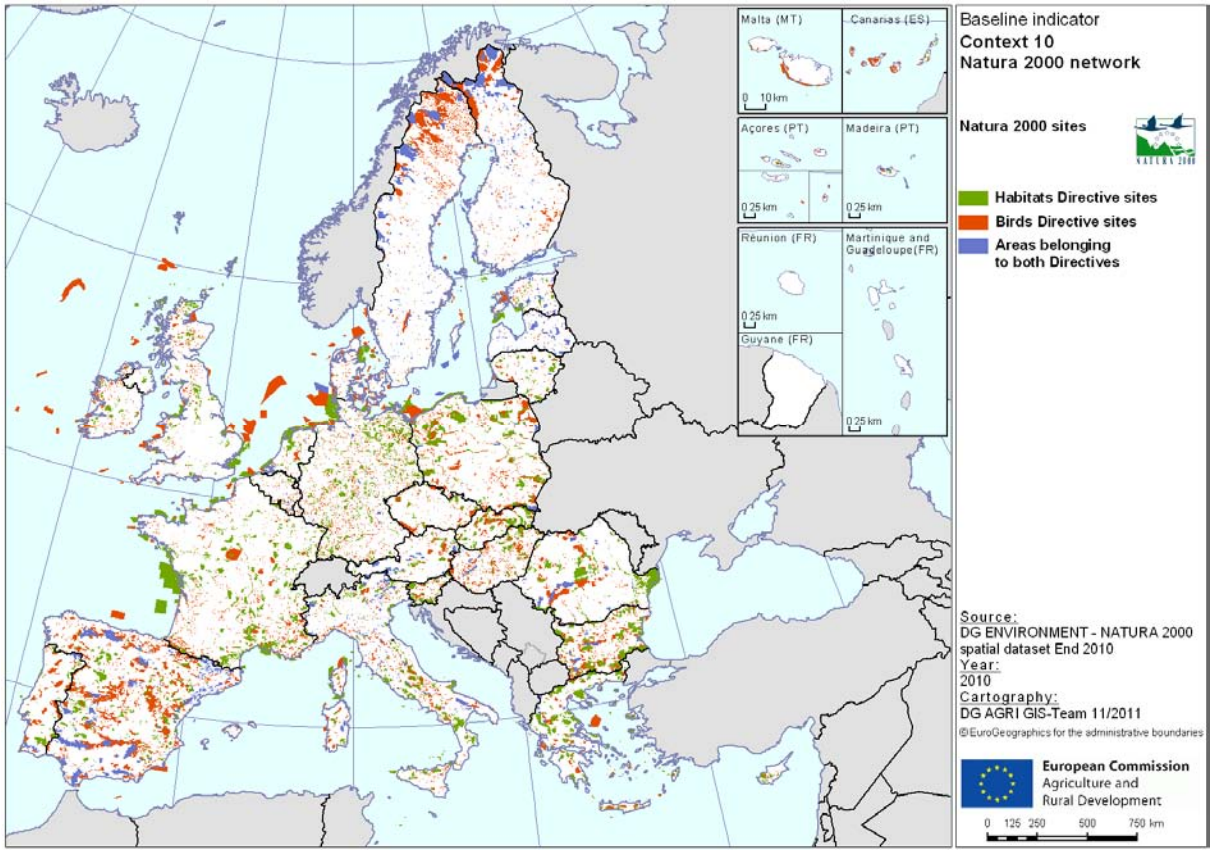
Table 3.4.4-1 - Natura 2000 Area

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)	% UAA under Natura 2000	% forest area under Natura 2000
Source	DG ENV - Natura 2000 Barometer EEA (ETCB)		EEA; Natura 2000 spatial dataset (End 2010) + Corine Land Cover 2006	EEA; Natura 2000 spatial dataset (End 2010) + Corine Land Cover 2006
Calculation			DG AGRI - L2	DG AGRI - L2
Year	February 2011		2010	2010
Unit	%		%	%
Country				
Belgium	9.7	10.1	7.4	33.1
Bulgaria	20.4	29.6	22.1	53.2
Czech Republic	8.9	10.0	6.6	25.8
Denmark	5.9	7.4	4.6	15.8
Germany	12.3	9.7	11.0	24.6
Estonia	13.6	16.9	5.4	16.7
Ireland	5.6	10.7	4.1	19.8
Greece	20.9	16.3	18.9 CLC 2000	41.0 CLC 2000
Spain	20.5	24.5	16.0	43.3
France	7.9	8.5	8.1	18.0
Italy	13.6	14.4	10.6	29.7
Cyprus	25.9	13.1	6.1	56.0
Latvia	10.0	11.3	6.7	12.2
Lithuania	8.4	9.3	4.6	23.6
Luxembourg	5.4	15.9	11.6	29.8
Hungary	14.5	15.5	14.8	42.1
Malta	5.1	13.3	5.8	44.8
Netherlands	12.6	8.4	4.4	38.0
Austria	11.8	10.7	11.3	12.6
Poland	15.6	11.0	11.6	35.1
Portugal	10.7	17.4	18.4	18.9
Romania	11.9	13.2	9.6	29.6
Slovenia	23.0	31.4	21.9	41.4
Slovakia	25.1	11.7	15.8	44.4
Finland	7.5	12.7	0.8	10.5
Sweden	6.2	13.7	4.1	9.0
United Kingdom	6.2	6.8	2.6	6.4
EU-27	12.1	13.6	10.4	22.2
EU-15	11.2	13.4	10.0	18.5
EU-12	14.5	14.3	11.6	32.8

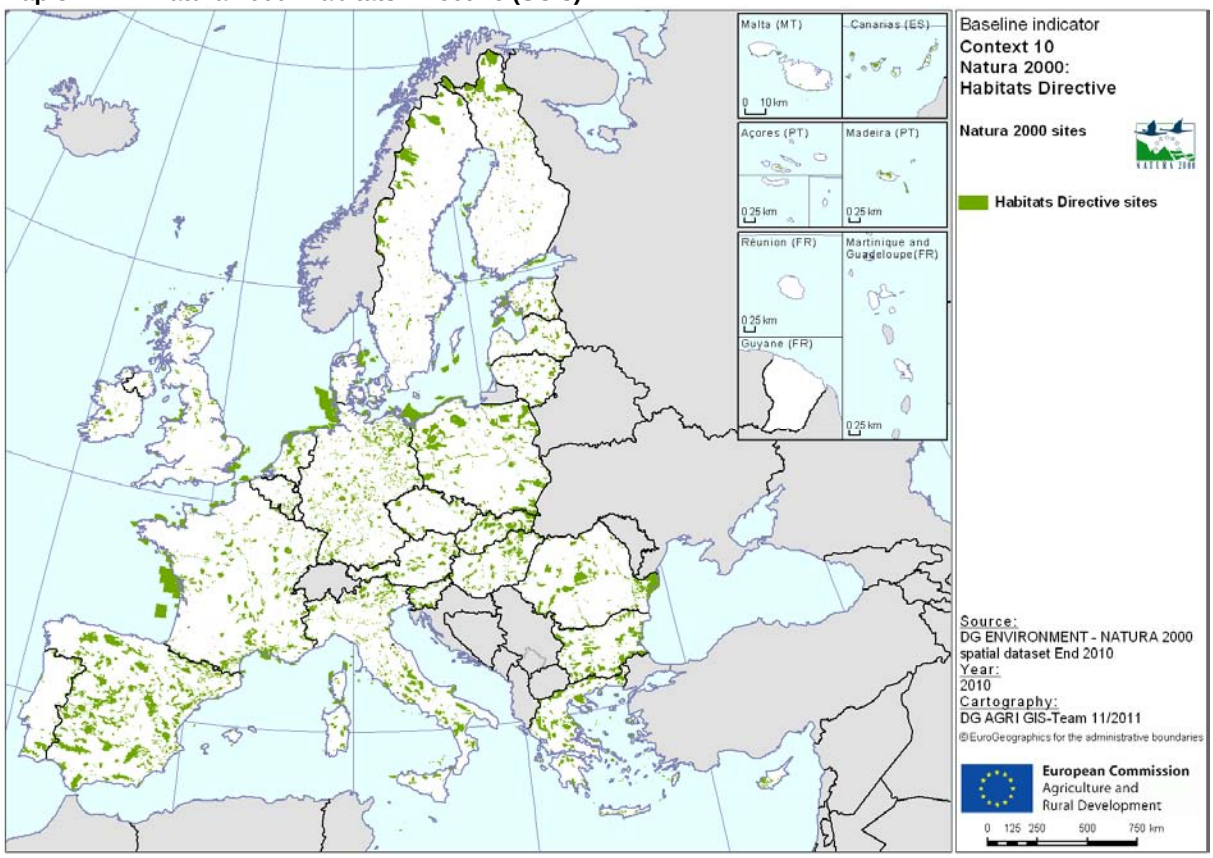
Notes:
1. The data for France and therefore the European aggregates do not include the overseas departments.

2. SPA – CY: The area of the MS and the % corresponds to the area of Cyprus where the Community acquis applies at present, according to protocol 10 of the Accession Treaty of Cyprus; MT: Several marine sites, but no information on marine areas provided in the database;
RO: No surface areas provided in the Romanian database; EL: Marine area calculated with GIS due to lack of information in Standard Data Forms (SDF);
3. SCI - CY The area of the MS and the % corresponds to the area of Cyprus where the Community acquis applies at present, according to protocol 10 of the Accession Treaty of Cyprus; EL: Marine area calculated with GIS due to lack of information in Standard Data Forms (SDF);
4. The percentages of UAA and forest under Natura 2000 are estimated using Corine Land Cover classes. For EL the % of UAA under Natura 2000 is based on CLC 2000.

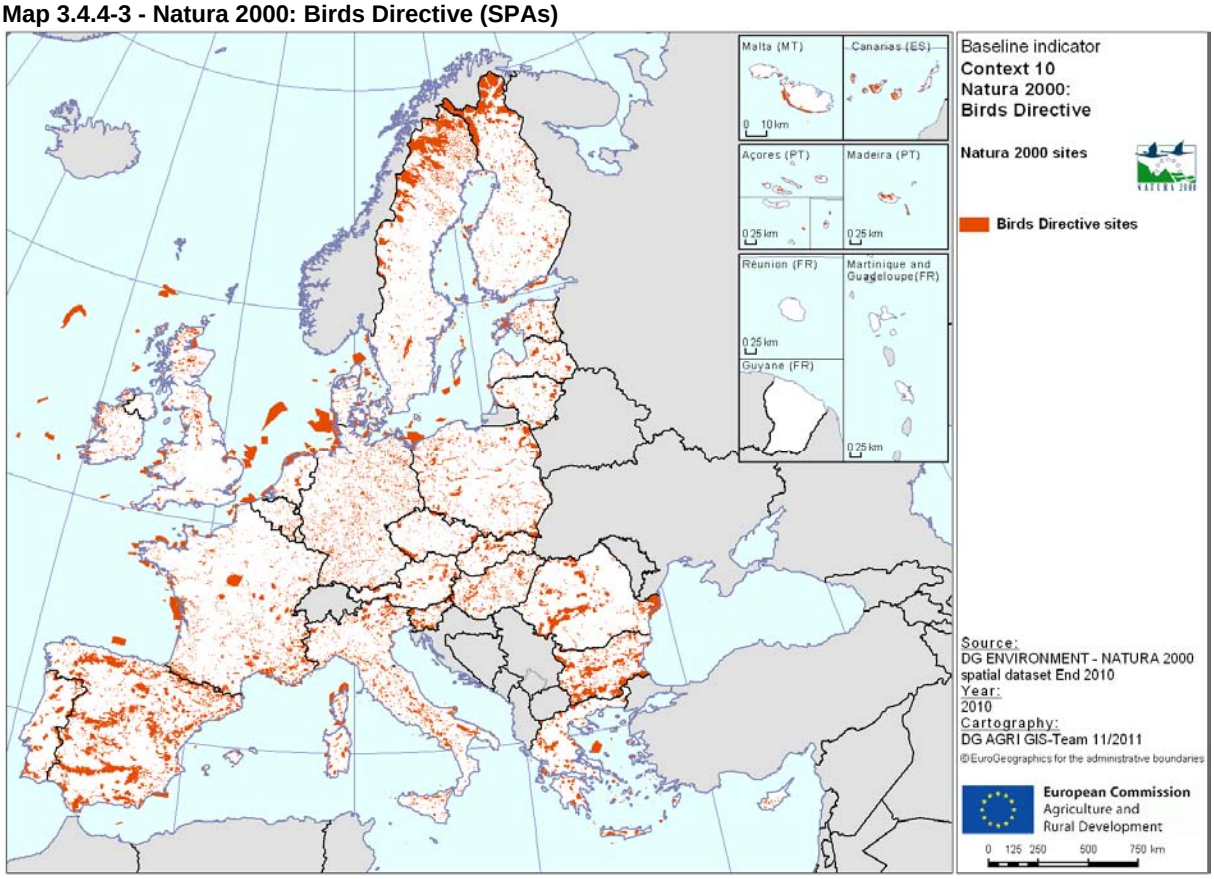
Map 3.4.4-1 - Natura 2000 network



Map 3.4.4-2 - Natura 2000: Habitats Directive (SCIs)



Map 3.4.4-3 - 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 proposed 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 ENV) 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), who 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.
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 (Feb 2011) provided by DG ENV – ETC_BD Natura 2000 Spatial Dataset 1: 100.000 Scale (End 2010) 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. Furthermore the updates of the descriptive and spatial database do not occur in the same time and therefore the spatial database contains fewer sites than the descriptive database. 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 (CLC 2000 for EL)

3.4.5. OBJECTIVE 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

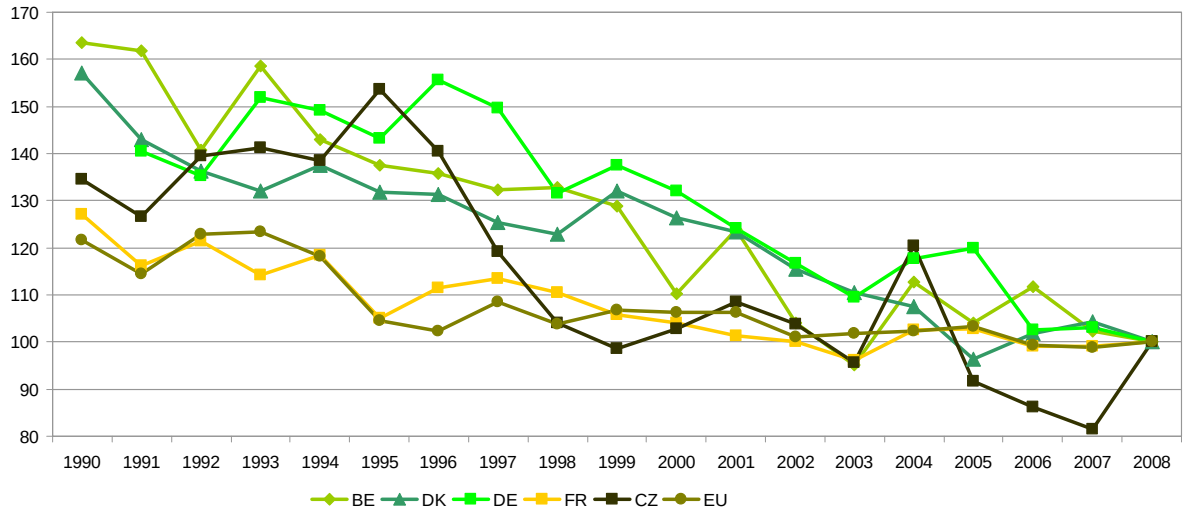
At EU level[26], the common farmland bird index shows a decline, largely attributed to intensive farming, of around 20% between 1990[27] and 2008. However over the last decade the trend seems to have stabilized with a reduction in the population of farmland birds of around 6% from 2000 to 2008.

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.

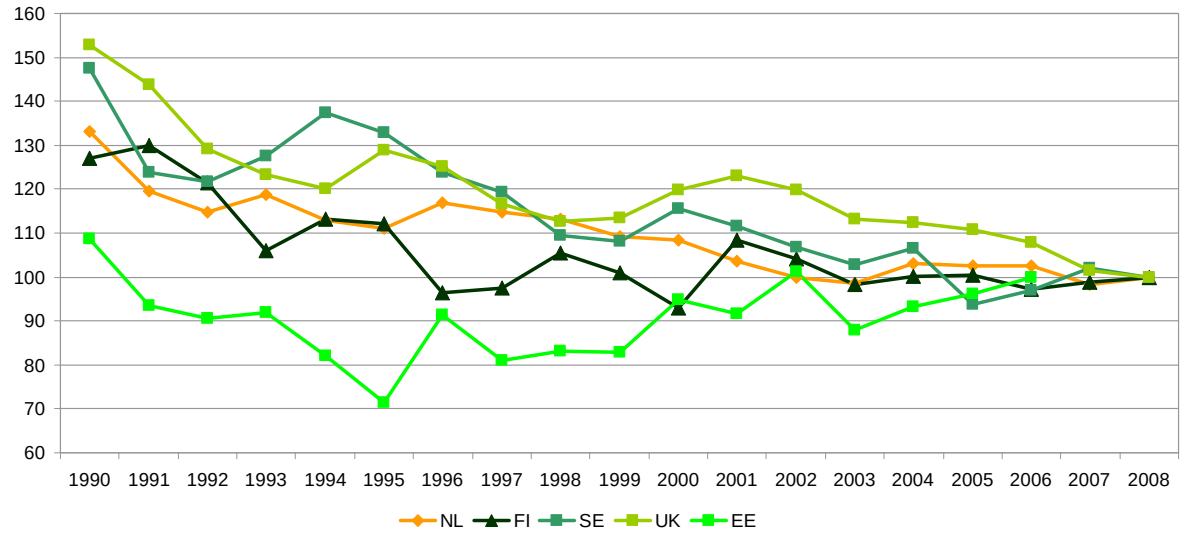
Lastly, a comparison between those Member States[28] that joined the EU in May 2004, and EU-15 Member states shows that, although farmland birds were performing better in the new EU countries, their numbers appear to be worsening in recent years, now mimicking the trend in the EU-15[29].

[26] The EU aggregate figure 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.
[27] 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
[28] A comparison is made only between those Member States of the EU-12 and of the EU-15 for which data are available.
[29] Reference: Birdlife International and PECBMS, "The state of Europe's common birds", 2007 and 2008.

Graph 3.4.5-1 - Population of Farmland Birds (1). Population trends of 36 species of farmland birds (2008 = 100)



Graph 3.4.5-2 - Population of Farmland Birds (2). Population trends of 36 species of farmland birds (2008 = 100)



Graph 3.4.5-3 - Population of Farmland Birds (3). Population trends of 36 species of farmland birds (2008 = 100)

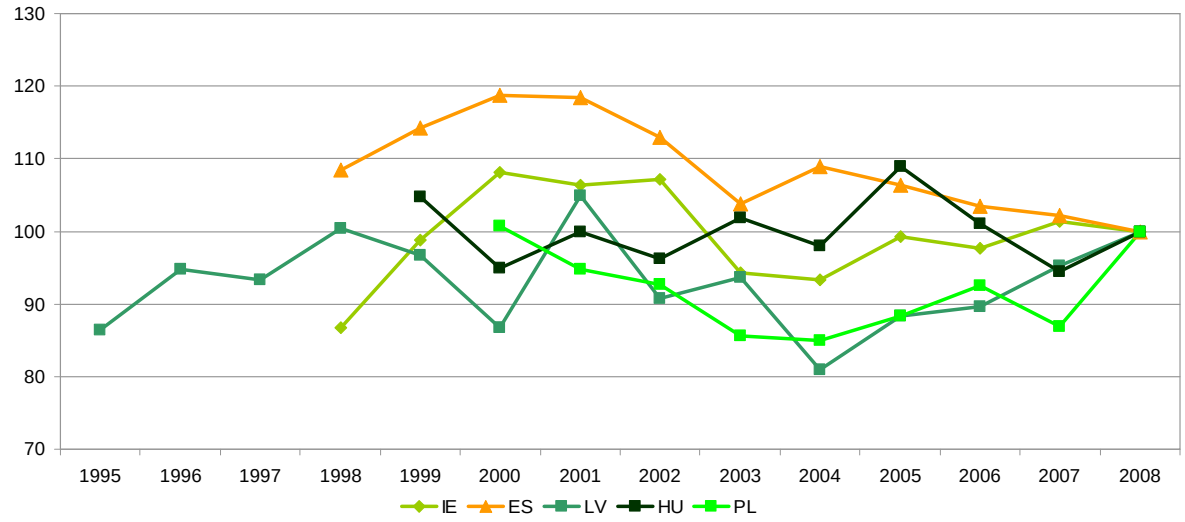


Table 3.4.5-1 - Population of farmland birds

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-12	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: United Kingdom, Sweden, Denmark, Czech Republic, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, Latvia, Spain, Austria, Ireland, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Estonia and Portugal. No individual trend from 2000 onwards can be calculated for Portugal, 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")

3.4.6. OBJECTIVE 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

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.[30]

A unique definition embracing all types of HNV farmland areas across Europe is not possible, given the variation in HNV farmlands 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. The most appropriate data and methods for identifying these farmland areas differ according to the type of HNV observed.

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

Nevertheless, estimates 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 UAA, in the EU-27 Member States[31]. According to the results, the highest share of HNV areas in the UAA (more than 30%) is observed in Bulgaria, Greece, Spain, Italy Cyprus, Austria, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Finland. In nine Member States (Czech Republic, Estonia, Ireland, France, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Sweden, the United Kingdom) HNV farming systems likely represent between 20 and 30% of the UAA, whilst in five Member States (Belgium, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands) the share is between 10 and 20%. Only in Luxembourg and Denmark is the share of HNV area in the UAA less than 10%[32].

[30] Reference: High Nature Value Farmland in Europe, EEA and JRC,2007, http://agrienv.jrc.it/publications/pdfs/HNV_Final_Report.pdf

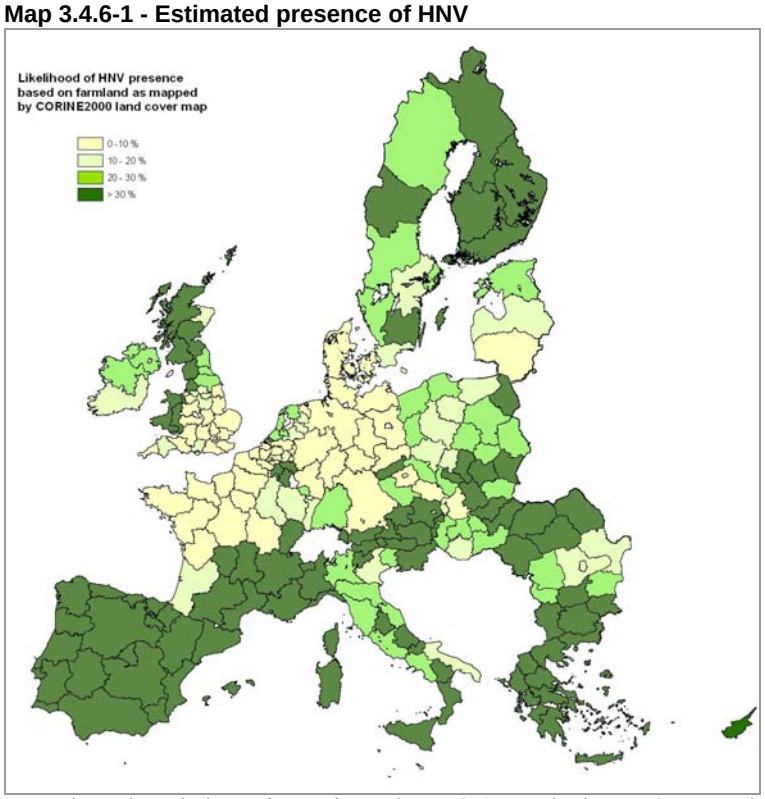
[31] Estimates of the HNV farmland areas and maps result from the modelling exercises undertaken by the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission and the European Environmental Agency. Reference: High Nature Value Farmland in Europe, EEA and JRC, 2007, http://agrienv.jrc.it/publications/pdfs/HNV_Final_Report.pdf

[32] Data are presented in broad categories to reflect data uncertainties in the results of the updated land cover approach.

Table 3.4.6-1 - High Nature Value Farmland

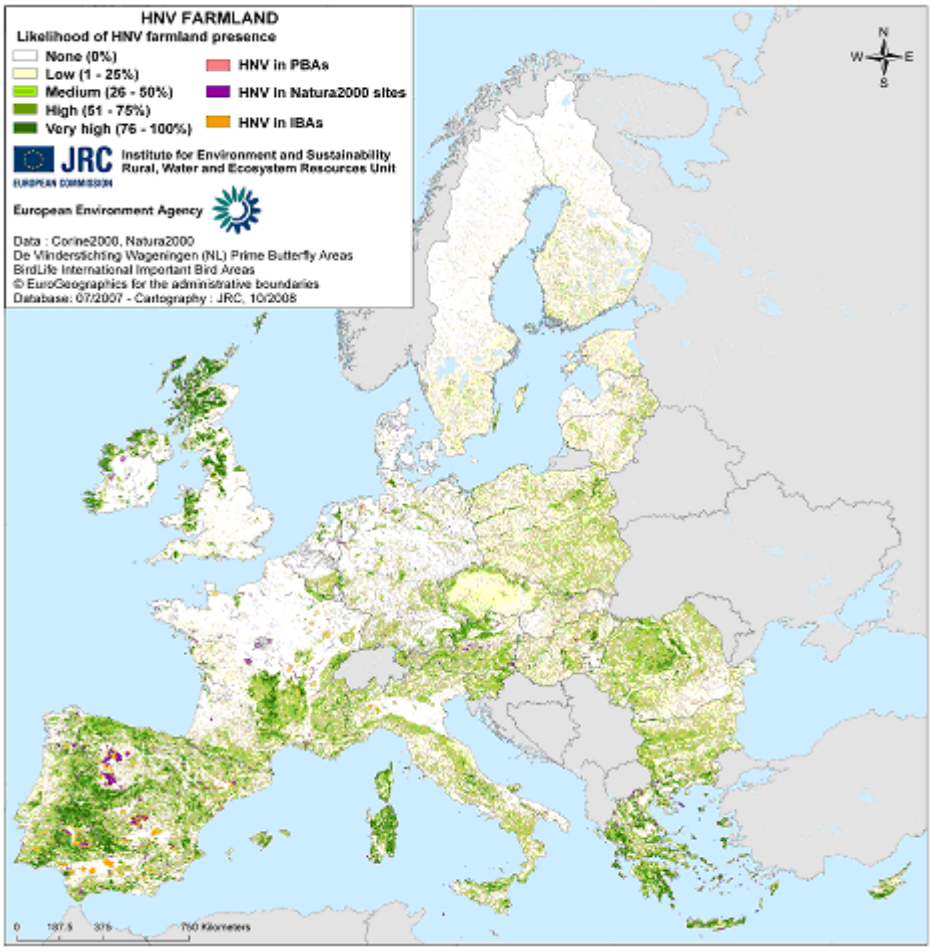
Indicator	Objective 18 - Biodiversity: High Nature Value Farmland	
Measurement	UAA of High Nature Value Farmland	
Source	European Environment Agency / Joint Research Center	
Year	2007	
Unit	Million ha	Classes
Country		
Belgium	n.a.	10 - 20%
Bulgaria	n.a.	> 30%
Czech Republic	n.a.	20 - 30%
Denmark	n.a.	0 - 10%
Germany	n.a.	10 - 20%
Estonia	n.a.	20 - 30%
Ireland	n.a.	20 - 30%
Greece	n.a.	> 30%
Spain	n.a.	> 30%
France	n.a.	20 - 30%
Italy	n.a.	> 30%
Cyprus	n.a.	> 30%
Latvia	n.a.	10 - 20%
Lithuania	n.a.	10 - 20%
Luxembourg	n.a.	0 - 10%
Hungary	n.a.	20 - 30%
Malta	n.a.	n.a.
Netherlands	n.a.	10 - 20%
Austria	n.a.	> 30%
Poland	n.a.	20 - 30%
Portugal	n.a.	> 30%
Romania	n.a.	> 30%
Slovenia	n.a.	> 30%
Slovakia	n.a.	20 - 30%
Finland	n.a.	> 30%
Sweden	n.a.	20 - 30%
United Kingdom	n.a.	20 - 30%
EU-27	n.a.	n.a.
EU-15	n.a.	n.a.
EU-12	n.a.	n.a.

Map 3.4.6-1 - Estimated presence of HNV



Note: The estimated share of HNV for each NUTS 2 area in the EU 27 was calculated according to the methodology described in: http://agrienv.jrc.it/publications/pdfs/HNV_Final_Report.pdf
The values presented are calculated as share of total farmland; in order to compare data holding similar level of detail the latter is derived from the CORINE agricultural classes (the 11 'agricultural' classes of Corine level 3 and parts of class 3.2.1 'natural grasslands') plus semi-natural classes when belonging to the HNV farmland category.
Further refinements on the basis of national datasets would be desirable (e.g. for Southern Finland and Slovakia). Malta was not mapped because of lack of data holding the necessary detail.

Map 3.4.6-2 - HNV farmland



Note: The IRENA methodology provides area estimates of the share of HNV farmland per Member State on the basis of information derived from land cover and FADN data. The table above is based on land cover only; FADN data will be added in future updates of the IRENA indicator data sets. Further information can be found under: http://eea.eionet.europa.eu/

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	HNV farmland and forestry is associated with high biodiversity. The concept of HNV 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 HNV indicator developed at European level so far focuses on overall distribution and share in agricultural area. Small scale features are only partly covered whereas forestry is not included. 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), gives an indication for type 1 and 2 HNV farmland but not necessarily for type 3. JRC and EEA have improved the land cover approach, including biodiversity data, and this data set is now available for EU-27 Member States (excluding Malta). At this stage, estimates are provided on the basis of land cover and biodiversity data only. FADN data will be added in future updates of the IRENA indicator data sets. 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 farmland as derived from CLC 2000. However, the use of CLC 2000 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, e.g. Southern Finland or Slovakia. Malta was not mapped because of lack of data holding the necessary detail. DG AGRI 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.
Unit of measurement	% share of HNV farmland
Source	European Environment Agency (IRENA 23); JRC/EEA HNV farmland EU-27 map http://agrienv.jrc.it/publications/pdfs/HNV_Final_Report.pdf

3.4.7. OBJECTIVE 19: BIODIVERSITY – TREE SPECIES COMPOSITION

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

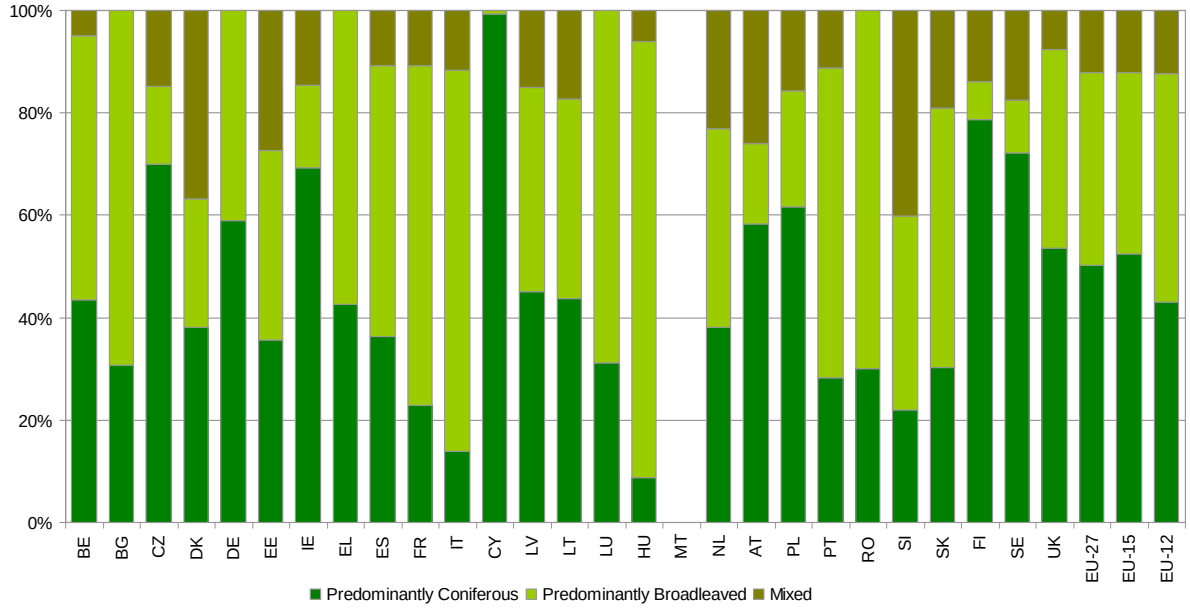
In 2010, predominantly coniferous forests covered 50% of the forest area in the EU-27, followed by predominantly broadleaved forests (37% of the forest area). The remaining part was made up of mixed stands (12% of the forest area), including both coniferous and broadleaved tree species.

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%)[33].

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

Graph 3.4.7-1 - Biodiversity: Tree Species Composition (% of forest by species group)



Note: data for MT are not available.

Table 3.4.7-1 - Tree species composition

Indicator	Objective 19 - Biodiversity: tree species composition			
Measurement	% of forest by species groups			
Source	FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO			
Year	2010			
Unit	%			
Subdivisions	predominantly coniferous	predominantly broadleaved	mixed	
Country				
Belgium	43.4	51.7	4.9	
Bulgaria	30.8	69.2	0.0	2005
Czech Republic	69.9	15.4	14.7	
Denmark	36.3	23.9	34.9	
Germany	59.0	41.0	0.0	
Estonia	35.7	37.0	27.3	
Ireland	69.4	16.1	14.5	
Greece	42.5	57.5	0.0	
Spain	36.3	53.0	10.7	
France	22.8	66.4	10.8	
Italy	14.0	74.3	11.7	
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-12	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

3.4.8. CONTEXT 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)[34]. In the EU-15, the share of FOWL protected for biodiversity was higher (13%) than in the EU-12 (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.

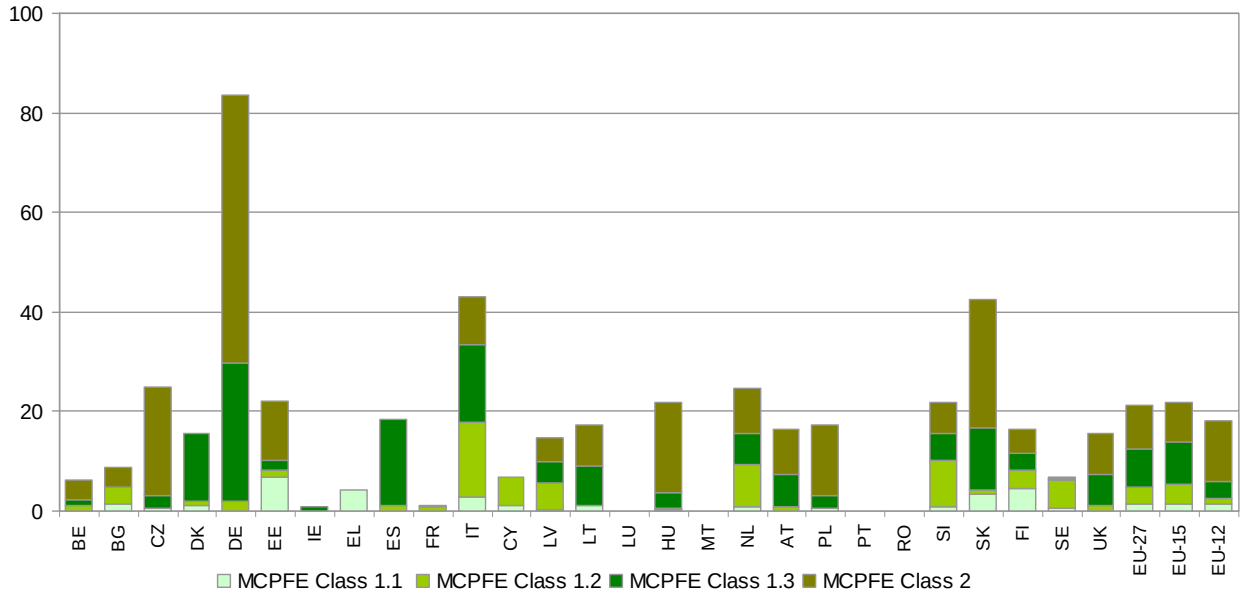
The share of protected FOWL for biodiversity varies considerably among Member States. It was highest in Italy (33.4%) and Germany (29.8%) and lowest in Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, France, Hungary and Poland (below 5%).

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-12 (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.

[34] 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 3.4.8-1 - 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 France and therefore the European 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-12, 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[35].

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

Graph 3.4.8-2 - Absolute and % change of FOWL area protected under MCPFE classes, 2000 - 2010

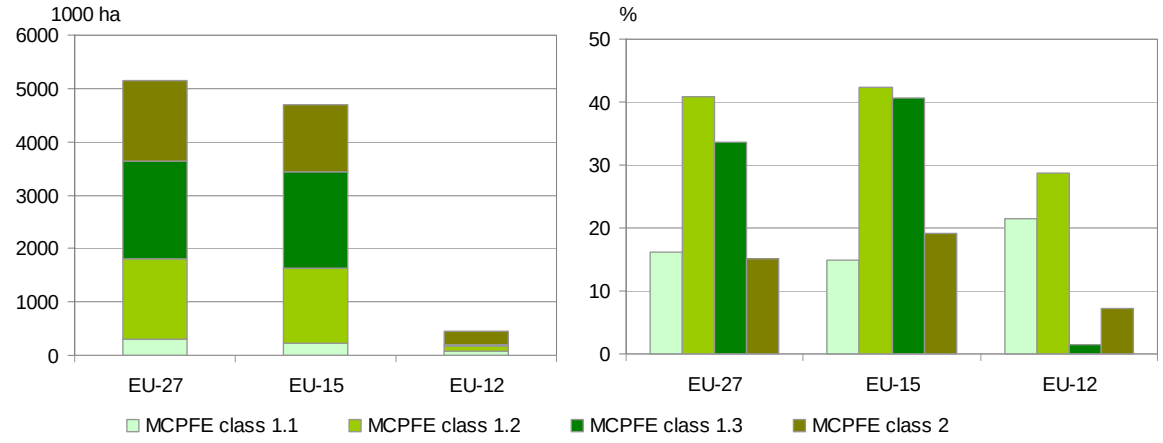


Table 3.4.8-1 - Protected forest

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-12	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 France and therefore the European aggregates exclude the overseas departments.

Table 3.4.8-2 - 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-12	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 France and therefore the European 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"' - 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 - 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 - 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

* 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.

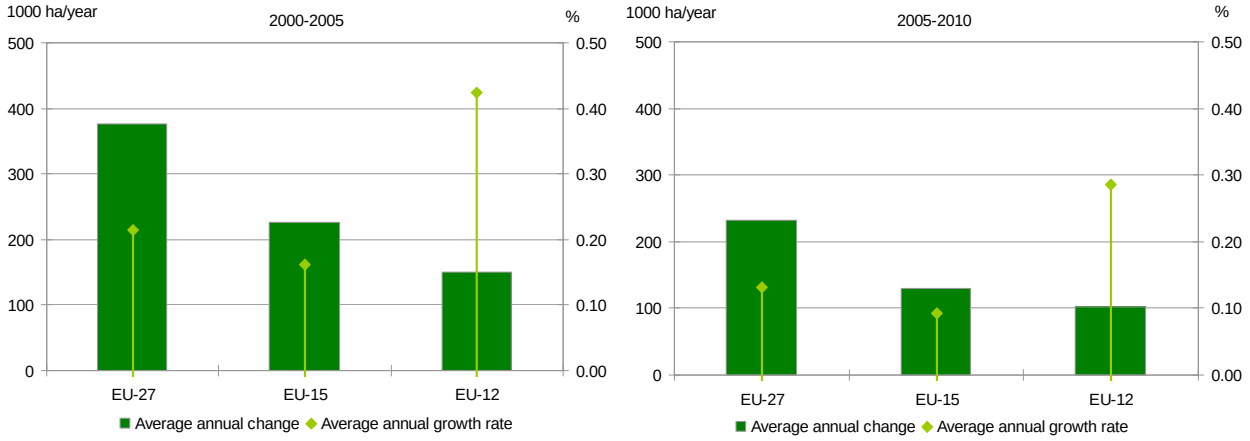
3.4.9. CONTEXT 12: DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST AREA

In the last decade, the area of forest and other wooded land in the EU increased by around 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 304000 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 376000 ha per year (0.22%). Between 2005 and 2010, FOWL only increased by 233000 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 (178000 ha per year) than in the EU-12 (126000 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-12 (1.35%).

Graph 3.4.9-1 - Development of forest and other wooded land (average annual change and average annual growth rate), 2000-2010

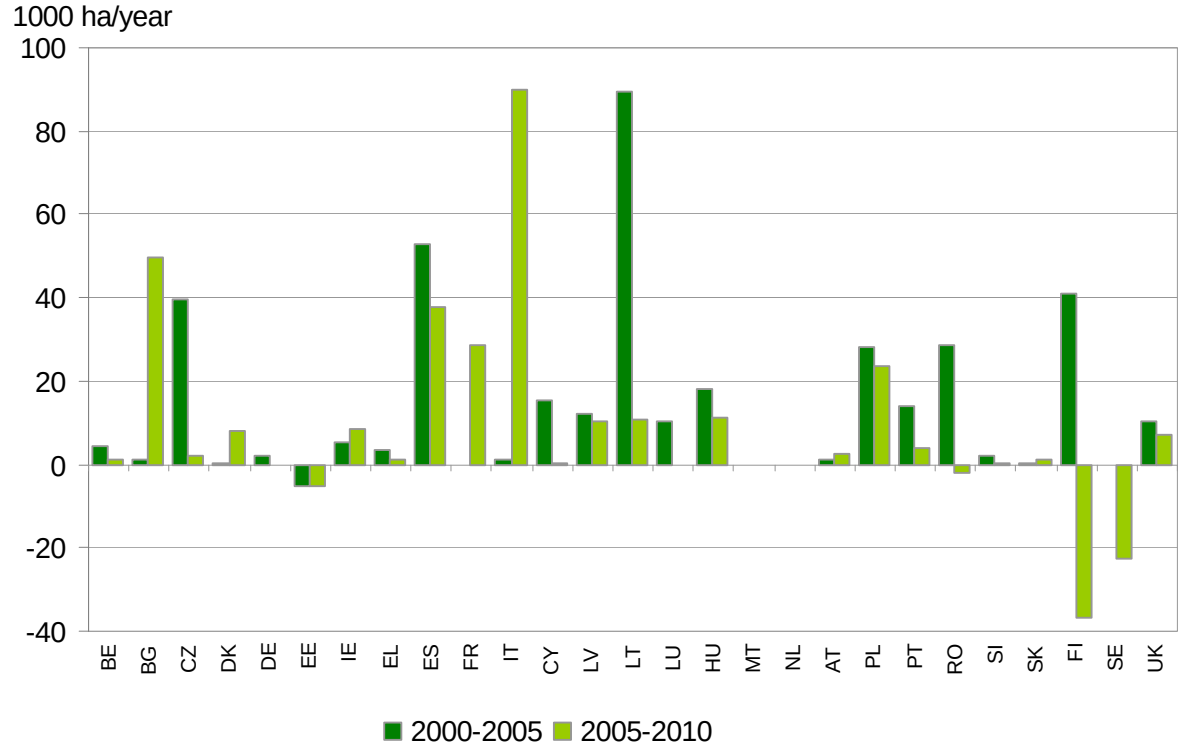


At national level, disparities can be noticed

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 and 16 650 ha per year, respectively, while Germany, Luxembourg and Malta registered no change of 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 3.4.9-2 - Development of forest and other wooded land (average annual change), 2000-2010



Graph 3.4.9-3 - Development of forest and other wooded land (average annual growth rate) 2000-2010

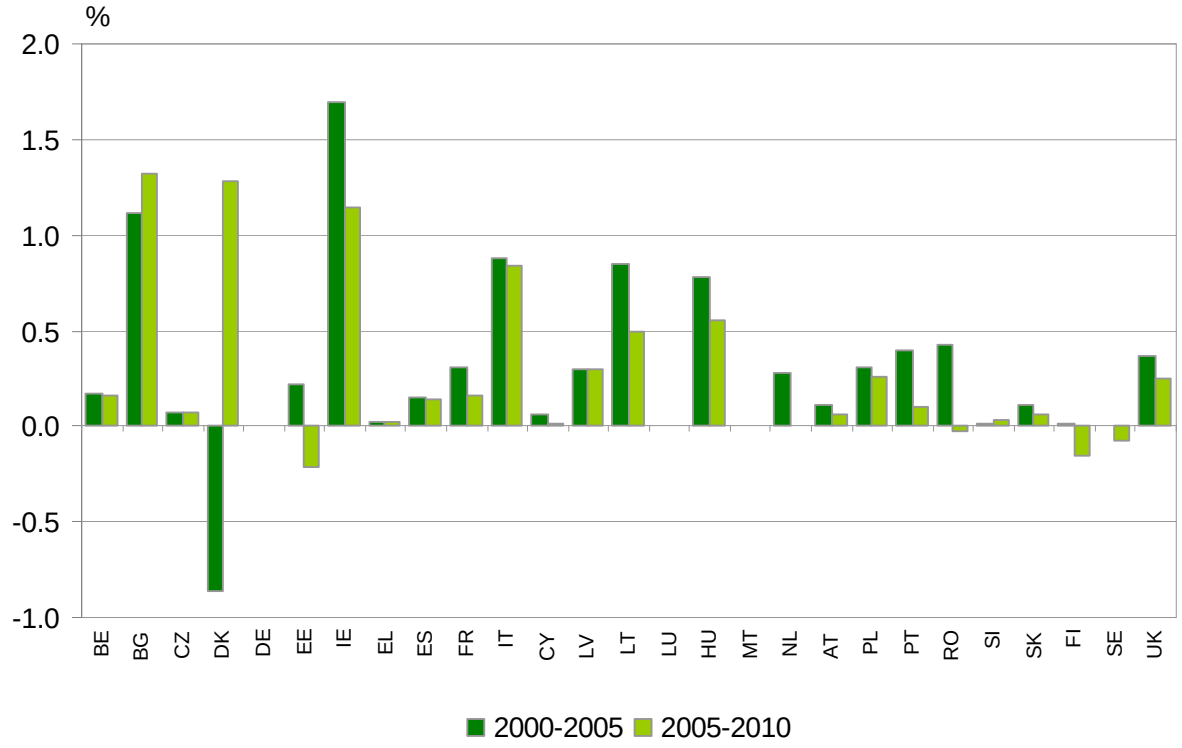


Table 3.4.9-1 - Development of forest area

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-12	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

3.4.10. CONTEXT 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.

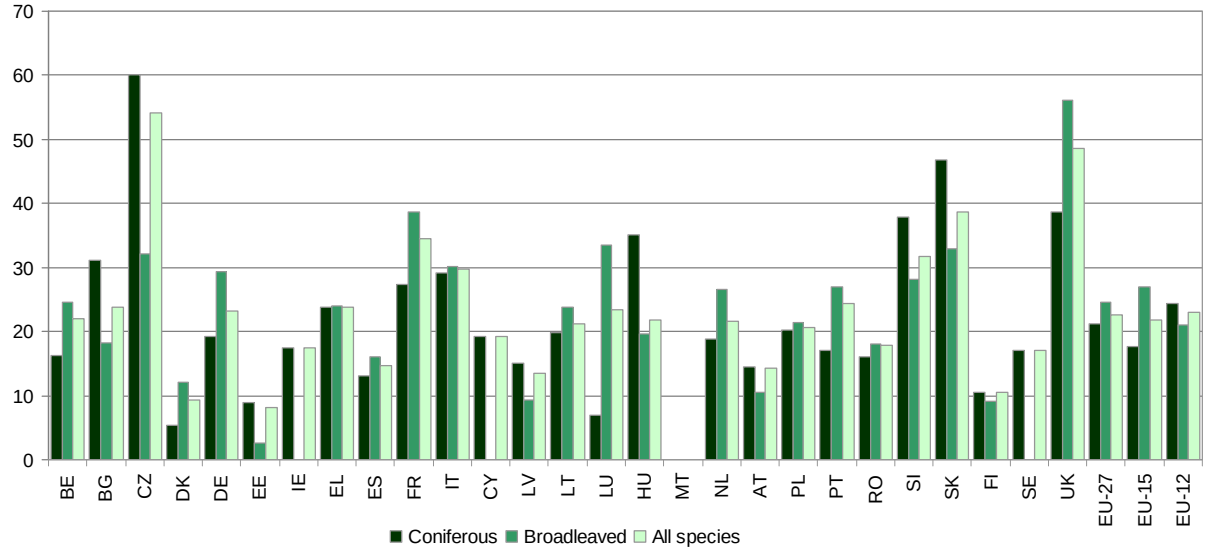
In 2010, nearly one out of four trees assessed in the EU-27 showed more than 25% of defoliation damage

In 2010 a share of 22.5% of assessed trees for all species in the EU-27 was evaluated as damaged[36], e.g. they had a defoliation of more than 25%. This percentage is similar in the EU-12 (23%) and in the EU-15 (21.9%). As regards the damage to different groups of tree species, results show slightly higher defoliation damage for broadleaves (24.5%) as compared to conifers (21.2%) 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 26.9% and 17.7%, respectively. On the contrary, in the EU-12 the share of damaged conifers (24.3%) exceeds that of damaged broadleaves (21.1%).

The development of defoliation for all species between 2000 and 2010 varies among Member States, with significant increases of defoliation in France, Cyprus, Portugal, Slovakia and the United Kingdom and steep decreases in Poland and Bulgaria. In 2010, 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%.

[36] EU aggregates (MT excluded) are based on DG AGRI estimates which may differ from the ICP Forests estimates, published in the ICP Forests Technical Reports 2002-2011. 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 3.4.10-1 - Forest Ecosystem Health (% of trees in defoliation classes 2-4) 2010



Graph 3.4.10-2 - Change in the share of trees in defoliation classes 2-4 (%), 2000-2010

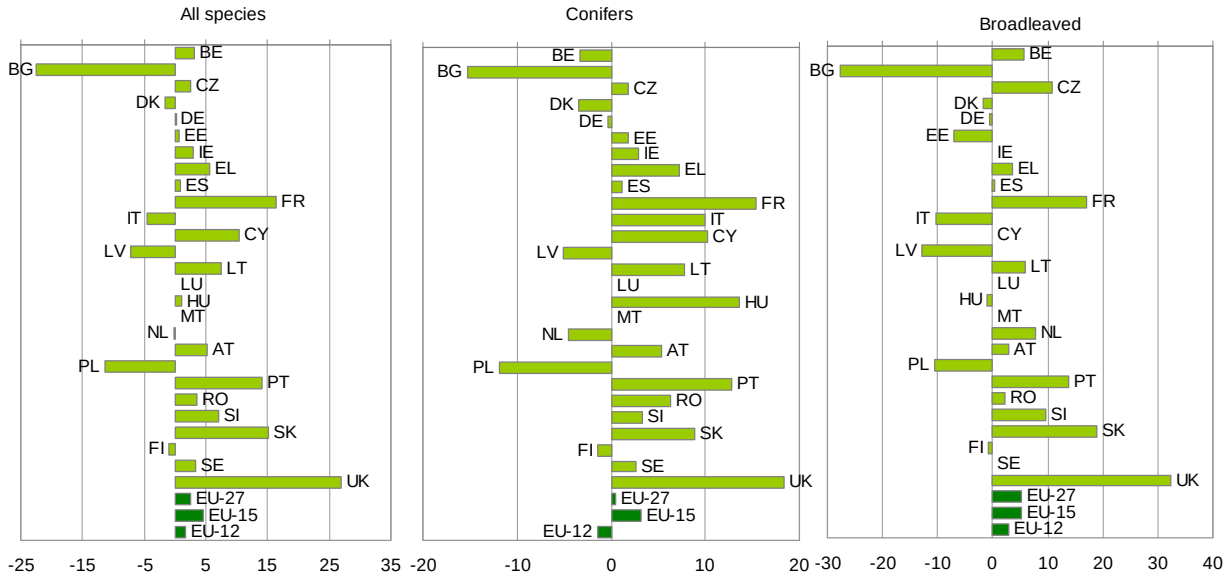


Table 3.4.10-1 - Forest ecosystem health

Indicator	Context 13 - Forest ecosystem health		
Measurement	% of trees in defoliation classes 2-4		
Source	National data as reported to ICP Forests, DG AGRI estimates for EU aggregates		
Year	2010		
Unit	% of sampled trees		
Subdivisions	Trees (all species)	Conifers	Broadleaved
Country			
Belgium	22.1	16.2	24.6
Bulgaria	23.8	31.1	18.2
Czech Republic	54.2	60.1	32.2
Denmark	9.3	5.4	12.1
Germany	23.2	19.2	29.4
Estonia	8.1	9.0	2.5
Ireland	17.5	17.5	n.a. only conifers assessed
Greece	23.8	23.7	23.9
Spain	14.6	13.1	16.1
France	34.6	27.4	38.7
Italy	29.8	29.1	30.1
Cyprus	19.2	19.2	n.a. only conifers assessed
Latvia	13.4	15.0	9.4
Lithuania	21.3	19.8	23.7
Luxembourg	23.4 2000	7.0 2000	33.5 2000
Hungary	21.8	35.1	19.7
Malta	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Netherlands	21.6	18.9	26.6
Austria	14.2	14.5	10.5
Poland	20.7	20.3	21.5
Portugal	24.3 2005	17.1 2005	27.0 2005
Romania	17.8	16.1	18.0
Slovenia	31.8	37.8	28.1
Slovakia	38.6	46.8	32.9
Finland	10.5	10.6	9.2
Sweden	17.1	17.1	n.a. only conifers assessed
United Kingdom	48.5	38.6	56.1
EU-27	22.5 DG AGRI e	21.2 DG AGRI e	24.5 DG AGRI e
EU-15	21.9 DG AGRI e	17.7 DG AGRI e	26.9 DG AGRI e
EU-12	23.0 DG AGRI e	24.3 DG AGRI e	21.1 DG AGRI e

Note:
European aggregates only include the available data and are based on DG AGRI 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.

Table 3.4.10-2 - 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 AGRI estimates for EU aggregates		
Year	2000 to 2010		
Unit	% of sampled trees		
Subdivisions	Trees (all species)	Conifers	Broadleaved
Country			
Belgium	3.1	-3.3	5.8
Bulgaria	-22.5	-15.3	-27.6
Czech Republic	2.5	1.8	10.8
Denmark	-1.7	-3.4	-1.8
Germany	0.2	-0.4	-0.5
Estonia	0.7	1.8	-7.0
Ireland	2.9	2.9	n.a only conifers
Greece	5.6	7.2	3.7
Spain	0.8	1.1	0.4
France	16.3	15.4	17.1
Italy	-4.6	9.9	-10.4
Cyprus	10.3 2001-2010	10.3 2001-2010	n.a. only conifers in 2001
Latvia	-7.3	-5.1	-12.8
Lithuania	7.4	7.8	6.0
Luxembourg	n.a	n.a	n.a
Hungary	1.0	13.6	-1.1
Malta	n.a	n.a	n.a
Netherlands	-0.2	-4.6	7.8
Austria	5.3	5.4	2.9
Poland	-11.3	-11.8	-10.5
Portugal	14.0 2000-2005	12.8 2000-2005	13.8
Romania	3.5	6.3	2.2
Slovenia	7.0	3.3	9.7
Slovakia	15.1	8.9	19.0
Finland	-1.1	-1.4	-0.7
Sweden	3.4	2.6	n.a only conifers
United Kingdom	26.9	18.4	32.3
EU-27	2.6	0.4	5.3
EU-15	4.6	3.2	5.2
EU-12	1.7	-1.5	2.9

Note: for Cyprus, the change refers to 2001-2010; for Portugal 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	ICP forest - Technical Report 2002-2011

3.4.11. CONTEXT 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 where agricultural practises have to comply with rules aimed at reducing the impact of agricultural activities on the water environment. Information on territories designed as NVZs give indications of the scale of water quality problems and also of the political commitment to tackle this issue.

Nitrate Vulnerable Zones cover 43.8% of the EU-27 territory

In the EU-27 in 2009, the area designed as NVZ amounted to roughly 1.9 million ha and covered 43.8% of the whole territory. This share was slightly higher in the EU-15, where the NVZs represented 43.8% of the total area, whereas in the EU-12 designated areas covered 35.8% of the territory. In absolute terms, the biggest areas can be found in Germany, France and Finland where NVZs covered more that 25 000 ha in each country. The area designed as NVZ varies considerably among Member States. It represented more than half of the national territory in Belgium (68%), Romania (58%) and Bulgaria (53%), 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 46%. Lastly, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands have implemented an Action Programme on their whole territory (and thereby designated the whole country as NVZ); this does not necessarily mean that the whole area is nitrate vulnerable according to paragraph 2 of Article 3 of the Nitrates Directive.

Graph 3.4.11-1 - Water quality - Territories designated as Nitrate Vulnerable Zones, 2009

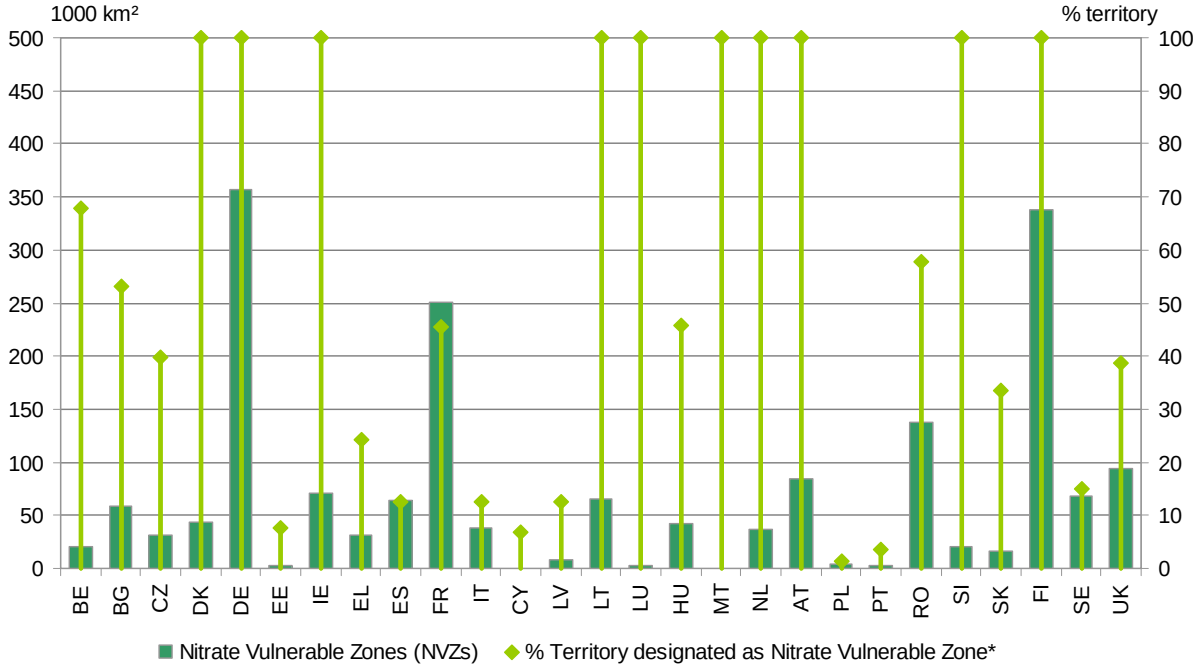
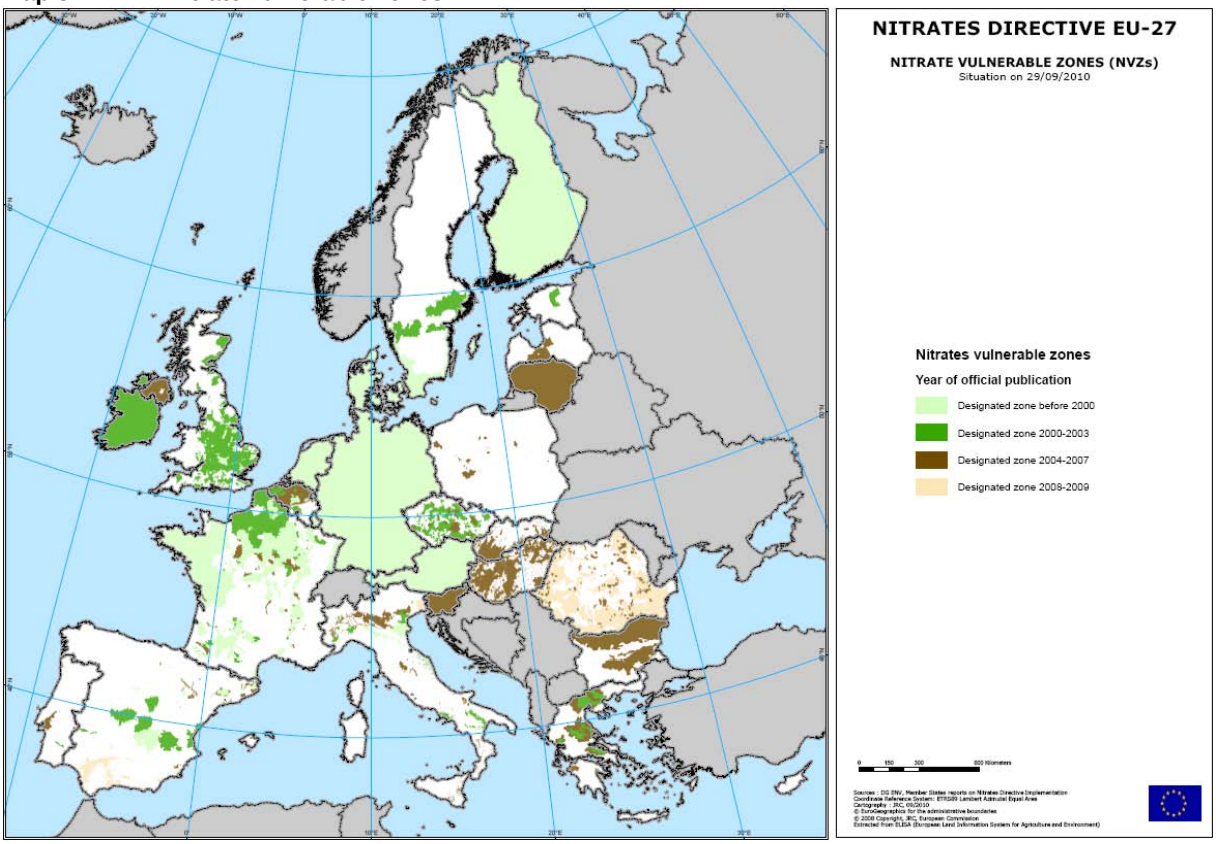


Table 3.4.11-1 - Water quality

Indicator	Context 14 - Water quality	
Measurement	Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs)	% Territory designated as NVZ*
Source	DG ENV	
Year	as reported by MS in 2009**	
Unit	1000 km²	% of territory
Country		
Belgium	20.7	67.8
Bulgaria	59.0	53.1
Czech Republic	31.4	39.8
Denmark	43.1	100.0
Germany	357.1	100.0
Estonia	3.4	7.5
Ireland	70.3	100.0
Greece	32.0	24.2
Spain	63.7	12.6
France	250.1	45.6
Italy	38.1	12.6
Cyprus	0.6	6.8
Latvia	8.2	12.7
Lithuania	65.3	100.0
Luxembourg	2.6	100.0
Hungary	42.6	45.8
Malta	0.3	100.0
Netherlands	37.4	100.0
Austria	83.9	100.0
Poland	4.6	1.5
Portugal	3.4	3.7
Romania	137.8	57.8
Slovenia	20.3	100.0
Slovakia	16.4	33.5
Finland	338.4	100.0
Sweden	67.5	15.0
United Kingdom	94.4	38.7
EU-27	1892.4	43.8
EU-15	1502.6	46.4
EU-12	389.8	35.8

Note:
*AT, DK, FI, DE, IE, LT, LU, MT, NL, SI have implemented 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
**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

Map 3.4.11-1 - Nitrate vulnerable zones



Nitrate Vulnerable Zone designation in the EU 27 (year 2009) 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.
Data reported in 2009 are not included in the EU level dataset.
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	This indicator aims at giving an idea of the scale of water quality problems and the political importance devoted to this issue. 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 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. Note that, the territory designed as Nitrate Vulnerable Zone corresponds to the whole national territory in the case of Member States that, based on provisions of Article 3(4) of Council Directive 91/676/EEC, are exempt from the obligation to identify specific vulnerable zones because they have established and apply action programmes throughout their national territory. However designation of the whole territory does not necessarily mean that there is a problem with water quality observed throughout the whole country.
Unit of measurement	%
Source	DG Environment

3.4.12. OBJECTIVE 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[37].

The surplus of nitrogen is higher in the EU-15 than in the EU-12. 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

Gross Nitrogen Balance

Between 2005 and 2008 the average nitrogen surplus for the EU-27[38] was 50.5 kg per ha[39]. It was much lower in the EU-12 (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-12 the average nitrogen surplus actually increased in four Member States (Czech Republic, Lithuania, Poland and Romania)[40].

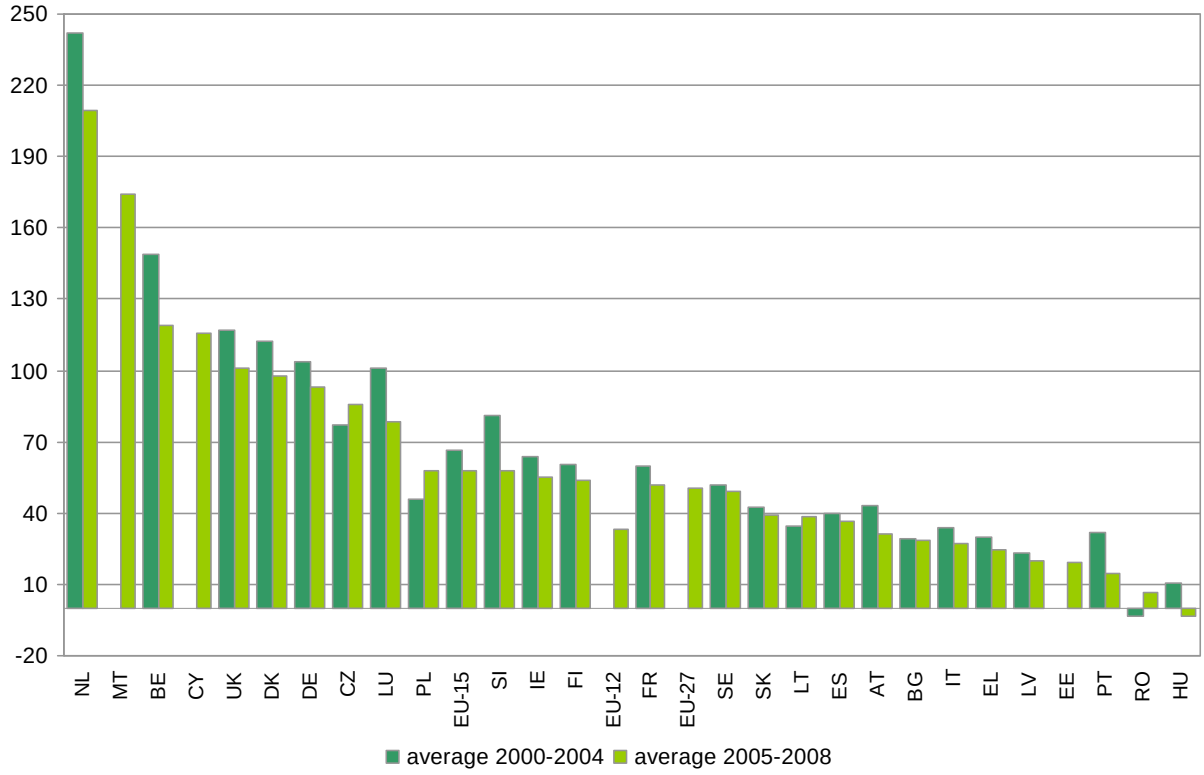
[37] Reference: Eurostat, Agri-environmental indicator draft factsheet – Gross Nitrogen Balance (AEI 15), 2011.

[38] 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.

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

[40] The change in the average surplus of nitrogen for the EU-12 and for the EU-27 is not estimated due to data gaps for Cyprus, Malta and Estonia in the period 2000-2004.

Graph 3.4.12-1 - 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-12. 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[41] was 1.8 kg/ha[42] between 2005 and 2008 and while it was practically non-existent in the EU-12 (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-12, 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.

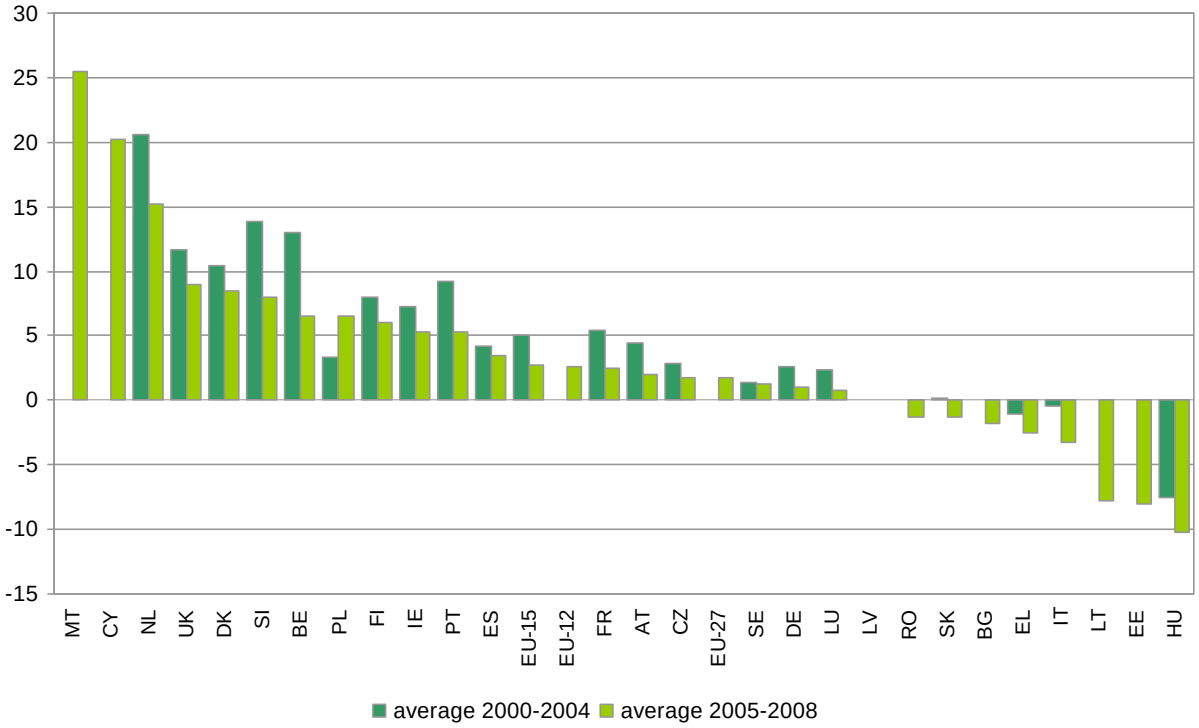
While the average nitrogen surplus decreased by 45% between 2000 and 2008 in the EU-15, from 5 kg/ha in the period 2000-2004 to 2.8 kg/ha in 2005-2008, it remained relative stable between 2005 and 2008. All Member States for which data are available experienced a reduction of the phosphorus surplus between 2000 and 2008, except Poland[43].

[41] 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.

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

[43] The change in the average surplus of nitrogen for the EU-12 and for the EU-27 is not estimated due to data gaps for several EU-12 Member States in the period 2000-2004.

Graph 3.4.12-2 - 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 3.4.12-1 - 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-12	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. 1. Surplus of nitrogen in kg/ha 2. 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: 1. Gross nitrogen surplus, estimated by the Gross Nitrogen Balance 2. Gross phosphorus surplus estimated by the Gross Phosphorus Balance
Unit of measurement	kg/ha
Source	Eurostat, Agri-environmental indicators

3.4.13. OBJECTIVE 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[44].

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 2009

In 2009, the average nitrate concentration in rivers at EU-27 (excluding figures for Malta and Greece) and at national level[45] was below the 11.3mg/l NO_3-N limit of the Nitrates and Drinking Water Directives[46]. Average concentrations were lowest in Finland and Sweden (below 0.5 mg/l of NO_3-N) and highest in France, Denmark, Belgium and Luxembourg (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 2009 less than 1% of the stations monitored in the EU-27 (excluding figures for Malta and Greece) 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[47] (5.6 mg/l NO_3-N). In France, Spain and the United Kingdom, the share of monitored stations exceeding 5.6 mg/l NO_3-N is relatively high, at approximately 18%, 12% and 14%, respectively.

A slight decrease of the average concentration of nitrates in rivers can be observed at EU level[48] between 1992 and 2009. 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 2007 and 2009. Average concentrations using this same method appear to have risen in Estonia, Spain, Finland and Lithuania[49].

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

[45] EU aggregates (EU-27, EU-15 and EU-12): for rivers, data for EL and MT are not available. For groundwater, data for EL, IT, HU and MT are not available. Figures for EU aggregates are based on DG AGRI 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.

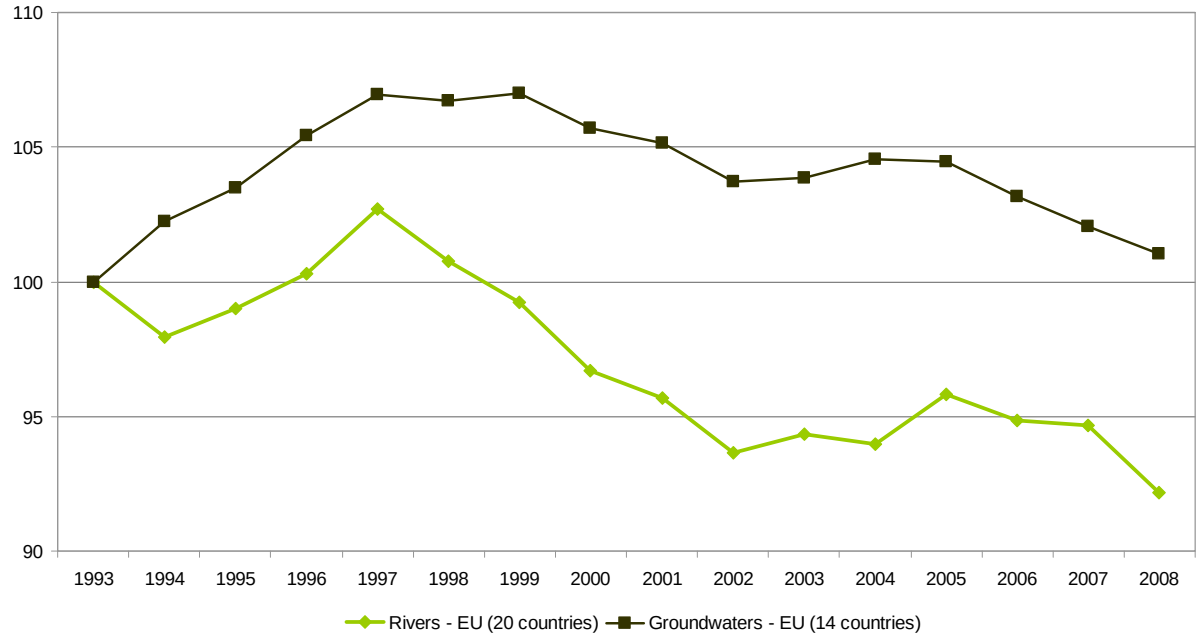
[46] Nitrates Directive: Council Directive 91/676/EEC; Drinking Water Directive: Council Directive 98/83/EC. The Directives establish a guide level of nitrate of 25 mg/l NO_3 (or 5.6 mg/l of NO_3-N) and a maximum admissible concentration of 50 mg/l (or 11.3 mg/l of NO_3-NO) for surface water intended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

[47] See footnote 46.

[48] Trends at EU level: for rivers only figures of 20 countries are included (data are missing for EL, IT, CY, MT, NL, PT, RO); for ground waters only figures of 14 countries are included (data are missing for CZ, EL, ES, FR, IT, CY, LV, LU, HU, MT, PL, RO, UK). Figures for EU aggregates are based on DG AGRI estimates and give only a rough indication of the level of concentration at EU level.
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 2009 have had to be excluded from the analysis. Missing countries do not have sufficiently strong trend information according to the statistical rules now applied and therefore data are not provided.

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

Graph 3.4.13-1 - Water Quality – Trends of concentration of nitrates in rivers and groundwater in the EU (3 years moving average, 1992-1994=100), 1992-2009



Note: see footnote 48.

In 2009 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 2009, average groundwater nitrate concentrations at EU-27 (excluding figures for Greece, Italy, Hungary and Malta) and at national level[50] were well below the 50 mg/l NO_3 limit of the Nitrates and Drinking Water Directives[51].

However, national average concentrations still exceeded the guide level of 25 mg/l of NO_3 of the Nitrate and Water Drinking Directives, in seven Member States (Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Spain, Cyprus and Luxembourg). National concentrations were lowest in Finland and Sweden, the United Kingdom, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia (below 10 mg/l of NO_3). However, 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, Denmark, France, Luxembourg and Slovenia) had more than 20% of monitored stations exceeding 25mg/l of NO_3.

Between 1992 and 2009, groundwater nitrate concentrations have remained relatively stable across the EU (Graph X)[52]. Seven countries (Estonia, Ireland, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia and Sweden) experienced a declining trend, whilst in Belgium, Bulgaria, Lithuania and Finland, evidence of an increase is apparent[53].

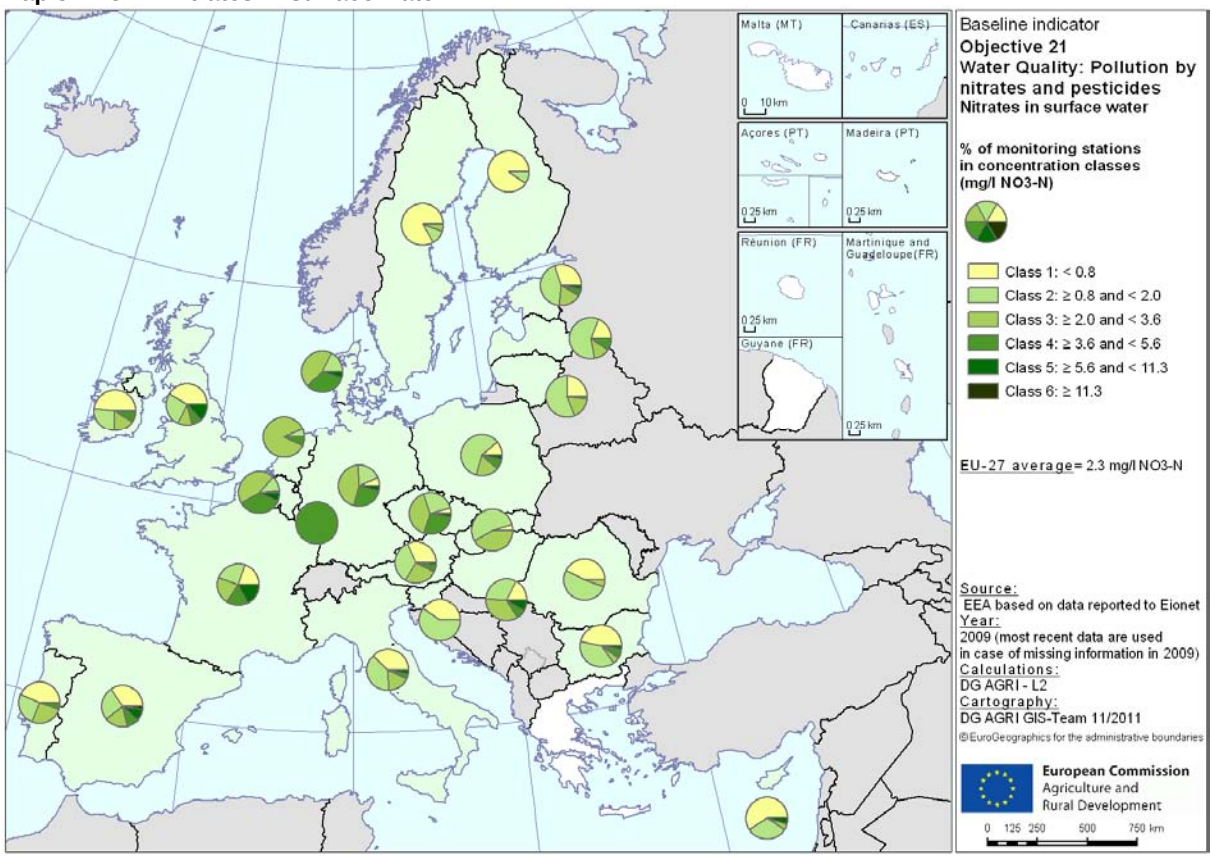
[50] See footnote 45.
[51] See footnote 46.
[52] See footnote 48.
[53] See footnote 49.

Table 3.4.13-1 - Water quality: pollution by nitrates and pesticides

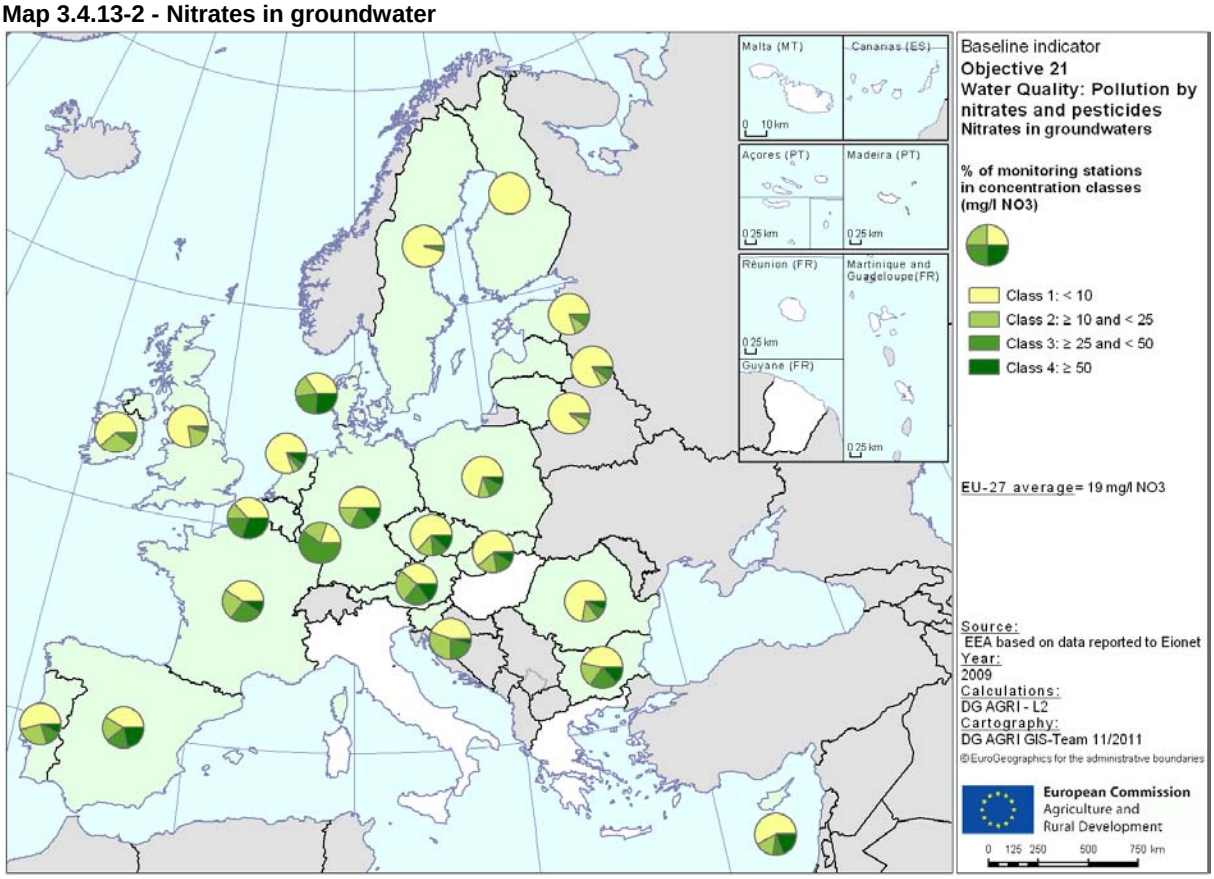
Indicator	Objective 21 - Water quality: pollution by nitrates and pesticides			
Sub-indicator	Nitrates in surface waters		Nitrates in groundwaters	
Measurement	Concentrations of nitrate in surface waters (NO3-N, mg/l, 1992-1994=100)*	Trends in the concentrations of nitrate in surface waters (NO3-N, mg/l, 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	2009	"2007-2009"	2009	"2007-2009"
Unit	mg/l NO3-NO	mg/l, 1992-1994=100	mg/l NO3	mg/l, 1992-1994=100
Country				
Belgium	3.5	89.6	34.6	113.5
Bulgaria	1.3	79.4	26.6	127.1
Czech Republic	2.9	75.9	19.1	n.a.
Denmark	3.4	51.1	30.8	100.2
Germany	3.0	74.7	25.6	106.7
Estonia	1.7	124.5	7.1	96.1
Ireland	1.4	91.6	10.6	89.2
Greece	n .a.	n.a.	n.a	n.a.
Spain	2.5	181.6	30.7	n.a.
France	3.1	99.6	18.6	n.a.
Italy	1.6	n.a.	n.a	n.a.
Cyprus	0.9	n.a.	34.3	n.a.
Latvia	1.5	91.3	6.3	n.a.
Lithuania	1.3	117.4	3.6	496.7
Luxembourg	5.2	107.0	26.9	n.a.
Hungary	2.4	88.5	n.a	n.a.
Malta	n.a.	n.a.	n.a	n.a.
Netherlands	2.6	n.a.	22.7	84.2
Austria	1.8	92.6	24.3	89.0
Poland	1.9	101.4	11.9	n.a.
Portugal	1.3	n.a.	15.7	55.8
Romania	1.0	n.a.	17.5	n.a.
Slovenia	1.0	103.7	17.0	76.8
Slovakia	1.8	84.9	16.0	102.7
Finland	0.2	128.7	1.1	117.9
Sweden	0.4	70.6	4.1	87.4
United Kingdom	2.2	91.3	9.0	n.a.
EU-27	2.3 e DG AGRI	n.a.	19.0	n.a. e DG AGRI
EU-15	2.4 e DG AGRI	n.a.	19.0	n.a. e DG AGRI
EU-12	1.7 e DG AGRI	n.a.	18.8	n.a. e DG AGRI

Note:
*Figures showing the situation in 2009 include all the most recent data and are based on 5157 monitoring sites for rivers and on 2795 monitoring sits for groundwater. EU-27, EU-15, EU-12: for rivers, data for EL and MT are not available. For groundwater, data for EL, IT, HU, MT are not available.
**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 2009 have had to be excluded from the analysis. Missing countries do not have sufficiently strong trend information according to the statistical rules now applied and therefore data are not provided.

Map 3.4.13-1 - Nitrates in surface water



Map 3.4.13-2 - 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 2009 can be slightly different from those used to calculate trends, since the number of stations used for showing the current situation (2009) 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 2007-2009 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 AGRI 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)

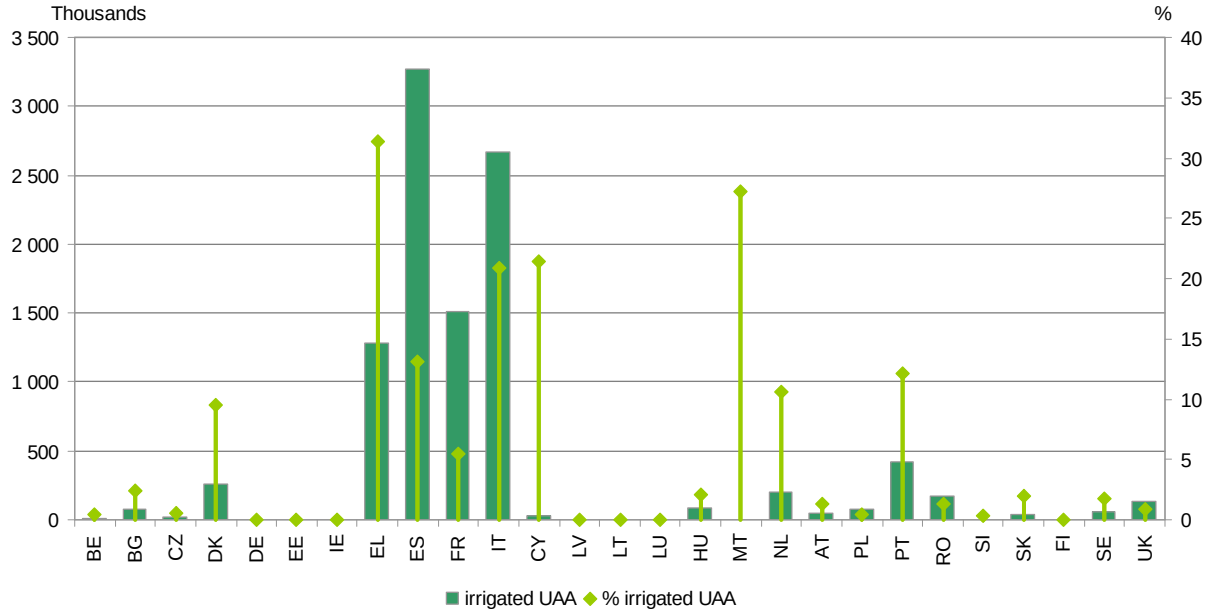
3.4.14. CONTEXT 15: WATER USE

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

In 2007, 6.7% of the total UAA (or 13.3 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-12, 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-12 only a small part (1.1%) of the UAA was irrigated.

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

Graph 3.4.14-1 - Irrigated UAA (% and ha), 2007



The total irrigated area decreased more strongly in the EU-12 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 6.5% (or 722 640 ha) between 2003 and 2007; this reduction was higher in the EU-12 (-40%) than in the EU-15 (-4%). Similarly, the share of irrigated area in the UAA decreased more in the EU-12 (-0.8 percentage points) than in the EU-15 (-0.2 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 3.4.14-2 - Change of the share of irrigated UAA (% points), 2003-2007

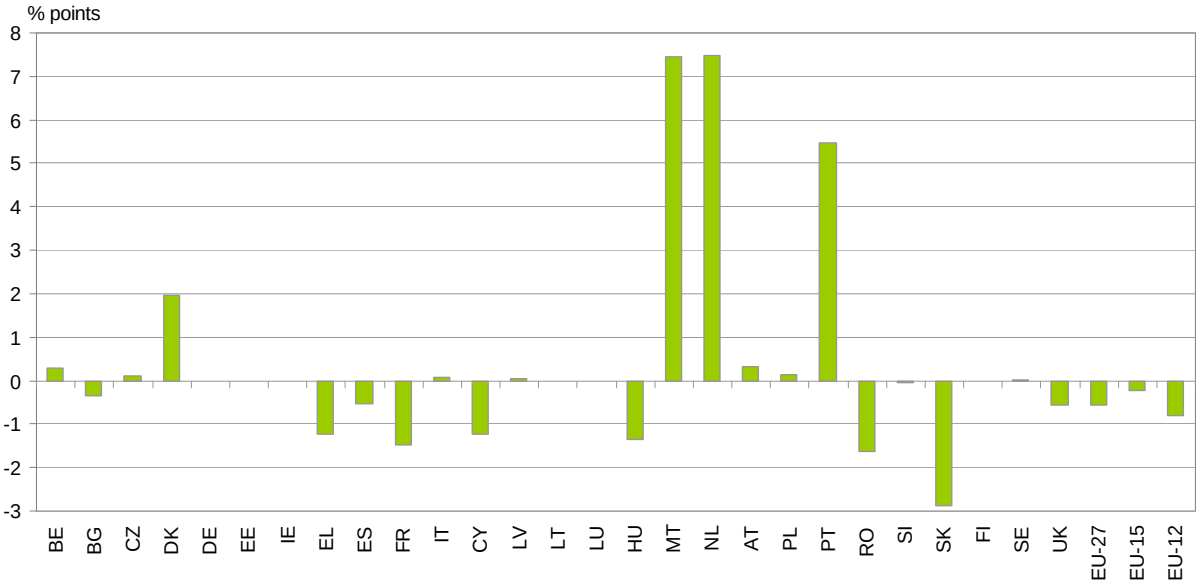
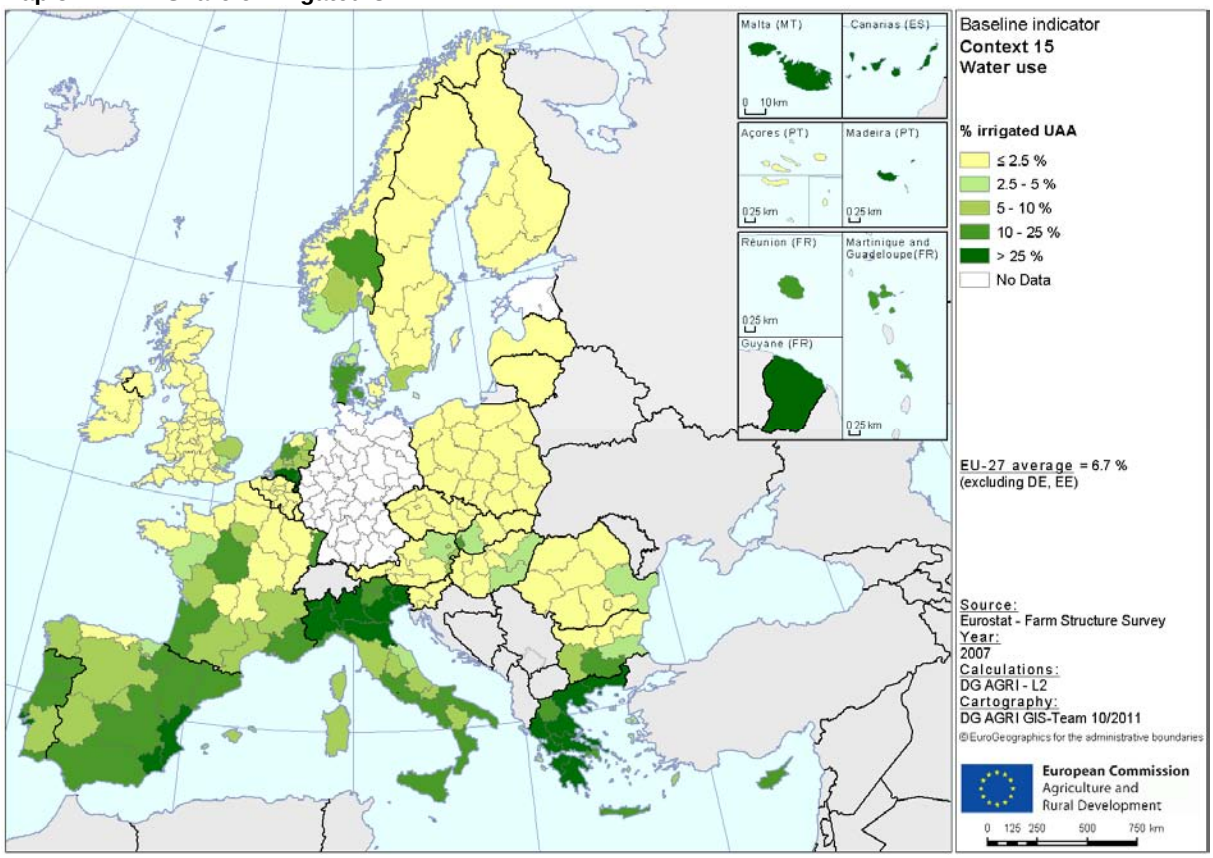


Table 3.4.14-1 - Water use

Indicator	Context 15 - Water use			Change in the share of irrigated UAA
Measurement	irrigated UAA	% irrigated UAA		
Source	Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey			Eurostat - FSS
Year	2007			2003-2007
Unit	ha	%		% points
Country				
Belgium	5 680	0.4		0.3
Bulgaria	72 640	2.4		-0.4
Czech Republic	19 910	0.6		0.1
Denmark	254 140	9.5		2.0
Germany	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.
Estonia	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.
Ireland	0	0.0		0.0
Greece	1 279 520	31.4		-1.2
Spain	3 266 330	13.1		-0.5
France	1 511 730	5.5		-1.5
Italy	2 666 210	20.9		0.1
Cyprus	31 260	21.4		-1.2
Latvia	620	0.0		0.0
Lithuania	1 000	0.0		n.a.
Luxembourg	0	0.0		0.0
Hungary	87 620	2.1		-1.3
Malta	2 810	27.2		7.5
Netherlands	202 260	10.6		7.5
Austria	43 440	1.4		0.3
Poland	72 060	0.5		0.1
Portugal	421 520	12.1		5.5
Romania	173 450	1.3		-1.6
Slovenia	1 620	0.3		-0.1
Slovakia	39 090	2.0		-2.9
Finland	0	0.0		0.0
Sweden	54 170	1.7		0.0
United Kingdom	138 190	0.9		-0.6
EU-27	10 345 270 EU-27 (excl. DE, EE)	6.7 EU-27 (excl. DE, EE)		-0.6 EU-27 (excl. DE, EE)
EU-15	9 843 190 EU-15 (excl. DE)	9.1 EU-15 (excl. DE)		-0.2 EU-15 (excl. DE)
EU-12	502 080 EU-12 (excl. EE)	1.1 EU-12 (excl. EE)		-0.8 EU-12 (excl. EE)

Map 3.4.14-1 - Share of irrigated UAA



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.
Unit of measurement	%
Source	Eurostat – Farm Structure Survey 2007 and Agri-environmental indicators

3.4.15. CONTEXT 16: PROTECTIVE FORESTS CONCERNING PRIMARILY SOIL & 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

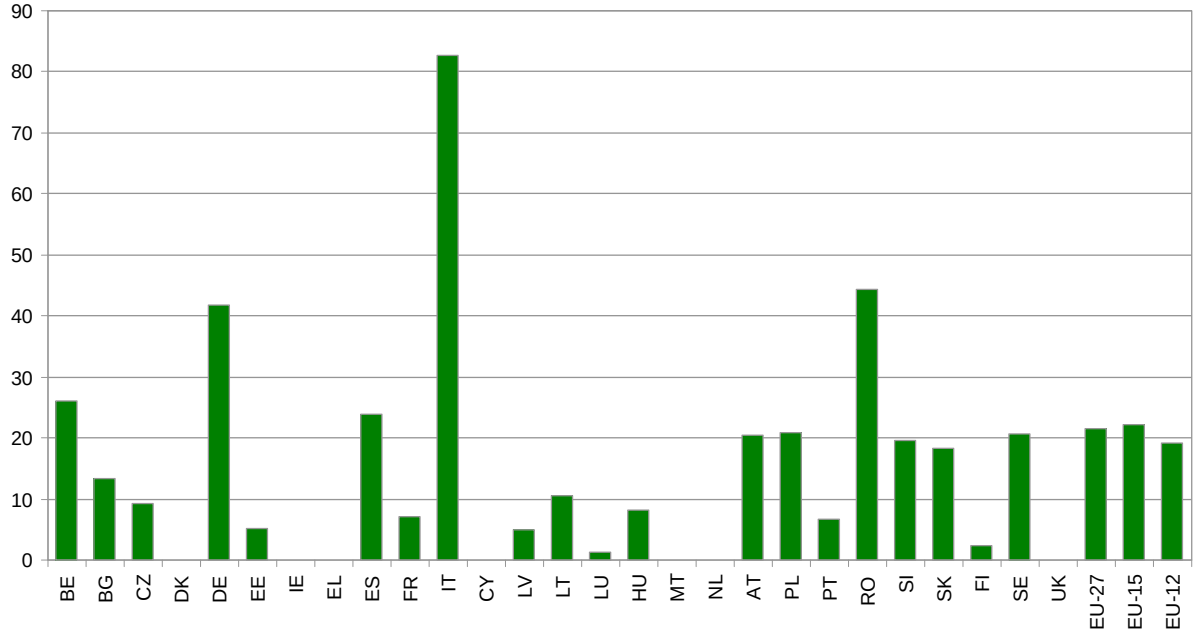
In 2010, about 36.5 million ha or 21.6% of forest and other wooded land (FOWL) in the EU-27 were reported as having protective functions primarily concerning soil and water (MCPFE class 3, see indicator box below)[54]. The share of protective FOWL was similar in the EU-15 (22.2%) and in the EU-12 (19.2%).

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.

[54] 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 3.4.15-1 - 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); the European aggregates include the available data only; for LV, LT and RO only forest is covered.

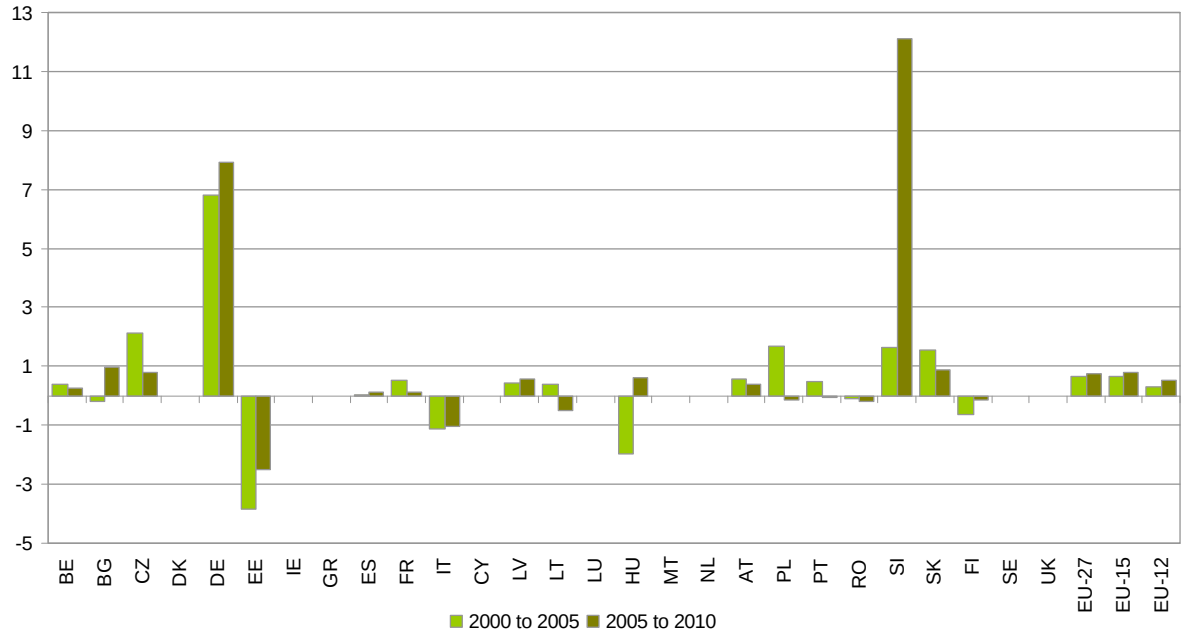
A slight increase in the area of protective forests and other wooded land was registered in the EU-27 between 2000 and 2010

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-12 (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[55].

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

Graph 3.4.15-2 - 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); the European aggregates include the available data only; for LV, LT and RO only forest is covered.

Table 3.4.15-1 - 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-12	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 France and therefore the European 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

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

3.4.16. OBJECTIVE 22: SOIL – AREAS AT RISK OF SOIL EROSION

Soil erosion by water is one of the most widespread forms of soil degradation in Europe.

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

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-12 (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[56].

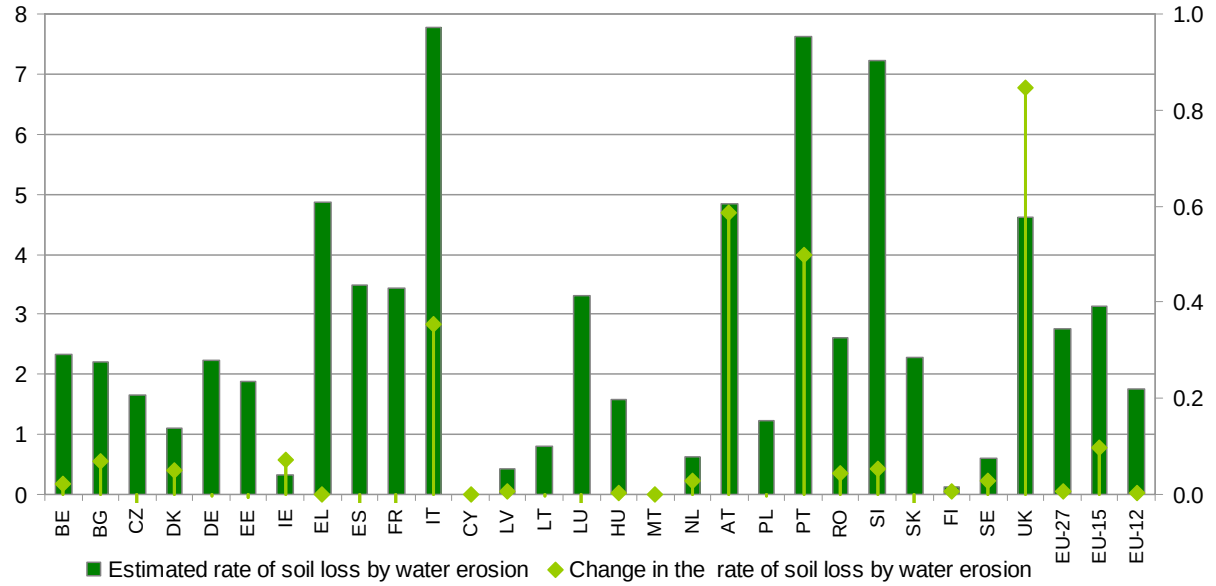
Soil erosion trends resulting from changes in land cover and rainfall erosivity do not show any significant change in the erosion of soil by water at EU-27 level between 2000 and 2006. (0.01 t/ha/year)[57]. According to the soil erosion trends estimated at Member State level, the average soil loss rate has very slightly decreased in the Czech Republic, Estonia, Spain, France, Luxembourg and Slovakia, while it has increased in the remaining countries[58].

[56] 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.

[57] 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).

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

Graph 3.4.16-1 - 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 Greece are only available for 2000, therefore the change between 2000 and 2006 was not calculated.

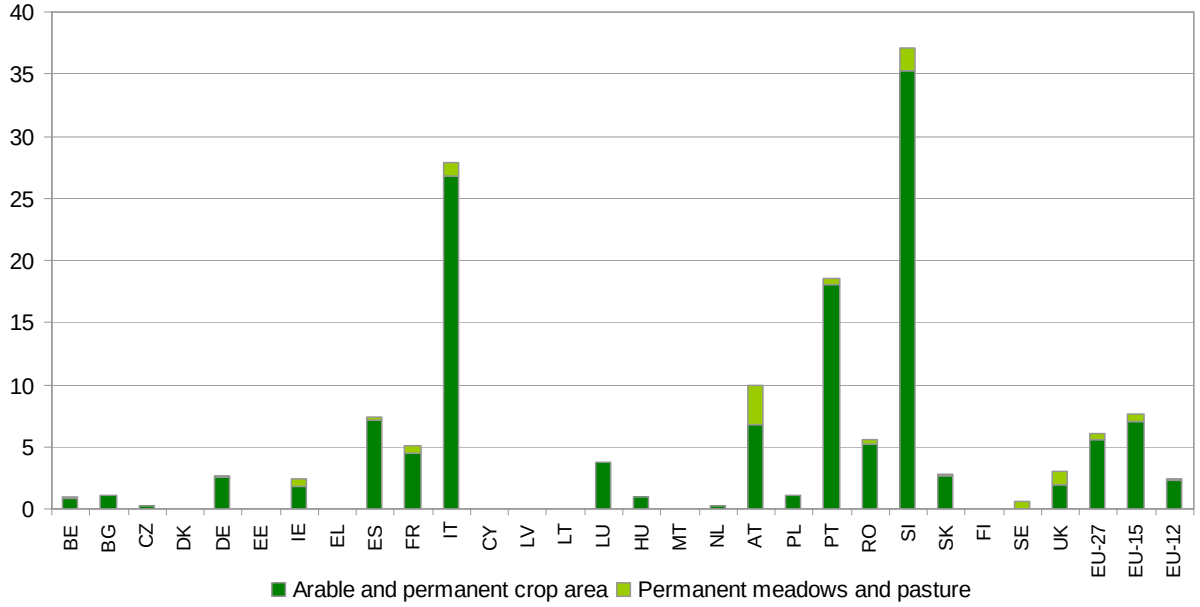
The share of the total agricultural area estimated to suffer from moderate to severe erosion is higher in the EU-15 than in the EU-12

Just around 6% of the total agricultural area[59] 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-12 (2.4%). Cultivated land (arable and permanent cropland) is estimated to be affected by moderate to severe water erosion (7%) more 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%)[60].

[59] 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.
[60] Reference: JRC - ISPRA, Agri-environmental indicator draft factsheet – Soil water erosion (AEI 21), 2011).

Graph 3.4.16-2 - 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 3.4.16-1 - 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-12	1.74 excl. CY, MT		0.00 excl. CY, MT

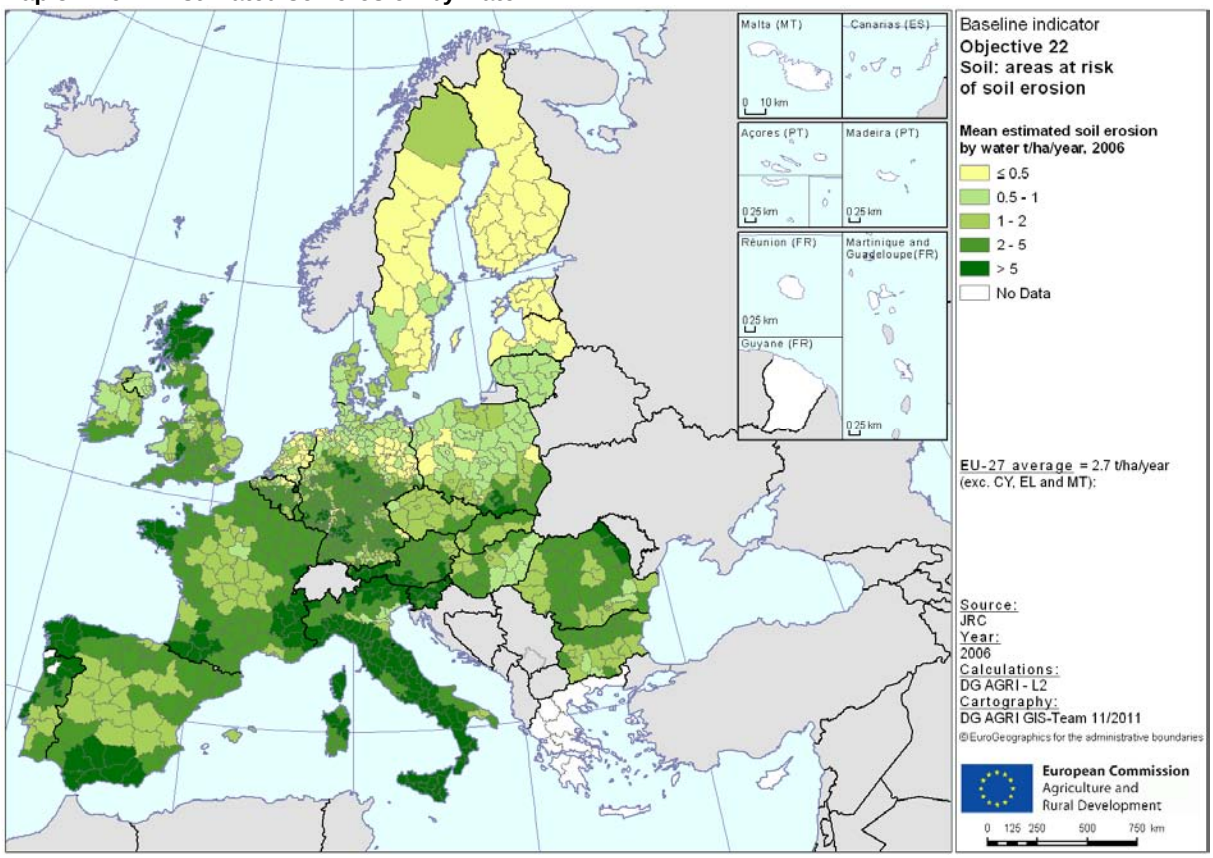
Note: The rates of soil loss by water erosion (t/ha/yr) at Member States level represent national average values and therefore may mask higher erosion rates in many areas even for those countries that have a low mean.

Table 3.4.16-2 - 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 alrea	Arable and permanent crop area	Permanent meadows and pasture	Total agricultural alrea	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-12	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 3.4.16-1 - 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 know 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 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. The differences between 2000 and 2006 are primarily due to changes in land cover as noted by Corine Land Cover data for both dates. The time interval of 6 years is limited; therefore any conclusion must be made 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)

3.4.17. OBJECTIVE 23: SOIL – ORGANIC FARMING

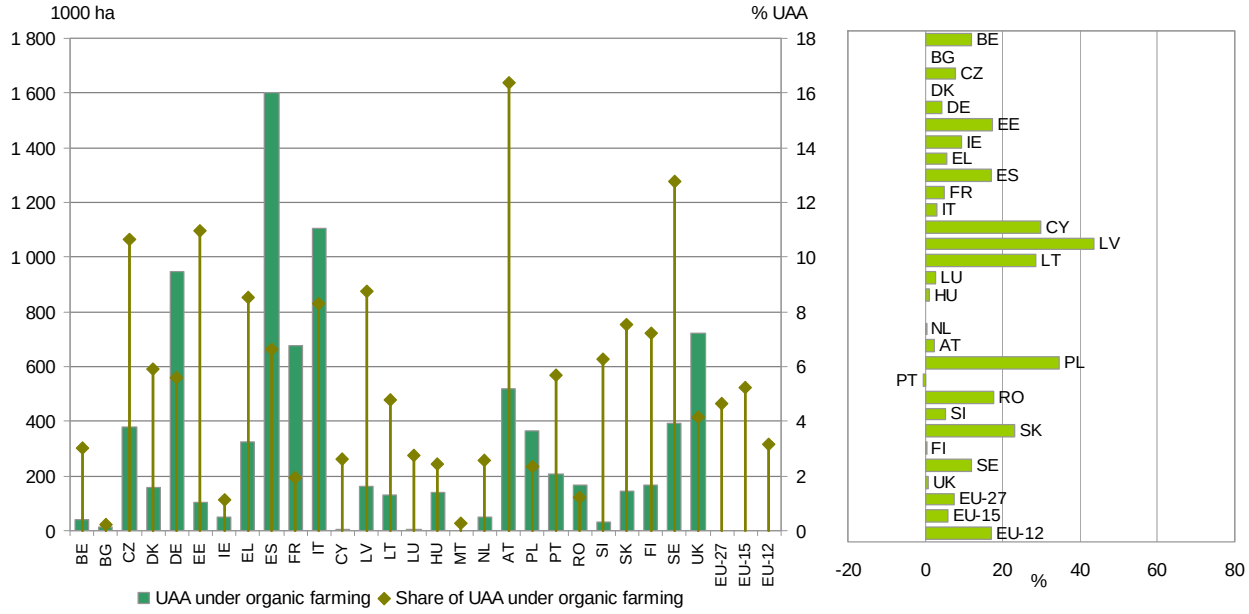
Organic farming accounts for 4.7% of the UAA in the EU-27

The total organic area in the EU-27 (i.e. the fully converted area and the area under conversion) reached 8.6 million ha in 2009 and accounted for 4.7% of the total UAA. The size of the organic area differs substantially among Member States. Only 4 countries accounted for 50% of the total organic area in the EU-27 in 2009: Spain (18.6%), Italy (12.9%), Germany (11.1), and the United Kingdom (8.4%). On the other hand, the importance of organic farming in terms of the UAA at national level is highest in Austria (16.4%), Sweden (12.8%), Estonia (11%) and the Czech Republic (10.6%), whereas in five countries (Bulgaria, Malta, Ireland, Romania and France), the organic area represents less than 2% of the UAA.

An increasing part of the UAA is devoted to organic production

However, the share of UAA devoted to organic production is increasing rapidly. For the period 2004-2009, the organic area increased by 43% in the EU-27, with an annual growth rate of 7.5%. Whereas in the EU-15 the increase was slightly lower than the EU-27 average, in the EU-12 the UAA under organic farming in 2009 was 119% higher than in 2004 and it grew at an annual rate of 17%.

Graph 3.4.17-1 - Share of UAA under organic farming (2009) and its average annual growth rate (2004 to 2009)



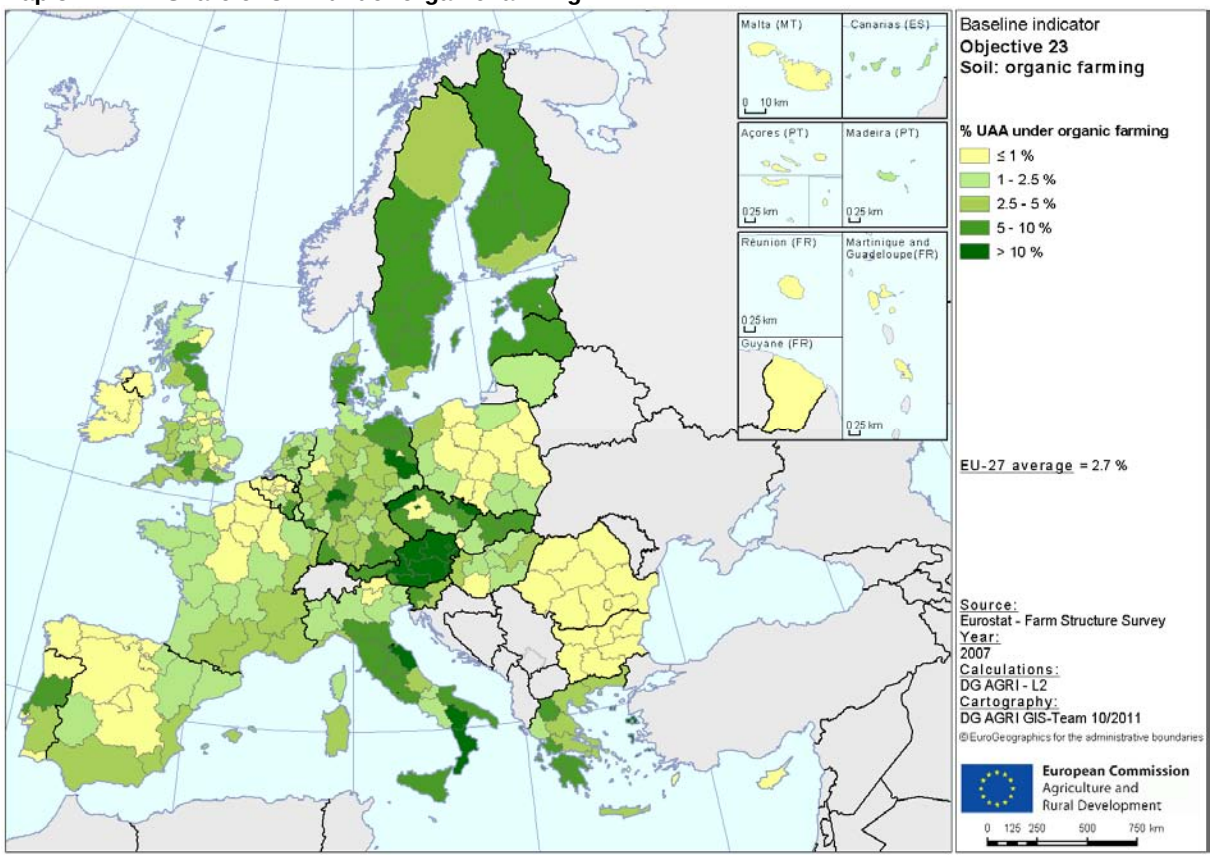
Note: growth rate for MT is not displayed in the graph.

Table 3.4.17-1 - 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 Institute of Rural Studies, University of Wales, Aberystwyth; Copyright: Nicolas Lampkin					EUROSTAT Institute of Rural Studies, University of Wales, Aberystwyth; Copyright: Nicolas Lampkin	
Year	2009					2004-2009	
Unit	Ha		%			% per year	
Country							
Belgium	41 459		3.0			11.8	
Bulgaria	12 321		0.2			0.1	
Czech Republic	376 923		10.6			7.7	
Denmark	156 433		5.9			0.2	
Germany	947 115		5.6			4.3	
Estonia	102 305		11.0			17.3	
Ireland	47 864		1.1			9.3	
Greece	326 252		8.5			5.5	
Spain	1 602 871		6.6			16.9	
France	677 513		1.9			4.9	
Italy	1 106 683		8.3			3.0	
Cyprus	3 184	s	2.6	s		29.7	
Latvia	160 175		8.7			43.7	
Lithuania	129 055		4.8			28.5	
Luxembourg	3 614		2.8			2.7	
Hungary	140 292		2.4			1.1	
Malta	26	s	0.3	s		91.9	
Netherlands	49 330		2.6			0.5	
Austria	518 757		16.4			2.4	
Poland	367 062		2.3			34.7	
Portugal	209 090	s 2008	5.7	s		-0.6	2004-2008
Romania	168 288		1.2			17.5	
Slovenia	29 388		6.3			5.4	
Slovakia	145 490		7.5			23.2	
Finland	166 172		7.2			0.5	
Sweden	391 524		12.8			12.0	
United Kingdom	721 726		4.2			0.9	
EU-27	8 600 911	s	4.7	s		7.5	
EU-15	6 966 403	s	5.2	s		5.8	
EU-12	1 634 509	e DG AGRI	3.2	e DG AGRI		17.0	

Note:
In 2004, the values for the following countries are estimates from N. Lampkins: BG,EE,RO
e DG AGRI estimate
s Eurostat estimate

Map 3.4.17-1 - Share of UAA under organic farming



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 • Organic Centre Wales - Institute of Rural Studies University of Wales, Aberystwyth At regional level: DG AGRI based on: • Organic Centre Wales - Institute of Rural Studies, University of Wales, Aberystwyth • Eurostat – Farm Structure Survey 2007

3.4.18. OBJECTIVE 24: CLIMATE CHANGE – PRODUCTION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY FROM AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

EU agriculture and forestry play an increasing role in supplying renewable energy, forestry being by far more important in absolute value than agriculture.

The production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry increased rapidly over the last years in the EU-27

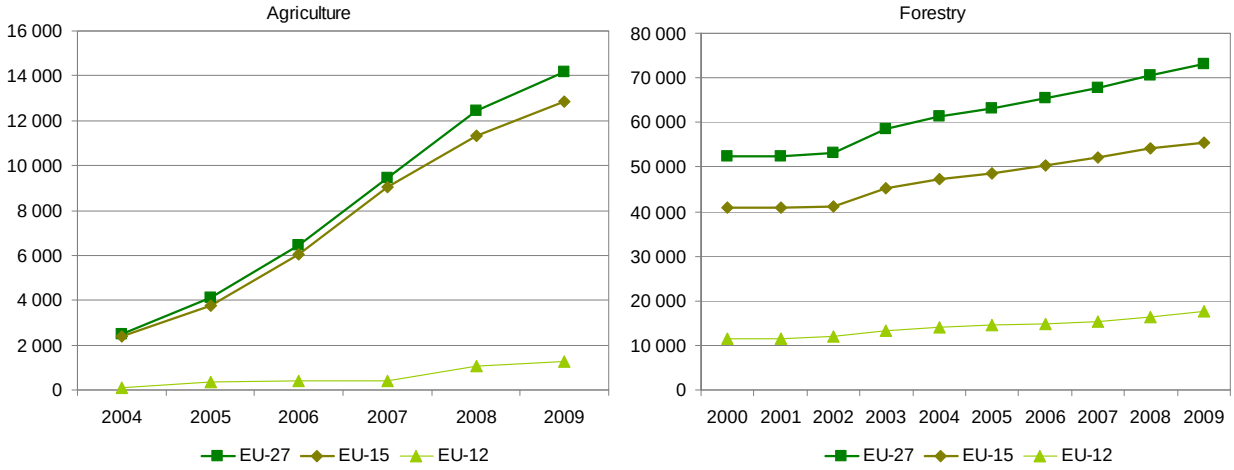
The production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry in the EU-27 reached 14.2 and 73.2 million tonnes in 2009, respectively. While the production of renewable from forestry represented 49.3% of the total in the EU-27, agriculture accounted for only 9.6%. However, the production of renewable energy has increased more rapidly in the agricultural sector than in the forestry sector. For the period 2004-2009, the production of renewable energy from agriculture almost quintupled whilst the production from forestry increased by 39.5% between 2000 and 2009 at an average annual growth rate of 3.8%.

Whilst forestry accounted for half of the total production of renewable energy in the EU-27, agriculture only contributes about 10% to the overall production

The production of renewable energy differs considerably among the EU-15 and the EU-12. The EU-15 accounted for 91% of renewable energy produced in the agricultural sector of the EU-27, whilst the production in the EU-12 represented only 9%. Similarly, in the forestry sector the production of renewable energy in the EU-15 and in the EU-12 represented 75% and 25% 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 sectors is higher (10.2%) than in the EU-12 (5.5%). On the other hand, the weight of forestry in the total production of renewable energy is much bigger in the EU-12 (77.1%) than in the EU-15 (44.2%).

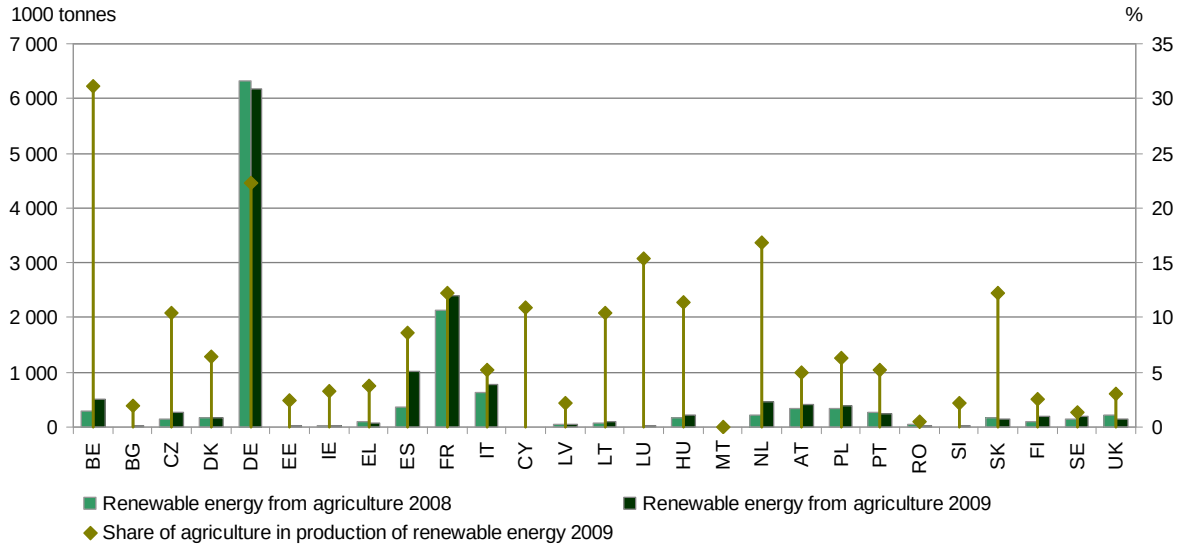
Graph 3.4.18-1 - Production of renewable energy (kilotonnes) from agriculture (2004-2009) and forestry (2000-2009)



The production of renewable energy differs substantially among Member States…

In the agricultural sector in particular, the production of renewable energy is very unevenly distributed among countries, Germany and France accounting for more than 60% of the total production of the EU-27. The contribution of the remaining Member States to the total production lay between 0.1% (in Slovenia) and 7.2% (in Spain). On the other hand, the share of the agricultural sector in the production of the total renewable energy is highest in Belgium (31.2%) and lowest in Romania (0.5%).

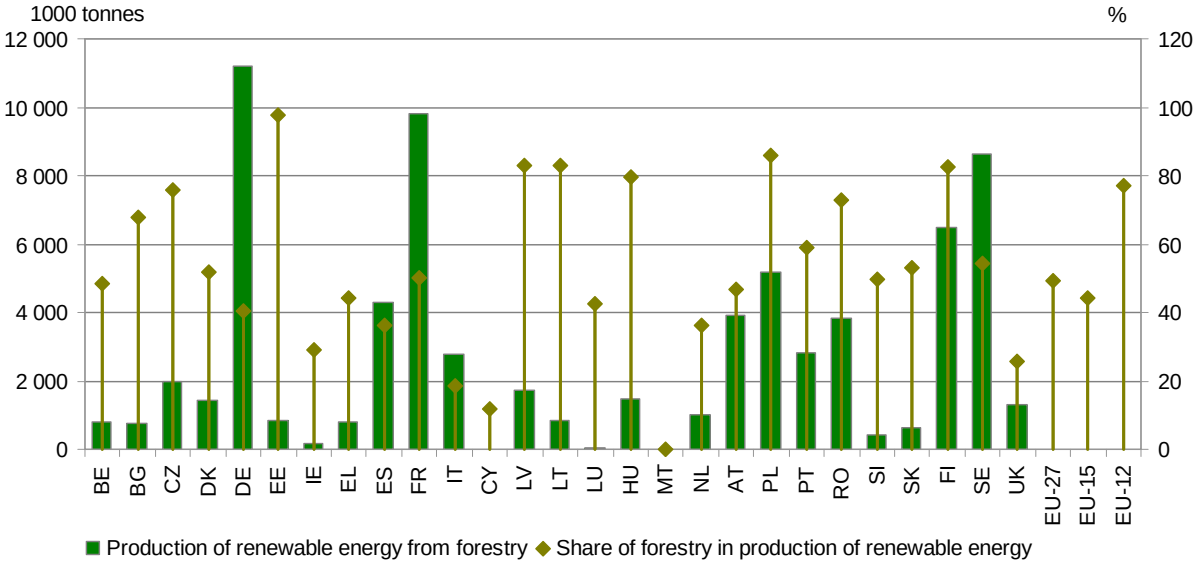
Graph 3.4.18-2 - Production of renewable energy from agriculture at Member State level (2008 & 2009)



…but in the forestry sector they are less pronounced

In the forestry sector, the differences among Member States in the production of renewable energy are less pronounced. Germany (15.3%), France (13.4%) and Sweden (11.8%) contributed the most to the total production of renewable energy in the EU-27. Furthermore, in 2009 the 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 (97.6%) and the lowest in Cyprus (12%). The production of renewable energy from the forestry sector increased between 2000 and 2009 in all Member States, except in Greece and Slovenia which experienced a slight decrease.

Graph 3.4.18-3 - Production of renewable energy from forestry at Member State level (2008 & 2009) average annual growth rate (2000-2009), Member State level



Graph 3.4.18-4 - Average annual growth rate of the production of renewable energy from forestry at Member State level (2000-2009)

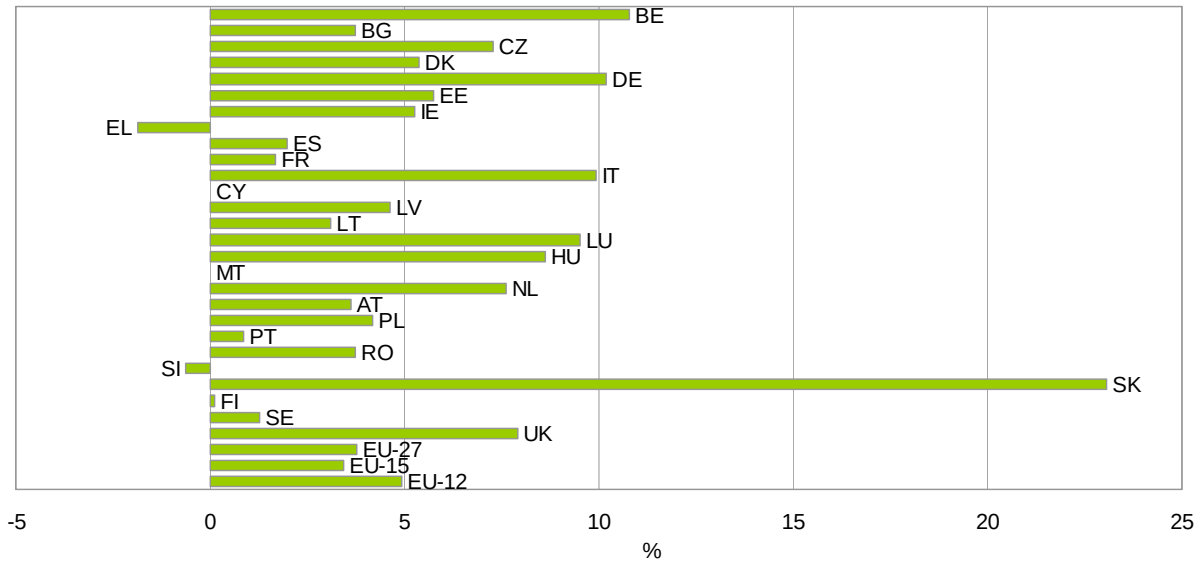


Table 3.4.18-1 - Production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry

Indicator	Objective 24 - Climate change: production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry	
Sub-indicator	Production of renewable energy from agriculture	
Measurement	Production of renewable energy from agriculture	Share of agriculture in production of renewable energy
Source	EurObserER (primary sources: EBB & EBIO)	EurObserER & Eurostat - Energy Statistics
Year	2009	
Unit	kilotonnes	%
Country		
Belgium	517.5	31.2
Bulgaria	22.1	2.0
Czech Republic	268.6	10.4
Denmark	176.4	6.4
Germany	6 181.1	22.3
Estonia	21.2	2.5
Ireland	20.1	3.3
Greece	68.2	3.8
Spain	1 025.2	8.6
France	2 396.9	12.2
Italy	764.9	5.2
Cyprus	8.2	10.9
Latvia	46.4	2.2
Lithuania	102.9	10.4
Luxembourg	12.3	15.4
Hungary	210.3	11.4
Malta	0.9	n.a.
Netherlands	465.2	16.8
Austria	415.1	5.0
Poland	381.2	6.3
Portugal	244.7	5.2
Romania	26.1	0.5
Slovenia	19.0	2.2
Slovakia	149.1	12.2
Finland	196.4	2.5
Sweden	205.4	1.3
United Kingdom	156.2	3.1
EU-27	14 191.5	9.6 excl. MT
EU-15	12 845.8	10.2
EU-12	1 255.9	5.5 excl. MT

Table 3.4.18-2 - Production of renewable energy from agriculture and 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	2009		2000 to 2009
Unit	kilotonnes (wood and wood wastes)	%	% per year (wood and wood wastes)
Country			
Belgium	803	48.3	10.8
Bulgaria	766	67.8	3.7
Czech Republic	1 968	75.9	7.3
Denmark	1 428	51.9	5.4
Germany	11 217	40.5	10.2
Estonia	843	97.6	5.7
Ireland	179	29.2	5.2
Greece	797	44.2	-1.9
Spain	4 315	36.2	2.0
France	9 795	50.1	1.7
Italy	2 760	18.7	9.9
Cyprus	9	12.0	0.0
Latvia	1 729	82.8	4.6
Lithuania	824	83.1	3.1
Luxembourg	34	42.5	9.5
Hungary	1 471	79.5	8.6
Malta	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Netherlands	1 004	36.3	7.6
Austria	3 916	46.9	3.6
Poland	5 190	86.1	4.2
Portugal	2 801	59.0	0.9
Romania	3 838	72.8	3.7
Slovenia	429	49.7	-0.6
Slovakia	647	52.9	23.1
Finland	6 473	82.6	0.1
Sweden	8 621	54.5	1.3
United Kingdom	1 307	25.6	7.9
EU-27	73 167 excl. MT	49.3 excl. MT	3.8 excl. MT
EU-15	55 451	44.2	3.4
EU-12	17 714 excl. MT	77.1 excl. MT	4.9 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 AGRI based on: • EurObservER 2008 and 2009: 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 Renewable energy from forestry: Eurostat – Energy Statistics

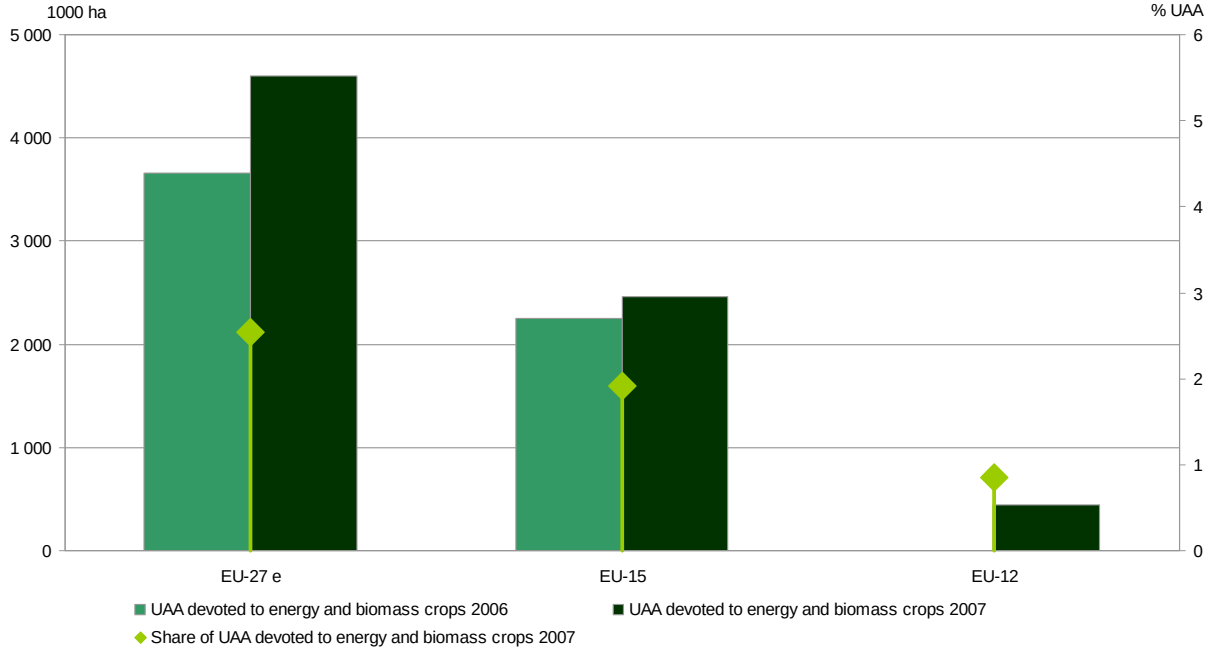
3.4.19. OBJECTIVE 25: CLIMATE CHANGE – UAA DEVOTED TO RENEWABLE ENERGY

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[61] and by areas benefiting from the energy crop premium for the production of renewable fuels and energy from biomass[62]. This area is much higher in the EU-15 (2.4 million ha or 1.9% of UAA) than in the EU-12 (444 000 ha or 0.8% of UAA)[63]. 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.[64] 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-12 (from 2 100 ha in 2006 to 444 000 ha in 2007).

[61] Set-aside area with non-food crops according to Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999.
[62] Areas benefiting from the "Energy crop premium" according to Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003.
[63] 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.
[64] 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 DG AGRI's crop balances. 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 3.4.19-1 - UAA devoted to renewable energy in the EU (2006 & 2007)



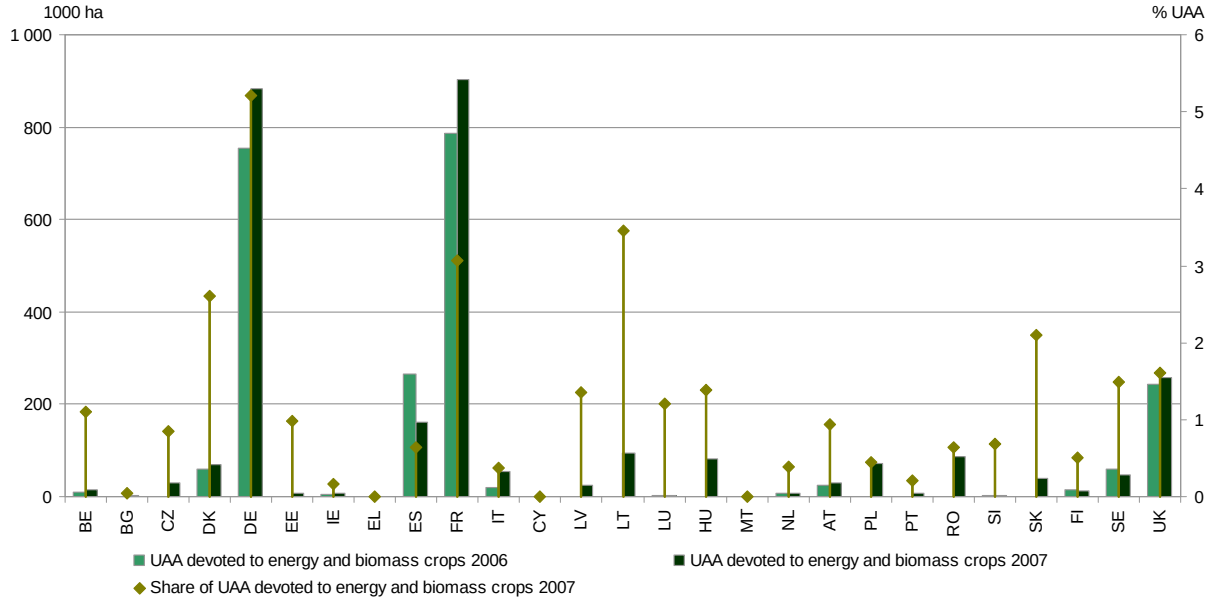
Note: The values for the EU-27 include an estimate of the total area devoted to renewable energy (with and without specific support); values for the EU-15 and the EU-12 only include area under specific support

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)[65]. 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.

[65] 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 3.4.19-2 - 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 3.4.19-1 - 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 AGRI	
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-12	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 DG AGRI's crop balances, 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 AGRI

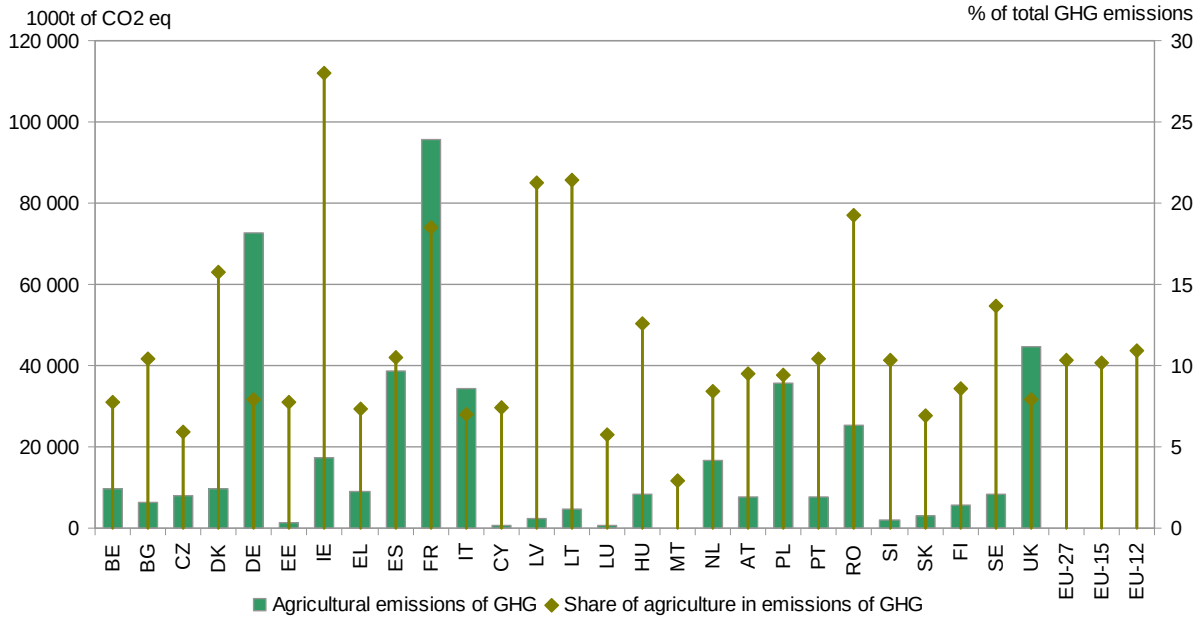
3.4.20. OBJECTIVE 26: GHG EMISSIONS FROM AGRICULTURE

GHG emissions from agriculture represent 1/10 of the total GHG emissions

The agricultural sector produced 476 million tonnes of CO2 equivalents in 2009, 10.3% of the total EU-27 emissions[66] for that year. The contribution of the agricultural sector to total GHG emissions differs among Member States, from a small share of 2.9% in Malta to a higher percentage in Latvia, Lithuania and Ireland where the 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.

[66] Emissions from LULUCF, greenhouse gas sources and sinks from land use, land use change and the forestry sector as defined by IPCC, are excluded. Emission from agricultural transport and energy use are excluded as well.

Graph 3.4.20-1 - GHG emissions from agriculture, 2009



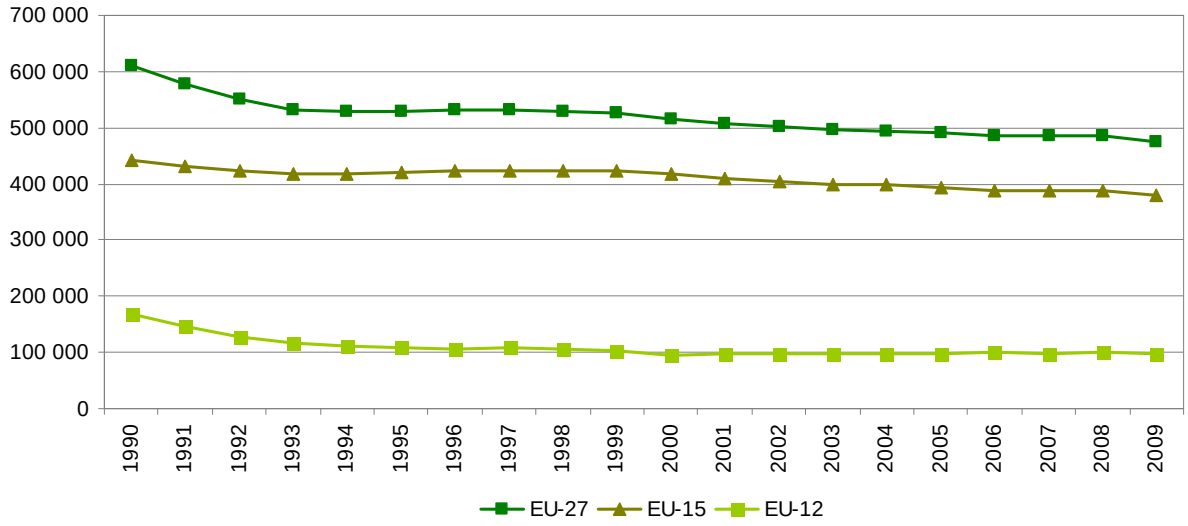
GHG emissions of the agricultural sector have decreased in the last 10 years

Emissions from the agricultural sector have declined by 7.5% since 2000 in the EU-27, showing an average annual rate of decrease of 0.9% between 2000 and 2009. The reduction in greenhouse gas emissions at EU-27 level has been mainly due to a 9.6% decrease of the emissions in the EU-15, while the EU-12 experienced an increase in the GHG emissions of 1.5%.

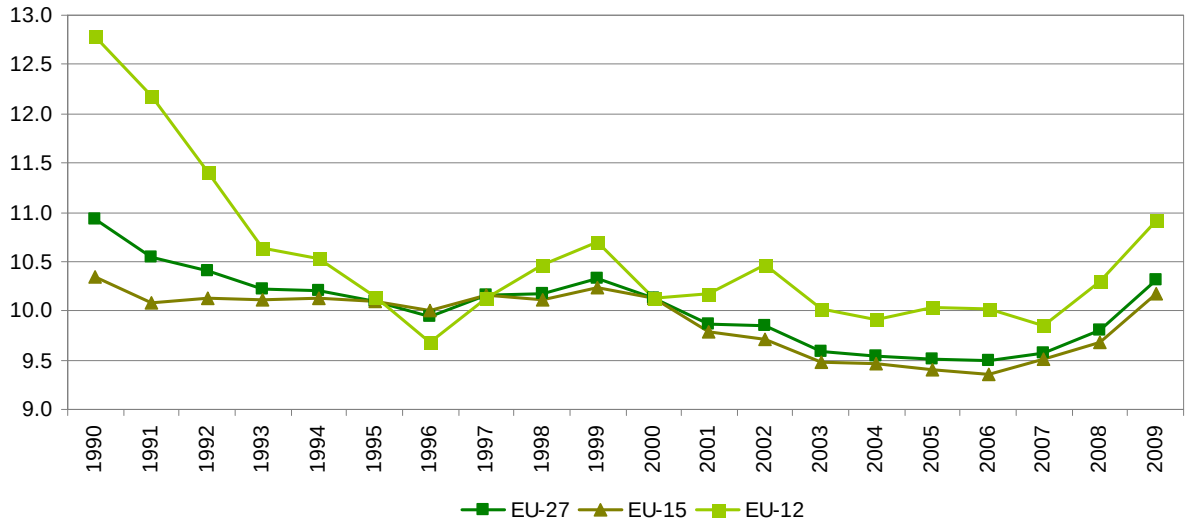
On the other hand, the long term trend of GHG emissions show that over the period 1990-2009 agricultural emissions decreased by 22% in the EU-27 with a bigger reduction in the EU-12 (42%) than in the EU-15 (14%).

While the share of agriculture in the total GHG emissions has decreased by 0.6 percentage points in 2009 as compared to 1990, it has increased in the last years, from 9.5% in 2006 to 10.3% in 2009.

Graph 3.4.20-2 - Evolution of agriculture GHG emissions (1000 t of CO^2 equivalent), 1990-2009



Graph 3.4.20-3 - Evolution of the share of agriculture in total GHG emissions (1000 t of CO^2 equivalent), 1990-2009



The evolution of GHG emissions differs across the EU-27

In the last ten years, this increase of agricultural GHG emissions was particularly high in three Member States, namely Latvia, Lithuania and Romania, where the emissions have risen by 16.5%, 16.8% and 11.8% respectively, from 2000 to 2009. On the other hand, Belgium, Ireland, Greece, Spain, Italy, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovakia and the United Kingdom experienced a reduction in agricultural GHG emission by more that 10%.

Graph 3.4.20-4 - Change of agricultural GHG emission (%) and average annual growth rate (%), 2000-2009

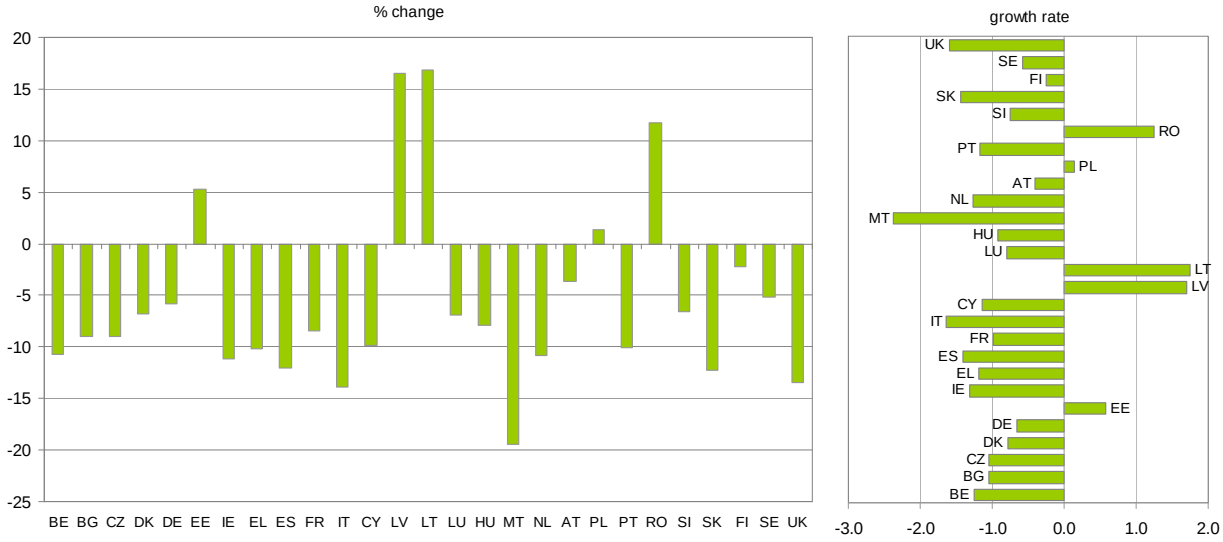


Table 3.4.20-1 - GHG emissions from agriculture

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	2009	
Unit	1000 t of CO_2 equivalent	%
Country		
Belgium	9 616	7.7
Bulgaria	6 177	10.4
Czech Republic	7 877	5.9
Denmark	9 606	15.8
Germany	72 702	7.9
Estonia	1 303	7.7
Ireland	17 491	28.0
Greece	8 939	7.3
Spain	38 713	10.5
France	95 793	18.5
Italy	34 481	7.0
Cyprus	699	7.4
Latvia	2 275	21.2
Lithuania	4 633	21.4
Luxembourg	674	5.8
Hungary	8 397	12.6
Malta	83	2.9
Netherlands	16 731	8.4
Austria	7 615	9.5
Poland	35 512	9.4
Portugal	7 796	10.5
Romania	25 206	19.3
Slovenia	1 996	10.3
Slovakia	3 019	7.0
Finland	5 721	8.6
Sweden	8 192	13.7
United Kingdom	44 794	7.9
EU-27	476 042	10.3
EU-15	378 864	10.2
EU-12	97 177 estimate DG AGRI	10.9 estimate DG AGRI

Table 3.4.20-2 - 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 2009	
Unit	%	% per year
Country		
Belgium	-10.7	-1.3
Bulgaria	-9.0	-1.0
Czech Republic	-9.0	-1.0
Denmark	-6.9	-0.8
Germany	-5.8	-0.7
Estonia	5.3	0.6
Ireland	-11.2	-1.3
Greece	-10.2	-1.2
Spain	-12.0	-1.4
France	-8.5	-1.0
Italy	-13.9	-1.6
Cyprus	-9.8	-1.1
Latvia	16.5	1.7
Lithuania	16.8	1.7
Luxembourg	-6.9	-0.8
Hungary	-7.9	-0.9
Malta	-19.4	-2.4
Netherlands	-10.8	-1.3
Austria	-3.7	-0.4
Poland	1.3	0.1
Portugal	-10.1	-1.2
Romania	11.8	1.2
Slovenia	-6.6	-0.8
Slovakia	-12.3	-1.4
Finland	-2.2	-0.2
Sweden	-5.1	-0.6
United Kingdom	-13.5	-1.6
EU-27	-7.5	-0.9
EU-15	-9.6	-1.1
EU-12	1.5 estimate DG AGRI	0.2

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*.
Unit of measurement	1000 t of CO_2 equivalent
Source	Eurostat

*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 27: FARMERS WITH OTHER GAINFUL ACTIVITY

Roughly one third of all EU farmers (35.3%) were engaged in gainful activities other than their farm work in 2007, with a noteworthy difference between the EU-15 (29.8%) and the EU-12 (38%).

Roughly one out of three farmers augments his income through a gainful activity other than farm work on the holding

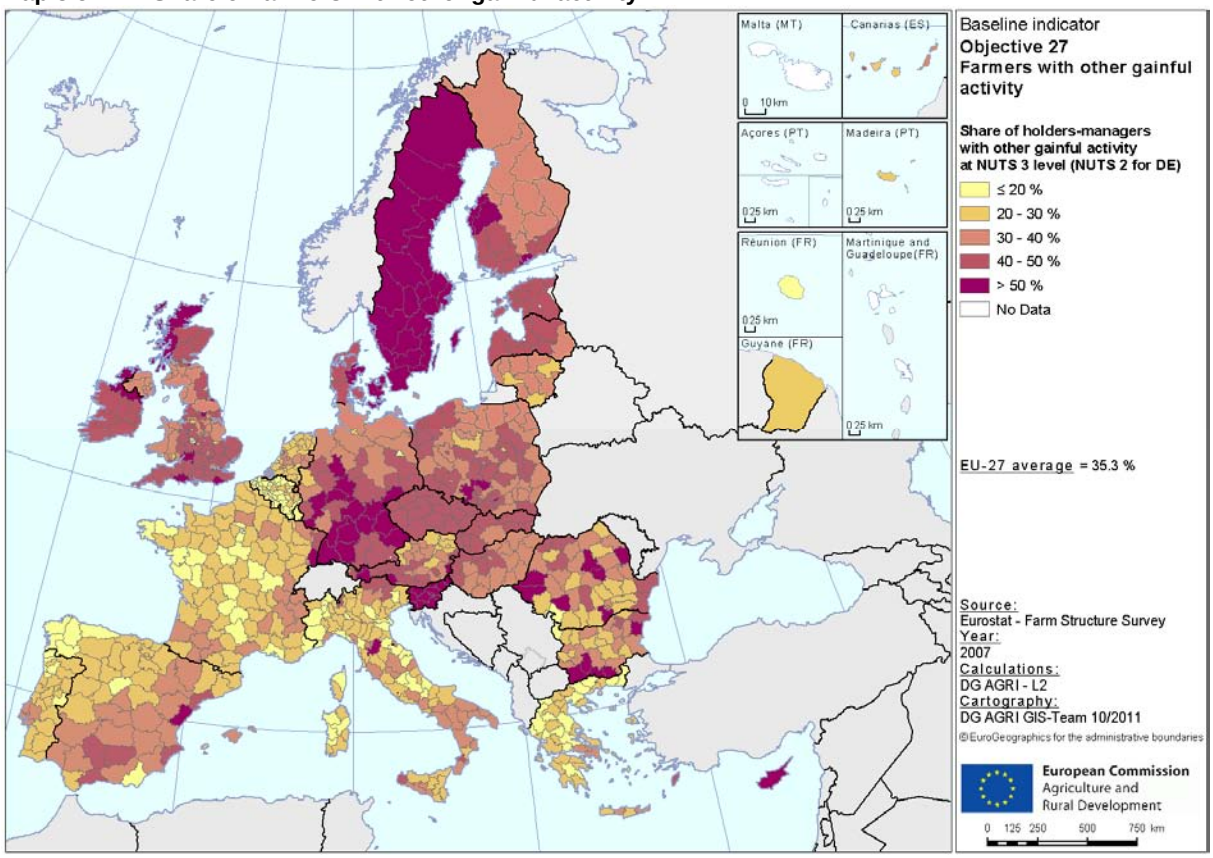
The rural or urban character of a region does not seem to be directly correlated with a stronger or weaker presence of farmers with other gainful activities. In some countries (Bulgaria, Romania, Slovenia, Estonia and the Netherlands) the share of farmers with other gainful activities is highest in predominantly rural regions. However, significant differences exist both among rural regions and among urban regions across the EU-27.

At Member State level, 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%).

Table 3.5.1-1 - 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	(1) PR	(2) IN	(3) PU		MS
Belgium	15.9	15.3	16.7		16.0
Bulgaria	39.2	33.8	29.5		37.0
Czech Republic	46.3	47.6	42.6		46.5
Denmark	47.4	50.0	50.0		48.2
Germany	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		48.2
Estonia	43.9	41.8			43.7
Ireland	47.1		47.3		47.1
Greece	22.7	25.0	25.8		23.2
Spain	32.0	31.0	35.7		32.3
France	23.4	29.1	21.7		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	30.9	34.8	31.2		31.8
Luxembourg		18.5			18.5
Hungary	37.8	38.6	37.7		38.1
Malta			47.2		47.2
Netherlands	35.9	27.8	28.3		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	23.5		25.2
Romania	37.1	35.3	31.9		36.3
Slovenia	79.7	75.0			77.9
Slovakia	43.3	46.3	45.9		44.3
Finland	41.4	44.1	49.1		42.6
Sweden	71.0	70.6	75.2		70.9
United Kingdom	39.5	42.9	42.6		42.1
EU-27	34.8	35.4	33.4	excl. DE	35.3
EU-15	28.7	31.5	29.4	excl. DE	29.8
EU-12	37.9	37.9	39.7		38.0

Map 3.5.1-1 - Share of farmers with other gainful activity



Baseline indicator objective related	**27 – Farmers with other gainful activity**
Measurement of the indicator	Share of sole holders-managers with gainful activities other than farming on the agricultural holding, out of the total number of sole holders-managers.
Definition of the indicator	Besides their work on the farm, holders may carry out other gainful activities. This indicator measures the extent to which farmers have complemented their income by gainful activities other than farming on the agricultural holding. According to Commission Decision 2000/115/EC, other gainful activities are all activities other than those relating to farm work, carried out for remuneration (salary, wages, profits or other payment, including payment in kind, according to the service rendered); non-agricultural gainful activities carried out on the holding itself (camping sites, accommodation for tourists, etc.) or on another agricultural holding as well as activities in a non-agricultural enterprise and farm work carried out on another agricultural holding, are also included. Sole holders-managers with gainful activities include both a sole holder-manager who declares another gainful activity as being his main activity and a sole holder-manager who declares another gainful activity as being his subsidiary occupation, which occupies less time than farm work.
Unit of measurement	%
Source	Eurostat – Farm Structure Survey 2007

3.5.2. OBJECTIVE 28: EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT OF THE NON-AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

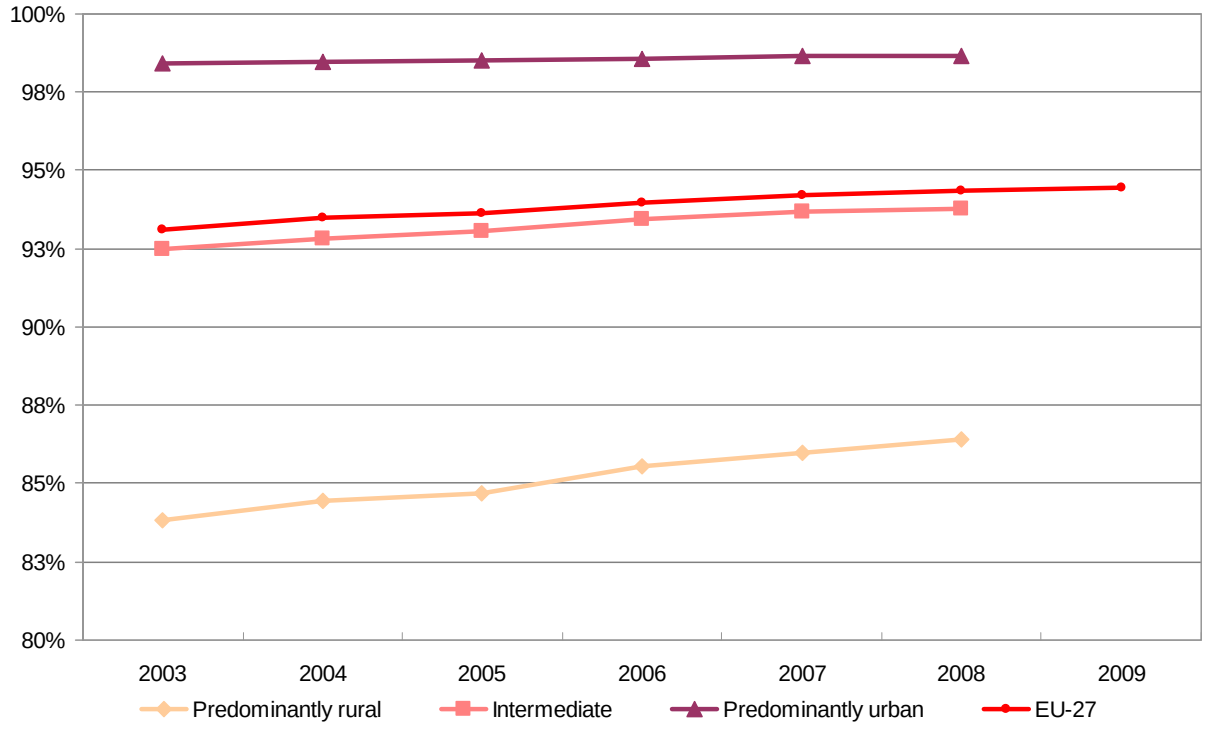
From 2003 to 2008 the number of employees in the non-agricultural sector increased by 3.2 million people in the predominantly rural areas of the EU-27…

94% of the employment in the EU-27 was generated by the non-agricultural sector (industry and services) in 2009. During the period 2003-2009, the share of the non-agricultural sector grew by 1 percentage point and the number of employees increased by 15 million[67].

The non-agricultural sector accounted for 86% of the total employment of the predominantly rural regions of the EU. This share increased by 2 percentage points or 3.2 million employees during the period 2003-2008.

[67] This section is based on the most up-to-date data. In the case of regional accounts, from which we obtain the data by type of region, this is 2008, whereas the national accounts refer to 2009. In 2009 a reduction of 3.3 million jobs is observed in the total employment of the non-agricultural sector in the EU-27 compared to 2008.

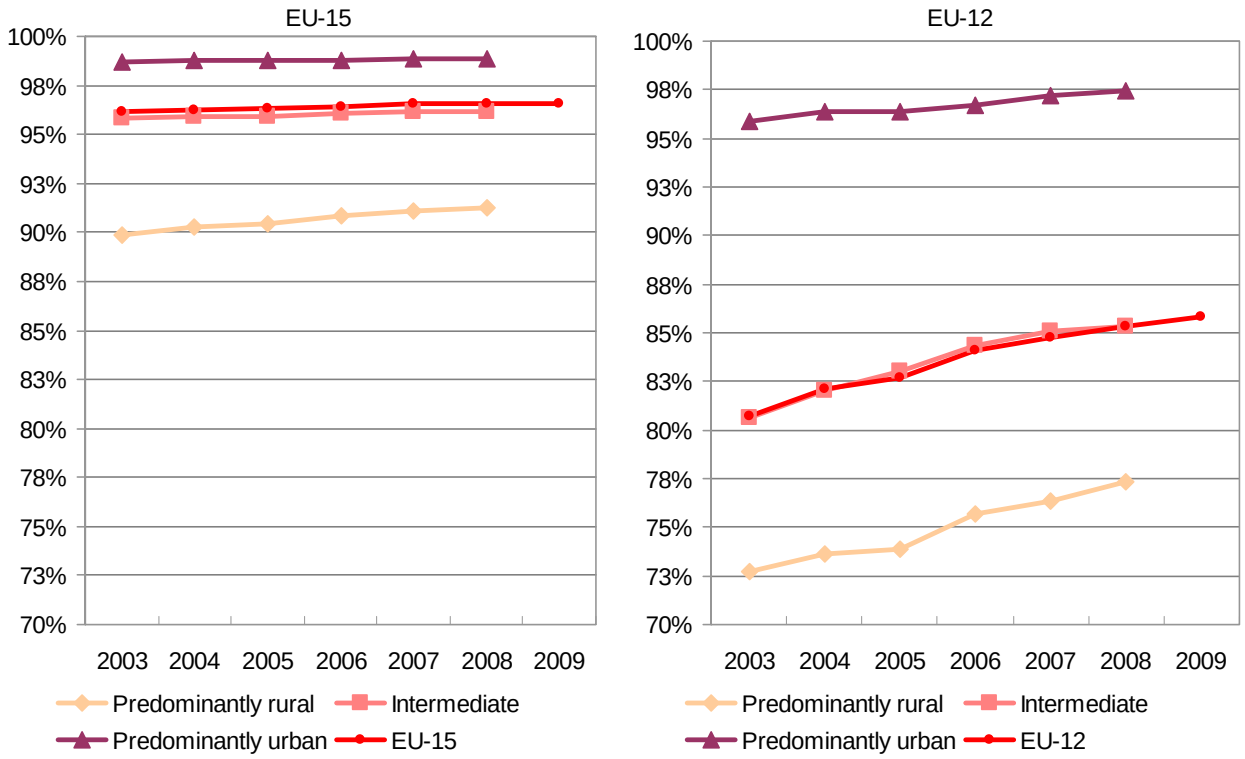
Graph 3.5.2-1 - Percentage of employment in the non-agricultural sector by type of region (2003-2009)



…of which 1.3 million belong to the EU-12

The non-agricultural sector in the predominantly rural regions of the EU-15 employed 28.8 million people in 2008, which accounts for 91% of the total employment. The share of this sector increased by 1 percentage point or by 1.9 million people during the period 2003-2008. In the predominantly rural regions of the EU-12, non-agricultural employment accounted for 77% of the total employment, with 13.1 million employees in 2008. The non-agricultural sector is growing fast in the predominantly rural regions of the EU-12. In total it incorporated 1.3 million additional employees, which increased its share by 5 percentage points over the period 2003-2008.

Graph 3.5.2-2 - Percentage of employment in the non-agricultural sector by type of region in the EU-15 and the EU-12 (2003-2009)



The share of rural employment in the non-agricultural sector ranged from 62% in Romania to 96% in Sweden

The predominantly rural regions of Romania (62%), Bulgaria (71%) and Poland (74%) presented the lowest shares of employment in the non-agricultural sector in 2008. Greece and Portugal in the EU-15 also presented lower-than-average shares (77% and 78% respectively). On the other hand, Sweden, Denmark and Germany for the EU-15 and Slovakia for the EU-12 presented shares above 95%.

In Poland, 0.7 million non-agricultural jobs were created in rural areas

The highest absolute increase in the number of employees in the non-agricultural sector among predominantly rural regions over the period 2003-2008 took place in Poland (+0.7 million employees) and the United Kingdom (0.35 million employees). Employment in the non-agricultural sector in the predominantly rural regions of Romania increased by only 0.17 million, whereas the primary sector lost almost 0.4 million (see indicator Objective 8: Importance of the primary sector). The United Kingdom and Latvia presented the highest annual rates of growth among predominantly rural regions (+11.6% and +5% respectively). Only in the predominantly rural regions of Hungary and the Netherlands did the employment in the non-agricultural sector decrease[68].

[68] There are some differences between the absolute increment by type of region and the national figures due to the use of different sources.

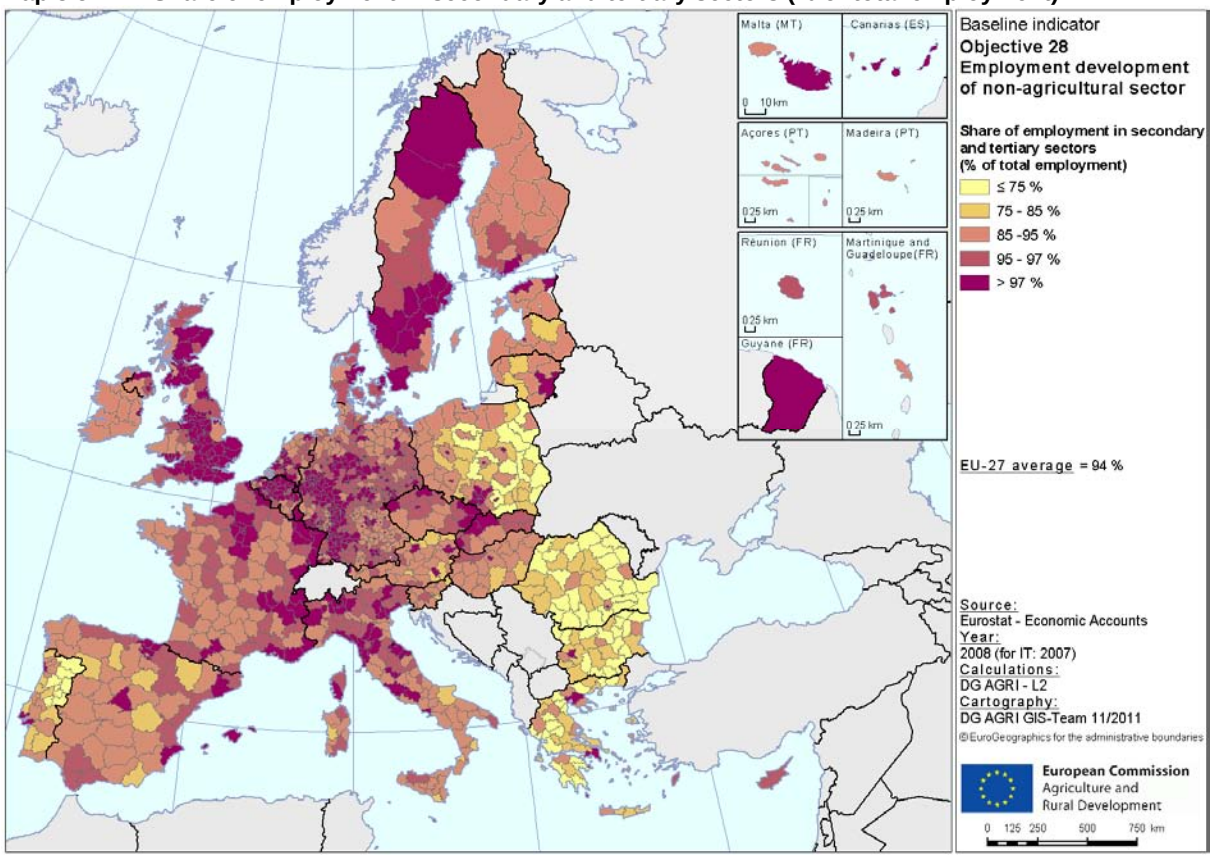
Table 3.5.2-1 - Employment development of the non-agricultural sector

Objective 28 - Employment development of the non-agricultural sector						
Share of employment in secondary and tertiary sectors (% total employment) 2008 - NUTS 3						
Country	(1) PR	(2) IR	(3) PU		MS value as from national accounts	MS employment (1000p)
Belgium	94.7	97.2	98.8		98.2	4 374
Bulgaria	71.4	78.1	98.0		80.6	3 082
Czech Republic	94.3	96.8	98.2		96.4	5 099
Denmark	95.5	97.4	99.7		97.3	2 877
Germany	95.4	97.4	99.1		97.9	39 416
Estonia	92.5	98.9			96.1	618
Ireland	91.7		99.5		94.2	1 976
Greece	76.8	87.1	98.9		88.7	4 250
Spain	88.9	94.3	98.3		95.7	19 666
France	94.2	96.8	98.9		96.8	25 059
Italy	92.1	95.4	98.7	2007	96.1	24 263
Cyprus		95.7			95.7	379
Latvia	86.3	86.7	97.5		92.1	1 039
Lithuania	87.3	93.7	97.5		92.1	1 399
Luxembourg		98.6			98.6	344
Hungary	89.4	92.1	99.4		92.8	3 818
Malta			97.5		97.6	160
Netherlands	94.6	94.8	97.8		97.1	8 476
Austria	86.9	95.9	98.3		94.8	3 902
Poland	74.1	88.5	96.3		86.0	13 539
Portugal	78.1	85.7	97.5		88.8	4 573
Romania	61.9	70.4	98.8		70.1	6 569
Slovenia	87.1	94.2			91.4	904
Slovakia	95.1	96.9	98.7		96.5	2 162
Finland	91.6	95.5	99.4		95.2	2 403
Sweden	96.2	97.8	99.6		97.9	4 468
United Kingdom	94.5	97.3	99.2		98.4	31 166
EU-27	86.4	93.8	98.7		94.4	215 981
EU-15	91.3	96.2	98.8		96.6	177 214
EU-12	77.3	85.3	97.4		85.4	38 767

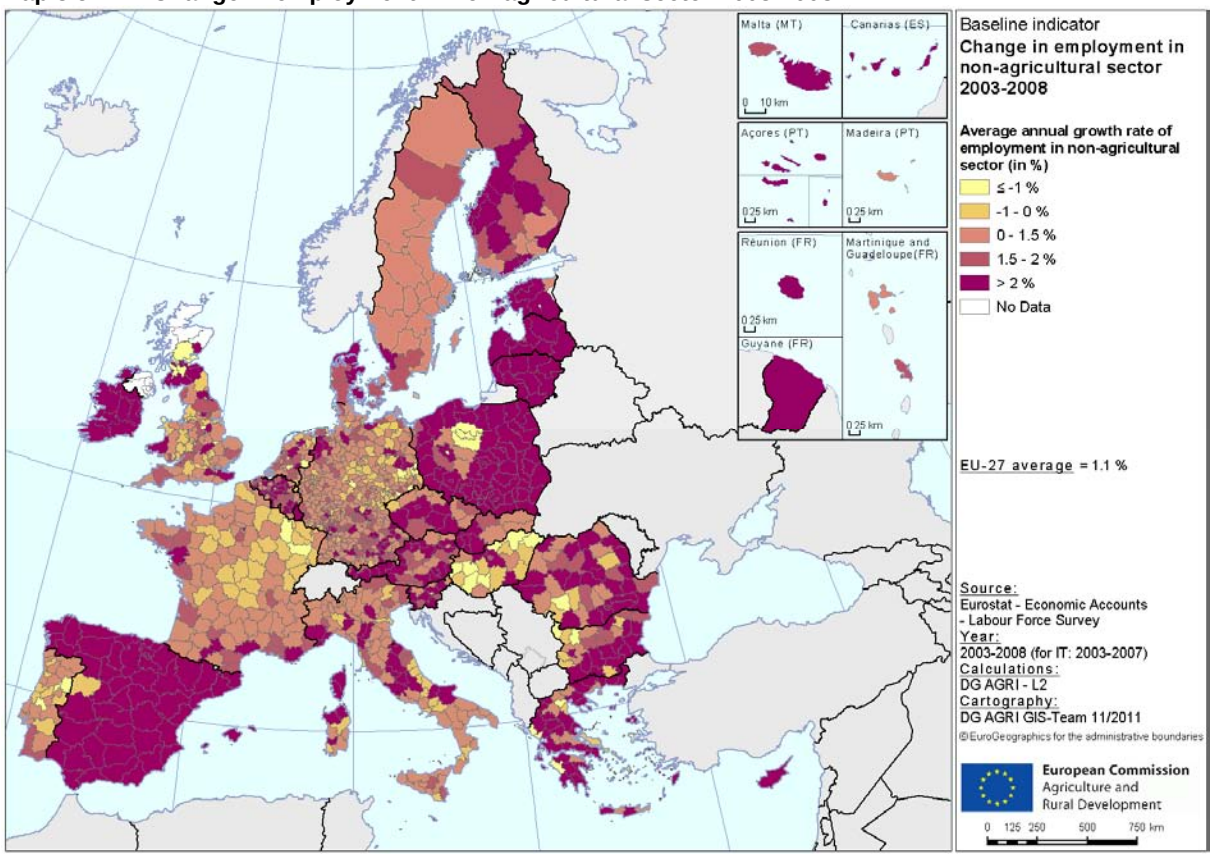
Table 3.5.2-2 - Change in employment development of the non-agricultural sector

Change in employment development of the non-agricultural sector										
	Absolute increment in the employment in secondary and tertiary sectors (in 1000 persons) - 2003 to 2008 - NUTS 3					Average annual growth rate of employment in secondary and tertiary sectors (in % points) - 2003 to 2008 - NUTS 3				
Country	(1) PR	(2) IR	(3) PU		MS employment (1000p) from national accounts	(1) PR	(2) IR	(3) PU		MS value as from national accounts
Belgium	20.2	70.3	209.9		297.0	1.5	1.7	1.4		1.4
Bulgaria	51.4	186.4	292.4		530.4	1.2	3.2	8.3		3.8
Czech Republic	106.1	108.8	166.7		381.8	1.4	1.1	2.5		1.6
Denmark	76.0	74.0	57.0		211.0	1.4	1.7	1.5		1.5
Germany	247.6	610.1	715.2		1 570.0	0.8	0.8	0.8		0.8
Estonia	28.6	37.5			61.1	2.3	2.1			2.1
Ireland	204.7		81.5		286.1	3.5		2.6		3.2
Greece	126.2	72.8	285.6		485.2	1.8	3.6	2.7		2.5
Spain	329.4	1 052.0	1 418.9		2 802.4	3.3	3.3	3.0		3.1
France	131.6	243.2	562.9		1 021.9	0.4	0.6	1.2		0.8
Italy	195.3	442.2	395.9	2003-2007	1 122.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	2003-2007	1.0
Cyprus		56.7			56.7		3.3			3.3
Latvia	74.9	18.4	76.0		171.5	5.0	3.3	3.0		3.7
Lithuania	104.4	60.0	62.4		227.0	4.3	3.0	3.3		3.6
Luxembourg		56.0			56.0		3.6			3.6
Hungary	-65.2	111.9	75.0		-9.8	-0.8	2.0	1.5		-0.1
Malta			15.3		11.9			1.9		1.6
Netherlands	-1.8	-125.4	406.6		470.7	-0.9	-1.4	1.8		1.1
Austria	105.2	104.9	100.5		300.5	1.7	1.8	1.4		1.6
Poland	709.4	851.6	877.6		2 438.6	3.8	4.3	4.0		4.1
Portugal	13.7	21.8	44.9		72.6	0.2	0.7	0.4		0.3
Romania	170.3	270.2	161.7		602.5	1.5	1.9	3.3		1.9
Slovenia	24.9	56.4			81.0	1.5	2.2			1.9
Slovakia	81.8	56.1	56.3		194.4	1.8	1.5	2.9		1.9
Finland	72.6	46.4	62.5		180.7	1.7	1.4	1.7		1.6
Sweden	32.9	125.2	49.9		208.1	0.7	1.1	0.9		1.0
United Kingdom	350.5	777.0	962.5		1 225.0	11.6	2.2	1.0		0.8
EU-27	3 190.7	5 384.5	7 137.2		15 056.9	1.6	1.6	1.5		1.5
EU-15	1 904.1	3 570.5	5 353.8		10 309.8	1.4	1.3	1.3		1.2
EU-12	1 286.6	1 814.0	1 783.4		4 747.1	2.1	2.7	3.6		2.6

Map 3.5.2-1 - Share of employment in secondary and tertiary sectors (% of total employment)



Map 3.5.2-2 - Change in employment in non-agricultural sector 2003-2008



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	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. In the European Union Labour Force Survey, employment covers all persons aged 15 year and over, having work for pay or profit regardless of the number of hours per week 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, forestry, hunting and fisheries). It should be noted that: • in the Economic Accounts: at NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 level data cover the divisions 01, 02 & 05 or branch A_B of NACE rev. 1.1 • in the Labour Force Survey, primary sector corresponds to divisions 01, 02 & 05 or branch A_B of NACE rev. 1.1, and therefore always includes fisheries. Secondary sector covers divisions 10 to 45 or branches C to F of NACE rev.1 Tertiary sector covers divisions 50 to 95 or branches G to P of NACE rev.1
Unit of measurement	Thousands of employed people
Source	Eurostat – Economic Accounts(ESA95) / Labour Force Survey

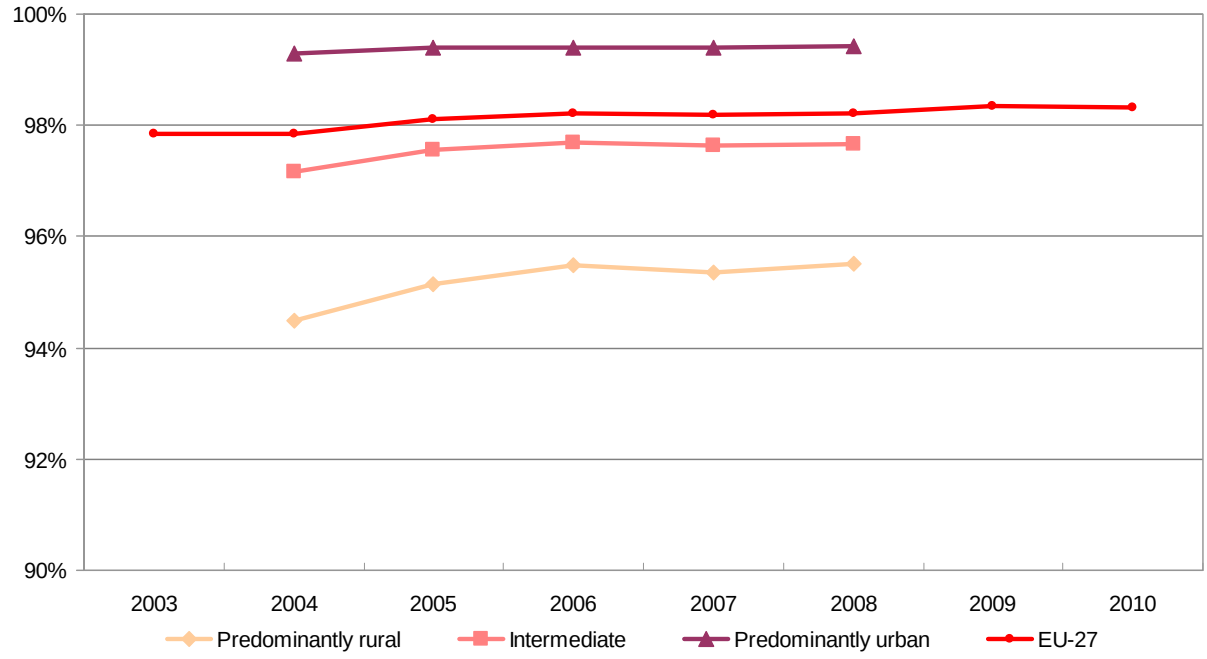
3.5.3. OBJECTIVE 29: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE NON-AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

The industry and services sectors produce 96% of the total economic activity in predominantly rural regions of the EU-27…

The non-agricultural sector (industry and services) generated 98% the total value added of the EU-27 in 2010. This share increased slightly during the period 2003-2010, and consequently, the weight of the primary sector in the general economy is shrinking (see Indicator Objective 9: Economic development of the primary sector).

In 2008 the non-agricultural sector accounted for 96% of the total GVA of predominantly rural regions in the EU-27. During the period 2004-2008 the total value added of the non-agricultural sector in predominantly rural regions increased by 150 billion Euros (in real terms), which led to an increment in its share of 2 percentage points.

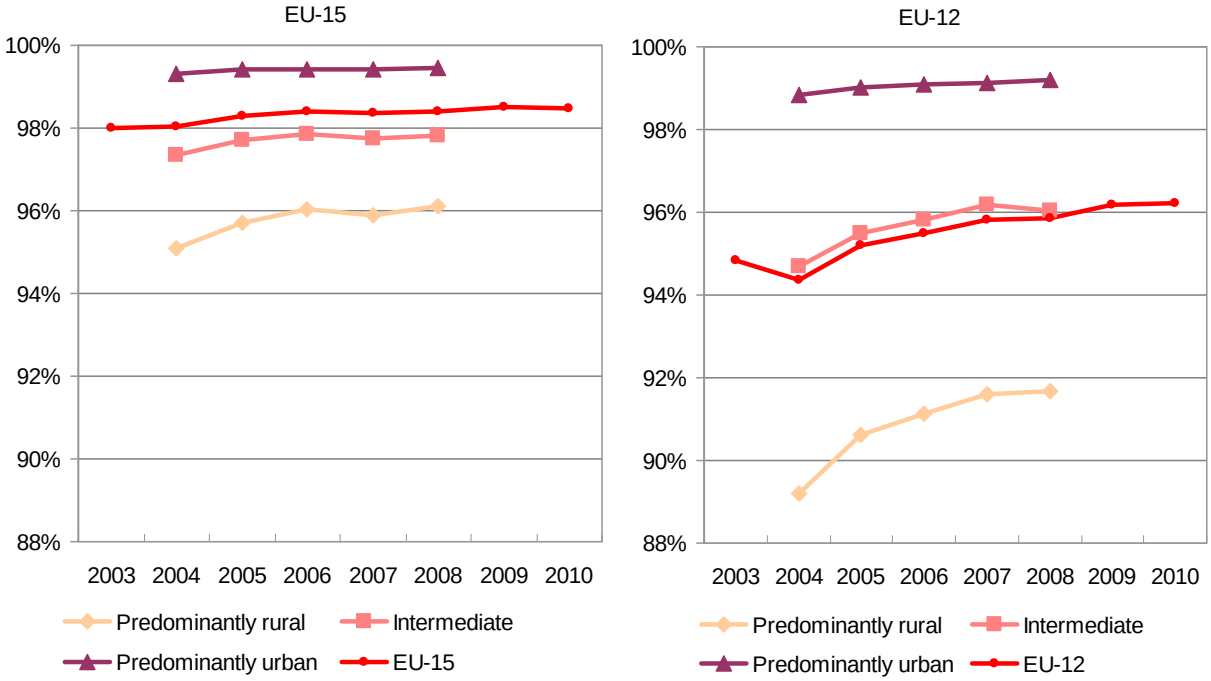
Graph 3.5.3-1 - Percentage of GVA in the non-agricultural sector by type of region (2003-2009)



…with slightly lower values for the EU-12

In 2008 the non-agricultural sector produced 92% of the total GVA in predominantly rural regions of the EU-12, 3 percentage points more than in 2004. This share is lower than in the other types of regions of the EU-12 (96% in intermediate and 99% in predominantly urban regions) and also lower than in predominantly rural regions of the EU-15 (96%).

Graph 3.5.3-2 - Percentage of GVA in the non-agricultural sector by type of region in the EU-15 and the EU-12 (2003-2009)



The importance of the non-agricultural sector in the predominantly rural regions ranged from 87% in Romania to 96% in Sweden

The non-agricultural sector accounted for 84% of the total GVA in predominantly rural regions in Bulgaria and 87% in Romania, meaning that the primary sector still plays an important role for these economies. The non-agricultural sector produced more than 90% of the total value added in predominantly rural regions of the remaining countries. The highest rates among predominantly rural regions are found in Denmark, Belgium and Germany, all of them above 97%.

During the period 2003-2008 the GVA of the non-agricultural sector in predominantly rural regions of the EU-27 increased by 150 billion Euros (in real terms), of which 120 billion Euros were generated in the EU-15[69]. As it is shown in the indicator Objective 33: Development of the Services Sector, most of this absolute increment took place in the services sector.

The non-agricultural sector in the EU-12 presents the highest rate of growth

The GVA of the non-agricultural sector grew in predominantly rural regions of all EU Member States. The highest average annual increments took place in the EU-12 and especially in predominantly rural regions of Latvia, Slovakia and Romania (+9%, +7% and +6% respectively). The remaining countries presented positive, though smaller, rates of growth.

[69] The growth in the services sector is expressed in constant prices, base year 2000. The series of the years 2003 and 2008 have been deflated to the prices of the year 2000. There are some differences between the absolute increment by type of region and the national figures due to the use of different sources.

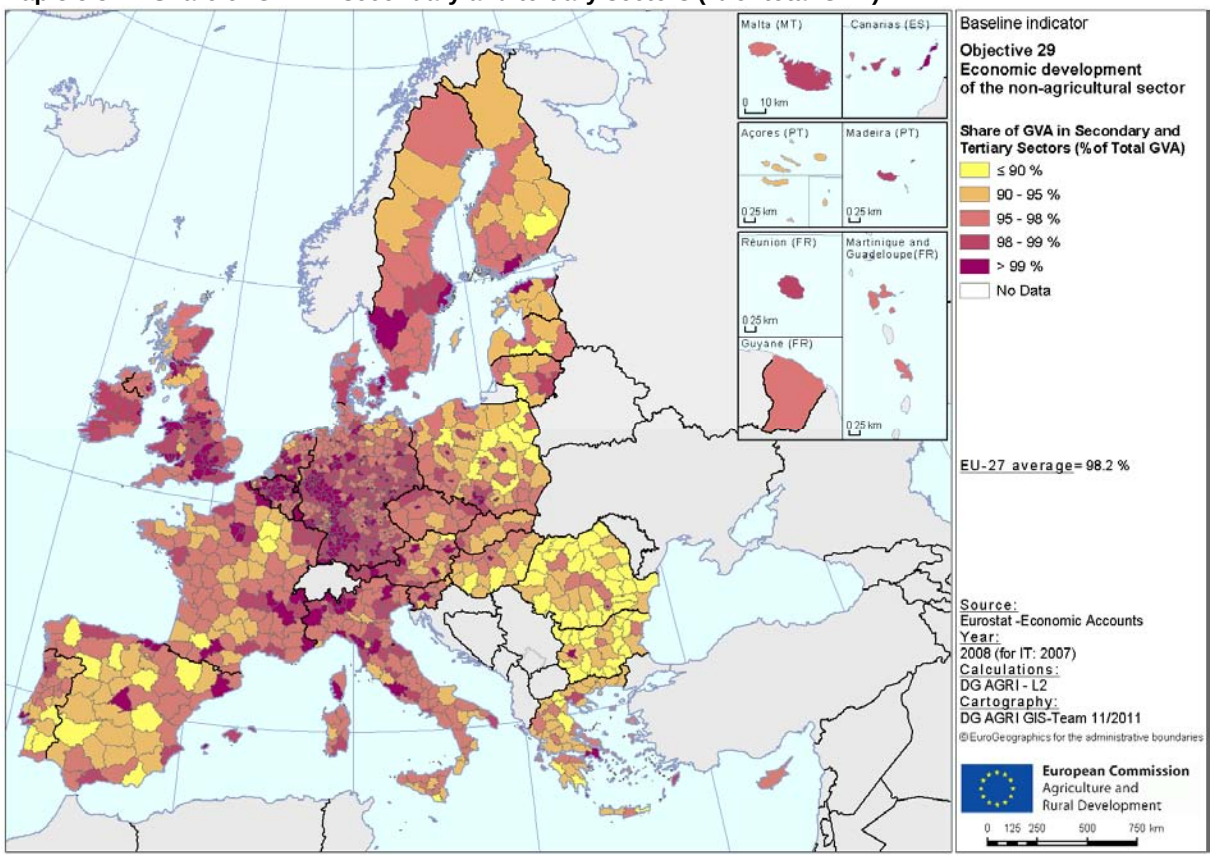
Table 3.5.3-1 - Economic development of the non-agricultural sector

Objective 29 - Economic development of the non-agricultural sector						
Share of GVA in secondary and tertiary sectors (% total GVA) 2008 - NUTS 3						
Country	(1) PR	(2) IR	(3) PU		MS value as from national accounts	MS value as from national accounts (in Bio Euros)
Belgium	97.5	98.7	99.6		99.3	306
Bulgaria	84.4	92.4	99.7		93.1	27
Czech Republic	95.5	97.6	98.8		97.5	130
Denmark	97.9	98.8	99.9		99.0	197
Germany	97.8	98.8	99.7		99.1	2 205
Estonia	93.3	99.1			97.2	14
Ireland	97.9		99.9		98.7	158
Greece	93.3	95.9	99.5		96.9	203
Spain	92.2	96.4	99.0		97.3	970
France	95.8	97.3	99.4		98.8	1 715
Italy	96.3	97.4	99.3	2007	98.0	1 380
Cyprus		97.7			97.7	15
Latvia	92.8	94.2	98.8		97.0	20
Lithuania	92.0	97.1	98.9		96.3	28
Luxembourg		99.6			99.6	36
Hungary	92.2	94.7	99.8		95.8	87
Malta			98.0		98.2	5
Netherlands	97.8	97.0	98.6		98.2	520
Austria	96.1	98.8	99.5		98.3	252
Poland	91.6	96.7	99.2		96.3	306
Portugal	94.6	96.7	99.4		97.6	146
Romania	87.0	92.5	99.7		92.6	115
Slovenia	95.9	98.4			97.6	32
Slovakia	93.2	96.7	98.8		95.8	56
Finland	94.6	97.2	99.6		96.5	157
Sweden	95.6	98.3	99.8		98.2	287
United Kingdom	96.0	98.1	99.6		99.2	1 614
EU-27	95.5	97.7	99.4		98.2	10 981
EU-15	96.1	97.8	99.4		98.4	10 146
EU-12	91.7	96.0	99.2		95.8	835

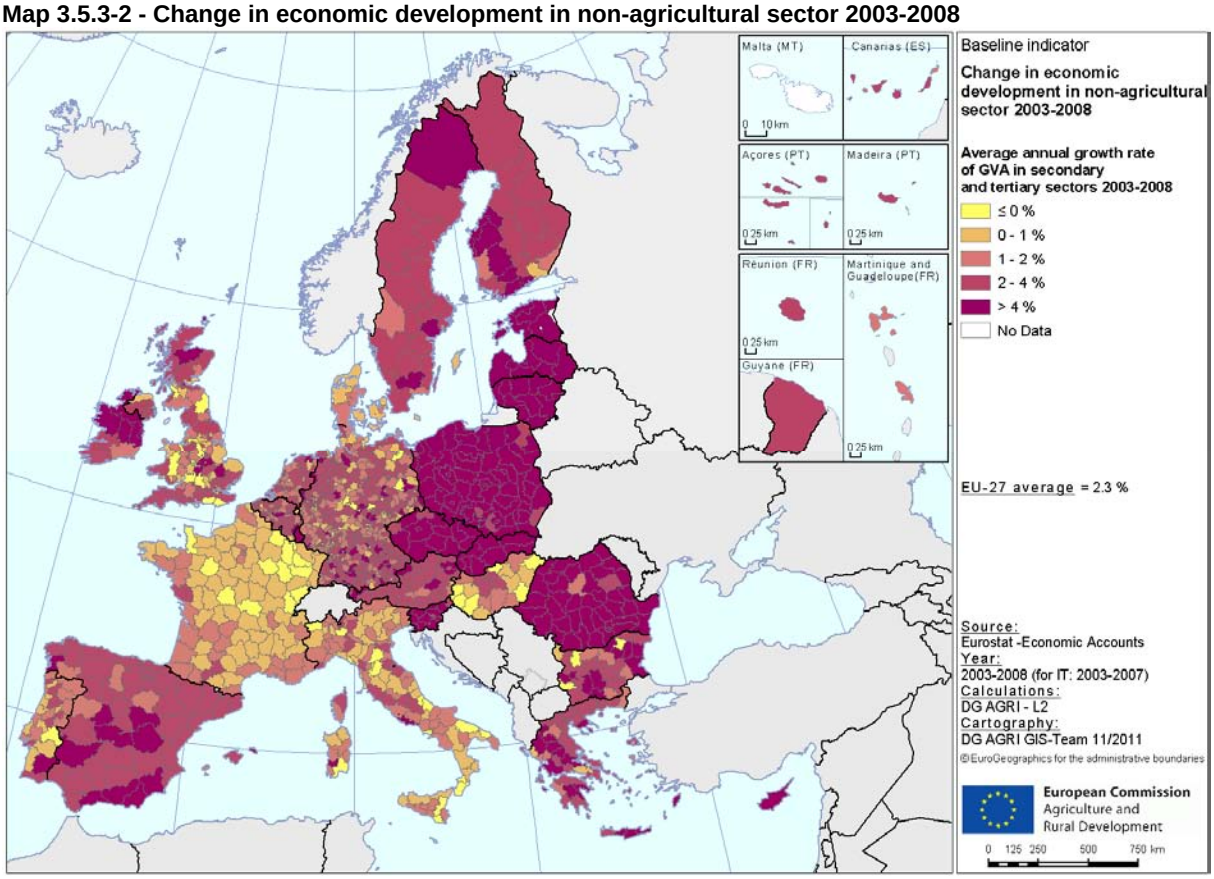
Table 3.5.3-2 - Change in economic development of the non-agricultural sector

	Change in the economic development of the non-agricultural sector									
	Absolute increment in the GVA in secondary and tertiary sectors (in Bio Euros) - 2003 to 2008 - NUTS 3					Average annual growth rate of GVA in secondary and tertiary sectors (in % points) - 2003 to 2008 - NUTS 3				
Country	(1) PR	(2) IR	(3) PU		MS from national accounts	(1) PR	(2) IR	(3) PU		MS value as from national accounts
Belgium	1.6	5.4	20.3		27.3	2.5	2.4	2.2		2.3
Bulgaria	0.5	1.5	2.9		4.8	2.8	5.4	11.2		6.8
Czech Republic	4.5	7.2	7.9		19.5	5.0	5.9	6.8		6.0
Denmark	3.0	2.6	2.1		11.5	1.1	1.1	1.0		1.5
Germany	32.7	81.9	97.4		198.7	2.3	2.4	2.0		2.0
Estonia	0.7	1.5			2.1	5.9	5.8			5.8
Ireland	12.4		10.5		23.0	3.6		4.6		4.0
Greece	8.5	2.5	14.1		25.1	3.4	3.6	3.6		3.5
Spain	11.3	38.6	52.2		102.2	3.5	3.5	3.0		3.2
France	10.2	17.1	44.8		124.2	0.7	0.8	1.4		1.8
Italy	10.3	14.1	5.8	2003-2007	51.4	1.3	0.8	0.3	2003-2007	1.0
Cyprus		2.4			2.4		4.5			4.5
Latvia	1.0	0.3	2.7		4.0	9.1	5.0	7.5		7.6
Lithuania	1.2	1.7	2.6		5.6	5.4	7.2	9.0		7.4
Luxembourg		5.5			5.5		4.7			4.7
Hungary	0.4	1.4	3.6		5.4	0.5	2.1	3.9		2.2
Malta		n.a.			n.a.			n.a.		n.a.
Netherlands	0.3	14.6	27.2		55.3	1.6	2.9	1.8		2.8
Austria	9.8	9.8	11.8		31.4	3.3	3.4	2.8		3.1
Poland	13.5	15.8	22.7		52.0	5.5	5.5	5.7		5.6
Portugal	2.4	1.1	5.4		8.6	1.4	1.7	1.6		1.5
Romania	4.1	7.0	6.3		17.4	6.0	7.4	11.5		8.0
Slovenia	1.9	3.8			5.7	4.7	5.3			5.1
Slovakia	3.7	3.3	2.9		9.8	7.4	7.8	8.7		7.9
Finland	8.3	5.8	9.5		23.6	3.7	3.2	4.2		3.7
Sweden	6.1	19.1	13.7		38.8	2.4	2.9	3.6		3.0
United Kingdom	2.9	29.5	122.7		169.6	2.1	1.8	2.1		2.2
EU-27	151.3	293.2	488.9		1 029.3	2.2	2.1	2.1		2.3
EU-15	119.8	247.5	437.6		889.5	1.9	1.9	2.0		2.1
EU-12	31.5	45.7	51.4		139.8	4.9	5.6	6.6		5.7

Map 3.5.3-1 - Share of GVA in secondary and tertiary sectors (% of total GVA)



Map 3.5.3-2 - Change in economic development in non-agricultural sector 2003-2008



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	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). It should be noted that: • in the Economic Accounts: at NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 level data cover the divisions 01, 02 & 05 or branch A_B of NACE rev. 1.1 • in Labour Force Survey, primary sector corresponds to divisions 01, 02 & 05 or branch A_B of NACE rev. 1.1, and therefore always include fisheries. Secondary sector covers divisions 10 to 45 or branches C to F of NACE rev. 1.1. Tertiary sector covers divisions 50 to 95 or branches G to P of NACE rev.1.1.
Unit of measurement	Million Euros
Source	Eurostat – Economic Accounts(ESA95)

3.5.4. OBJECTIVE 30: IMPORTANCE OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT

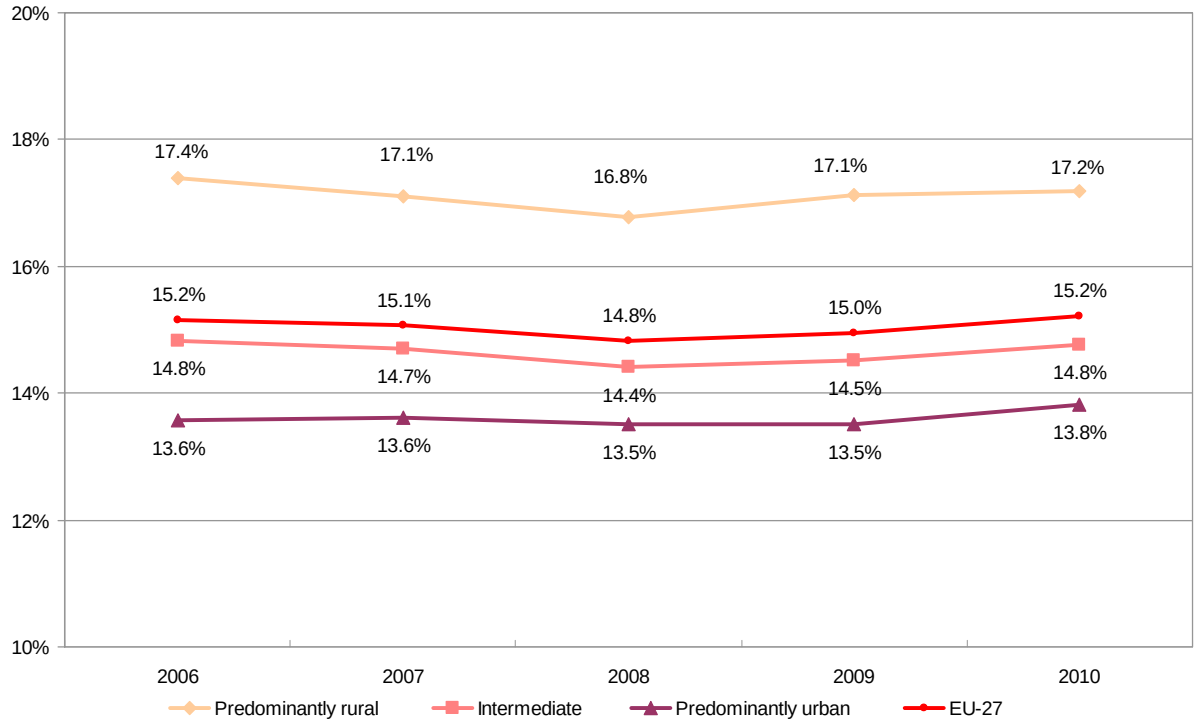
The highest rate of self-employment is found in predominantly rural regions

In the EU-27 there were almost 33 million self-employed people in 2010, which accounts for 15% of total employment[70]. Even though the number of self-employees increased by 320 000, the share of self employment remained stable over the period 2006-2010.

The number of self-employees in predominantly rural regions of the EU-27 amounted to 9.3 million in 2010, which represents 30% of the total number of self-employees and accounted for 17% of total employment. This share remained stable and above the level of intermediate and predominantly urban regions over the whole period 2006-2010.

[70] The results presented in the tables and graphs are based on estimations. The data of the Labour Force Survey is provided at NUTS 2 level and the definition of rural areas is only presented at NUTS 3 level. Maps are presented at NUTS 2 level according to the official data.

Graph 3.5.4-1 - Share of self-employment by type of region (2006-2010)



Note: data for Romania are not available.

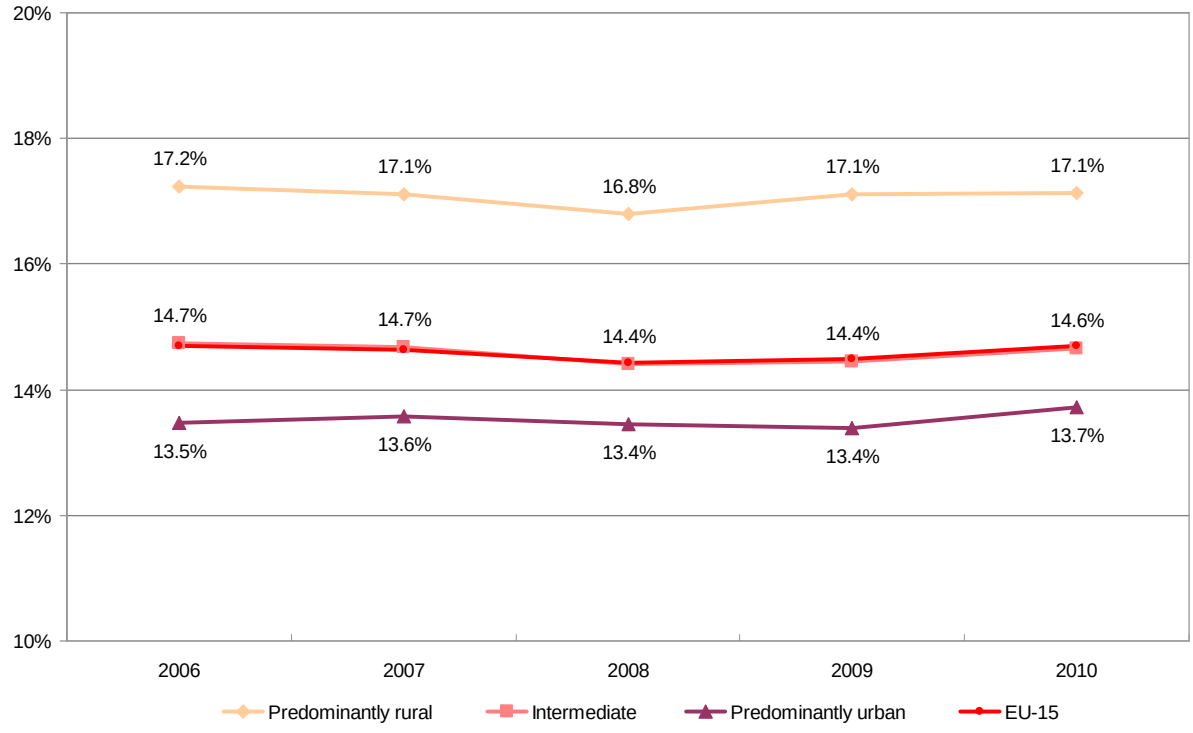
Predominantly rural regions of the EU-15 and the EU-12 have similar shares of self-employment…

Despite this stability at aggregate level, the share of self-employment varies greatly among Member States. Greece, Portugal and Romania presented the highest rates of self-employment among predominantly rural regions (39%, 28% and 26% respectively), whereas the rates in Estonia, Denmark and Lithuania were below 10%.

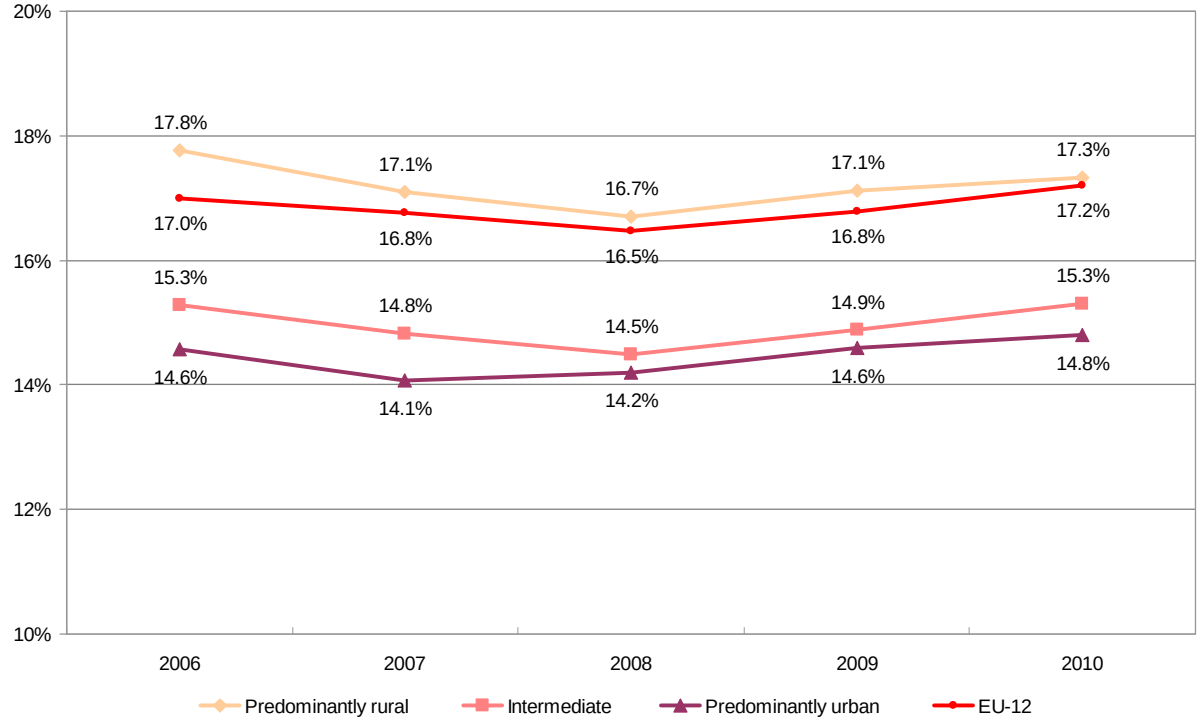
...but there are important differences among Member States in the share and rate of growth of self employment

Even though the number of self-employees hardly changed in predominantly rural regions of the EU, the average rate of growth differs between Member States. For instance, the number of self-employees decreased at an annual rate of 11% in predominantly rural regions of Lithuania and 3.4% in Estonia. By contrast, the number of self-employees grew in some other countries, especially in predominantly rural regions of Slovakia, Bulgaria and Greece (+7%, +5% and +4% respectively).

Graph 3.5.4-2 - Share of self-employment by type of region in the EU-15



Graph 3.5.4-3 - Share of self-employment by type of region in the EU-12

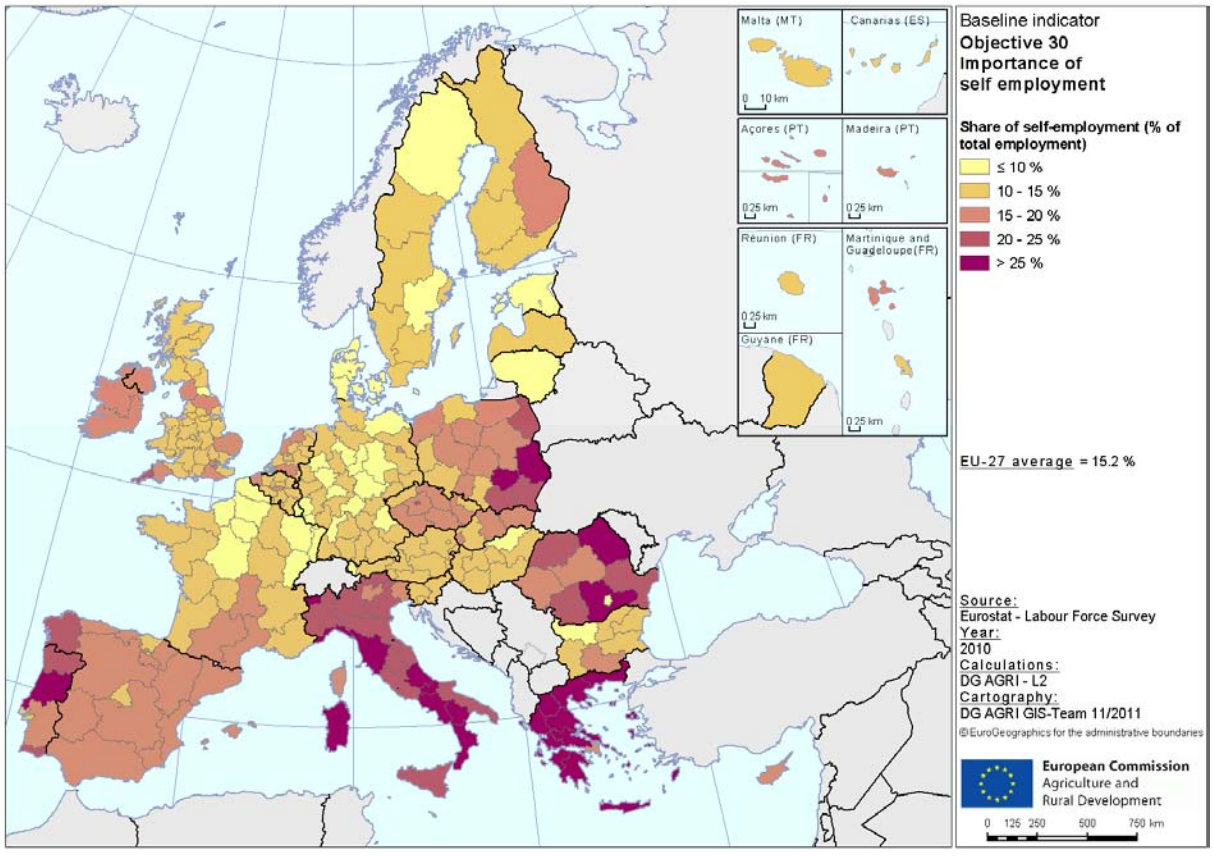


Note: data for Romania are not available.

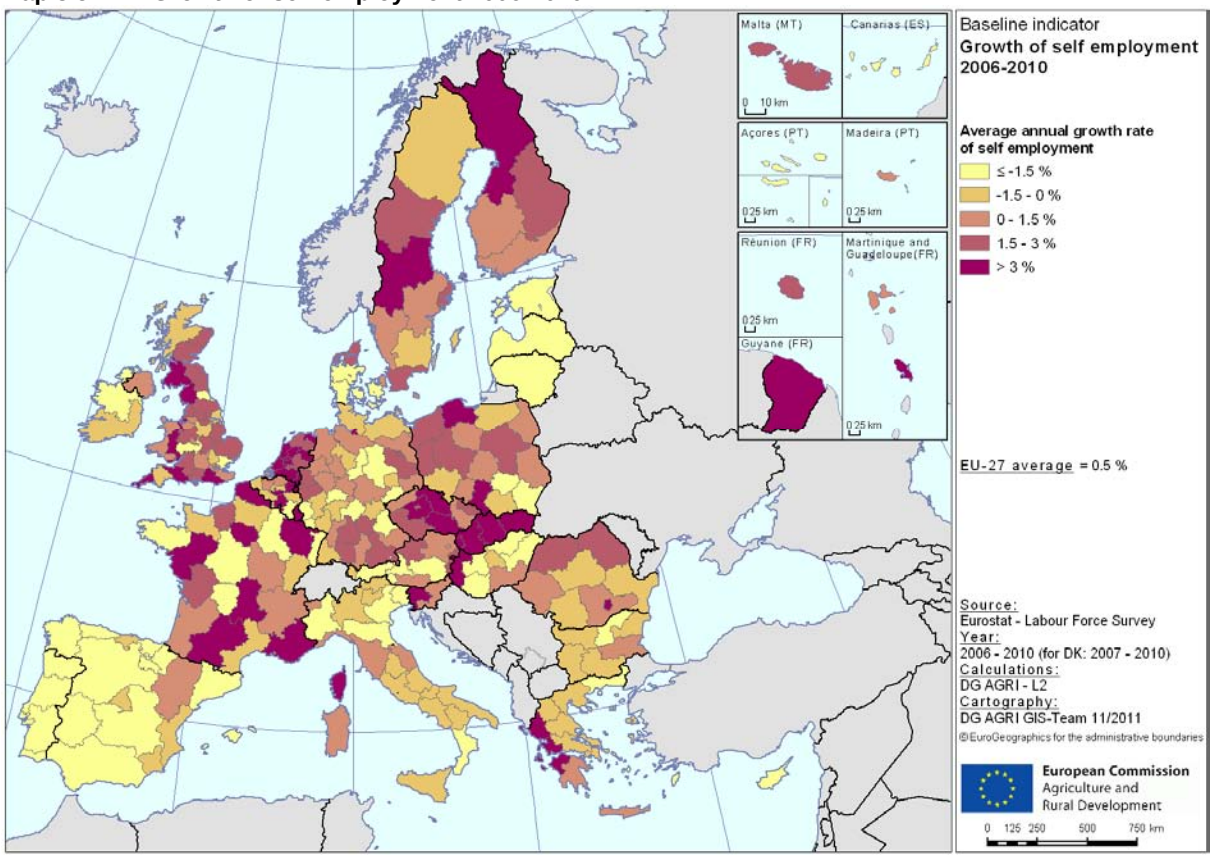
Table 3.5.4-1 - Self-employment development

Objective 30 - Self-employment development					
Share of self-employment in total employment - 2010 - NUTS 3					
Country	% PR	% IR	% PU	MS value (%)	MS self-employment - 1000 p.
Belgium	14.6	14.1	13.0	13.4	600.6
Bulgaria	11.9	12.4	9.6	11.7	357.9
Czech Republic	16.4	15.5	20.7	17.1	836.4
Denmark	8.9	8.6	7.7	8.5	231.9
Germany	10.6	10.5	11.7	11.0	4 258
Estonia	8.0	8.1		8.0	45.8
Ireland	17.7		11.9	16.4	301.8
Greece	39.1	34.7	20.8	30.3	1 330
Spain	19.8	17.1	14.1	16.0	2 949
France	12.8	10.3	9.9	10.9	2 812
Italy	24.7	23.9	22.5	23.6	5 393
Cyprus		16.7		16.7	64.5
Latvia	11.1	10.5	8.8	10.1	94.7
Lithuania	10.2	8.5	8.2	9.3	124.4
Luxembourg		7.7		7.7	17.1
Hungary	11.3	11.5	14.2	11.9	451.4
Malta			14.2	14.2	23.3
Netherlands	16.4	14.9	14.2	14.4	1 204
Austria	12.3	11.1	11.1	11.6	475.4
Poland	22.6	17.9	14.7	18.9	3 017
Portugal	28.5	23.9	15.4	21.8	1 086
Romania	25.7	21.5	5.5	21.7	2 001
Slovenia	11.9	12.8		12.4	119.4
Slovakia	15.6	16.0	16.3	15.8	367.0
Finland	14.9	12.7	10.0	12.8	314.3
Sweden	10.7	10.1	12.1	10.7	486.1
United Kingdom	16.4	14.6	13.2	13.7	3 953
EU-27	17.9	15.1	13.7	15.2	32 914
EU-15	17.1	14.6	13.7	14.7	25 411
EU-12	19.3	16.8	13.7	14.9	24 135

Map 3.5.4-1 - Share of self-employment (% of total employment)



Map 3.5.4-2 - Growth of self-employment 2006-2010



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

3.5.5. OBJECTIVE 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-12 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-12 "rural" bed places is in Poland.

Graph 3.5.5-1 - 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)

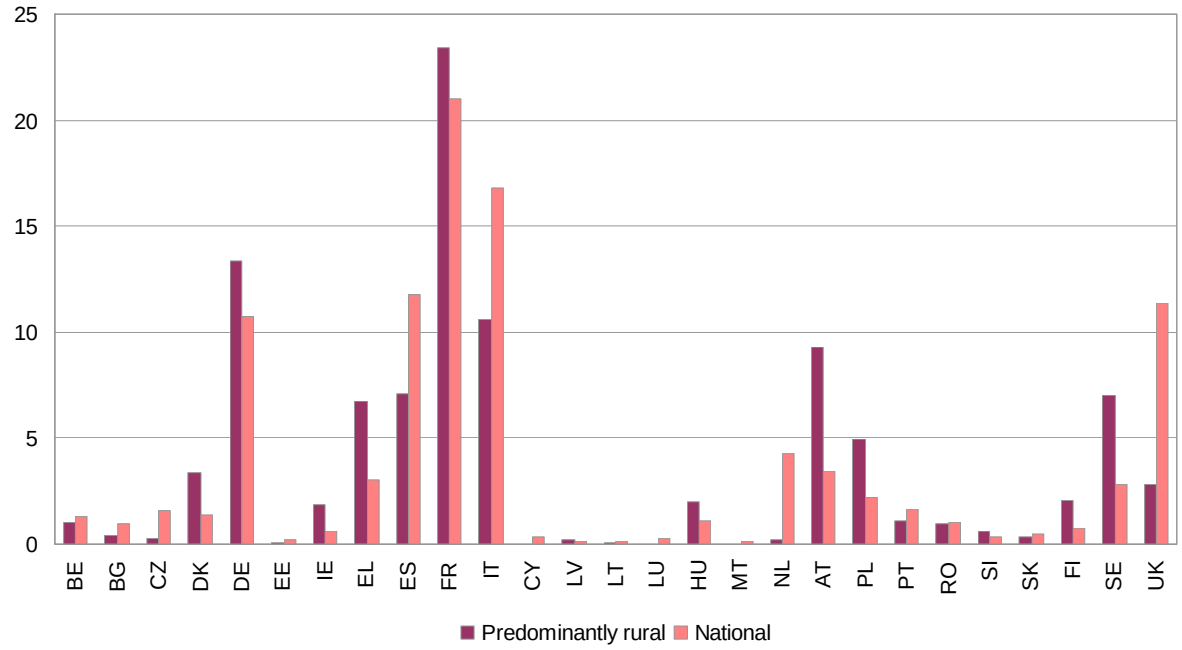


Table 3.5.5-1 - Bed places in tourist accommodations

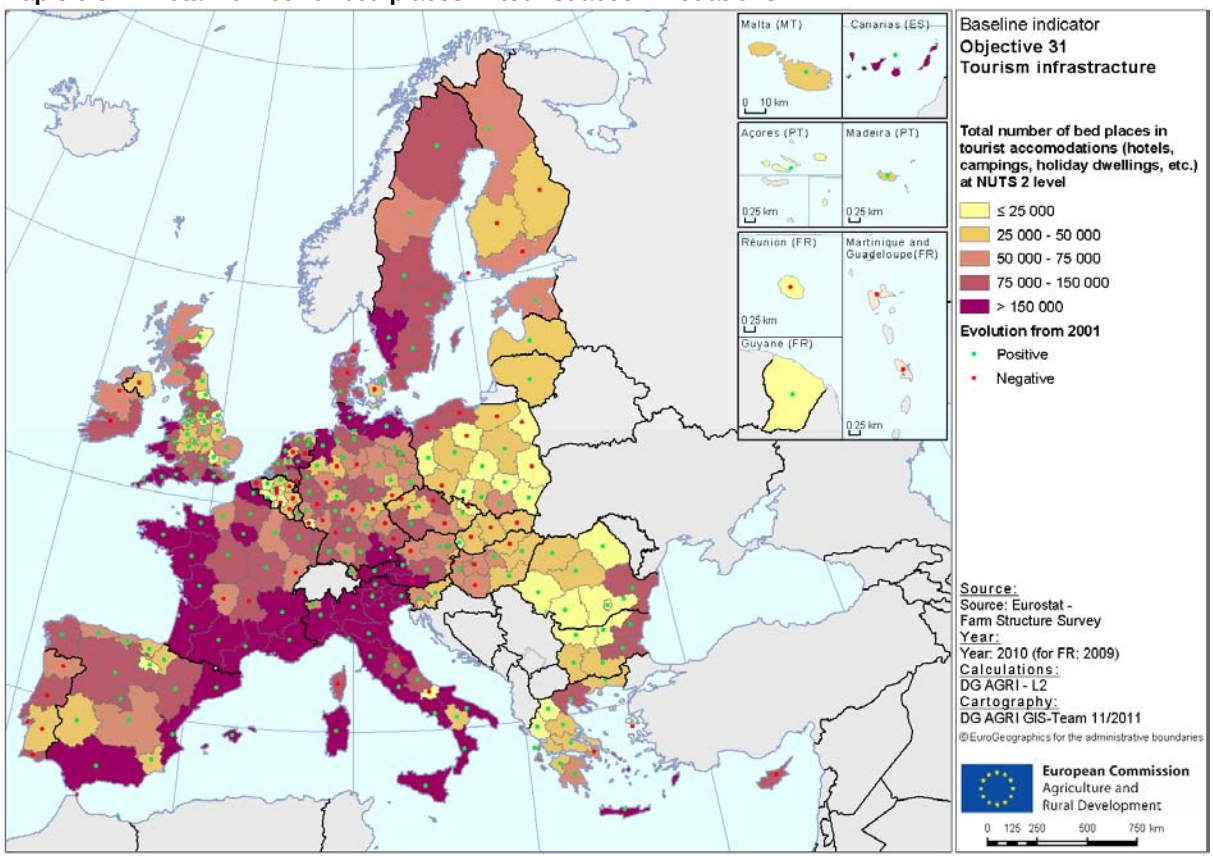
Indicator	Objective 31 - Tourism infrastructure in rural areas							
Measurement	Bed places in tourist accomodations							
Source	Eurostat - Tourism statistics							
Year	2010							
Unit	%			Absolute value	% of EU-27			
Country	PR	IR	PU	MS	PR	IR	PU	MS
Belgium	21.2	15.0	63.7	365 364	1.0	0.4	2.9	1.3
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-12	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 Germany; 4 out of 42 in Romania; 5 out of 133 in the United Kingdom; 2 in Malta, substituted by NUTS 2 data.
2. Reference years differ for the following countries: Estonia 2004-2010; France 2001-2009; Lithuania 2002-2010.
3. For several NUTS 3 regions data are only partially available for some bed places categories.

Table 3.5.5-2 - 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	2001-2010			
Unit	%			
Country	PR	IR	PU	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-12	-0.5	1.3	2.7	0.9

Map 3.5.5-1 - 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

3.5.6. CONTEXT 23: INTERNET INFRASTRUCTURE

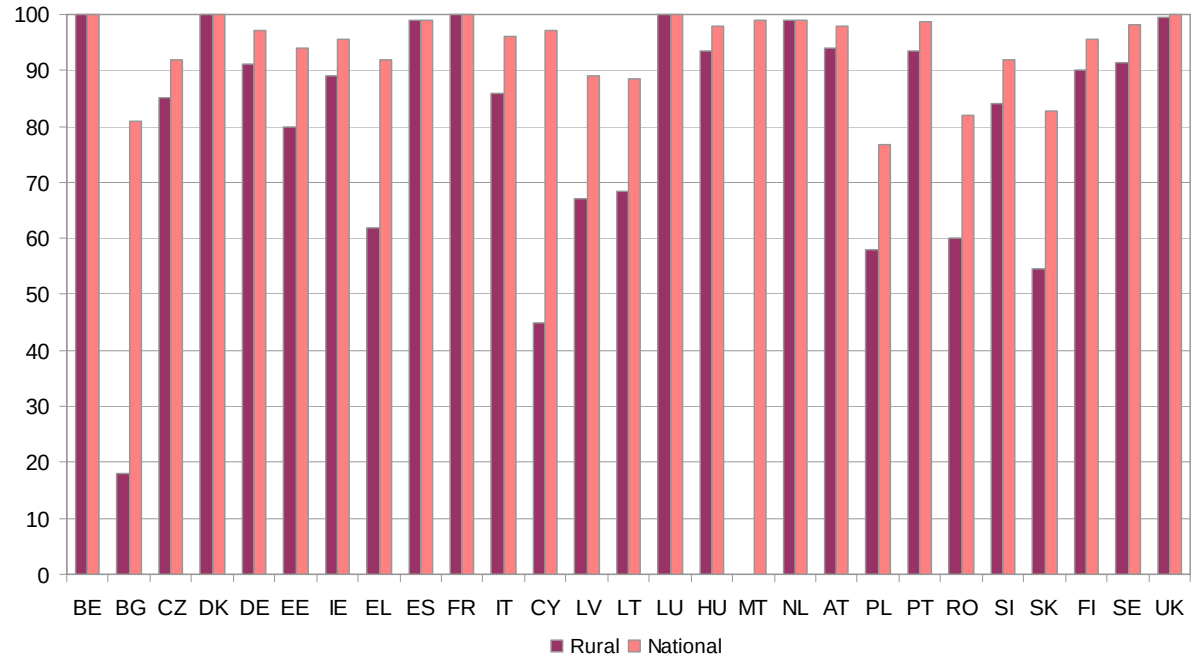
The digital divide between rural and non rural areas in the EU is still large…

Broadband coverage, i.e. the share of the population that can access broadband technology, is not equally distributed across the EU. For the EU-27 as a whole, the share of the population which can access broadband is lower in rural areas (83%) than in suburban and urban areas (97% and 99%, respectively). The disparity between rural and non-rural areas is smaller in the EU-15 (where 94% of the population can access broadband in rural areas compared to 98% and 99.5% in suburban and urban areas, respectively) than in the EU-12 (where only 64% of the population can access broadband in rural areas compared to 88% and 97% in suburban and urban areas, respectively).

The gap between rural areas and the national average is particularly evident in Bulgaria and Cyprus where the gap in the Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) coverage reaches more than 50 percentage points, followed by around 30 percentage points in Greece and Slovakia.

On the other hand, five Member States have achieved 100% broadband coverage also in rural areas (Belgium, Denmark; France, Luxembourg and the UK).

Graph 3.5.6-1 - Share of the population with DSL coverage in rural areas and at national level in the EU-27 in 2010

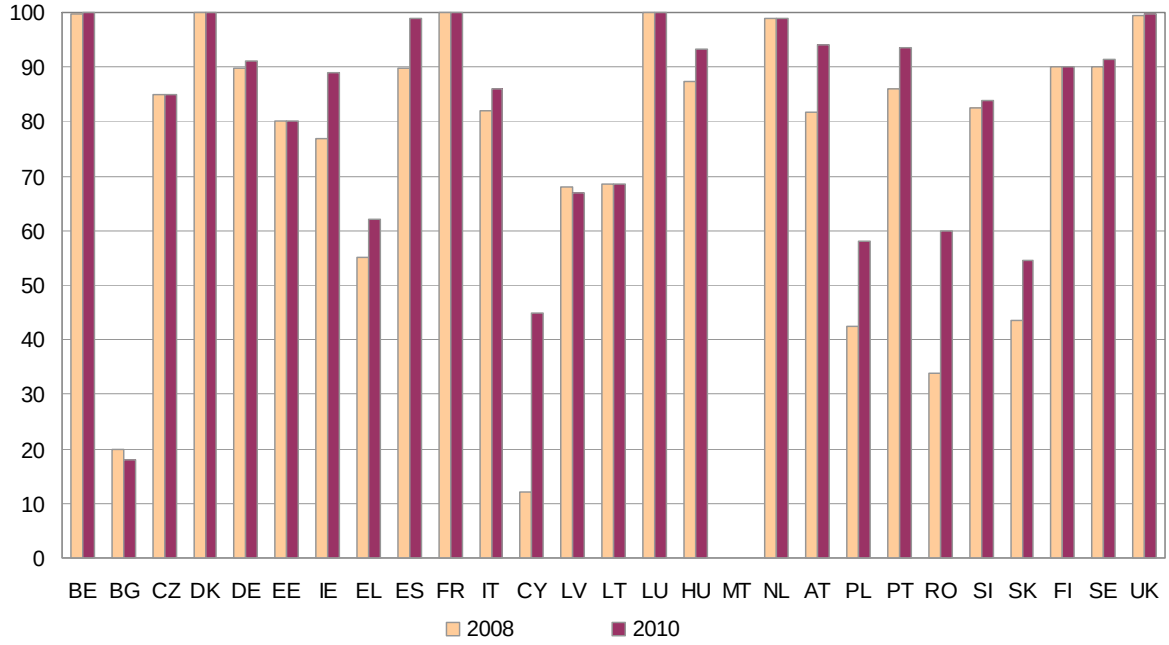


Note: Malta has no population in rural areas

…but it has decreased over time

However, the disparity between rural and non-rural areas has narrowed over the last years, above all in some of those countries which previously showed the highest gaps. Indeed, broadband coverage of rural areas has increased rapidly: for example, from 2008 to 2010, the share of the population with broadband access in rural areas has increased by +275% in Cyprus, +77% in Romania, +37% in Poland and +25% in Slovakia. The overall impact of an increase in broadband coverage in rural areas is stronger in countries where higher shares of the population live in rural areas, such as in Ireland, Slovakia, Estonia, Hungary and Romania.

Graph 3.5.6-2 - Share of the population in rural areas with DSL coverage in 2008 and 2010



Note: Malta has no population in rural areas

Table 3.5.6-1 - Internet infrastructure

Indicator	Context 23 - Internet infrastructure							
Measurement	Share of population with DSL coverage				Change in DSL coverage			
Source	DG-INFSO				DG-INFSO			
Year	12/2010				2008 to 2010			
Unit	%				% points			
	Rural	Suburban	Urban	National	Rural	Suburban	Urban	National
Belgium	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Bulgaria	18.0	74.0	100.0	81.0	-2.0	n.a.	11.0	3.0
Czech Republic	85.0	93.0	99.0	92.0	0.0	-1.0	0.0	0.0
Denmark	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Germany	91.0	96.0	99.0	97.0	1.3	0.2	-0.3	0.4
Estonia	80.0		100.0	93.9	0.0		0.0	0.0
Ireland	89.0	99.0	100.0	95.6	12.0	0.0	0.0	5.1
Greece	62.0	100.0	100.0	92.0	7.0	12.0	0.0	4.0
Spain	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	9.3	7.2	4.2	6.0
France	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italy	86.0	95.0	99.0	96.0	4.0	1.0	0.0	0.7
Cyprus	45.0	98.0	100.0	97.0	33.0	8.0	0.0	3.8
Latvia	67.0	87.0	99.3	88.9	-1.0	2.0	1.3	1.0
Lithuania	68.5	96.7	99.0	88.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Luxembourg	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hungary	93.4	99.7	100.0	97.8	6.0	4.4	1.8	4.1
Malta			99.0	99.0			0.0	0.0
Netherlands	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Austria	94.0	99.0	100.0	98.0	12.2	-0.2	0.0	5.8
Poland	58.0	77.0	94.0	76.7	15.5	14.0	3.8	7.0
Portugal	93.6	100.0	100.0	98.6	7.6	4.0	1.0	3.6
Romania	60.0		99.0	82.0	26.0		4.0	14.4
Slovenia	84.0	97.0	99.0	92.0	1.4	-0.9	0.5	-0.2
Slovakia	54.5	88.8	100.0	82.7	11.1	3.8	0.2	4.7
Finland	90.0	98.0	99.0	95.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweden	91.5	98.0	100.0	98.1	1.5	-1.0	1.0	0.2
United Kingdom	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
EU-27	82.8	96.6	99.1	95.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EU-15	93.8	97.9	99.5	98.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EU-12	63.5	87.8	97.4	83.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Baseline indicator for context	23 - Internet infrastructure
Measurement of the indicator	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. Data are collected by means of a survey of telecom operators. DSL coverage is presented in terms of the percentage of population that can access broadband, i.e. the percentage of population depending on switches equipped for DSL and/or living in houses passed by an upgraded cable. This definition may overestimate the effective coverage because it includes also individuals or businesses located too far away from the switches to be reached. 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 areas): 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 areas): 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 km2 and a minimum population of 50 000
Unit of measurement	% of population
Source	European Commission - Directorate General Information Society and Media

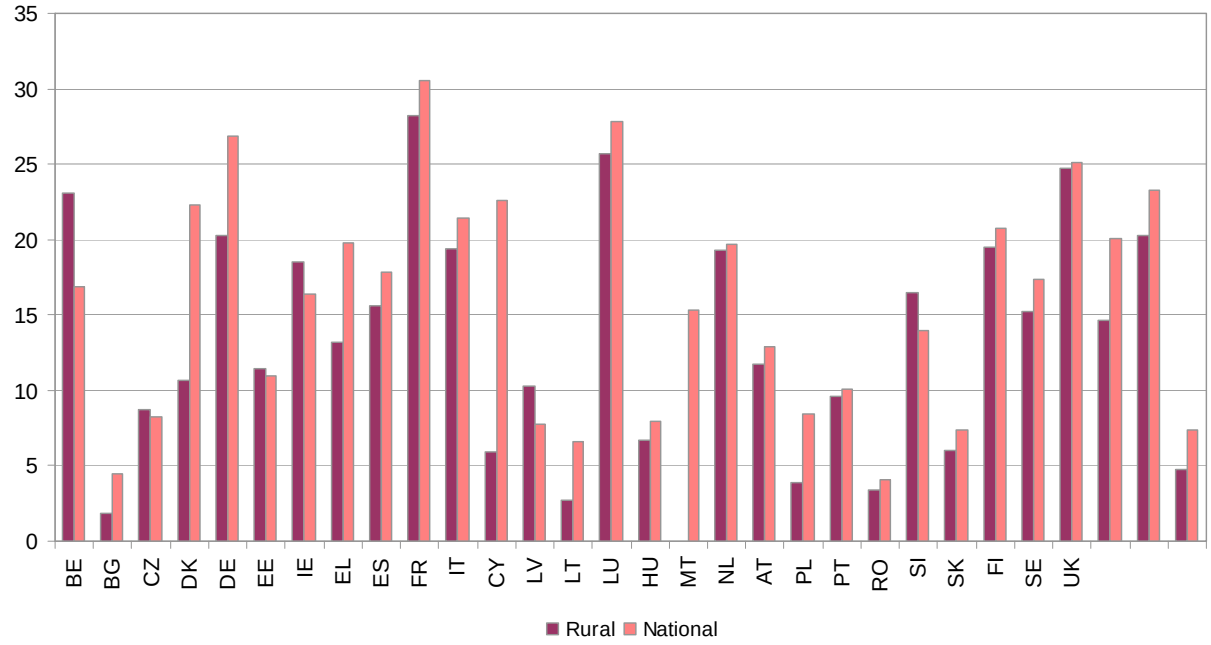
3.5.7. OBJECTIVE 32: INTERNET TAKE-UP IN RURAL AREAS

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 3.5.7-1 - DSL subscribers as share of the population in rural areas and at national level in the EU-27 in 2010



Note: Malta 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 3.5.7-2 - Evolution of the number of DSL subscribers as share of the population in rural areas in Europe, 2008-2010

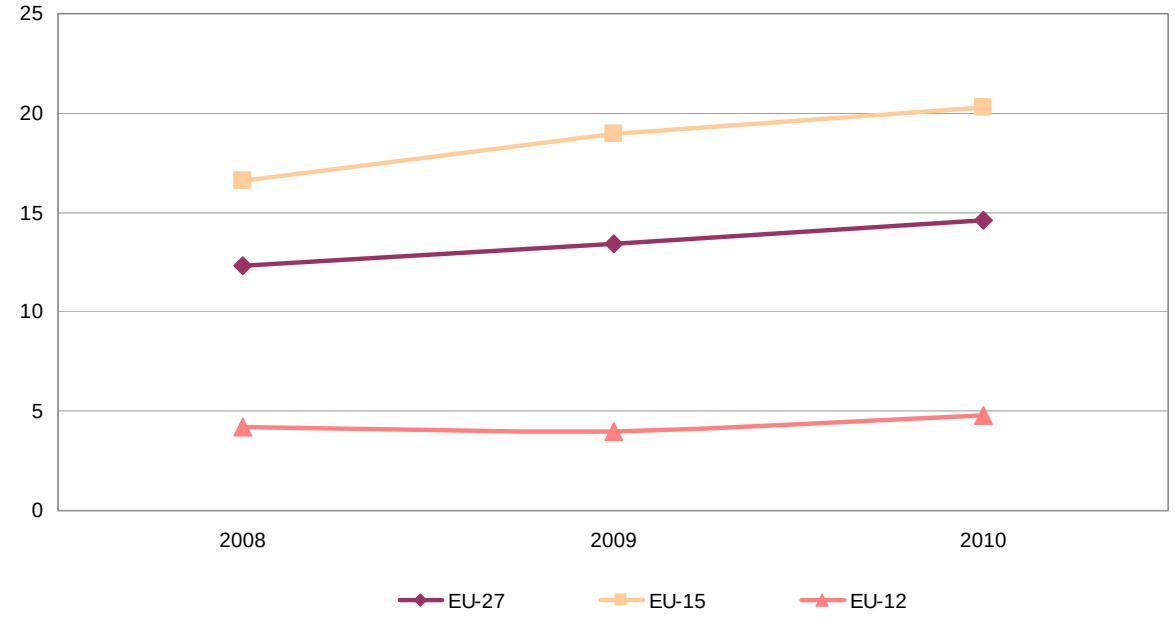


Table 3.5.7-1 - Internet take-up in rural areas

Indicator	Objective 32 - Internet take-up in rural areas							
Measurement	Share of population with DSL Internet subscription				Change in DSL Internet subscriptions			
Source	DG-INFSO				DG-INFSO			
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-12	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 km2 and a minimum population of 50 000
Unit of measurement	% of population
Source	European Commission - Directorate General Information Society and Media

3.5.8. OBJECTIVE 33: DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERVICE SECTOR

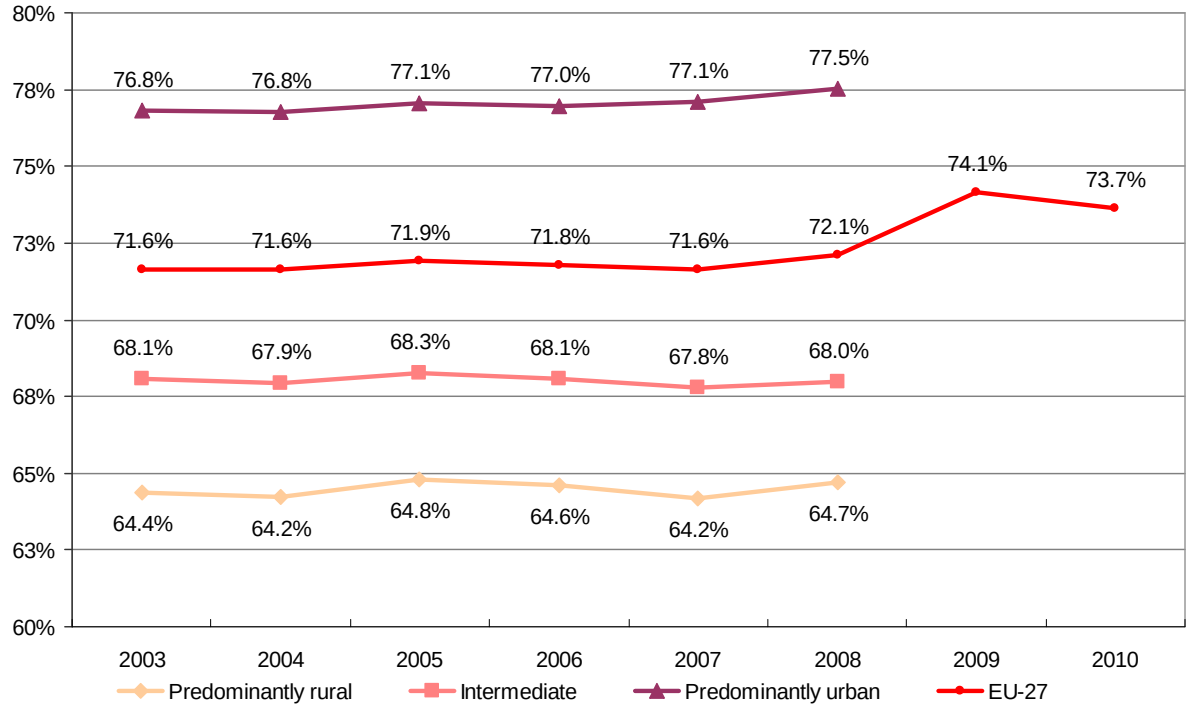
The service sector is the main economic activity in predominantly rural regions…

The services sector produced 74% of the total GVA of the EU-27 in 2010. This share remained at 72% during the period 2003-2008, moving to 74% in the following two years. The value added (in real terms) generated by the service sector increased by 813 billion during the period 2003-2010.[71]

The service sector accounted for 65% of the total value added in predominantly rural regions of the EU-27 in 2008. Although the total value added (in real terms) generated by the service sector in predominantly rural regions of the EU-27 increased by 95 billion, its relative share remained stable over the whole period.

[71] This section is based on the most up-to-date data. In the case of regional accounts, from which we obtain the data by type of region, the most recent data are 2008 whereas the national accounts refer to 2010.

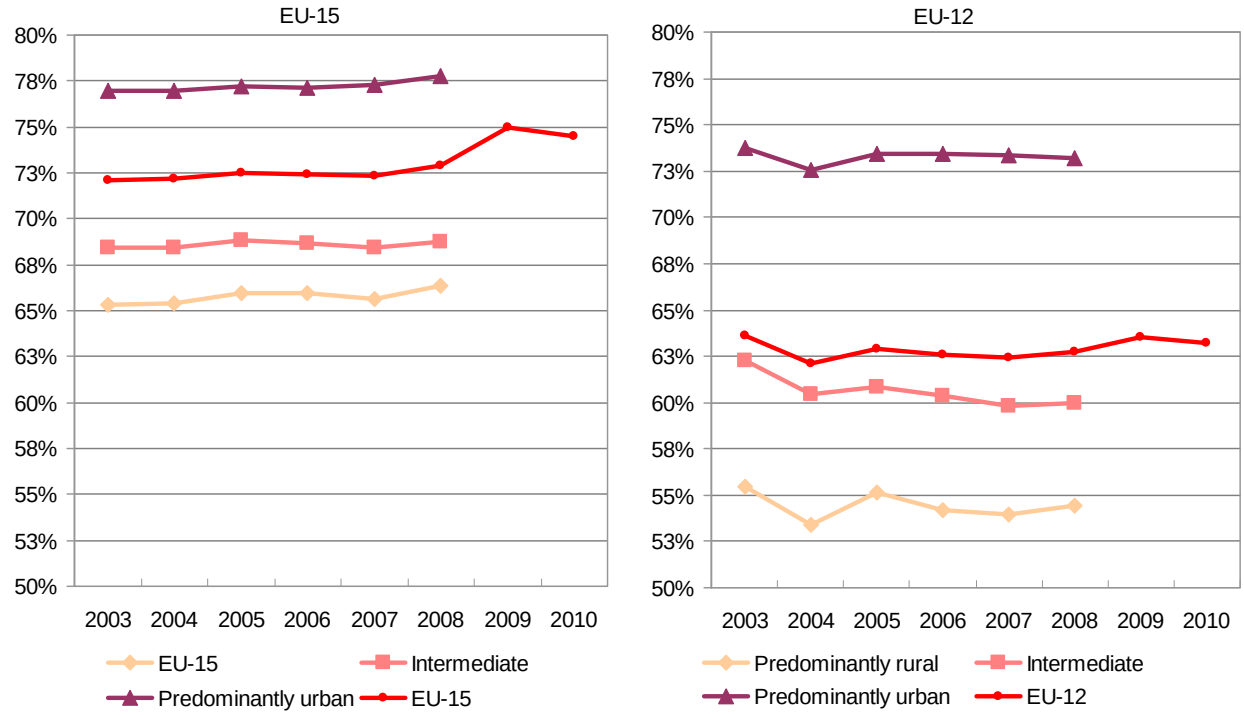
Graph 3.5.8-1 - Share of the services sector in the total GVA the EU-27 by type of region (2003-2010)



…especially in the EU-15

66% of the economic activity of predominantly rural regions of the EU-15 was generated by the service sector in 2008. This share is lower than in the other types of regions of the EU-15 (69% in intermediate and 78% in predominantly urban regions), but higher than in the predominantly rural regions of the EU-12 (54%). As for the evolution over the last years, the share of the services sector in predominantly rural regions of the EU-15 increased by 1 percentage point, whereas in the EU-12 it slightly fell.

Graph 3.5.8-2 - Percentage of GVA in the service sector by type of region in the EU-15 and the EU-12 (2003-2010)



The importance of the service sector in the predominantly rural regions ranged from 50% in Romania to 72% in Belgium

There are important differences in the importance of the service sector. It accounted for 47% of the economic activity in predominantly rural regions of the Netherlands in 2008, the lowest among predominantly rural regions, followed by Slovakia, Romania and Bulgaria (50%) and the Czech Republic and Slovenia (51%). By contrast, predominantly rural regions of other countries such as Belgium, Greece, France or Denmark were close to or even above 70%.

The share of the services sector in predominantly rural regions of the EU-12 slightly decreased over the period 2003-2008

The service sector in predominantly rural regions of the EU-15 produced 81 billion Euros more in 2008 than in 2003,[72] Germany, Spain, France and Ireland being the main contributors to this absolute increment. However, this does not imply that the share of the service sector in the total economy increases. For example, the share of the services sector in predominantly rural regions of Germany decreased by 1 percentage point, which means that the other sectors of the economy grew more than the service sector. The highest increments in the share of the service sector in the total economy were found among predominantly rural regions of Ireland, Latvia and Romania (+9, +5.8 and +4 percentage points, respectively). On the other hand, the share of the service sector in the predominantly rural regions of Slovakia, Bulgaria and Hungary decreased by 4, 3 and 2 percentage points respectively.

[72] The growth in the services sector is expressed in constant prices, base year 2000. The series of the years 2003 and 2008 have been deflated to the prices of the year 2000. There are some differences between the absolute increment by type of region and the national figures due to the use of different sources.

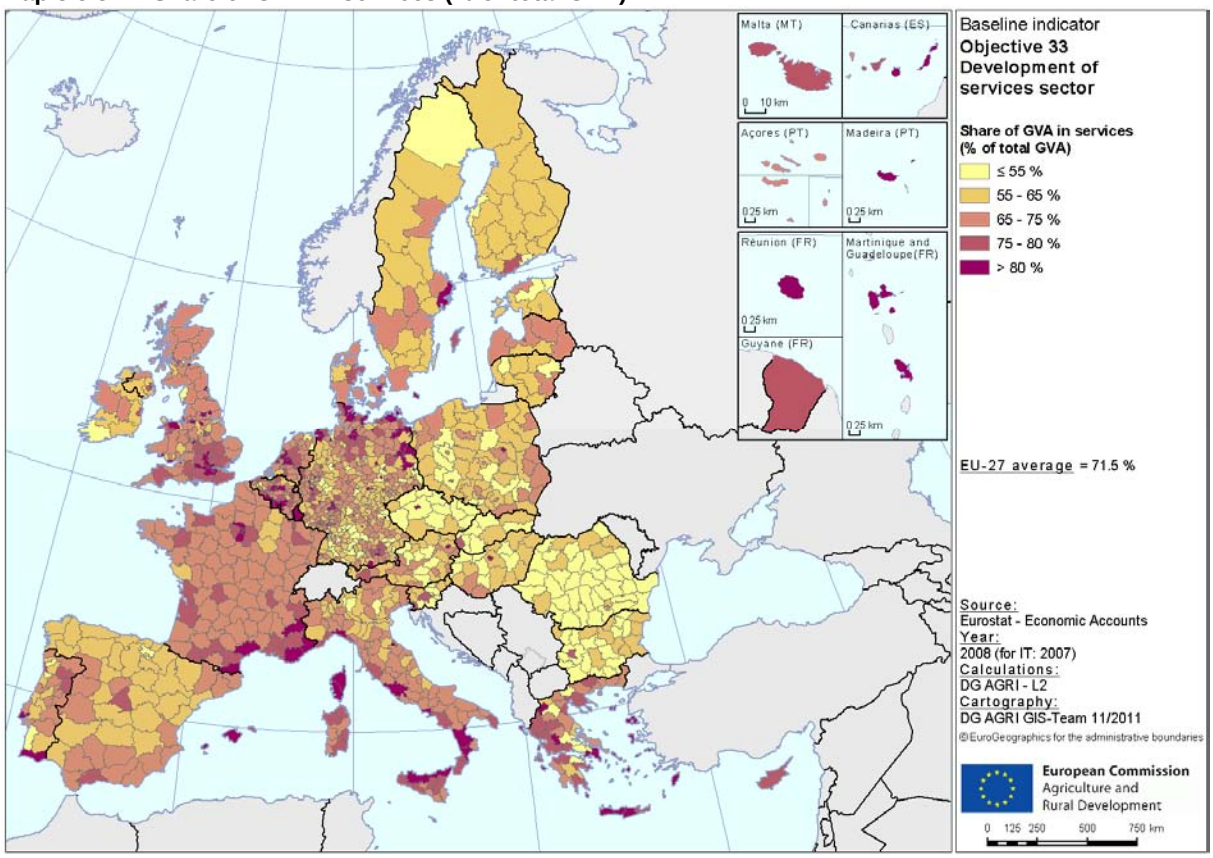
Table 3.5.8-1 - Development of the services sector

	Objective 33 - Development of the services sector					
	% of GVA in services - 2008 - NUTS 3					
Country	(1) PR	(2) IR	(3) PU		MS value as from national accounts	MS value as from national accounts (in Bio Euros)
Belgium	71.8	68.8	78.3		76.1	235
Bulgaria	50.5	54.6	78.9		62.7	19
Czech Republic	51.3	53.4	73.0		59.9	80
Denmark	69.5	75.4	86.7		73.3	145
Germany	63.5	66.5	73.0		69.5	1 551
Estonia	61.2	71.3			68.1	10
Ireland	59.3		79.1		67.2	107
Greece	70.6	76.9	84.7		78.7	165
Spain	63.8	66.4	71.6		68.9	686
France	71.1	74.0	83.3		77.7	1 358
Italy	68.4	67.3	74.9	2007	71.0	973
Cyprus		79.2			79.2	12
Latvia	67.9	66.0	77.1		73.9	15
Lithuania	54.6	62.8	73.9		64.7	19
Luxembourg		85.2			85.2	31
Hungary	55.3	59.8	81.5		66.4	60
Malta			76.2		76.8	4
Netherlands	46.9	63.5	77.4		72.6	384
Austria	59.2	64.3	77.3		68.0	174
Poland	58.0	64.0	71.2		64.7	208
Portugal	68.3	62.7	78.1		73.6	110
Romania	50.5	50.6	67.3		54.8	68
Slovenia	51.8	70.4			63.7	21
Slovakia	50.3	51.1	75.4		57.1	33
Finland	57.9	59.0	76.6		64.9	105
Sweden	62.9	68.2	82.9		71.4	209
United Kingdom	68.8	72.0	81.0		76.6	1 248
EU-27	64.7	68.0	77.5		71.5	8 029
EU-15	66.3	68.8	77.7		72.7	7 480
EU-12	54.4	60.0	73.2		62.4	548

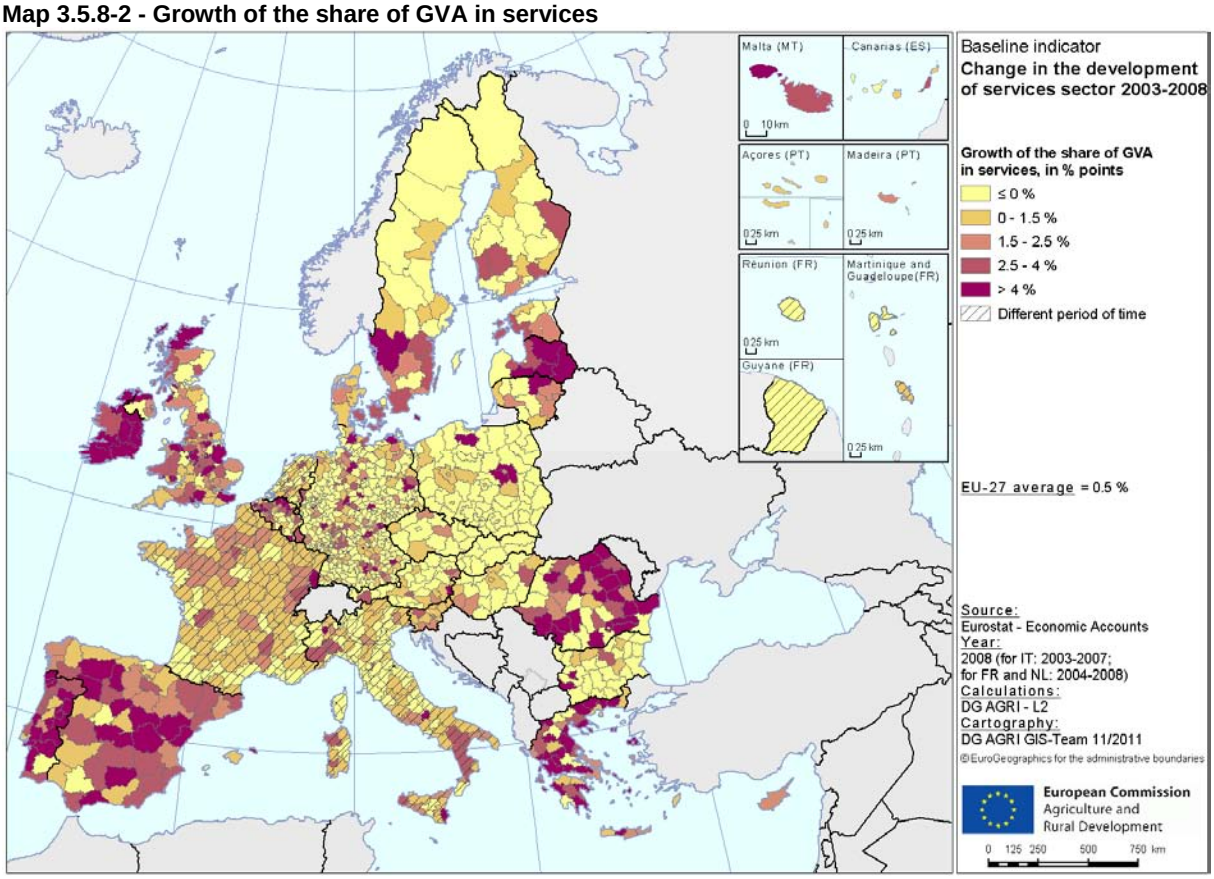
Table 3.5.8-2 - Change in development of the services sector

	Change in development of the services sector									
	Absolute increment in the GVA in services sector (in Bio Euros) - 2003 to 2008 - NUTS 3					Change in % of GVA in the service sector (in % points) - 2003 to 2008 - NUTS 3				
Country	(1) PR	(2) IR	(3) PU		MS value as from national accounts	(1) PR	(2) IR	(3) PU		MS value as from national accounts
Belgium	1.0	4.0	16.9		21.7	0.6	2.2	2.1		2.0
Bulgaria	0.1	0.6	2.6		3.4	-3.4	-3.0	5.6		1.6
Czech Republic	1.4	2.3	4.1		7.8	-0.9	-1.9	-1.5		-1.2
Denmark	3.4	2.9	3.1		10.0	1.9	1.0	1.1		0.2
Germany	20.2	55.7	77.7		148.2	-1.4	-1.0	-0.6		-0.7
Estonia	0.4	1.0			1.4	2.0	-0.3			0.5
Ireland	8.1		5.8		13.9	9.4		4.5		7.8
Greece	6.8	2.1	14.0		22.9	3.9	2.2	2.6		3.3
Spain	9.6	32.7	46.2		88.6	3.9	2.2	1.1		1.8
France	8.9	15.8	41.4	2004-2008	110.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	2004-2008	1.0
Italy	8.1	10.1	4.7	2003-2007	44.1	0.7	0.1	-0.3	2003-2007	0.6
Cyprus		2.1			2.1		2.0			2.0
Latvia	0.8	0.2	2.2		3.2	5.8	-0.9	-1.4		0.4
Lithuania	0.7	1.0	1.9		3.6	1.1	-1.0	1.7		1.3
Luxembourg		5.4			5.4		3.8			3.8
Hungary	-0.3	0.6	2.7		2.9	-2.0	-0.8	1.4		0.3
Malta			n.a.		n.a.			n.a.		n.a.
Netherlands	0.1	8.8	27.1	2004-2008	44.5	-2.0	-2.5	-0.3	2004-2008	-1.2
Austria	5.0	5.6	7.9		18.5	-0.7	-0.4	-0.5		-0.6
Poland	6.0	7.5	13.8		27.4	-2.3	-2.7	-0.4		-1.3
Portugal	2.1	1.0	5.3		8.4	3.2	3.2	2.4		2.9
Romania	2.5	3.6	4.1		10.2	4.0	0.8	-3.1		2.0
Slovenia	0.9	2.4			3.4	1.0	1.3			1.5
Slovakia	1.0	0.7	1.5		3.2	-4.2	-5.8	-0.1		-3.4
Finland	2.7	2.3	5.6		10.6	-0.9	1.1	2.1		0.9
Sweden	3.2	13.4	9.7		26.4	-0.2	1.9	-0.4		1.0
United Kingdom	2.5	30.1	144.3		172.8	1.6	1.5	2.5		1.4
EU-27	95.0	212.0	442.6		813.0	0.3	-0.1	0.7		0.5
EU-15	81.5	189.9	409.7		740.5	1.0	0.3	0.8		0.8
EU-12	13.5	22.1	32.9		n.a.	-1.0	-2.3	-0.6		-0.7

Map 3.5.8-1 - Share of GVA in services (% of total GVA)



Map 3.5.8-2 - Growth of the share of GVA in services



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	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 are divisions 50 to 95 or branches G to P of NACE rev.1.1. The total corresponds to the sum of divisions 01 to 95 or branches from A to P of NACE rev.1.1.
Unit of measurement	%
Source	Eurostat – Economic Accounts(ESA95)

3.5.9. OBJECTIVE 34: NET MIGRATION

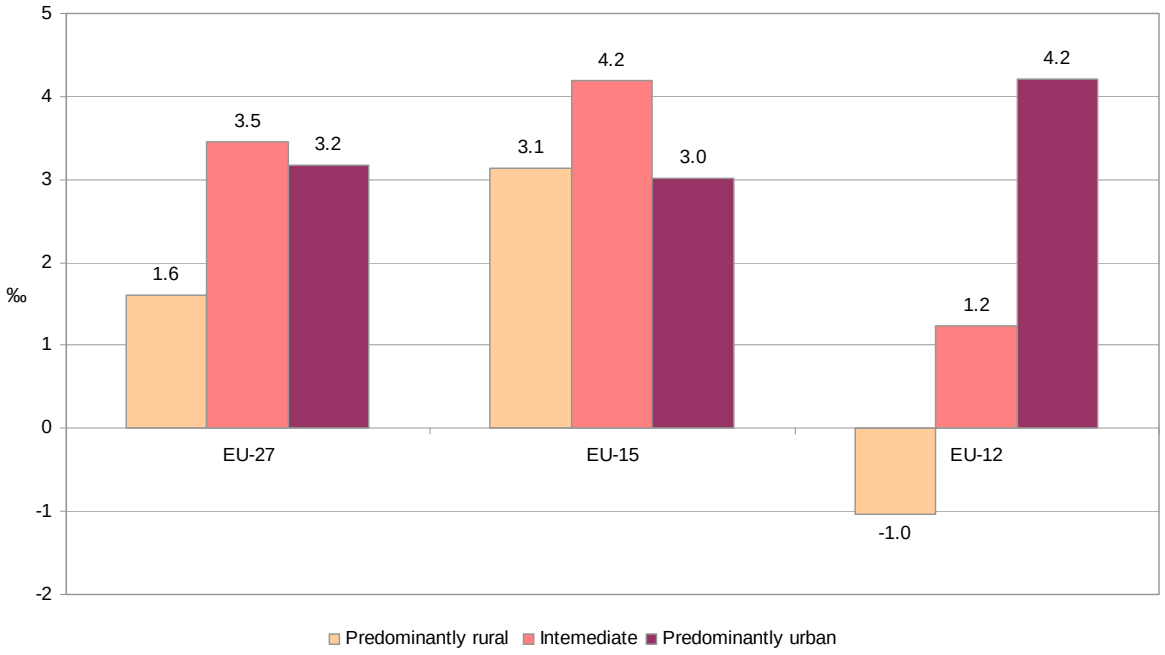
Net migration rates into the EU-27 are positive…

The EU-27 presented positive rates of net migration in 2008. The highest rate was found in intermediate regions (3.5‰), followed by predominantly urban (3.2‰) and finally predominantly rural regions (1.6‰) in 2008.

…but predominantly rural regions of the EU-12 are losing population

The net migration rate in predominantly rural regions of the EU-12 was -1‰ in 2008, the only negative rate among all types of regions. By contrast, the net migration rate in predominantly rural regions of the EU-15 was positive (3.1‰), at approximately the same level as in predominantly urban regions of the EU-15 (3‰).

Graph 3.5.9-1 - Net migration by type of region in the EU-27, EU-15 and EU-12 in 2008 (‰)



Note: UK data are not available.

The net migration rate varies among countries and types of regions

The net migration rate varies greatly among countries and types of regions. Predominantly rural areas of Lithuania and Latvia in the EU-12 presented the lowest migration rates, at around -6‰ and -5‰, whereas the highest migration rates among predominantly rural regions were found in Spain (+10‰), Italy and Belgium (at around +8‰).

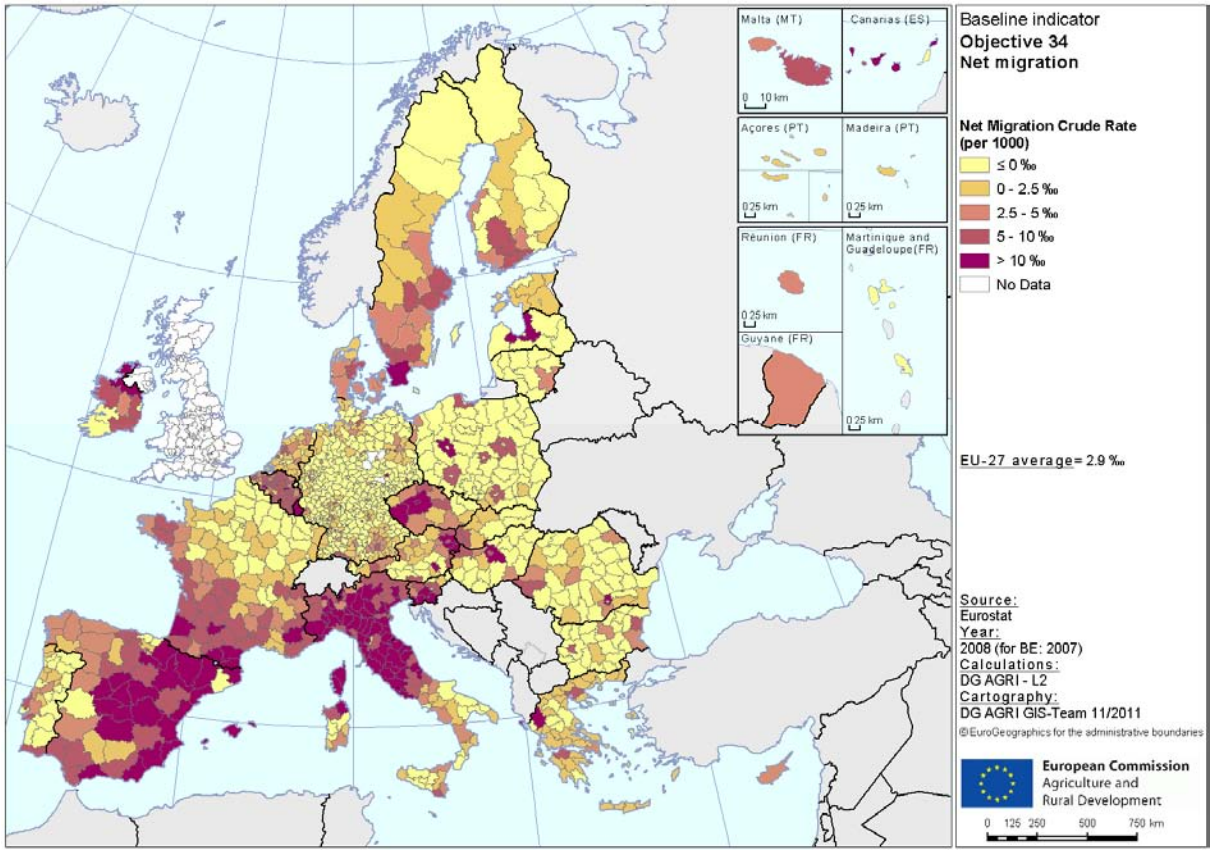
The lack of complete temporal series represents a limitation of this indicator

One of the main limitations of this indicator is the lack of complete temporal series at regional level. Only data from 15 countries were available in 2003 and 2008, and data from countries such as Germany, Spain or the United Kingdom were missing. Predominantly rural regions of Slovenia and Belgium increased their migration rates by 5 and 3‰ respectively, whereas predominantly rural regions of Portugal and Hungary experienced important decreases in their migration rates (-6. and -3‰, respectively) over the period 2003-2008.

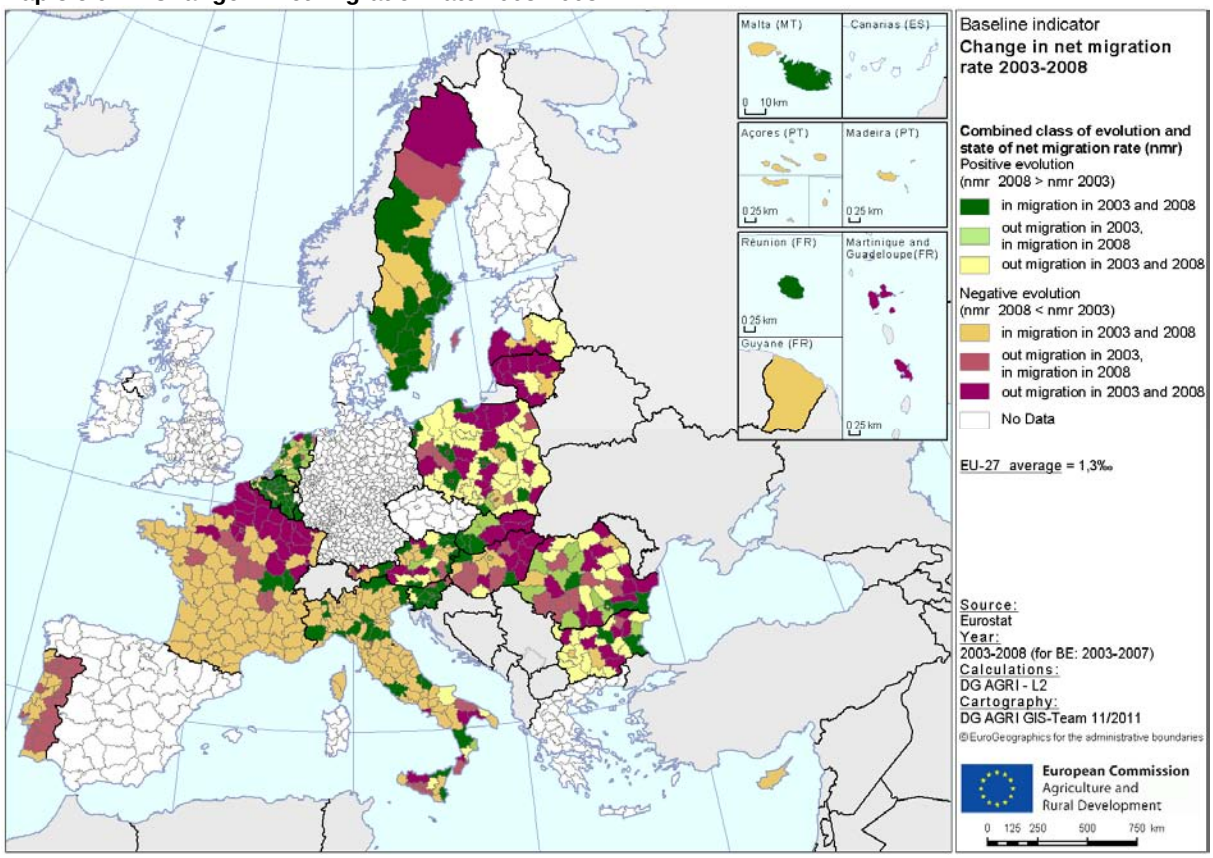
Table 3.5.9-1 - Net migration rate

	Objective 34 - Net migration rate									
	Net migration crude rate per 1000 - 2008 - NUTS 3					Change in net migration crude rate points per 1000 - 2003 to 2008 - NUTS 3				
Country	(1) PR	(2) IR	(3) PU	MS summary of available data	MS value 2008	(1) PR	(2) IR	(3) PU	MS summary of available data	MS value 2003 to 2008
Belgium	7.6	5.4	5.8	5.9 2007	5.9	2.9	1.4	2.8	2.5 2003-07	2.6
Bulgaria	-3.3	0.6	5.7	-0.1	-0.1	0.6	2.4	-10.3	-0.1	-0.1
Czech Republic	4.2	2.8	18.6	6.9	6.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.4
Denmark	2.7	4.8	8.2	4.6	4.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.3
Germany	-3.3	-1.2	1.1	-0.6 excl. 4/429	-0.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-2.4
Estonia	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	0.0
Ireland	4.6		-10.6	0.4	0.7 p	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	-7.4
Greece	0.8	6.1	4.8	3.2	3.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.0
Spain	10.0	11.7	6.7	9.1	9.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-5.9
France	4.0	1.2	-1.1	1.2	1.2 p	-2.0	-1.7	-2.3	-2.0	-2.0
Italy	7.9	8.5	5.4	7.3	7.2	-1.8	-4.5	-3.4	-3.5	-3.5
Cyprus		4.6		4.6	4.6		-12.7		-12.7	-12.7
Latvia	-4.6	-3.6	2.4	-1.1	-1.1	0.5	-0.4	-2.1	-0.7	-0.8
Lithuania	-5.6	-1.9	3.0	-2.3	-2.3	-1.6	0.8	0.1	-0.4	-0.5
Luxembourg		15.9		15.9	15.9		3.8		3.8	3.8
Hungary	-2.5	3.8	8.5	1.7	1.6	-2.9	-1.4	11.3	0.1	0.1
Malta			5.9	5.9	5.9			1.6	1.6	1.7
Netherlands	0.3	0.7	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.4
Austria	1.3	4.4	7.0	4.1	4.1	0.1	-0.9	-3.0	-1.2	-1.2
Poland	-1.5	0.5	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	0.1	0.1	-0.5	0.0	0.0
Portugal	1.6	-0.2	0.7	0.9	0.9	-6.2	-4.7	-4.7	-5.2	-5.2
Romania	-1.1	0.1	5.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.9	0.4	0.4
Slovenia	6.2	11.6		9.2	9.2 b	4.8	9.4		7.4	7.5
Slovakia	0.9	-0.1	7.7	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.2	6.6	1.1	1.0
Finland	-0.2	3.9	6.8	2.9	2.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.8
Sweden	2.1	6.2	9.9	6.1	6.1	-0.8	1.9	9.2	2.8	2.8
United Kingdom	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.1 p	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.1
EU-27	1.6	3.5	3.2	2.9 excl. UK	2.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-1.3
EU-15	3.1	4.2	3.0	3.5 excl. UK	3.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-1.9
EU-12	-1.0	1.2	4.2	0.9	0.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.6

Map 3.5.9-1 - Net migration crude rate (per 1 000)



Map 3.5.9-2 - Change in net migration rate 2003-2008



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

3.5.10. CONTEXT 22: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

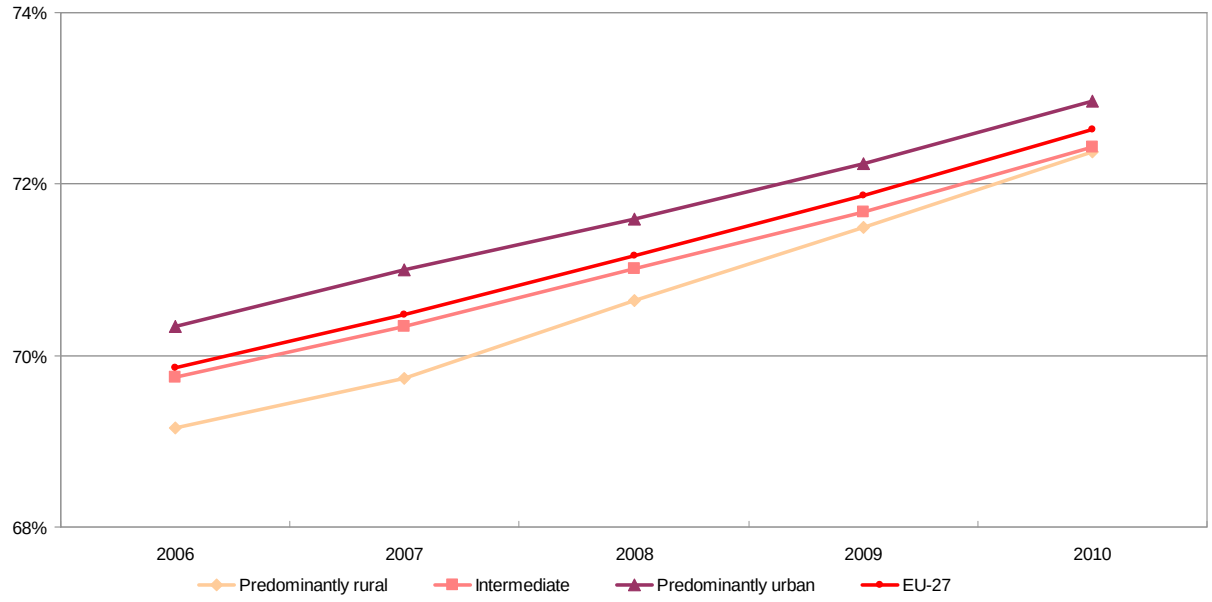
The share of people who achieved at least upper-secondary education in predominantly rural regions of the EU-27 was 72% in 2010

In 2010, 73% of the population of 26-64 years in the EU-27, or 124 million citizens, attained at least upper-secondary education. This share is the result of an increase by 3 percentage points, or by 12 million people, over the period 2006-2010[73].

The share of people who achieved at least upper-secondary education in predominantly rural regions of the EU-27 was 72% in 2010, only slightly lower than in intermediate and in predominantly urban regions (73% for both). The share of people with an upper-secondary diploma in predominantly rural regions increased by 3 percentage points, or by 3.6 million people, over the period 2006-2010.

[73] Educational attainment is defined as the percentage of population of 24 to 64 years old with at least the upper-secondary level of education. The results presented in the tables and graphs are based on estimations. The data of the Labour Force Survey is provided at NUTS 2 level and the definition of rural areas is only presented at NUTS 3 level. Maps are presented at NUTS 2 level according to the official data.

Graph 3.5.10-1 - Educational attainment by type of region in the EU-27 (2006-2010)

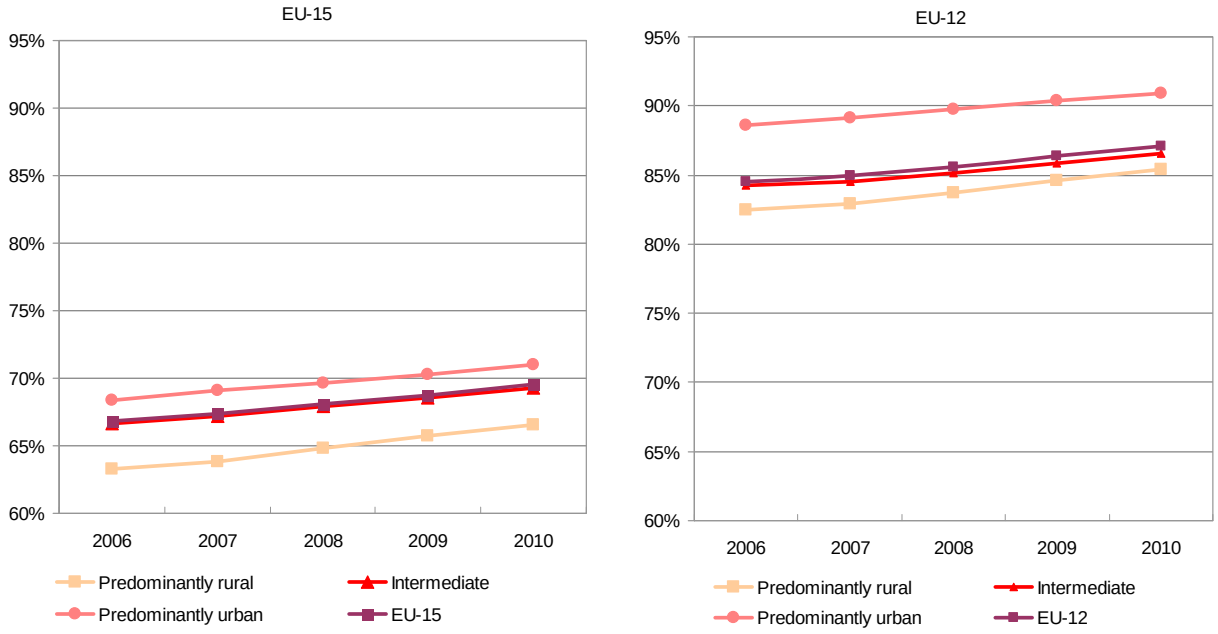


Note: data for Romania are not available

The level of educational attainment in the EU-12 is higher than in the EU-15

In 2010, predominantly rural regions of the EU-12 reached a rate of 85%, which is below those of intermediate and predominantly urban regions of the EU-12 (87% and 91% respectively), but higher than the 67% achieved in predominantly rural regions of the EU-15. The share of the population with upper-secondary education increased by 3 percentage points in predominantly rural regions of the EU-15 and the EU-12 over the period 2006-2010.

Graph 3.5.10-2 - Educational attainment by type of region in the EU-15 and the EU-12 (2006-2010)



Note: data for Romania are not available

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. Only 28% of the population of 24 to 64 years in predominantly rural regions of Portugal held a degree of upper-secondary education in 2010. Predominantly rural regions of Spain (43%), Greece (52%) and Italy (52%) also presented rates well below the average. On the other hand, the highest rates of educational attainment among predominantly rural regions are found in the Czech Republic (92%), Lithuania (91%) and Slovakia (90%).

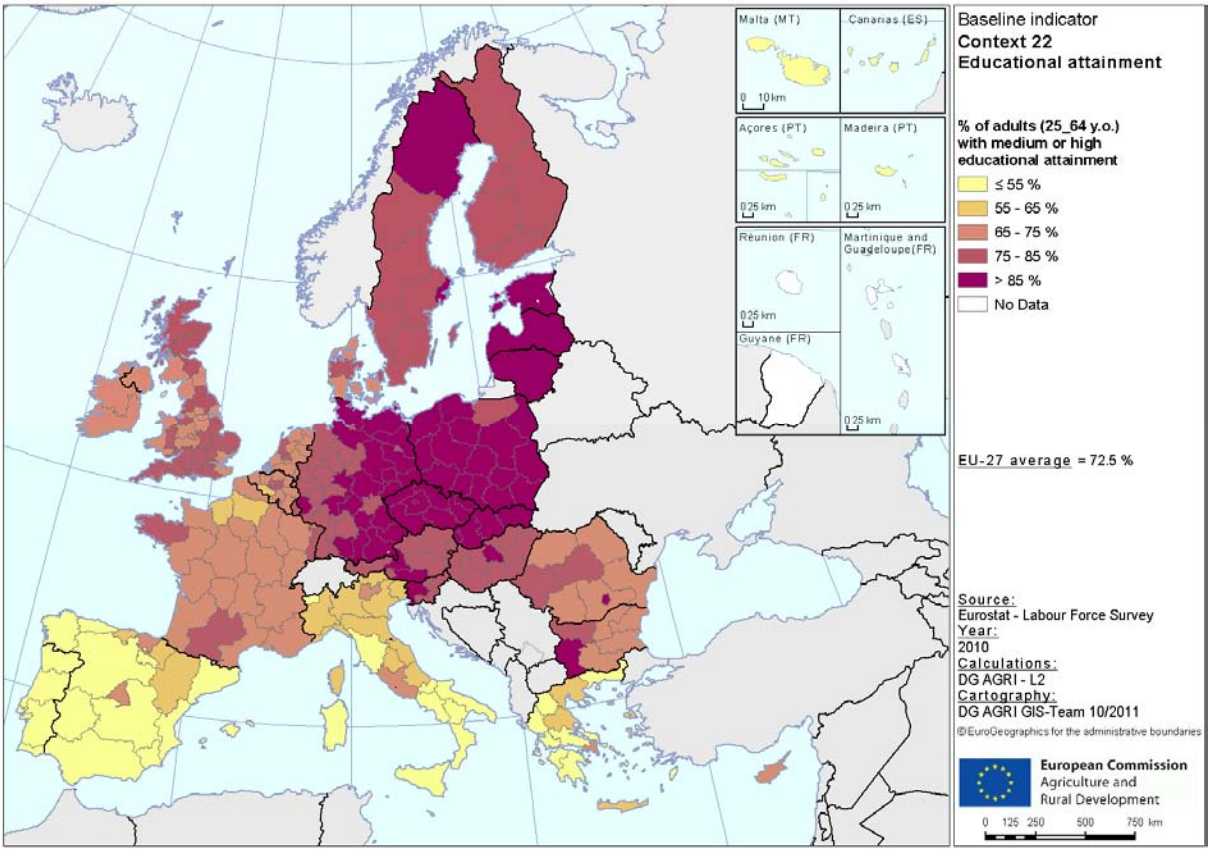
...but these shares are evolving positively

The share of educational attainment in predominantly rural regions increased more strongly than in intermediate or predominantly urban regions. The highest increments took place in Ireland (+8%), Greece (+7%) and Latvia (+5%).

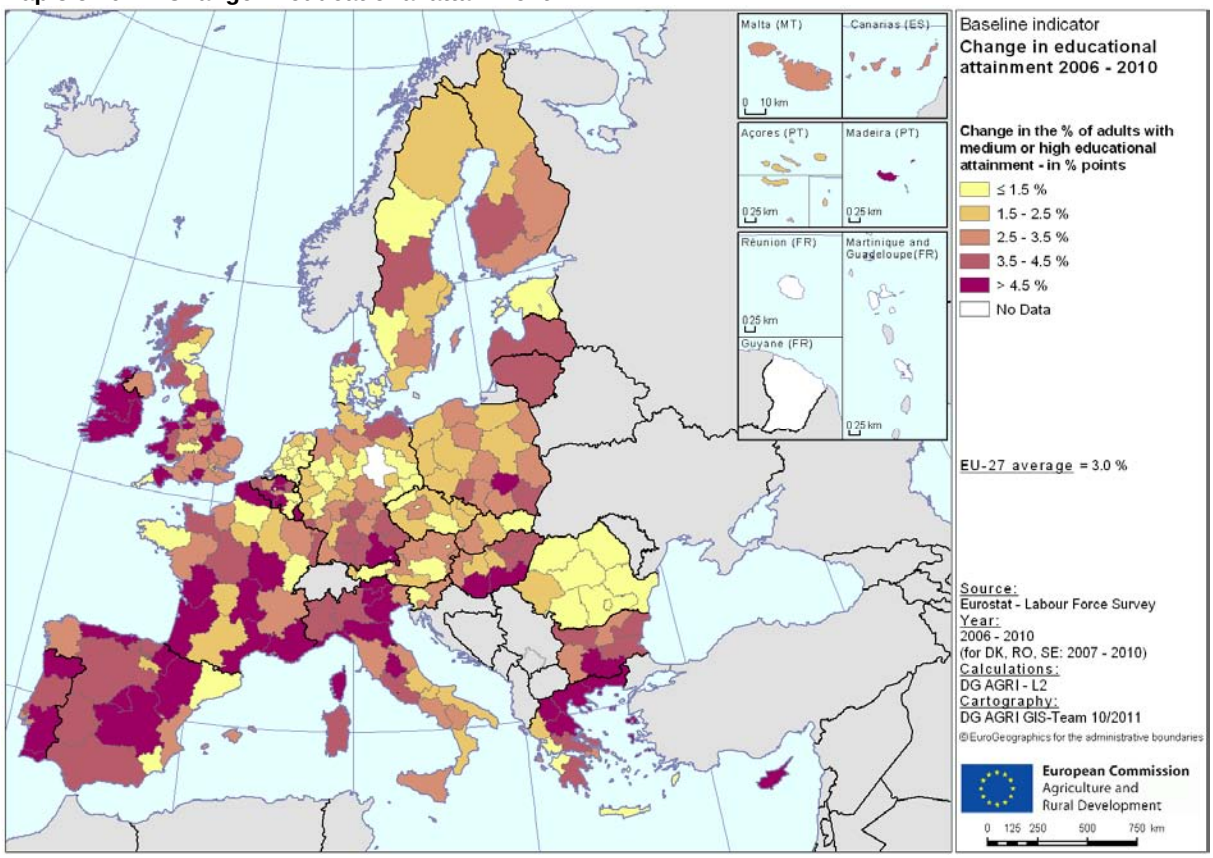
Table 3.5.10-1 - Educational attainment

	Context 22 - Educational attainment				Change in educational attainment				
	% of adults with medium or high educational attainment - 2010 - NUTS 3				Change in % of adults with medium or high educational attainment - 2006 to 2010 - NUTS 3				
Country	(1) PR	(2) IR	(3) PU	MS value (national total from regional series)	(1) PR	(2) IR	(3) PU		MS value (national total from regional series)
Belgium	69.5	71.3	70.3	70.5	2.4	4.1	3.5		3.6
Bulgaria	76.6	77.3	93.4	79.4	3.8	3.7	1.6		3.9
Czech Republic	92.2	90.1	94.7	91.9	1.9	1.2	2.0		1.6
Denmark	72.7	77.1	82.8	73.6	0.9	0.7	1.4	2007-2010	-7.9
Germany	87.9	87.4	83.5	85.7	1.7	1.5	1.3	2007-2010	2.4
Estonia	87.9	91.0		89.2	1.2	0.2			0.7
Ireland	72.9		75.7	71.1	7.8		5.0		6.9
Greece	52.2	59.8	72.8	62.5	6.6	0.9	4.1		3.6
Spain	43.5	49.9	57.4	52.6	4.5	3.2	2.9		3.2
France	70.1	70.3	71.9	70.8	4.0	3.5	3.1		3.5
Italy	52.7	54.3	58.0	55.2	3.7	4.2	3.7		3.9
Cyprus		74.1		74.1		4.6			4.6
Latvia	86.8	87.8	90.6	88.4	5.0	4.3	2.8		4.0
Lithuania	91.1	92.9	93.1	92.0	4.0	3.4	3.3		3.7
Luxembourg		77.7		74.5		12.2			9.0
Hungary	78.3	80.5	90.2	81.3	3.7	3.3	1.0		3.2
Malta			29.0	29.0			2.9		2.9
Netherlands	68.5	71.8	72.6	71.9	-4.3	0.7	-0.3		0.3
Austria	82.2	83.6	82.1	82.5	2.8	1.9	1.5		2.2
Poland	86.3	88.9	91.9	88.7	3.2	2.7	2.4		2.9
Portugal	28.5	25.3	36.7	31.9	5.3	4.4	3.6		4.3
Romania	70.4	75.3	86.8	74.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		0.1
Slovenia	80.7	85.5		83.3	2.5	1.0			1.7
Slovakia	90.5	90.6	94.2	91.0	1.8	1.6	2.3	2007-2010	2.2
Finland	82.3	82.5	84.7	83.0	3.0	3.9	3.2		3.3
Sweden	80.1	80.7	85.1	81.4	2.8	1.9	2.0	2007-2010	2.8
United Kingdom	75.6	76.8	75.8	75.4	4.3	2.9	3.5		5.7
EU-27	72.2	72.6	73.1	72.5	3.2	2.7	2.6	excl. RO	3.0
EU-15	66.6	69.3	71.0	69.3	3.2	2.6	2.6		3.2
EU-12	82.0	83.9	90.4	84.4	2.9	2.3	2.3	excl. RO	2.3

Map 3.5.10-1 - Share of adults with medium or high educational attainment



Map 3.5.10-2 - 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

3.5.11. OBJECTIVE 35: LIFELONG LEARNING IN RURAL AREAS

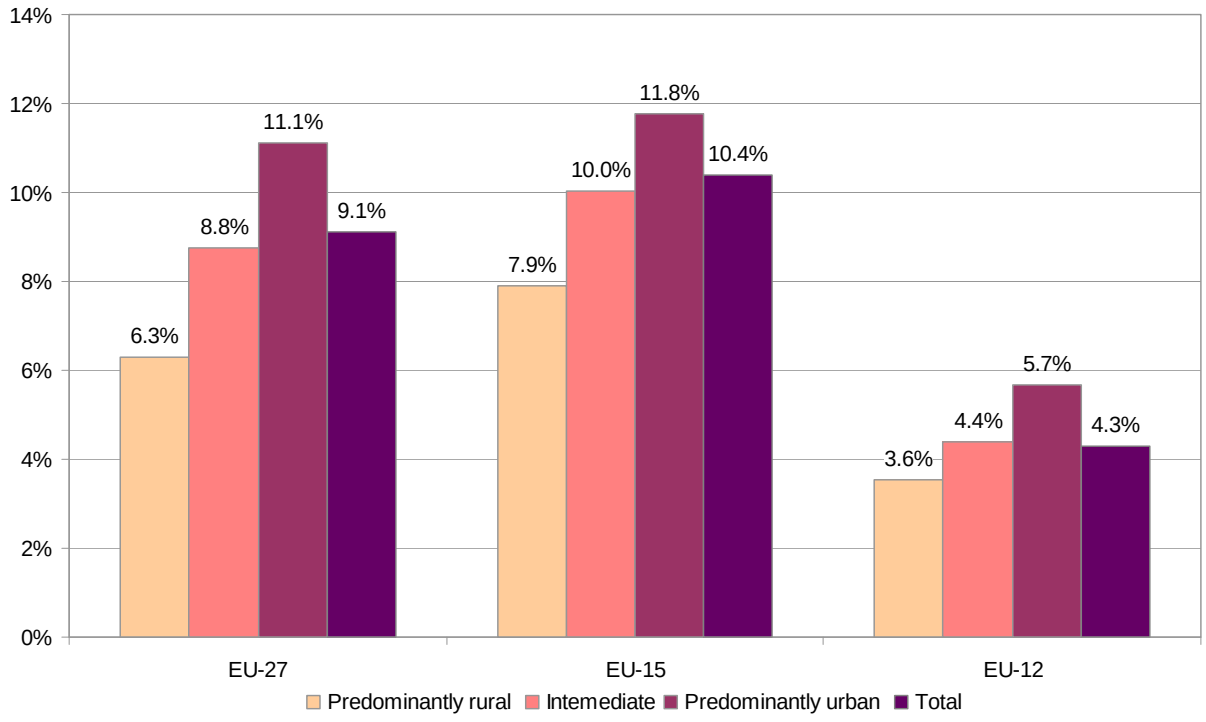
Predominantly rural regions present the lowest share of lifelong learning

Lifelong learning, or 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 (9% of the total) participated in education and training in 2010[74]. In predominantly rural regions of the EU-27, this share reached 6%, which is below the shares of intermediate (9%) and predominantly urban regions (11%).

Lifelong learning is generally more common in the EU-15 than in the EU-12. While 8% of adults in predominantly rural regions in the EU-15 participated in education and training in 2010, only 4% in the EU-12 did the same.

[74] The results presented in the tables and graphs are based on estimations. The data of the Labour Force Survey is provided at NUTS 2 level and the definition of rural areas is only presented at NUTS 3 level. Maps are presented at NUTS 2 level according to the official data.

Graph 3.5.11-1 - Share of lifelong learning by type of region in 2010



Only 1% of the adults in predominantly rural regions of Bulgaria and Romania participate in education and training

The share of people participating in lifelong learning activities varies greatly among countries. Only 1% of the adults in predominantly rural regions of Bulgaria and Romania participated in education and training in 2010, the lowest share in the EU-27, followed by 2% in Greece and Slovakia. By contrast, the highest shares of people in predominantly rural regions participating in lifelong learning activities are found in Denmark (30%), and in Sweden and Finland (21%).

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 2006-2010. The highest positive changes are found in predominantly rural regions of Sweden and Denmark (+5 and +4 percentage points), which are also the countries with the largest shares of people participating in lifelong learning activities. No important changes were observed in the remaining countries.

Table 3.5.11-1 - Life-long learning in rural areas

Objective 35 - Lifelong learning in rural areas					
% of adults participating in education and training - 2010 - NUTS 3					
Country	(1) PR	(2) IR	(3) PU	MS value (in %)	MS value (in 1 000 of people)
Belgium	4.9	5.9	7.9	7.2	420.6
Bulgaria	0.7	1.1	2.9	1.2	48.5
Czech Republic	7.2	6.7	9.3	7.5	458.0
Denmark	30.2	33.3	37.0	32.8	960.5
Germany	6.5	7.5	8.3	7.7	3 407.3
Estonia	9.8	12.3		10.9	78.3
Ireland	6.2		8.5	6.7	165.3
Greece	1.9	3.0	4.1	3.0	184.3
Spain	9.9	10.6	11.2	10.8	2 854.0
France	4.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	1 616.4
Italy	5.9	6.0	6.6	6.2	2 062.6
Cyprus		7.7		7.7	33.8
Latvia	4.7	4.9	5.5	5.0	61.7
Lithuania	3.6	4.4	4.6	4.0	71.7
Luxembourg		13.3		13.4	37.0
Hungary	2.4	2.6	3.9	2.8	154.5
Malta			6.2	6.2	14.3
Netherlands	14.1	15.4	16.9	16.5	1 484.2
Austria	11.6	14.3	16.0	13.7	632.8
Poland	4.4	5.6	6.3	5.3	1 142.8
Portugal	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.5	325.8
Romania	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.3	153.2
Slovenia	14.6	17.5		16.2	191.3
Slovakia	2.3	2.4	6.0	2.8	87.0
Finland	21.0	22.4	26.7	23.0	664.3
Sweden	20.9	24.9	26.2	24.5	1 184.1
United Kingdom	16.1	18.8	19.8	19.4	6 332.8
EU-27	6.3	8.8	11.1	9.1	24 827.3
EU-15	7.9	10.0	11.8	10.4	22 332.0
EU-12	3.6	4.4	5.7	4.3	2 495.2

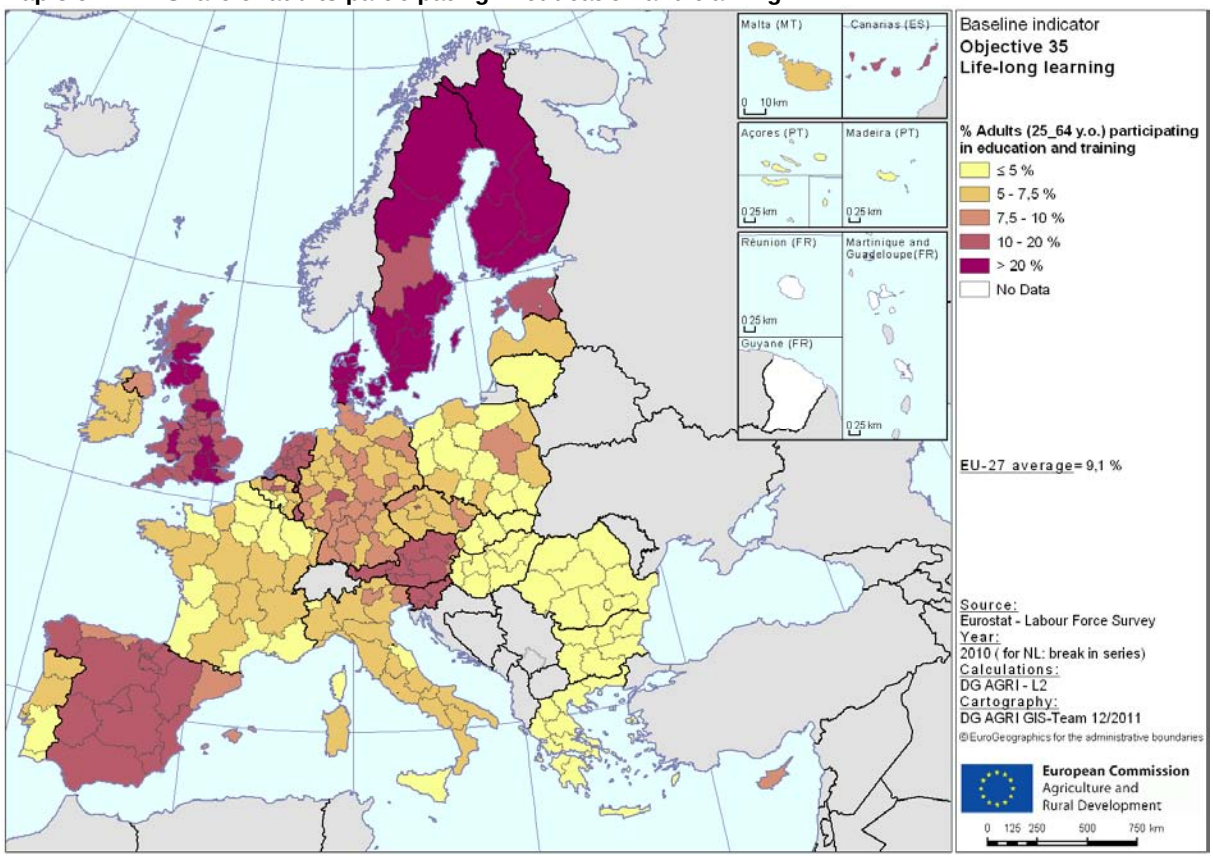
Note: the information presented in the table is based on estimations since data series from the Labour Force Survey are provided at NUTS 2 level and the definition of rural areas, as agreed in 2010, is only presented at NUTS 3 level. Maps are presented at NUTS 2 level according to the official data.

Table 3.5.11-2 - Change in life-long learning in rural areas

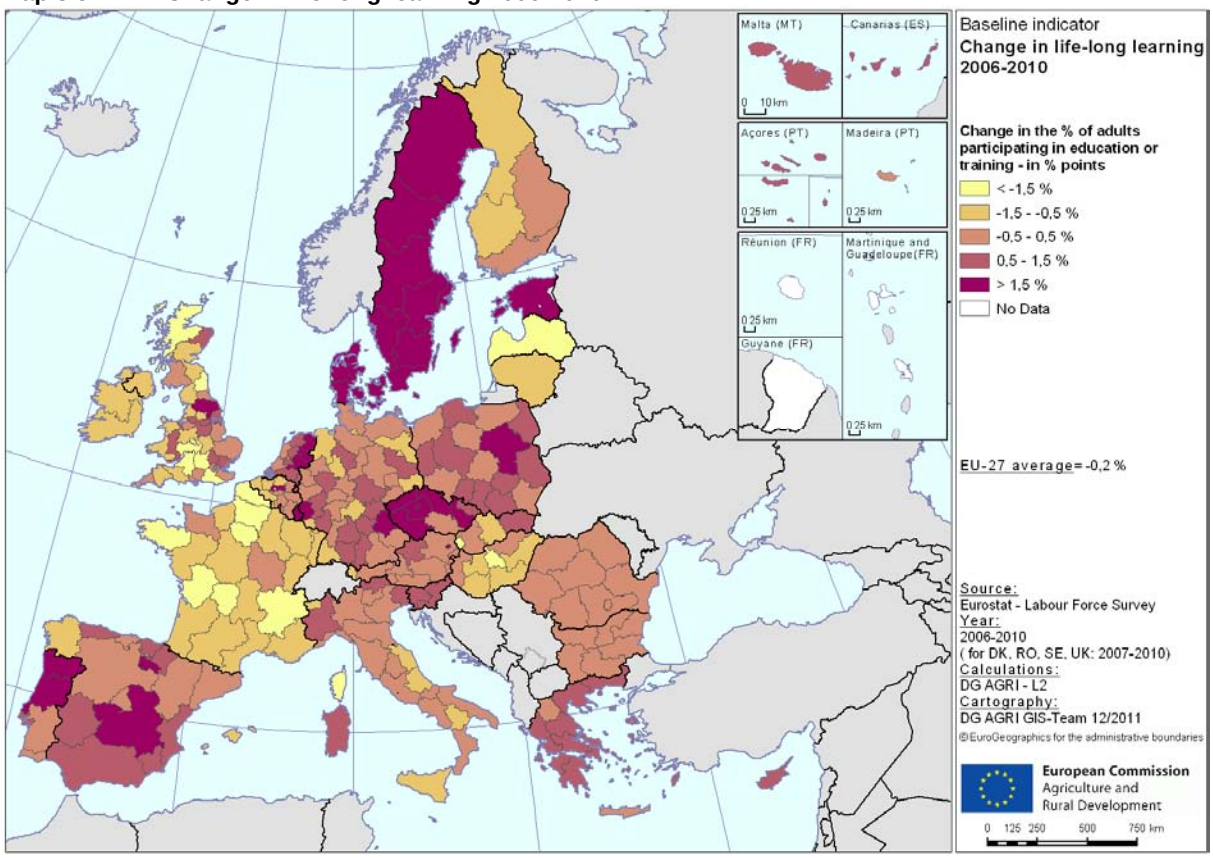
Change in lifelong learning in rural areas					
Change in % of adults participating in education and training - 2006 to 2010 - NUTS 3					
Country	(1) PR	(2) IR	(3) PU		MS value
Belgium	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4		-0.3
Bulgaria	-0.1	0.1	0.0		-0.1
Czech Republic	1.8	1.5	2.5		1.9
Denmark	3.7	4.0	2.6	2007-2010	3.6
Germany	0.3	0.1	0.0		0.2
Estonia	3.6	5.4			4.4
Ireland	-0.5		-1.3		-0.8
Greece	1.1	0.9	1.4		1.1
Spain	0.9	0.4	0.3		0.4
France	-1.2	-1.3	-1.7		-1.9
Italy	0.2	-0.1	0.1		0.1
Cyprus		0.5			0.6
Latvia	-1.9	-1.8	-1.7		-1.9
Lithuania	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9		-0.9
Luxembourg		5.1			5.2
Hungary	-0.7	-1.0	-1.9		-1.0
Malta			0.8		0.8
Netherlands	0.8	1.3	0.7		0.9
Austria	0.2	0.5	1.3		0.6
Poland	0.5	0.8	0.7		0.6
Portugal	1.9	2.0	1.3		1.7
Romania	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		0.0
Slovenia	1.1	1.1			1.2
Slovakia	-0.3	-0.3	-6.8	2007-2010	-1.3
Finland	-0.6	0.2	0.1		-0.1
Sweden	4.6	5.7	8.0	2007-2010	6.1
United Kingdom	-0.3	-0.6	-0.6		-7.3
EU-27	0.2	0.2	0.0	excl. RO	-0.2
EU-15	0.1	0.1	0.0		-0.4
EU-12	0.3	0.5	0.2	excl. RO	0.3 excl. RO

Note: the information presented in the table is based on estimations since data series from the Labour Force Survey are provided at NUTS 2 level and the definition of rural areas, as agreed in 2010, is only presented at NUTS 3 level. Maps are presented at NUTS 2 level according to the official data.

Map 3.5.11-1 - Share of adults participating in education and training



Map 3.5.11-2 - Change in life-long learning 2006-2010



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

3.6. LEADER

3.6.1. OBJECTIVE 36: DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL ACTION GROUPS

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.

44% of the rural population in the EU-27 is covered by LAGs

44% of the rural population of the EU-27 is covered by LEADER LAGs[75]. In the EU-15, this share reached 41%, whereas in the EU-12 it was 55% (excluding data from Bulgaria and Romania). The highest share of population covered by LAGs is found in Latvia (86%) followed by Ireland (85%). Austria, Portugal and the Netherlands also present higher-than-average rates, all of them above 70%. By contrast, Slovakia and Cyprus present the lowest shares (13% and 16%, respectively).

[75] 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.

Graph 3.6.1-1 - Share of population covered by Local Action Groups in the EU (November 2011)

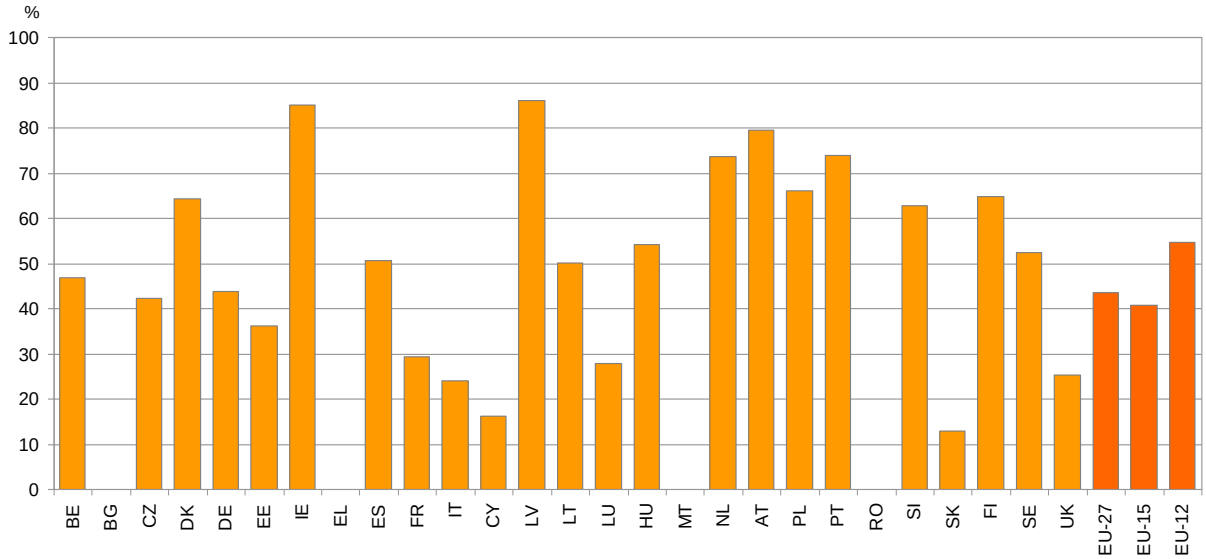


Table 3.6.1-1 - Development of Local Action Groups

Indicator	Objective 36 - Development of Local Action Groups
Measurement	Share of population covered by LEADER LAGs
Source	DG AGRI-G3
Year	Programming period 2007-2013
Unit	%
Country	
Belgium	46.8
Bulgaria	n.a.
Czech Republic	42.4
Denmark	64.3
Germany	43.8
Estonia	36.2
Ireland	85.1
Greece	n.a.
Spain	50.7
France	29.5
Italy	24.0
Cyprus	16.3
Latvia	86.2
Lithuania	50.2
Luxembourg	27.8
Hungary	54.1
Malta	n.a.
Netherlands	73.8
Austria	79.6
Poland	66.1
Portugal	74.0
Romania	n.a.
Slovenia	62.8
Slovakia	12.9
Finland	64.8
Sweden	52.4
United Kingdom	25.3
EU-27	43.6 excl. BG, EL, MT, RO
EU-15	40.7 excl. EL
EU-12	54.6 excl. BG, MT, RO

Notes:
-the indicator has been elaborated with the data submitted by the Member States by November 2011
-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 AGRI

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 beginning of October 2011.

4.1. Overview of the RD Policy framework for the 2007-2013 programming period

Considerable simplification has been introduced in the programming period 2007-2013 as compared to the previous one. Rural Development is now financed by a single fund: the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development. The previous 5 types of programming have been reduced to a single one, and there is now a single financial management and control framework instead of three.

As before 2007, every Member State (or region, in cases where powers are delegated to regional level) must set out a Rural Development Programme, which specifies what funding will be spent on which measures in the period 2007 to 2013.

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 of National Strategy Plans. This strategic approach has been introduced by the EU Strategic Guidelines (adopted by the Council in February 2006[29]) 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 new market-oriented CAP and the necessary restructuring it will entail in the old and new Member States.

Following the purposes of the CAP reform launched in 2003 (to realise an aid system that is independent from production, and to increase the population retention capacity of the rural regions) three major objectives for Rural Development Policy have been set for the period 2007-2013:

- Increasing the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector,
- Improving the environment and countryside through support for land management,
- Enhancing the quality of life in rural areas and promoting diversification of economic activities.

The reform integrates the Leader Community Initiative into mainstream RD programmes. Each of these objectives corresponds to an axis, while Leader is considered as a methodological axis. Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 proposes a set of measures organised by axis, following a hierarchy of objectives which aim to ensure that a reasonable balance is found between farm viability, environmental protection, and the social dimension of Rural Development.

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 actor to keep up land management so as to preserve and enhance the natural space and landscape. Such measures also help prevent the abandonment of agricultural land use through payments to compensate for natural handicaps or handicaps

[29] Council Decision 2006/144/EC of 20.02.2006.

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, in particular in the 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. Therefore the measures under Axis 3 are aimed at improving the income-producing possibilities and quality of life of residents of rural areas.

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 2000-2006 as an obligatory element into the Rural Development Programmes to be implemented by Member States during 2007-2013[30]. 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 sustainable development for 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.

As for the programming process, Member States had first 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 a second step, Member States or regions had to set up their Rural Development Programmes (RDP) articulating the 4 axes.

To ensure some overall balance in the programme, a minimum funding for each axis is required[31]: 10% for Axis 1, 25% for Axis 2, 10% for Axis 3 and 5% for the Leader axis (for the new Member States a phasing-in period is foreseen in such a way that at least 2.5% is reserved for Axis 4 LEADER over the period). It should be noted that, as the Leader axis is also a delivery mechanism of the measures of the three thematic axes, it may overlap with the minimum funding of these axes. As an example, the minimum spending of 5% of the Leader axis may partly correspond to the 10% minimum spending of Axis 1.

4.2. Overview of the financial aspects of Rural Development Policy and programming

At 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 interinstitutional 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.

At a second level, the annual amount foreseen for Rural Development Policy, including the funds transferred from the agricultural market part due to the "modulation-mechanism", is distributed among Member States.

At the third level, based on their annual allocation, Member States have to set up their programmes and the distribution of their funding between axes and measures. Therefore, each Rural Development Programme includes a financing plan, comprising two tables:

[30] In the current programming period, Leader is in its fourth generation after the implementation of Leader I, Leader II and Leader + initiatives.
[31] Article 17 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 1698/2005.

a) a table setting out the total EAFRD contribution planned for each year and

b) a table setting out the planned Community contribution and the matching national public funding for each axis and measure for the entire programming period.

As the financial framework foresees a rather regular distribution of the support over the 7 years, the annual breakdown that Member States have to use as a reference is not always appropriate, in particular during the first years when the programmes have to be elaborated, adopted and implemented.

Within the framework of the new Financial Perspectives, Rural Development was allocated 77.6 billion Euros from the EAFRD envelope over the period 2007-2013[32]. In addition, Council Regulation (EC) No. 378/2007 opens the possibility of a voluntary modulation, i.e. reducing the direct payments and transferring the corresponding funds to increase the financing of RD programmes. This option is used by Portugal and the United Kingdom.

Table 4.2-1 provides a breakdown by Member State of Community support for rural development from 2007 to 2013. The table contains the total Community support and the minimum reserved for regions under the convergence objective[33]. 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.

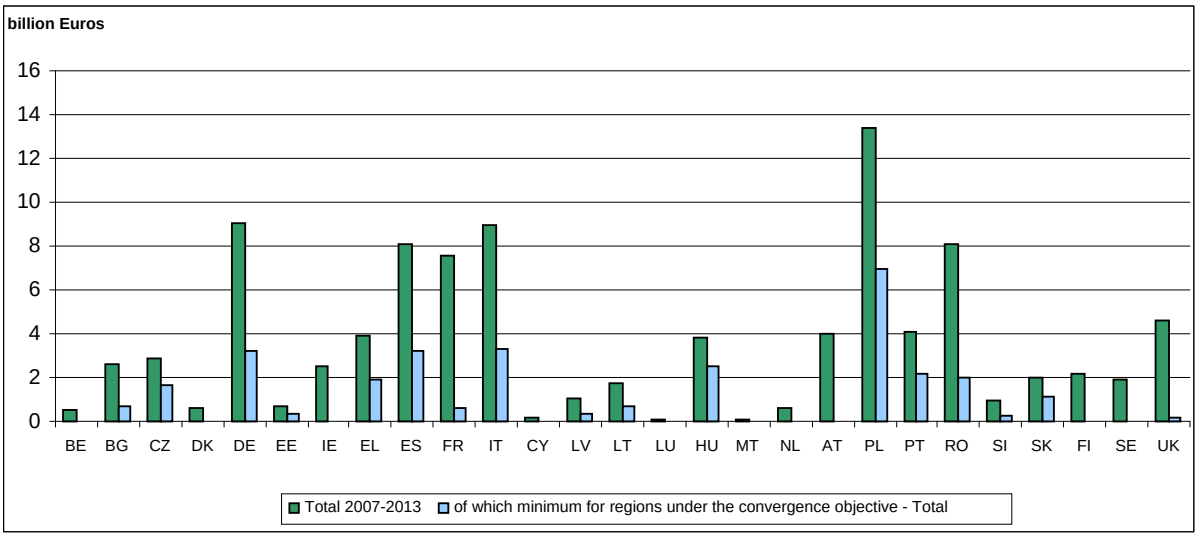
[32] 2010/236/EU: Commission Decision of 27 April 2010 amending Decision 2006/363/EC fixing the annual breakdown by Member State of the amount for Community support to rural development for the period from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2013

[33] 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.

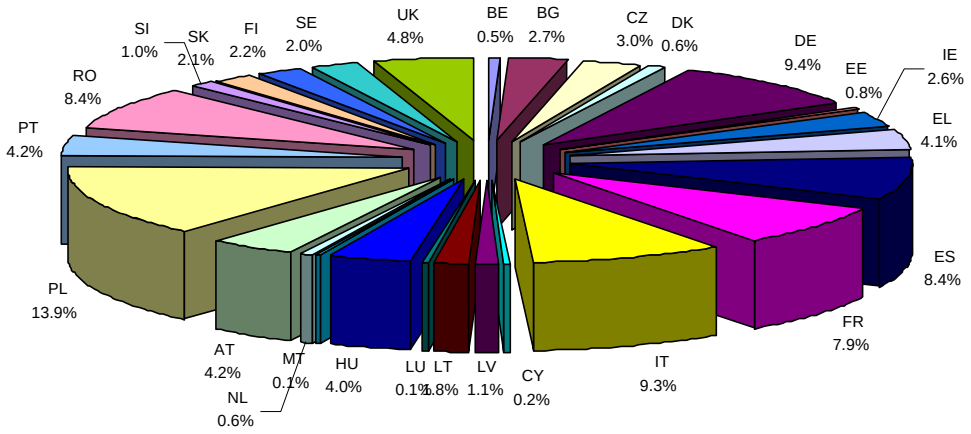
Table - 4.2-1 - Breakdown by Member State of Community support for rural development from 2007 to 2013 (in current prices in Euros)

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 - 4.2-1 - Community support for rural development in the 2007-2013 programming period



Graph - 4.2-2 - 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 situation at 4 October 2011. Due to the different stages of approval of the programme modifications, this may be still subject to changes. Information has been consolidated at Member State level. Last but not least, data presented include voluntary modulation for 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 established in the Regulation and to the "Technical assistance" measure.

4.3.1. Technical assistance

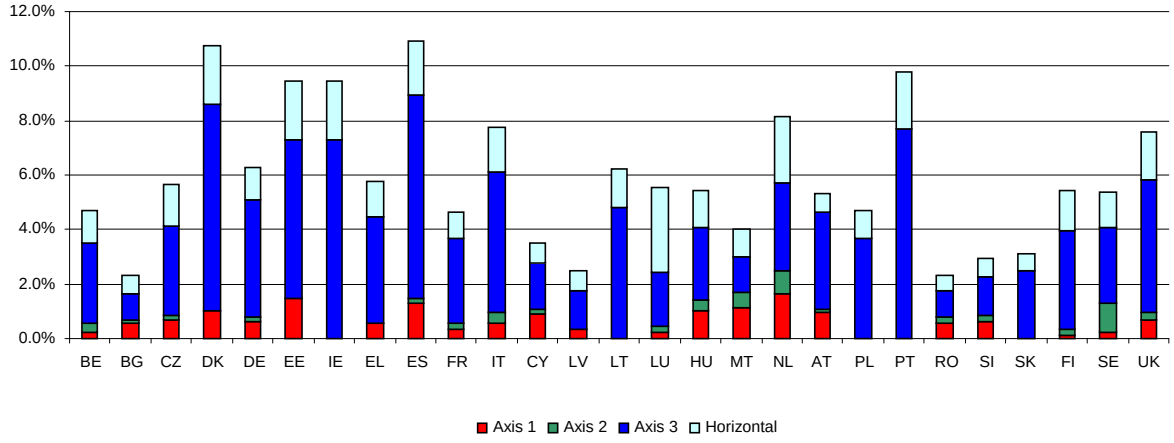
According to article 66 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005, there are 2 types of technical assistance, one that is at the initiative of the Commission or on its behalf, and one that is at the initiative of the Member States. In the latter case, the EAFRD may finance preparation, management, monitoring, 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, with a majority of the Member States who joined in 2004 and 2007 applying almost the maximum percentage, namely 3.9% (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta). Denmark allocated 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, 2% of the total EAFRD contribution is devoted to this activity.

4.3.2. The Leader axis and its contribution to the three core objectives

As previously mentioned, at least 5% of the EAFRD total contribution to the programme shall be reserved for the Leader axis, diminished to 2.5% for new Member States. At EU-27 level, Axis 4 represents around 6% of the EAFRD contribution. Denmark (10.7%) and Spain (10.9%) are the Member States which attribute most importance to this bottom-up approach, while it is less popular in Slovenia (2.9%), Latvia (2.5%), Bulgaria and Romania (2.3%).

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 to implement 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 4.3.2-1 - 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, 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 17% are spent on Axis 3.

Please note that these calculations have not taken into account two measures of Axis 4, namely, "Implementing co-operation projects" (measure code 421) and "Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory" (measure code 431) because these are "horizontal" and can contribute to the objectives of the three thematic axes.

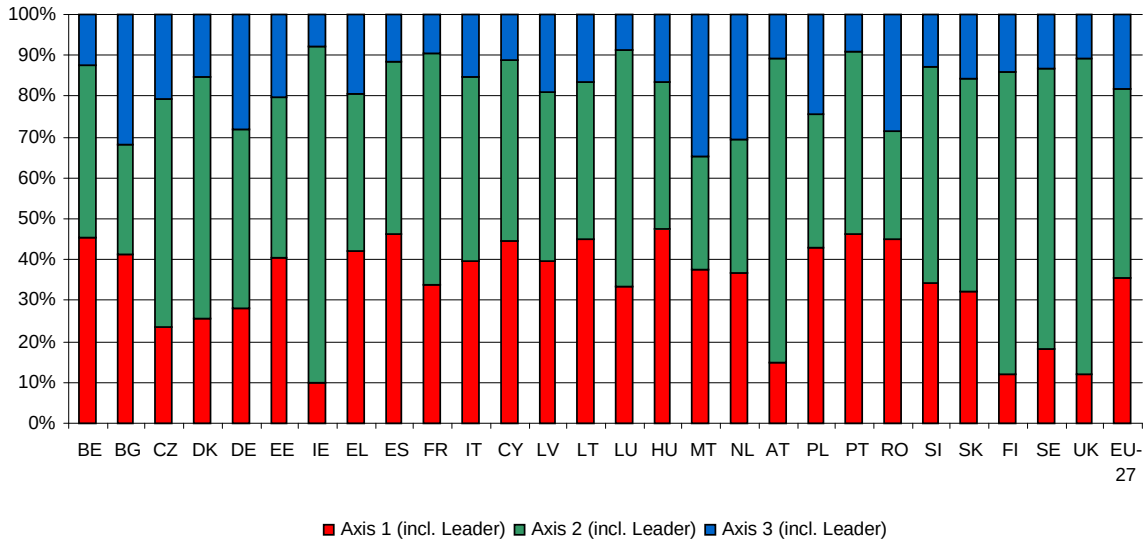
Graph 4.3.3-1 presents the relative importance of the three main axes, as percentage of the EAFRD contribution devoted to these three axes. Funds implemented through Leader have been reattributed to the respective axes. Despite the common minimum percentages, the picture looks quite different in the various Member States.

Measures of Axis 1 show the most important percentages in Hungary (45%), Spain (44.8%), Portugal (44%) and Belgium (43.9%). Less than 20% is attributed to this axis in Ireland (9.7%), Austria (14.4%), Finland (11.6%), Sweden (17.4%) and in the United Kingdom (11.6%).

Contribution to Axis 2 is highest in Ireland (80.2%), the United Kingdom (75,5%) and in Austria (72.6%). It is less than 30% in Bulgaria (24.2%), Malta (26.3%) and in Romania (23.7%).

EAFRD contribution allocated to Axis 3 never exceeds 40%. The highest rates of contribution are found in Malta (33.2%), the Netherlands (29.6%), Bulgaria (28.5%) and in Germany (27.4%). The lowest rates are in France (9.3%), Portugal (8.8%), Luxembourg (8.5%) and in Ireland (7.9%).

Graph 4.3.3-1 - 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 have also been 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[34] as shown in table 4.3.4-1.

[34] 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).

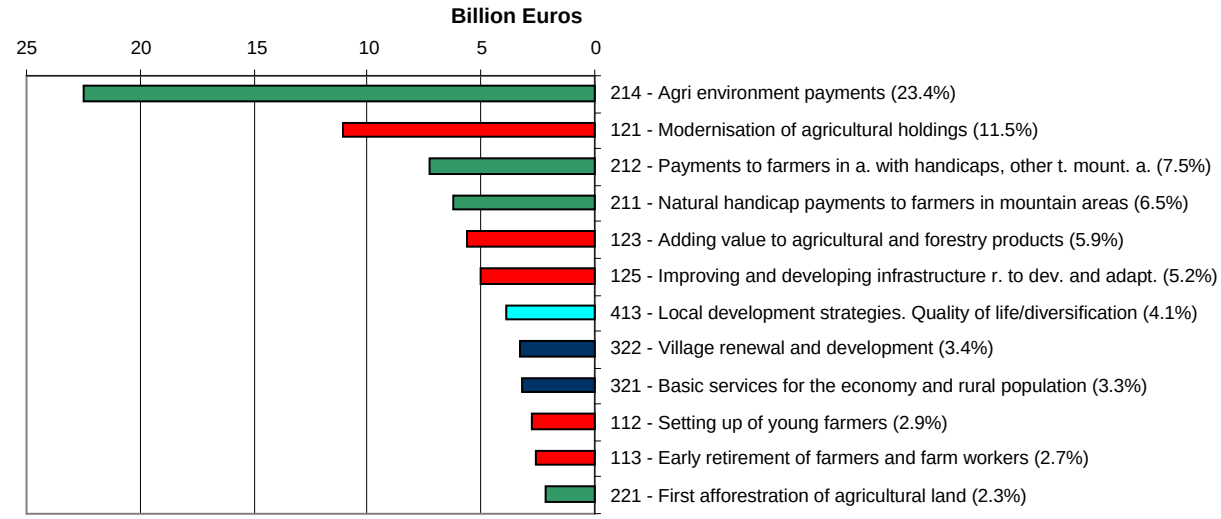
Table 4.3.4-1 - Measures of EAFRD

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

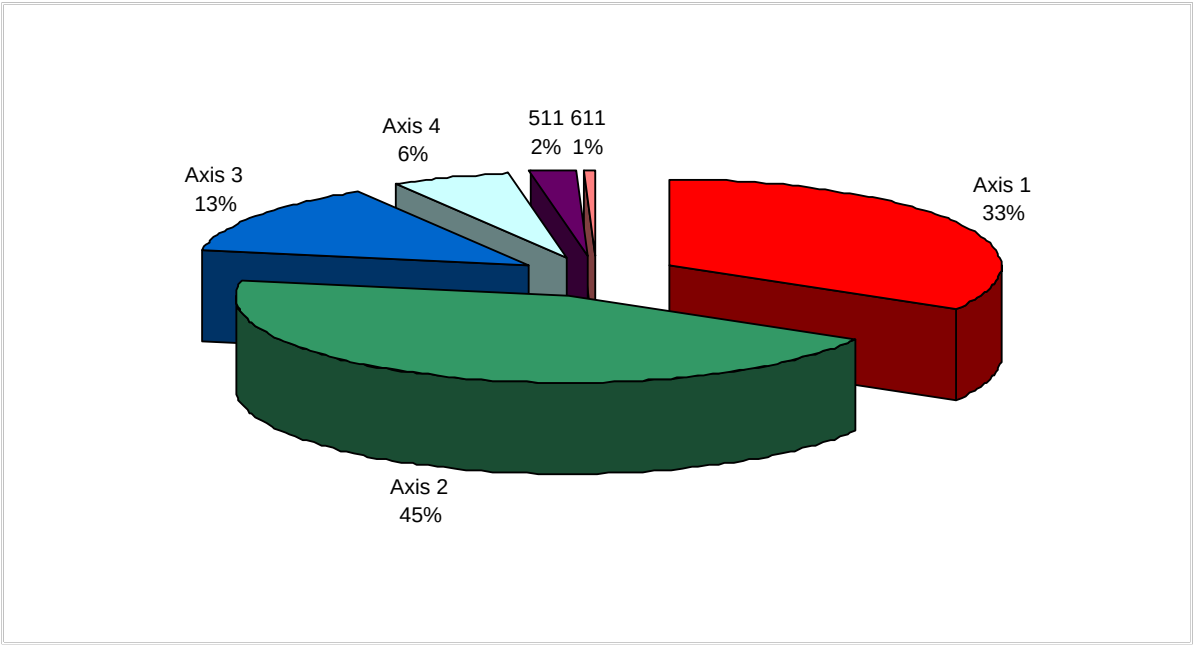
Graph 4.3.4-1 presents the most important measures for the 2007-2013 programming period in terms of percentage of EAFRD contribution at EU-27 level.

Graph 4.3.4-1 - Main RD measures of the 2007-2013 programming period - EU-27



At EU-27 level, the most important measures are agri-environment payments (23.4%), modernisation of agricultural holdings (11.5%), and less favoured areas payments (6.5% in mountain areas and 7.5% in other areas). The first measure concerning axis 4 is "413 – Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life", which correspond to axis 3 measures implemented via Leader.

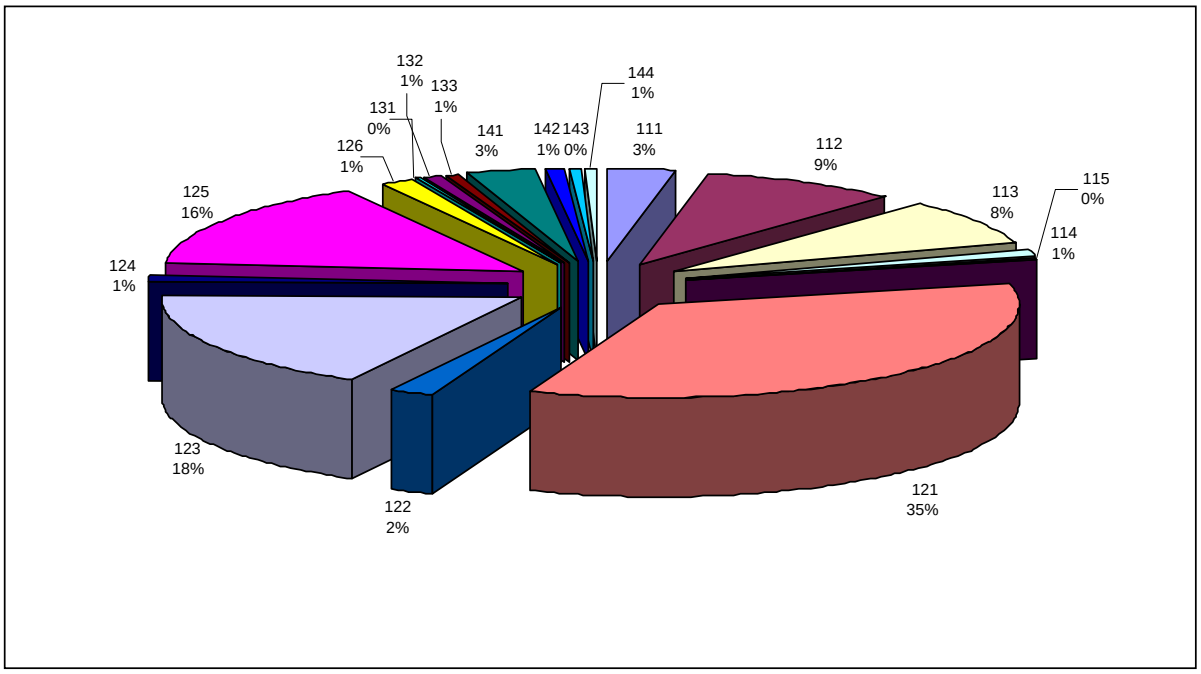
Graph 4.3.4-2 - Relative importance of axes and measures 511, 611 within the total EAFRD contribution for the 2007-2013 programming period - EU-27



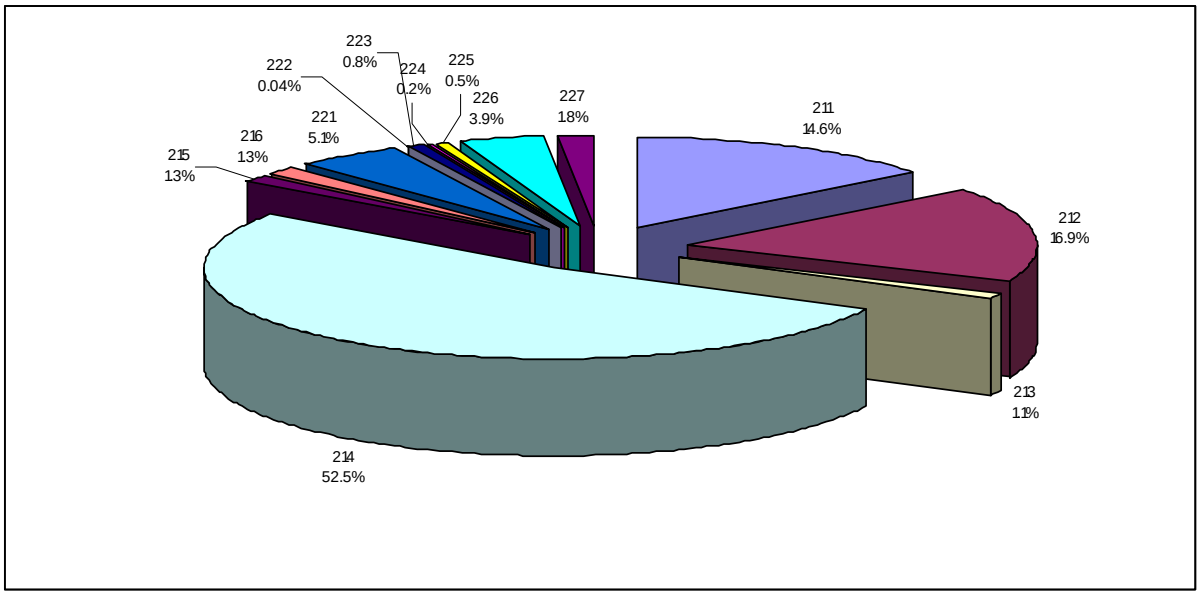
Graph 4.3.4-3 shows the relative importance of measures within their respective axis. As some of them may be implemented via Leader, the picture may be slightly biased, especially for Axis 3.

Graph 4.3.4-3 - Relative importance of measures within axis for the 2007-2013 programming period - EU-27

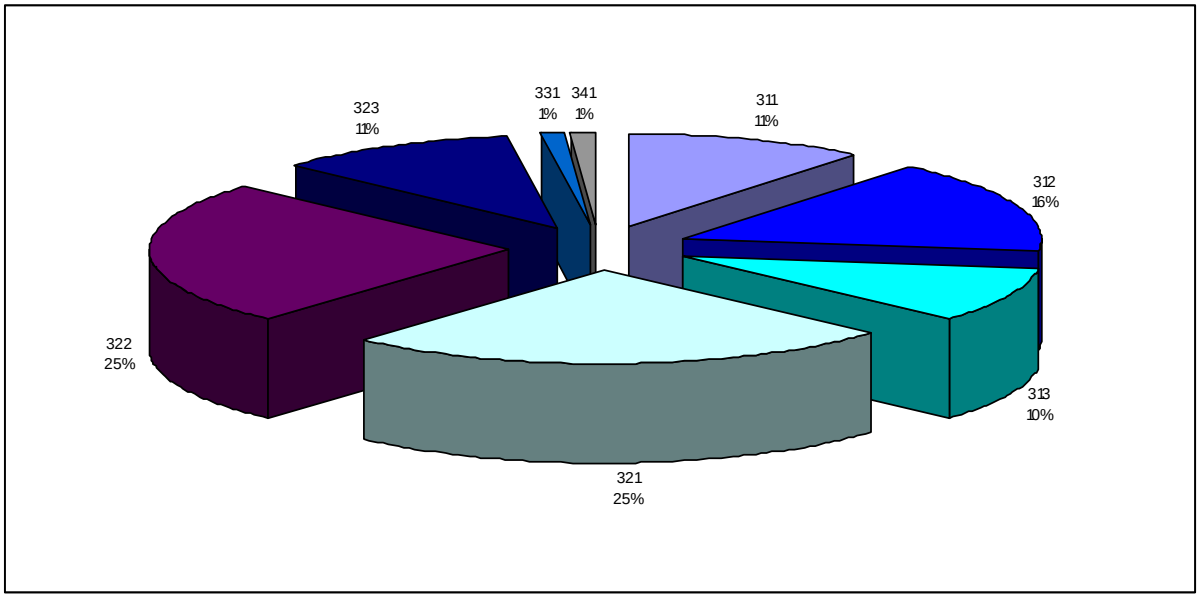
a – Axis 1



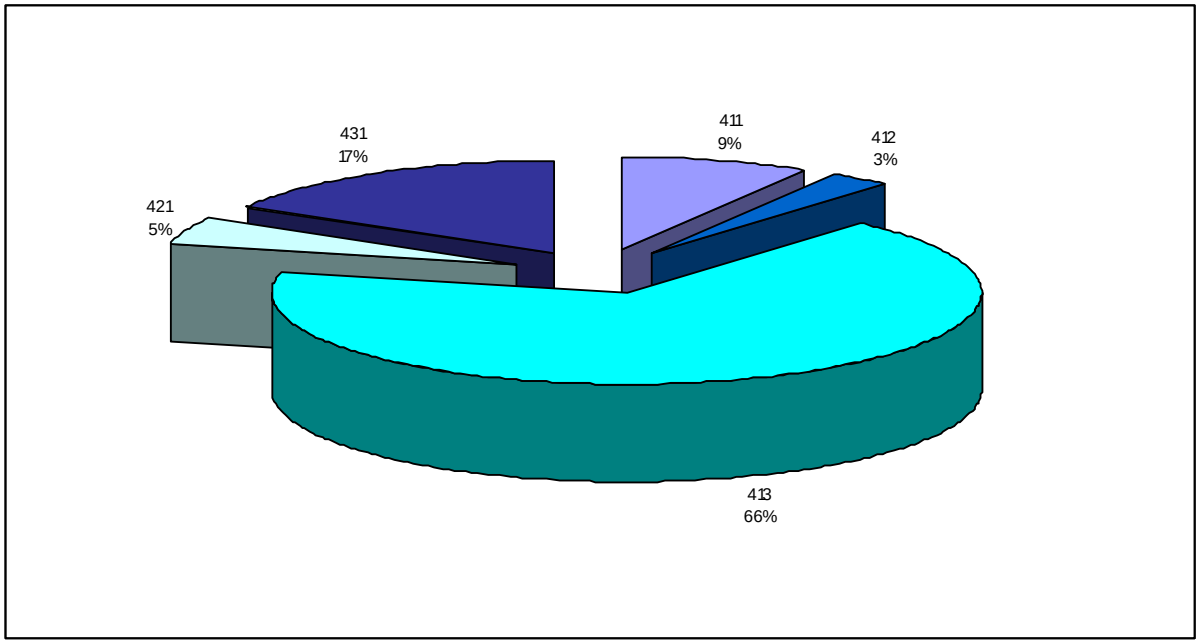
b – Axis 2



c – Axis 3



d – Axis 4



In Axis 1, the measure "121 - Modernisation of agricultural holdings" is the most important (11.1 billion Euros). It is followed by "123 - Adding value to agricultural and forestry products" (5.6 billion Euros) and "125 - Infrastructure related to the development of agriculture and forestry" (5 billion Euros). These 3 measures account for 67.6% of all funds under Axis 1.

Under Axis 2, the same concentration on a few measures can be observed, with "214 – Agri-environment payments" (22.5 billion Euros) representing more than half of all funds under this axis. It is followed by LFA payments in and outside mountains areas (measures 211 & 212, which sum up to 13.4 billion Euros). These three measures account for 84% of all funds under Axis 2.

Finally, Axis 3 seems to be more balanced as the three main measures account for only 66.7% of all funds allocated to this axis. They are namely "322- Village renewal and development" (3.3 billion Euros), "321- Basic services for the economy and rural population" (3.2 billion Euros) and "312- Business creation and development" (2 billion Euros).

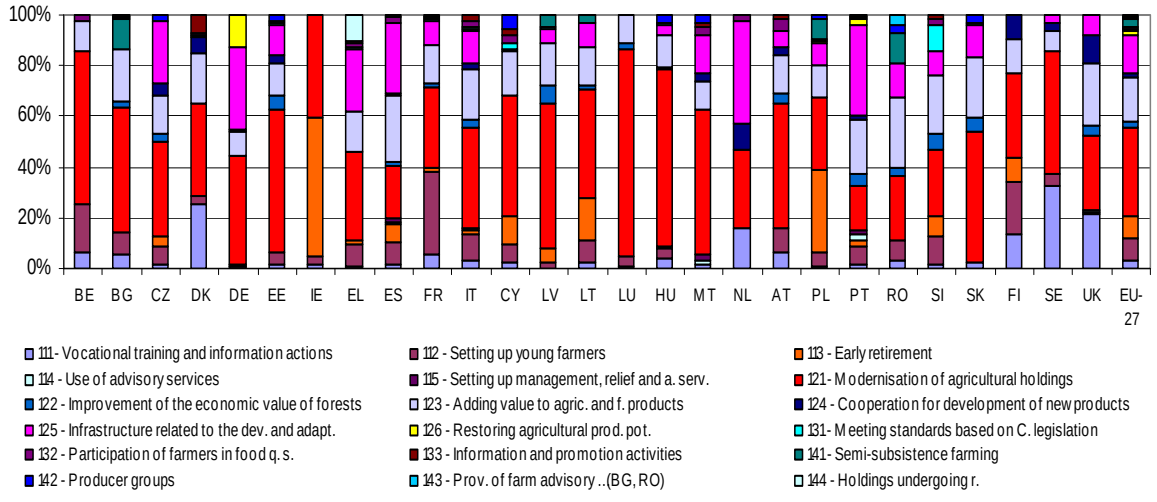
4.3.4.2. At measure level per Member State

Focusing on the importance of each measure within an axis, it appears that measure "121 – Modernisation of agricultural holdings" is the most relevant in many Member States, except in France, Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Romania, Slovenia and Finland. At EU-27 level, the share of this measure is 34.6% of the EAFRD contribution allocated to Axis 1 globally. In Luxembourg, this share is 80.7%. In Hungary (69.2%), Latvia (57.1%) and in Estonia (55.7%) this measure has the highest EAFRD contribution within Axis 1. Generally, this measure is followed by "123 - Adding value to agricultural and forestry products". However, in France the measure "112 – Setting up of young farmers" has the highest share within Axis 1 (32.3%).

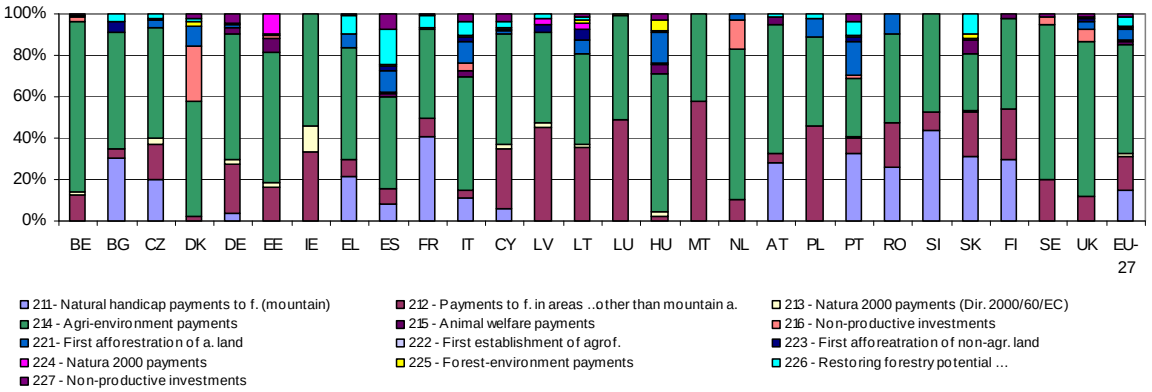
As for the Axis 2 measures, "214 - Agri-environment payments" is the instrument with the highest financial allocation in most Member States. At EU-27 level, it represents 52.5% of the EAFRD contribution allocated to this axis and its share is higher than 70% in Belgium (82.6%), the United Kingdom (74.4%) and in the Netherlands (72.1%). Concerning the new Member States, its share within Axis 2 is higher than 55% in Bulgaria (56%), Estonia (63.1%) and in Hungary (67%).

Within Axis 3 measures, "321 – Basic services for the economy and rural population" and "322 – Village renewal and development" have the highest share with 25.1% and 25.4%, respectively, in the EU-27. In Romania the share of the latter measure is 69% within Axis 3. Measure "311 – Diversification into non-agricultural activities" represents 36% of the total EAFRD contribution devoted to Axis 3 in Italy. Measure "312 – Support for business creation and development" is the most significant one within this axis in Estonia (56.3%) and in Latvia (55%). It is also observed that measure "321 – Basic services for the economy and rural population" plays the main role within Axis 3 in Denmark (52%). 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. Ireland allocated funds only to measure "321 – Basic services for the economy and rural population" within Axis 3, while other objectives of this axis are implemented using Axis 4, Leader measure "413 – Local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification".

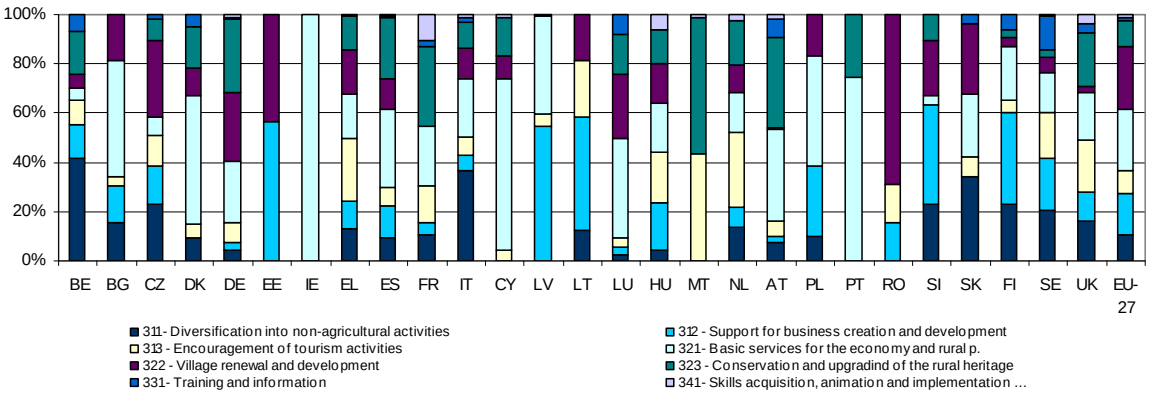
Graph 4.3.4-4 - Relative importance of Axis 1 measures per Member State within the total EAFRD contribution allocated to this axis, programming period 2007-2013



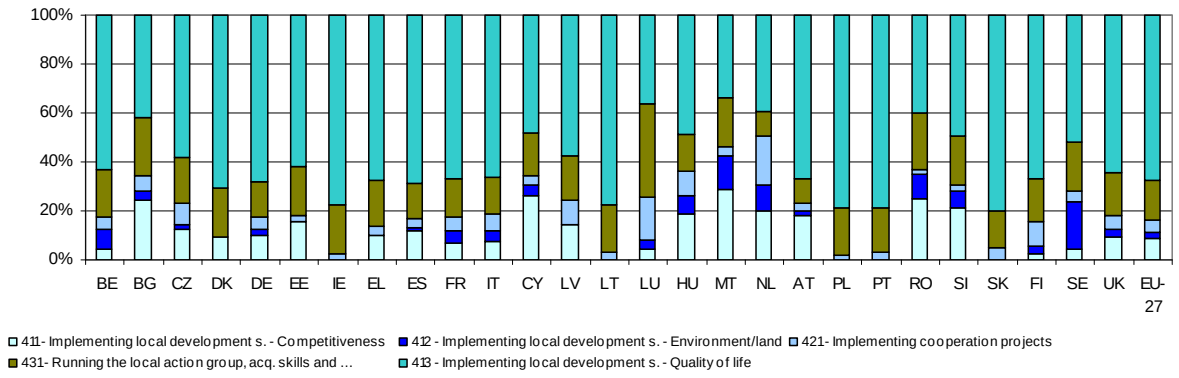
Graph 4.3.4-5 - Relative importance of Axis 2 measures per Member State within the total EAFRD contribution allocated to this axis, programming period 2007-2013



Graph 4.3.4-6 - Relative importance of Axis 3 measures per Member State within the total EAFRD contribution allocated to this axis, programming period 2007-2013



Graph 4.3.4-7 - 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.

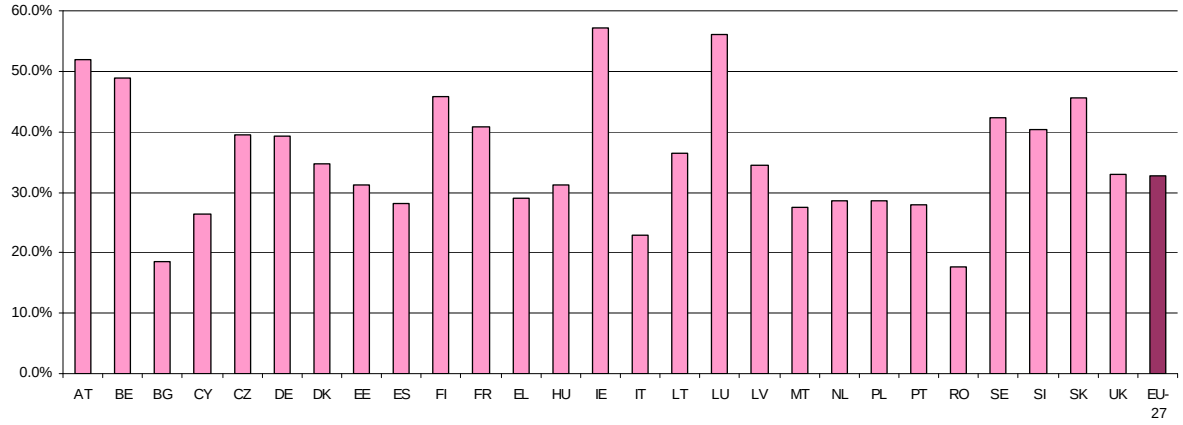
4.3.5. Overview of EAFRD financial implementation

4.3.5.1. General overview

The total Community support for all Rural Development measures in all Member States amounts to 96 billion Euros over the period 2007-2013. Until the end of 2010 (from the 4th quarter of 2006 to the 4th quarter of 2010), declarations of expenditure arrived at the

European Commission of 31.4 billion Euros, which is 32.6% 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) is above 50% in Ireland (57.1%), Luxembourg (56%), and Austria (52%). It is below 25% in Italy (23%), Bulgaria (18.6%) and in Romania (17.7%).

Graph 4.3.5-1 - Financial execution (ratio between the declaration of expenditure until the end of 2009 and the financial plans for the period 2007-2013) per Member State in percentage



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. For example, the Rural Development Programme of the Netherlands was approved in June 2007, that of Ireland in September 2007, but many programmes were only approved in 2008 (such as those of Bulgaria, Latvia, Malta and Romania). Besides the official act, the date of approval (Commission Decision) corresponds to the advance payment from the Commission to the Member State. In fact, the Member States only start to draft and to approve selection criteria of the measures and to prepare and issue applications (call for tenders) after the official approval of the programme.
- 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. In the EU-12, Axis 2 measures are more

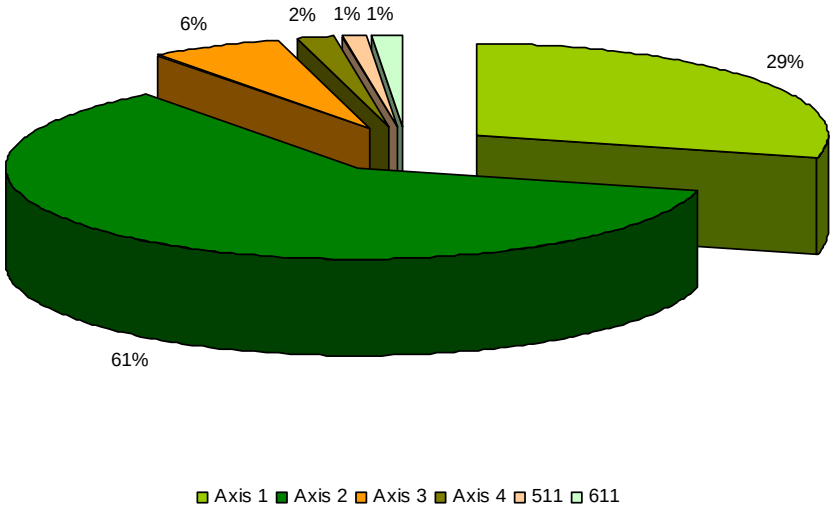
important than measures of Axis 1 only in the Czech Republic and Slovakia, while they are almost equal in Cyprus, Estonia and in Latvia. In Hungary, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Bulgaria and Romania, the measures of Axis 1 have a significantly higher importance.

- 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. In the EU-12, Member States have less experience in programme implementation, since most of them started to design the institutional background of Rural Development Programme implementation with SAPARD from 2000 onwards and only gained real experience during the transitional period (between 2004 and 2006)[35].

4.3.5.2. Overview at axis and measure level

The amount declared (according to the declaration of expenditure sent by the Member States) until the end of 2010 is 31.4 billion Euros and Graph 4.3.5-2 shows the composition of it per axis.

Graph 4.3.5-2 - Composition of declaration of expenditure per axis and measures 511 and 611 for the 2007-2013 programming period until the end of 2010 – EU-27



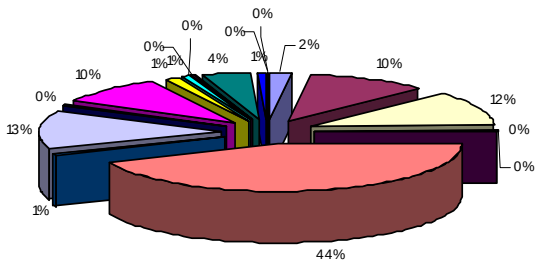
At EU-27 level, 29% of the declared expenditure is linked to measures under Axis 1, 61% to Axis 2, 6% to Axis 3 and 2% to Axis 4. Due to the facts of programming and the characteristics of measures under different axes, Axis 2 has the greatest share of declared expenditure.

The following graphs show the declaration of expenditure per measure within their respective axis.

[35] Bulgaria and Romania only have SAPARD; no other transitional rural development programmes have been implemented before accession.

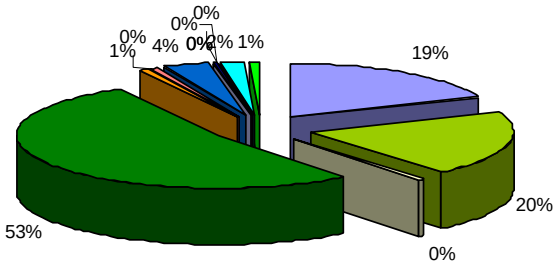
Graph 4.3.5-3 - Composition of declaration of expenditure arrived until the end of 2010 within axes for the 2007-2013 programming period – EU-27

a – Axis 1



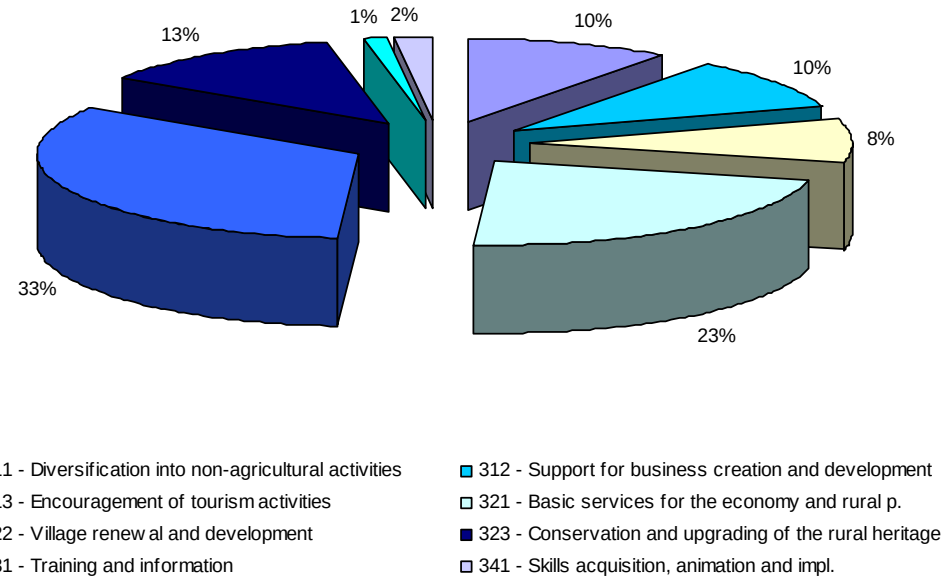
- 111 - Vocational training and information actions
- 112 - Setting up young farmers
- 113 - Early retirement
- 114 - Use of advisory services
- 115 - Setting up management, relief ...
- 121 - Modernisation of agricultural holdings
- 122 - Improvement of the economic value of forests
- 123 - Adding value to agric. and f. products
- 124 - Cooperation for development ...
- 125 - Infrastructure related to the dev.
- 126 - Restoring agricultural prod.
- 131 - Meeting statndards
- 132 - Participation of farmers in food q.
- 133 - Information and promotion activities
- 141 - Semi-subsistence farming
- 142 - Producer groups
- 143 - Prov. of farm advisory ...
- 144 - Holding undergoing r.

b – Axis 2

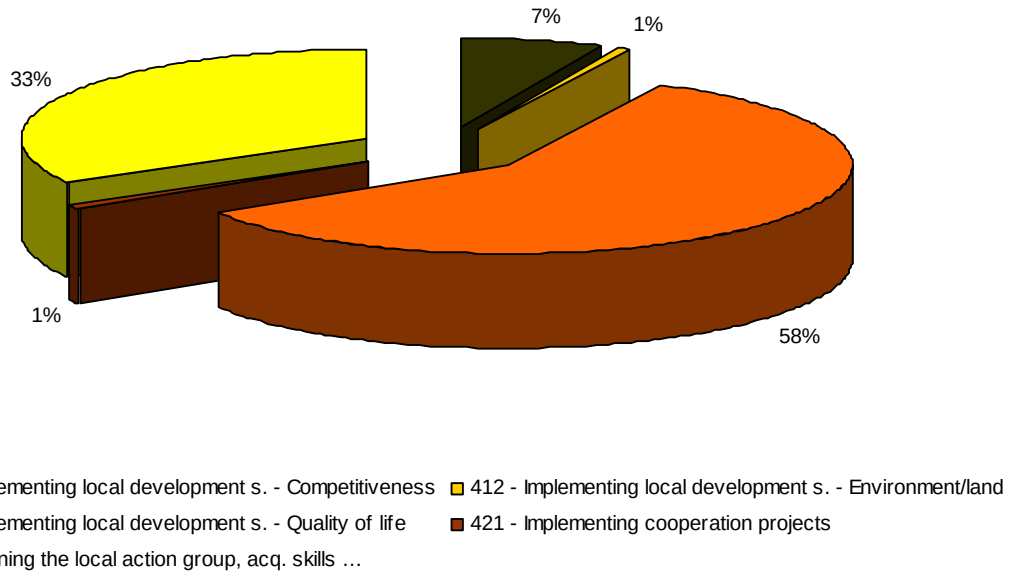


- 211 - Natural handicap payments to f. (mountain)
- 212 - Payments to f. in areas ... other than mountain a.
- 213 - Natura 2000 payments (Dir. 2000/60/EC)
- 214 - Agri-environment payments
- 215 - Animal welfare payments
- 216 - Non-productive investments
- 221 - First afforestration of a. land
- 222 - First establishment of a.
- 223 - First afforestration of non-agr. land
- 224 - Natura 2000 payments
- 225 - Forest-environment payments
- 226 - Restoring forestry potential ...
- 227 - Non-productive investments

c – Axis 3



d – Axis 4

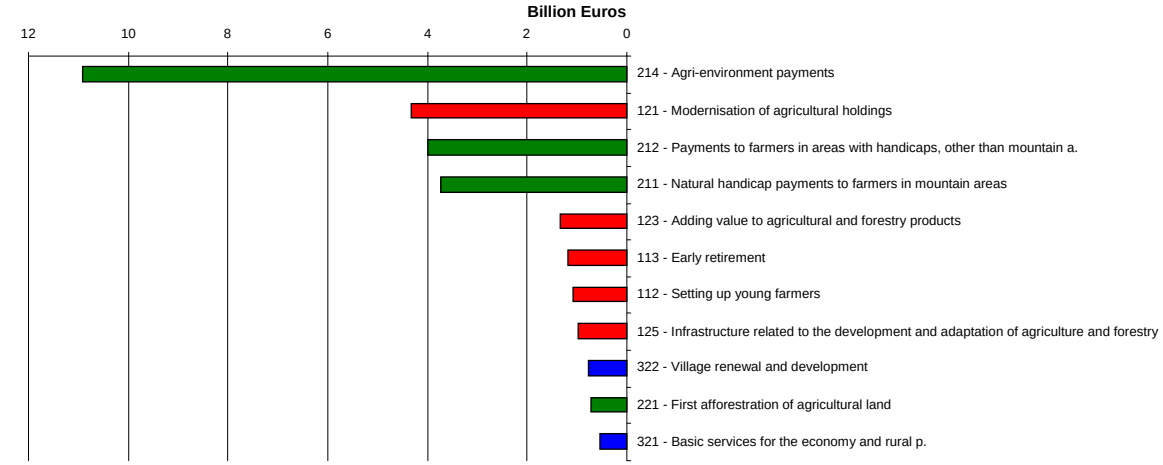


Focusing on the declaration of expenditures received until the end of 2010, it appears that measure "214 – Agri-environment payments" has the highest amount of declared expenditure globally. This is partly because measure "214 - Agri-environment payments" has the highest financial allocation in most Member States (at EU-27 level, it represents more than 50% of EAFRD contribution allocated to this axis). It is followed by "121 - Modernisation of agricultural holdings", "212 - Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas" and "211 - Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas".

Among the measures of Axis 1, the highest amounts were declared for measure "121 - Modernisation of agricultural holdings" (13%) and "123 – Adding value to agricultural and forestry products (3.8%)".

As for the Axis 3 and Leader measures, the highest amount declared in the EU-27 until the end of 2010 was for measure "322 – Village renewal and development" (2%) and "321 – Basic services for the economy and rural population" (1.4%).

Graph 4.3.5-4 - Measures with the highest amount of expenditure declared until 31 December 2010 by Member States in Billion Euros



4.3.6. General overview of IPARD

Council Regulation (EC) No 1085/2006 of 17 July 2006 established the IPA, the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance, in order to improve the efficiency of the Community's external aid for enlargement. This assistance is programmed and implemented according to the following components:

- Transition assistance and institution building,
- Cross-border cooperation,
- Regional development,
- Human resources development and
- Rural development.

The Rural Development component supports the policy development as well as preparation for the implementation and management of the CAP in Croatia, Turkey and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM). In particular, it contributes to the sustainable adaptation of the agricultural sector and rural areas and to the candidate countries' preparation for the implementation of the Acquis Communautaire concerning the Common Agricultural Policy and related policies.

The areas and forms of assistance (axes and their measures) under the Rural Development component according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 718/2007 of 12 June 2007 are:

- Improving market efficiency and implementation of Community standards (Priority Axis 1);
    - Investments in agricultural holdings to restructure and to upgrade to Community standards,
    - Support for the setting-up of producer groups,

- Investments in the processing and marketing of agriculture and fishery products to restructure those activities and to upgrade them to Community standards.

- Preparatory actions for implementation of the agri-environmental measures and local rural development strategies (Priority Axis 2);
  - Actions to improve the environment and countryside,
  - Preparation and implementation of local rural development strategies.
- Development of rural economy (Priority Axis 3);
  - Improvement and development of rural infrastructure,
  - Diversification and development of rural economic activities,
  - Improvement of training.
- Technical assistance.

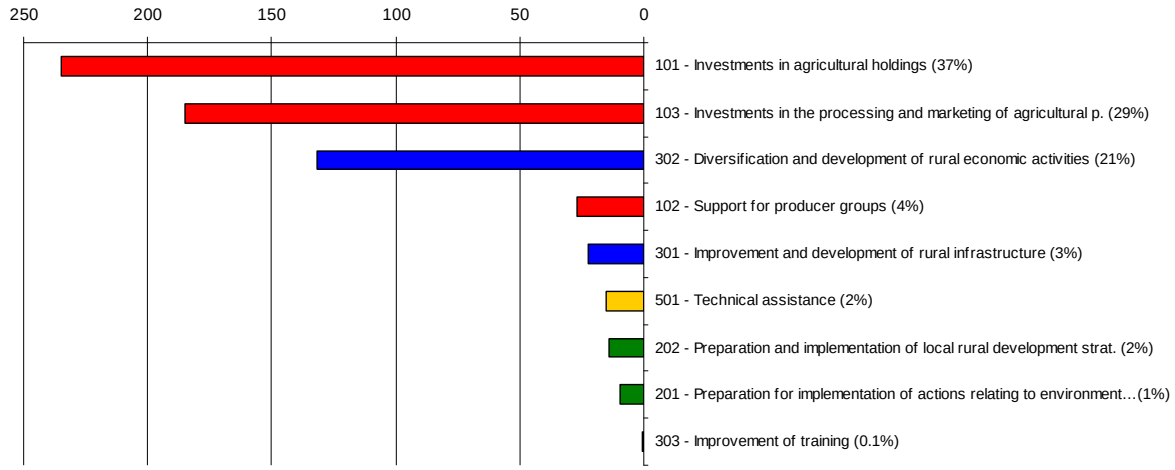
Table 4.3.6-1 - Breakdown by country of IPARD EU contribution from 2007 to 2011

Indicative allocation of EU Contribution by measure by country 2007-2011 in€	Croatia	FYR of M.	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**

Public expenditure in principle may not exceed a ceiling of 50% of the total eligible cost of the investment. However, that ceiling can be raised, for example, to up to 55% for investments in agricultural holdings made by young farmers, to 60% for investments in agricultural holdings in mountain areas, and to 65% for investments in agricultural holdings in mountain areas made by young farmers.

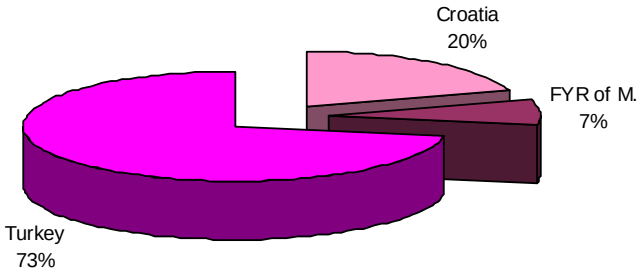
The Community contribution does not exceed a ceiling of 75% of the eligible expenditure, but this ceiling can be raised as well, for instance, up to 80% for the measures covered by priority axis 2 and technical assistance.

Graph 4.3.6-1 - Importance of the IPARD measures of the 2007-2011 period in percentage and in Million Euros – all countries



According to the programming documents, the total EU contribution for the three countries amounted to 639 900 000 Euros for the period 2007-2011. The division of this total amount between the countries is the following:

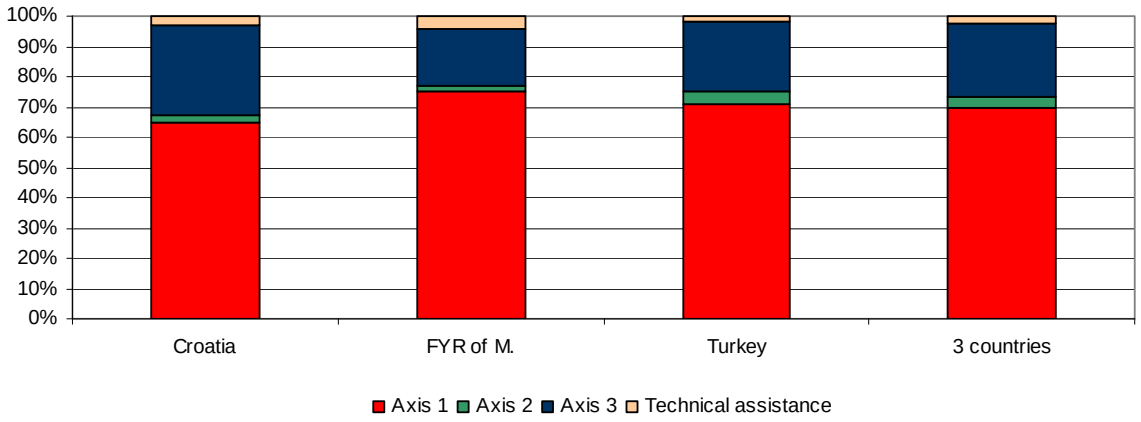
Graph 4.3.6-2 - IPARD – Share of the total amount (2007-2011) by country



For the three countries concerned, the most important measures are "Investments in agricultural holdings to restructure and to upgrade to Community standards" (37%), "Investment in the processing and marketing of agriculture and fishery products" (29%) and "Diversification and development of rural economic activities" (21%).

Graph 4.3.6-3 compares the relative importance of axes and the "Technical assistance" measure for all countries.

Graph 4.3.6-3 - Importance of the relative importance of axes and "Technical assistance" measure in the 2007-2011 period



As for the share of the EU contribution between the 3 axes (measured as a percentage of IPARD allocation per country), all three countries put the emphasis on improving market efficiency and implementation of Community standards (Axis 1), Croatia with 65%, Turkey with 71% and the FYR of Macedonia with 75%, according to the approved programmes. The relative importance of Axis 3 is between 19% (FYR of Macedonia) and 30% (Croatia) and then Axis 2 follows with 2% (Croatia and FYR of Macedonia) and 4% (Turkey). The EU contribution of technical assistance is lowest in Turkey (2%) and highest in the FYR of Macedonia (4%).

The IPA implementing regulation proposes 9 measures under the Rural Development component. Croatia and Turkey selected 7 measures and the FYR of Macedonia 4, based on an identification of priorities for agriculture and rural development. Croatia excluded "Support for producer groups" and "Improvement of training", while Turkey excluded "Improvement of training" and "Improvement and development of rural infrastructure". "Support for producer groups", "Agri-environment", "Preparation and implementation of local rural development strategies", "Improvement of training", and "Improvement and development of rural infrastructure" were left out of the IPARD programme of FYR of Macedonia for the first programming period and are planned to be added at a later stage.

At this stage, all three countries have approved the programming documents. They are now in different phases of preparation for the national accreditation and conferral of management. The implementation of an IPARD programme can only start once the Commission has decided to confer management for the programme, recognising that a sound financial management and control system has been set up to manage EU funds.

The state of play of IPARD in different Candidate Countries:

Croatia

Croatia received the conferral of management powers for the measures "Investments in agricultural holdings" and "Investments in the processing and marketing of agricultural products" in November 2009. The effective implementation of the programme started in 2010. In March 2011, Croatia obtained the conferral management for the measures "Improvement and development of rural infrastructure" and "Diversification and development of rural economic activities". The authorities are currently working on accreditation packages for two further measures: "Technical assistance" and "Preparation and implementation of local rural development strategies". The financial execution of the programme only started in the last quarter of 2010.

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

The IPARD Programme of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia was adopted in February 2008. In December 2009, the FYR of Macedonia received the conferral of management for three measures: "Investments in agricultural holdings", "Investments in the processing and marketing of agricultural products" and "Diversification and development of rural economic activities". The programme implementation started in 2010. Preparations for accreditation of measure "Technical assistance" are on-going and expected to be finalised in 2012.

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: "Investments in agricultural holdings", "Investments in the processing and marketing of agricultural products" and "Diversification and development of rural economic activities" in about half of the provinces selected for IPARD implementation. The accreditation process continues for the remaining provinces and for the two measures under Axis 2, "Preparation for implementation of actions relating to environment and the countryside" and "Preparation and implementation of local rural development strategies" as well as for "Technical assistance". Implementation of the IPARD Programme in Turkey could only start in summer 2011 when the first two calls for projects were launched. They generated some 250 project proposals which are currently being assessed. No payments have yet been made to beneficiaries.

ANNEX A – Glossary of terms & 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) that is 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 = 1,200 € SGM).

European Size Unit (ESU)
Unit of measurement of the economic size of an agricultural holding: 1 ESU = 1,200 € of Standard Gross Margin of the holding (Community typology for agricultural holdings – Commission decision 85/377/EEC).

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.

Green House Gases (GHGs)
Greenhouse gases are a group of gases which are believed to contribute to global warming and climate change. There are six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol, an environmental agreement adopted by many of the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1997 to curb global warming, the non-fluorinated gases: carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), and the fluorinated gases: hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF6). Converting them to carbon dioxide or CO2-equivalents makes it possible to compare them and to determine their individual and total contributions to global warming.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
Gross domestic product, abbreviated as GDP, is a basic measure of a country's overall economic health. As an aggregate measure of production, GDP is equal to the sum of the gross value-added of all resident institutional units (i.e. industries) engaged in production, plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their outputs. GDP is also equal to the sum of the final uses of goods and services (all uses except intermediate consumption) measured in purchasers' prices, minus the value of imports of goods and services, and to the sum of primary incomes distributed by resident producer units.
In fact, GDP can be defined in three ways:
a. Output approach - GDP is the sum of gross value added of the various institutional sectors or the various industries plus taxes and less subsidies on products (which are not allocated to sectors and industries). It is also the balancing item in the total economy production account.
b. Expenditure approach - GDP is the sum of final uses of goods and services by resident institutional units (final consumption expenditure and gross capital formation), plus exports and minus imports of goods and services.
c. Income approach - GDP is the sum of uses in the total economy generation of income account: compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, gross operating surplus and mixed income of the total economy.
The concept is used in the European System of Accounts. GDP at market prices is the final result of the production activity of resident producer units (ESA 1995, 8.89).

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)
Gross capital formation consists of gross fixed capital formation, which measures resident producers' acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets, and changes in inventories, which measures the value of the entries into inventories less the value of withdrawals and the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in inventories. Finally, the external balance represents the difference between exports and imports of goods and services.
The concept is used in the European System of Accounts, Gross fixed capital formation (ESA 1995, 3.102) consists of resident's product acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during a given period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realised by the productive activity of producer or institutional units. Fixed assets are tangible or intangible assets produced as outputs from processes of production that are themselves used repeatedly, or continuously, in processes of production for more than one year. Disposals of fixed assets are treated as negative acquisitions.

Gross Value Added (GVA)
Gross value added (GVA) at market prices is output at market prices minus intermediate consumption at purchaser prices; it is a balancing item of the national accounts' production account.
GVA at producer prices is output at producer prices minus intermediate consumption at purchaser prices. The producer price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a product minus value added tax (VAT), or similar deductible tax, invoiced to the purchaser.
GVA at basic prices is output at basic prices minus intermediate consumption at purchaser prices. The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a product minus any tax on the product plus any subsidy on the product.
GVA at factor costs is not a concept explicitly used in national accounts. It can be derived by subtracting other taxes on production from GVA at basic prices and adding other subsidies on production.
GVA can be broken down by industry. The sum of GVA at basic prices over all industries plus taxes on products minus subsidies on products gives gross domestic product. Gross value added of the total economy usually accounts for more than 90 % of GDP.
By subtracting consumption of fixed capital from GVA the corresponding net value added (NVA) is obtained. NVA can also be measured at producer prices or basic prices or factor costs.
The concept is used in the European System of Accounts, Gross Value Added (ESA 1995, 8.11) is the net result of output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices. Gross value added is calculated before consumption of fixed capital. It is equal to the difference between output (ESA 1995, 3.14) and intermediate consumption (ESA 1995, 3.69).

Holder (of an agricultural holding)
In Community Farm Structure Surveys, the holder of the farm is the natural person, group of natural persons or the legal person on whose account and in whose name the holding is operated and who is legally and economically responsible for the holding, i.e. who takes the economic risks of the holding. The holder can own the holding outright or rent it or be a hereditary long term leaseholder or a usufructuary or a trustee. All partners on a group holding who take part in the farm work on the holding are considered to be holders. The legal and economic responsibility is defined according to Member States' documented own rules. The holder may have delegated all or part of his/her power of decision of the normal daily financial and production routines of running of the holding to a manager. In the case of share farming the share farmer is shown as holder and not the landlord.

Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance for Rural Development (IPARD)
IPARD is the Rural Development component (5) of the single Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance – IPA which has been designed by the Commission to fund assistance to candidate countries on their way to membership. They will be assisted through this instrument which covers the financial and technical assistance in the period 2007-2013. IPA replaces the 2000-06 pre-accession instruments, notably: Phare, ISPA, SAPARD, Turkey pre-accession assistance and CARDS, which covered the Western Balkans up till now. It will apply to both group of countries - candidates and potential candidates.

Manager (of an agricultural holding)
In Community Farm Structure Surveys, 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 current 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.
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.

Sectors primary / secondary / tertiary
Specific grouping of economic activities of NACE rev 1.1:
Primary sector covers divisions 01 to 05 or branches A (Agriculture, hunting and forestry) & B (fishing)
Secondary sector covers divisions 10 to 45 or branches C to F (Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, gas and water supply, Construction)
Tertiary sector covers divisions 50 to 95 or branches G to P (private and public services). In Labour Force Survey it also covers branch Q (Extra-territorial organizations and bodies).

In some statistical series, it is possible to restrict the primary sector to division 01 and 02 or branch A of NACE rev. 1.1 (Agriculture, hunting and forestry).

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. 1.1 corresponding to ISIC Rev.3 (of United Nations) at European level. Though more disaggregated than ISIC Rev.3.1, NACE Rev.1.1 is totally in line with it and can thus be regarded as its European counterpart. Since the national economic structures vary considerably, there are branches of industry in NACE Rev. 1.1 which are not of importance or do not occur in all Member States (e.g. branches of mining and quarrying, manufacture of spacecraft, etc.). The NACE Rev. 1.1 Regulation allows the Member States to use a national version derived from NACE Rev. 1.1 for national purposes. Such national versions must, however, fit into the structural and hierarchical framework laid down by NACE Rev. 1.1.
Structure:
Level 1: 17 sections identified by alphabetical letters A to Q;
Intermediate level: 31 sub-sections identified by two-character alphabetical codes;
Level 2: 62 divisions identified by two-digit numerical codes (01 to 99);
Level 3: 224 groups identified by three-digit numerical codes (01.1 to 99.0);
Level 4: 514 classes identified by four-digit numerical codes (01.11 to 99.00).

Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA)
In Community Farm Structure Surveys (FSS), utilised agricultural area 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 utilised agricultural area 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 1200/2009 of 30.11.2009). The utilised agricultural area does not include unused agricultural land, woodland and land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, etc.

ANNEX B – Main sources

Agri-Environmental Indicators (AEIs)
Following three Commission Communication of 2000, 2001 and 2006, DG Agriculture, 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

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://dataservice.eea.eu.int/dataservice/available2.asp?type=findkeyword&theme=clc2000

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 2002-2011

Labour Force Survey (LFS)
The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a quarterly sample survey of households living at private addresses. Its purpose is to provide information on the labour market that can then be used to develop, manage, evaluate and report on labour market policies.
The survey seeks information on respondents' personal circumstances and their labour market status during a specific reference period, normally a period of one week or four weeks (depending on the topic) immediately prior to the interview.
The LFS is carried out under a European Union Directive and uses internationally agreed concepts and definitions. It is the source of the internationally comparable (International Labour Organisation) measure known as 'ILO unemployment'. Data can be found on the Eurostat website.
Website: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu

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

National Accounts of European System of Accounts (ESA)
National Accounts are compiled in accordance with the European System of Accounts (ESA 1995) adopted in the form of a Council Regulation dated 25 June 1996, N° 2223/96 and originally published in the Official Journal L310 of the 30/11/1996.
Data are provided by the National Statistical Institutes' Accounts Departments. Data come from many sources, including administrative data from government, censuses, and surveys of businesses and households. Sources vary from country to country and may cover a large set of economic, social, financial and environmental items, which need not always be strictly related to National Accounts. In any case, there is no one single survey source for National Accounts.
The periods referred to are years. Data 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
GR	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
IE	-	1	Regions	2	Regional Authority Regions	8
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, Ahvenanmaa / 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**
EL	**Ελλάδα**	**Greece**
ES	**España**	**Spain**
FR	**France**	**France**
IE	**Ireland**	**Ireland**
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-12		**new Member States (BG, CZ, EE, CY, LV, LT, HU, MT, PL, RO, SI, SK)**
HR	**Hrvatska**	**Croatia**
MK	**Поранешна Југословенска Република Македонија**	**former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**
TR	**Türkiye**	**Turkey**

ANNEX E – Financial plans per Member State, programming period 2007-2013

Belgium

Axis		Measure Code	Measure	Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	%
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	12 907	6.06%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	40 440	18.99%
		113	Early retirement	0	0.00%
		114	Use of advisory services	5 693	2.67%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	0	0.00%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	124 439	58.43%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	0	0.00%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	24 662	11.58%
		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	4 618	2.17%
		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%
				212 962	**43.69%**
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%
				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	18 475	41.64%
		312	Business creation and development	6 000	13.52%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	4 393	9.90%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	2 167	4.88%
		322	Village renewal and development	2 460	5.54%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	7 726	17.41%
		331	Training and information	3 150	7.10%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	0	0.00%
				44 371	**9.10%**
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%
				22 799	**4.68%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	9 151	100.00%
				9 151	**1.88%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**487 484**	**100.00%**

Bulgaria

Axis		Measure Code	Measure	Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	%
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	52 987	5.45%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	81 931	8.43%
		113	Early retirement	0	0.00%
		114	Use of advisory services	28 944	2.98%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	0	0.00%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	464 154	47.74%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	19 278	1.98%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	194 761	20.03%
		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	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	115 667	11.90%
		142	Producer groups	9 639	0.99%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	4 819	0.50%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	0	0.00%
				972 181	**36.79%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	191 239	30.00%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	31 873	5.00%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	0	0.00%
		214	Agri-environment payments	356 979	56.00%
		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	33 148	5.20%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	0	0.00%
		225	Forest-environment payments	0	0.00%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	24 224	3.80%
		227	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
				637 463	**24.13%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	113 999	15.68%
		312	Business creation and development	108 439	14.92%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	24 575	3.38%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	346 578	47.67%
		322	Village renewal and development	133 405	18.35%
		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%
				726 996	**27.51%**
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%
				61 591	**2.33%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	98 545	100.00%
				98 545	**3.73%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	145 473	100.00%
				145 473	**5.51%**
TOTAL				**2 642 249**	**100.00%**

Czech Republic

Axis		Measure Code	Measure	Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	%
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	19 158	2.98%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	98 229	15.26%
		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	155 929	24.22%
		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%
				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%
				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	22.94%
		312	Business creation and development	75 385	15.56%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	59 583	12.30%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	35 750	7.38%
		322	Village renewal and development	150 150	30.99%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	42 900	8.86%
		331	Training and information	9 533	1.97%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	0	0.00%
				484 435	**16.95%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	20 063	12.42%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	3 540	2.19%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	94 412	58.42%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	14 078	8.71%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	29 504	18.26%
				161 596	**5.66%**
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

Axis		Measure Code	Measure	Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	%
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	3 688	2.76%
		113	Early retirement	248	0.19%
		114	Use of advisory services	413	0.31%
		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%
				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)	0	0.00%
		214	Agri-environment payments	180 033	56.13%
		215	Animal welfare payments	0	0.00%
		216	Non-productive investments	83 534	26.05%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	32 742	10.21%
		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	6 986	2.18%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	3 951	1.23%
		227	Non-productive investments	7 102	2.21%
				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	3 491	9.09%
		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	19 992	52.05%
		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%
				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%
				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

Axis		Measure Code	Measure	Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	%
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	22 161	0.92%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	2 400	0.10%
		113	Early retirement	10 792	0.45%
		114	Use of advisory services	21 566	0.89%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	1 245	0.05%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	1 023 662	42.38%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	1 383	0.06%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	229 443	9.50%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	13 909	0.58%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	777 151	32.18%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	308 209	12.76%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	0	0.00%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	1 150	0.05%
		133	Information and promotion activities	2 250	0.09%
		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%
				2 415 321	**26.60%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	137 393	3.54%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	936 303	24.15%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	71 155	1.83%
		214	Agri-environment payments	2 360 376	60.87%
		215	Animal welfare payments	102 304	2.64%
		216	Non-productive investments	10 017	0.26%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	49 737	1.28%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	0	0.00%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	2 580	0.07%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	11 843	0.31%
		225	Forest-environment payments	17 996	0.46%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	17 801	0.46%
		227	Non-productive investments	160 244	4.13%
				3 877 750	**42.71%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	89 962	4.30%
		312	Business creation and development	66 713	3.19%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	169 399	8.09%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	520 219	24.85%
		322	Village renewal and development	588 985	28.13%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	619 735	29.60%
		331	Training and information	10 434	0.50%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	28 044	1.34%
				2 093 490	**23.06%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	56 058	9.79%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	13 831	2.41%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	391 475	68.35%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	32 025	5.59%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	79 389	13.86%
				572 778	**6.31%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	120 356	100.00%
				120 356	**1.33%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**9 079 695**	**100.00%**

Estonia

Axis		Measure Code	Measure	Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	%
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%
				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%
				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%
				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%
				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

Axis		Measure Code	Measure	Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	%
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	3 459	1.43%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	7 473	3.09%
		113	Early retirement	133 584	55.25%
		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	97 250	40.22%
		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%
				241 765	**9.69%**
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	674 080	33.68%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	245 563	12.27%
		214	Agri-environment payments	1 081 535	54.04%
		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%
				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%
				13 413	**0.54%**
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	182 636	77.66%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	5 885	2.50%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	46 665	19.84%
				235 185	**9.43%**
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

Axis		Measure Code	Measure	Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	%
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	17 854	1.14%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	132 163	8.44%
		113	Early retirement	21 427	1.37%
		114	Use of advisory services	7 141	0.46%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	0	0.00%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	548 501	35.01%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	0	0.00%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	242 899	15.51%
		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	383 643	24.49%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	7 142	0.46%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	5 712	0.36%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	21 426	1.37%
		133	Information and promotion activities	21 426	1.37%
		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	157 169	10.03%
				1 566 503	**40.10%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	313 977	21.46%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	115 073	7.86%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	6 090	0.42%
		214	Agri-environment payments	785 403	53.68%
		215	Animal welfare payments	0	0.00%
		216	Non-productive investments	6 398	0.44%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	89 922	6.15%
		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	7 614	0.52%
		225	Forest-environment payments	0	0.00%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	132 601	9.06%
		227	Non-productive investments	6 091	0.42%
				1 463 168	**37.46%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	75 565	13.15%
		312	Business creation and development	64 748	11.27%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	143 885	25.03%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	106 572	18.54%
		322	Village renewal and development	100 772	17.53%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	79 601	13.85%
		331	Training and information	0	0.00%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	3 594	0.63%
				574 737	**14.71%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	22 838	10.17%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	0	0.00%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	152 251	67.80%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	7 613	3.39%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	41 869	18.64%
				224 570	**5.75%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	77 250	100.00%
				77 250	**1.98%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**3 906 228**	**100.00%**

Spain

Axis		Measure Code	Measure	Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	%
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	50 972	1.46%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	303 287	8.67%
		113	Early retirement	241 582	6.90%
		114	Use of advisory services	60 078	1.72%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	45 296	1.29%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	720 699	20.60%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	51 585	1.47%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	922 818	26.37%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	23 276	0.67%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	968 196	27.67%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	10 274	0.29%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	2 373	0.07%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	59 680	1.71%
		133	Information and promotion activities	29 359	0.84%
		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	9 821	0.28%
				3 499 295	**43.45%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	266 918	8.10%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	243 490	7.39%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	4 859	0.15%
		214	Agri-environment payments	1 463 106	44.42%
		215	Animal welfare payments	35 066	1.06%
		216	Non-productive investments	25 776	0.78%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	341 041	10.35%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	3 260	0.10%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	79 156	2.40%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	0	0.00%
		225	Forest-environment payments	15 279	0.46%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	573 551	17.41%
		227	Non-productive investments	242 590	7.36%
				3 294 093	**40.90%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	27 113	9.41%
		312	Business creation and development	37 659	13.07%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	21 645	7.51%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	90 392	31.38%
		322	Village renewal and development	36 357	12.62%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	71 805	24.93%
		331	Training and information	750	0.26%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	2 361	0.82%
				288 083	**3.58%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	105 972	12.04%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	10 648	1.21%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	602 602	68.48%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	30 927	3.51%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	129 767	14.75%
				879 917	**10.93%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	91 691	100.00%
				91 691	**1.14%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**8 053 078**	**100.00%**

France

Axis		Measure Code	Measure	Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	%
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	145 123	5.80%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	808 074	32.32%
		113	Early retirement	36 020	1.44%
		114	Use of advisory services	4 000	0.16%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	1 178	0.05%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	795 219	31.80%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	36 030	1.44%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	368 510	14.74%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	6 285	0.25%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	249 723	9.99%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	591	0.02%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	11 997	0.48%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	7 923	0.32%
		133	Information and promotion activities	19 773	0.79%
		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%
				2 500 445	**32.98%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	1 714 423	40.96%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	348 624	8.33%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	0	0.00%
		214	Agri-environment payments	1 826 373	43.63%
		215	Animal welfare payments	0	0.00%
		216	Non-productive investments	15 629	0.37%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	7 020	0.17%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	1 163	0.03%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	920	0.02%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	0	0.00%
		225	Forest-environment payments	55	0.00%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	236 700	5.65%
		227	Non-productive investments	34 778	0.83%
				4 185 684	**55.21%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	50 239	10.48%
		312	Business creation and development	23 369	4.88%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	71 184	14.86%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	117 219	24.46%
		322	Village renewal and development	0	0.00%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	155 917	32.54%
		331	Training and information	9 245	1.93%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	52 003	10.85%
				479 175	**6.32%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	24 475	6.97%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	17 359	4.94%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	235 327	67.00%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	20 112	5.73%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	53 983	15.37%
				351 255	**4.63%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	64 338	100.00%
				64 338	**0.85%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**7 580 897**	**100.00%**

Italy

Axis		Measure Code	Measure	Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	%
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	98 490	2.93%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	352 858	10.49%
		113	Early retirement	38 620	1.15%
		114	Use of advisory services	96 786	2.88%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	10 857	0.32%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	1 311 209	38.96%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	102 290	3.04%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	641 247	19.05%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	87 173	2.59%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	429 757	12.77%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	21 684	0.64%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	22 271	0.66%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	63 183	1.88%
		133	Information and promotion activities	79 174	2.35%
		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	9 751	0.29%
				3 365 349	**37.45%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	425 216	11.10%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	138 001	3.60%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	17 285	0.45%
		214	Agri-environment payments	2 072 800	54.12%
		215	Animal welfare payments	139 665	3.65%
		216	Non-productive investments	134 781	3.52%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	383 720	10.02%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	6 009	0.16%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	82 651	2.16%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	3 932	0.10%
		225	Forest-environment payments	24 790	0.65%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	270 634	7.07%
		227	Non-productive investments	130 612	3.41%
				3 830 094	**42.62%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	307 557	36.48%
		312	Business creation and development	54 063	6.41%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	63 074	7.48%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	199 193	23.63%
		322	Village renewal and development	106 189	12.60%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	85 899	10.19%
		331	Training and information	17 509	2.08%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	9 619	1.14%
				843 103	**9.38%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	51 563	7.39%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	32 789	4.70%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	464 365	66.51%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	48 521	6.95%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	100 958	14.46%
				698 196	**7.77%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	249 040	100.00%
				249 040	**2.77%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**8 985 782**	**100.00%**

Cyprus

Axis		Measure Code	Measure	Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	%
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	1 750	2.49%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	5 000	7.12%
		113	Early retirement	7 500	10.67%
		114	Use of advisory services	1 000	1.42%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	0	0.00%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	32 986	46.95%
		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	2 000	2.85%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	2 000	2.85%
		133	Information and promotion activities	1 500	2.13%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	0	0.00%
		142	Producer groups	4 000	5.69%
		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%
				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	5.96%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	20 340	28.97%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	1 400	1.99%
		214	Agri-environment payments	37 730	53.75%
		215	Animal welfare payments	0	0.00%
		216	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	599	0.85%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	109	0.15%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	593	0.84%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	0	0.00%
		225	Forest-environment payments	500	0.71%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	2 250	3.21%
		227	Non-productive investments	2 500	3.56%
				70 202	**42.66%**
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	4.57%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	10 633	69.16%
		322	Village renewal and development	1 450	9.43%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	2 440	15.87%
		331	Training and information	0	0.00%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	150	0.98%
				15 375	**9.34%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	1 525	26.23%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	250	4.30%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	2 794	48.06%
		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%
				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

Axis		Measure Code	Measure	Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	%
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	7 851	1.98%
		113	Early retirement	21 375	5.40%
		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	226 359	57.14%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	28 097	7.09%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	66 230	16.72%
		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	22 394	5.65%
		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	16 292	4.11%
		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%
				396 118	**37.57%**
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	44.98%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	10 303	2.49%
		214	Agri-environment payments	180 055	43.60%
		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	3.84%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	12 058	2.92%
		225	Forest-environment payments	0	0.00%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	8 928	2.16%
		227	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
				412 964	**39.17%**
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%
				177 620	**16.85%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	3 748	14.40%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	0	0.00%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	14 992	57.60%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	2 603	10.00%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	4 685	18.00%
				26 028	**2.47%**
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

Axis		Measure Code	Measure	Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	%
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	123 218	16.41%
		114	Use of advisory services	12 110	1.61%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	0	0.00%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	314 409	41.88%
		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	69 153	9.21%
		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	2 144	0.29%
		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%
				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	229 627	35.77%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	6 000	0.93%
		214	Agri-environment payments	281 675	43.87%
		215	Animal welfare payments	0	0.00%
		216	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
		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	33 341	5.19%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	19 000	2.96%
		225	Forest-environment payments	8 000	1.25%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	12 000	1.87%
		227	Non-productive investments	8 000	1.25%
				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	12.62%
		312	Business creation and development	88 494	45.67%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	44 354	22.89%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	0	0.00%
		322	Village renewal and development	36 459	18.82%
		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%
				193 764	**10.97%**
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	84 731	77.31%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	3 336	3.04%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	21 528	19.64%
				109 595	**6.21%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	69 734	100.00%
				69 734	**3.95%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**1 765 794**	**100.00%**

Luxembourg

Axis		Measure Code	Measure	Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	%
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%
				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%
				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%
				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%
				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

Axis		Measure Code	Measure	Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	%
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	64 496	3.80%
		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	1 175 175	69.19%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	19 289	1.14%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	208 773	12.29%
		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	658	0.04%
		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%
				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	25 658	1.97%
		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	8 627	0.66%
		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	67 100	5.14%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	8 251	0.63%
		227	Non-productive investments	34 631	2.65%
				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	97 556	19.68%
		322	Village renewal and development	80 834	16.31%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	67 586	13.63%
		331	Training and information	0	0.00%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	31 131	6.28%
				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%
				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

Axis		Measure Code	Measure	Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	%
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	450	1.68%
		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	3 000	11.22%
		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	900	3.37%
		133	Information and promotion activities	503	1.88%
		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%
				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%
				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	10 833	43.79%
		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	338	1.36%
				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%
				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

Axis		Measure Code	Measure	Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	%
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	31 175	15.45%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	0	0.00%
		113	Early retirement	0	0.00%
		114	Use of advisory services	4 500	2.23%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	0	0.00%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	61 270	30.36%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	0	0.00%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	400	0.20%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	19 210	9.52%
		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	4 510	2.23%
		133	Information and promotion activities	750	0.37%
		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%
				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%
				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	21 710	13.88%
		312	Business creation and development	12 420	7.94%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	47 410	30.31%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	25 086	16.04%
		322	Village renewal and development	17 780	11.37%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	28 420	18.17%
		331	Training and information	0	0.00%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	3 580	2.29%
				156 406	**26.37%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	9 800	20.26%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	4 900	10.13%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	19 100	39.50%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	9 800	20.26%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	4 760	9.84%
				48 360	**8.15%**
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

Axis		Measure Code	Measure	Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	%
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	35 109	6.51%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	52 041	9.64%
		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	261 913	48.54%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	25 148	4.66%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	81 002	15.01%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	15 915	2.95%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	34 562	6.40%
		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	26 713	4.95%
		133	Information and promotion activities	7 210	1.34%
		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%
				539 614	**13.40%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	831 781	28.50%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	115 447	3.96%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	1 809	0.06%
		214	Agri-environment payments	1 823 694	62.49%
		215	Animal welfare payments	93 299	3.20%
		216	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	1 698	0.06%
		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	2 177	0.07%
		225	Forest-environment payments	7 444	0.26%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	41 185	1.41%
		227	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
				2 918 533	**72.50%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	20 805	7.51%
		312	Business creation and development	7 564	2.73%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	16 264	5.87%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	103 951	37.53%
		322	Village renewal and development	1 376	0.50%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	100 776	36.38%
		331	Training and information	21 356	7.71%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	4 912	1.77%
				277 004	**6.88%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	38 617	18.04%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	4 420	2.07%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	143 766	67.16%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	7 115	3.32%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	20 146	9.41%
				214 065	**5.32%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	76 360	100.00%
				76 360	**1.90%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**4 025 576**	**100.00%**

Poland

Axis		Measure Code	Measure	Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	%
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	1 837 200	32.74%
		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	1 565 950	27.90%
		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	420 000	7.48%
		142	Producer groups	105 000	1.87%
		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%
				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	378 801	8.87%
		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	80 000	1.87%
		227	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
				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%
				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%
				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

Axis		Measure Code	Measure	Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	%
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	29 245	1.64%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	129 250	7.23%
		113	Early retirement	45 690	2.56%
		114	Use of advisory services	11 375	0.64%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	33 895	1.90%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	311 305	17.41%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	90 144	5.04%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	394 678	22.08%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	28 312	1.58%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	636 090	35.58%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	53 270	2.98%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	2 882	0.16%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	12 538	0.70%
		133	Information and promotion activities	8 995	0.50%
		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%
				1 787 667	**44.04%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	562 831	32.81%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	129 287	7.54%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	1 000	0.06%
		214	Agri-environment payments	493 236	28.76%
		215	Animal welfare payments	0	0.00%
		216	Non-productive investments	17 425	1.02%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	276 493	16.12%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	5 784	0.34%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	33 256	1.94%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	1 043	0.06%
		225	Forest-environment payments	15 681	0.91%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	119 313	6.96%
		227	Non-productive investments	59 883	3.49%
				1 715 230	**42.26%**
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	33 723	74.83%
		322	Village renewal and development	0	0.00%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	11 342	25.17%
		331	Training and information	0	0.00%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	0	0.00%
				45 065	**1.11%**
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	312 332	78.53%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	11 284	2.84%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	74 125	18.64%
				397 742	**9.80%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	113 320	100.00%
				113 320	**2.79%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**4 059 023**	**100.00%**

Romania

Axis		Measure Code	Measure	Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	%
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	95 215	2.96%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	269 777	8.38%
		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	816 404	25.36%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	108 692	3.38%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	874 146	27.15%
		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	13.56%
		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	11.83%
		142	Producer groups	111 085	3.45%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	126 954	3.94%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	0	0.00%
				3 219 734	**39.63%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	498 359	26.12%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	404 329	21.19%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	0	0.00%
		214	Agri-environment payments	817 055	42.83%
		215	Animal welfare payments	0	0.00%
		216	Non-productive investments	0	0.00%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	188 060	9.86%
		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%
				1 907 802	**23.48%**
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	316 118	15.75%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	310 624	15.47%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	0	0.00%
		322	Village renewal and development	1 380 856	68.78%
		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%
				2 007 598	**24.71%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	47 439	25.23%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	18 395	9.78%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	75 516	40.16%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	3 873	2.06%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	42 837	22.78%
				188 060	**2.31%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	300 896	100.00%
				300 896	**3.70%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	500 109	100.00%
				500 109	**6.16%**
TOTAL				**8 124 199**	**100.00%**

Slovenia

Axis		Measure Code	Measure	Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	%
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	3 750	1.24%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	34 816	11.50%
		113	Early retirement	24 000	7.93%
		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	78 535	25.94%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	19 454	6.42%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	69 879	23.08%
		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	28 500	9.41%
		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	10.36%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	7 177	2.37%
		133	Information and promotion activities	4 214	1.39%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	0	0.00%
		142	Producer groups	1 104	0.36%
		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%
				302 798	**33.06%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	208 963	44.06%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	40 099	8.45%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	0	0.00%
		214	Agri-environment payments	225 250	47.49%
		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%
				474 313	**51.78%**
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	22 694	22.06%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	11 032	10.72%
		331	Training and information	0	0.00%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	0	0.00%
				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%
				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

Axis		Measure Code	Measure	Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	%
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%
				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%
				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%
				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%
				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

Axis		Measure Code	Measure	Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	%
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%
				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%
				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%
				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%
				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

Axis		Measure Code	Measure	Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	%
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	109 667	32.79%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	15 556	4.65%
		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	161 486	48.28%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	0	0.00%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	27 222	8.14%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	8 889	2.66%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	11 667	3.49%
		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%
				334 486	**17.13%**
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	254 171	20.11%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	0	0.00%
		214	Agri-environment payments	945 081	74.76%
		215	Animal welfare payments	0	0.00%
		216	Non-productive investments	48 891	3.87%
		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	15 969	1.26%
				1 264 112	**64.72%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	38 833	20.50%
		312	Business creation and development	40 333	21.29%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	35 000	18.47%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	30 564	16.13%
		322	Village renewal and development	12 250	6.47%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	5 950	3.14%
		331	Training and information	25 790	13.61%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	750	0.40%
				189 470	**9.70%**
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%
				105 549	**5.40%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	59 444	100.00%
				59 444	**3.04%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**1 953 062**	**100.00%**

United Kingdom

Axis		Measure Code	Measure	Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	%
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	108 029	21.58%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	4 605	0.92%
		113	Early retirement	0	0.00%
		114	Use of advisory services	2 243	0.45%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	1 606	0.32%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	147 175	29.40%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	18 081	3.61%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	121 901	24.36%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	58 437	11.68%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	36 962	7.38%
		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	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%
				500 513	**10.85%**
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	417 826	12.04%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	0	0.00%
		214	Agri-environment payments	2 581 626	74.40%
		215	Animal welfare payments	11 563	0.33%
		216	Non-productive investments	189 007	5.45%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	137 555	3.96%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	0	0.00%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	47 606	1.37%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	0	0.00%
		225	Forest-environment payments	32 453	0.94%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	0	0.00%
		227	Non-productive investments	52 157	1.50%
				3 469 792	**75.23%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	42 646	16.19%
		312	Business creation and development	31 688	12.03%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	55 135	20.93%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	50 104	19.02%
		322	Village renewal and development	7 141	2.71%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	56 742	21.54%
		331	Training and information	9 625	3.65%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	10 348	3.93%
				263 428	**5.71%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	32 552	9.31%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	12 094	3.46%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	225 287	64.44%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	19 095	5.46%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	60 573	17.33%
				349 602	**7.58%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	28 786	100.00%
				28 786	**0.62%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**4 612 120**	**100.00%**

EU-15

Axis		Measure Code	Measure	Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	%
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	731 924	4.16%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	1 903 709	10.83%
		113	Early retirement	553 163	3.15%
		114	Use of advisory services	214 039	1.22%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	94 076	0.54%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	5 720 316	32.54%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	325 456	1.85%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	3 115 979	17.73%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	293 766	1.67%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	3 609 664	20.54%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	401 170	2.28%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	45 236	0.26%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	203 652	1.16%
		133	Information and promotion activities	178 973	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	186 741	1.06%
				17 577 864	**29.97%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	4 716 499	15.55%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	3 819 048	12.59%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	350 804	1.16%
		214	Agri-environment payments	16 617 822	54.80%
		215	Animal welfare payments	411 297	1.36%
		216	Non-productive investments	564 269	1.86%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	1 329 575	4.38%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	16 466	0.05%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	246 168	0.81%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	26 696	0.09%
		225	Forest-environment payments	120 846	0.40%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	1 395 736	4.60%
		227	Non-productive investments	710 744	2.34%
				30 325 968	**51.70%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	746 641	13.51%
		312	Business creation and development	423 682	7.66%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	641 678	11.61%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	1 361 082	24.62%
		322	Village renewal and development	888 248	16.07%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	1 237 012	22.38%
		331	Training and information	113 998	2.06%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	115 240	2.08%
				5 527 581	**9.42%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	356 061	8.31%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	122 781	2.87%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	2 922 452	68.20%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	210 666	4.92%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	673 038	15.71%
				4 284 998	**7.30%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	942 169	100.00%
				942 169	**1.61%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	0	0.00%
				0	**0.00%**
TOTAL				**58 658 579**	**100.00%**

EU-12

Axis		Measure Code	Measure	Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	%
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	291 385	2.00%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	903 259	6.19%
		113	Early retirement	2 046 900	14.03%
		114	Use of advisory services	141 950	0.97%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	450	0.00%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	5 392 245	36.97%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	271 225	1.86%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	2 522 360	17.29%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	39 706	0.27%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	1 389 932	9.53%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	75 000	0.51%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	40 587	0.28%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	34 721	0.24%
		133	Information and promotion activities	13 717	0.09%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	966 110	6.62%
		142	Producer groups	323 549	2.22%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	131 773	0.90%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	0	0.00%
				14 584 869	**38.81%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	1 530 825	12.18%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	3 426 316	27.26%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	105 904	0.84%
		214	Agri-environment payments	5 916 061	47.07%
		215	Animal welfare payments	136 087	1.08%
		216	Non-productive investments	11 797	0.09%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	865 264	6.88%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	2 270	0.02%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	84 432	0.67%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	71 742	0.57%
		225	Forest-environment payments	106 116	0.84%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	264 482	2.10%
		227	Non-productive investments	47 677	0.38%
				12 568 973	**33.44%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	640 085	8.81%
		312	Business creation and development	1 646 712	22.66%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	581 045	8.00%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	1 846 747	25.41%
		322	Village renewal and development	2 363 089	32.52%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	138 843	1.91%
		331	Training and information	18 130	0.25%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	32 298	0.44%
				7 266 948	**19.34%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	144 242	9.29%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	42 347	2.73%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	1 003 348	64.59%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	66 996	4.31%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	296 369	19.08%
				1 553 302	**4.13%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	962 322	100.00%
				962 322	**2.56%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	645 582	100.00%
				645 582	**1.72%**
TOTAL				**37 581 995**	**100.00%**

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Axis		Measure Code	Measure	Financial Plan 2007-2013	
				000 €	%
Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector	1	111	Vocational training and information actions	1 023 309	3.18%
		112	Setting up of young farmers	2 806 968	8.73%
		113	Early retirement	2 600 062	8.08%
		114	Use of advisory services	355 989	1.11%
		115	Setting up of management, relief and advisory services	94 526	0.29%
		121	Modernisation of agricultural holdings	11 112 561	34.55%
		122	Improvement of the economic value of forests	596 681	1.86%
		123	Adding value to agricultural and forestry products	5 638 339	17.53%
		124	Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and the forestry sector	333 472	1.04%
		125	Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry	4 999 596	15.54%
		126	Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions	476 170	1.48%
		131	Meeting standards based on Community legislation	85 822	0.27%
		132	Participation of farmers in food quality schemes	238 373	0.74%
		133	Information and promotion activities	192 690	0.60%
		141	Semi-subsistence farming	966 110	3.00%
		142	Producer groups	323 549	1.01%
		143	Provision of farm advisory and extension services in Bulgaria and Romania	131 773	0.41%
		144	Holdings undergoing restructuring due to a reform of a common market organisation	186 741	0.58%
				32 162 733	**33.42%**
Improving the environement and the countryside through land management	2	211	Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas	6 247 324	14.56%
		212	Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas	7 245 364	16.89%
		213	Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)	456 708	1.06%
		214	Agri-environment payments	22 533 883	52.53%
		215	Animal welfare payments	547 384	1.28%
		216	Non-productive investments	576 065	1.34%
		221	First afforestation of agricultural land	2 194 838	5.12%
		222	First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land	18 736	0.04%
		223	First afforestation of non-agricultural land	330 600	0.77%
		224	Natura 2000 payments	98 438	0.23%
		225	Forest-environment payments	226 962	0.53%
		226	Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions	1 660 218	3.87%
		227	Non-productive investments	758 421	1.77%
				42 894 941	**44.57%**
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity	3	311	Diversification into non-agricultural activities	1 386 726	10.84%
		312	Business creation and development	2 070 394	16.18%
		313	Encouragement of tourism activities	1 222 722	9.56%
		321	Basic services for the economy and rural population	3 207 829	25.07%
		322	Village renewal and development	3 251 337	25.41%
		323	Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage	1 375 855	10.75%
		331	Training and information	132 128	1.03%
		341	Skills acquisition, animation and implementation of local development strategies	147 538	1.15%
				12 794 528	**13.29%**
Leader	4	411	Implementing local development strategies. Competitiveness	500 303	8.57%
		412	Implementing local development strategies. Environment/land management	165 128	2.83%
		413	Implementing local development strategies. Quality of life/diversification	3 925 799	67.24%
		421	Implementing cooperation projects	277 663	4.76%
		431	Running the local action group, acquiring skills and animating the territory as referred to in Article 59	969 407	16.60%
				5 838 300	**6.07%**
Technical assistance	5	511	Technical assistance	1 904 491	100.00%
				1 904 491	**1.98%**
Complement to Direct Payments	6	611	Complement to direct payment	645 582	100.00%
				645 582	**0.67%**
TOTAL				**96 240 575**	**100.00%**