European Commission

CAP CONTEXT INDICATORS 2014-2020

2016 update

Agriculture and Rural Development

Contents

For all context indicators, factsheets providing information on definitions, methodologies and data sources are published under the following link:

http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-indicators/context/2016/2016-Context-indicators-fiches.pdf

CONTEXT INDICATOR 1: POPULATION

The majority of the EU-28 population lives in predominantly urban regions. However, in the EU-N13 the urban population only represents 18.7%.

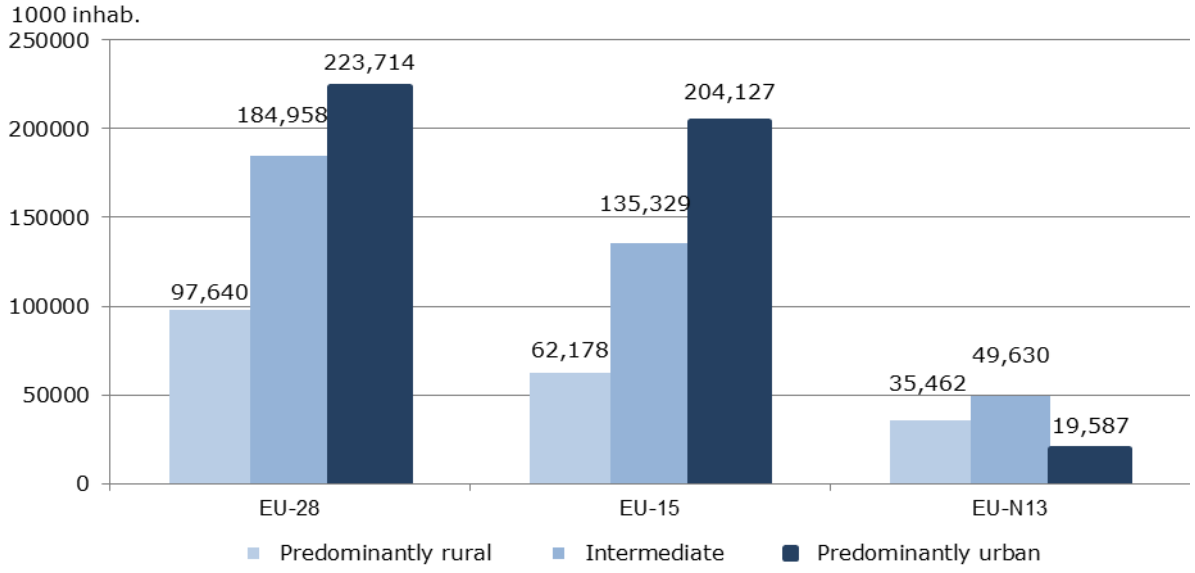
In 2015 the EU-28 population amounted to 508.3 million inhabitants, roughly stable (+ 0.3%) compared to the previous year, with 79% living in the EU-15 and the remaining 21% in the EU-N13.

The majority of the EU population lives in predominantly urban regions (44.0%) and in intermediate regions (36.4%), except for the EU-N13 where most people live in intermediate and predominantly rural regions (47.2% and 33.9%, respectively) (Graph 1).

The distribution of the population by type of regions varies greatly between countries[1] (Table 1). In Ireland, Slovenia and Romania more than 50 % of the population is still mainly located in rural regions, while in 7 other Member States, people live mostly in urban areas (Malta, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Spain, Belgium, Latvia, and Sweden).

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

Graph 1 - Population by type of region in the EU-28, EU-15 and EU-N13, 2015



Over the period 2010-2015, the population living in predominantly rural regions decreased by 3.8% in the EU-N13.

Over the period 2010-2015, the EU-28 population increased slightly (+1.0%). This growth was driven by the EU-15 countries (+1.6%), while in the EU-N13 the population dropped by 1.0%. The predominantly urban regions grew most strongly both in the EU-28 and the EU-15 (+2.6% and +2.8%, respectively). In the EU-N13, there was a decrease in particular in the predominantly rural regions (-3.8%).

Generally, changes in the total population of individual Member States were modest, except for Latvia and Lithuania, which lost approximately 7% of their population, while in Sweden and in the United Kingdom the population increased by 4.4% and 3.6% respectively.

Table 1 - Population by type of region (inhabitants/km^2)

C.01 Population								
Subindicator	Total population		Population by type of region					
Data source	Eurostat							
Measurement	1000 inhab. - NUTS 3							
Year	2015							
Country	MS		Rural		Intermediate		Urban	
	1000 inhab.	Flag	1000 inhab.	%	1000 inhab.	%	1000 inhab.	%
Belgium	11,209		959	8.6	4,295	38.3	6,005	53.6
Bulgaria	7,202		948	13.2	4,938	68.6	1,317	18.3
Czech Republic	10,538		2,239	21.2	8,300	78.8	-	-
Denmark	5,660		1,627	28.7	2,758	48.7	1,275	22.5
Germany	81,198	e	12,851	15.8	33,236	40.9	35,111	43.2
Estonia	1,313	b	590	44.9	148	11.2	576	43.8
Ireland	4,629	e	2,781	60.1	550	-	1,298	28.0
Greece	10,858	ep	3,457	31.8	2,461	22.7	4,940	45.5
Spain	46,450	p	1,633	3.5	15,702	33.8	29,114	62.7
France	66,415	p	20,691	31.2	21,154	31.9	22,432	33.8
Croatia	4,225		1,828	43.3	1,597	37.8	800	18.9
Italy*	60,796		5,830	9.6	25,883	42.6	29,082	47.8
Cyprus	847	p	-	-	847	100.0	-	-
Latvia	1,986		441	22.2	536	27.0	1,009	50.8
Lithuania	2,921		255	8.7	1,859	63.6	808	27.6
Luxembourg	563		-	-	563	100.0	-	-
Hungary	9,856		1,875	19.0	6,223	63.1	1,758	17.8
Malta	429		-	-	-	-	429	100.0
Netherlands	16,901		106	0.6	4,306	25.5	12,489	73.9
Austria	8,576		3,508	40.9	2,368	27.6	2,699	31.5
Poland	38,006		13,328	35.1	15,003	39.5	9,675	25.5
Portugal	10,375	e	3,271	31.5	2,305	22.2	4,799	46.3
Romania	19,871	p	10,712	53.9	6,566	33.0	2,592	13.0
Slovenia	2,063		1,212	58.7	851	41.3	-	-
Slovakia	5,421		2,034	37.5	2,762	50.9	625	11.5
Finland	5,472		2,203	40.3	1,665	30.4	1,603	29.3
Sweden	9,747		888	9.1	3,977	40.8	4,883	50.1
United Kingdom	64,767	ep	2,375	3.7	14,105	21.8	48,395	74.7
EU-28	508,293	e, p	97,640	19.2	184,958	36.4	223,714	44.0
EU-15	403,615		62,178	15.4	135,329	33.5	204,127	50.6
EU-N13	104,679		35,462	33.9	49,630	47.4	19,587	18.7

Note: Data by type of region are estimates. Flags: b (break in time series), e (estimated), p (provisional).

Table 2 - Population by type of region – change in population (%)

Change in population				
Subindicator	Total population	by type of region		
Data source	Eurostat			
Measurement	in % - NUTS 3			
Year	2010 to 2015			
	MS	Rural	Intermediate	Urban
Country				
Belgium	3.4	3.5	2.9	4.6
Bulgaria	-3.0	-5.5	-3.8	2.6
Czech Republic	0.7	0.2	0.9	-
Denmark	2.3	-0.5	1.8	7.0
Germany	-0.7	-2.6	-1.4	3.1
Estonia	-1.5	-4.5	-7.1	3.4
Ireland	1.7	0.6	-	3.0
Greece	-2.3	-1.6	-0.2	-3.9
Spain	-0.1	-4.1	-0.6	0.4
France	2.7	1.6	2.7	3.0
Croatia	-1.8	-3.0	-2.0	1.6
Italy*	2.7	0.8	1.9	3.9
Cyprus	3.4	-	3.4	-
Latvia	-6.3	-8.0	-9.6	-3.7
Lithuania	-7.0	-9.6	-8.7	-2.0
Luxembourg	12.1	-	12.1	-
Hungary	-1.6	-2.3	-2.4	2.1
Malta	3.7	-	-	3.7
Netherlands	2.0	-1.1	0.5	2.5
Austria	2.7	0.4	3.0	5.6
Poland	0.0	-0.2	0.1	-0.4
Portugal	-1.9	-3.8	-1.3	-0.8
Romania	-2.1	-9.6	-6.1	-1.1
Slovenia	0.8	0.6	1.1	-
Slovakia	0.6	0.4	-0.2	4.5
Finland	2.2	0.4	1.6	5.7
Sweden	4.4	1.2	2.9	6.2
United Kingdom	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.8
EU-28	1.0	-1.5	0.3	2.6
EU-15	1.6	-0.1	1.1	2.8
EU-N13	-1.0	-3.8	-1.8	0.1

Context indicator	**1 – Population**
Comments on methodology and data	Not applicable

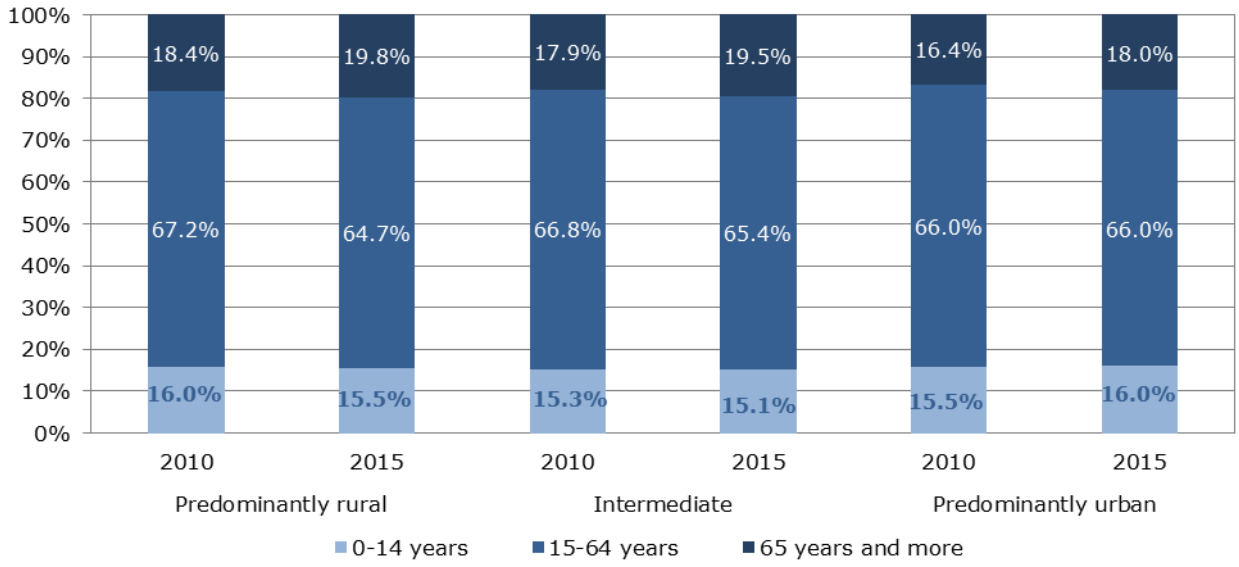
CONTEXT INDICATOR 2: AGE STRUCTURE

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

In 2015, 15.6% of the EU-28 population was younger than 15 years, the working-age population (between 15 and 64 years) represented 65.5% of the total and elderly people (65 years and above) accounted for 18.9% (Table 1).

Over the period 2010-2015, the proportion of elderly people increased in all types of regions. The working-age population decreased in all areas apart from urban regions, where it remained stable. The share of young people decreased in all regions except for the urban ones where it increased slightly (+0.4%) (Graph 1).

Graph 1 – Changes in the age structure of the EU-28 population by type of region, 2010 and 2015



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

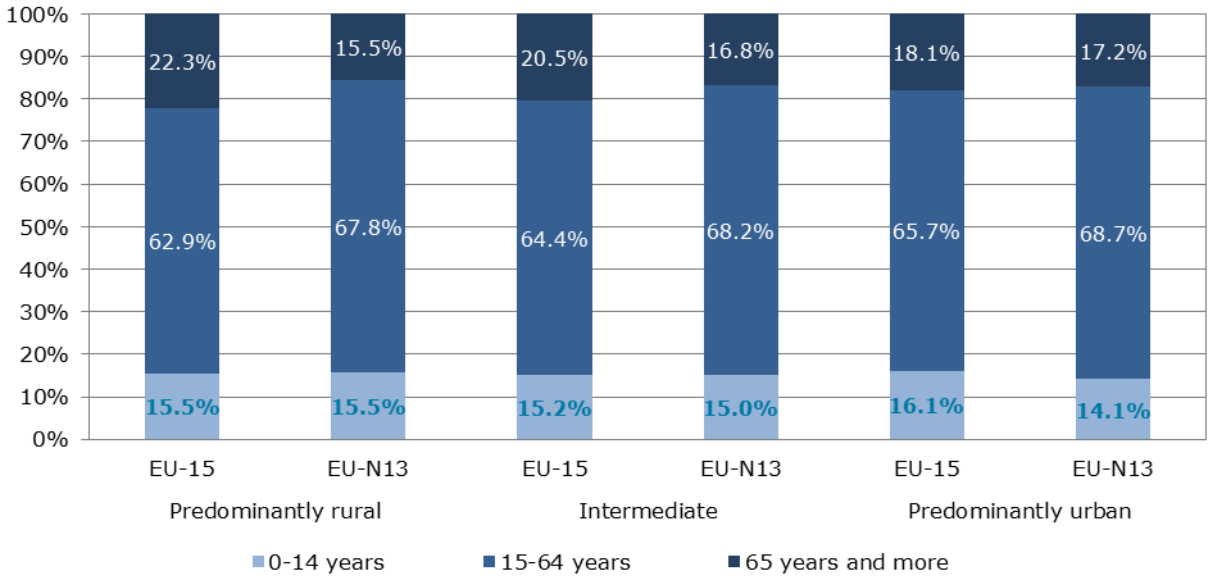
The demographic differences become more evident when comparing EU-15 countries to those belonging to the EU-N13. The share of young people is highest in the urban regions of the EU-15 (16.1%) and lowest in the urban regions of the EU-N13 (14.1%). Elderly people are most prevalent in the rural and intermediate areas of the EU-15, where the difference with EU-N13 regions is 6.8 (rural) and 3.7 (intermediate) percentage points. For the working age population, the share is higher in the EU-N13 (67-69%) than in the EU-15 (63-66%) in all type of regions (Graph 2).

The share of the working-age population is higher in the EU-N13 (68.7%) than in the EU-15 (65.1%), in all types of regions.

At Member State level (Table 1), in 2014, Ireland had the highest proportion of **young people** (22.1,%), followed by France (18.6%) and the United Kingdom (17.7%), while the lowest percentages were found in Germany (13.2%) and Italy (13.8%); the share of young people decreased slightly between 2010 and 2015 in 17 Member States. The highest decrease of -1.1 percentage points was found in Denmark and Luxemburg, while in Ireland the share of young people grew most strongly over the considered period (+1.1 percentage points).

With regard to **elderly people**, Italy, Greece and Germany presented the highest percentages (around 20-21%), all of which increased since 2010 (+0.4 percentage points for Germany, +1.3 percentage points for Italy and +1.9 percentage points for Greece).

Graph 2 - Age structure in the EU-15 and the EU-N13 by type of region, 2015



The share of elderly people has grown in all EU Member States, especially in Malta (+3.6 percentage points) and Finland (+2.9 percentage points), followed by the Czech Republic (+2.6 percentage points) and the Netherlands with +2.5 percentage points growth.

The share of the working age population showed a decreasing trend between 2010 and 2015

The working age population represented up to around 70% of the total in Slovakia, Poland and Luxemburg, but this share is decreasing in all EU Member States except for Luxemburg, where it is broadly stable.

In 12 Member States one out of five people living in rural regions was older than 65 years, with Spain and Portugal showing the highest proportions (26.6% and 24.1% respectively). In intermediate regions, this ratio was reached by 9 countries and in urban regions by only 2 countries. Urban areas have the highest proportion of working age population, led by Romania with 70.7%.

Predominantly rural regions of some EU-15 countries present the highest old-age dependency ratio in the EU

Between 2010 and 2015 the proportion of elderly people increased in all types of regions, while the share of young and working age people declined almost everywhere, except for urban regions where the share of young people slightly increased. The growth was around 1.6-2.0% in Slovakia, Estonia, Ireland and Bulgaria.

Ireland is the country with the highest share of young people

The **old-age dependency ratio**[2] (Table 4 and Map 1) for the EU-28 was 28.8 in 2015, meaning that there were broadly four persons of working age for every person aged 65 or over. This ratio is higher in EU-N13 countries (29.9) than in EU-15 countries (24.7), thus there are more elderly people in relation to the working population in the EU-N13. Slovakia (19.7) and Ireland (20.0) showed the lowest values of the ratio. In rural regions the ratio touched 35.5 in EU-15 countries (indicating a high share of elderly people), while it was the lowest in the urban regions of all EU groups.

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

Table 1 - Age structure by MS

	C.02 Age structure - 2015				Change in age structure - 2010-2015		
	MS				MS		
Country	% 0-14 y.o.	% 15-64 y.o.	% 65+ y.o.		% 0-14 y.o.	% 15-64 y.o.	% 65+ y.o.
Belgium	17.0	64.9	18.0		0.1	-1.0	0.9
Bulgaria	13.9	66.1	20.0		0.7	-2.5	1.8
Czech Republic	15.2	67.0	17.8		0.9	-3.5	2.6
Denmark	17.0	64.4	18.6		-1.1	-1.2	2.3
Germany	13.2	65.8	21.0		-0.3	-0.1	0.4
Estonia	16.0	65.3	18.8		0.8	-2.2	1.3
Ireland	22.1	64.9	13.0		1.2	-2.9	1.8
Greece	14.5	64.6	20.9		-0.1	-1.8	1.9
Spain	15.2	66.3	18.5		0.3	-2.0	1.7
France	18.6	63.0	18.4		0.0	-1.8	1.8
Croatia	14.7	66.5	18.8		-0.7	-0.3	1.0
Italy	13.8	64.5	21.7		-0.3	-1.0	1.3
Cyprus	16.4	69.0	14.6		-0.8	-1.3	2.1
Latvia	15.0	65.6	19.4		0.8	-2.1	1.3
Lithuania	14.6	66.7	18.7		-0.4	-1.0	1.4
Luxembourg	16.7	69.2	14.2		-1.1	0.9	0.2
Hungary	14.5	67.6	17.9		-0.3	-1.0	1.3
Malta	14.3	67.2	18.5		-1.0	-2.6	3.6
Netherlands	16.7	65.5	17.8		-0.8	-1.6	2.5
Austria	14.3	67.2	18.5		-0.6	-0.2	0.8
Poland	15.0	69.5	15.4		-0.3	-1.6	1.8
Portugal	14.4	65.3	20.3		-0.9	-1.1	2.0
Romania	15.5	67.5	17.0		-0.3	-0.6	0.9
Slovenia	14.8	67.3	17.9		0.7	-2.1	1.4
Slovakia	15.3	70.7	14.0		-0.2	-1.3	1.5
Finland	16.4	63.7	19.9		-0.2	-2.7	2.9
Sweden	17.3	63.1	19.6		0.7	-2.2	1.5
United Kingdom	17.7	64.6	17.7		0.0	-1.5	1.5
EU-28	15.6	65.5	18.9		-0.1	-1.3	1.4
EU-15	15.8	64.8	19.4		-0.1	-1.3	1.4
EU-N13	15.0	68.0	16.8		-0.1	-1.7	1.6

Table 2 – Age structure by typology of regions

C.02 - Age structure - 2015 - NUTS 3									
Country	Rural			Intermediate			Urban		
	% 0-14 y.o.	% 15-64 y.o.	% 65+ y.o.	% 0-14 y.o.	% 15-64 y.o.	% 65+ y.o.	% 0-14 y.o.	% 15-64 y.o.	% 65+ y.o.
Belgium	17.6	65.2	17.2	16.1	64.7	19.2	17.6	65.1	17.4
Bulgaria	13.4	65.4	21.2	14.0	65.3	20.7	13.6	69.9	16.5
Czech Republic	15.0	66.8	18.1	15.2	67.0	17.8	:	:	:
Denmark	16.6	62.7	20.7	17.4	63.4	19.2	16.8	68.7	14.5
Germany	12.9	65.4	21.7	13.2	65.2	21.6	13.2	66.5	20.3
Estonia	15.6	64.2	20.2	13.9	64.8	21.3	16.9	66.5	16.6
Ireland	22.3	63.8	13.9				20.6	67.3	12.1
Greece	14.2	62.2	23.7	15.5	64.2	20.2	14.3	66.4	19.3
Spain	11.3	62.1	26.6	14.5	66.0	19.5	15.7	66.7	17.5
France	17.6	60.7	21.7	18.4	63.1	18.5	19.1	65.0	15.9
Croatia	14.8	66.3	19.0	14.6	66.4	19.0	14.8	67.1	18.1
Italy	13.1	64.1	22.8	13.5	64.2	22.3	14.2	64.7	21.1
Cyprus	:	:	:	16.4	69.0	14.6	:	:	:
Latvia	14.9	65.7	19.4	14.4	65.4	20.2	15.4	65.7	18.9
Lithuania	14.7	66.1	19.2	14.2	66.1	19.7	15.4	68.2	16.4
Luxembourg	:	:	:	16.7	69.2	14.2	:	:	:
Hungary	14.5	67.7	17.8	14.8	67.7	17.5	13.3	67.3	19.4
Malta	:	:	:				14.3	67.2	18.5
Netherlands	14.5	61.7	23.8	16.6	64.2	19.2	16.8	65.9	17.3
Austria	14.5	66.5	19.0	14.2	66.7	19.1	15.0	67.8	17.2
Poland	15.6	69.5	14.9	15.4	69.9	14.7	13.8	68.9	17.3
Portugal	12.7	63.2	24.1	14.9	68.2	16.9	15.2	65.4	19.3
Romania	16.1	66.1	17.8	15.2	68.6	16.3	13.9	70.7	15.4
Slovenia	14.3	67.4	18.3	15.4	67.2	17.4	:	:	:
Slovakia	15.8	70.7	13.5	15.0	71.0	14.0	15.3	69.7	15.0
Finland	16.6	61.9	21.4	15.6	62.8	21.7	16.9	67.0	16.1
Sweden	16.1	60.7	23.1	16.9	62.0	21.2	17.8	64.5	17.7
United Kingdom	16.6	61.2	22.2	16.9	62.5	20.6	18.0	65.4	16.7
EU-28	15.5	64.7	19.8	15.1	65.4	19.5	16.0	66.0	18.0
EU-15	15.5	62.9	22.3	15.2	64.4	20.5	16.1	65.7	18.1
EU-N13	15.5	67.8	15.5	15.0	68.2	16.8	14.1	68.7	17.2

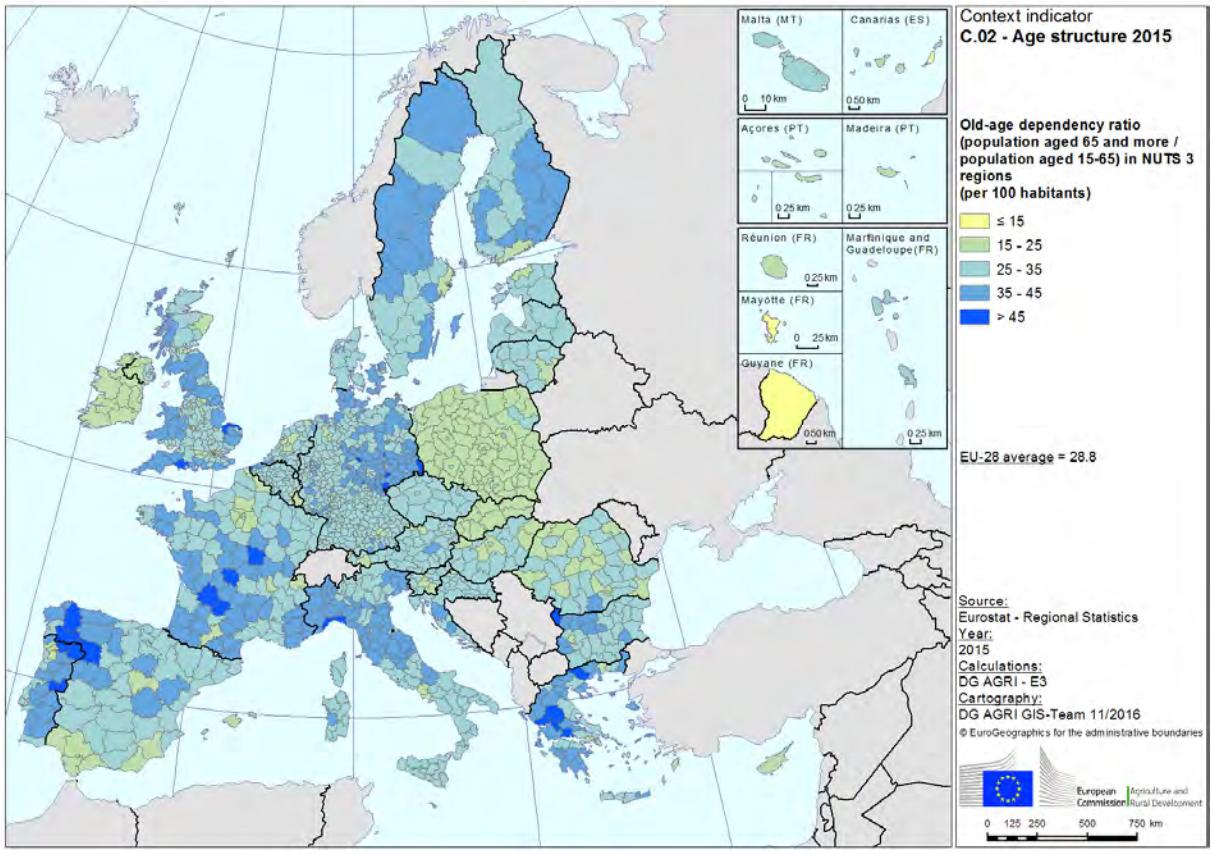
Table 3 – Change in age structure by typology of regions

Change in age structure - 2010-2015 - NUTS 3									
Country	Rural			Intermediate			Urban		
	% 0-14 y.o.	% 15-64 y.o.	% 65+ y.o.	% 0-14 y.o.	% 15-64 y.o.	% 65+ y.o.	% 0-14 y.o.	% 15-64 y.o.	% 65+ y.o.
Belgium	-0.4	-0.6	1.0	-0.2	-1.3	1.4	0.4	-0.9	0.5
Bulgaria	0.1	-2.5	2.4	0.6	-2.6	2.0	1.6	-2.7	1.2
Czech Republic	0.6	-3.3	2.7	1.0	-3.5	2.5	:	:	:
Denmark	-1.4	-1.6	3.0	-1.4	-1.3	2.7	0.0	-0.5	0.5
Germany	-0.5	-0.2	0.7	-0.4	-0.2	0.6	-0.2	0.0	0.1
Estonia	0.2	-1.7	1.5	0.5	-2.6	2.1	1.6	-2.7	1.1
Ireland	1.0	-2.9	1.9	:	:	:	1.6	-2.9	1.4
Greece	-0.4	-0.9	1.3	-0.3	-1.3	1.6	0.1	-2.6	2.5
Spain	0.1	-1.0	0.9	0.2	-1.6	1.5	0.3	-2.2	1.9
France	-0.2	-2.0	2.1	-0.1	-1.9	2.0	0.2	-1.6	1.4
Croatia	-0.8	-0.1	0.8	-0.9	-0.3	1.2	0.2	-0.9	0.8
Italy	-0.4	-0.9	1.2	-0.2	-1.1	1.3	-0.4	-1.0	1.4
Cyprus	:	:	:	-0.8	-1.3	2.1	:	:	:
Latvia	0.2	-1.4	1.2	0.1	-1.7	1.5	1.5	-2.7	1.2
Lithuania	-1.6	0.4	1.2	-0.8	-1.0	1.8	0.9	-1.5	0.6
Luxembourg	:	:	:	-1.1	0.9	0.2	:	:	:
Hungary	-0.7	-0.6	1.3	-0.4	-1.0	1.4	0.7	-1.4	0.8
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	-1.0	-2.6	3.6
Netherlands	-1.2	-2.3	3.5	-1.2	-1.8	3.0	-0.7	-1.6	2.3
Austria	-0.8	-0.3	1.1	-0.3	-0.6	0.9	0.2	-0.6	0.4
Poland	-0.4	-1.4	1.8	-0.3	-1.6	1.8	0.6	-2.7	2.2
Portugal	-1.1	-0.4	1.5	-1.7	-0.1	1.8	-0.5	-2.1	2.6
Romania	0.2	-2.6	2.4	0.4	-2.4	2.0	1.1	-2.1	0.9
Slovenia	0.7	-2.1	1.4	0.8	-2.1	1.3	:	:	:
Slovakia	-0.5	-1.0	1.5	-0.4	-1.1	1.5	2.0	-3.6	1.5
Finland	-0.2	-2.8	3.0	-0.3	-3.0	3.2	-0.2	-2.5	2.7
Sweden	0.7	-2.9	2.2	0.6	-2.4	1.7	0.7	-2.0	1.3
United Kingdom	0.0	-1.6	2.0	0.0	-1.6	1.8	0.1	-1.5	1.4
EU-28	-0.5	-2.5	1.4	-0.1	-1.4	1.6	0.4	0.0	1.7
EU-15	-0.3	-1.3	2.3	-0.2	-1.2	1.4	0.0	-1.3	1.3
EU-N13	-0.8	-4.6	0.0	0.1	-1.9	1.8	3.4	11.7	4.7

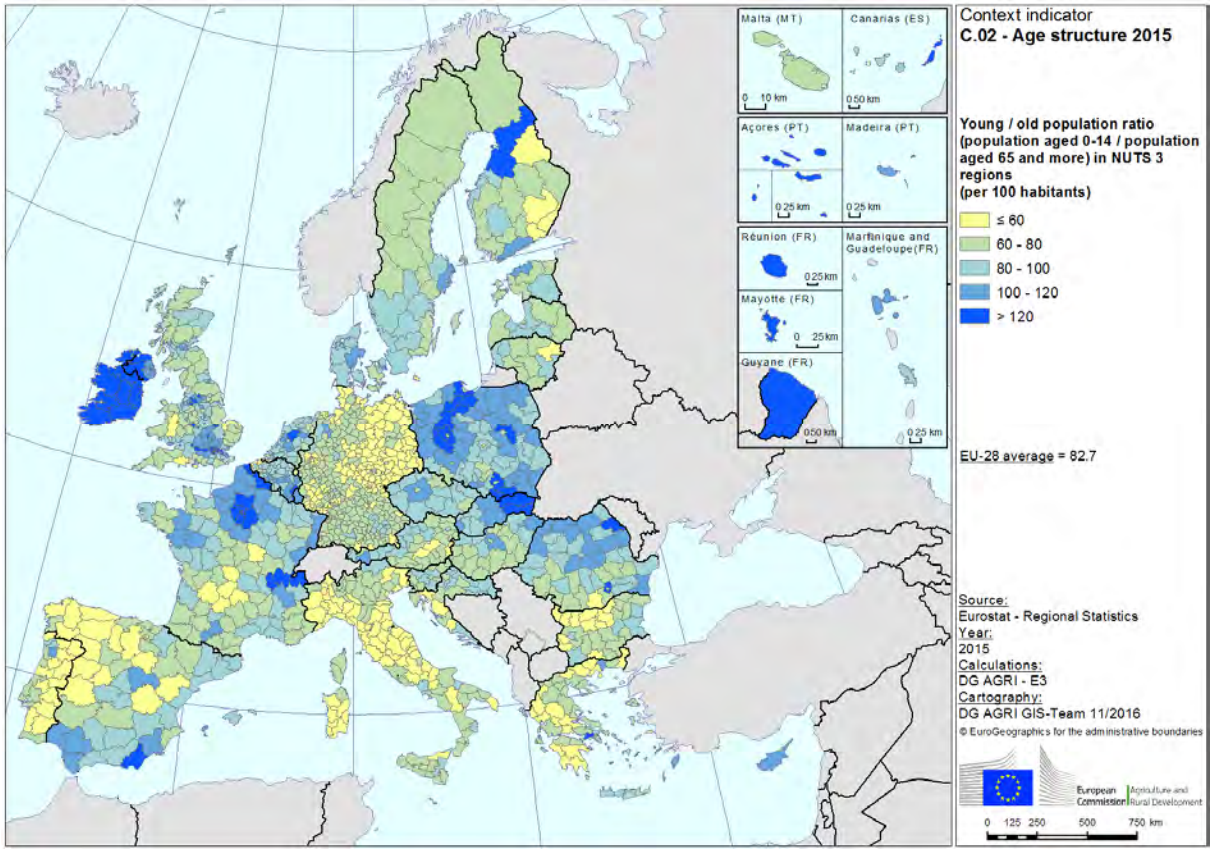
Table 4 – Old-age dependency ratio and young/old population ratio

	Old-age dependency ratio (population 65+ y.o. / population 15-64 y.o.) - 2015 - Per 100 inhab.				Young/old population ratio (population 0-14 y.o. / population 65+ y.o.) - 2015 - Per 100 inhab.			
Country	Rural	Intermediate	Urban	MS	Rural	Intermediate	Urban	MS
Belgium	26.4	29.6	26.7	27.8	102.1	84.1	101.1	94.3
Bulgaria	32.5	31.7	23.7	30.2	63.0	67.8	82.1	69.3
Czech Republic	27.2	26.5	:	26.6	82.9	85.8	:	85.1
Denmark	33.0	30.3	21.1	28.8	80.0	90.5	115.6	91.6
Germany	33.2	33.1	30.5	32.0	59.5	61.1	65.2	62.5
Estonia	31.5	32.8	25.0	28.7	77.2	65.4	101.4	85.1
Ireland	21.7	:	17.9	20.0	160.6		170.6	170.6
Greece	38.1	31.5	29.0	32.4	59.8	76.6	74.2	69.5
Spain	42.7	29.5	26.3	27.9	42.6	74.6	89.8	82.0
France	35.7	29.4	24.4	29.2	81.3	99.1	120.4	101.2
Croatia	28.6	28.6	27.1	28.3	77.9	76.7	81.5	78.1
Italy	35.5	34.7	32.5	33.7	57.7	60.5	67.4	63.4
Cyprus	:	21.2	:	21.2	:	112.5	:	112.5
Latvia	29.5	31.0	28.8	29.5	76.7	70.9	81.2	77.3
Lithuania	29.0	29.8	24.0	28.1	76.6	72.0	94.2	77.8
Luxembourg	:	20.5	:	20.5	:	117.4	:	117.4
Hungary	26.3	25.9	28.8	26.5	81.2	84.6	68.9	80.9
Malta	:	:	27.6	27.6	:	:	77.3	77.3
Netherlands	38.7	29.8	26.2	27.2	60.7	86.6	97.2	94.0
Austria	28.6	28.6	25.4	27.5	76.2	74.7	87.0	77.4
Poland	21.4	21.0	25.1	22.2	104.4	105.0	79.6	97.5
Portugal	38.2	24.7	29.5	31.1	52.6	88.4	78.9	70.8
Romania	27.0	23.7	21.8	25.2	90.4	93.2	90.3	91.3
Slovenia	27.1	25.9	:	26.6	78.4	88.4	:	82.4
Slovakia	19.1	19.8	21.6	19.7	116.6	106.8	101.6	109.7
Finland	34.6	34.5	24.0	31.3	77.6	71.9	104.8	82.2
Sweden	38.1	34.1	27.5	31.1	69.6	79.7	100.3	87.9
United Kingdom	36.3	33.0	25.5	27.5	74.8	81.8	107.6	99.6
EU-28	30.7	29.8	27.3	28.8	78.2	77.7	88.4	82.7
EU-15	35.5	31.8	27.6	29.9	69.6	74.2	89.0	81.2
EU-N13	22.9	24.6	25.0	24.8	99.9	89.6	81.9	89.2

Map 1 – Old-age dependency ratio, 2015



Map 2 – Young/old population ratio, 2015



Context indicator	2 - Age structure
Comments on methodology and data	Not applicable

CONTEXT INDICATOR 3: TERRITORY

Predominantly rural regions cover nearly half of the EU total territory.

The territory of the EU-28 covers almost 4.5 million km^2, of which three quarters are located in the EU-15 and the remaining quarter in the EU-N13. Rural regions[3] cover 44% of the EU territory, intermediate regions another 44%, while urban regions only represent 12% of the territory. The proportions of rural and intermediate areas are roughly in balance with each other in all EU groups. Together they account for 88% of the total territory in Europe. In the EU-N13, rural regions have a higher proportion (48.4%) while urban areas only cover 4.6% of the territory.

Significant differences appear when comparing Member States. Predominantly rural regions represent around 80% and more of the territory in Ireland, Finland, Estonia, Portugal, and Austria.[4] At the other extreme, the most urbanised countries are Malta, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Belgium. In Luxemburg and Cyprus, the total territory is classified as intermediate regions based on the NUTS classification. Beside these Member States, the highest percentages of intermediate territory (around 70%) can be found in Bulgaria and Hungary.

[3] http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Urban-rural_typology

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

Graph 1 - Territory by type of region in the EU-28, EU-15 and EU-N13 in 2015

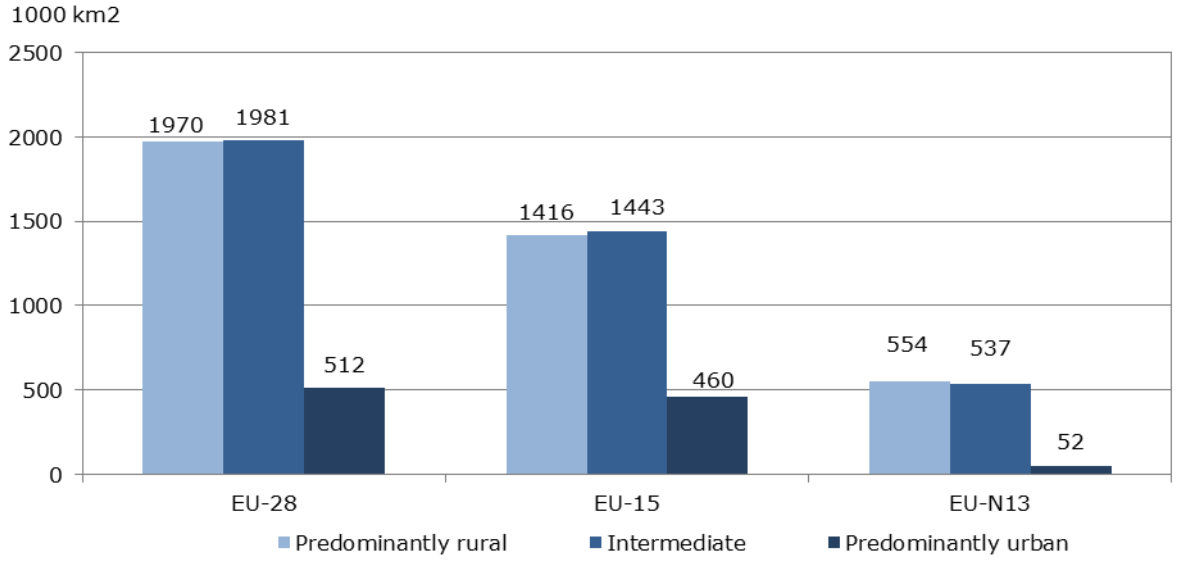
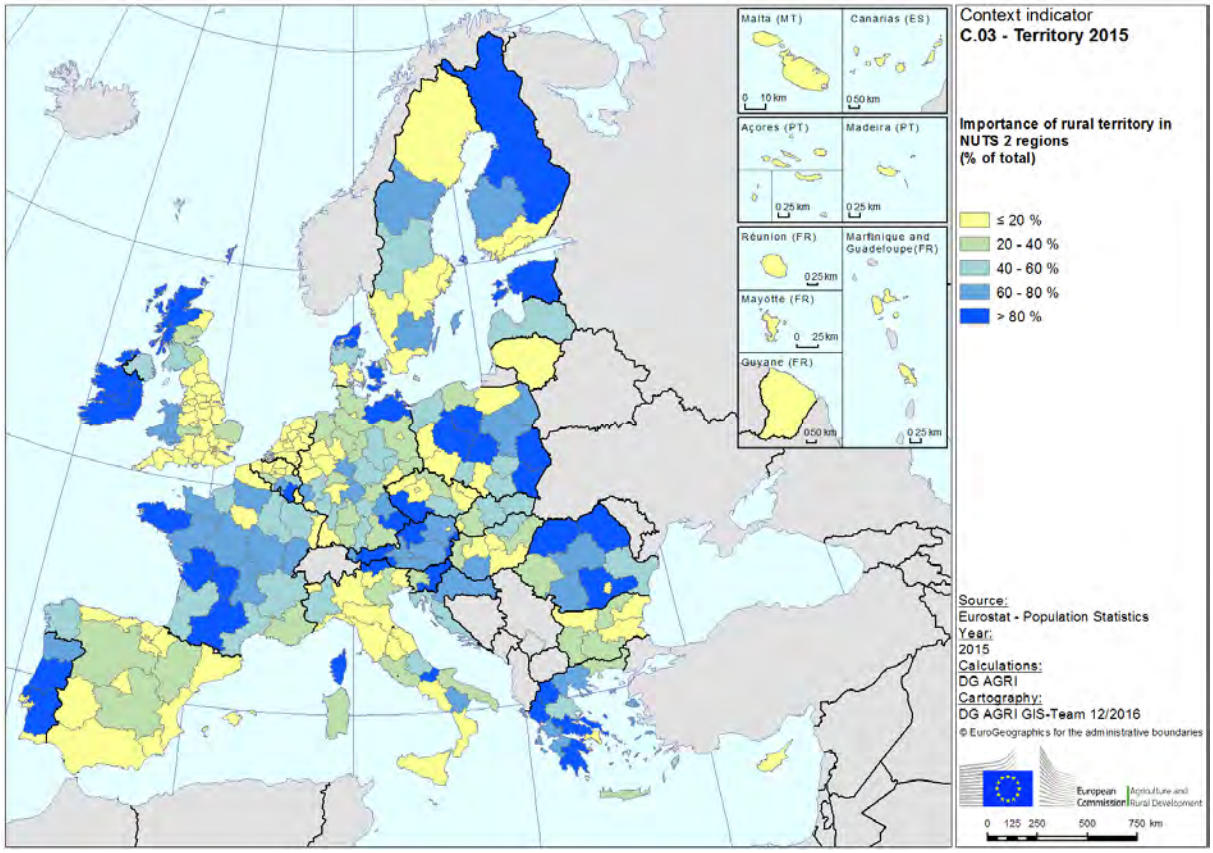


Table 1 - Distribution of territory by type of region in 2015

Indicator	C.03 - Territory						
Subindicator	Total area	by type of region					
Source	Eurostat - Population statistics; Rural development						
Year	2015	2015					
Unit	in km²	in km²			in %		
Country	MS	Rural	Intermediate	Urban	Rural	Intermediate	Urban
Belgium	30,528	9,939	13,345	7,246	32.6	43.7	23.7
Bulgaria	110,370	24,387	84,654	1,329	22.1	76.7	1.2
Czech Republic	78,868	28,933	49,935		36.7	63.3	0.0
Denmark	42,924	22,047	20,355	521	51.4	47.4	1.2
Germany	357,376	137,811	177,665	41,891	38.6	49.7	11.7
Estonia	45,227	36,900	3,994	4,333	81.6	8.8	9.6
Ireland	69,797	62,815	6,061	921	90.0	8.7	1.3
Greece	132,049	87,198	37,355	7,496	66.0	28.3	5.7
Spain	505,944	85,561	302,381	118,002	16.9	59.8	23.3
France	633,187	340,825	241,884	50,103	53.8	38.2	7.9
Croatia	56,594	35,613	20,340	641 Land area	62.9	35.9	1.1
Italy	302,073	72,545	164,326	65,202	24.0	54.4	21.6
Cyprus	9,251		9,251			100.0	
Latvia	64,573	25,977	28,157	10,439	40.2	43.6	16.2
Lithuania	65,286	8,875	46,681	9,730	13.6	71.5	14.9
Luxembourg	2,586		2,586			100.0	
Hungary	93,011	25,666	66,820	525	27.6	71.8	0.6
Malta	315			315			100.0
Netherlands	41,542	877	20,819	19,846	2.1	50.1	47.8
Austria	83,879	63,072	14,847	5,960	75.2	17.7	7.1
Poland	312,679	168,825	127,520	16,334	54.0	40.8	5.2
Portugal	92,226	72,828	13,541	5,858	79.0	14.7	6.4
Romania	238,391	161,678	70,127	6,587	67.8	29.4	2.8
Slovenia	20,273	14,758	5,515		72.8	27.2	
Slovakia	49,035	22,573	24,409	2,053	46.0	49.8	4.2
Finland	338,440	278,881	49,991	9,568	82.4	14.8	2.8
Sweden	438,574	108,163	273,045	57,366	24.7	62.3	13.1
United Kingdom	248,536	73,332	105,185	70,013	29.5	42.3	28.2
EU-28	4,463,534	1,970,079	1,980,789	512,280	44.1	44.4	11.5
EU-15	3,319,661	1,415,894	1,443,386	459,993	42.7	43.5	13.9
EU-N13	1,143,873	554,185	537,402	52,286	48.4	47.0	4.6

Note: data by type of region are estimates

Map 1 – Importance of rural areas in the NUTS 3 in 2015



Context indicator	3 - Territory
Comments on methodology and data	Not applicable

CONTEXT INDICATOR 4: POPULATION DENSITY

Predominantly rural regions are more densely populated in the EU-N13 than in the EU-15…

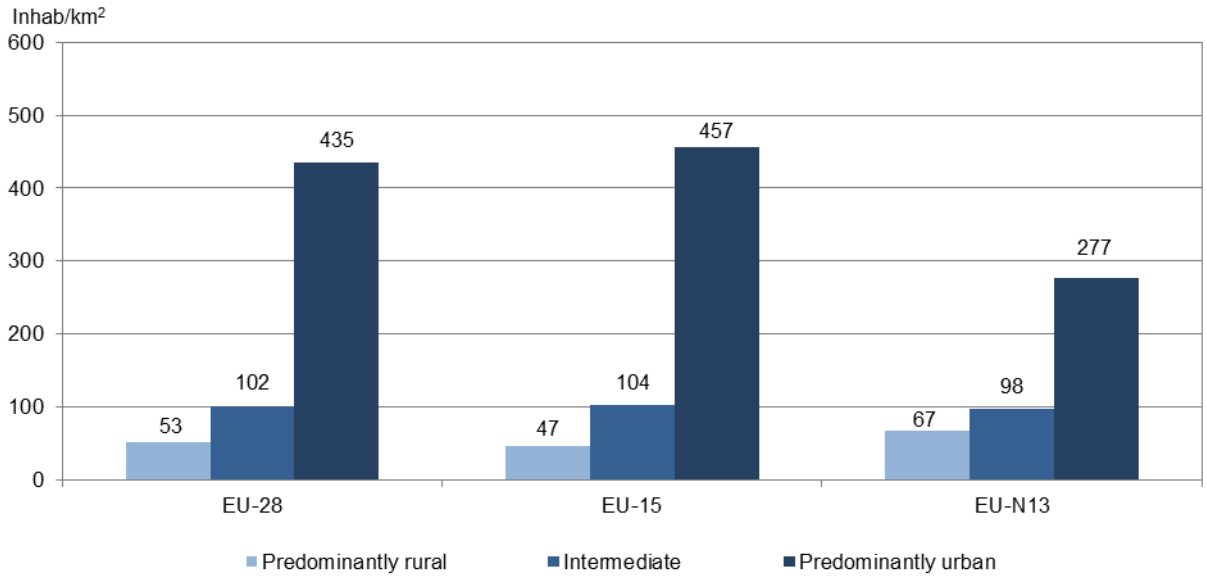
In 2014, the population density in the EU-28 was 116 inhabitants per km^{2,} broadly stable compared to 2010 (+1 inhabitants/km^2).

Predominantly rural regions of the EU-28 had a population density of 53 inhabitants/km^2, lower than in intermediate (102 inhabitants/km^2) and in predominantly urban regions (435 inhabitants/km^2). Rural regions in the EU-N13 are more densely populated than those in the EU-15 (67 versus 47 inhabitants/km^2), while the opposite is true for predominantly urban regions (Graph 1).

Population density varies greatly between countries (Table 1) and regions (Map 1). For predominantly rural regions it ranges from 9 inhabitants/km^2 in Sweden and Finland to 145 inhabitants/km^2 in the Netherlands. In 10 countries, rural regions had fewer than 50 inhabitants/km^2. Population density is higher than 100 inhabitants/km^2 in the intermediate regions of 14 countries, and higher than 300 inhabitants/km^2 in the predominantly urban regions of 17 Member States[5].

[5] These results are strongly influenced by the delineations of NUTS 3 regions, especially for the urban centres. Furthermore the sum of regional data does not correspond to the national total in case of France, Portugal, Poland and the United Kingdom due to lack of data for certain NUTS 3 regions and due to the change from NUTS 2010 to NUTS 2013 classification.

Graph 1 - Population density by type of region in the EU-28, EU-15 and EU-N13, 2014



...and no significant changes were observed over the period 2010-2014

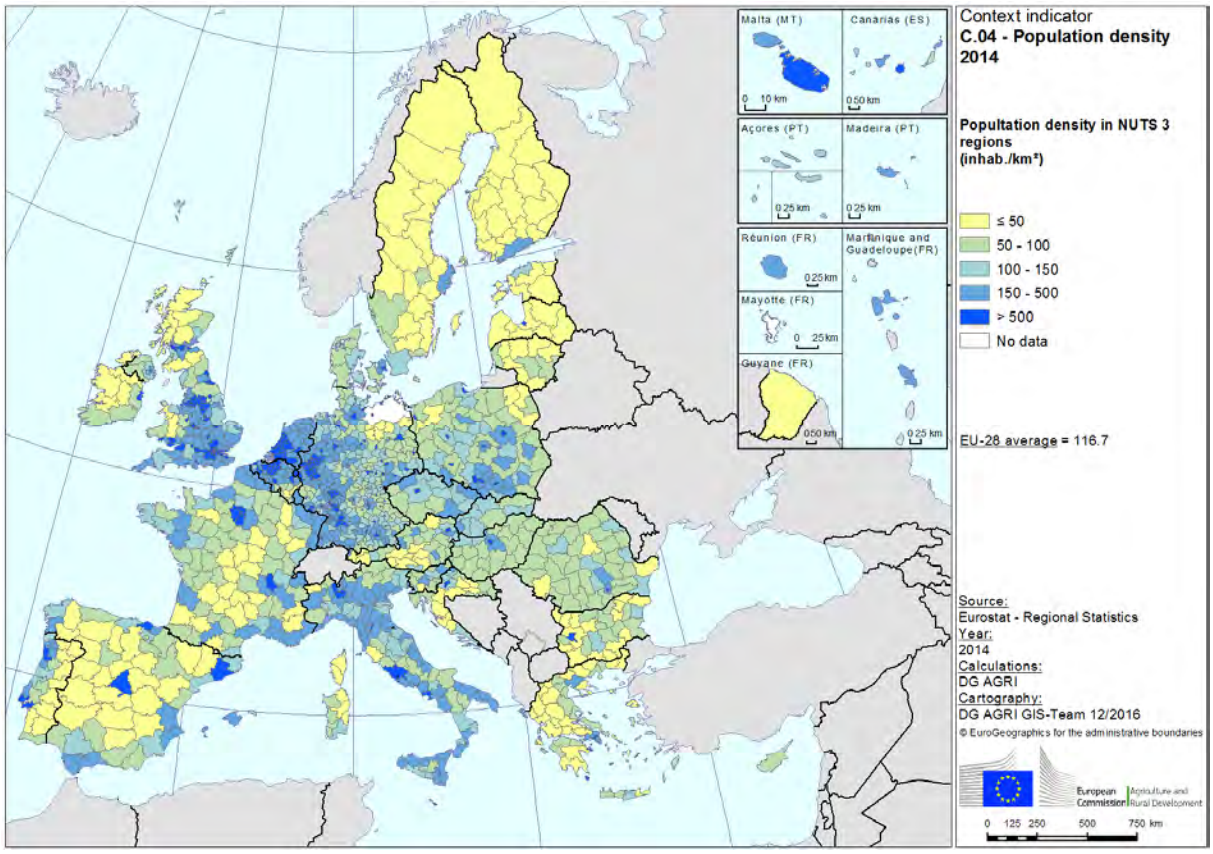
Over the period 2010-2014, population density remained broadly stable in the EU as a whole but decreased in rural and intermediate regions. The decrease of population density in rural areas was stronger in the EU-15 (-2.0 inhabitants/ km^2) compared to the EU-N13 where it was only marginal (Table 1). In the EU-N13, intermediate (+5.6 inhabitants/ km^2) but also urban regions (+4.4 inhabitants/ km^2) became more densely populated areas over the period 2010-2014. The strongest growth can be seen in urban areas, while population density decreased the most in intermediate regions of the EU-15.

At Member States level, the picture is more diverse. The density of rural regions decreased most significantly in Germany (-15.3 inhabitants/km^2) while only the United Kingdom, Denmark and Belgium recorded an increase of inhabitants/km^2.

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

C.04 - Population density						Change in population density			
Country	inhab/km^2 - 2014 - NUTS 3					inhab/km^2 - 2010 to 2014 - NUTS 3			
		by type of region					by type of region		
	MS	Rural	Intermediate	Urban	Flag	MS	Rural	Intermediate	Urban
Belgium	370,3	96,4	323,0	839,3		11,6	2,2	6,8	34,2
Bulgaria	66,3	39,3	59,4	1 005,4		-1,6	-1,8	-1,8	19,4
Czech Republic	136,3	79,4	169,0	0,0		0,7	0,1	1,0	-
Denmark	131,5	78,5	126,9	2 432,0		2,8	4,9	-6,3	124,1
Germany	226,6	93,2	186,7	834,9		-2,4	-15,3	-21,9	-82,4
Estonia	30,3	16,6	44,2	132,4		-0,4	-0,6	-2,7	3,3
Ireland	67,5	45,3	-	1 400,9		0,8	0,2	-	26,4
Greece	82,5	39,7	66,0	662,2		-2,5	-1,0	-0,5	-36,2
Spain	92,5	19,3	53,4	248,5		-0,3	-0,7	0,6	0,1
France	104,5	60,6	138,4	451,7		2,1	0,7	5,6	-7,4
Croatia	74,9	51,6	78,7	1 245,6		-1,0	-1,2	-1,3	15,4
Italy*	201,2	74,5	157,5	445,8		0,3	-6,6	-1,0	6,0
Cyprus	92,5	-	92,5	-		2,5	-	2,5	-
Latvia	32,0	17,6	20,0	100,8		-1,7	-1,2	-1,7	-3,0
Lithuania	46,8	29,6	41,9	85,5		-2,6	-2,4	-3,0	-1,2
Luxembourg	215,1	-	215,1	-		19,1	-	19,1	-
Hungary	106,1	73,3	93,3	3 335,5		-1,4	-1,2	-1,9	45,4
Malta	1 352,4	-	-	1 352,4		40,7	-	-	40,7
Netherlands	500,7	144,5	264,7	746,2		8,5	-1,0	1,6	15,4
Austria	103,6	56,5	161,6	460,9		2,1	0,2	3,7	19,8
Poland	124,1	83,9	134,6	267,3		2,4	-2,9	21,8	28,8
Portugal	112,8	145,6	269,7	5 998,1		-1,9	-4,6	-32,0	-50,0
Romania	86,5	69,2	95,8	416,1		-6,7	-7,0	-6,0	-5,6
Slovenia	102,4	111,0	268,8	-		0,7	-	-	-
Slovakia	110,5	90,1	113,2	302,9		0,6	0,3	-0,1	-
Finland	18,0	8,8	37,8	175,3		0,4	0,0	0,6	7,6
Sweden	23,8	8,9	15,6	89,6		0,9	0,1	0,5	4,6
United Kingdom	266,4	33,4	140,0	694,5		7,6	7,6	34,4	251,0
EU-28	116,7	52,6	101,9	434,7		0,7	-2,8	3,2	34,4
EU-15	124,4	46,7	103,5	456,6		1,2	-0,2	2,4	38,3
EU-N13	93,7	67,1	98,0	276,6		-0,3	-0,3	5,6	4,4

Map 1 - Population density (inhabitants/km^2), 2014



Context indicator	4 – Population density
Comments on methodology and data	National data: for Table 1 Population density, calculation were made using Eurostat table demo_r_d3dens Regional data were calculated on the basis of NUTS 2013 classification. Due to this change in methodology data were missing for some of the regions in Portugal, France, Poland and the United Kingdom. Consequently for these countries the sum of the regional values does not correspond to the national total. It should be considered when interpreting the data.

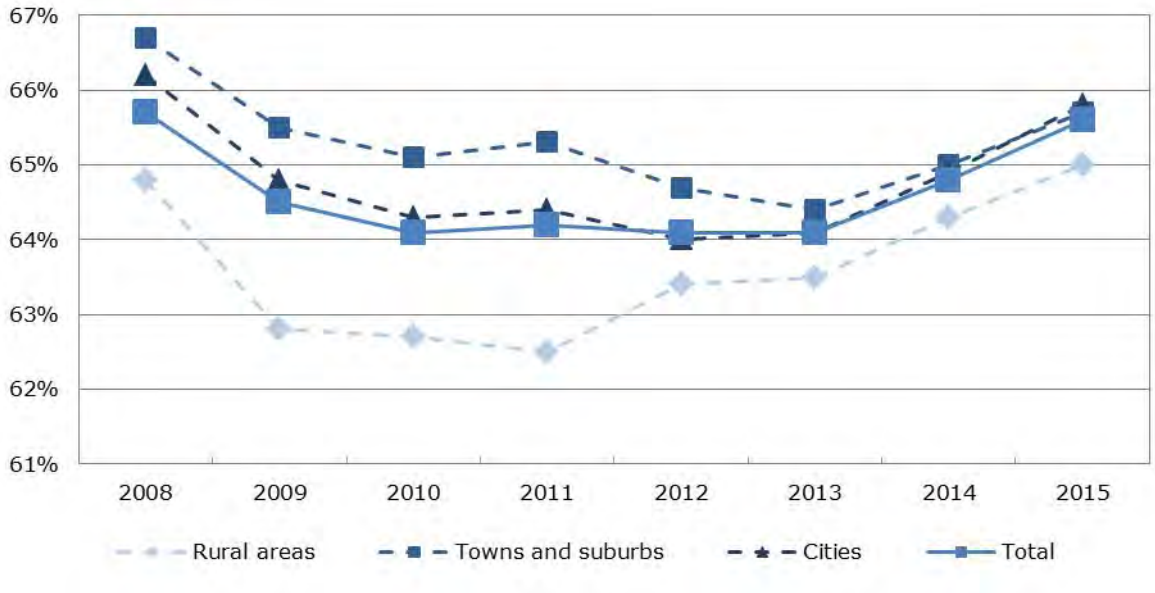
CONTEXT INDICATOR 5: EMPLOYMENT RATE

The employment rate was the lowest in 2010 (64.1%) over the period 2008-2015 and has recovered again in 2015 reaching 65.7%.

The employment rate of the working-age population (15 to 64 years) was affected by the economic crisis during 2008-2010, showing a decrease at the EU-28 level from 65.7% in 2008 to 64.1% in 2010. Since then, it has remained quite stable until 2012 and started to increase again gradually reaching 65.6% in 2015. Consequently, the EU employment rate recovered by 1.5 percentage points over the period 2010 and 2015. The trend of the employment rate was very similar in all types of areas, although rural areas present lower than average rates.

Employment rates in urban areas are close to the EU-28 average, while the rates of towns and suburbs are higher. The only exceptions are the years 2014 and 2015 when the rates were higher for both types of regions.

Graph 1 - Employment rate (15 to 64 years) in the EU-28 and by type of area, 2008-2015



In 2015, 18 Member States had higher employment rates than in 2010.

In 2015 the highest employment rates were found in Sweden (75.5%), the Netherlands (74.1%) and Germany (74.0%); at the other extreme, Greece, Croatia and Italy had the lowest employment rates, between 51% and 56%. Greece is also the country with the greatest decline in the employment rate (-8.3 percentage points) over the period 2010-2015, followed by Cyprus (-6.2 percentage points). Over the same period, employment rates in 10 Member States followed a downward trend, whereas most of the Member States recorded an increase in the employment rates. Estonia (+10.7 percentage points), Latvia and Lithuania (+9.6 percentage points) and Hungary (+9.0 percentage points) showed particularly positive developments.

Graph 2 shows how the employment rates have evolved over the period 2010-2015 in different groups of EU countries. For 18 Member States the employment rate improved in 2015, which is particularly apparent for the EU-N13, albeit from a lower level than the EU-15.

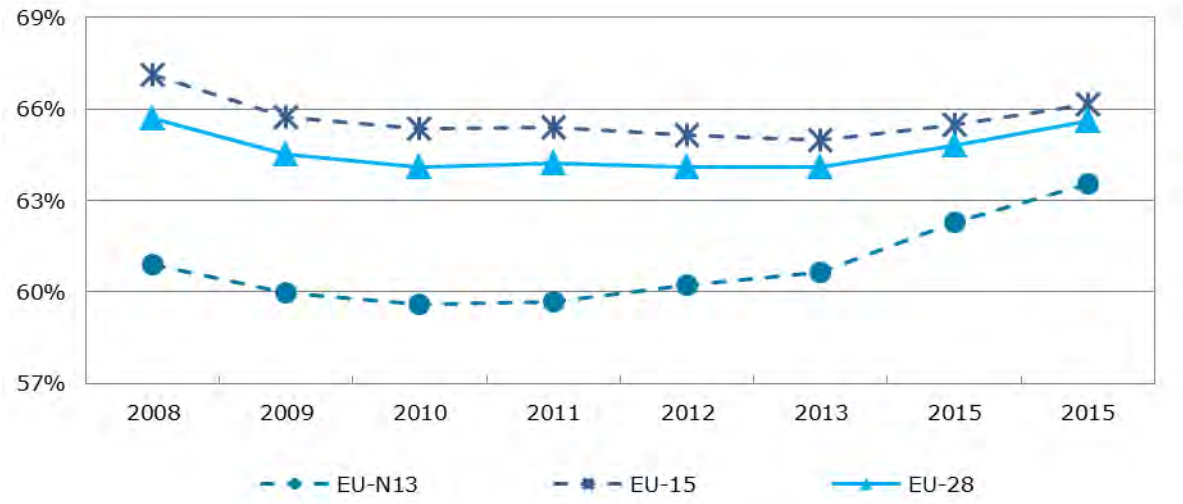
In 2015, the highest employment rates were found in Sweden, the Netherlands Germany, the United Kingdom and Austria…

At Member States level, the employment rates developed in different ways. A first group of countries (Denmark, Austria, Finland and Luxemburg) started off with comparatively high employment rates and kept the most linear trend during the period 2010-2015 with a modest increase. Sweden, Germany, the United Kingdom were able to increase their high employment rates. Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary showed the biggest relative increase (9-10 percentage points) but from a lower level compared to the previous group.

… whereas Greece, Croatia and Italy presented the lowest rates

Another group of countries (Croatia, Spain, Italy and Belgium) started with lower employment rates than the EU average in 2010 and experienced a continuous, but slight (between -0.2 and -1.6 percentage points) decrease until 2015. Finally, Greece and Cyprus showed a drastic drop in their employment rates over the period 2010-2015.

Graph 2 - Employment rates (15 to 64 years old) in the EU-N13, EU-15 and EU-28, 2010-2015



Some Member States with the highest national average employment rates have their highest rate in rural areas

Concerning employment rates by different type of areas, it is interesting to highlight that those Member States with the highest average employment rates have their highest value in rural areas, while a total of 16 Member States had lower rates in those areas than the average of the country. On the contrary, some of the countries with low average employment rates such as Croatia and Italy tend to have their highest employment rates in urban areas. Greece is the only exception with a low average employment rate and at the same time the highest employment rate registered for rural areas.

All results are presented also for the 20 to 64 year old population.

Table 1 - Employment rate

C.05 - Employment rate								
2015								
Country	Employed persons as a share of total 15-64 y.o. population (%)				(%)			
	Rural areas	Towns and suburbs	Cities	MS value	Rural areas	Towns and suburbs	Cities	MS value
Belgium	64.3	63.9	56.1	61.8	69.9	69.6	60.8	67.2
Bulgaria	53.1	63.0	69.0	62.9	56.7	67.5	73.4	67.1
Czech Republic	69.9	69.6	71.2	70.2	74.9	74.2	75.4	74.8
Denmark	72.9	75.1	73.3	73.5	76.0	78.6	75.8	76.5
Germany	77.0	74.6	71.4	74.0	81.1	78.9	75.1	78.0
Estonia	68.1	70.5	75.7	71.9	73.4	75.6	79.6	76.5
Ireland	63.3	60.8	64.8	63.3	69.7	66.3	69.3	68.7
Greece	54.4	49.9	49.3	50.8	58.6	54.5	53.0	54.9
Spain	54.3	57.6	59.8	57.8	58.4	61.7	64.0	62.0
France	67.8	60.6	62.5	63.8	73.7	66.3	68.1	69.5
Croatia	52.7	56.7	59.1	55.8	57.1	61.6	63.8	60.5
Italy	55.6	56.1	57.0	56.3	59.6	60.5	61.3	60.5
Cyprus	60.5	61.9	63.9	62.7	65.7	67.3	69.2	68.0
Latvia	64.9	66.8	71.4	68.1	69.9	71.6	75.2	72.5
Lithuania	61.7	68.1	73.2	67.2	68.2	74.6	78.7	73.3
Luxembourg	65.8	62.9	72.1	66.1	70.3	68.4	76.2	70.9
Hungary	60.4	64.6	67.6	63.9	65.8	69.5	71.8	68.9
Malta	60.2	65.4	63.0	63.9	65.4	69.8	66.2	67.8
Netherlands	77.2	75.8	71.8	74.1	79.6	78.0	74.1	76.4
Austria	74.5	72.0	65.8	71.1	77.6	75.3	68.9	74.3
Poland	61.1	61.0	66.3	62.9	66.5	65.9	70.4	67.8
Portugal	63.6	64.6	63.6	63.9	68.7	70.0	68.8	69.1
Romania	60.4	58.3	64.8	61.4	65.5	62.7	68.9	66.0
Slovenia	65.6	64.8	65.0	65.2	69.6	68.8	68.2	69.1
Slovakia	60.7	63.2	66.8	62.7	66.1	67.9	70.8	67.7
Finland	68.4	67.9	69.1	68.5	73.0	72.5	73.0	72.9
Sweden	76.4	74.7	75.5	75.5	81.9	80.1	79.8	80.5
United Kingdom	75.0	75.4	71.0	72.7	79.4	79.3	75.2	76.8
EU-28	65.0	65.7	65.8	65.6	69.7	70.2	70.0	70.0
EU-15	66.7	66.8	65.6	66.1	71.2	70.8	69.8	70.5
EU-N13	61.3	62.3	67.0	63.5	66.4	67.2	71.2	68.3

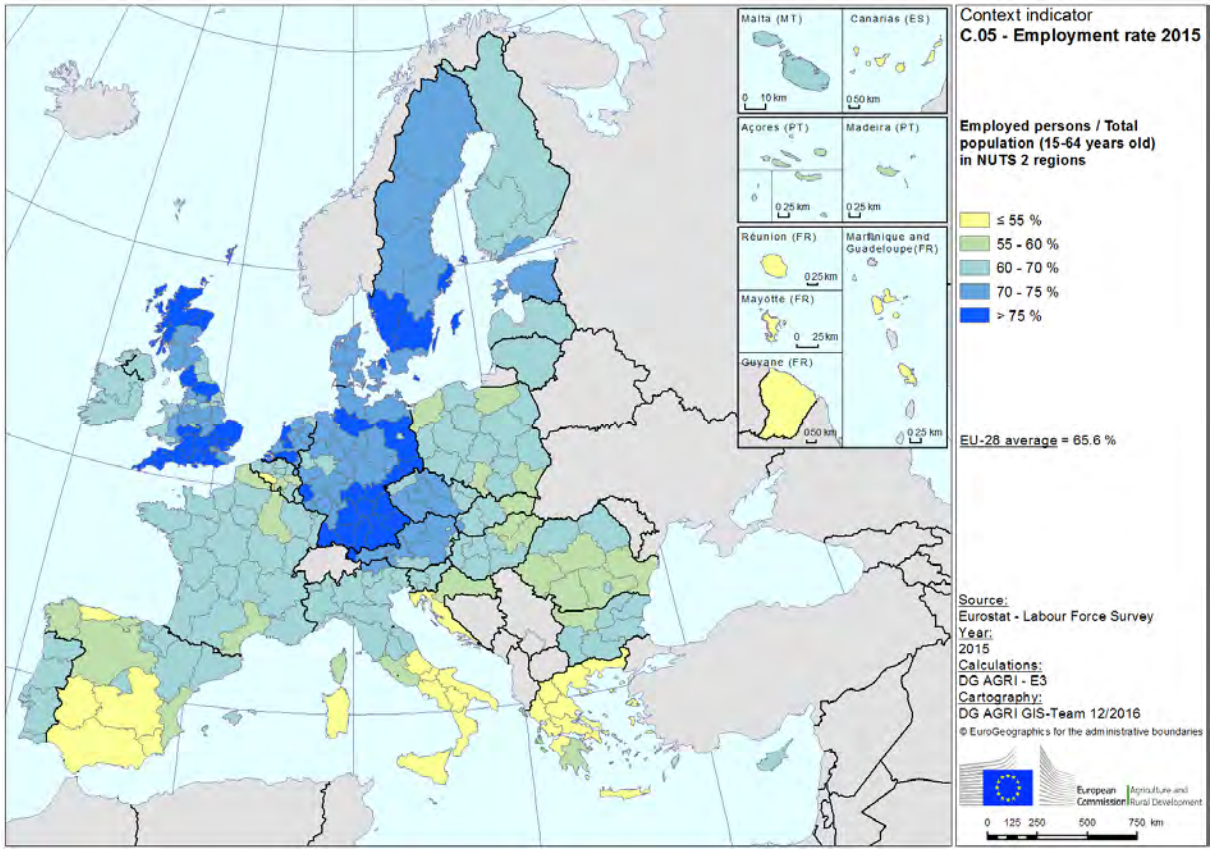
Table 2 - Change in employment rate

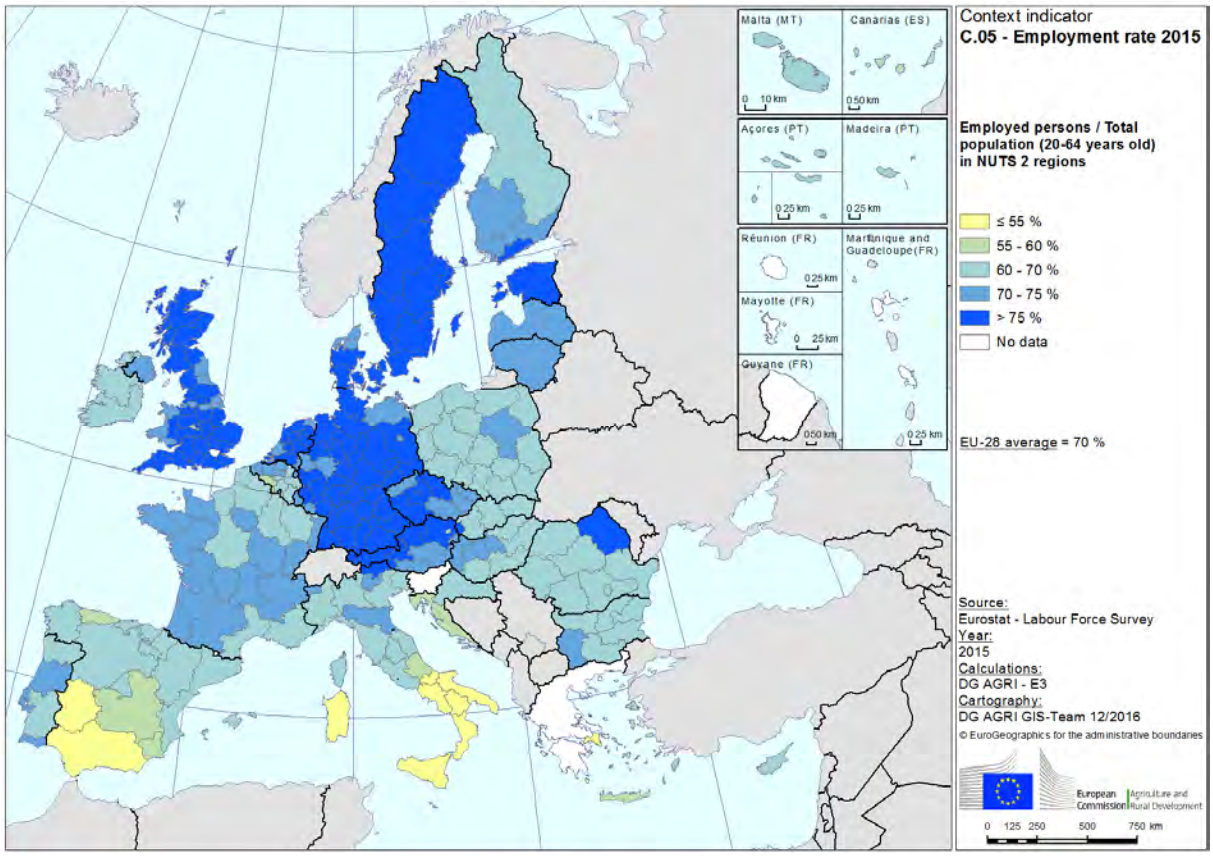
Change in employment rate (15-64 y.o.)								
in % points								
Country	2011 to 2013				2013 to 2015			
	Rural areas	Towns and suburbs	Cities	MS value	Rural areas	Towns and suburbs	Cities	MS value
Belgium	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bulgaria	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.4
Czech Republic	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Denmark	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Germany	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Estonia	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.4
Ireland	1.7	:	1.7	1.6	2.7	:	2.8	2.8
Greece	-6.5	-6.1	-6.2	-6.3	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
Spain	-3.1	-3.0	-3.3	-3.2	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0
France	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Croatia	-2.7	-2.7	-2.6	-2.7	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.3
Italy	-1.2	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Cyprus	-5.6	-6.0	-5.9	-5.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Latvia	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.2	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.1
Lithuania	3.3	:	4.0	3.5	3.2	:	3.9	3.5
Luxembourg	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Hungary	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.7	5.5	5.9	6.4	5.8
Malta	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1
Netherlands	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Austria	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Poland	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9
Portugal	-3.2	-3.2	-3.2	-3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3
Romania	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
Slovenia	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-1.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9
Slovakia	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.8
Finland	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4
Sweden	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
United Kingdom	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2
EU-28	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.5
EU-15	-0.6	-0.9	-0.4	-0.4	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.1
EU-N13	1.1	-0.5	1.0	1.0	2.7	3.3	3.0	2.9

Table 3 - Change in employment rate

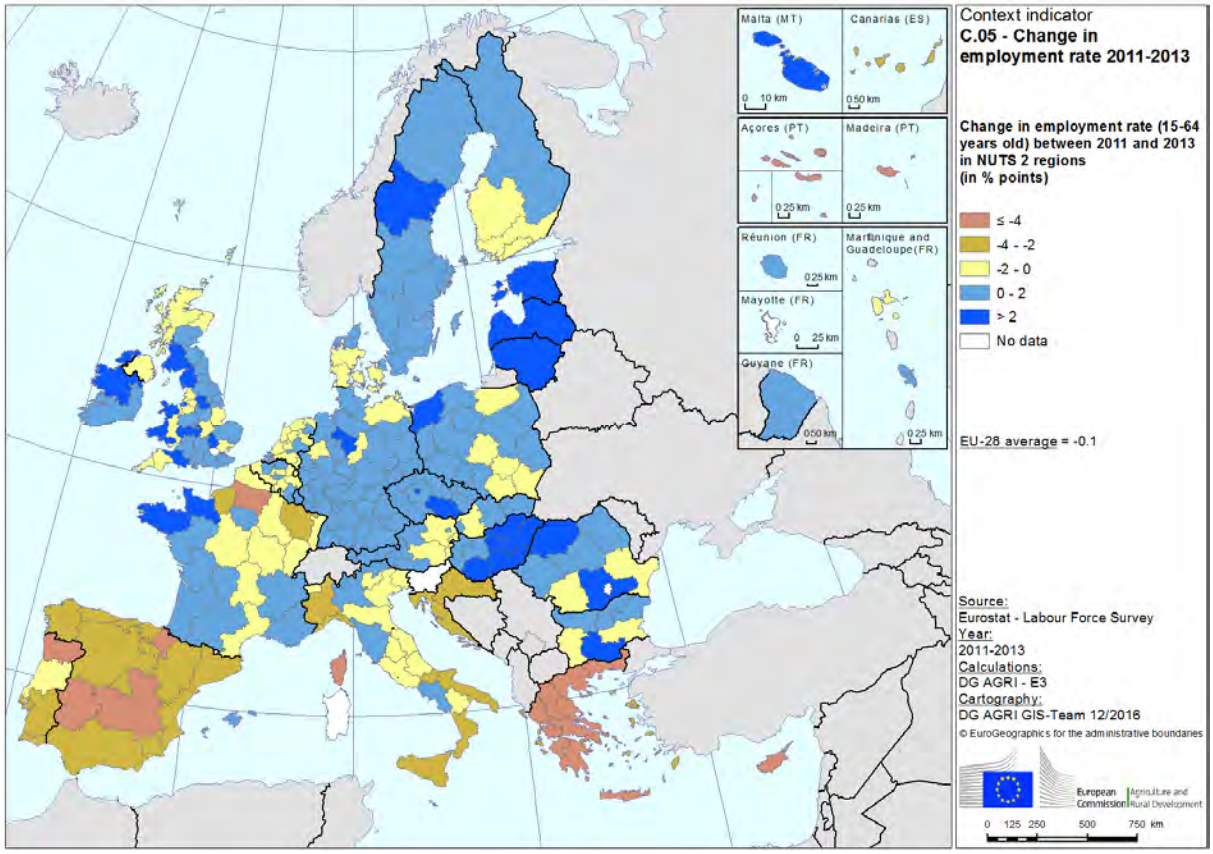
Change in employment rate (20-64 y.o.)								
in % points								
Country	2011 to 2013				2013 to 2015			
	Rural areas	Towns and suburbs	Cities	MS value	Rural areas	Towns and suburbs	Cities	MS value
Belgium	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bulgaria	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	3.3	3.5	3.9	3.6
Czech Republic	1.6	0.6	0.6	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Denmark	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Germany	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Estonia	2.7	1.7	1.6	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.1
Ireland	1.7	:	-0.1	1.8	3.2	:	3.2	3.2
Greece	-6.9	-4.5	-4.5	-6.7	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Spain	-3.2	-2.2	-2.4	-3.3	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.4
France	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Croatia	-2.6	-1.8	-1.7	-2.6	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3
Italy	-1.3	-0.2	-0.2	-1.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Cyprus	-6.0	-3.2	-3.2	-6.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Latvia	3.3	2.0	1.8	3.4	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.8
Lithuania	2.8	:	1.8	3.0	3.2	:	3.8	3.5
Luxembourg	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Hungary	2.4	1.2	1.3	2.6	5.5	5.9	6.3	5.9
Malta	3.3	1.5	1.4	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0
Netherlands	-0.6	0.2	0.2	-0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Austria	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Poland	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Portugal	-3.5	-2.6	-2.5	-3.4	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8
Romania	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
Slovenia	-1.2	-0.1	-0.1	-1.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Slovakia	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.6
Finland	-0.4	0.2	0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5
Sweden	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
United Kingdom	1.3	0.6	0.6	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
EU-28	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.6
EU-15	-0.7	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.3
EU-N13	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.9

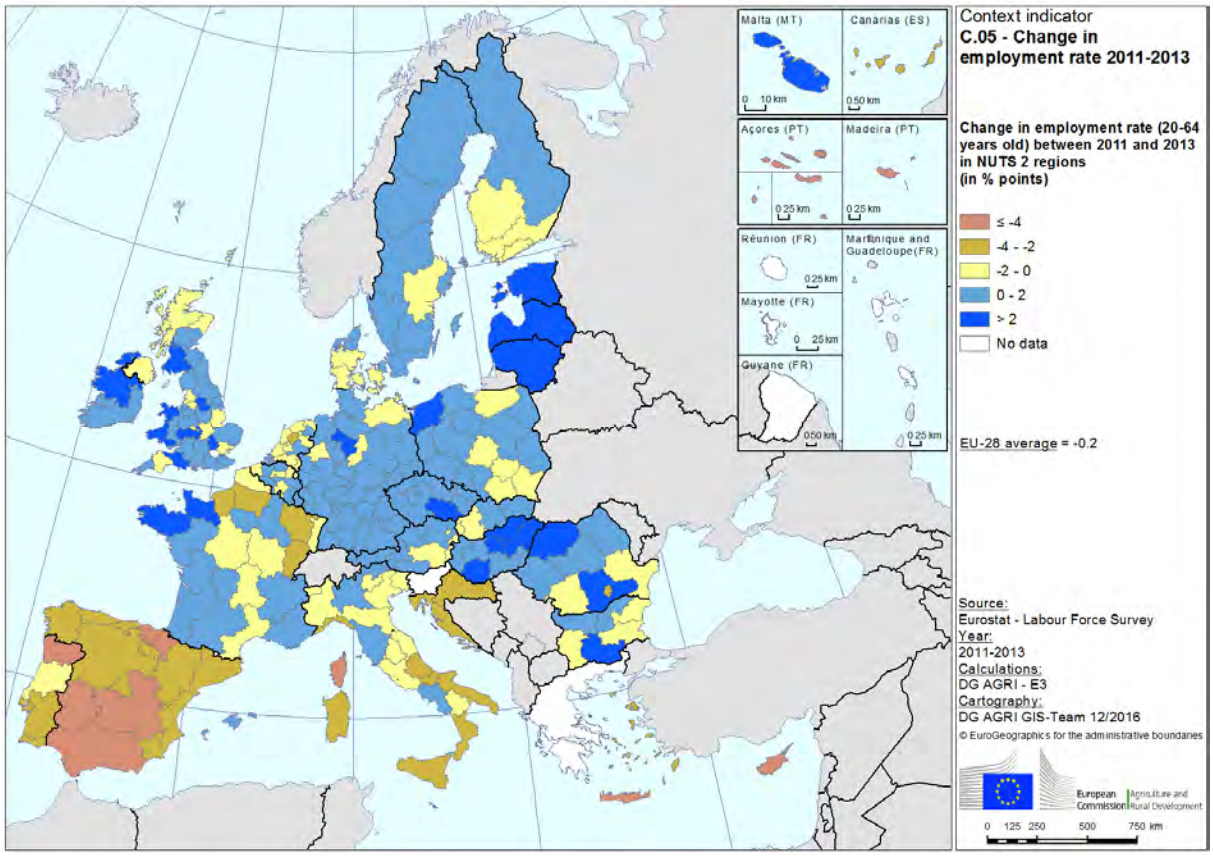
Maps 1 & 2 - Employment rate, 2015



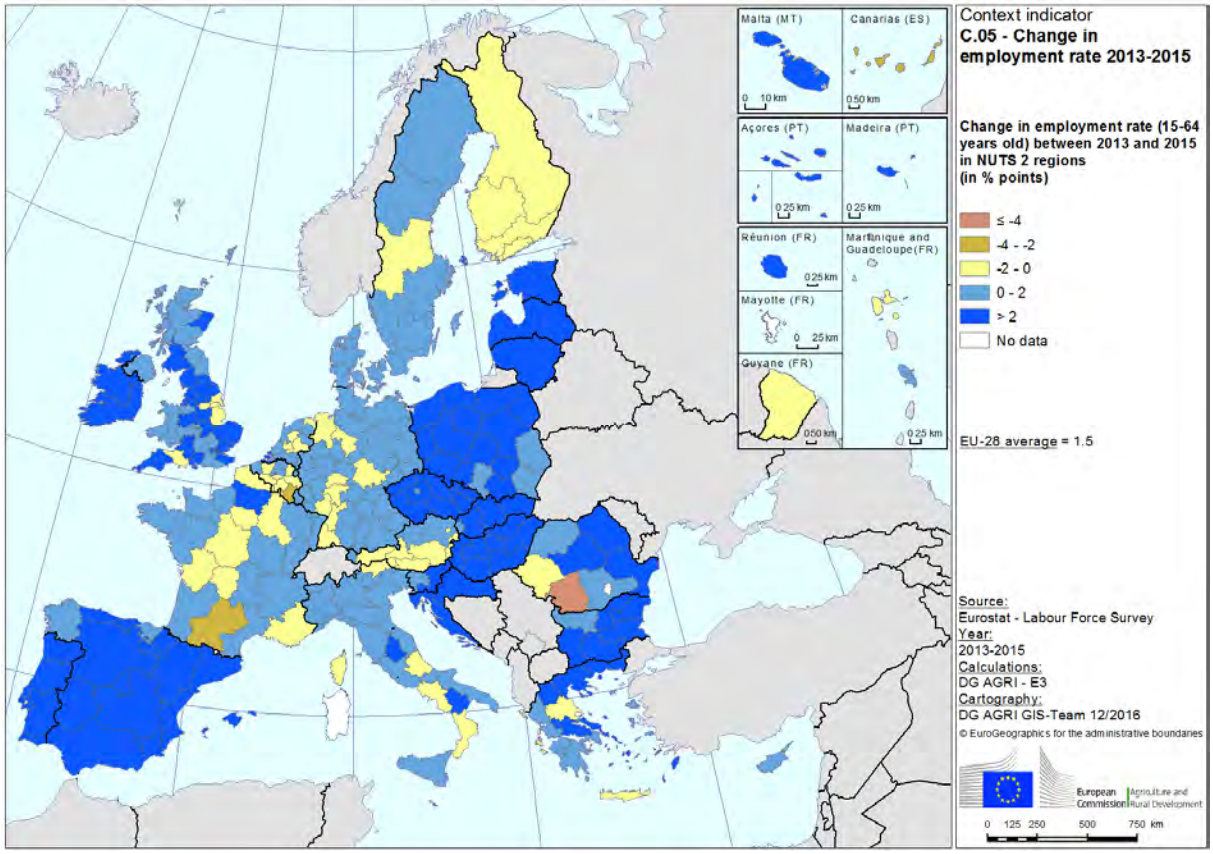


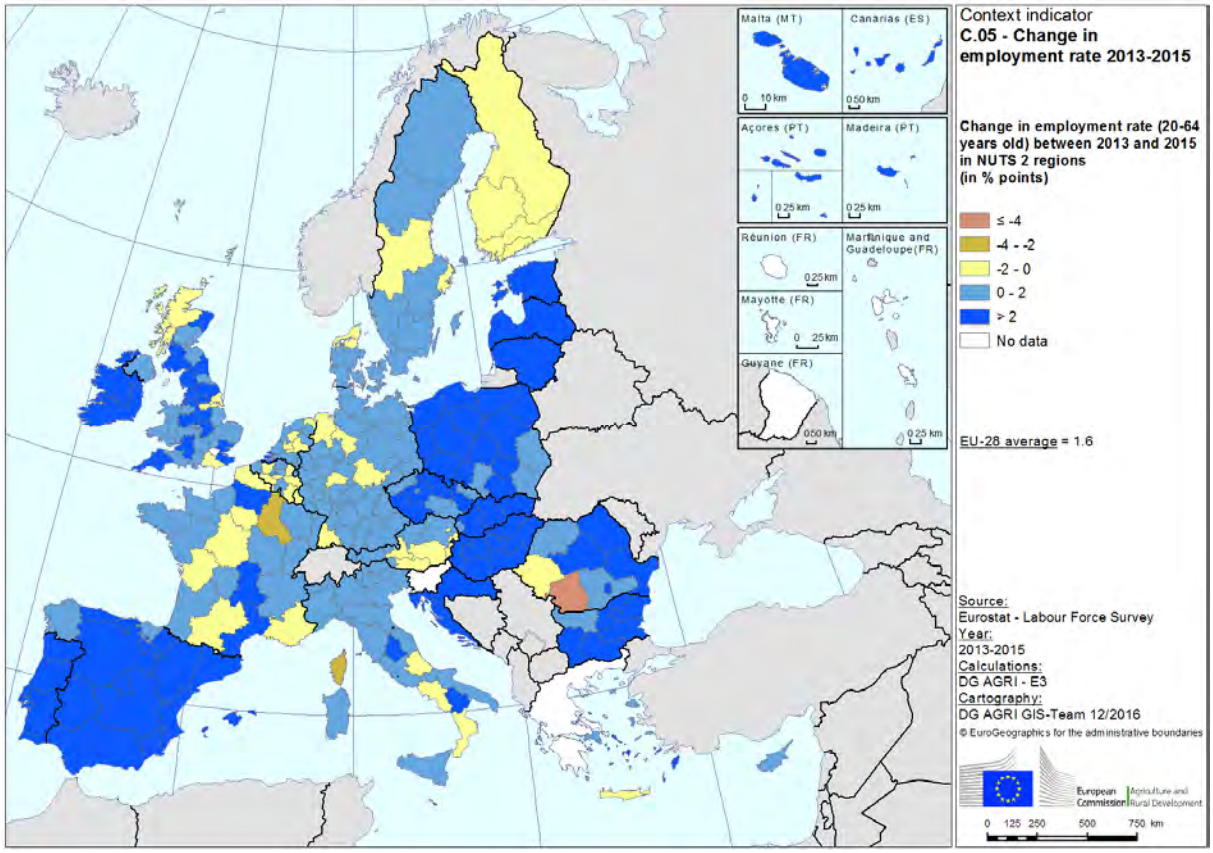
Maps 3 & 4 - Change in employment rate, 2011-2013





Maps 5 & 6 - Change in employment rate, 2013-2015





Context indicator	5 – Employment rate
Comments on methodology and data	Not applicable

CONTEXT INDICATOR 6: SELF-EMPLOYMENT RATE

With an EU average of 14.1% in 2015…

In 2015 in the EU-28 there were 30.5 million self-employed people, which accounts for 14.1% of total employment. The share of self-employment in the EU-15 was slightly lower than the EU average, while in the EU-N13 it came to 15.5%. Between 2010 and 2015 the number of self-employed people in the EU-28 decreased by 1.4 percentage points. This is mostly due to a reduction by 4.5 percentage points in the EU-N13 countries, while in the EU-15 the decrease only amounted to -0.5 percentage points (Graph 1 and Table 1).

… self-employment represents 29.9% of total employment in Greece, but only 7.8% in Denmark

The countries with the highest shares of self-employment in 2015 were Greece (29.9%), Italy (20.9%), Poland (17.9%) and Romania (17.6%), followed by Spain, the Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Ireland and Portugal (with rates between 14.5 and 16.4%). The lowest rates, below 10%, were found in Germany, Estonia, Sweden, Luxembourg and Denmark (see also Map 1 for a regional picture).

Between 2010-2015, the number of self-employed people did not show any clear trend across the EU, increasing in half of the Member States and decreasing in the other 14. The range of change went from a reduction of -31.5% in Croatia (corresponding to a loss of 92 700 self-employed persons), -22.9% in Portugal (186 100 self-employed persons less) and -22.1% in Cyprus (12 900 self-employed persons less), up to the highest increase of 39.5% in Luxemburg (6 200 self-employed persons more). This was followed by Lithuania and Estonia with an increase of 27% and equal to an increase of 29 900 and 11 900 self-employed persons, respectively.

Graph 1 - Share of self-employment in the EU-28 and average by groups of EU countries, 2008-2015

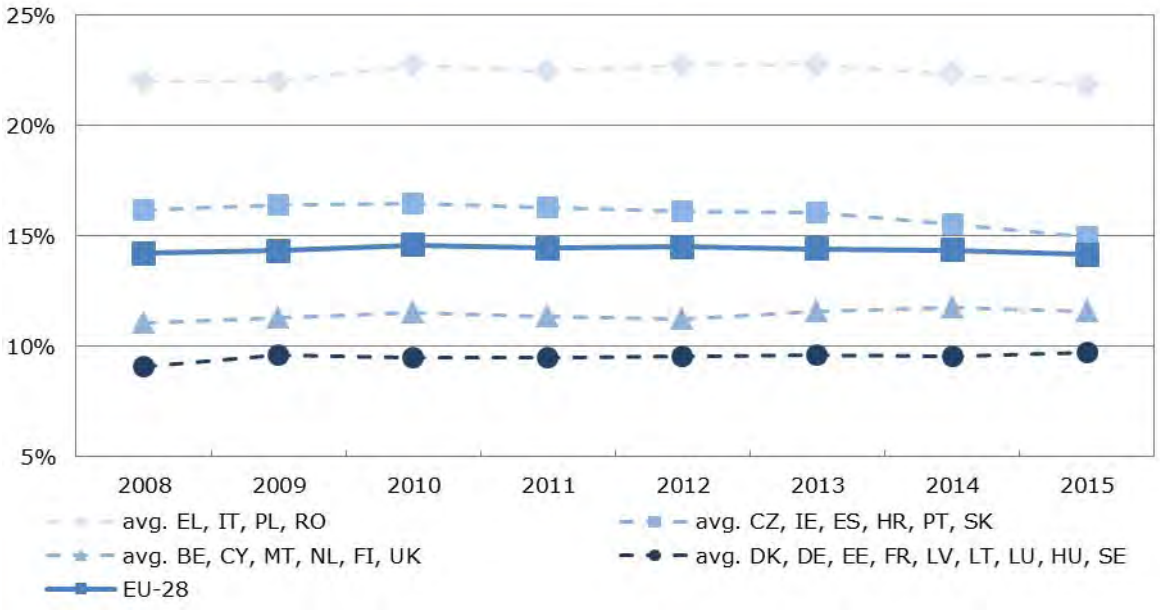
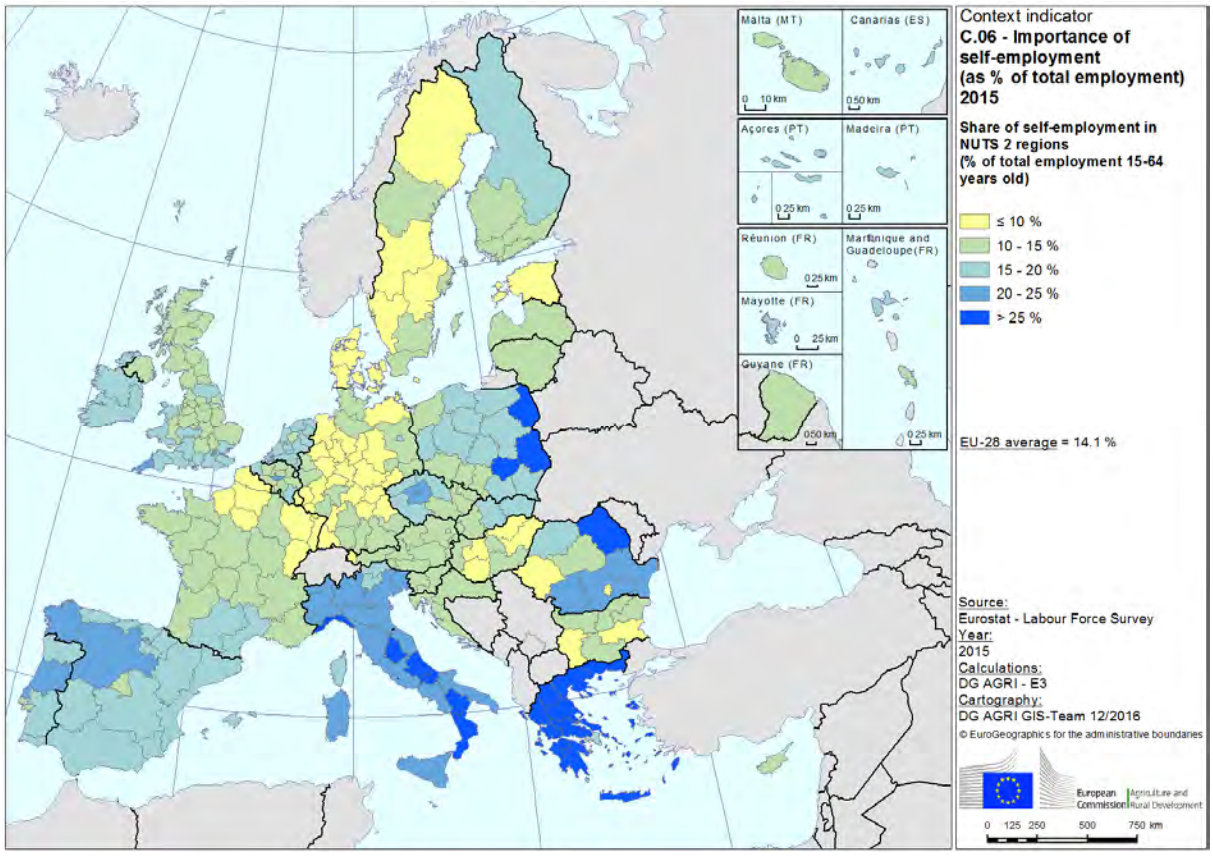


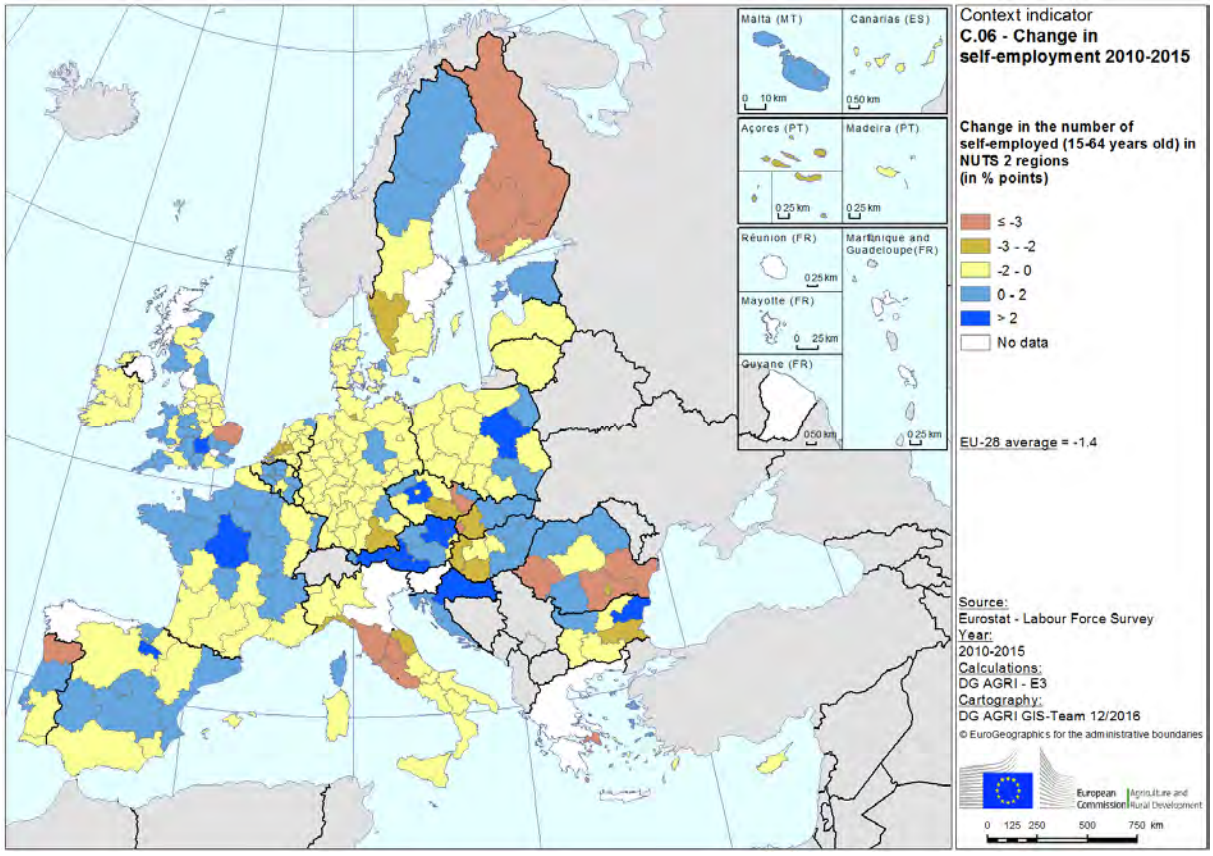
Table 1 – Importance and development of self-employment

C.06 - Importance of self-employment			Change in the number of self-employed		
Share of self-employment in total employment - 2015			2010 to 2015		
Country	1000 persons	%		1000 persons	in % points
Belgium	619.4	13.8	Belgium	39.8	6.9
Bulgaria	330.3	11.1	Bulgaria	-14.0	-4.1
Czech Republic	805.3	16.3	Czech Republic	-2.8	-0.3
Denmark	209.4	7.8	Denmark	-13.1	-5.9
Germany	3,773.5	9.6	Germany	-140.6	-3.6
Estonia	56.9	9.3	Estonia	11.9	26.4
Ireland	283.2	14.9	Ireland	5.5	2.0
Greece	1,060.3	29.9	Greece	-199.3	-15.8
Spain	2,904.3	16.4	Spain	7.0	0.2
France	2,831.2	10.8	France	86.1	3.1
Croatia	201.4	12.9	Croatia	-92.7	-31.5
Italy	4,808.6	21.9	Italy	-234.7	-4.7
Cyprus	45.4	13.0	Cyprus	-12.9	-22.1
Latvia	100.6	11.6	Latvia	18.6	22.7
Lithuania	140.8	10.8	Lithuania	29.9	27.0
Luxembourg	21.9	8.6	Luxembourg	6.2	39.5
Hungary	426.5	10.2	Hungary	-10.1	-2.3
Malta	24.3	13.3	Malta	1.9	8.5
Netherlands	1,244.3	15.3	Netherlands	111.0	9.8
Austria	446.9	11.0	Austria	0.5	0.1
Poland	2,832.7	17.9	Poland	-9.6	-0.3
Portugal	625.2	14.5	Portugal	-186.1	-22.9
Romania	1,452.3	17.6	Romania	-236.0	-14.0
Slovenia	109.5	12.1	Slovenia	0.1	0.1
Slovakia	357.7	14.9	Slovakia	-6.8	-1.9
Finland	299.7	12.7	Finland	4.7	1.6
Sweden	413.8	8.9	Sweden	-17.1	-4.0
United Kingdom	4,094.7	13.6	United Kingdom	418.0	11.4
EU-28	30,519.9	14.1	EU-28	-434.8	-1.4
EU-15	23,636.4	13.8	EU-15	-112.1	-0.5
EU-N13	6,883.5	15.5	EU-N13	-322.5	-4.5

Map 1 – Importance of self-employment (as % of total employment), 2015



Map 2 – Change in self-employment, 2010-2015



Context indicator	6 – Self-employment rate
Comments on methodology and data	Not applicable

CONTEXT INDICATOR 7: UNEMPLOYMENT

In 2015, the EU unemployment rate declined for the second time since 2008

The unemployment rate is defined as the share of unemployed people in the labour force (composed of both employed and unemployed people)[6]. An unemployed person, according to the guidelines of the International Labour Organisation, is 15 to 74 years old, currently without work but available and actively looking for a job.

After a long period in which the economic crisis showed its consequences, EU unemployment reached a peak in 2013 (10.8%). In 2015, the unemployment rate for the EU-28 decreased to 9.4% (a 0.8 percentage points decrease from 2014). As Graph 1 shows, cities have higher unemployment rates than the average; nevertheless, all types of areas (rural areas, towns and suburbs, cities) have followed a very similar trend[7].

The 9.4% unemployment rate represents around 22.9 million people (1.9 million less than in 2014). In 2015, 5.9 million unemployed people lived in rural areas, 6.9 million in towns and suburbs and the highest number, 10 million, in cities.

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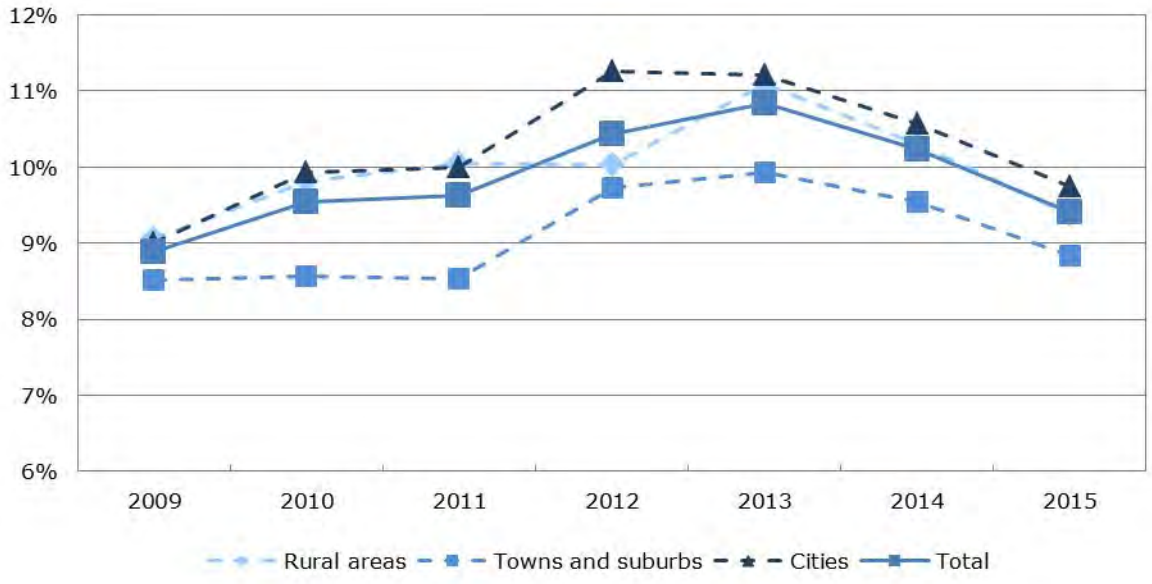
[6] In contrast, the employment rate is defined as the employment-to-population ratio. Thus, the employment and the unemployment rate do not sum up to 100%.

[7] A change in the methodology to classify local areas from the year 2012 has produced a break in Eurostat series by type of area. In this Report and in order to show the evolution of the unemployment rates in Graph 1 and 2 and in Table 2 and 4, the rates for the period 2012-2015 have been recalculated using the previous classification. Table 1 and 3 show the unemployment rates for 2015 calculated by Eurostat using the current classification of areas.

Graph 1 - Unemployment rate (15 to 74 years old) in the EU-28 by type of region, 2009-2015



The average unemployment rates hide very diverse situations among the EU Member States (Table 1), which differ in their initial situation and how the economic crisis has affected them. In 2015 the difference between the countries with the highest (Greece, 24.9%) and the lowest (Germany, 4.6%) unemployment rates was 20.3 percentage points; in 2009, this difference was only 14.5 percentage points.

Overall, performances of the labour market improved in 2015: almost all Member States registered either a decrease in the unemployment rates or little change.

A more detailed analysis of the situation can be carried out by grouping the EU countries according to their unemployment rates.

Spain and Greece have the highest unemployment rates but show signals of recovery

Spain and Greece registered high and increasing unemployment rates during the period 2009-2015, with a peak in 2013, but they started to recover in 2014. A similar trend occurred in Portugal, Cyprus, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Slovakia, Poland.

Croatia, Italy and the Netherlands inverted the negative trend in their labour market only in 2015.

Unemployment rates decreased consistently in the Baltic countries

The Baltic countries saw their unemployment rates decrease consistently and reached levels in line with the EU average (Lithuania 9.1% and Latvia 9.9%) or even better (Estonia 6.2%) in 2015.

A negative trend was registered in France, Austria, Luxembourg and Sweden

A positive trend (i.e. decrease of the unemployment rate) was registered also in Hungary, Germany, Malta, UK, Ireland, Denmark, Czech Republic.

The situation of the labour force has worsened in France Austria, Luxembourg and Sweden over the period 2009-2015.

In Romania, the unemployment rate was stable (around 7% for the whole period). In Belgium, after several changes in trend, certain stability was registered in the last three years.

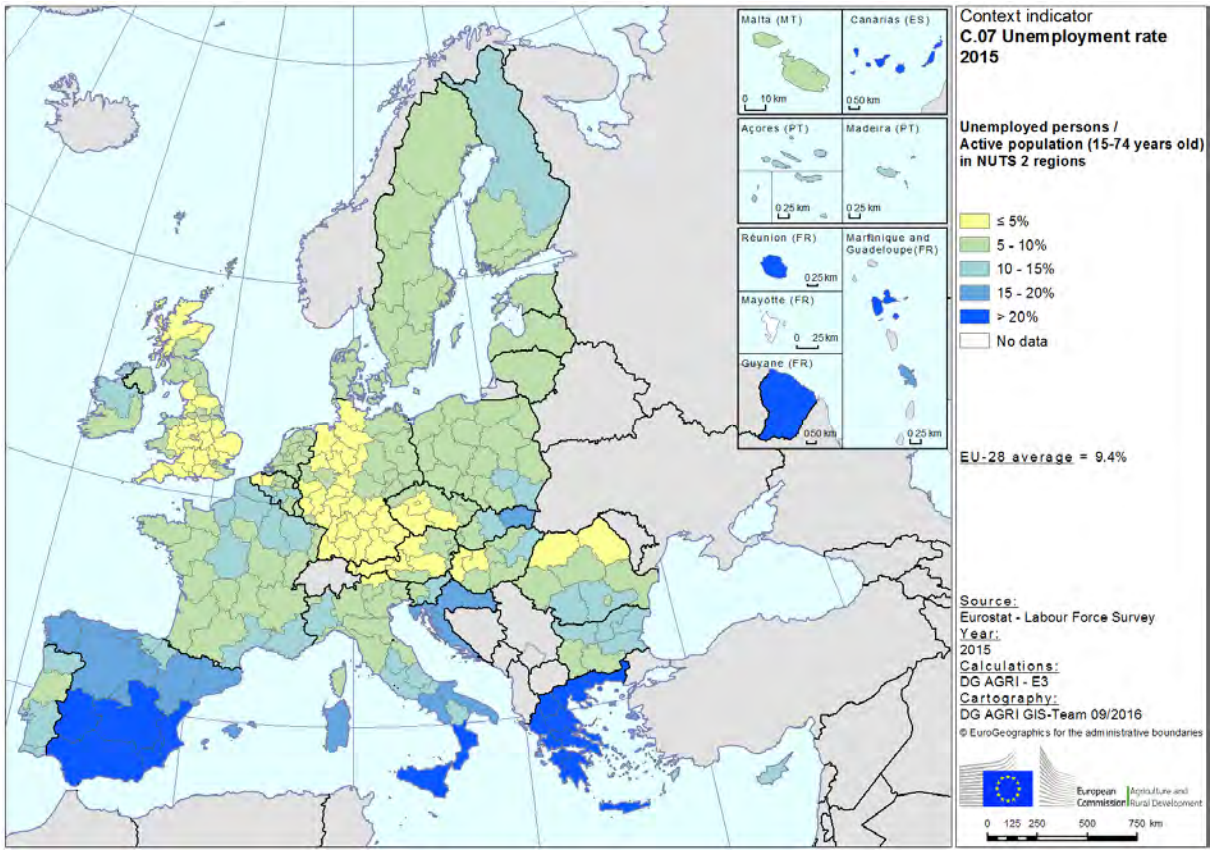
Table 1 - Unemployment rate in 2015

C.07 - Unemployment				
Unemployment rate for the age group 15-74 (% of active population)				
Country	2015			
	Rural areas	Towns and suburbs	Cities	MS value
Belgium	6.3	6.5	14.0	8.5
Bulgaria	14.7	9.2	6.2	9.2
Czech Republic	5.1	5.4	4.7	5.1
Denmark	5.5	5.2	7.4	6.2
Germany	3.5	4.1	6.0	4.6
Estonia	6.7	6.1	5.8	6.2
Ireland	9.3	10.9	8.7	9.4
Greece	20.9	25.6	27.0	24.9
Spain	24.4	22.7	20.6	22.1
France	7.6	12.1	11.6	10.4
Croatia	18.3	16.1	13.9	16.3
Italy	12.0	11.6	12.3	11.9
Cyprus	16.4	16.5	13.7	15.0
Latvia	11.2	9.5	8.9	9.9
Lithuania	12.4	8.5	5.9	9.1
Luxembourg	5.6	8.0	7.1	6.7
Hungary	7.8	6.8	5.7	6.8
Malta	7.3	4.0	6.6	5.4
Netherlands	5.4	5.9	8.2	6.9
Austria	3.5	5.2	9.4	5.7
Poland	8.1	8.3	6.5	7.5
Portugal	10.9	12.3	13.8	12.6
Romania	6.8	8.1	6.0	6.8
Slovenia	8.7	9.3	9.3	9.0
Slovakia	13.5	10.6	8.3	11.5
Finland	8.6	9.4	9.9	9.4
Sweden	6.6	7.5	7.9	7.4
United Kingdom	3.6	4.4	6.2	5.3
EU-28	9.1	9.0	10.0	9.4
EU-15	9.2	9.1	10.7	9.8
EU-N13	8.8	8.3	6.6	7.9

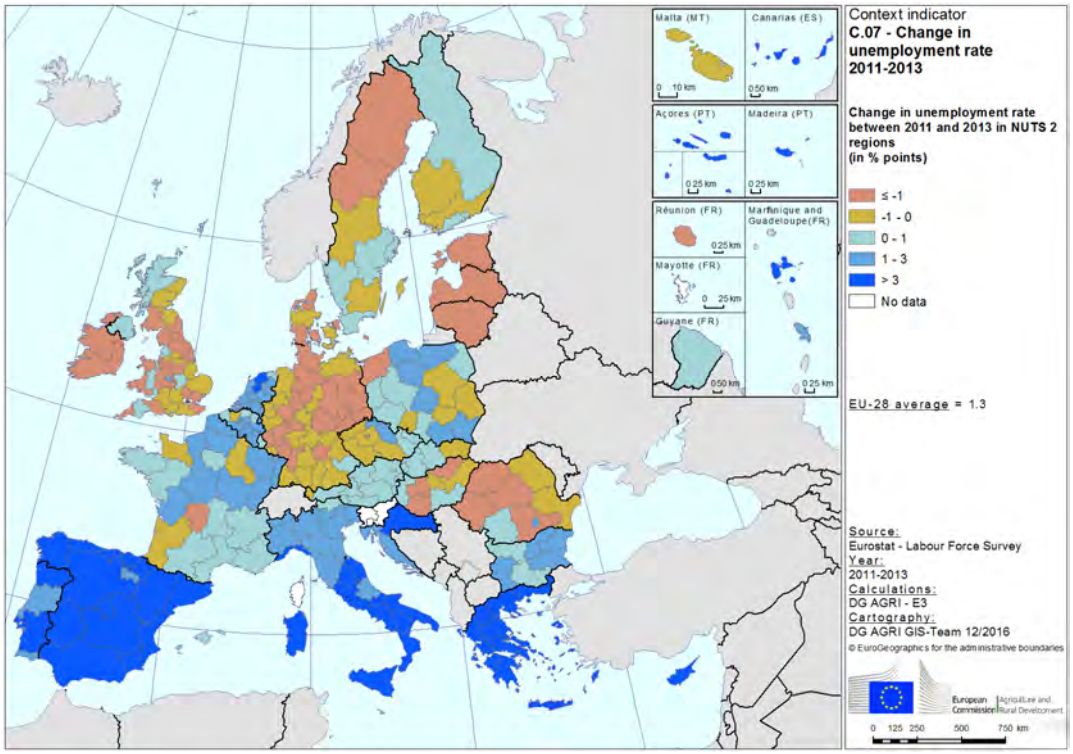
Table 2 - Change in unemployment rate

Change in unemployment rate for the age group 15-74								
in % points								
Country	from 2011 to 2013				from 2013 to 2015			
	Rural areas	Towns and suburbs	Cities	MS value	Rural areas	Towns and suburbs	Cities	MS value
Belgium	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Bulgaria	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.7	-4.6	-4.6	-4.6	-3.8
Czech Republic	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-1.9
Denmark	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8
Germany	-0.6	-0.5	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6
Estonia	-3.3	-4.0	-4.1	-3.7	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	-2.4
Ireland	-1.6	-	-1.5	-1.6	-3.8	-3.8	-3.8	-3.7
Greece	8.7	10.8	10.2	9.6	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-2.6
Spain	4.9	5.3	4.3	4.7	-4.3	-4.3	-4.3	-4.0
France	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Croatia	6.8	3.4	3.7	3.6	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9	-1.0
Italy	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.8	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2
Cyprus	9.3	5.8	8.0	8.0	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-1.0
Latvia	-4.1	-3.2	-4.6	-4.3	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9	-2.0
Lithuania	-4.3	-	-2.8	-3.6	-3.2	-3.2	-3.2	-2.7
Luxembourg	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Hungary	-1.0	-0.8	-0.7	-0.9	-3.9	-3.9	-3.9	-3.4
Malta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
Netherlands	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4
Austria	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Poland	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-2.8
Portugal	2.9	3.2	4.1	3.6	-3.2	-3.2	-3.2	-3.8
Romania	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Slovenia	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.9	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1
Slovakia	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	-3.4	-3.4	-3.4	-2.7
Finland	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Sweden	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6
United Kingdom	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	-0.5	-1.6	-1.6	-1.6	-2.2
EU-28	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.2	-1.7	-1.7	-1.7	-1.4
EU-15	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-1.2
EU-N13	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4	-2.2

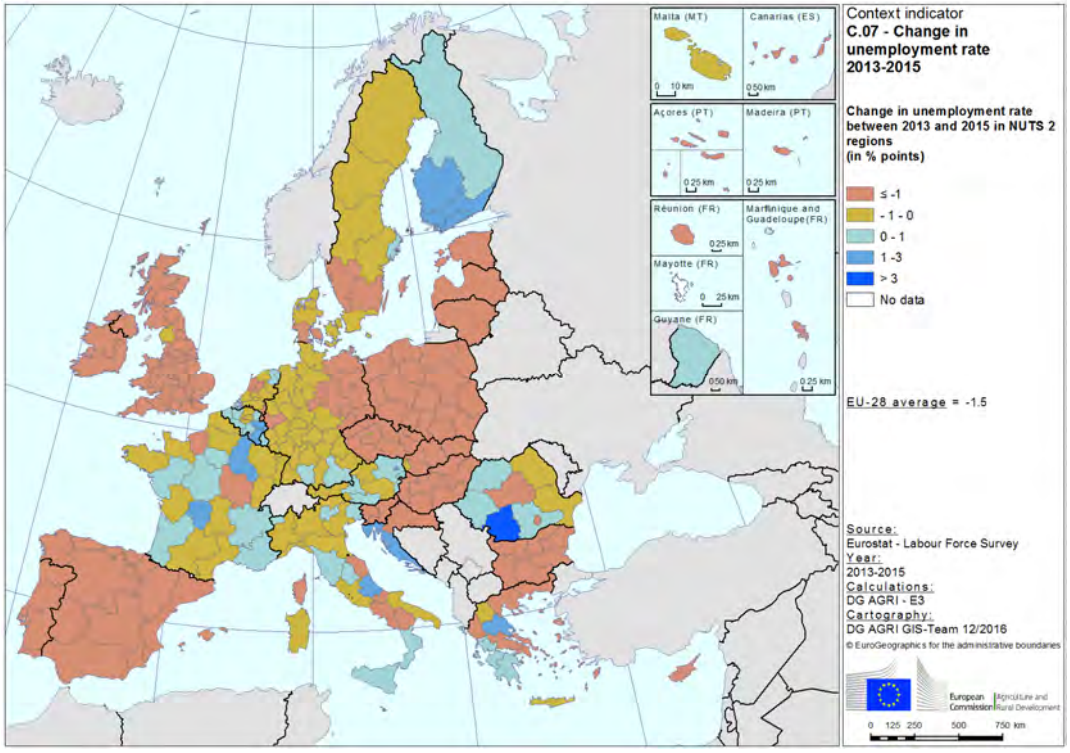
Map 1 - Unemployment rate, 2015



Map 2 - Change in unemployment rate, 2011-2013



Map 3 - Change in unemployment rate, 2013-2015



Youth unemployment

In 2015, the youth unemployment rate reached 20.4% of the active population aged 15-24.

The youth unemployment rate refers to the population of the age group 15-24. In 2015, it was 20.4%, a level much higher than the average for the population 15-74.

This rate increased between 2009 and 2013 by 3.7 percentage points. At the beginning of the crisis, in one single year (from 2008 to 2009), it increased by 4.3 percentage points. In 2014 and 2015 it recovered, in line with the total unemployment rate.

As indicated in Table 3, in 2015, the highest rates were registered in Greece and Spain, where almost half of the youth population was unemployed (respectively 49.8% and 48.3%). Only Germany had a youth unemployment rate below 10%.

Overall, the differences among the three types of area are modest. However, in the EU-N13, the lowest rates are registered in cities whereas in the EU-15 the largest rates are in towns and suburbs.

Map 4 shows the situation of youth unemployment at regional level in 2015 (NUTS 2).

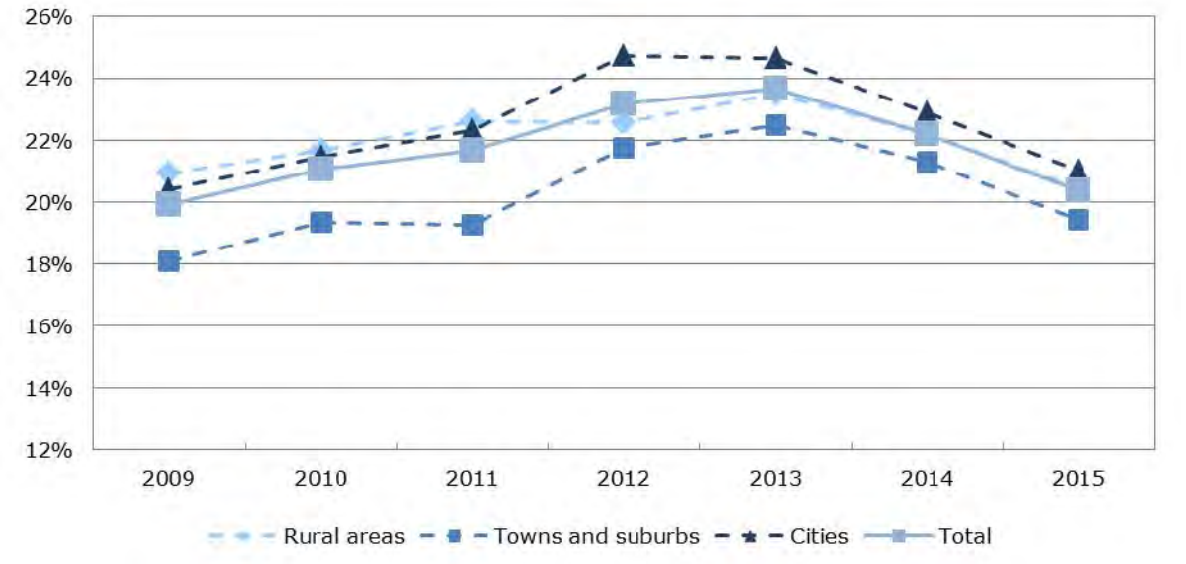
Table 3 – Youth unemployment rate in 2015

C.07 - Youth unemployment				
Youth unemployment rate for the age group 15-24 (% of active population)				
Country	2015			
	Rural areas	Towns and suburbs	Cities	MS value
Belgium	18.4	20.2	29.7	22.1
Bulgaria	26.9	24.0	16.7	21.7
Czech Republic	12.2	12.8	13.0	12.6
Denmark	11.7	9.7	10.7	10.8
Germany	5.6	6.6	9.0	7.2
Estonia	11.3	24.3	15.4	13.1
Ireland	23.1	22.9	16.9	20.9
Greece	51.5	51.6	47.1	49.8
Spain	48.8	49.3	47.5	48.3
France	21.2	27.8	25.4	24.7
Croatia	44.7	42.5	39.4	43.0
Italy	36.9	39.8	44.1	40.3
Cyprus	32.1	36.3	31.7	32.8
Latvia	19.5	13.6	14.4	16.3
Lithuania	17.5	0.0	14.3	16.3
Luxembourg	16.7	17.4	18.2	17.2
Hungary	18.1	16.7	16.4	17.3
Malta	26.7	9.1	13.9	11.7
Netherlands	9.2	9.3	13.5	11.3
Austria	7.4	9.9	16.5	10.6
Poland	21.9	22.5	17.2	20.8
Portugal	31.9	30.4	33.2	32.0
Romania	18.9	27.0	23.1	21.7
Slovenia	16.6	15.8	15.9	16.3
Slovakia	29.2	22.1	26.4	26.4
Finland	24.3	23.9	20.5	22.4
Sweden	20.0	20.4	20.6	20.4
United Kingdom	11.5	12.4	16.3	14.6
EU-28	20.4	19.4	21.0	20.4
EU-15	20.0	19.1	21.3	20.3
EU-N13	21.5	21.8	18.6	20.8

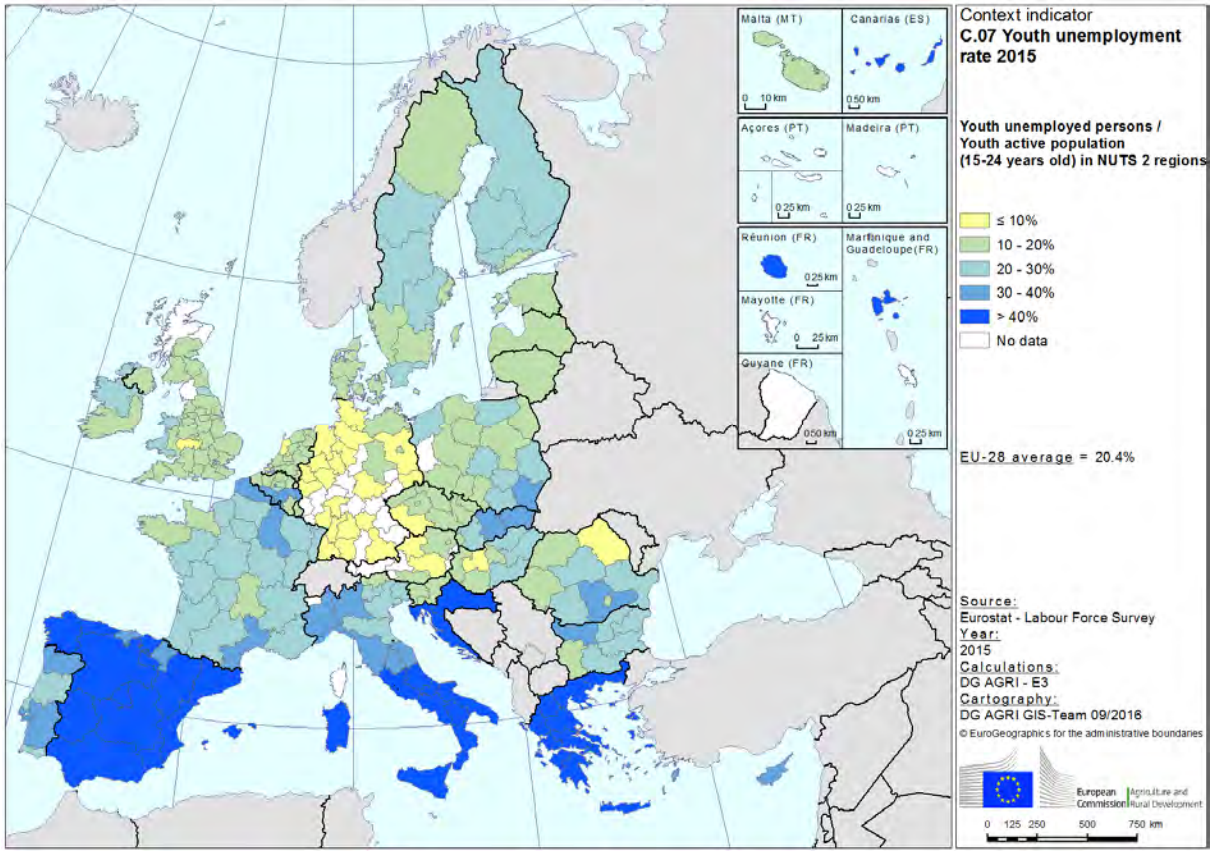
Table 4 - Change in youth unemployment rate

Change in youth unemployment rate for the age group 15-24								
in % points								
Country	2011 to 2013				2013 to 2015			
	Rural areas	Towns and suburbs	Cities	MS value	Rural areas	Towns and suburbs	Cities	MS value
Belgium	4.5	3.7	6.1	5.0	-1.4	-1.2	-1.9	-1.6
Bulgaria	4.0	2.8	2.8	3.3	-8.0	-5.6	-5.6	-6.7
Czech Republic	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	-6.4	-6.6	-6.1	-6.4
Denmark	-1.1	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	-2.0	-2.2	-2.4	-2.2
Germany	-0.6	-0.6	-0.8	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	-0.6
Estonia	-3.5	-5.3	-3.8	-3.7	-5.3	-8.1	-5.7	-5.6
Ireland	-2.4	0.0	-2.0	-2.2	-6.4	0.0	-5.3	-5.9
Greece	13.1	14.9	13.7	13.6	-8.2	-9.3	-8.5	-8.4
Spain	9.0	9.8	9.1	9.3	-6.9	-7.6	-7.0	-7.1
France	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Croatia	12.3	13.3	13.5	13.4	-6.5	-7.0	-7.1	-7.1
Italy	10.9	10.2	11.5	10.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Cyprus	17.8	11.4	17.0	16.5	-6.5	-4.1	-6.1	-6.0
Latvia	-8.1	-7.2	-7.5	-7.8	-7.2	-6.4	-6.6	-6.9
Lithuania	-12.6	0.0	-8.4	-10.7	-6.5	0.0	-4.3	-5.5
Luxembourg	-1.8	-1.1	-1.9	-1.6	2.2	1.3	2.3	1.9
Hungary	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	-10.1	-9.2	-7.8	-9.3
Malta	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-2.2	-1.6	-1.4
Netherlands	2.9	2.6	3.4	3.2	-1.7	-1.6	-2.1	-1.9
Austria	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.9
Poland	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	-6.8	-6.4	-6.2	-6.5
Portugal	7.6	7.3	8.4	7.9	-6.0	-5.7	-6.6	-6.1
Romania	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-1.9	-4.0	-2.6	-2.1
Slovenia	5.6	5.6	7.3	5.9	-5.1	-5.1	-6.7	-5.4
Slovakia	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	-7.7	-7.3	-5.7	-7.2
Finland	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	2.7	3.1	1.9	2.5
Sweden	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	-3.2	-3.2	-3.0	-3.2
United Kingdom	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	-0.6	-4.8	-4.9	-6.6	-6.1
EU-28	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.0	-3.2	-2.3	-3.5	-3.3
EU-15	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.2	-2.9	-1.9	-3.3	-2.8
EU-N13	1.0	3.0	1.2	1.1	-5.8	-6.4	-5.4	-5.8

Graph 2 – Youth unemployment rate (15 to 24 years old) in the EU-28 by type of region, 2009-2015



Map 4 – Youth unemployment rate, 2015



Context indicator	7 - Unemployment
Comments on methodology and data	Not applicable

CONTEXT INDICATOR 8: GDP PER CAPITA

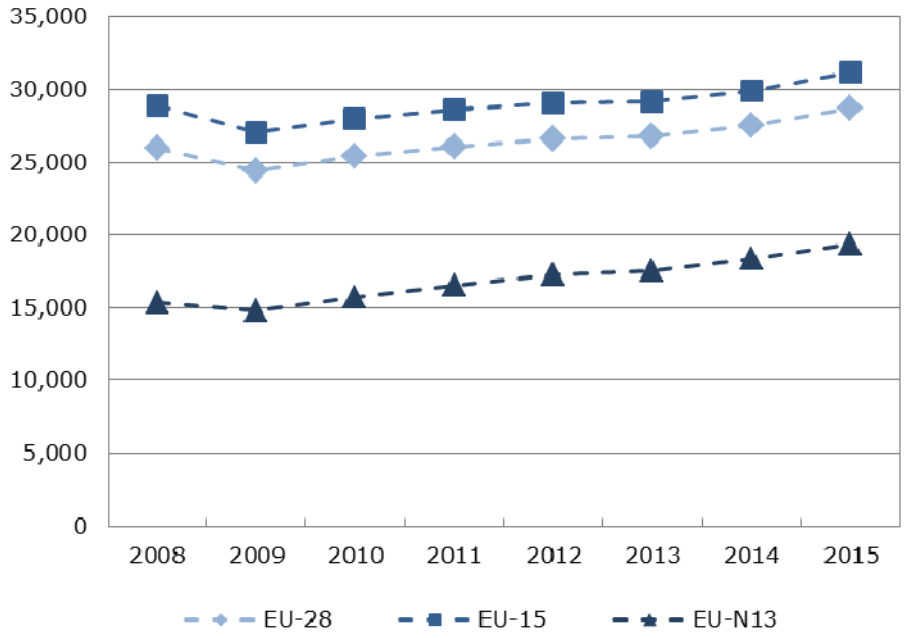
In 2015, the EU-28 GDP per capita reached 28 700 EUR PPS.

In 2015, the Gross Domestic Product per capita (GDP per capita) reached EUR 28 700 in terms of Purchasing Power Standards (PPS)[8] in the EU-28 (Graph 1).

GDP per capita has grown both in EU-15 and EU-N13

From 2008 to 2015, the GDP per capita increased by 11%. The EU-N13 registered an increase of 27% whereas EU-15 increased by 8%. By consequence, the gap between the two EU groups is being reduced.

Graph 1 – GDP in PPS per capita in the different EU groups (2008-2015)



GDP per capita increased in all MS in 2015 compared to 2014.

The GDP per capita increased in all MS in 2015 compared to 2014 (Graph 2). Going more in details, Ireland had the highest increase of GDP per capita (13%), followed by Malta and Romania (both almost 8%). The lowest rates were recorded in Greece and Estonia (both 2%).

[8] For Purchasing Power Standards (PPS), see glossary in Annex A.

Graph 2 – % change in GDP in PPS per capita by Member State, 2014-2015

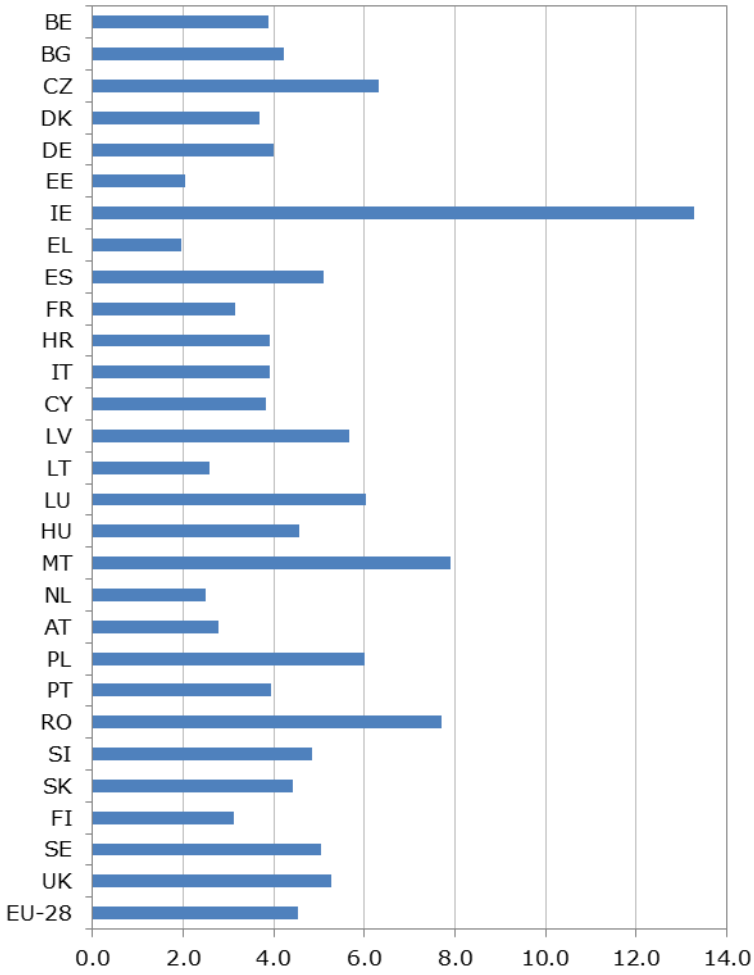


Table 1- Economic development by type of region: GDP in PPS per capita

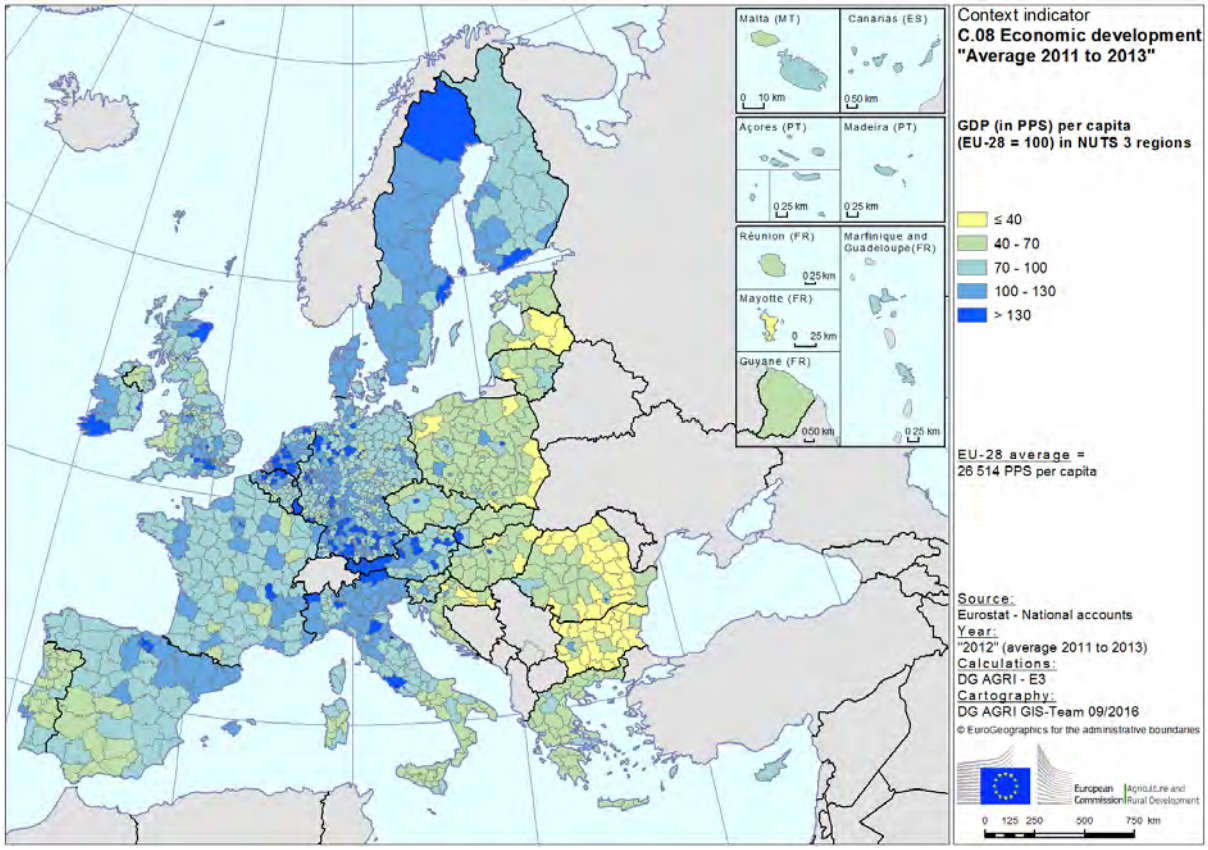
	C.08 GDP per capita				
	GDP (PPS) / capita				
	(EU-28=100) - "Average 2011-2013" - NUTS 3				
Country	Rural	Intermediate	Urban	MS	
Belgium	76.7	107.3	135.0	118.7	
Bulgaria	31.9	33.9	100.4	45.5	
Czech Republic	70.3	85.6	-	82.7	
Denmark	102.2	106.5	179.1	125.5	
Germany	99.8	108.5	147.7	123.2	
Estonia	49.0	50.2	104.4	72.6	
Ireland	108.2	-	200.8	131.3	
Greece	59.1	59.4	93.1	74.8	
Spain	80.3	82.5	94.7	92.0	
France	82.1	91.7	145.9	107.7	
Croatia	46.5	51.1	106.4	59.4	
Italy	91.0	96.6	105.4	101.3	
Cyprus	-	90.1	-	90.1	
Latvia	38.0	40.1	79.6	59.4	
Lithuania	42.5	60.3	99.2	69.2	
Luxembourg	-	261.2	-	261.8	
Hungary	41.5	51.4	141.7	65.3	
Malta	-	-	84.5	84.5	
Netherlands	118.5	117.0	136.6	132.8	
Austria	104.7	145.0	148.4	129.3	
Poland	47.7	64.9	101.7	66.5	
Portugal	65.1	65.2	95.3	77.2	
Romania	36.7	54.8	116.5	52.9	
Slovenia	67.7	100.6	-	81.1	
Slovakia	57.1	62.8	182.4	74.1	
Finland	97.1	103.8	150.7	114.6	
Sweden	106.0	107.4	144.1	125.5	
United Kingdom	75.7	94.1	109.4	107.2	
EU-28	72.4	88.6	120.7	26,513.9	PPS
EU-15	88.2	98.7	121.7	109.3	
EU-N13	46.0	62.3	109.1	64.6	

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

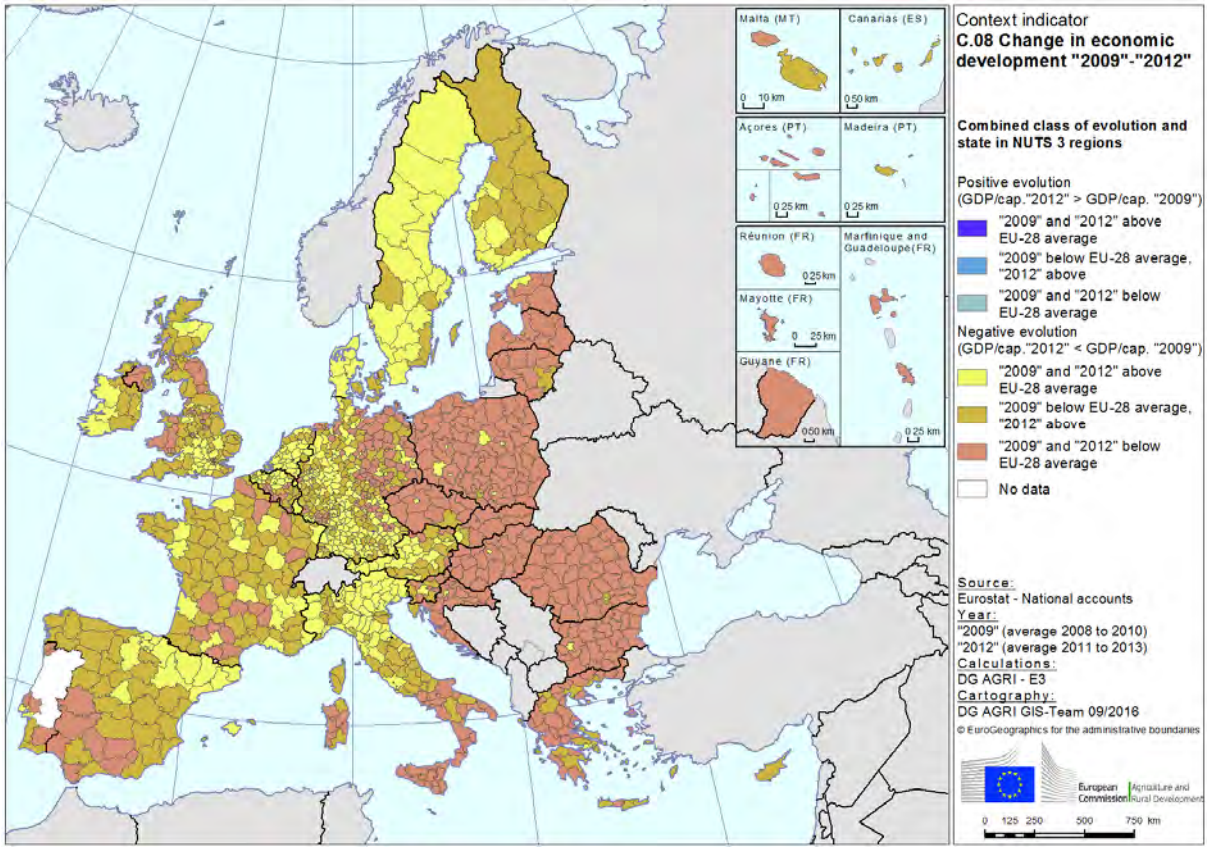
As indicated in Table1, over the period 2011-2013, predominantly rural regions had on average the lowest level of GDP per capita (72.4% of the EU-28 average), followed by intermediate regions (88.6%). Predominantly urban regions had the highest rate (120.7% of the EU average).

The GDP per capita in predominantly rural regions of Bulgaria, Romania and Latvia was below 40% of the EU-28 average during the period 2011-2013, whereas in the Netherlands it was 119%. There is also a large disparity for intermediate regions (34% in Bulgaria compared to 261% in Luxembourg). In predominantly urban regions, the values ranged from 80% of the EU-28 average in Latvia to 201% in Ireland.

Map 1 - GDP in PPS per capita, EU-28=100, Average 2011 to 2013



Map 2 - Change in economic development, Average 2008-2010 ("2009") versus Average 2011 to 2013 ("2012")



Context indicator	8 – GDP per capita
Comments on methodology and data	Not applicable

CONTEXT INDICATOR 9: POVERTY RATE

One fourth of the EU-28 population was at risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2014.

In 2014, 122.3 million people, or 24.4% of the EU-28 population, were at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE), which is similar to the previous year (24.6%).

The AROPE indicator is defined as the share of the population in at least one of the following three conditions:

1) at risk of poverty, meaning below the poverty threshold,

2) in a situation of severe material deprivation,

3) living in a household with very low work intensity.

Reducing the number of persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion in the EU, and more precisely, lifting at least 20 million people out of poverty is one of the key targets of the Europe 2020 strategy[9].

The highest risk of poverty was registered in Bulgaria, Romania, Greece and Latvia.

The Netherlands, the Czech Republic and Sweden had the lowest rate (around 15%).

The AROPE average figure for the EU-28 masks considerable variation between Member States (Table 1). The Member States with the highest AROPE rates in 2014, as well as in the previous years, were Bulgaria (40.1%), Romania (39.5%), Greece (36.0%), and Latvia (32.7%).

At the other extreme, the share of the population at risk of poverty or social exclusion was lowest in the Czech Republic (14.8%), the Netherlands (16.5%) and Sweden (16.9%).

The AROPE rate has slightly decined at EU-28 level between 2013 and 2014 (-0.2 percentage points). The risk of poverty or social exclusion rose by 2.5 pts in Estonia, 1.9 pts in Spain and 1.3 pts in Finland, however, these countries do not have critically high AROPE rates. The strongest decreases were recorded in Bulgaria (-7.9 percentage points), where the risk of poverty or social exclusion is still among the highest, and in Lithuania (-3.5 pts).

People living in rural areas are most exposed to poverty risk, with a rate of 27.1% in the EU-28 (Graph 1).

[9] http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/People_at_risk_of_poverty_or_social_exclusion

Graph 1 – Poverty rate by type of region in EU-28 in 2014

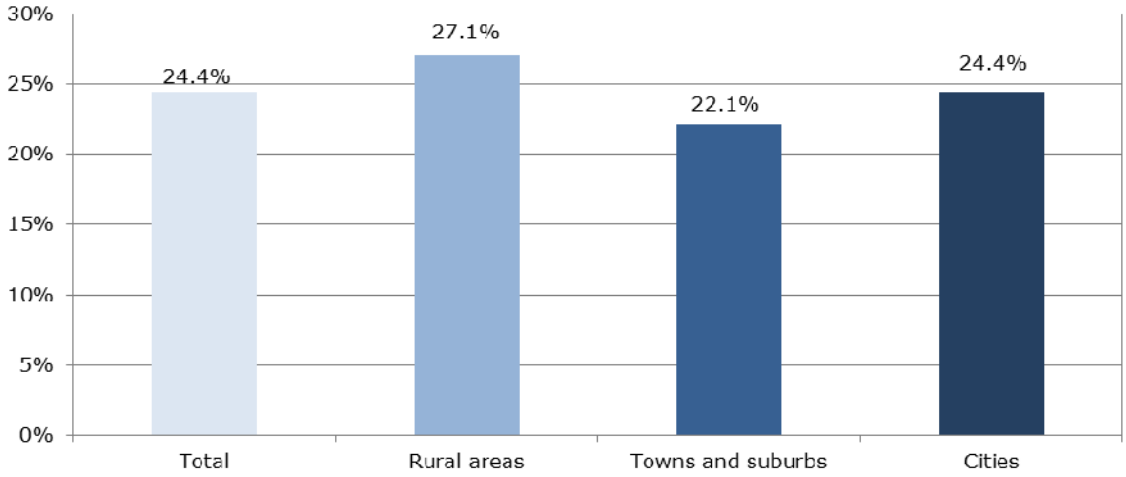


Table 1 – People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

C.09 - People at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion						
Country	2014 - NUTS 2					
			by type of region			
	MS	Flag	Rural areas	Towns and suburbs	Cities	Flag
Belgium	21.2		21.1	17.2	28.6	
Bulgaria	40.1	b	51.4	40.5	30.0	
Czech Republic	14.8		15.2	15.4	13.9	
Denmark	17.9		14.8	14.5	24.2	
Germany	20.6		18.8	18.7	24.1	
Estonia	26.0	b	26.5	27.0	25.0	
Ireland	27.6		27.6	29.3	26.3	
Greece	36.0		39.9	32.9	34.1	
Spain	29.2		34.8	29.1	26.2	
France	18.5		16.3	20.6	19.6	
Croatia	29.3		34.9	25.6	22.8	
Italy	28.3		33.7	26.8	27.8	
Cyprus	27.4		31.0	28.2	25.1	
Latvia	32.7		38.6	31.6	26.5	
Lithuania	27.3		32.4	27.1	21.8	
Luxembourg	19.0		16.6	23.4	16.1	
Hungary	31.8		37.8	31.6	24.0	
Malta	23.8		44.3	24.1	23.7	
Netherlands	16.5		15.5	14.5	18.6	p
Austria	19.2		14.1	16.9	28.3	
Poland	24.7		31.2	22.8	17.8	
Portugal	27.5		30.9	25.3	26.8	
Romania	39.5		50.7	30.4	28.3	
Slovenia	20.4		21.6	19.1	20.2	
Slovakia	18.4		20.8	17.8	15.0	
Finland	17.3		17.8	17.4	16.6	
Sweden	16.9		18.1	15.4	17.5	
United Kingdom	24.1		20.5	19.7	27.0	
EU-28	24.4		27.1	22.1	24.4	
EU-15	23.3		23.1	21.5	24.9	
EU-N13	28.5	EU-N12	35.6	25.2	21.8	

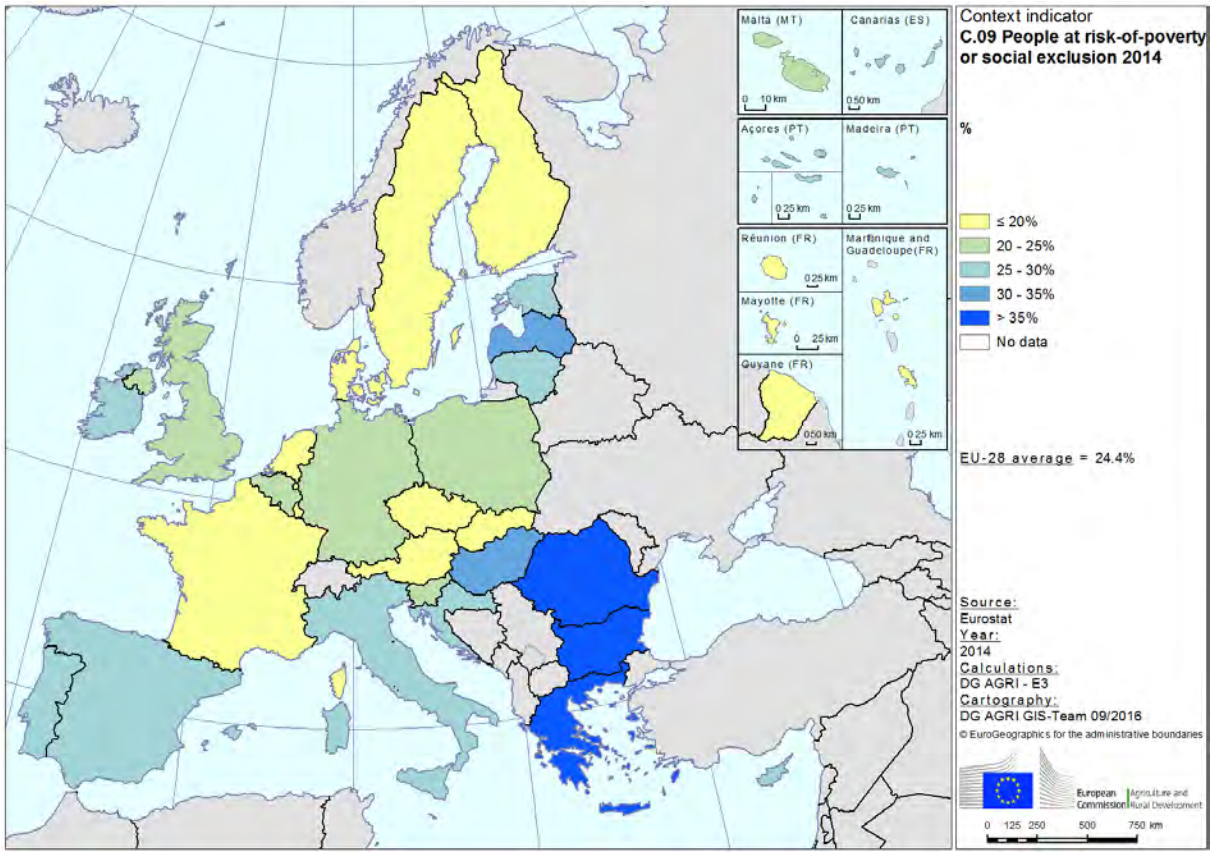
b=break in the time series, p=provisional

Table 2 – People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

Change in People at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion rate				
Country	in % points - 2013 to 2014 - NUTS 2			
		by type of region		
	MS	Rural areas	Towns and suburbs	Cities
Belgium	-1.8	1.6	1.1	-1.6
Bulgaria	0.4	-8.4	-7.8	-8.4
Czech Republic	-7.9	0.0	0.6	0.2
Denmark	0.2	-0.3	-1.3	0.1
Germany	-0.4	-1.1	0.6	0.9
Estonia	0.3	0.7	0.8	4.7
Ireland	2.5	-3.5	-2.6	0.3
Greece	-1.9	1.6	-0.2	0.2
Spain	0.3	0.1	3.2	2.2
France	1.9	0.2	0.8	0.8
Croatia	0.4	-1.4	-1.2	0.6
Italy	-0.6	-1.1	-0.3	0.3
Cyprus	-0.2	0.6	-2.9	0.0
Latvia	-0.4	-2.3	-0.3	-3.1
Lithuania	-2.4	-5.4	-1.5	-1.8
Luxembourg	-3.5	0.4	0.5	-1.8
Hungary	0.0	-2.7	-2.0	-5.1
Malta	-3.0	-	0.7	-0.4
Netherlands	-0.2	3.0	0.8	-0.1
Austria	0.6	-0.3	0.2	1.5
Poland	0.4	-1.3	0.4	-2.0
Portugal	-1.1	-0.7	1.0	-0.1
Romania	0.0	-2.0	-3.0	-4.7
Slovenia	-2.4	-0.1	0.2	-0.2
Slovakia	0.0	-0.7	-0.9	-2.6
Finland	-1.4	0.7	1.5	1.7
Sweden	1.3	1.0	-0.1	0.9
United Kingdom	0.5	3.0	-1.5	-1.5
EU-28	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	-0.1
EU-15	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4
EU-N13	-1.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

*EU-N12

Map 1 – People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, 2014



Context indicator	9 – Poverty rate
Comments on methodology and data	Last update done in 2015; no more recent data available .

CONTEXT INDICATOR 10: STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY

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

The tertiary or service sector is the main field of activity in the EU-28 economy, with a share of 73.9% of gross value added (GVA) in 2015. The secondary sector[10] if far behind at 24.5% and the primary sector[11] is just 1.5% of GVA.

In 2013, the service sector was the main contributor to the GVA in all types of regions (Graph 1); in predominantly rural regions with a share of 65%, 68.7% in intermediate regions and 78.9% in predominantly urban regions.

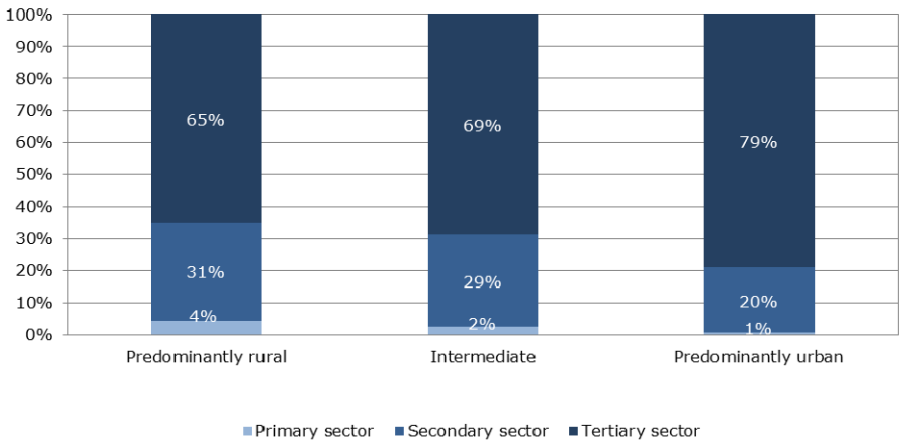
The secondary sector in predominantly rural regions contributed 30.7% of GVA, almost 2 percentage points more than in intermediate regions (28.9%). In predominantly urban regions, it represented 20.5% of GVA.

The primary sector represented 4.4% of GVA in predominantly rural regions of the EU-28, 2.4% in intermediate regions and 0.6% in urban regions.

[10] Mining, manufacturing and construction.

[11] Agriculture, forestry and fishery.

Graph 1 - Structure of the economy by branch of activity in the EU-28, 2013



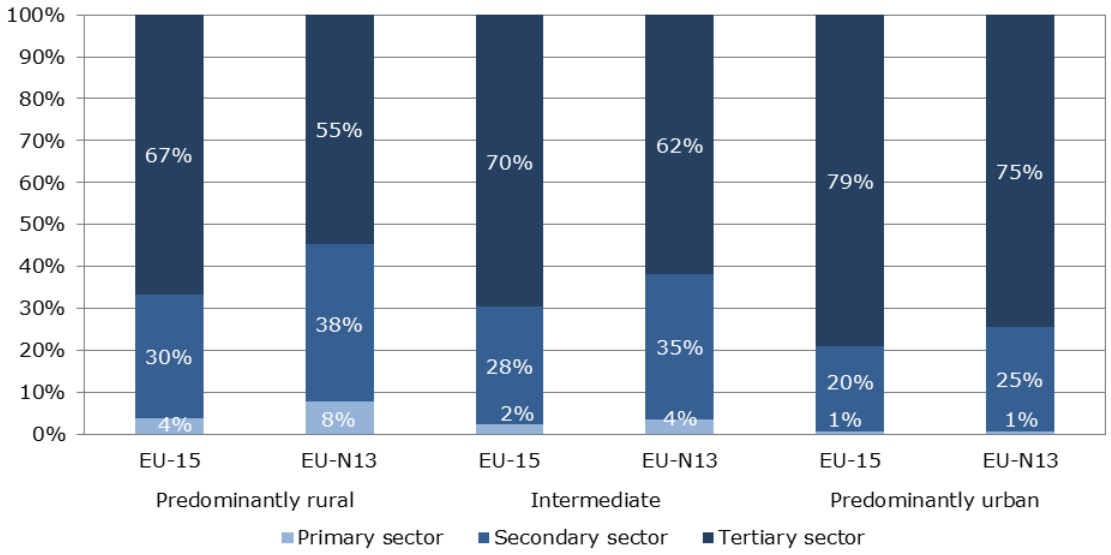
…but in the predominantly rural regions of the EU-N13, the contribution of agriculture remains important

The structure of the rural economy differs between the EU-15 and the EU-N13 (Graph 2). In the predominantly rural regions of the EU-N13, the primary sector still accounted for 7.7% of GVA in 2013, compared to only 3.8% in the EU-15. Likewise, the importance of the secondary sector was 8 percentage points higher in the predominantly rural regions of the EU-N13 (37.6%) than in those of the EU-15 (29.5%). As a consequence, the percentage of the tertiary sector in predominantly rural areas is considerably lower in the EU-N13 (54.8%) than in the EU-15 (66.7%).

The importance 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 (Table 1). For example, the primary sector in the predominantly rural regions of Bulgaria, Lithuania, Latvia, Romania and Estonia represents 10%-14% of total GVA, followed by Spain, Croatia, Greece and Hungary (8%-9%). By contrast, the primary sector in the predominantly rural regions of Belgium, Germany and Ireland represents less than 3% of their total GVA.

Graph 2 - Structure of the economy by branch of activity in the EU-15 and the EU-N13, 2013



The importance of the secondary sector (which includes the food industry) in the predominantly rural regions of the EU-28 is slightly higher than in the intermediate regions but much higher than in the urban regions. The highest rates among predominantly rural areas are found in the Czech Republic (44.2% in 2013), Romania, Bulgaria and the Netherlands (38%-39% in these three countries).

The importance of the tertiary sector in the economy of predominantly rural regions is generally lower than in the rest of the country, especially in Bulgaria (47.9%) and Romania (50.6%).

Table 2 shows how the structure of the economy evolved in the three types of regions over the period 2010-2013, by Member States.

In terms of changes within Member State over time, from 2010 to 2015 (Table 3), the largest decline of the primary sector was registered in Romania and Latvia, which saw a decrease of more than 1 percentage point. An opposite trend was registered in Slovakia, Czech Republic and Greece (an increase of approximately 1 percentage point).

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

In most countries and types of regions, the importance of the secondary sector decreased in favour of the tertiary sector from 2010 to 2015, probably due to the higher impact of the economic crisis which started in 2008, on industry and construction in some Member States. However, Ireland exhibited a large increase in the importance of the secondary sector (+15.6 percentage points).

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

C.10 - Structure of the economy (% GVA by branch) - 2013 - NUTS 3									
Country	Rural			Intermediate			Urban		
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
Belgium	1.9	22.0	76.1	1.4	27.5	71.1	0.3	19.2	80.5
Bulgaria	13.6	38.5	47.9	7.8	35.4	56.8	0.2	14.7	85.1
Czech Republic	4.9	44.2	50.9	2.2	35.2	62.6	-	-	-
Denmark	3.4	27.0	69.7	1.7	22.1	76.2	0.0	15.5	84.5
Germany	2.5	36.9	60.7	1.2	34.5	64.3	0.2	26.5	73.3
Estonia	9.9	32.8	57.3	1.1	60.6	38.3	0.7	23.0	76.3
Ireland	2.7	35.7	61.6	-	-	-	0.0	14.7	85.2
Greece	8.2	23.5	68.3	7.1	15.9	77.0	0.6	13.3	86.0
Spain	8.5	26.6	64.9	5.2	26.2	68.6	1.4	20.9	77.7
France	3.6	24.8	71.6	2.0	22.7	75.4	0.4	15.5	84.1
Croatia	8.3	33.4	58.3	4.5	28.2	67.3	0.2	18.1	81.6
Italy	5.3	25.1	69.5	3.0	27.0	70.0	1.2	20.5	78.3
Cyprus	-	-	-	2.5	11.7	85.8	-	-	-
Latvia	10.9	32.9	56.3	5.6	26.6	67.7	1.3	21.1	77.6
Lithuania	12.9	30.3	56.8	5.2	34.8	60.0	1.0	23.3	75.6
Luxembourg	-	-	-	0.3	11.7	88.0	-	-	-
Hungary	8.2	35.0	56.8	7.0	38.9	54.2	0.2	17.0	82.8
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	16.9	81.7
Netherlands	5.5	38.2	56.3	3.2	33.7	63.1	1.5	17.5	81.0
Austria	3.2	36.3	60.5	0.8	29.5	69.7	0.3	19.6	80.1
Poland	7.2	36.3	56.5	2.4	34.0	63.5	0.5	30.4	69.2
Portugal	5.6	26.6	67.8	2.9	29.5	67.6	0.6	16.3	83.1
Romania	10.8	38.6	50.6	5.1	41.9	53.0	1.2	27.4	71.4
Slovenia	3.2	41.2	55.6	0.9	23.7	75.4	-	-	-
Slovakia	6.1	36.3	57.7	4.4	38.5	57.1	1.2	21.1	77.7
Finland	6.0	29.8	64.2	2.9	31.5	65.6	0.3	21.1	78.6
Sweden	3.9	29.6	66.4	2.3	29.3	68.4	0.5	23.7	75.8
United Kingdom	4.1	26.7	69.3	1.7	24.2	74.0	0.3	18.9	80.8
EU-28	4.4	30.7	64.9	2.4	28.9	68.8	0.6	20.4	78.9
EU-15	3.8	29.5	66.7	2.2	28.1	69.7	0.6	20.3	79.1
EU-N13	7.7	37.6	54.8	3.5	34.6	61.9	0.7	24.7	74.6

Table 2 - Change in the structure of the economy (in % points)

Change in the structure of the economy (in % points) - 2010 to 2013 - NUTS 3									
Country	Rural			Intermediate			Urban		
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
Belgium	-0.3	-0.4	0.7	-0.1	-1.0	1.1	0.0	-1.0	1.0
Bulgaria	0.4	2.8	-3.2	0.6	1.5	-2.1	0.0	-2.6	2.6
Czech Republic	1.7	-0.1	-1.6	0.9	0.1	-1.0	-	-	-
Denmark	0.2	2.0	-2.3	0.1	0.4	-0.5	0.0	0.7	-0.7
Germany	0.3	0.8	-1.2	0.1	1.0	-1.2	0.0	0.4	-0.4
Estonia	2.0	1.6	-3.6	-0.4	6.9	-6.5	-0.1	0.3	-0.2
Ireland	0.8	-0.1	-0.7	-	-	-	-0.1	0.2	-0.1
Greece	0.8	1.0	-1.8	0.8	0.4	-1.2	0.1	0.5	-0.6
Spain	1.1	-2.5	1.4	0.5	-3.5	3.0	0.1	-3.3	3.2
France	-0.5	0.4	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.2	-0.1
Croatia	-0.9	-0.8	1.8	-0.6	-0.1	0.7	0.0	-0.5	0.6
Italy	0.9	-0.8	-0.1	0.5	-1.1	0.6	0.1	-0.5	0.3
Cyprus	-	-	-	0.1	-4.9	4.7	-	-	-
Latvia	-1.9	2.3	-0.4	-0.7	-1.6	2.3	-0.7	-0.1	0.8
Lithuania	1.7	0.7	-2.4	1.0	1.3	-2.2	0.1	0.9	-1.0
Luxembourg	-	-	-	0.0	-1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Hungary	1.5	0.7	-2.1	1.5	0.9	-2.4	0.1	-1.7	1.7
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.2	-3.3	3.5
Netherlands	0.2	0.8	-1.0	0.1	1.5	-1.6	0.0	-0.9	0.9
Austria	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-1.2	1.2	0.0	-0.5	0.4
Poland	0.7	0.8	-1.5	0.1	-0.3	0.1	0.0	-1.2	1.2
Portugal	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Romania	0.7	-4.7	4.0	-0.9	-4.3	5.1	0.1	-4.9	4.8
Slovenia	0.1	2.3	-2.4	0.0	1.1	-1.1	-	-	-
Slovakia	1.7	-3.4	1.7	1.3	-3.2	1.9	0.4	0.4	-0.7
Finland	0.6	-3.0	2.3	0.1	-2.5	2.4	0.0	-3.6	3.6
Sweden	-0.8	-3.0	3.7	-0.3	-3.5	3.8	-0.1	-2.3	2.4
United Kingdom	-0.2	1.8	-1.5	-0.1	0.6	-0.5	0.0	0.8	-0.8
EU-28	0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.4	0.4
EU-15	0.1	0.2	-0.3	0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.3
EU-N13	0.8	-0.8	-0.1	0.5	-0.4	-0.1	0.1	-1.5	1.5

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

Country	C.10 - Structure of the economy (% by branch) - 2015			Change in the structure of the economy (in % points) - 2010 to 2015		
	MS					
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
Belgium	0.6	21.9	77.4	-0.2	-1.2	1.5
Bulgaria	5.1	27.6	67.2	0.2	0.1	-0.3
Czech Republic	2.5	37.8	59.7	0.8	1.0	-1.8
Denmark	1.1	23.2	75.6	-0.3	0.5	-0.2
Germany	0.5	30.4	69.0	-0.2	0.3	-0.1
Estonia	3.5	26.7	69.7	0.3	-1.2	0.9
Ireland	1.0	41.7	57.3	0.0	15.6	-15.6
Greece	4.0	15.2	80.8	0.8	-0.5	-0.3
Spain	2.5	22.6	74.9	0.0	-3.4	3.5
France	1.7	19.5	78.8	0.0	-0.1	0.1
Croatia	4.3	26.2	69.5	-0.6	-0.9	1.4
Italy	2.3	23.7	74.0	0.3	-0.6	0.3
Cyprus	2.4	10.5	87.1	0.0	-6.1	6.0
Latvia	3.3	23.0	73.8	-1.1	-0.9	2.0
Lithuania	3.3	30.2	66.6	-0.1	1.1	-1.0
Luxembourg	0.2	11.3	88.5	-0.1	-1.6	1.7
Hungary	3.6	31.8	64.6	0.0	1.6	-1.6
Malta	1.4	15.6	83.0	-0.3	-4.5	4.7
Netherlands	1.8	20.0	78.2	-0.1	-2.1	2.2
Austria	1.3	28.3	70.4	-0.1	-0.3	0.5
Poland	2.8	34.2	63.0	-0.1	0.9	-0.8
Portugal	2.4	21.9	75.8	0.2	-0.7	0.6
Romania	4.8	34.9	60.3	-1.5	-6.4	8.0
Slovenia	2.3	33.5	64.2	0.3	2.9	-3.2
Slovakia	4.0	34.4	61.6	1.2	-0.8	-0.4
Finland	2.5	26.8	70.6	-0.2	-3.1	3.3
Sweden	1.4	26.5	72.1	-0.2	-2.4	2.7
United Kingdom	0.7	19.4	80.0	-0.1	-0.7	0.8
EU-28	1.5	24.5	73.9	-0.1	-0.4	0.5
EU-15	1.4	23.8	74.8	-0.1	-0.4	0.6
EU-N13	3.3	33.1	63.6	0.0	-0.3	0.3

Note: For all tables, calculations are done by DG AGRI for sectors and typology of regions (national and regional level). Tertiary sector calculated by DG AGRI for UK.

Context indicator	**10 - Structure of the economy**
Comments on methodology and data	Regional data not available yet for some MS. Regional data for the tertiary sector calculated for UK. National: nama_10_a10 Regional: nama_10r_3gva ESA 2010

CONTEXT INDICATOR 11: STRUCTURE OF EMPLOYMENT

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

As indicated in Table 3, the majority of the EU-28 workforce is employed in the tertiary or services sector (73.5% in 2015), in line with the role of this sector in the overall economy (see Context Indicator 10: Structure of the Economy).

The secondary sector accounts for 21.8% of employment whereas the primary sector employs 4.8% of the workforce.

Both the primary and secondary sectors employ a larger share of the workforce in the EU-N13 than in the EU-15.

The weight of the primary sector in employment ranges from 1.1% in Luxembourg to 29.4% in Romania

Employment structures differ between countries and types of region. In 2015, the highest employment rates in the primary sector were found in Romania (26.6%) and Bulgaria (18.8%). On the other hand, the primary sector provided less than 2% of employment in Malta, Germany, Belgium, the United Kingdom and Luxembourg.

Employment shares of the secondary sector, which includes the food industry, are above 30% in the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Poland, whereas they are below 15% in the Netherlands and Greece.

While generally accounting for the majority of jobs, there are large differences in tertiary or services sector employment rates among the Member States, ranging from 45.7% in Romania to 83.1% in the Netherlands.

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

Over the period 2010-2015, the share of primary sector jobs of the EU-28 has decreased (-0.6 percentage points), most notably in the EU-N13 (in particular, in Croatia and Poland). On the other hand, an increase was registered in Ireland (+1 percentage point) and Greece (+0.6 percentage points) (Table 3).

Employment in the secondary sector has decreased faster (-1.1 percentage points) than the primary sector, to the benefit of the tertiary sector (+1.7 percentage points) in the EU-28 over the period 2010-2015.

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

C.11 Structure of employment (% people by branch) - 2013 - NUTS 3									
Country	Rural			Intermediate			Urban		
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
Belgium	3.3	19.7	77.1	2.1	21.9	76.0	0.6	16.6	82.8
Bulgaria	33.9	24.8	41.3	23.6	28.3	48.1	1.4	17.5	81.2
Czech Republic	6.0	43.2	50.8	2.6	35.0	62.5	-	-	-
Denmark	4.8	22.6	72.6	2.9	18.7	78.5	0.0	9.2	90.8
Germany	3.5	31.9	64.6	2.0	27.5	70.5	0.5	20.1	79.4
Estonia	10.4	34.8	54.9	3.1	60.2	36.7	0.6	25.7	73.7
Ireland	8.7	20.8	70.4	-	-	-	0.6	12.6	86.8
Greece	25.9	14.8	59.3	17.4	13.7	68.9	1.3	14.2	84.5
Spain	12.0	21.0	67.0	7.1	20.5	72.4	2.3	16.7	81.0
France	5.0	23.1	71.9	2.3	20.5	77.2	0.8	14.9	84.4
Croatia	7.7	33.2	59.0	3.9	28.5	67.5	0.4	19.7	79.9
Italy	7.2	25.2	67.6	4.5	27.5	68.0	2.3	21.1	76.6
Cyprus	-	-	-	4.2	16.3	79.5	-	-	-
Latvia	14.0	27.3	58.7	12.3	26.9	60.8	2.9	21.4	75.7
Lithuania	24.1	24.1	51.8	9.2	27.5	63.3	2.7	21.7	75.6
Luxembourg	-	-	-	1.2	19.9	78.9	-	-	-
Hungary	11.8	31.2	57.0	9.6	33.2	57.2	0.4	15.8	83.9
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	20.2	77.9
Netherlands	4.2	21.3	74.5	3.8	18.2	78.1	1.7	14.0	84.2
Austria	10.7	27.9	61.4	3.0	22.3	74.7	1.1	15.8	83.1
Poland	23.8	29.4	46.8	8.3	31.1	60.6	1.9	30.0	68.0
Portugal	23.7	21.9	54.4	10.7	34.5	54.8	3.9	18.3	77.9
Romania	40.5	26.6	32.9	24.7	33.0	42.3	6.1	21.5	72.4
Slovenia	12.3	35.4	52.3	3.9	22.7	73.5	-	-	-
Slovakia	4.4	33.2	62.4	3.5	35.0	61.4	1.1	18.3	80.5
Finland	7.8	25.2	67.0	4.3	26.0	69.7	0.9	17.6	81.6
Sweden	5.1	25.0	69.9	3.4	23.1	73.5	1.2	18.7	80.1
United Kingdom	6.1	21.2	72.7	2.2	20.6	77.3	0.6	18.6	80.9
EU-28	13.9	26.8	59.3	5.4	26.0	68.6	1.3	18.4	80.3
EU-15	7.7	25.1	67.3	3.5	23.9	72.5	1.2	17.9	80.9
EU-N13	25.4	30.0	44.6	10.7	31.6	57.8	2.2	23.6	74.3

Calculations done by DG AGRI for sectors and typology of regions (national and regional level). Data for France - Overseas Departments refer to 2

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

Change in the structure of employment (in % points) - 2010 to 2013 - NUTS 3									
Country	Rural			Intermediate			Urban		
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
Belgium	-0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.7	0.9	-0.1	-0.6	0.7
Bulgaria	0.3	-1.5	1.2	-1.1	-0.9	2.0	0.0	-1.4	1.4
Czech Republic	0.2	0.8	-1.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-	-	-
Denmark	0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.5	0.5	0.0	-0.2	0.2
Germany	-0.2	0.9	-0.7	-0.1	0.4	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.1
Estonia	0.6	0.4	-0.9	0.9	-2.6	1.7	-0.5	1.0	-0.5
Ireland	1.7	-1.6	-0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-0.7	0.6
Greece	2.1	-3.4	1.3	-0.1	-2.4	2.5	0.0	-2.8	2.8
Spain	0.1	-3.1	3.0	0.1	-3.4	3.2	0.1	-3.2	3.1
France	0.0	-0.5	0.5	0.0	-0.5	0.5	0.0	-0.2	0.2
Croatia	-0.6	-1.8	2.4	-0.3	-2.5	2.8	0.1	-2.6	2.5
Italy	-0.8	-1.4	2.2	-0.2	-1.7	1.9	-0.1	-1.4	1.5
Cyprus	-	-	-	-0.5	-3.7	4.2	-	-	-
Latvia	-1.1	2.4	-1.2	0.1	1.3	-1.4	0.4	-0.1	-0.3
Lithuania	0.1	1.2	-1.3	-0.9	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.9	-2.8
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-0.1	-1.3	1.4	-	-	-
Hungary	0.0	-1.4	1.3	-0.4	-1.4	1.7	0.0	-3.0	3.1
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.3	-1.6	1.9
Netherlands	-0.2	-0.7	0.8	-0.1	-0.9	0.9	-0.1	-0.7	0.7
Austria	-0.9	0.4	0.5	-0.2	-0.5	0.7	0.0	-0.4	0.4
Poland	-1.8	0.8	1.0	-0.7	-0.3	0.9	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Portugal	1.0	-2.4	1.4	0.2	-2.5	2.3	-0.2	-2.3	2.4
Romania	-1.1	-0.3	1.5	-1.9	0.4	1.5	-0.1	-4.8	4.8
Slovenia	0.3	-1.4	1.2	-0.1	-1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Slovakia	0.0	-1.4	1.4	0.0	-1.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	-0.3
Finland	-0.5	-0.1	0.6	-0.3	-1.1	1.4	-0.1	-0.8	0.9
Sweden	0.2	-0.9	0.7	0.3	-0.7	0.4	0.1	-0.3	0.2
United Kingdom	-0.5	-1.1	1.6	-0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	-0.5	0.5
EU-28	-0.7	-0.3	0.9	-0.4	-0.7	1.1	-0.1	-0.9	1.0
EU-15	-0.2	-0.4	0.6	-0.2	-0.8	1.0	-0.1	-0.9	1.0
EU-N13	-1.3	0.1	1.2	-0.9	-0.4	1.4	0.0	-1.1	1.2

Calculations done by DG AGRI for sectors and typology of regions (national and regional level). Data for France - Overseas Departments re

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

Country	C.11 - Structure of employment (% by branch) - 2015			Change in the structure of employment (in % points) - 2010 to 2015		
	MS					
	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
Belgium	1.3	17.9	80.8	-0.2	-1.4	1.5
Bulgaria	18.8	25.5	55.7	-0.9	-0.8	1.6
Czech Republic	3.1	36.8	60.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.2
Denmark	2.5	17.3	80.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.3
Germany	1.5	24.4	74.1	-0.1	0.0	0.2
Estonia	3.9	29.4	66.7	-0.3	0.5	-0.2
Ireland	5.5	18.3	76.1	1.0	-1.3	0.3
Greece	11.9	13.8	74.3	0.6	-3.4	2.8
Spain	4.0	17.9	78.2	-0.1	-3.4	3.5
France	2.8	17.4	79.8	-0.1	-1.1	1.2
Croatia	9.1	26.7	64.2	-5.1	-0.6	5.6
Italy	3.7	23.3	72.9	-0.1	-2.4	2.6
Cyprus	4.0	15.1	80.9	-0.7	-4.9	5.6
Latvia	8.0	23.5	68.5	0.1	0.2	-0.3
Lithuania	9.1	25.1	65.9	0.2	0.5	-0.7
Luxembourg	1.1	19.3	79.6	-0.2	-2.0	2.1
Hungary	6.8	27.2	66.0	-0.4	-2.0	2.5
Malta	1.6	18.9	79.5	-0.5	-3.4	3.9
Netherlands	2.2	14.7	83.1	-0.1	-1.1	1.2
Austria	4.1	23.0	72.9	-0.7	-0.3	1.1
Poland	11.5	30.2	58.3	-1.5	0.1	1.5
Portugal	11.0	23.1	65.9	-0.1	-2.1	2.2
Romania	26.6	27.7	45.7	-5.0	-1.1	6.1
Slovenia	8.2	29.2	62.6	-0.1	-1.9	2.1
Slovakia	3.3	30.8	65.9	-0.1	-1.2	1.3
Finland	4.3	22.5	73.2	-0.5	-1.1	1.6
Sweden	2.3	20.4	77.3	0.1	-1.1	0.9
United Kingdom	1.2	16.0	82.8	-0.2	-0.4	0.5
EU-28	4.8	21.8	73.5	-0.6	-1.1	1.7
EU-15	2.8	19.9	77.3	-0.2	-1.2	1.4
EU-N13	12.6	29.3	58.2	-2.2	-0.5	2.7

Context indicator	**11 - Structure of employment**
Comments on methodology and data	National data: nama_nace10_e Regional data: nama_10r_3empers (data calculated for UK and France. Data for France - Overseas Departments refer to 2011)

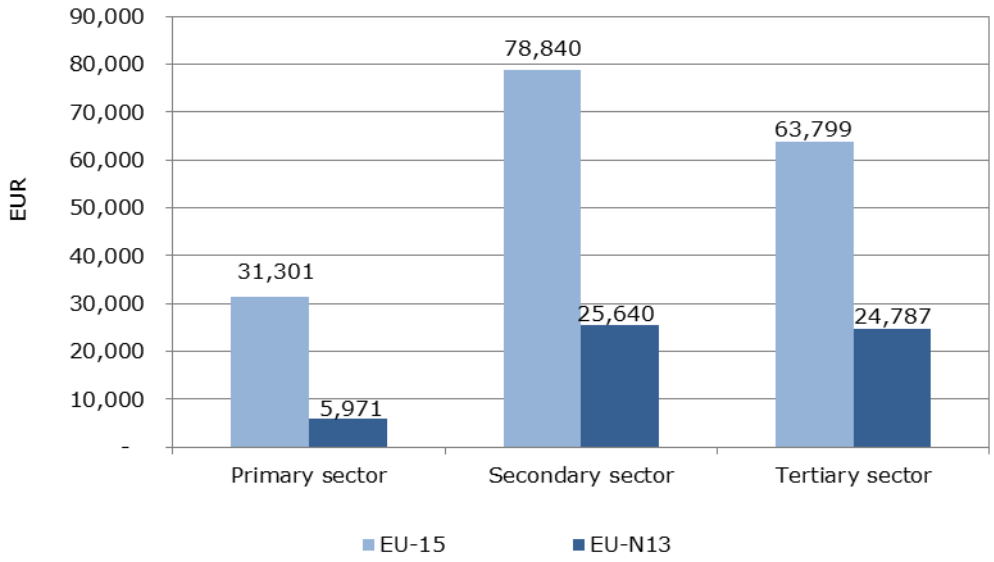
CONTEXT INDICATOR 12: LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

In 2015, labour productivity in the EU-28 stood at 57 300 EUR per person

Labour productivity[12] in the EU-28 reached 57 300 EUR/person in 2015 (Table 1). The differences between the economic sectors are substantial. The highest productivity is registered in the secondary sector (64 600 EUR/person), followed by the tertiary sector (57 600 EUR/person). The primary sector, to which agriculture belongs, reached about 40% of the average (18 000 EUR/person). In all Member States, the primary sector shows the lowest productivity.

The productivity of the primary sector is particularly low in the EU-N13, with Romania and Bulgaria below 3 000 EUR/person. On the other side of the spectrum, the Netherlands stand out with a primary sector productivity of 57 000 EUR/person.

Graph 1 – Labour productivity by person in 2015



[12] Labour productivity is calculated as the gross value added (GVA) divided by the employed population.

Table 1 - Labour productivity by branch

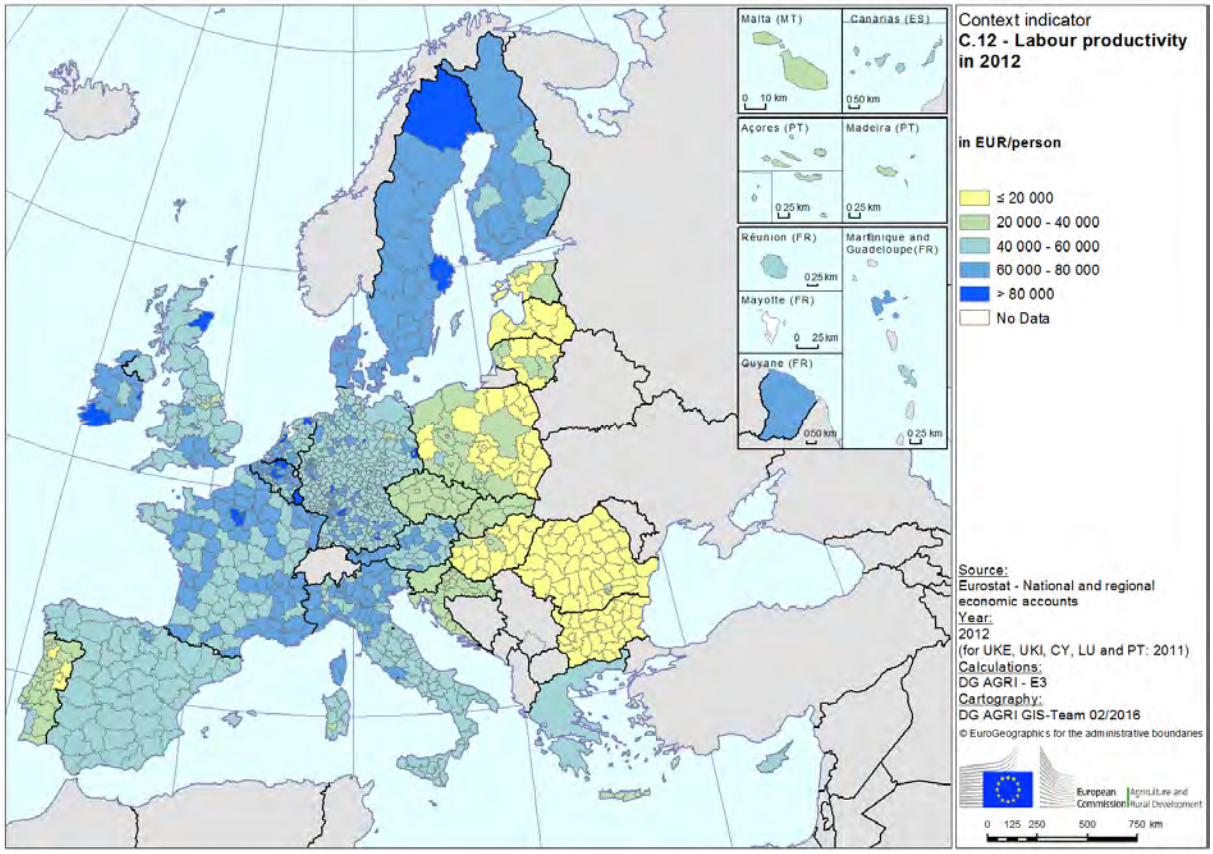
C.12 - Labour productivity (EUR/person) by branch - 2015				
Country	MS			
	Total	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector
Belgium	79,793	38,515	97,771	76,462
Bulgaria	10,950	2,988	11,876	13,219
Czech Republic	28,983	23,829	29,734	28,785
Denmark	82,374	36,311	110,551	77,748
Germany	63,230	23,484	78,748	58,908
Estonia	28,425	25,539	25,824	29,743
Ireland	119,037	21,760	270,670	89,632
Greece	38,428	12,997	42,292	41,794
Spain	53,098	33,708	66,971	50,904
France	70,843	44,196	79,477	69,892
Croatia	23,001	10,836	22,546	24,917
Italy	60,002	36,252	61,043	60,884
Cyprus	43,901	26,349	30,466	47,271
Latvia	24,272	9,972	23,732	26,118
Lithuania	25,001	8,971	30,118	25,259
Luxembourg	116,295	18,609	68,045	129,376
Hungary	20,925	11,033	24,460	20,484
Malta	39,499	34,381	32,605	41,245
Netherlands	69,138	57,109	94,301	65,018
Austria	70,537	22,146	86,950	68,089
Poland	23,788	5,756	26,989	25,689
Portugal	34,096	7,280	32,334	39,195
Romania	16,451	2,939	20,741	21,733
Slovenia	35,302	9,739	40,543	36,193
Slovakia	31,113	38,449	34,729	29,059
Finland	72,218	42,470	86,362	69,640
Sweden	81,799	48,860	106,148	76,350
United Kingdom	73,363	41,176	88,677	70,845
EU-28	57,257	18,035	64,586	57,642
EU-15	65,865	31,301	78,840	63,799
EU-N13	22,669	5,971	25,640	24,787

Table 2 - Labour productivity by type of region

C.12 - Labour productivity (EUR/person) by type of region - 2013			
Country	MS		
	Rural regions	Intermediate regions	Urban regions
Belgium	63,648	73,968	81,311
Bulgaria	8,261	8,627	16,371
Czech Republic	24,648	28,482	-
Denmark	72,042	74,274	89,516
Germany	52,438	55,431	65,620
Estonia	20,687	23,513	34,134
Ireland	75,235	-	110,070
Greece	33,148	33,978	48,061
Spain	49,517	51,201	53,873
France	58,665	64,315	82,867
Croatia	25,607	25,636	31,117
Italy	56,578	57,170	61,992
Cyprus	-	45,277	-
Latvia	15,103	15,707	29,188
Lithuania	17,237	21,625	32,401
Luxembourg	-	108,124	-
Hungary	17,626	19,874	24,652
Malta	-	-	37,473
Netherlands	65,100	62,349	67,824
Austria	58,627	65,277	70,658
Poland	18,107	22,960	28,555
Portugal	29,106	29,066	38,650
Romania	10,530	15,641	28,293
Slovenia	30,931	36,443	-
Slovakia	27,642	27,123	45,163
Finland	63,158	66,008	78,789
Sweden	73,373	74,869	89,398
United Kingdom	43,774	52,969	63,632
EU-28	41,545	48,480	62,851
EU-15	54,876	58,051	66,216
EU-N13	17,047	22,071	28,234

Note: calculation are done by DG AGRI for sectors and typology of regions (national and regional level).

Map 1 – Labour productivity in 2012



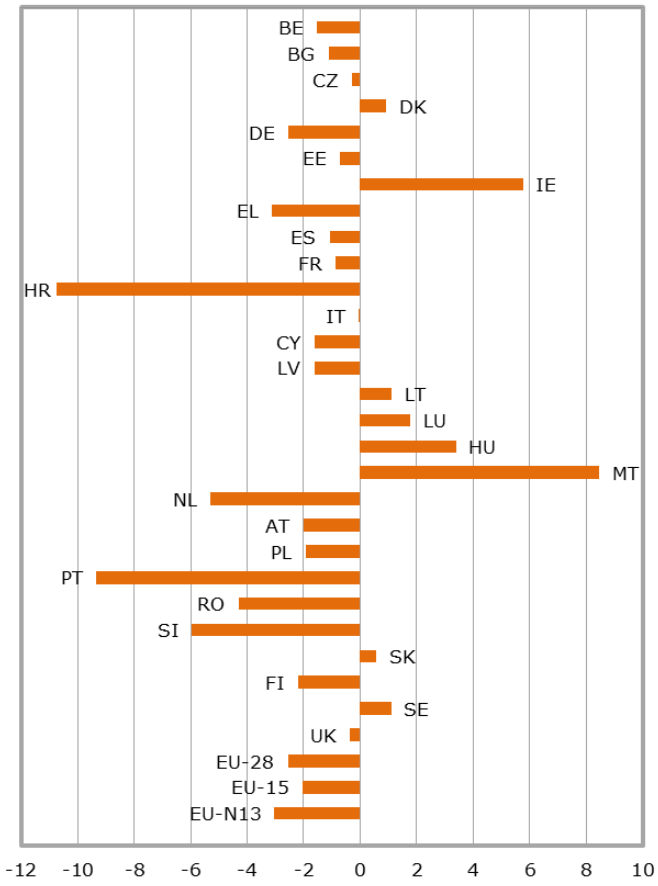
Context indicator	12 – Labour productivity
Comments on methodology and data	GVA Regional data not available yet for some MS. Regional data for the tertiary sector calculated for UK. National: nama_10_a10 Regional: nama_10r_3gva ESA 2010 Employment National: nama_10_a10_e Regional: nama_10r_3empers Regional data not available yet for some MS. Data on tertiary sector calculated for France and UK. Data for France - Overseas Departments refer to 2011.

CONTEXT INDICATOR 13: EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Agriculture employed almost 10 million people in 2015 in the EU-28

Agriculture employed 9.2 million people in 2015 in the EU-28, representing 4.2% of total employment, with a slight decrease for both absolute and percentage value, as compared to the previous year. Romania, Greece and Poland represent the three countries with the highest share of agricultural employees of total employment (table 1), respectively 25%, 12.5% and 11%. In terms of number of persons employed in agriculture, Romania and Poland together accounted for roughly 40% of the total in Europe. Over the period 2010-2015, both employment in agriculture and its share in total employment decreased. In the forestry, industry and tourism sectors these figures increased. In absolute terms, the decrease accounted for 1.3 million people, most of it related to the EU-N13 area. The decline in the share of total employment is -3%/year in the EU-N13, -2%/year in the EU-15 and 2.6%/year in the EU-28. As graph 1 shows, an annual increase in the number of people employed in agriculture was observed only in eight Member States, three of which are from the EU-15. The number of people severely decreased in Croatia (-10.8%), Portugal (-9.3%) and Slovenia (-6%).

Graph 1 – Annual change in the number of persons employed in agriculture, 2010-2015



The number of people working in forestry rose slightly over the period 2010-2015 in Europe

Forestry employed 0.5 million people in 2015, which represented 0.3% of total employment in the EU-28, stable as compared to the previous year. Poland, Romania and Italy have the highest number of employees in this sector, but as a share in total employment the percentages are generally very low, between 0.1% and 2.1%. Over the period 2010-2015, the number of people working in forestry rose by 52.2 thousand persons in the Eu-28 (corresponding to 2%/year). This is due mainly to the increase of employment in forestry in the EU-N13 (+3.3%/year).

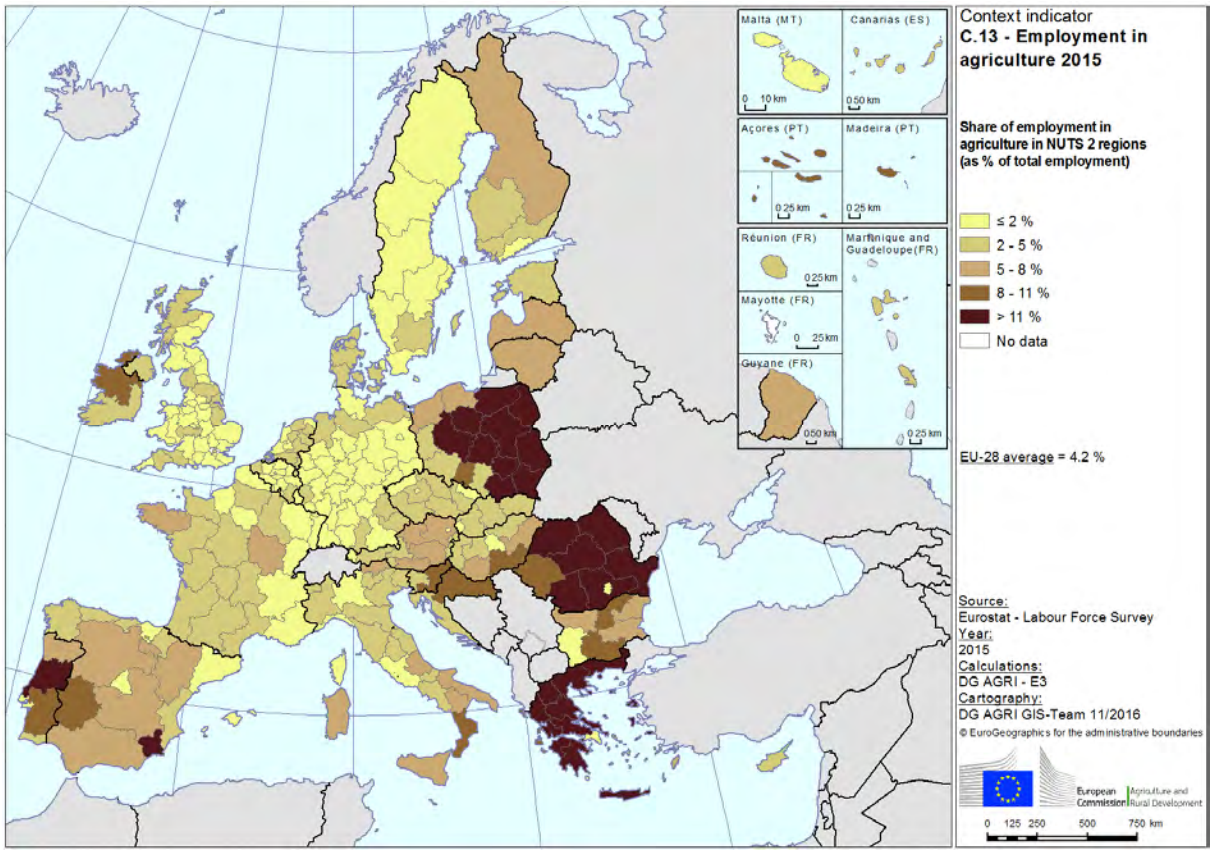
Germany, France, Poland, Italy and Spain employed approximately 60% of people working in the food industry

The food industry employed over 5 million people in 2015 in the EU-28, which represented 2.3 % of total employment, exactly as in 2014. Germany had the largest number of employees in the food industry (0.9 million people), accounting for 18% of total employment in the sector in the EU-28 and around 25% of the EU-15. Germany, France, Poland, Italy and Spain employed approximately 60% of the number of people in this sector in the EU-28. Croatia, Bulgaria, Poland, Greece and Hungary had the highest share of food industry employees as a percentage of their total employment. In terms of annual change from 2010 to 2015, the number of people employed in the food industry sector increased by 0.8% in the Eu-28, by 0.9% in the EU15 and by 0.4% in the EU-N13. 15 Member States have seen an increase in the number of people employed in the food industry, while the other 13 countries registered a decrease. Estonia and Italy had the biggest increase in term of average annual change, 7% and 5.5% respectively. The loss was most significant in Luxembourg and Malta.

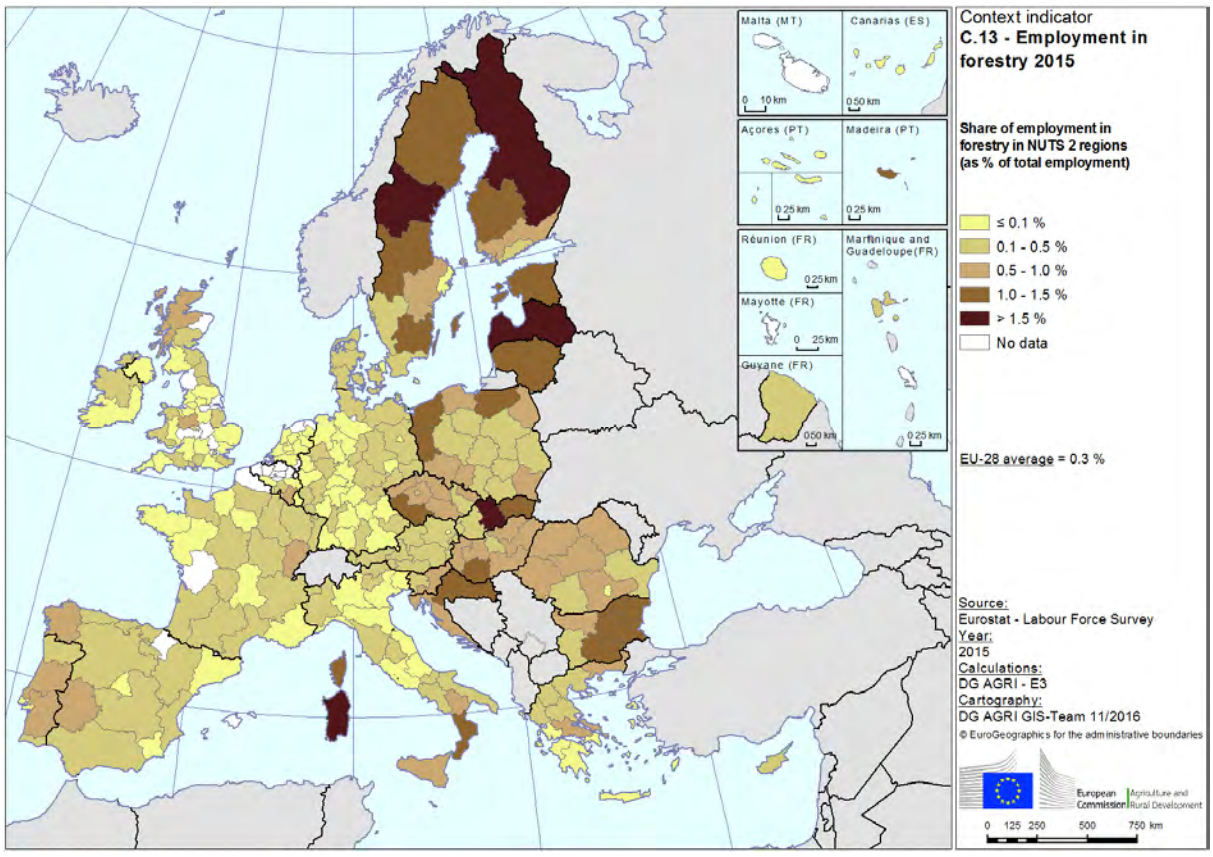
In 2015, slightly more than 10 million people were employed in tourism in the EU-28

In 2015, 10.3 million persons were employed in tourism in the EU-28, slightly more than in 2014, 8.9 of which in the EU15. As a percentage of total employment, this sector represents 4.7% of the total in the EU-28, rising to 5.1% in the EU-15. The UK, Germany, Spain and Italy had the largest number of people working in tourism, employing almost the 60% of total people in the sector. Looking at the share of tourism in total employment Greece takes the lead (9%) followed by Spain (8.4%), Cyprus (8.2%), Ireland (7%) and Malta (6.8%). In absolute terms, the tourism sector gained 0.8 million persons in the EU-28 over the period 2010-2015, which accounted for an annual growth of employment in tourism of 1.6% over the same period. At the two ends of the spectrum the UK had the highest absolute change (210 thousand persons) and Portugal had the biggest loss (-28.3 thousands). In terms of annual average change in the same period, Luxembourg observed a 12% increase, followed by Estonia (+6.5%) and Denmark (+6.3%), while Portugal registered the highest decrease (-2.1%).

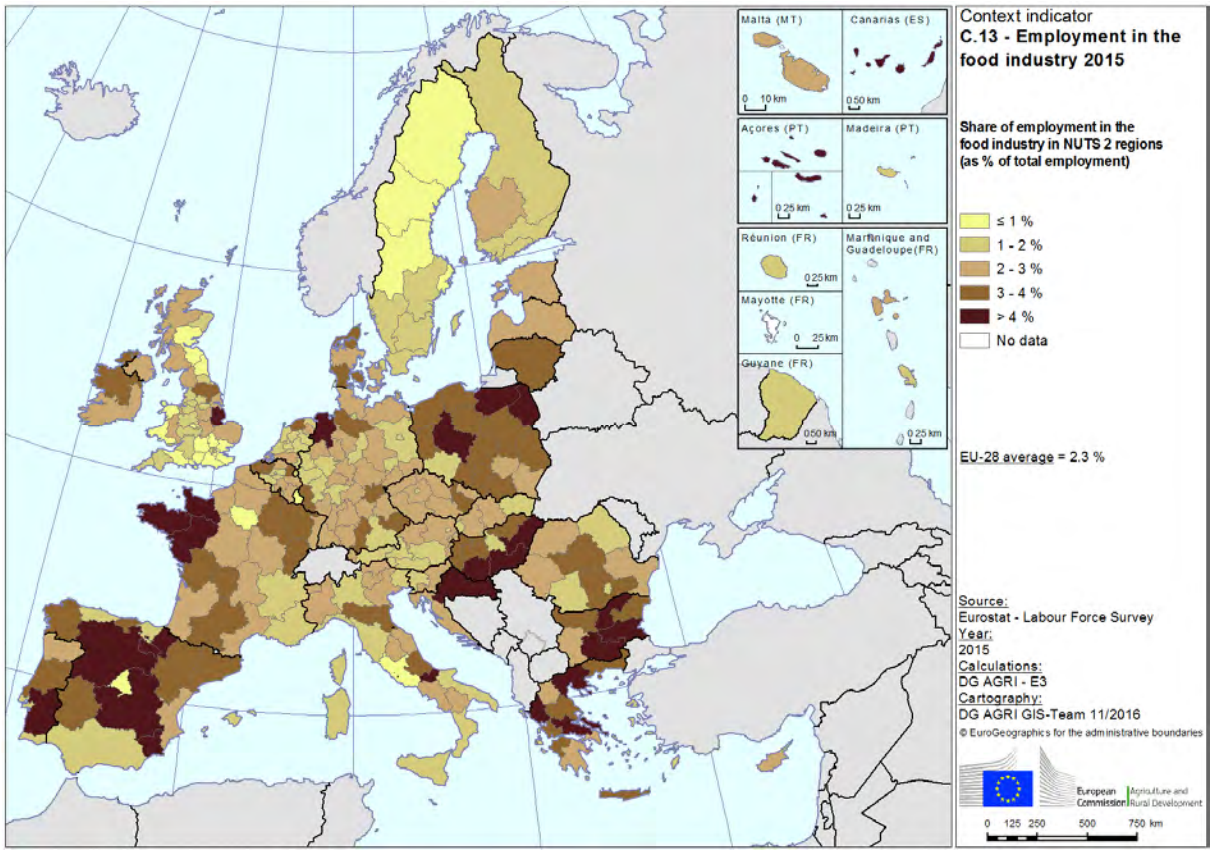
Map 1 – Employment in agriculture (as % of total employment), 2015



Map 2 – Employment in forestry (as % of total employment), 2015



Map 3 – Employment in the food industry (as % of total employment), 2015



Map 4 – Employment in tourism (as % of total employment), 2015

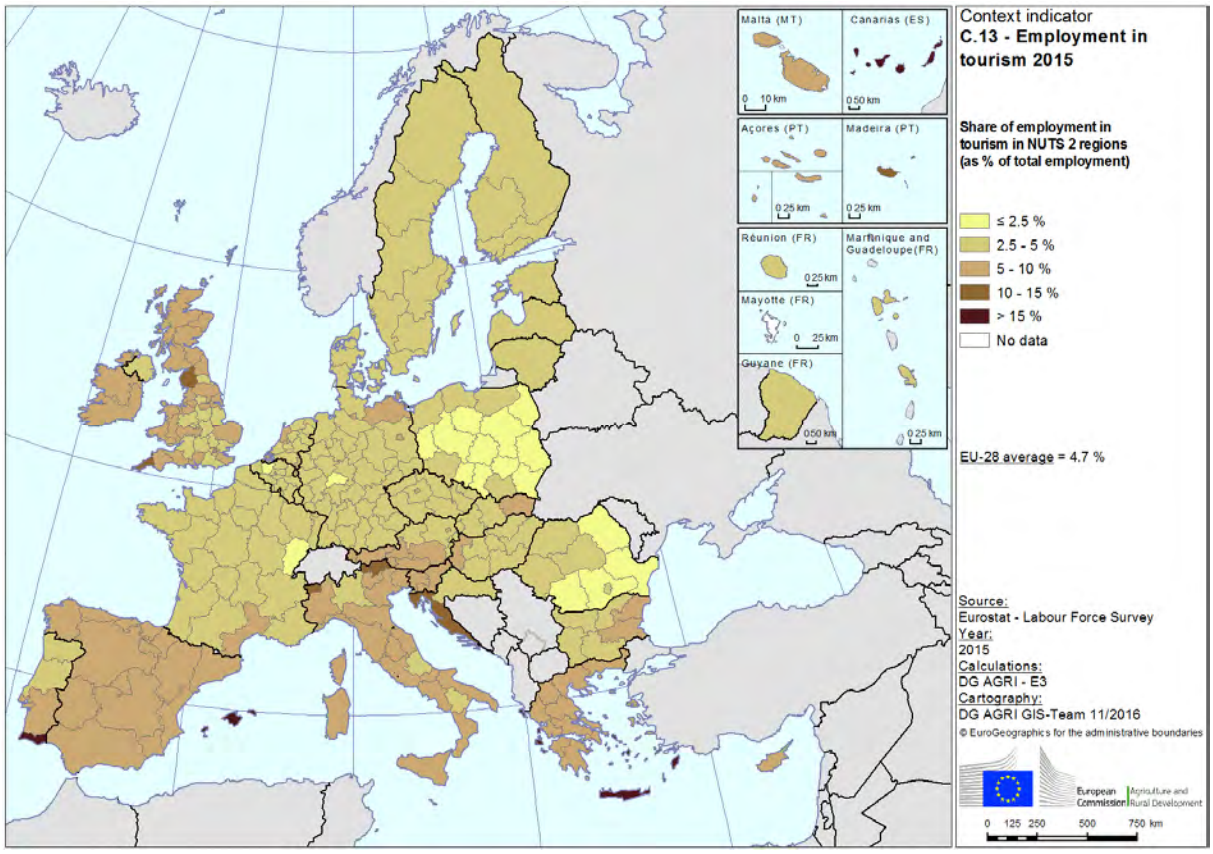


Table 1 – Employment by economic activity

C13 - Employment by economic activity								
	Employment in agriculture - 2015		Employment in forestry - 2015		Employment in food industry - 2015		Employment in tourism - 2015	
Country	1000 persons	As % of total employment	1000 persons	As % of total employment	1000 persons	As % of total employment	1000 persons	As % of total employment
Belgium	51.4	1.1	n.a	n.a	109.3	2.4	155.5	3.4
Bulgaria	177.3	5.8	29.0	1.0	110.5	3.6	158.2	5.2
Czech Republic	114.2	2.3	30.7	0.6	120.7	2.4	197.3	3.9
Denmark	63.1	2.3	3.8	0.1	66.7	2.4	119.4	4.3
Germany	517.0	1.3	37.9	0.1	909.9	2.3	1,548.7	3.9
Estonia	16.6	2.6	7.8	1.2	15.6	2.4	26.0	4.1
Ireland	104.6	5.3	1.9	0.1	52.1	2.7	138.0	7.0
Greece	446.5	12.4	6.1	0.2	122.8	3.4	325.6	9.0
Spain	678.7	3.8	26.3	0.1	473.5	2.7	1,505.1	8.4
France	664.4	2.5	34.1	0.1	656.5	2.5	994.9	3.8
Croatia	126.6	8.0	15.4	1.0	62.1	3.9	102.3	6.4
Italy	772.0	3.4	51.2	0.2	483.1	2.2	1,334.0	5.9
Cyprus	12.9	3.6	0.8	0.2	10.7	3.0	29.3	8.2
Latvia	49.8	5.6	18.7	2.1	26.3	2.9	30.3	3.4
Lithuania	105.3	7.9	13.8	1.0	39.4	3.0	34.0	2.5
Luxembourg	2.4	0.9	n.a	n.a	0.9	0.3	9.7	3.8
Hungary	178.8	4.2	25.3	0.6	135.8	3.2	188.4	4.5
Malta	2.4	1.3	n.a	n.a	4.8	2.6	12.6	6.8
Netherlands	173.7	2.1	n.a	n.a	135.4	1.6	351.8	4.2
Austria	178.5	4.3	9.2	0.2	71.1	1.7	238.8	5.8
Poland	1,768.6	11.0	73.3	0.5	539.9	3.4	340.1	2.1
Portugal	317.4	7.0	13.2	0.3	104.8	2.3	258.6	5.7
Romania	2,129.6	25.0	51.8	0.6	196.4	2.3	186.0	2.2
Slovenia	60.1	6.6	4.0	0.4	18.1	2.0	46.6	5.1
Slovakia	57.9	2.4	18.8	0.8	53.4	2.2	114.8	4.7
Finland	75.2	3.1	25.4	1.0	38.3	1.6	87.3	3.6
Sweden	67.4	1.4	27.4	0.6	47.2	1.0	167.2	3.5
United Kingdom	314.7	1.0	26.8	0.1	432.4	1.4	1,638.2	5.2
EU-28	9,227.3	4.2	555.8	0.3	5,037.7	2.3	10,338.6	4.7
EU-15	4,427.1	2.5	266.4	0.2	3,709.8	2.1	8,872.8	5.1
EU-N13	4,800.2	10.6	289.4	0.6	1,333.7	2.9	1,465.8	3.2

Table 2 – Absolute change and average annual growth of employment by economic activity 2010-2015

	Agriculture		Forestry		Food industry		Tourism	
	Absolute change and average annual growth of employment in agriculture - MS - 2010 to 2015		Absolute change and average annual growth of employment in forestry - MS - 2010 to 2015		Absolute change and average annual growth of employment in forestry - MS - 2010 to 2015		Absolute change and average annual growth of employment in tourism - MS - 2010 to 2015	
Country	1000 persons	annual % change	1000 persons	annual % change	1000 persons	annual % change	1000 persons	annual % change
Belgium	-4.1	-1.5	n.a	n.a	2.2	0.4	12.6	1.7
Bulgaria	-10.1	-1.1	9.3	8.0	-6.5	-1.1	-1.5	-0.2
Czech Republic	-1.6	-0.3	-2.9	-1.8	-2.0	-0.3	7.2	0.7
Denmark	2.8	0.9	1.5	10.6	5.7	1.8	31.4	6.3
Germany	-71.0	-2.5	-1.8	-0.9	-14.5	-0.3	60.5	0.8
Estonia	-0.6	-0.7	2.0	6.1	4.5	7.0	7.0	6.5
Ireland	25.6	5.8	-1.1	-8.7	6.7	2.8	11.2	1.7
Greece	-76.5	-3.1	0.8	2.9	-6.3	-1.0	17.2	1.1
Spain	-37.9	-1.1	-6.2	-4.1	18.8	0.8	121.9	1.7
France	-29.8	-0.9	3.9	2.5	23.0	0.7	35.5	0.7
Croatia	-97.1	-10.8	5.1	8.4	4.9	1.7	2.9	0.6
Italy	-2.4	-0.1	7.6	3.3	113.6	5.5	167.6	2.7
Cyprus	-1.1	-1.6	0.1	2.7	-0.6	-1.1	0.7	0.5
Latvia	-4.2	-1.6	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	4.2	3.0
Lithuania	5.6	1.1	5.9	11.8	0.7	0.4	6.5	4.3
Luxembourg	0.2	1.8	n.a	n.a	-0.4	-7.1	4.2	12.0
Hungary	27.4	3.4	9.4	9.7	16.9	2.7	35.5	4.3
Malta	0.8	8.4	n.a.	n.a.	-0.5	-2.0	0.2	0.3
Netherlands	-54.2	-5.3	n.a.	n.a.	-10.1	-1.4	14.3	0.8
Austria	-19.1	-2.0	-2.2	-4.2	-2.0	-0.6	-7.4	-0.6
Poland	-178.4	-1.9	7.8	2.3	24.1	0.9	2.0	0.1
Portugal	-200.7	-9.3	0.4	0.6	-2.8	-0.5	-28.3	-2.1
Romania	-521.1	-4.3	3.9	1.6	-4.5	-0.5	24.1	2.8
Slovenia	-21.6	-6.0	1.0	5.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Slovakia	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	-2.0	-0.7	11.2	2.1
Finland	-8.9	-2.2	3.0	2.5	3.9	2.2	4.6	1.1
Sweden	3.6	1.1	-1.5	-1.1	-3.6	-1.5	13.6	1.7
United Kingdom	-5.6	-0.4	8.3	7.7	35.0	1.7	210.2	2.8
EU-28	-1,278.2	-2.6	52.2	2.0	189.6	0.8	765.6	1.6
EU-15	-478.0	-2.0	9.0	0.7	168.3	0.9	669.2	1.6
EU-N13	-800.2	-3.0	43.2	3.3	27.1	0.4	96.4	1.4

Context indicator	13 - Employment by economic activity
Comments on methodology and data	Not applicable

CONTEXT INDICATOR 14: LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY IN AGRICULTURE

Labour productivity in agriculture in the EU-28 ranges from EUR 4 000 to EUR 68 000 per AWU...

Labour productivity in agriculture is expressed as the Gross Value Added (GVA) in agriculture per Annual Working Unit (AWU). Labour productivity in the EU-28 stood at EUR 17 156 per AWU in 2015, stable compared to the previous year. The value of labour productivity varies greatly depending on EU groups, as it is more than five times higher in the EU-15 (EUR 28 535 per AWU) than in the EU-N13 (EUR 5 343 per AWU). The highest labour productivity is found in the Netherlands (EUR 67 699 per AWU) which is roughly four times the EU-28 average, followed by Denmark (EUR 47 945 per AWU) and Belgium (EUR 40 195 per AWU). By contrast, Latvia, Poland, and Romania presented the lowest labour productivities in their agricultural sector, at EUR 3 986, EUR 4 292 and EUR 4 936 respectively.

...and is increasing in most Member States

Between 2010 and 2015 the agricultural labour productivity in the EU-28 grew at an average annual rate of 2.6%, with a higher rate for EU-N13 (+3.9%) than in the EU-15 (+2.2%). The highest annual rates of growth are found in Latvia (+21.6%), Belgium (+20.5%), Lithuania (+17.1%) and Estonia (+15.6%). On the other hand, the average annual labour productivity in agriculture decreased in 5 Member States, with the highest rates found in Finland (-6.4%) and in Germany (-3.4%).

Graph 1 - Labour productivity in agriculture in 2015 and annual growth rate 2010-2015

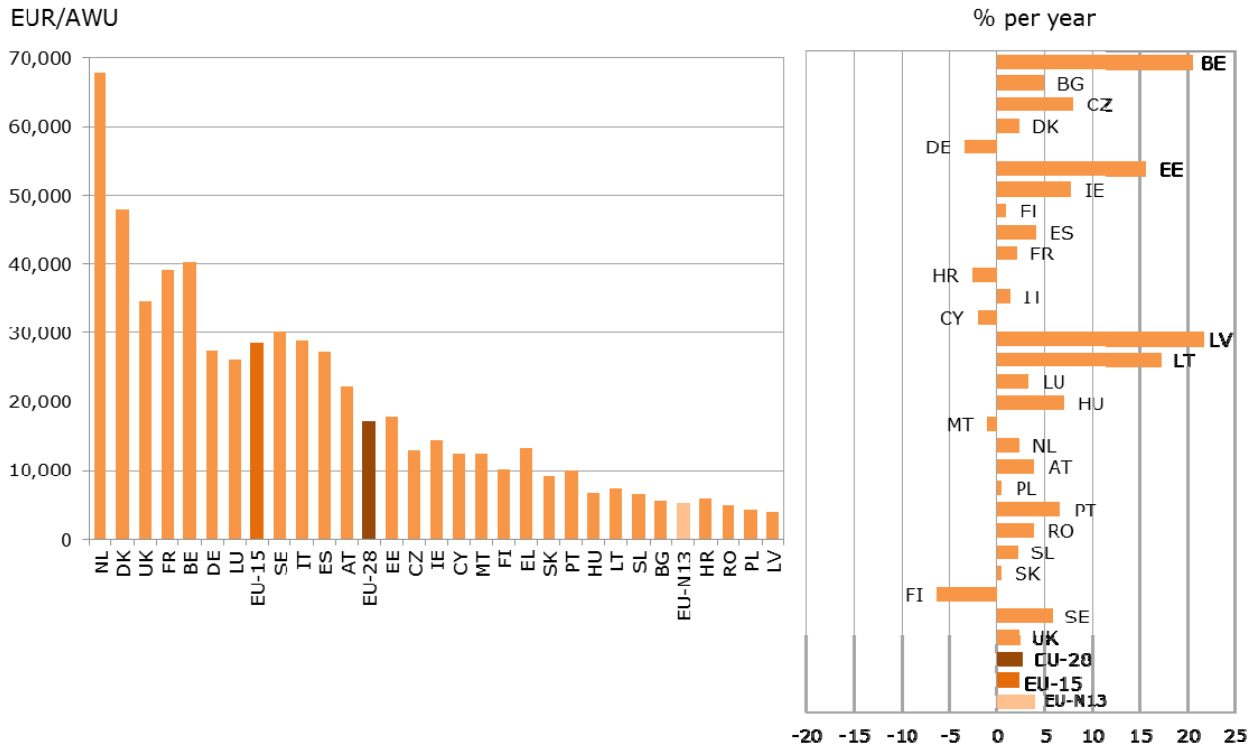
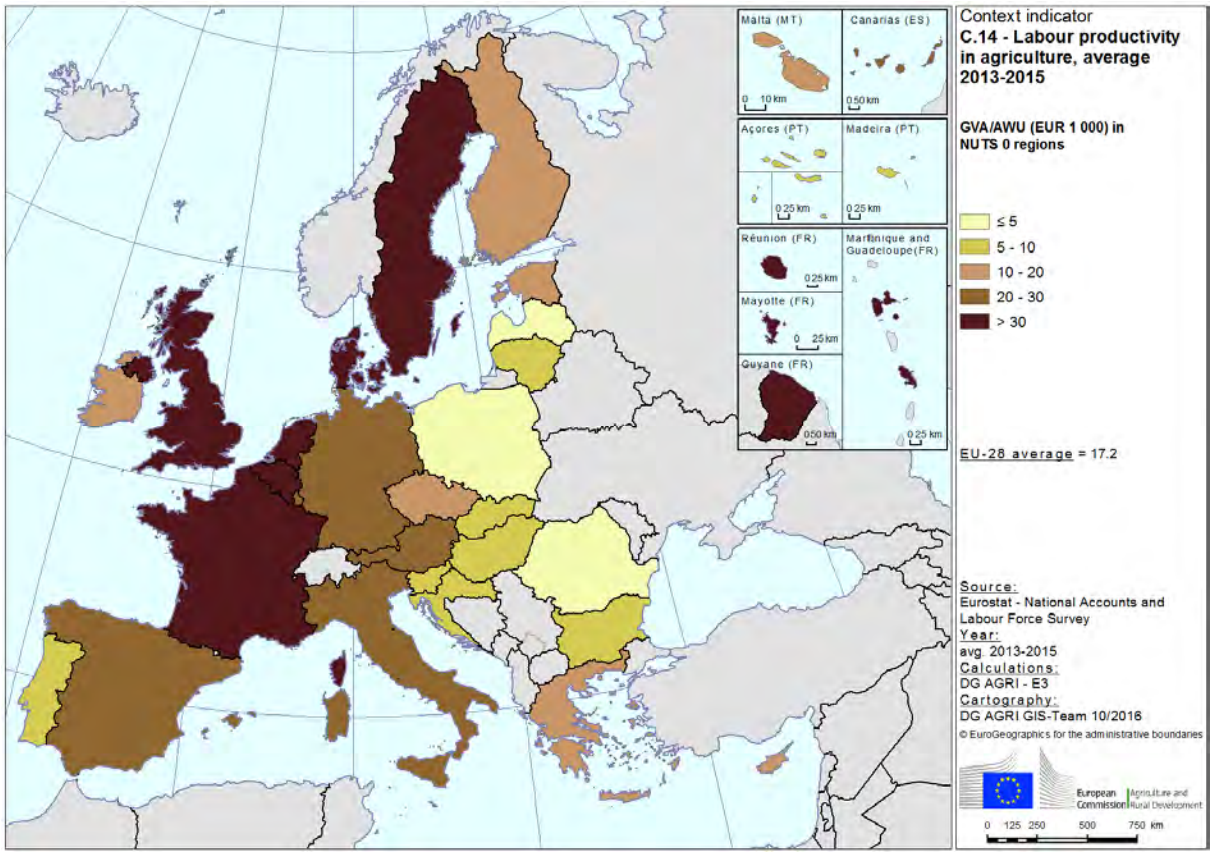


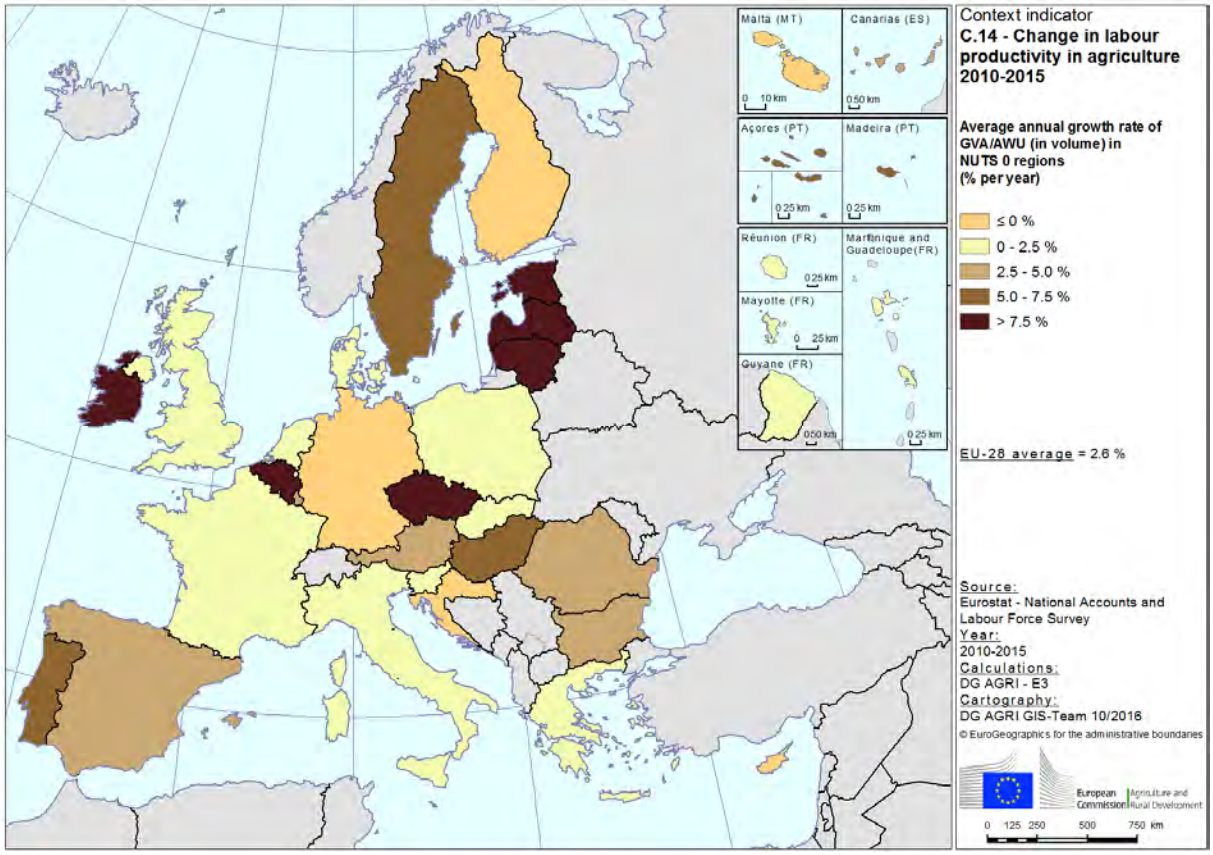
Table 1 - Labour productivity in agriculture

Indicator	C.14 - Labour productivity in agriculture	Change in labour productivity in agriculture
Measurement	GVA (at basic price - in EUR) / AWU	Average annual growth rate of GVA/AWU in agriculture (in volume)
Year	2015	2010 to 2015
Country	EUR/AWU	% per year
Belgium	40,195	20.5
Bulgaria	5,622	4.9
Czech Republic	12,840	7.9
Denmark	47,945	2.3
Germany	27,399	-3.4
Estonia	17,804	15.6
Ireland	14,357	7.8
Greece	13,220	0.9
Spain	27,292	4.1
France	39,199	2.1
Croatia	5,852	-2.6
Italy	28,838	1.4
Cyprus	12,473	-2.1
Latvia	3,986	21.6
Lithuania	7,362	17.1
Luxembourg	26,195	3.3
Hungary	6,750	7.1
Malta	12,331	-1.1
Netherlands	67,699	2.3
Austria	22,241	3.9
Poland	4,292	0.5
Portugal	9,949	6.6
Romania	4,930	3.9
Slovenia	6,473	2.1
Slovakia	9,049	0.5
Finland	10,232	-6.4
Sweden	30,043	5.8
United Kingdom	34,565	2.3
EU-28	17,156	2.6
EU-15	28,535	2.2
EU-N13	5,343	3.9

Map 1 – Labour productivity in agriculture, average 2013-2015



Map 2 - Change in labour productivity in agriculture, 2010-2015



Context indicator	14 - Labour productivity in agriculture
Comments on methodology and data	Not applicable

CONTEXT INDICATOR 15: LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY IN FORESTRY

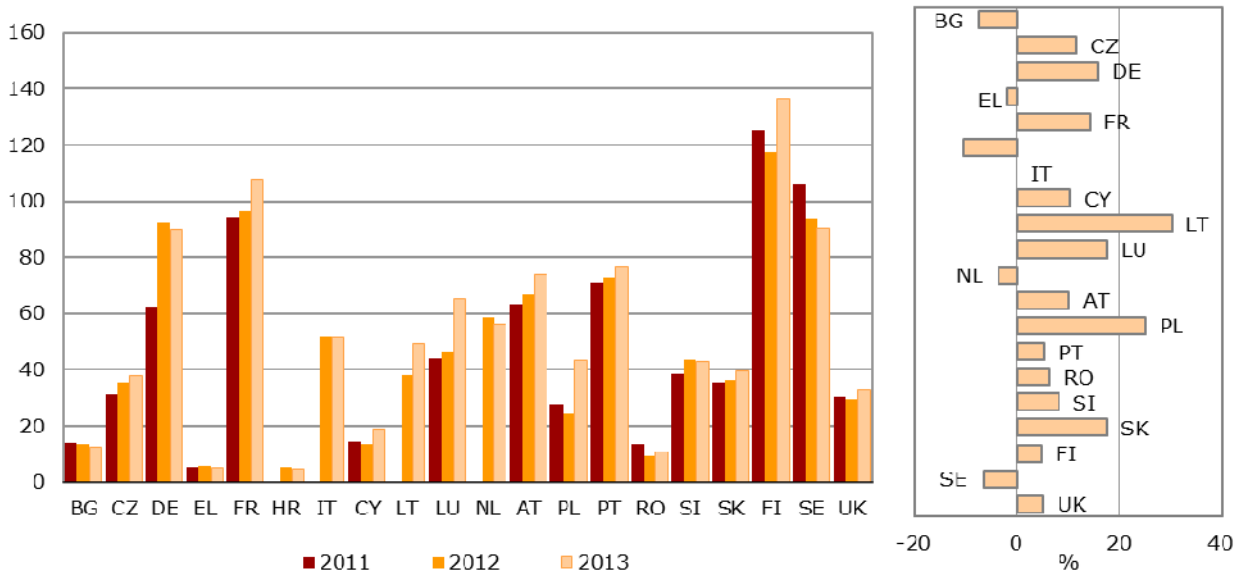
Labour productivity in the forestry sector ranges from EUR 4 800 to 136 600 per annual work unit

Labour productivity is defined as value added per Annual Work Unit (AWU). In the forestry sector, data are particularly patchy; therefore data for 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 are presented here[13]. The average labour productivity in the forestry sector varies substantially among Member States. The highest labour productivity in 2013 was registered in Finland and France, with EUR 136 600 and EUR 107 800 per AWU, respectively, whereas Croatia reached only EUR 4 800 per AWU. The greatest change in labour productivity between 2010 and 2013 is observed in Luxemburg and Slovakia. Labour productivity decreased in only 2 Member States over the period 2010 and 2013, namely in Bulgaria and Sweden. On the other hand, in Cyprus and in Austria AWU decreased by 14% while the gross value added increased by 15%. This resulted in an increase by 34% in the labour productivity between 2010 and 2013.

The relative changes in labour productivity in forestry over the three years examined (2010-2013) also differ significantly across the EU. The highest average annual growth rate was registered by Slovakia and Luxemburg (+17.7% per year), followed by France (+14.4%) and the Czech Republic (+11.7%). On the other hand there was an average annual decrease in Bulgaria (-7.3%), and in Sweden (-6.4%). However, between 2010 and 2013 only Latvia and Bulgaria saw their gross value added decrease, whilst all the other Members States registered an upward trend.

[13] Data for 2010 are only available for 15 countries. Data for 2011 are available for 16 countries, while 2012 and 2013 data are available for 20 Member States

Graph 1 - Labour productivity in forestry (1000 EUR/AWU), 2009, 2010, 2011, and average annual growth rate, 2010-2013

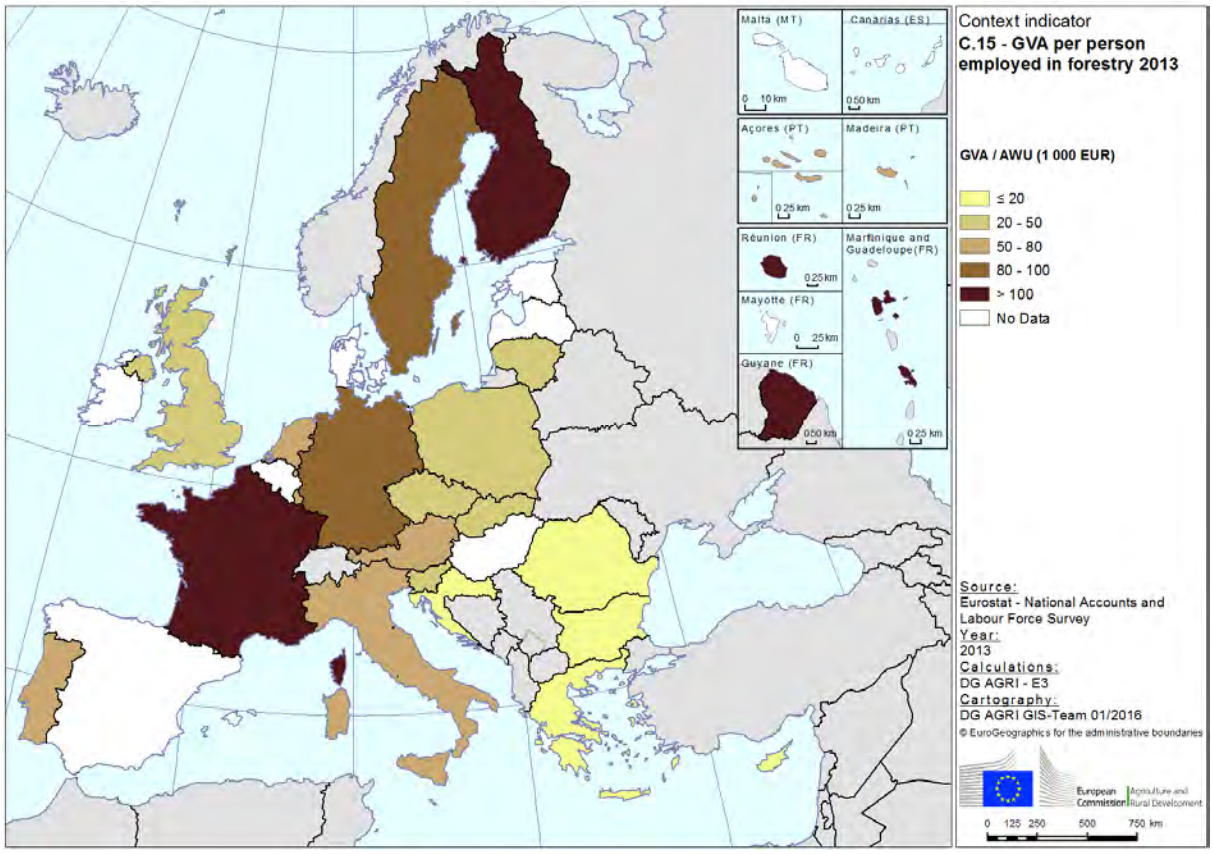


Note: no data available for BE, DK, EE, IE, ES, HR, LV, HU and MT. The average annual growth rate for IT, LT and NL is calculated for the period 2012-2013; while for HU for 2006-2009. In case of PL the average annual growth rate of GVA was calculated for 2011-2013.

Table 1 - Labour productivity in forestry

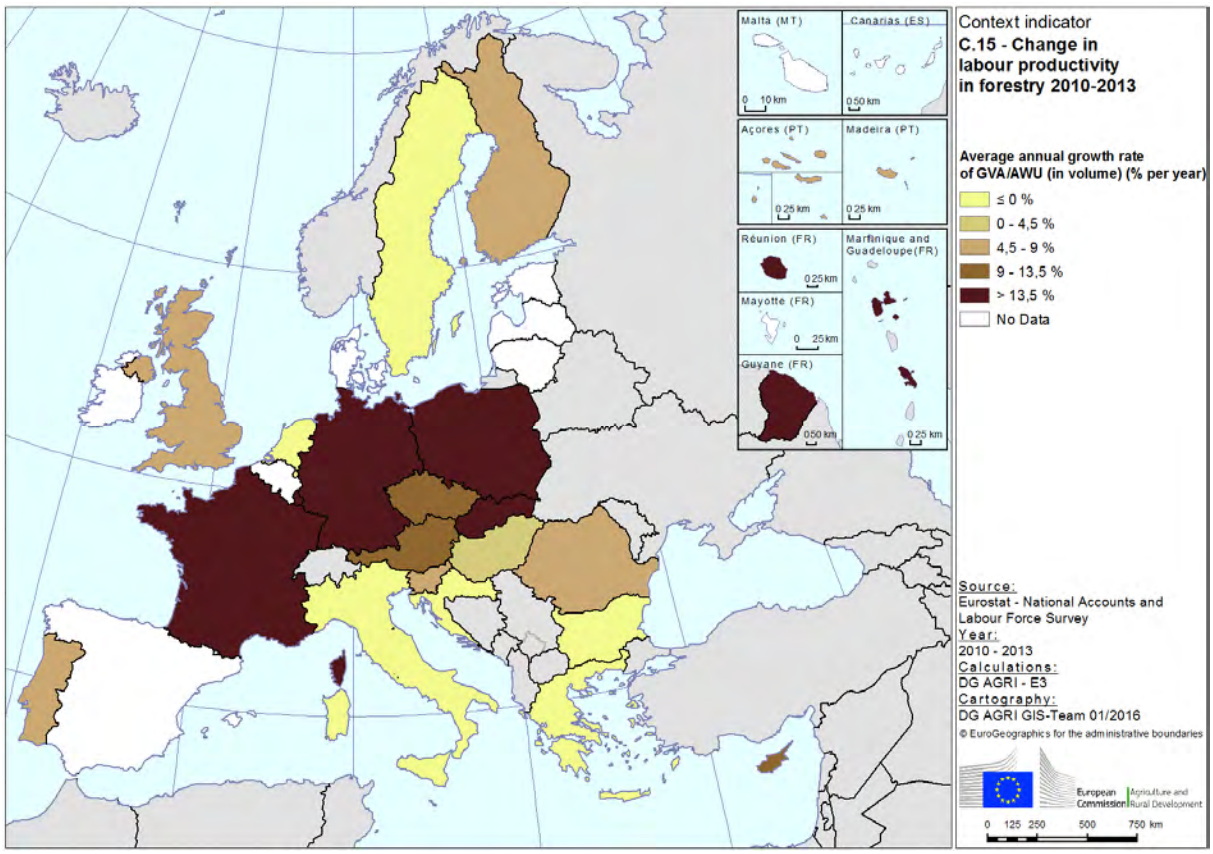
Indicator	C15 - Labour productivity in forestry				Change in labour productivity in forestry
Measurement	GVA per person employed in forestry				Average annual growth rate of GVA / person employed
Source	Eurostat				Eurostat
	Economic Accounts for Forestry				National Accounts
Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010 to 2013
Unit	1000 EUR / AWU				% per year
Country					
Belgium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a	n.a.	n.a.
Bulgaria	15.8	13.9	13.6	12.6	-7.3
Czech Republic	27.1	31.0	35.3	37.7	11.7
Denmark	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Germany	57.8	62.5	92.4	89.9	15.9
Estonia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Greece	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.0	-1.9
Spain	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
France	71.9	94.1	96.5	107.8	14.4
Croatia	n.a.	n.a.	5.3	4.8	-10.2
Italy	n.a.	n.a.	51.8	51.8	0.0 2012-2013
Cyprus	14.0	14.3	13.8	18.8	10.5
Latvia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lithuania	n.a.	n.a.	38.0	49.5	30.3 2012-2013
Luxembourg	40.1	43.9	46.1	65.4	17.7
Hungary	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.1 2006-2009
Malta	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Netherlands	n.a.	n.a.	58.5	56.5	-3.4 2012-2013
Austria	55.0	63.4	66.9	73.8	10.3
Poland	n.a.	27.7	24.4	43.5	25.3 2011-2013
Portugal	65.6	71.1	72.8	76.9	5.4
Romania	9.1	13.7	9.1	11.0	6.5
Slovenia	33.9	38.3	43.5	43.1	8.4
Slovakia	24.3	35.4	36.2	39.7	17.7
Finland	118.0	125.0	117.6	136.6	5.0
Sweden	110.2	106.5	93.7	90.4	-6.4
United Kingdom	28.5	30.3	29.4	33.1	5.2
EU-28	n.a.	n.a.	n.a	n.a.	n.a.
EU-15	n.a.	n.a.	n.a	n.a.	n.a.
EU-N13	n.a.	n.a.	n.a	n.a.	n.a.

Map 1 – Labour productivity in forestry, 2013



Note: no data available for BE, DK, EE, IE, ES, HR, LV, HU and MT.

Map 2 - Change in labour productivity in forestry, 2010-2013



Note: no data available for BE, DK, EE, IE, ES, HR, LV, HU and MT.

Context indicator	15 - Labour productivity in forestry
Comments on methodology and data	Last update done in 2015; no more recent data available.

CONTEXT INDICATOR 16: LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY IN THE FOOD INDUSTRY

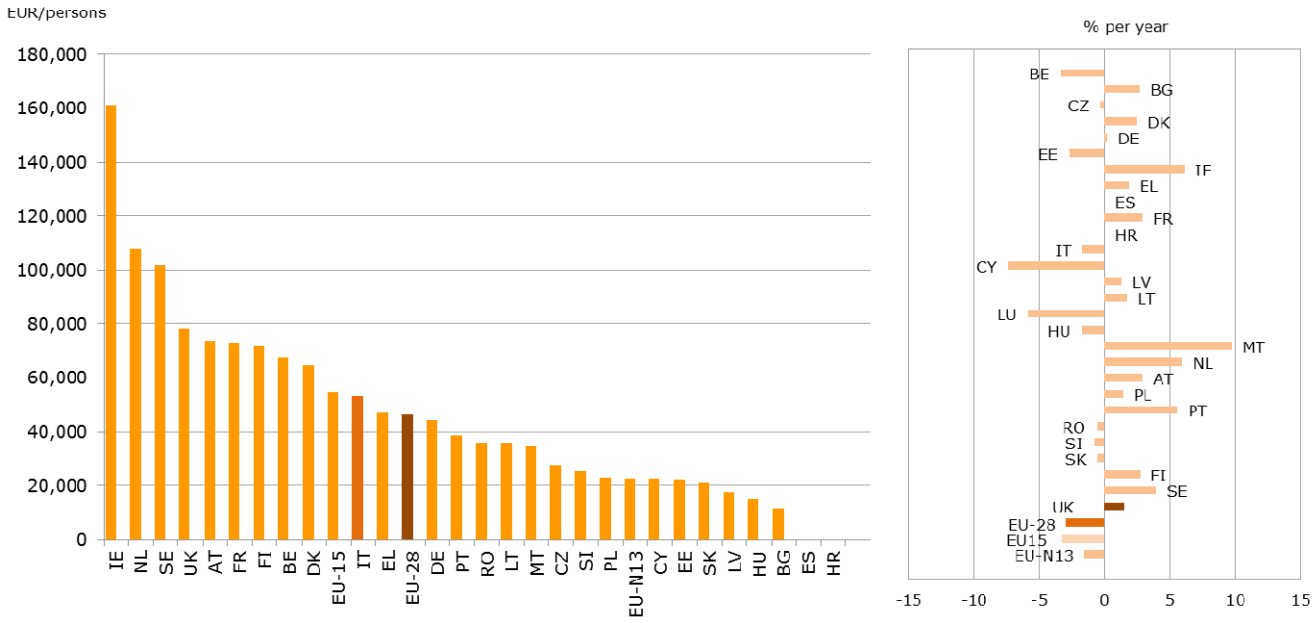
Labour productivity in the food industry of the EU-15 is more than twice as high as in the EU-N13

Labour productivity is defined as the annual gross value added per worker. In 2014, labour productivity in the food industry of the EU-28 was EUR 46 215 per worker, with the EU-15 value more than twice as high as the one in the EU-N13[14]. This gap diminished compared to 2013. In general, labour productivity decreased in 2014 compared to 2013, except for the EU-N13 area. Values vary substantially among Member States: the highest labour productivity was registered in Luxembourg with EUR 195 786 per worker (more than four times the EU-28 average), followed by Ireland (EUR 161 312) the Netherlands and Sweden (both above EUR 100 000). At the other end of the range, Bulgaria had the lowest labour productivity of only EUR 11 560. Another eight countries in the EU-N13 group had labour productivity values below EUR 30 000.

In the period 2011-2014, 16 Member States out of 26 (for Spain and Croatia data for GVA are missing for 2014) registered a positive value for the average annual growth rate of labour productivity. The rates for the EU groups were indeed negative, with -3.3% in the EU-15, -2.9% in the EU-28 and -1.5% in the EU-N13. Malta had the highest average annual growth rate (+9.7% per year), followed by Ireland (+6.2%) and the Netherlands (+5.9%). On the other hand the strongest decreases were in Cyprus (-7.4%), in Hungary (-5.8%), and in Belgium (-3.4%).

[14] None of the figures for this indicator have been adjusted for purchasing power.

Graph 1 - Labour productivity in the food industry (EUR/person) in 2014 and average annual growth rate, 2011-2014



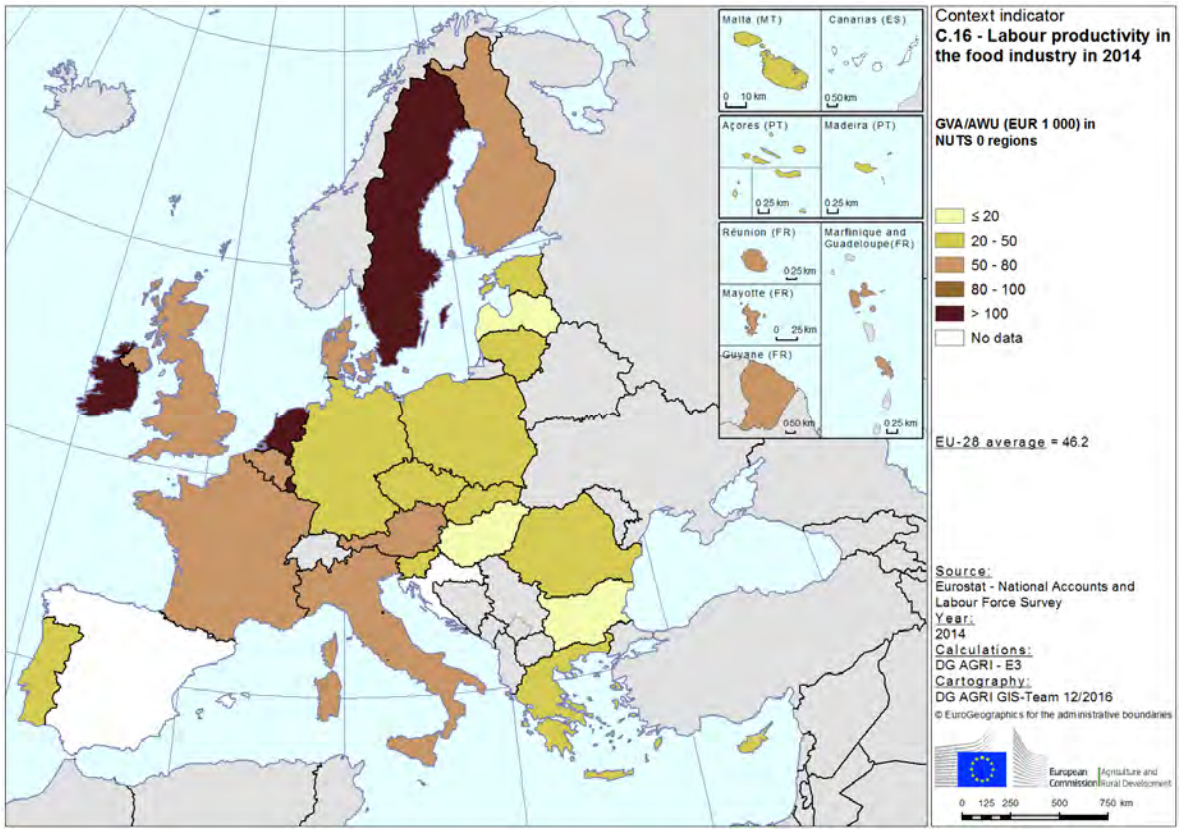
Note: No data available for ES and HR to calculate the average annual growth rate over the period 2011-2014 due to lack of GVA data in 2014.

Table 1 - Labour productivity in the food industry

Indicator	C16 - Labour productivity in the food industry		Change in labour productivity in the food industry
Measurement	GVA (at basic price - in EUR) / persons employed		Average annual growth rate of GVA/AWU (in volume)
Year	2014		2011 to 2014
Country	EUR/persons	EU-28=100	% per year
Belgium	67,397	146	-3.4
Bulgaria	11,560	25	2.7
Czech Republic	27,675	60	-0.3
Denmark	64,508	140	2.5
Germany	44,185	96	0.2
Estonia	21,861	47	-2.7
Ireland	161,312	349	6.2
Greece	46,811	101	1.8
Spain	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
France	72,915	158	2.9
Croatia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Italy	53,305	115	-1.7
Cyprus	22,465	49	-7.4
Latvia	17,465	38	1.3
Lithuania	35,768	77	1.7
Luxembourg	195,786	424	-5.8
Hungary	14,882	32	-1.7
Malta	34,474	75	9.7
Netherlands	107,720	233	5.9
Austria	73,585	159	2.9
Poland	23,093	50	1.5
Portugal	38,670	84	5.6
Romania	35,988	78	-0.6
Slovenia	25,560	55	-0.8
Slovakia	20,956	45	-0.5
Finland	71,459	155	2.7
Sweden	101,794	220	3.9
United Kingdom	78,277	169	1.5
EU-28	46,215	100	-2.9
EU-15	54,693	118	-3.3
EU-N13	22,566	49	-1.5

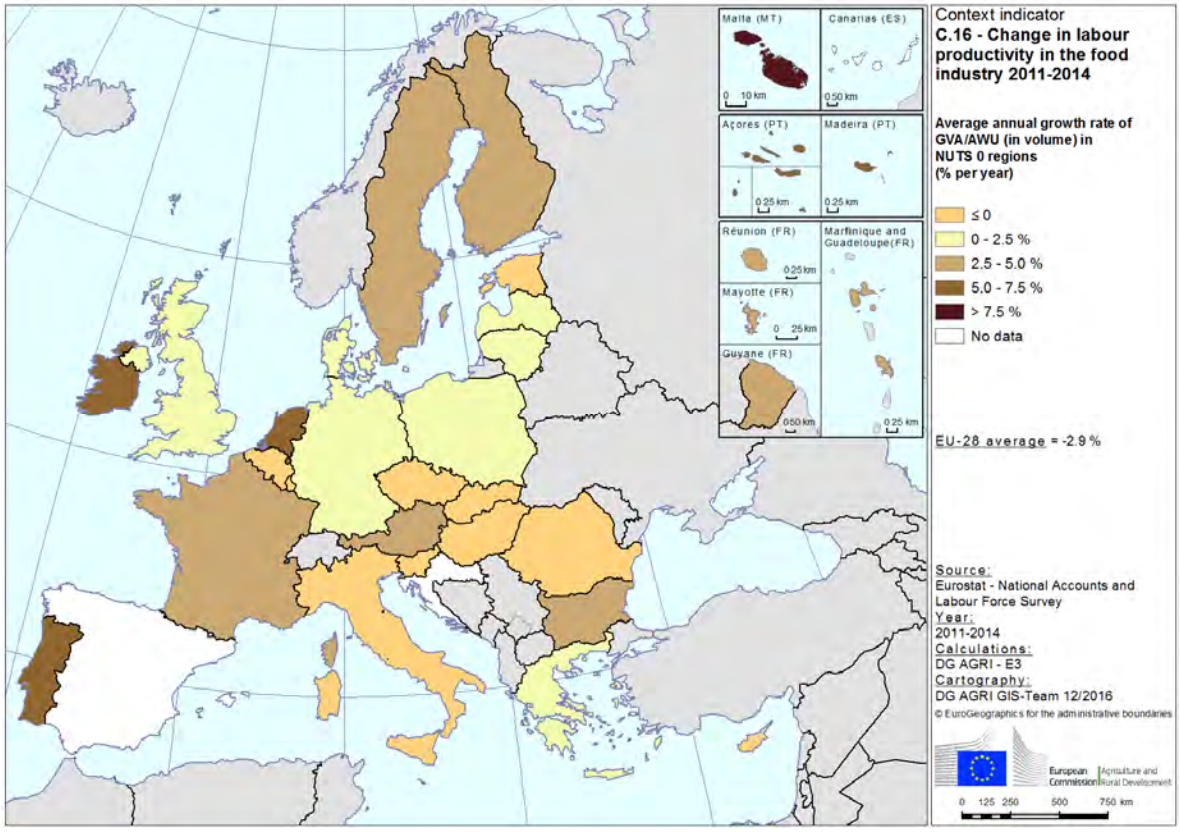
Note: No data available for ES and HR to calculate the average annual growth rate over the period 2011-2014 due to lack of GVA data in 2014

Map 1 - Labour productivity in the food industry in 2014



Note: lack of GVA data in 2014 for ES and HR

Map 2 – Change in labour productivity in the food industry 2011-2014



Note: No data available for ES and HR to calculate the average annual growth rate over the period 2011-2014 due to lack of GVA data in 2014

Context indicator	16 - Labour productivity in the food industry
Comments on methodology and data	Not applicable

CONTEXT INDICATOR 17: AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

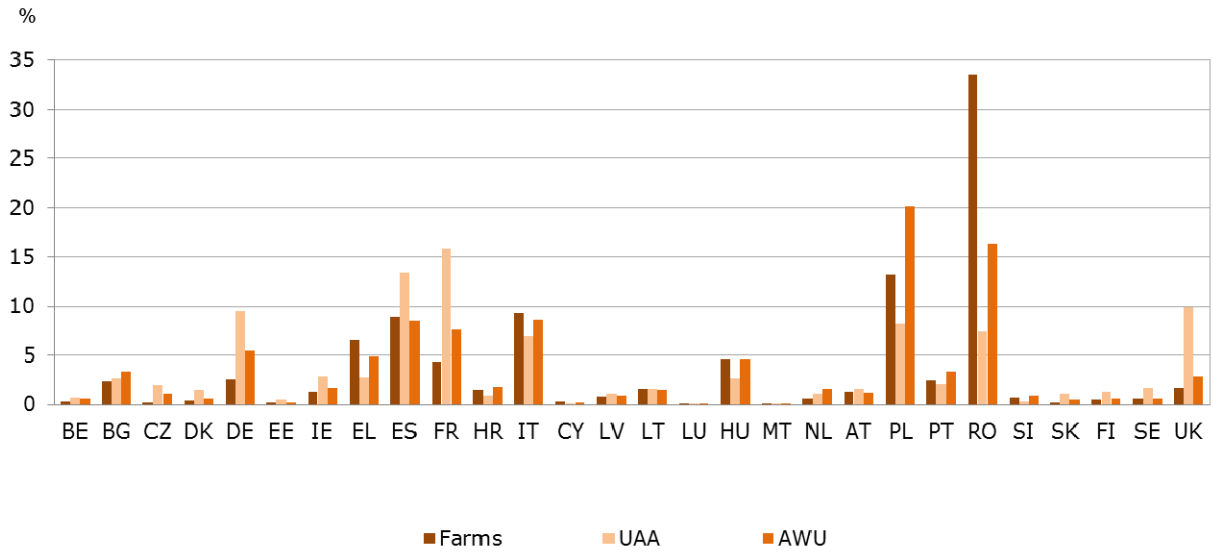
Farm structures are very diverse across the EU-28

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

60% of all holdings but only 30% of UAA are located in the EU-N13

In 2013 the EU Member States with the greatest number of farms and labour input were Romania (33% of all farms, 16% of total labour input), Poland (12% of farms, 20% of labour input) and Italy (9% of farms, 8% of labour input). In terms of UAA, the most important EU Member States are France (16% of total UAA), Spain (13%) and the UK (10%).

Graph 1 - Distribution of farms, UAA and AWU among the EU Member States, 2013



An average farm in the EU-28 had 16.1 ha in 2013

More than 70% of the total UAA can be found in the EU-15, while the agricultural labour force is divided roughly equally between the old and new Member States. The average physical farm size in the EU-15 (28.1 ha) is nearly four times larger than in the EU-N13 (7.8 ha), leading to an EU-28 average of 16.1 ha per farm.

Most farms in the EU-28 can be characterised as small in physical terms, since two-thirds of them have less than 5 ha of UAA and only 6.7% had more than 50 ha of UAA in 2013.

UAA is only one indicator of farm size and can be misleading, particularly for holdings specialised in agricultural activities that generate high production values in small areas (e.g., horticulture; pigs; poultry). So that economic activity can be compared across holdings, farms' standard output measures the average monetary value of their agricultural output at farm-gate prices, for all crop and livestock activities. This economic size criterion (expressed in euro) does not take input costs into account and thus cannot indicate profitability, nor is it adjusted for purchasing power differences between countries, but it does provide information for all EU Member States according to a commonly agreed methodology. In the EU-28, the average standard output per farm was EUR 30 536 in 2013.

The economic size can be compared with farms' standard output, expressed in euro

The average economic size in the EU-15 (EUR 61 916) is seven times higher than in the EU-N13 (EUR 8 775). Similar to their small physical size, the farms in Europe are small in economic terms too, since more than half of them have less than EUR 4 000 standard output per year and only 11% have more than EUR 50 000.

In economic terms, farms in the EU-15 are seven times bigger on average than those in the EU-N13

Approximately 22 million people were involved in agricultural work on a regular basis in the EU-28, according to the 2013 Farm Structure Survey[15]. Romania (6.5 million)[16], Poland (3.5 million) and Italy (2.1 million) contribute more than 50% to this number, but also Spain, Greece and Hungary have more than one million people working regularly in agriculture[17]. These six Member States together accounted for 73% of the total number of persons working in agriculture in the EU-28. Since many farmers and farm workers are only employed part-time in agriculture, the number of people actually working in agriculture is greater than the number of full-time equivalent work units (9.5 million AWU in the EU-28). As regards the average labour input per agricultural holding, the Czech Republic takes the lead with 4.0 AWU per holding, which was more than four times higher than the EU-28 average (0.9 AWU/holding), followed by the Netherlands (2.3 AWU/holding) and Slovakia (2.1 AWU/holding). A high labour input per holding can point either to a structure dominated by large holdings (as in the Czech Republic and Slovakia) or to a concentration of labour-intensive farm types (as in the Netherlands, where for instance horticulture plays an important role).

[15] For a comparison of data sources on agricultural labour, see http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rural-area-economics/briefs/pdf/08_en.pdf

[16] The high number of farmers in Romania is at least partly due to the low threshold applied in this country for the Farm Structure Survey 2013.

[17] A regular labour force of the agricultural holding in the context of the Farm Structure Survey refers to the directly employed persons who carried out farm work every week on the holding during the 12 months ending on the reference day of the survey, irrespective of length of the working week

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

Indicator	C17 - Agricultural holdings				
Sub-Indicator	Farms	UAA	Labour force		
Measurement	No of farms	No of ha of UAA	No of AWU	No of persons (regular labour force)	AWU/holding
Source	Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey				
Year	2013				
Unit	absolute value	absolute value	absolute value	absolute value	average value
Country					
Belgium	37,760	1,307,900	56,730	74,830	1.5
Bulgaria	254,410	4,650,940	320,230	557,670	1.3
Czech Republic	26,250	3,491,470	105,080	132,130	4.0
Denmark	38,830	2,619,340	54,470	80,970	1.4
Germany	285,030	16,699,580	522,730	706,260	1.8
Estonia	19,190	957,510	22,060	44,220	1.1
Ireland	139,600	4,959,450	163,690	269,510	1.2
Greece	709,500	4,856,780	463,860	1,238,490	0.7
Spain	965,000	23,300,220	813,550	1,782,690	0.8
France	472,210	27,739,430	724,690	907,080	1.5
Croatia	157,450	1,571,200	175,050	388,370	1.1
Italy	1,010,330	12,098,890	816,920	2,139,060	0.8
Cyprus	35,380	109,330	16,550	77,390	0.5
Latvia	81,800	1,877,720	82,090	173,920	1.0
Lithuania	171,800	2,861,250	144,770	297,950	0.8
Luxembourg	2,080	131,040	3,530	4,950	1.7
Hungary	491,330	4,656,520	433,700	1,059,940	0.9
Malta	9,360	10,880	4,450	14,870	0.5
Netherlands	67,480	1,847,570	153,310	193,140	2.3
Austria	140,430	2,726,890	111,160	337,580	0.8
Poland	1,429,010	14,409,870	1,918,550	3,558,710	1.3
Portugal	264,420	3,641,590	323,470	626,390	1.2
Romania	3,629,660	13,055,850	1,552,630	6,577,930	0.4
Slovenia	72,380	485,760	82,450	200,630	1.1
Slovakia	23,570	1,901,610	50,600	80,020	2.1
Finland	54,400	2,282,400	57,550	120,020	1.1
Sweden	67,150	3,035,920	59,320	130,710	0.9
United Kingdom	185,190	17,326,990	275,370	434,610	1.5
EU-28	10,841,000	174,613,900	9,508,560	22,210,040	0.9
EU-15	4,439,410	124,573,990	4,600,350	9,046,290	1.0
EU-N13	6,401,590	50,039,910	4,908,210	13,163,750	0.8

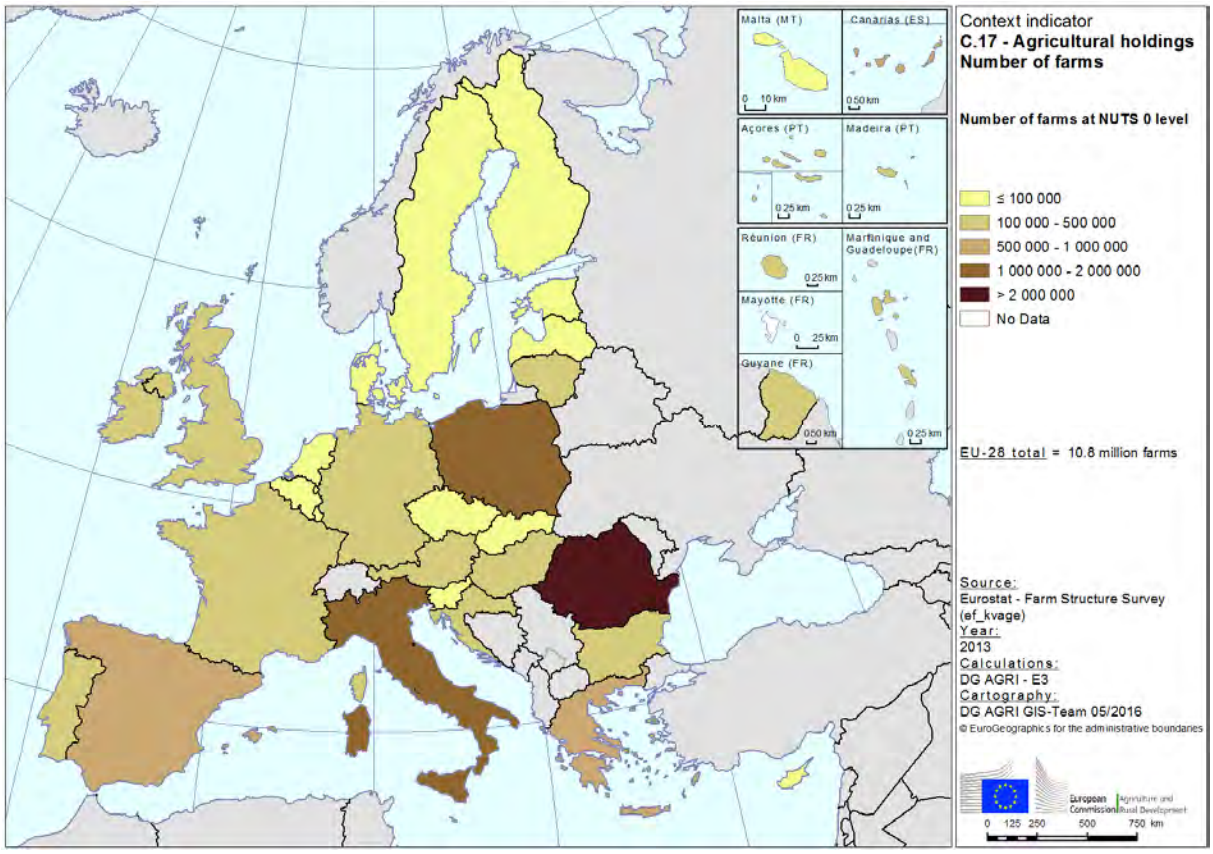
Table 2 - Average physical farm size and distribution

Indicator	C.17 Agricultural holdings			
Sub-Indicator	Average size	Agricultural size of holding		
Measurement	ha / farm	% of farms in different size classes		
Source	Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey			
Year	2013			
Unit	absolute number	%		
Subdivisions		< 5 ha	>= 5 - < 50 ha	>= 50 ha
Country				
Belgium	34.6	14.5	62.4	23.1
Bulgaria	18.3	86.9	9.5	3.6
Czech Republic	133.0	18.6	54.4	27.0
Denmark	67.5	6.8	59.1	34.1
Germany	58.6	8.6	61.4	30.0
Estonia	49.9	33.0	51.5	15.3
Ireland	35.5	7.0	75.0	18.0
Greece	6.8	76.7	22.3	1.0
Spain	24.1	52.5	37.0	10.5
France	58.7	24.6	34.9	40.4
Croatia	10.0	69.4	28.1	2.5
Italy	12.0	58.7	36.9	4.5
Cyprus	3.1	89.9	9.2	0.9
Latvia	23.0	42.6	50.5	6.8
Lithuania	16.7	53.2	41.1	5.7
Luxembourg	63.0	16.3	33.2	50.5
Hungary	9.5	84.6	12.5	2.9
Malta	1.2	96.9	3.2	0.0
Netherlands	27.4	27.4	55.3	17.3
Austria	19.4	30.7	61.3	8.0
Poland	10.1	54.4	43.4	2.2
Portugal	13.8	72.3	23.7	4.0
Romania	3.6	92.2	7.2	0.6
Slovenia	6.7	59.8	39.5	0.7
Slovakia	80.7	58.9	27.9	13.2
Finland	42.0	5.4	66.7	27.9
Sweden	45.2	11.5	64.4	24.1
United Kingdom	93.6	8.0	52.4	39.7
EU-28	16.1	66.3	27.0	6.7
EU-15	28.1	46.9	39.2	13.9
EU-N13	7.8	79.8	18.5	1.7

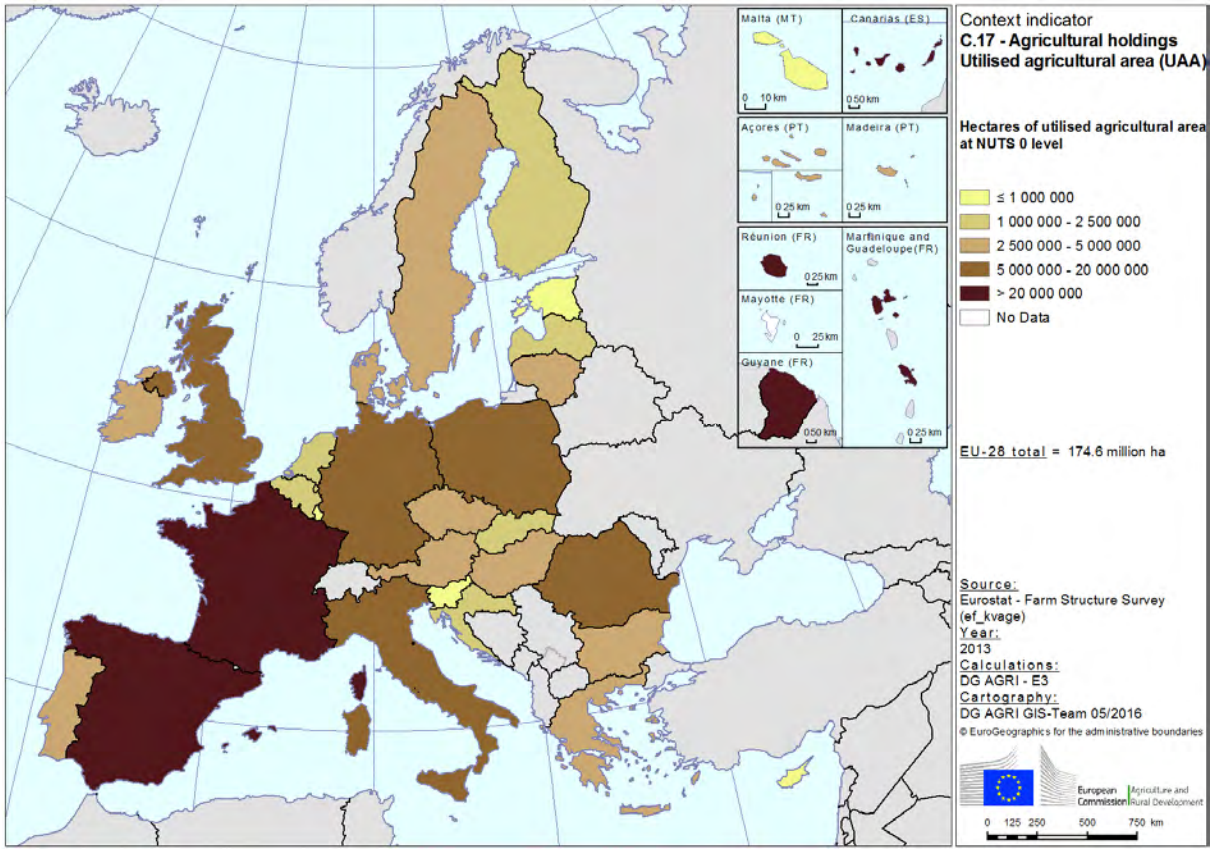
Table 3 - Average economic farm size and distribution

Indicator	C17- Agricultural holdings			
Sub-Indicator	Average size	Economic farm size		
Measurement	SO/holding in EUR	% of holdings in different size classes		
Source	Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey			
Year	2013			
Unit	absolute number	%		
Subdivisions		<EUR 4000	>= EUR 4000 - < EUR 50 000	>= EUR 50 000
Country				
Belgium	222,634	2.6	30.7	66.7
Bulgaria	13,111	75.3	21.4	3.3
Czech Republic	169,408	15.7	57.3	27.0
Denmark	246,722	7.3	47.3	45.4
Germany	162,271	2.7	43.9	53.4
Estonia	35,243	60.4	30.4	9.2
Ireland	35,906	21.0	61.8	17.2
Greece	11,374	50.0	46.2	3.8
Spain	37,284	39.2	46.3	14.5
France	120,527	11.7	33.8	54.5
Croatia	12,887	48.2	48.1	3.7
Italy	43,319	29.6	54.3	16.2
Cyprus	14,003	70.4	25.0	4.6
Latvia	12,103	69.8	26.6	3.5
Lithuania	11,171	64.1	32.6	3.3
Luxembourg	150,871	4.3	30.8	64.9
Hungary	11,352	79.0	18.2	2.8
Malta	10,341	70.0	26.0	4.0
Netherlands	303,765	1.1	34.9	64.0
Austria	40,385	20.0	55.8	24.2
Poland	15,254	48.0	46.6	5.4
Portugal	17,053	61.6	32.1	6.3
Romania	3,303	84.6	14.9	0.5
Slovenia	13,943	38.1	57.0	4.9
Slovakia	76,887	52.6	36.0	11.4
Finland	62,464	9.0	60.8	30.3
Sweden	69,674	21.4	56.2	22.4
United Kingdom	117,817	16.8	45.1	38.1
EU-28	30,536	55.7	33.7	10.6
EU-15	61,916	30.9	46.5	22.6
EU-N13	8,775	72.9	24.8	2.3

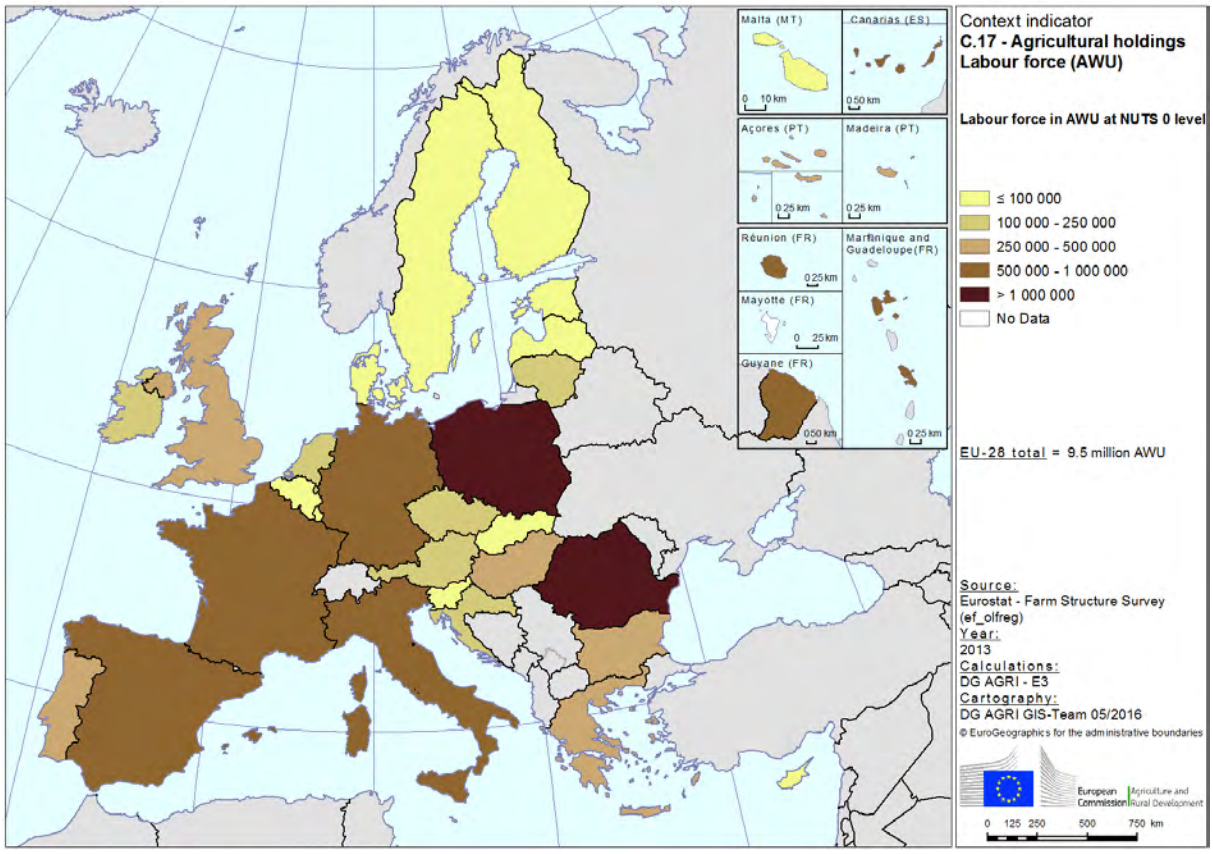
Map 1 - Number of farms, 2013



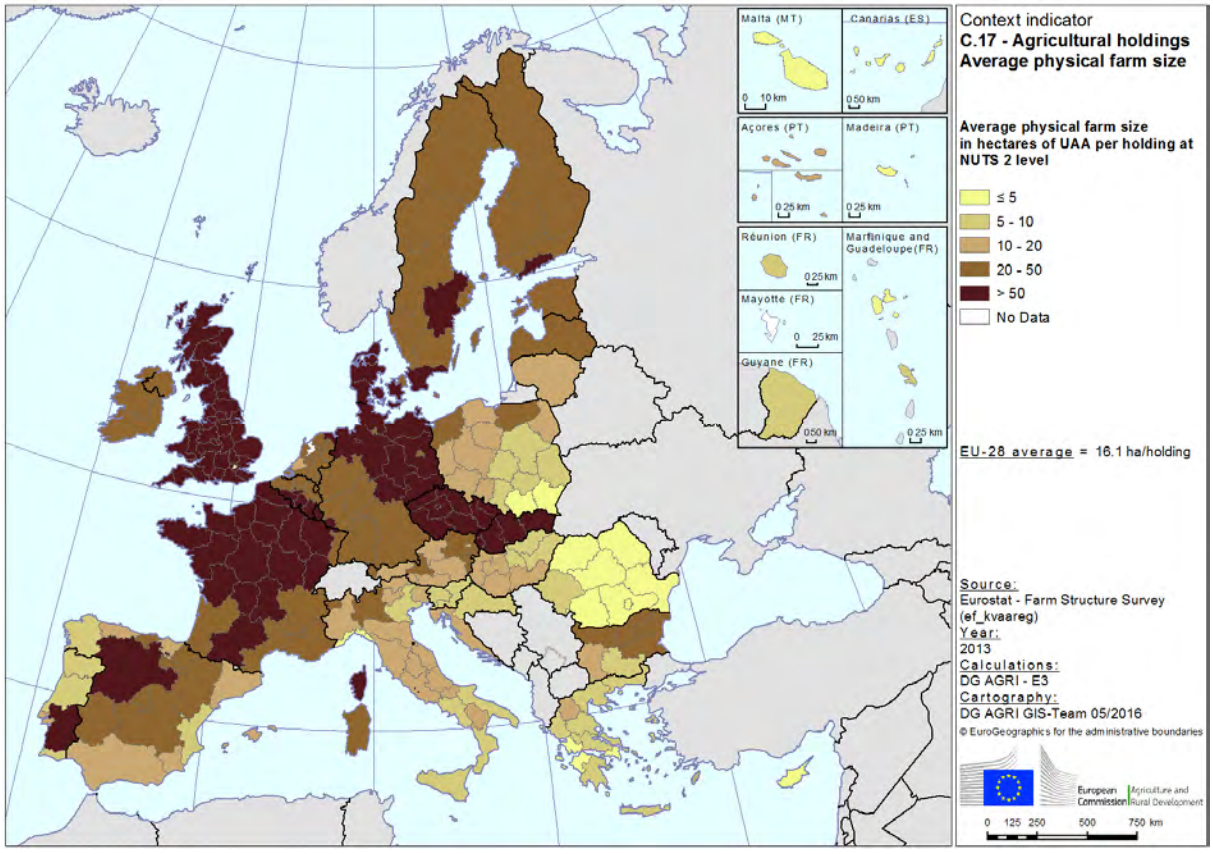
Map 2 - Hectares of UAA, 2013



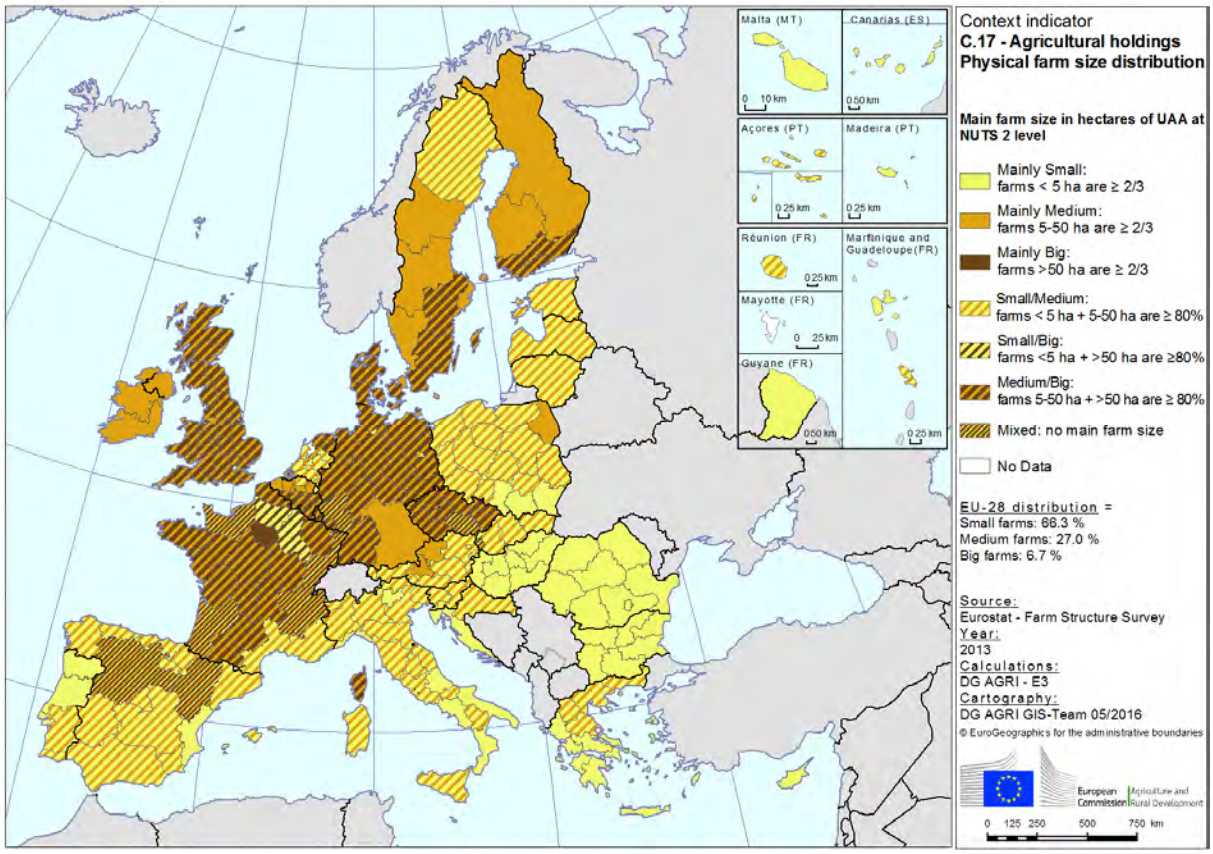
Map 3 - Labour force in AWU, 2013



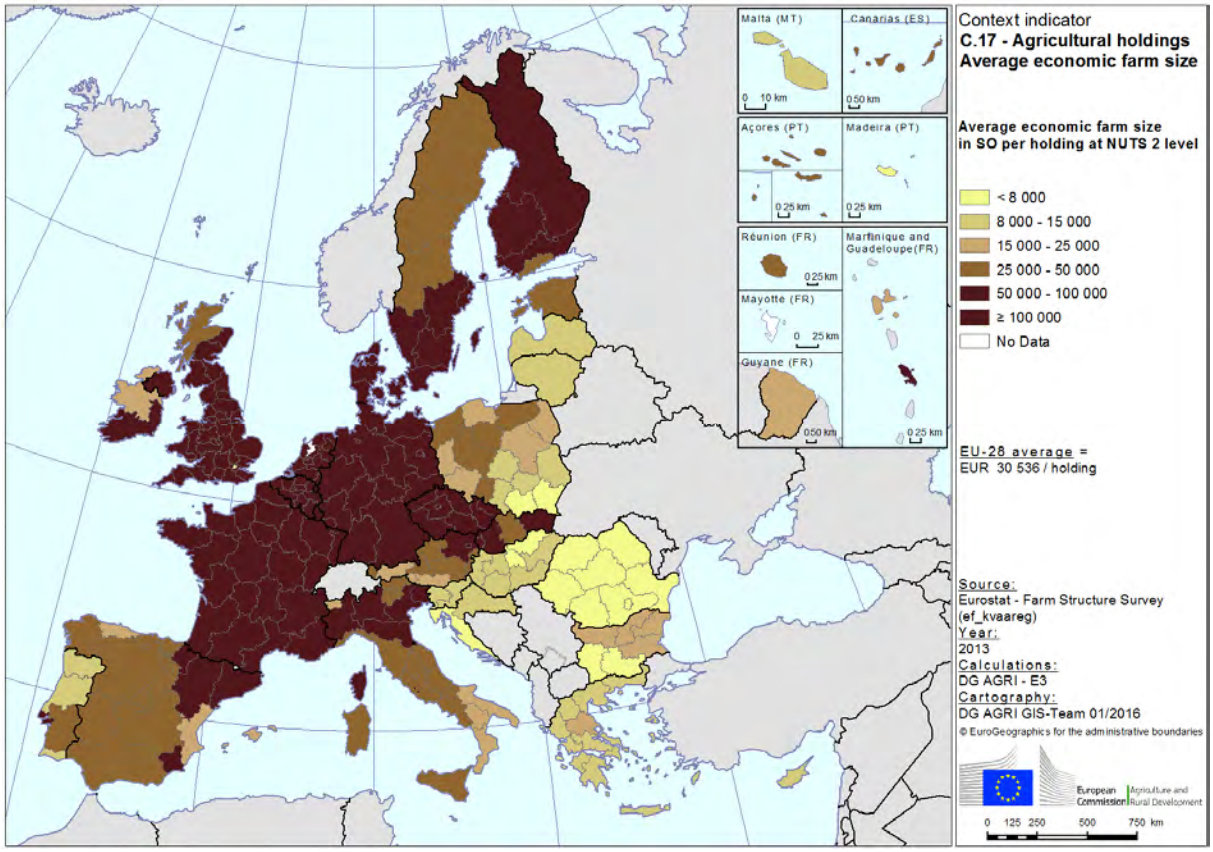
Map 4 - Average physical farm size, 2013



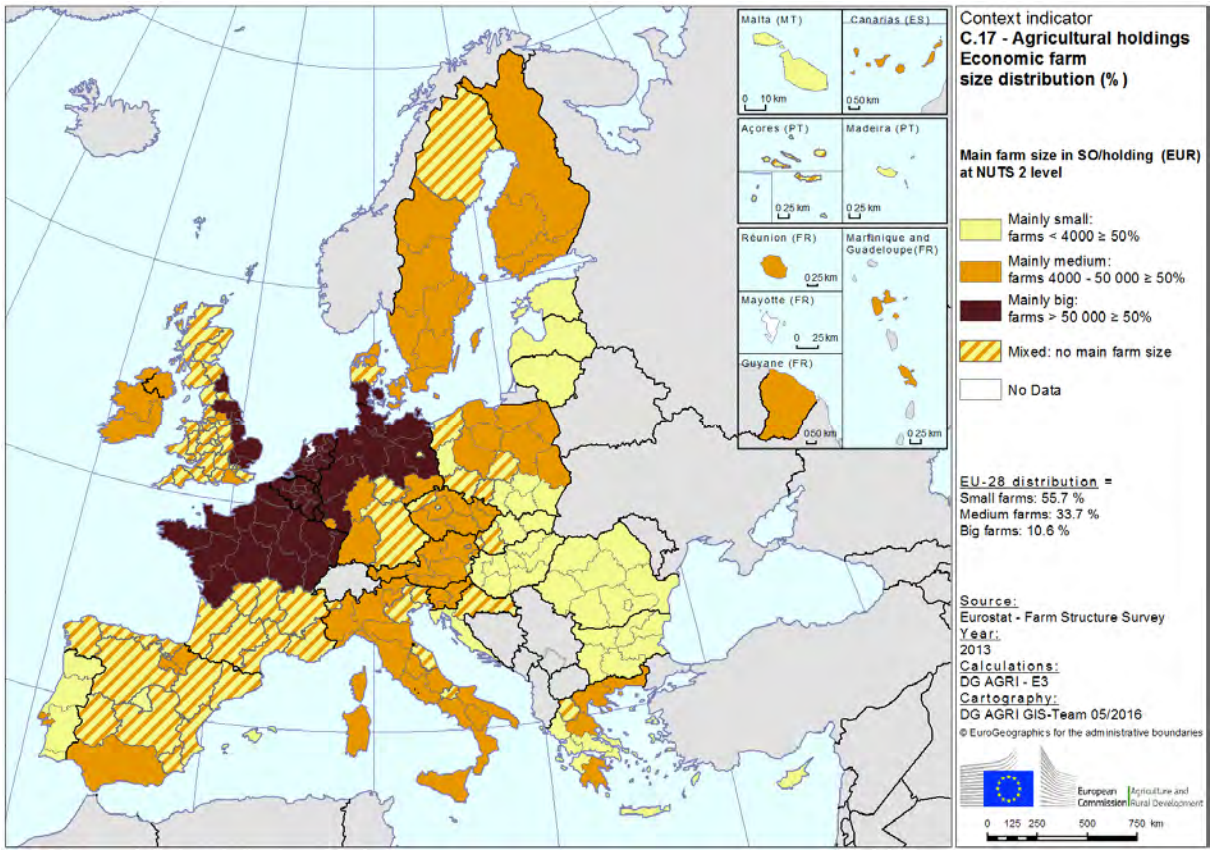
Map 5 - Physical farm size distribution, 2013



Map 6 - Average economic farm size, 2013



Map 7 - Economic farm size distribution, 2013



Context indicator	17 - Agricultural holdings
Comments on methodology and data	Last update done in 2015; no more recent data available.

CONTEXT INDICATOR 18: AGRICULTURAL AREA

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

In the EU-28, the total utilised agricultural area (UAA) was 174 million ha in 2013. France had the largest agricultural area (28 million ha) covering 16% of the total UAA in Europe, followed by Spain (23 million ha) and the UK (17 million ha). 71 % of the total agricultural land is located in the EU-15 and 29% in the EU-N13. 60% of the UAA was used for arable crops, one third for permanent grassland and meadow, and 6% for permanent crops.

Permanent grassland dominates in five countries...

Different groups of countries can be identified according to their dominant form of land use: Arable crops are the principal form of land use in all but eight Member States, namely Ireland, Portugal, Slovenia, the United Kingdom, Greece, Luxembourg, Austria and Spain, where they cover less than 50% of the total UAA. Arable crops cover more than 80% of the UAA in Finland, Denmark, Sweden and Hungary. In Ireland, Slovenia, the United Kingdom, Austria and Luxembourg more than 50% of the UAA is used for permanent grassland and meadows (up to 80% in Ireland).

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

Permanent crops are most important in the Mediterranean countries (Cyprus, Portugal, Greece, Spain and Italy) and represent more than 25% of the UAA in Cyprus.

Graph 1 - Share of UAA in different categories of land use in the EU, 2013

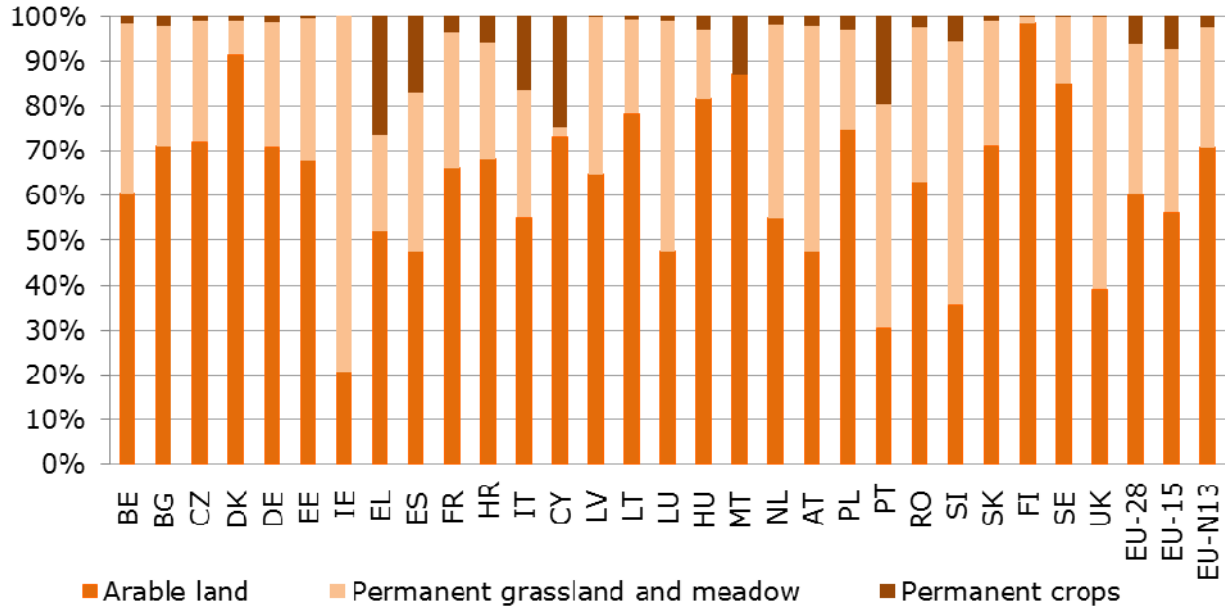
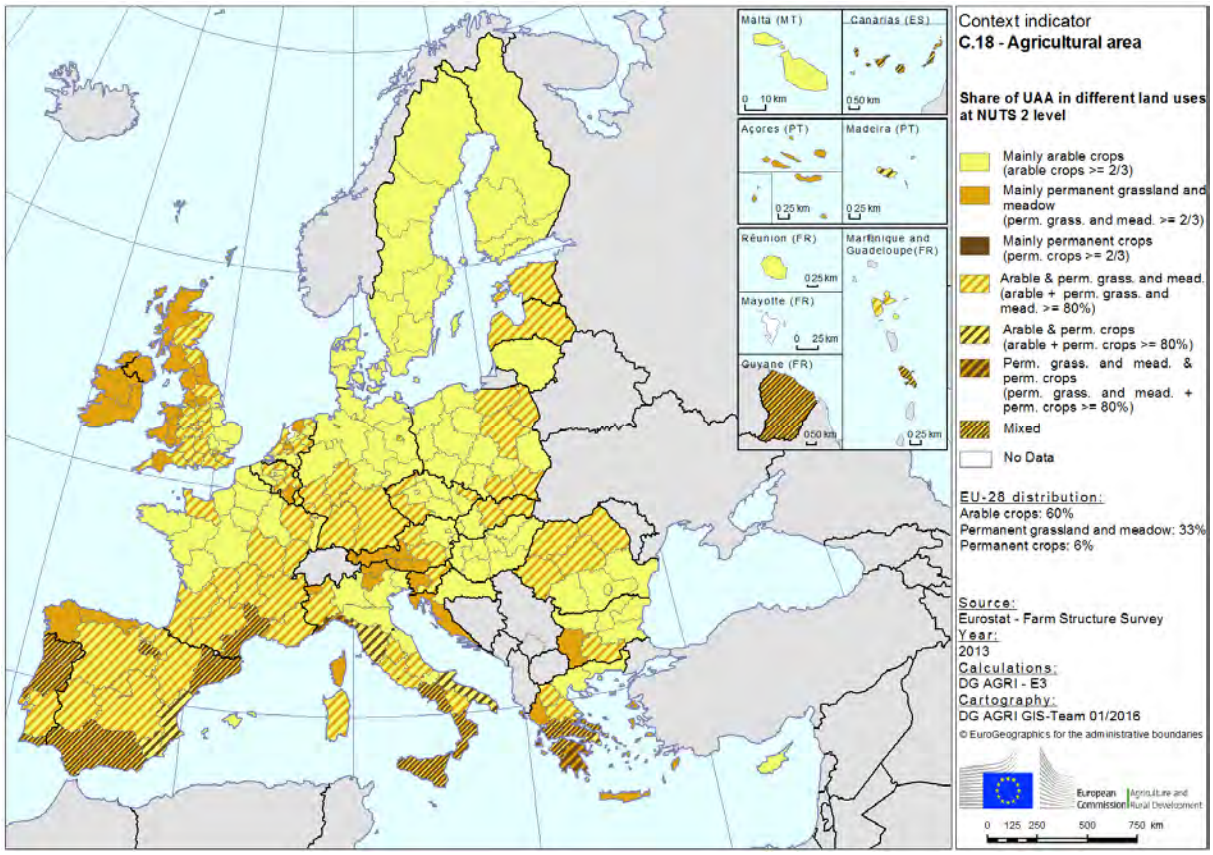


Table 1 - Agricultural land use, 2013

Indicator	C18 - Agricultural area			
Measurement	% of UAA in different categories of land use			
Source	Eurostat - Farm Sturcuture Survey			
Year	2013			
Unit		% UAA		
Subdivisions	Total UAA (ha)	Arable land	Permanent grassland and meadow	Permanent crops
Country				
Belgium	1,307,900	61.2	38.2	1.7
Bulgaria	4,650,940	70.5	26.7	2.0
Czech Republic	3,491,470	71.4	26.6	1.1
Denmark	2,619,340	91.5	7.6	1.0
Germany	16,699,580	71.1	27.9	1.2
Estonia	957,510	65.6	30.9	0.4
Ireland	4,959,450	21.0	80.2	0.0
Greece	4,856,780	37.4	15.5	19.1
Spain	23,300,220	48.5	36.0	17.3
France	27,739,430	66.6	30.3	3.7
Croatia	1,571,200	55.9	21.6	4.6
Italy	12,098,890	55.6	28.4	16.8
Cyprus	109,330	73.3	2.0	25.0
Latvia	1,877,720	64.1	34.7	0.4
Lithuania	2,861,250	79.6	21.2	0.8
Luxembourg	131,040	47.8	51.6	1.2
Hungary	4,656,520	81.6	15.5	3.0
Malta	10,880	78.8	0.0	11.6
Netherlands	1,847,570	56.2	44.0	2.0
Austria	2,726,890	50.0	52.8	2.4
Poland	14,409,870	74.7	22.4	2.9
Portugal	3,641,590	30.2	49.0	19.5
Romania	13,055,850	62.8	34.5	2.3
Slovenia	485,760	35.6	58.8	5.6
Slovakia	1,901,610	71.7	27.9	1.0
Finland	2,282,400	98.4	1.4	0.2
Sweden	3,028,620	85.2	14.9	0.2
United Kingdom	17,096,170	36.7	56.8	0.2
EU-28	174,375,780	59.8	33.2	5.9
EU-15	124,335,870	55.6	35.9	7.3
EU-N13	50,039,910	70.2	26.7	2.3

Map 1 - Share of UAA in different land uses, 2013



Context indicator	18 - Agricultural area
Comments on methodology and data	Last update done in 2015; no more recent data available.

CONTEXT INDICATOR 19: AREA UNDER ORGANIC FARMING

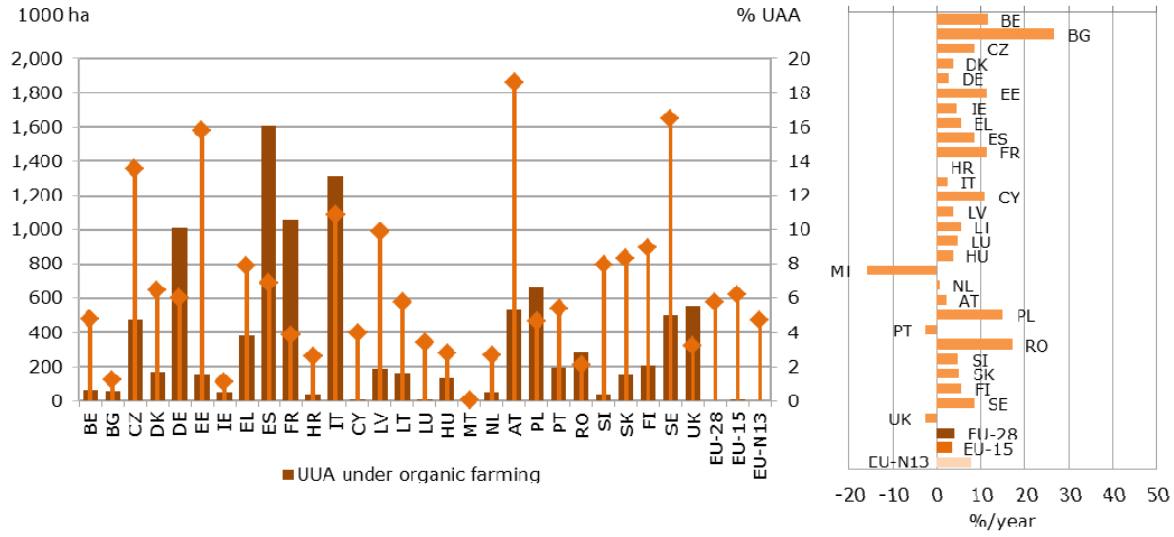
Organic farming accounts for 5.8% of the total UAA in the EU-28

The total organic area in the EU-28 (i.e. the fully converted area and the area under conversion) was more than 10 million ha in 2013 and accounted for 5.8% of the total UAA. The size of the organic area differs substantially among Member States. In absolute terms 4 Member States accounted for nearly half (49%) of the total organic area in the EU-28, namely Spain (1.6 million ha), Italy (1.3 million ha), France (1.1 million ha) and Germany (1 million ha). The importance of organic farming in terms of the UAA at national level was highest in Austria (18.6%), Sweden (16.5%), Estonia (15.8%) and the Czech Republic (13.6%), whereas in three countries (Malta, Ireland, and Bulgaria), the organic area represents less than 2% of the UAA.

An increasing part of the UAA is devoted to organic production

The share of UAA devoted to organic production is increasing rapidly. For the period 2007-2013, the organic area increased by 27% in the EU-28, with an average annual growth rate of 4.1%. This increase is particularly significant in Bulgaria (+26.6%), but also in Romania (+17.0%), Poland (+15.0%), France and Belgium (+11.4%), Estonia (+11.3), Cyprus (+10.9%), Spain (+8.5%), Sweden (+ 8.4%), the Czech Republic (+8.3%) where the change in the organic area between 2007 and 2013 was twice as high as the EU-28 average (+4.1%). On the other hand, only three countries registered a decrease of this area between 2007 and 2013: Malta (-16.0%), Portugal (-2.8%) and the UK (-2.7%).

Graph 1 - Share of UAA under organic farming (2013) and its average annual growth rate (2007 to 2013)

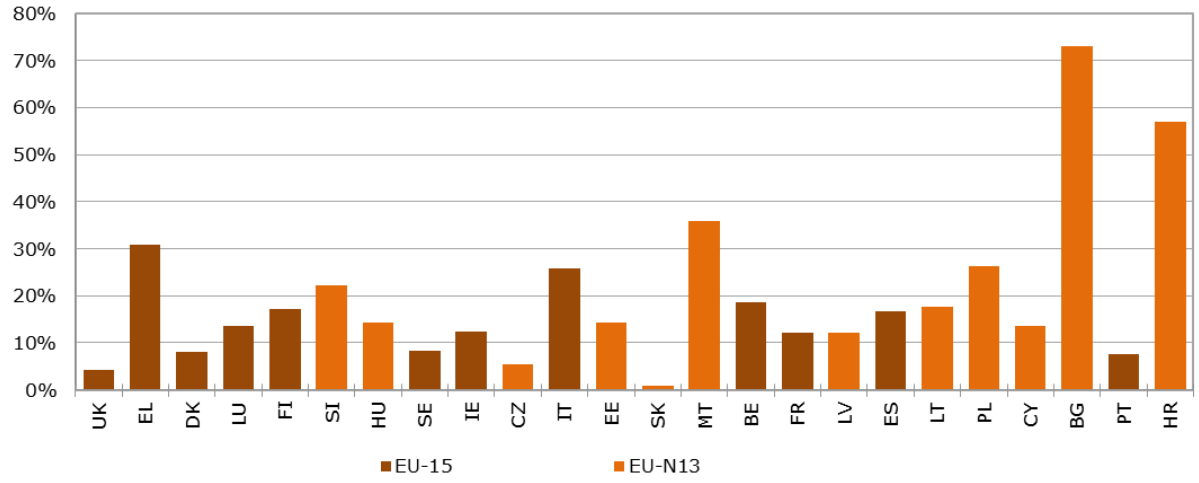


The area under conversion makes up 13.6% of the total organic area

The share of area under conversion in the total organic area can give an indication of the potential growth in the organic sector in the near future. At EU level[18], the area under conversion represented 13.6% of the total organic area in 2013. The greatest relative growth in the coming years is likely to come from Bulgaria and Croatia where this share was at 73% and 57% respectively. On the other hand Slovakia, the United Kingdom, the Czech Republic, Portugal, Denmark and Sweden have less than 10% of the total organic area under conversion.

[18] EU: In 2013, data on the areas under conversion are only available for 24 MSs and therefore the EU figure does not cover the following countries: DE, NL, AT and RO.

Graph 2 - Share of the area under conversion in total organic area, (2013)



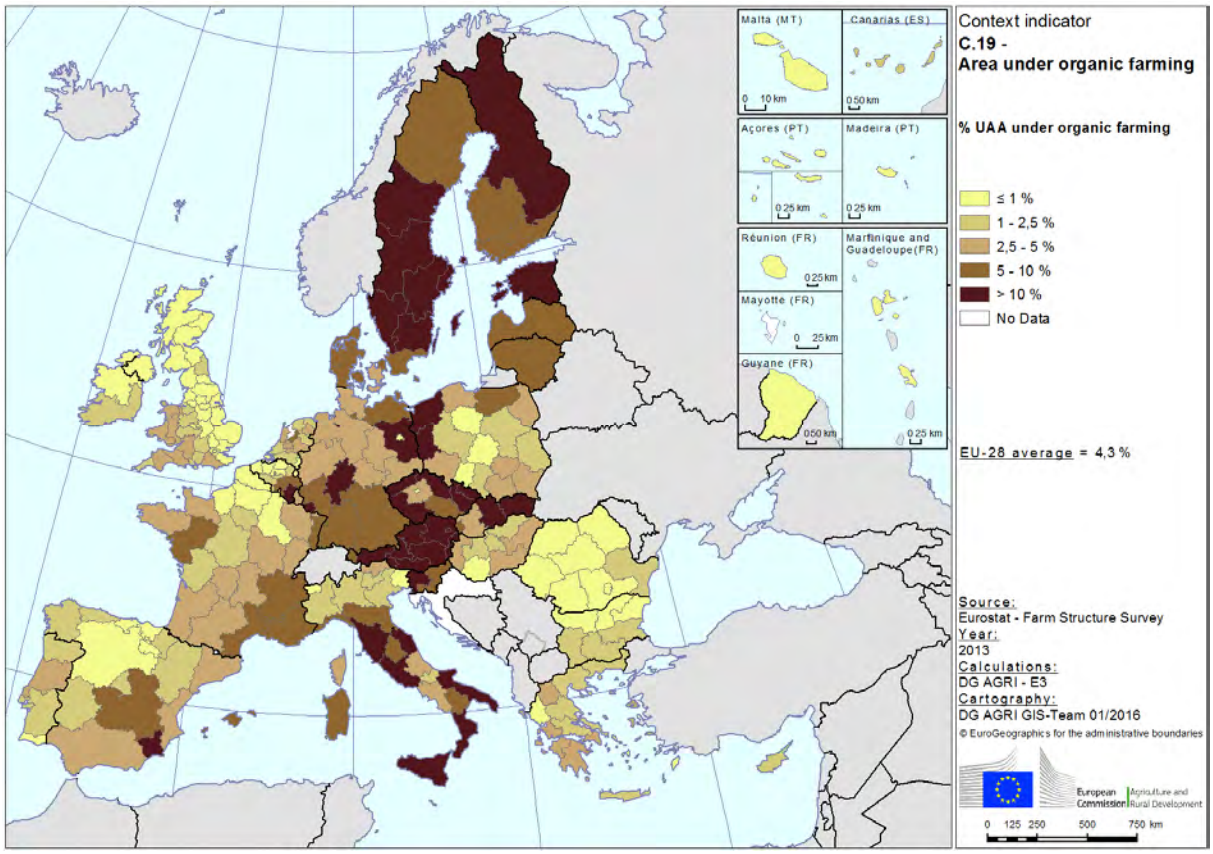
Note: no data for DE, NL, AT and RO in 2013 for area under conversion

Table 1 - Organic farming

Indicator	C.19 - Area under organic farming			Change in organic farming	
Measurement	UAA under organic farming	Share of UAA under organic farming		Average annual growth rate of UAA under organic farming	
Source	Eurostat			Eurostat	
Year	2013			2007-2013	
Unit	ha	%		% per year	
Country					
Belgium	62,471	4.8		11.4	
Bulgaria	56,287	1.2		26.6	
Czech Republic	474,231	13.6		8.3	
Denmark	169,298	6.5		3.5	
Germany	1,008,926	6.0		2.6	
Estonia	151,164	15.8		11.3	
Ireland	53,812	1.1		4.6	
Greece	383,606	7.9		5.4	
Spain	1,610,129	6.9		8.5	
France	1,062,158	3.8		11.4	
Croatia	40,660	2.6		n.a	
Italy	1,317,177	10.9		2.3	
Cyprus	4,315	3.9		10.9	
Latvia	185,752	9.9		3.8	
Lithuania	165,885	5.8		5.5	
Luxembourg	4,447	3.4		4.7	
Hungary	130,990	2.8		3.5	
Malta	7	0.1		-16.1	
Netherlands	48,936	2.6		0.7	
Austria	533,230	18.6	2012	2.1	2007-2012
Poland	669,863	4.6		15.0	
Portugal	197,295	5.4		-2.8	
Romania	288,261	2.1	2012	17.0	2007-2012
Slovenia	38,664	8.0		4.7	
Slovakia	157,848	8.3		5.0	
Finland	204,810	9.0		5.5	
Sweden	500,996	16.5		8.4	
United Kingdom	558,718	3.2		-2.7	
EU-28	10,079,936	5.8		4.1	
EU-15	7,716,008	6.2		3.2	
EU-N13	2,363,929	4.7		7.7	

Note: Data for AT and RO refer to 2012

Map 1 - Share of UAA under organic farming



Note: The % of UAA under organic farming of the EU-28 calculated with data from the Farm Structure Survey (ef, used in this map) is lower than the same share calculated with data from the annual statistics on Organic Farming (org). This difference may be explained by the different definitions of the UAA and other different requirements (e.g. thresholds) used in the context of the two surveys.

Context indicator	**19 - Area under organic farming**
Comments on methodology and data	Last update done in 2015; no more recent data available.

CONTEXT INDICATOR 20: IRRIGATED LAND

Irrigated area gives an indication of the pressure of agriculture on water resources. As opposed to irrigable area, which is the area equipped for irrigation and does not show much variation from year to year, irrigated area can in fact vary significantly due to meteorological conditions or the choice of crop, for instance.

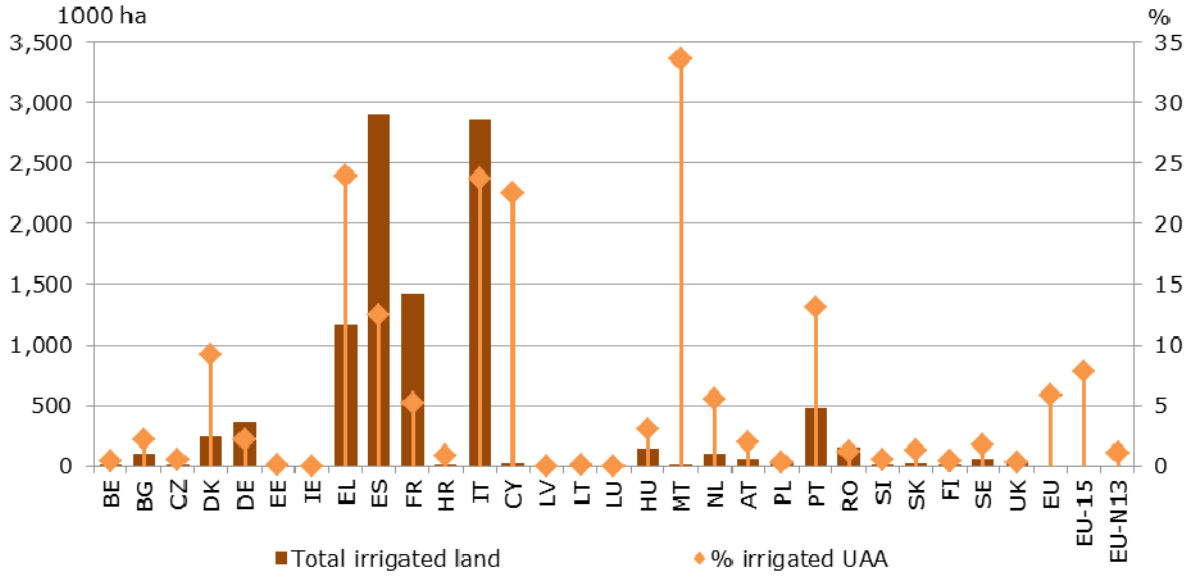
Southern European countries account for the highest amount of irrigated lands both in absolute terms and as a share of total UAA

In 2013 the total irrigated area in the European Union was 10.3 million hectares, accounting for 5.8% of the total Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA). There is a wide imbalance between old and new Members States since the former account for 95% of the total irrigated area (9.7 million hectares). This difference is reflected by the share of irrigated area in total UAA, with the old Member States accounting for 7.8% of their total UAA whilst the new ones register a much lower 1%.

Southern European countries like Spain, France, Italy, Greece and Portugal show the highest amounts of irrigated land. Together, these countries account for 86% of the total. As regards the share of UAA, Malta (33.6%) show the highest percentages followed by Greece (23.9%), Italy (23.6%), Cyprus (22.5%), Portugal (13.1%) and Spain (12.4%).

Denmark (9.2%) and the Netherlands (5.5%) are the only exceptions among northern European countries, where the share of irrigated UAA is well below 3%.

Graph 1 - Total irrigated land (ha) and irrigated land as a share of UAA (%), 2013



Between 2007 and 2013 the share of UAA actually irrigated decreased by 1.1 percent

Between 2007 and 2013, irrigated UAA decreased by 1.1 percent at European level. The old Member States experimented a decrease of 1.37 percent of their irrigated land whilst the new Member Stated registered an increase of 3.2 per cent. The largest negative change was registered for the United Kingdom (-64.4%), the Netherlands (-49.6%), Slovakia (-37%), Poland (-36.8%) and Latvia (-33.8%). Significant increases were registered for Hungary (+61.1%), Lithuania (+60%), Slovenia (+56.8%), Croatia (+55.8%), Bulgaria (35.8%) and Malta (30.2%).

Graph 2 - Change in the share of irrigated UAA, 2007 to 2013

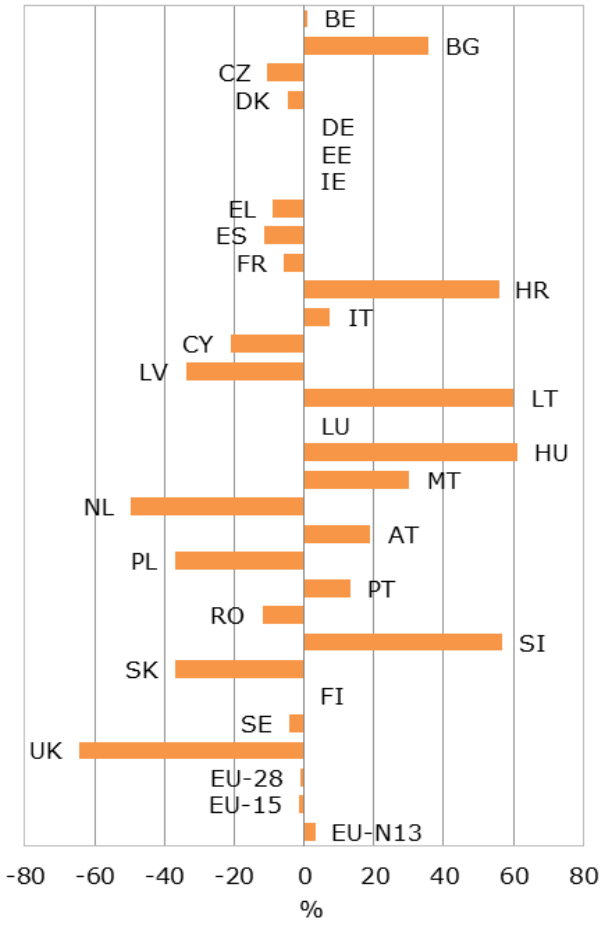
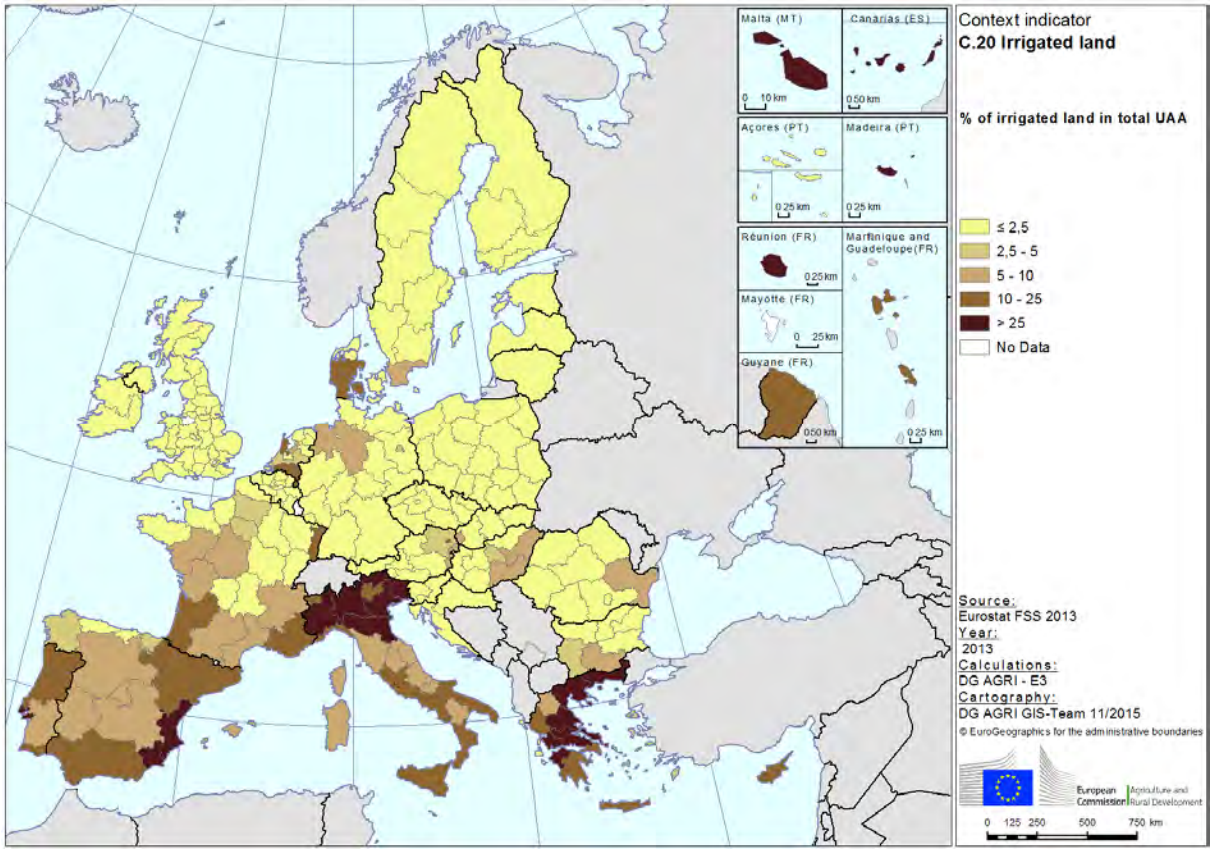


Table 1 – Irrigated land

Indicator	C.20 Irrigated land		Change of irrigated land
Measurement	Total irrigated land	% irrigated of total UAA	
Source	Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey		Eurostat - SAPM
Year	2013		2007-2013
Unit	ha	%	%
Country			
Belgium	5,740	0.4	1.1
Bulgaria	98,670	2.1	35.8
Czech Republic	17,840	0.5	-10.4
Denmark	241,980	9.2	-4.8
Germany	365,590	2.2	:
Estonia	310	0.0	:
Ireland	0	0.0	0.0
Greece	1,164,620	24.0	-9.0
Spain	2,898,970	12.4	-11.2
France	1,423,640	5.1	-5.8
Croatia	13,430	0.9	55.8
Italy	2,866,330	23.7	7.5
Cyprus	24,670	22.6	-21.1
Latvia	410	0.0	-33.9
Lithuania	1,600	0.1	60.0
Luxembourg	:	:	:
Hungary	141,190	3.0	61.1
Malta	3,660	33.6	30.2
Netherlands	101,770	5.5	-49.7
Austria	51,680	1.9	19.0
Poland	45,550	0.3	-36.8
Portugal	477,160	13.1	13.2
Romania	152,840	1.2	-11.9
Slovenia	2,540	0.5	56.8
Slovakia	24,600	1.3	-37.1
Finland	9,510	0.4	:
Sweden	51,870	1.7	-4.2
United Kingdom	49,130	0.3	-64.4
EU-28	10,235,300 exc. LU	5.9	-1.1
EU-15	9,707,990 exc. LU	7.8	-1.4
EU-N13	527,310	1.1	3.3

Note: EU aggregates are calculated on the basis of data available.

Map 1 - Share of irrigated UAA, 2013



Context indicator	20 - Irrigated land
Comments on methodology and data	Last update done in 2015; no more recent data available.

CONTEXT INDICATOR 21: LIVESTOCK UNITS

81% of all EU livestock units are kept in the EU-15

The EU-28 had a total of 130 million livestock units (LSU) in 2013, 82 % of which were held in the EU-15. In absolute terms, France had the highest number of total livestock units (21.8 million LSU), followed by Germany (18.4 million LSU), Spain (14.5 million LSU) and the UK (13.2 LSU), whereas the lowest number of LSU was found in Malta (34 930 LSU). However, in the case of Malta the livestock density was the second highest in Europe, following the Netherlands (3.5 LSU/ha). The livestock density in Belgium (2.7 LSU/ha), in Denmark and Cyprus (1.6 LSU/ha for each), Luxemburg (1.3 LSU/ha), Ireland (1.2 LSU), Germany (1.1 LSU/ha), Slovenia (1.0 LSU/ha), Austria (0.9 LSU/ha), in the UK and in France (0.8 LSU/ha for each) also exceeded the EU-28 average (0.7 LSU/ha). This indicator was lowest (<= 0.3 LSU/ha) in the Baltic countries, Slovakia and in Bulgaria.

The livestock density is highest in Malta and in the Netherlands ...

... while Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia and Hungary have a high proportion of holdings with few animals per ha

A classification of agricultural holdings by the number of LSU shows that the EU-N13 has the highest proportion of holdings (59.7%) in the lowest class (less than 5 LSU), while this share is only 14.4 % in the EU-15. In the EU-N13, this very small scale of animal husbandry is most typical in Romania (71.2%), Bulgaria (60.7%), Croatia (59.1%) and Hungary (57.3%). The highest proportion of holdings with 500 or more LSU is found in Denmark (6.1%), indicating the presence of large specialised livestock farms in Danish agriculture.

Graph 1 - LSU density index in Europe (LSU/ha), 2013

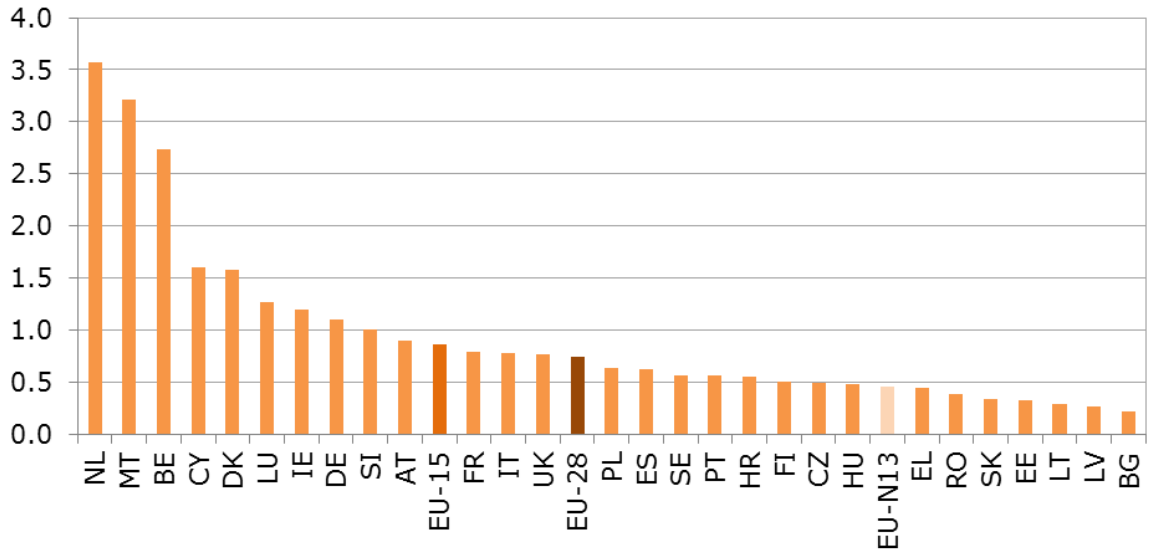


Table 1 - LSU by different animal categories, 2013

Indicator	C21 - Livestock units											
Source	Eurostat - Farm Strucutre Survey											
Year	2013											
Sub-Indicator	Livestock units (1000 LSU), by species											
Unit	Cattle				Pigs		Sheep	Goats	Poultry			Rabbits (breeding females)
	Bovine animals, less than 1 year	Male bovine animals, 2 years or over	Heifers. 2 years or over	Dairy cows	Piglets, less than 20 kg	Breading sows			Broilers	Laying hens	Other	
Measurement												
Country												
Belgium	265.9	36.9	152.8	464.8	43.3	233.6	11.7	3.9	163.0	155.5	21.3	:
Bulgaria	59.8	6.0	12.0	314.7	2.7	27.7	135.3	28.6	43.0	88.2	55.2	1.3
Czech Republic	148.0	20.4	69.2	370.0	13.1	75.7	19.9	1.8	97.9	101.6	122.7	0.2
Denmark	209.4	10.2	56.5	582.3	112.3	569.5	15.1	1.2	92.5	79.4	16.2	0.0
Germany	1,514.4	72.8	586.4	4,251.4	245.3	1,083.1	189.3	13.0	680.1	671.9	966.0	:
Estonia	28.3	3.4	13.5	96.1	4.2	16.6	8.7	0.4	8.9	11.9	1.5	0.1
Ireland	787.4	429.4	304.1	1,163.2	11.4	71.6	494.2	1.0	49.9	35.4	14.1	0.0
Greece	70.5	17.7	15.3	133.3	7.6	59.3	868.6	365.5	135.7	112.8	13.2	2.4
Spain	590.5	159.4	387.0	876.1	186.7	1,284.2	1,595.3	239.1	872.4	813.8	691.8	21.5
France	2,176.0	374.4	1,606.1	3,737.2	117.3	536.5	738.0	142.3	1,076.5	1,052.0	2,044.2	13.8
Croatia	52.1	3.8	10.5	172.9	9.2	65.8	80.2	8.6	68.0	43.4	24.6	0.4
Italy	608.1	68.4	290.4	1,762.5	39.2	297.9	659.8	92.1	705.0	565.9	713.1	12.8
Cyprus	6.7	0.3	2.9	21.7	2.2	18.1	25.7	17.1	8.7	6.4	4.5	0.4
Latvia	44.5	4.5	19.8	166.6	2.2	19.9	9.8	1.4	12.6	44.7	1.2	0.7
Lithuania	72.7	7.4	27.4	318.1	7.1	27.2	11.0	1.5	42.2	42.4	8.1	0.6
Luxembourg	21.3	3.1	13.1	46.2	0.8	3.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0
Hungary	80.6	8.2	30.4	241.0	20.5	119.0	115.0	8.9	79.6	129.4	614.7	2.5
Malta	1.7	0.2	0.4	6.2	0.4	2.6	1.0	0.4	4.3	4.2	0.0	0.2
Netherlands	646.7	14.1	86.3	1,552.9	142.4	537.4	103.4	41.3	309.7	748.7	51.3	0.8
Austria	247.9	15.2	88.4	536.0	22.6	130.9	40.1	8.4	49.6	83.7	80.4	0.0
Poland	659.2	109.4	139.2	2,343.5	85.4	509.7	27.0	8.2	560.4	706.9	559.5	7.7
Portugal	154.1	23.8	106.8	264.8	15.9	93.5	206.7	38.3	119.4	136.6	54.3	3.4
Romania	122.0	47.5	142.9	1,147.3	34.0	222.6	894.5	132.6	234.4	540.4	126.6	2.5
Slovenia	55.6	6.8	15.5	103.9	2.2	12.5	13.1	3.5	20.0	16.5	24.9	0.4
Slovakia	51.0	6.3	25.2	145.5	4.5	29.0	39.9	1.3	38.9	77.8	7.5	0.2
Finland	120.0	12.3	22.8	283.1	9.7	62.5	13.6	0.5	48.0	48.0	50.7	:
Sweden	186.7	28.9	70.6	344.0	10.8	74.0	57.7	:	55.7	120.1	2.4	0.0
United Kingdom	1,121.5	383.0	609.5	1,767.0	36.3	253.3	3,235.2	9.5	663.3	686.8	350.7	0.0
EU-28	10,102.6	1,873.2	4,905.2	23,212.2	1,189.3	6,436.7	9,610.7	1,170.7	6,239.7	7,126.0	6,620.7	72.0
EU-15	8,720.3	1,649.4	4,396.1	17,764.8	1,001.6	5,290.4	8,229.5	956.5	5,020.8	5,312.2	5,069.7	54.7
EU-N13	1,382.3	223.8	509.2	5,447.5	187.7	1,146.4	1,381.2	214.2	1,218.8	1,813.8	1,551.0	17.3

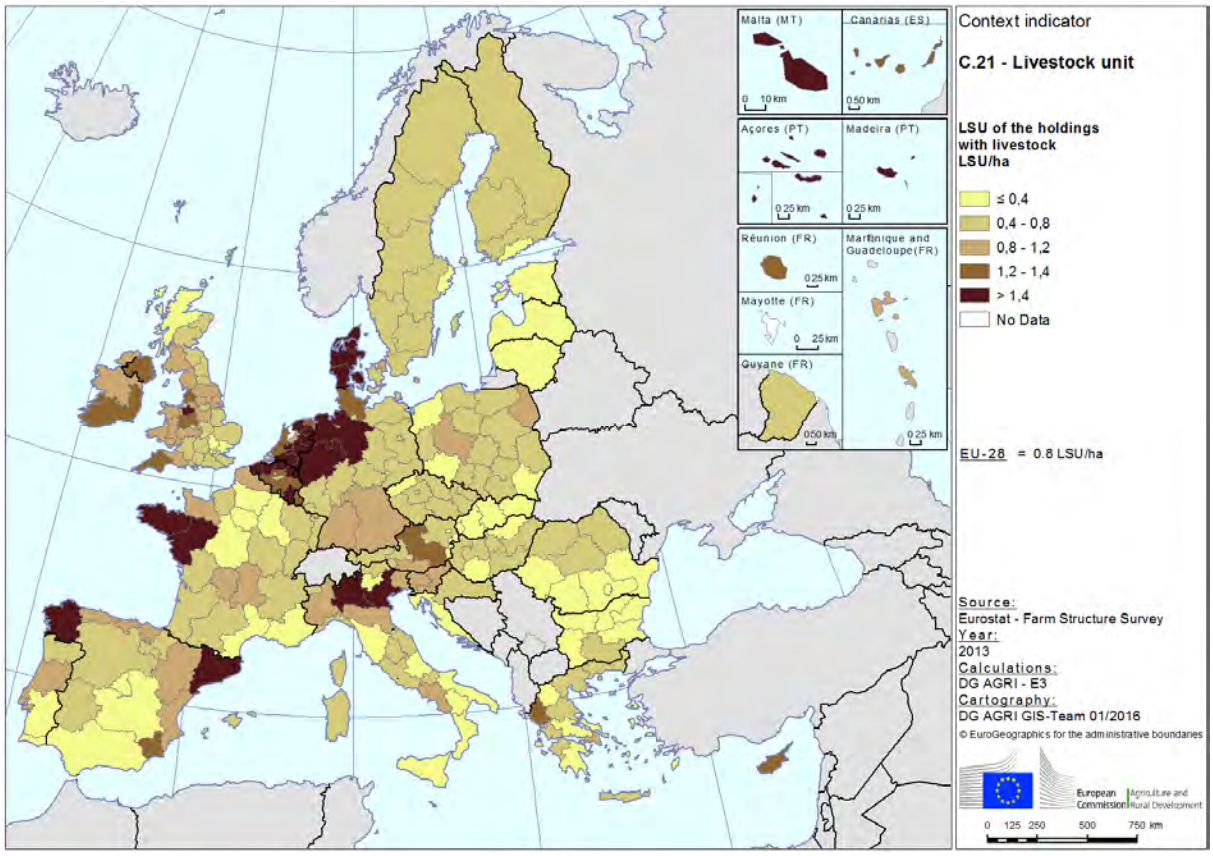
Table 2 - LSU density index, 2013

Indicator	C21 - Livestock units		
Source	Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey		
Year	2013		
Unit	Total UAA	Total LSU	Index
Measurement	ha	LSU	LSU/ha
Country			
Belgium	1,307,900	3,584,440	2.7
Bulgaria	4,650,940	1,024,910	0.2
Czech Republic	3,491,470	1,728,360	0.5
Denmark	2,619,340	4,133,390	1.6
Germany	16,699,580	18,406,910	1.1
Estonia	957,510	310,110	0.3
Ireland	4,959,450	5,929,360	1.2
Greece	4,856,780	2,142,980	0.4
Spain	23,300,220	14,501,690	0.6
France	27,739,430	21,871,300	0.8
Croatia	1,571,200	864,020	0.5
Italy	12,098,890	9,374,270	0.8
Cyprus	109,330	174,520	1.6
Latvia	1,877,720	485,990	0.3
Lithuania	2,861,250	838,750	0.3
Luxembourg	131,040	165,400	1.3
Hungary	4,656,520	2,259,080	0.5
Malta	10,880	34,930	3.2
Netherlands	1,847,570	6,602,050	3.6
Austria	2,726,890	2,439,090	0.9
Poland	14,409,870	9,164,570	0.6
Portugal	3,641,590	2,035,510	0.6
Romania	13,055,850	4,975,310	0.4
Slovenia	485,760	487,960	1.0
Slovakia	1,901,610	644,820	0.3
Finland	2,282,400	1,145,730	0.5
Sweden	3,035,920	1,711,740	0.6
United Kingdom	17,326,990	13,282,320	0.8
EU-28	174,613,900	130,319,510	0.7
EU-15	124,573,990	107,326,180	0.9
EU-N13	50,039,910	22,993,330	0.5

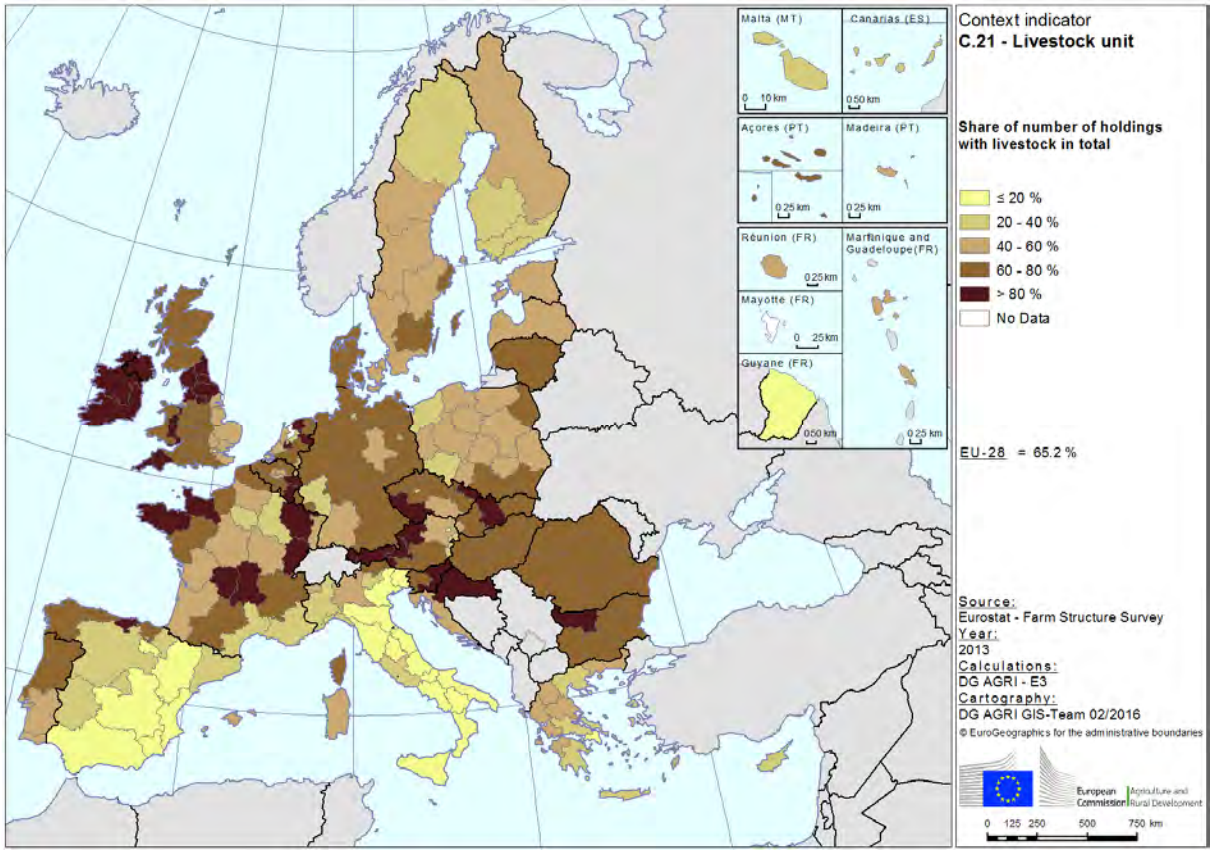
Table 3 - Share of agricultural holdings by different LSU bands, 2013

Indicator	C21 - Livestock units							
Source	Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey							
Year	2013							
Unit	Less than 5 LSU	From 5 to 9.9 LSU	From 10 to 14.9 LSU	From 15 to 19.9 LSU	From 20 to 49.9 LSU	From 50 to 99.9 LSU	From 100 to 499.9 LSU	500 LSU or over
Measurement	% of holdings in various LSU bands							
Country								
Belgium	7.5	5.3	3.8	3.0	12.7	14.1	23.6	3.6
Bulgaria	60.7	3.4	1.7	1.0	2.0	0.6	0.3	0.1
Czech Republic	28.9	12.2	6.3	3.4	8.6	3.8	5.1	3.0
Denmark	14.8	6.9	4.8	3.0	7.5	3.6	11.5	6.1
Germany	11.2	7.1	5.2	3.8	14.8	11.2	14.9	1.8
Estonia	24.1	4.3	2.3	1.4	3.4	1.5	1.5	0.7
Ireland	11.0	12.4	9.9	7.9	25.9	14.6	10.0	0.3
Greece	25.8	2.4	1.7	1.3	3.2	0.8	0.3	0.0
Spain	8.3	2.2	1.3	1.0	3.9	2.5	2.4	0.5
France	11.0	4.7	2.7	2.2	9.7	11.5	13.9	0.9
Croatia	59.1	9.7	3.7	1.6	2.5	0.5	0.3	0.1
Italy	5.7	2.4	1.5	1.0	3.2	1.5	1.3	0.3
Cyprus	24.4	1.3	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.1
Latvia	38.5	5.5	2.4	1.3	2.6	0.9	0.5	0.1
Lithuania	54.0	7.3	2.2	1.0	1.9	0.6	0.3	0.1
Luxembourg	8.2	3.8	3.8	2.9	10.6	16.3	31.3	1.0
Hungary	57.3	2.3	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1
Malta	24.7	1.1	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.1
Netherlands	9.4	7.1	3.9	2.6	8.6	11.2	21.9	3.9
Austria	22.1	10.8	8.0	6.2	16.7	5.3	2.8	0.1
Poland	35.7	7.0	3.6	2.3	5.1	1.2	0.6	0.1
Portugal	51.7	3.9	1.7	1.0	2.8	1.4	1.2	0.2
Romania	71.2	2.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	50.5	13.5	5.5	3.3	5.1	1.2	0.4	0.0
Slovakia	55.9	5.3	2.1	1.1	2.5	1.4	2.8	1.2
Finland	5.7	2.7	2.3	2.6	11.9	6.4	4.3	0.4
Sweden	19.4	9.0	4.6	3.0	8.7	5.1	5.4	0.7
United Kingdom	11.5	8.3	5.8	4.5	14.8	10.6	17.9	2.0
EU-28	41.2	3.9	2.0	1.3	3.8	2.1	2.3	0.3
EU-15	14.4	4.0	2.7	2.0	6.8	4.6	5.3	0.7
EU-N13	59.7	3.9	1.5	0.9	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.1

Map 1 - LSU density index measured in LSU/ha, 2013



Map 2 – Share of number of holdings with livestock in total, 2013



Context indicator	21 - Livestock units
Comments on methodology and data	Last update done in 2015; no more recent data available.

CONTEXT INDICATOR 22: FARM LABOUR FORCE

Many farmers and farm workers pursue farming as a part time activity

EU agriculture is dominated by family farms, where family members provide significant labour input at different times of the year, and not always in a regular manner. Family members contributing to farm work do not always receive a salary but are often remunerated through the overall profit produced by the holding. Furthermore many farmers and farm workers pursue farming as a part-time activity and agriculture is characterized by seasonal activities. In order to obtain a precise and accurate picture of the farm labour force, these issues need to be taken into account.

The share of non-family labour (in AWU) is by far the highest in the Czech Republic (73.2%) and Slovakia (71.5%)

22.2 million persons worked regularly in EU agriculture in 2013, which corresponds to 8.7 million average working units (AWU) . Approximately 91% of this was regular family labour (expressed in persons), where the sole holders and his/her family members together make up the family labour force. Slovenia, Romania, Greece, Poland, Croatia, Malta, Cyprus, Ireland and Italy are characterized by a high proportion of family farmers (above the EU average) in the total labour force, while on the other end of the scale the Czech Republic and Slovakia have less than 50% of family labour in the total labour force.

In the EU-28, 58.2% of the total labour force (expressed in persons) is masculine. This figure even comes to 65% in the EU-15. The highest proportion of female farmers can be found in Lithuania (48.2%), Romania (48.1%), Latvia (47.5%), Hungary and Poland (45.7% for each). Among the non-family labour force, there is an even greater proportion of male farmers (74.1% in the EU-28).

Graph 1 - % of family and non-family labour force in AWU, 2013

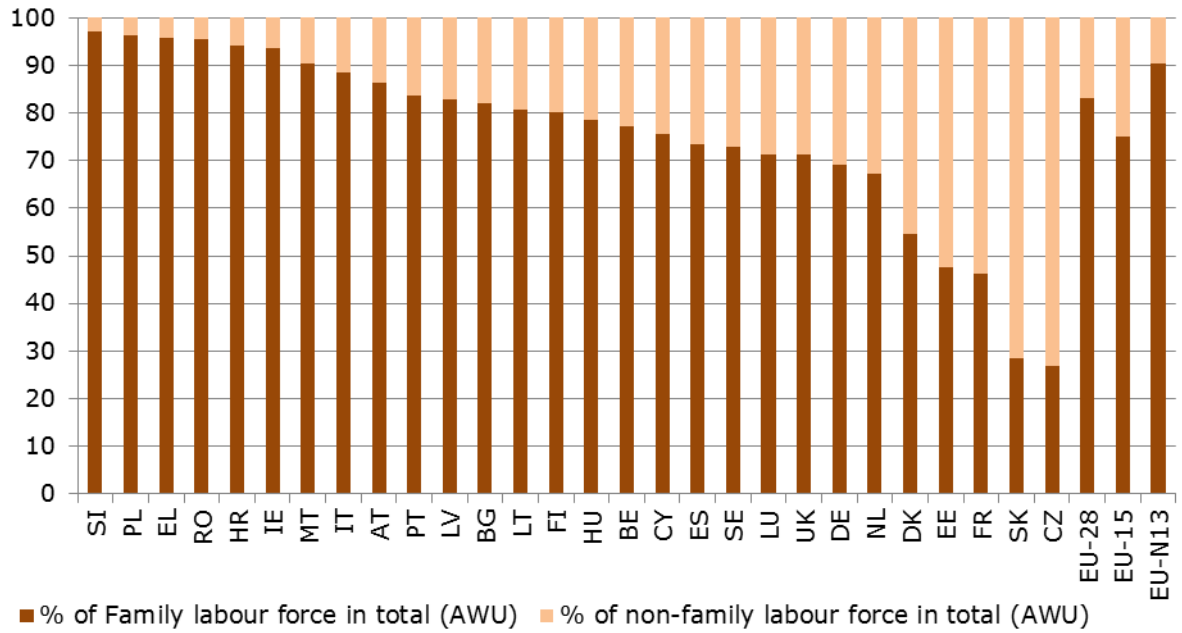


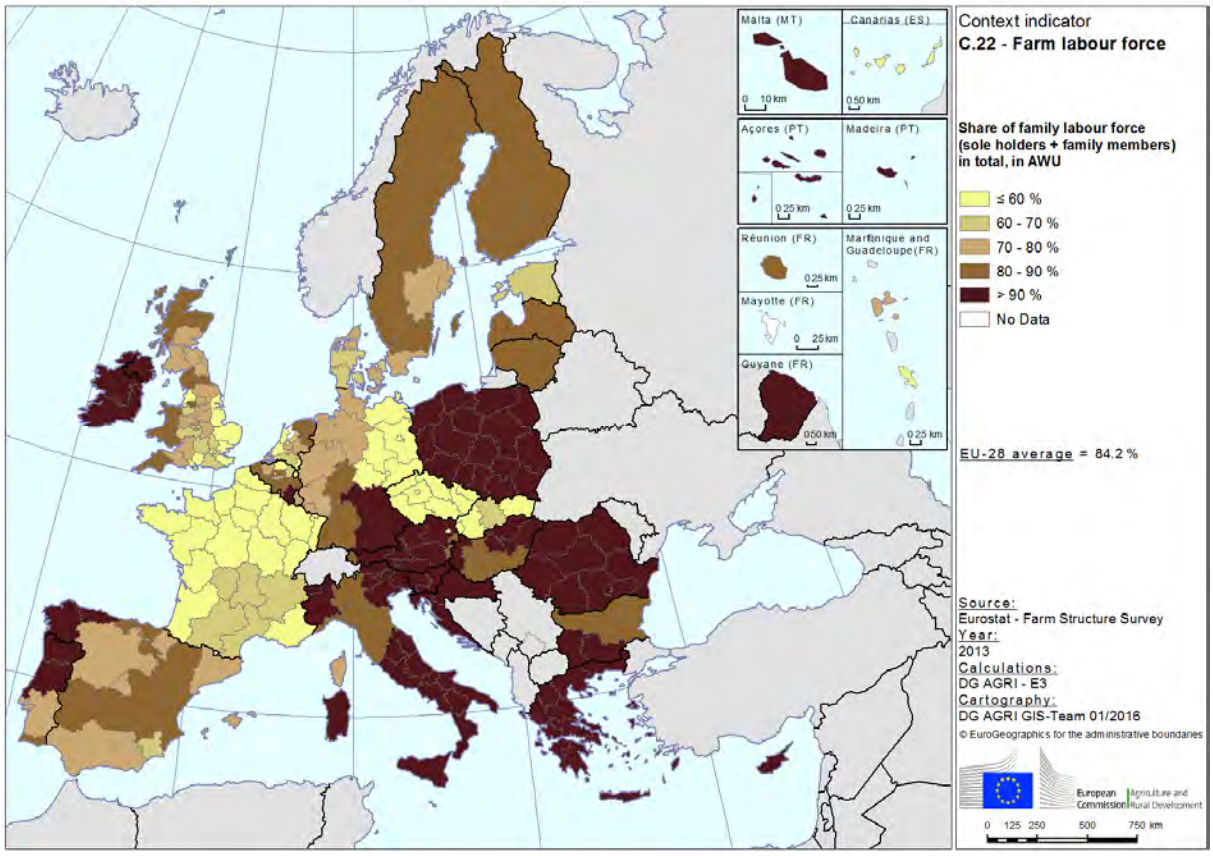
Table 1 - Farm labour force in persons, 2013

Indicator	C22 - Farm labour force																
Source	Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey																
Year	2013																
Sub-Indicator	Total regular farm labour force, in persons					Family labour force (sole holders + family members), in persons						Non-family labour force, in persons					
Measurement	Total	Males		Female		Total		Males		Female		Total		Males		Female	
Unit	Persons	Persons	% of total	Persons	% of total	Persons	% of regular labour force	Persons	% of family labour force	Persons	% of family labour force	Persons	% of regular labour force	Persons	% of non-family labour force	Persons	% of non-family labour force
Country																	
Belgium	74,830	49,880	66.7	24,950	33.3	59,290	79.2	38,550	65.0	20,730	35.0	15,550	20.8	11,330	72.9	4,210	27.1
Bulgaria	557,670	321,070	57.6	236,600	42.4	499,690	89.6	276,950	55.4	222,740	44.6	57,990	10.4	44,120	76.1	13,860	23.9
Czech Republic	132,130	89,160	67.5	42,970	32.5	49,420	37.4	33,620	68.0	15,800	32.0	82,710	62.6	55,550	67.2	27,160	32.8
Denmark	80,970	59,370	73.3	21,600	26.7	54,290	67.0	39,620	73.0	14,680	27.0	26,680	33.0	19,760	74.1	6,920	25.9
Germany	706,260	468,040	66.3	238,210	33.7	529,290	74.9	353,200	66.7	176,090	33.3	176,970	25.1	114,840	64.9	62,130	35.1
Estonia	44,220	24,870	56.2	19,350	43.8	30,900	69.9	17,000	55.0	13,900	45.0	13,320	30.1	7,870	59.1	5,450	40.9
Ireland	269,510	195,410	72.5	74,090	27.5	252,270	93.6	180,360	71.5	71,910	28.5	17,240	6.4	15,060	87.4	2,180	12.6
Greece	1,238,490	765,820	61.8	472,670	38.2	1,213,420	98.0	743,670	61.3	469,760	38.7	25,070	2.0	22,150	88.4	2,910	11.6
Spain	1,782,690	1,278,370	71.7	504,320	28.3	1,437,190	80.6	985,850	68.6	451,340	31.4	345,490	19.4	292,520	84.7	52,980	15.3
France	907,080	635,820	70.1	271,260	29.9	491,050	54.1	343,190	69.9	147,860	30.1	416,030	45.9	292,630	70.3	123,400	29.7
Croatia	388,370	215,310	55.4	173,050	44.6	374,910	96.5	205,040	54.7	169,880	45.3	13,460	3.5	10,280	76.4	3,180	23.6
Italy	2,139,060	1,272,210	59.5	866,840	40.5	1,992,690	93.2	1,159,780	58.2	832,910	41.8	146,370	6.8	112,430	76.8	33,940	23.2
Cyprus	77,390	48,050	62.1	29,340	37.9	73,090	94.4	44,730	61.2	28,360	38.8	4,300	5.6	3,320	77.2	980	22.8
Latvia	173,920	91,240	52.5	82,690	47.5	153,610	88.3	78,660	51.2	74,950	48.8	20,310	11.7	12,570	61.9	7,740	38.1
Lithuania	297,950	154,420	51.8	143,530	48.2	264,070	88.6	132,480	50.2	131,590	49.8	33,880	11.4	21,940	64.8	11,940	35.2
Luxembourg	4,950	3,440	69.5	1,510	30.5	3,790	76.6	2,530	66.8	1,260	33.2	1,160	23.4	910	78.4	250	21.6
Hungary	1,059,940	575,160	54.3	484,770	45.7	962,570	90.8	501,220	52.1	461,350	47.9	97,370	9.2	73,950	75.9	23,420	24.1
Malta	14,870	11,850	79.7	3,020	20.3	14,310	96.2	11,370	79.5	2,940	20.5	560	3.8	480	85.7	80	14.3
Netherlands	193,140	131,760	68.2	61,370	31.8	133,320	69.0	90,820	68.1	42,500	31.9	59,820	31.0	40,940	68.4	18,880	31.6
Austria	337,580	199,260	59.0	138,320	41.0	308,670	91.4	180,560	58.5	128,110	41.5	28,910	8.6	18,700	64.7	10,210	35.3
Poland	3,558,710	1,932,780	54.3	1,625,930	45.7	3,480,250	97.8	1,878,010	54.0	1,602,240	46.0	78,460	2.2	54,770	69.8	23,690	30.2
Portugal	626,390	346,900	55.4	279,500	44.6	565,830	90.3	305,950	54.1	259,890	45.9	60,560	9.7	40,950	67.6	19,610	32.4
Romania	6,577,930	3,416,400	51.9	3,161,530	48.1	6,488,130	98.6	3,342,930	51.5	3,145,200	48.5	89,800	1.4	73,470	81.8	16,330	18.2
Slovenia	200,630	111,210	55.4	89,420	44.6	198,000	98.7	109,390	55.2	88,610	44.8	2,630	1.3	1,820	69.2	810	30.8
Slovakia	80,020	55,100	68.9	24,920	31.1	39,090	48.9	25,090	64.2	14,010	35.8	40,920	51.1	30,010	73.3	10,910	26.7
Finland	120,020	80,000	66.7	40,020	33.3	101,030	84.2	66,560	65.9	34,480	34.1	18,980	15.8	13,440	70.8	5,540	29.2
Sweden	130,710	84,560	64.7	46,150	35.3	108,740	83.2	69,510	63.9	39,230	36.1	21,970	16.8	15,050	68.5	6,920	31.5
United Kingdom	434,610	308,840	71.1	125,770	28.9	323,810	74.5	223,270	69.0	100,540	31.0	110,800	25.5	85,570	77.2	25,230	22.8
EU-28	22,210,040	12,926,300	58.2	9,283,700	41.8	20,202,720	91.0	11,439,910	56.6	8,762,860	43.4	2,007,310	9.0	1,486,430	74.1	520,860	25.9
EU-15	9,046,290	5,879,680	65.0	3,166,580	35.0	7,574,680	83.7	4,783,420	63.2	2,791,290	36.9	1,471,600	16.3	1,096,280	74.5	375,310	25.5
EU-N13	13,163,750	7,046,620	53.5	6,117,120	46.5	12,628,040	95.9	6,656,490	52.7	5,971,570	47.3	535,710	4.1	390,150	72.8	145,550	27.2

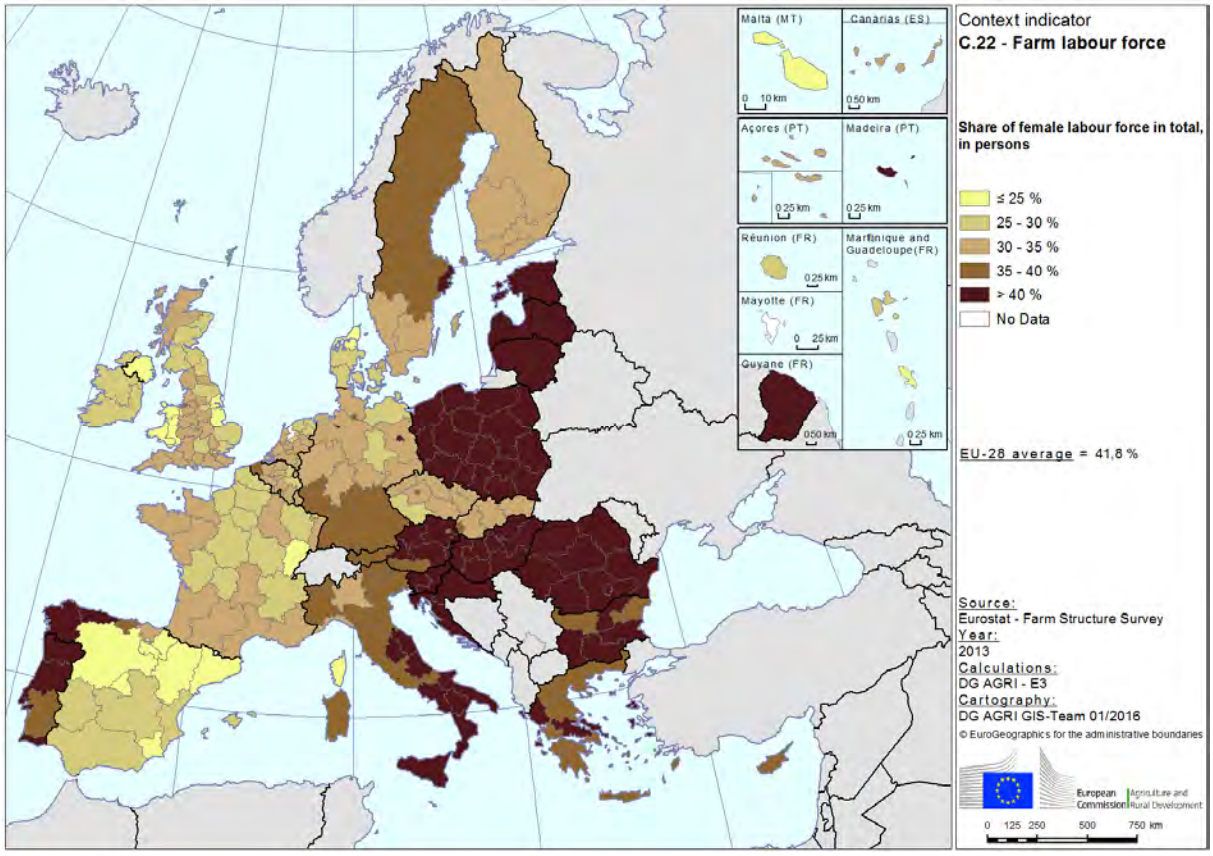
Table 2 - Farm labour force in AWU, 2013

Indicator	C22 - Farm labour force																
Source	Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey																
Year	2013																
Sub-Indicator	Total regular farm labour force, in AWU					Family labour force (sole holders + family members), in AWU						Non-family labour force, in AWU					
Measurement	Total	Males		Female		Total		Males		Female		Total		Males		Female	
Unit	AWU	AWU	% of total	AWU	% of total	AWU	% of regular labour force	AWU	% of family labour force	AWU	% of family labour force	AWU	% of regular labour force	AWU	% of non-family labour force	AWU	% of non-family labour force
Country																	
Belgium	52,010	36,750	70.7	15,250	29.3	40,220	77.3	27,940	69.5	12,280	30.5	11,790	22.7	8,810	74.7	2,970	25.2
Bulgaria	298,380	184,870	62.0	115,220	38.6	245,090	82.1	144,320	58.9	102,460	41.8	53,290	17.9	40,560	76.1	12,760	23.9
Czech Republic	101,070	70,660	69.9	30,410	30.1	27,070	26.8	20,110	74.3	6,970	25.7	74,000	73.2	50,560	68.3	23,440	31.7
Denmark	52,280	40,440	77.4	11,840	22.6	28,550	54.6	22,680	79.4	5,870	20.6	23,730	45.4	17,760	74.8	5,970	25.2
Germany	466,830	333,710	71.5	147,940	31.7	322,920	69.2	234,280	72.6	100,900	31.2	143,910	30.8	99,440	69.1	47,040	32.7
Estonia	21,550	12,370	57.4	9,180	42.6	10,240	47.5	5,820	56.8	4,420	43.2	11,310	52.5	6,550	57.9	4,760	42.1
Ireland	160,610	129,040	80.3	31,570	19.7	150,480	93.7	120,250	79.9	30,230	20.1	10,130	6.3	8,790	86.8	1,340	13.2
Greece	412,450	290,380	70.4	130,960	31.8	395,300	95.8	275,240	69.6	129,090	32.7	17,150	4.2	15,130	88.2	1,870	10.9
Spain	661,050	509,910	77.1	166,280	25.2	485,960	73.5	357,640	73.6	141,250	29.1	175,090	26.5	152,270	87.0	25,030	14.3
France	640,480	469,410	73.3	171,070	26.7	296,680	46.3	220,320	74.3	76,360	25.7	343,800	53.7	249,090	72.5	94,720	27.6
Croatia	173,250	102,040	58.9	72,490	41.8	163,140	94.2	93,940	57.6	70,120	43.0	10,100	5.8	8,100	80.2	2,380	23.6
Italy	696,240	525,750	75.5	221,090	31.8	617,150	88.6	460,280	74.6	206,350	33.4	79,090	11.4	65,470	82.8	14,740	18.6
Cyprus	15,240	12,390	81.3	5,210	34.2	11,510	75.5	9,470	82.3	4,410	38.3	3,730	24.5	2,920	78.3	800	21.4
Latvia	81,770	43,940	53.7	37,840	46.3	67,810	82.9	35,170	51.9	32,640	48.1	13,960	17.1	8,770	62.8	5,200	37.2
Lithuania	142,450	77,860	54.7	64,590	45.3	114,850	80.6	59,910	52.2	54,940	47.8	27,600	19.4	17,950	65.0	9,640	34.9
Luxembourg	3,380	2,560	75.7	930	27.5	2,410	71.3	1,750	72.6	740	30.7	970	28.7	810	83.5	190	19.6
Hungary	400,020	251,090	62.8	156,520	39.1	314,710	78.7	186,090	59.1	136,240	43.3	85,310	21.3	65,000	76.2	20,280	23.8
Malta	4,380	3,860	88.1	660	15.1	3,960	90.4	3,490	88.1	610	15.4	420	9.6	370	88.1	50	11.9
Netherlands	131,750	98,460	74.7	33,300	25.3	88,730	67.3	66,890	75.4	21,840	24.6	43,020	32.7	31,560	73.4	11,460	26.6
Austria	107,740	71,820	66.7	52,260	48.5	92,920	86.2	62,550	67.3	46,710	50.3	14,820	13.8	9,270	62.6	5,550	37.4
Poland	1,866,450	1,024,010	54.9	842,440	45.1	1,799,160	96.4	975,550	54.2	823,600	45.8	67,290	3.6	48,460	72.0	18,840	28.0
Portugal	298,550	174,580	58.5	123,970	41.5	250,060	83.8	142,240	56.9	107,820	43.1	48,490	16.2	32,330	66.7	16,160	33.3
Romania	1,451,870	833,730	57.4	664,460	45.8	1,386,370	95.5	780,560	56.3	651,270	47.0	65,490	4.5	53,180	81.2	13,190	20.1
Slovenia	79,470	47,620	59.9	34,760	43.7	77,290	97.3	46,140	59.7	34,100	44.1	2,190	2.8	1,480	67.6	650	29.7
Slovakia	49,030	35,920	73.3	13,430	27.4	13,960	28.5	10,310	73.9	4,280	30.7	35,060	71.5	25,610	73.0	9,150	26.1
Finland	52,990	38,980	73.6	16,880	31.9	42,480	80.2	31,220	73.5	13,680	32.2	10,510	19.8	7,760	73.8	3,210	30.5
Sweden	55,670	39,950	71.8	15,700	28.2	40,620	73.0	29,230	72.0	11,390	28.0	15,050	27.0	10,720	71.2	4,310	28.6
United Kingdom	256,670	198,600	77.4	58,080	22.6	182,850	71.2	140,150	76.6	42,700	23.4	73,830	28.8	58,450	79.2	15,380	20.8
EU-28	8,733,630	5,660,700	64.8	3,244,330	37.1	7,272,490	83.3	4,563,540	62.8	2,873,270	39.5	1,461,130	16.7	1,097,170	75.1	371,080	25.4
EU-15	4,048,700	2,960,340	73.1	1,197,120	29.6	3,037,330	75.0	2,192,660	72.2	947,210	31.2	1,011,380	25.0	767,660	75.9	249,940	24.7
EU-N13	4,684,930	2,700,360	57.6	2,047,210	43.7	4,235,160	90.4	2,370,880	56.0	1,926,060	45.5	449,750	9.6	329,510	73.3	121,140	26.9

Map 1 - Share of family labour in the total farm labour force, in AWU, 2013



Map 2 - Share of women in the farm labour force, in persons, 2013



Context indicator	22- Farm labour force
Comments on methodology and data	Last update done in 2015; no more recent data available.

CONTEXT INDICATOR 23: AGE STRUCTURE OF FARM MANAGERS

More than half of all EU farm managers are older than 55 years

The agricultural sector in the EU-27 is characterised by an ageing farming population. For each farmer younger than 35 years, there were 9 farmers older than 55 years in Europe in 2013. This ratio is even less favourable in the EU-15, where 11 farm managers 55 years old or over exist for every young one. More than half (54.9%) of all farm managers are older than 55 years in Europe, while only 6.9% of farmers are younger than 35 years. The highest proportion of elderly farm managers is observed in Portugal (73.7%), in contrast to Austria, where only 28.2% of the agricultural society is older than 55 years.

In 2013 there were 22 young farmers per 100 elderly farmers in three Member States (Finland, France and Luxemburg). While Austria had the youngest farming population, with 39 young per 100 elderly farmers, Cyprus had the oldest farming population with only 2 young farmers for 100 elderly farmers.

The average young/elderly farm manager ratio was 0.11 in the EU-27 in 2013, while in the EU-N13 it stood at 0.12 and in the EU-15 at 0.09. These figures indicate a very old agricultural society.

Table 1 - Age structure of farm managers and ratio of young managers to elderly managers, 2013

Indicator	C23 - Age structure of farm managers			
Measurement	Ratio: Farmers <35 y.o. / Farmers >55 y.o.	Farmers <35 y.o.	Farmers from 35 to 54 y. 0.	Farmers >55 y.o.
Source	Eurostat Farm Structure Survey			
Year	2013			
Unit	ratio value	%		
Country				
Belgium	0.08	4.0	48.0	48.0
Bulgaria	0.10	6.4	31.7	61.9
Czech Republic	0.08	4.6	38.6	56.8
Denmark	0.05	2.5	45.9	51.6
Germany	0.19	6.8	56.9	36.3
Estonia	0.14	7.5	40.3	52.2
Ireland	0.12	6.3	41.8	51.9
Greece	0.09	5.2	38.6	56.2
Spain	0.06	3.7	37.8	58.5
France	0.22	8.8	51.8	39.4
Croatia	:	:	:	:
Italy	0.07	4.5	32.5	63.0
Cyprus	0.02	1.7	28.3	70.0
Latvia	0.09	5.0	40.8	54.2
Lithuania	0.10	5.6	39.5	54.9
Luxembourg	0.21	8.7	49.5	41.8
Hungary	0.10	6.1	34.3	59.5
Malta	0.07	3.8	37.7	58.5
Netherlands	0.06	3.1	49.1	47.9
Austria	0.39	10.9	60.9	28.2
Poland	0.36	12.1	53.9	33.9
Portugal	0.03	2.5	23.9	73.7
Romania	0.07	4.7	30.8	64.4
Slovenia	0.09	4.8	40.8	54.4
Slovakia	0.16	8.1	40.3	51.6
Finland	0.22	8.5	52.2	39.3
Sweden	0.08	4.4	37.6	58.0
United Kingdom	0.07	3.9	37.6	58.5
EU-27	0.11	5.9	37.7	54.9
EU-15	0.09	5.2	40.0	54.9
EU-N12	0.12	6.6	37.0	56.3

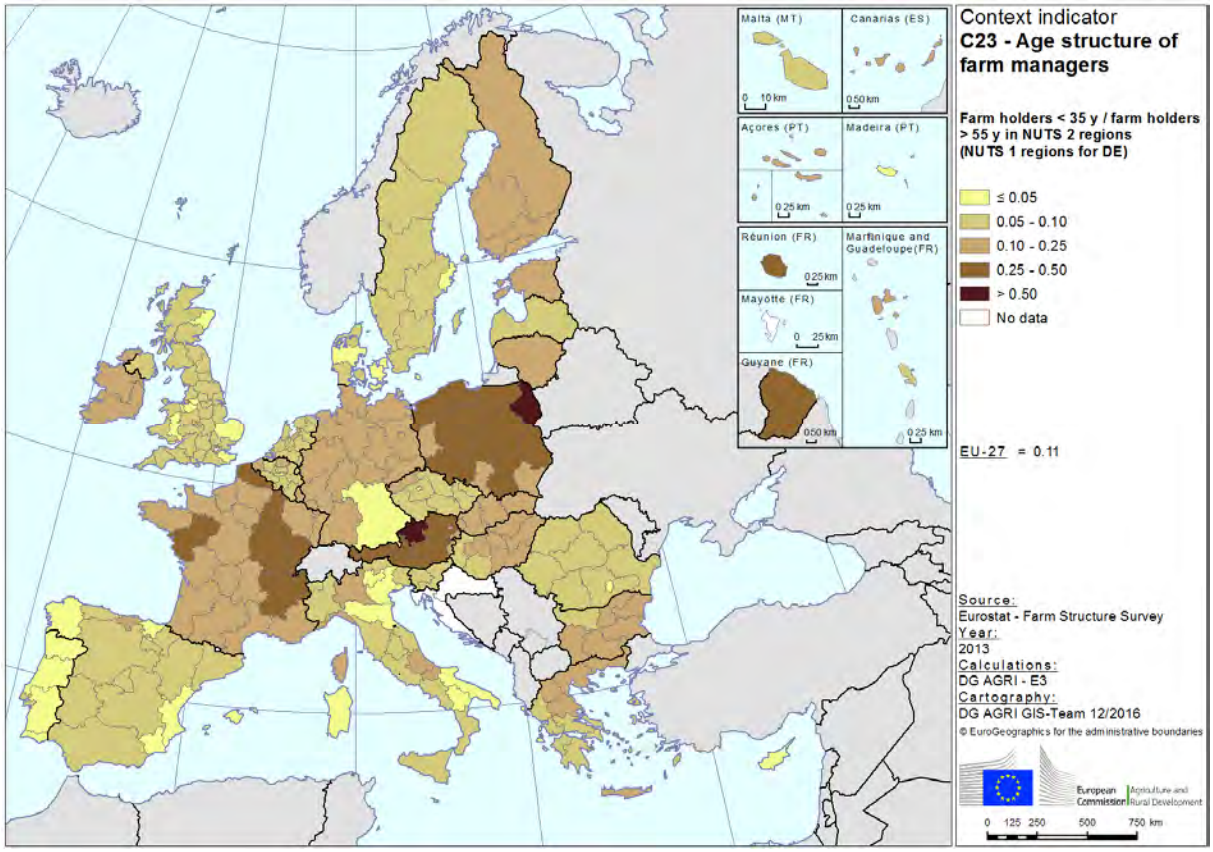
Note: no data for Croatia in 2013

Table 2 - Number of farm managers in different age categories, 2013

Indicator	C23 - Age structure of farm managers		
Measurement	Number of farm managers less than 35 years old	No. of farm managers from 35 to 54 years old	No. of farm managers 55 years old or over
Source	Eurostat Farm Structure Survey		
Year	2013		
Unit	Number of persons		
Country			
Belgium	1,510	18,140	18,110
Bulgaria	16,300	80,680	157,430
Czech Republic	1,200	10,120	14,920
Denmark	990	17,810	20,030
Germany	19,520	162,070	103,430
Estonia	1,440	7,730	10,020
Ireland	8,730	58,390	72,480
Greece	36,890	273,990	398,610
Spain	35,700	364,530	564,780
France	41,640	244,740	185,830
Croatia	:	:	:
Italy	45,680	328,210	636,430
Cyprus	590	10,020	24,780
Latvia	4,100	33,360	44,330
Lithuania	9,660	67,840	94,300
Luxembourg	180	1,030	870
Hungary	30,170	168,700	292,470
Malta	360	3,530	5,480
Netherlands	2,080	33,100	32,300
Austria	15,370	85,520	39,540
Poland	173,560	770,940	484,500
Portugal	6,510	63,150	194,760
Romania	171,960	1,119,360	2,338,340
Slovenia	3,470	29,520	39,390
Slovakia	1,910	9,500	12,160
Finland	4,630	28,390	21,390
Sweden	2,930	25,260	38,960
United Kingdom	7,190	69,630	108,370
EU-27	644,270	4,085,260	5,954,010
EU-15	229,550	1,773,960	2,435,890
EU-N12	414,720	2,311,300	3,518,120

Note: no data for Croatia in 2013

Map 1 - Ratio: farm managers <35 years old/farmers >55 years old, 2013



Context indicator	23 - Age structure of farm managers
Comments on methodology and data	Last update done in 2015; no more recent data available.

CONTEXT INDICATOR 24: AGRICULTURAL TRAINING OF FARM MANAGERS

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

When asked about their training level in 2013, nearly 28.7% of EU farm managers stated that they had followed some kind of agricultural training, but only 8.5% had completed a full cycle of agricultural training. All other farm managers (69.8%) learned their profession through practical experience only.

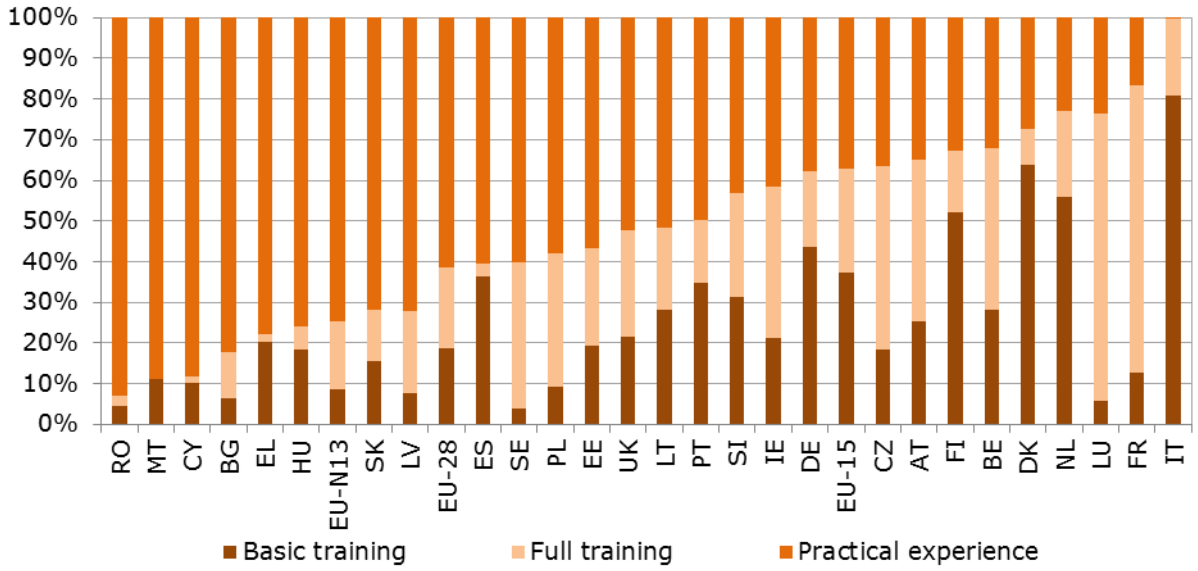
At Member State level, Luxembourg (50.0%), the Czech Republic (34.6%), France (29.3%), Latvia (28.4%), Poland (27.6%) and Austria (27.2%) registered the highest shares of farm managers who have followed a full cycle of agricultural training. Practical experience as the only basis for managing an agricultural holding is particularly prevalent in the EU-N13, where 80.7% of farmers have not followed any agricultural training.

Older farm managers tend to have practical experience only ...

... while farmers younger than 35 years have the highest share of full agricultural training

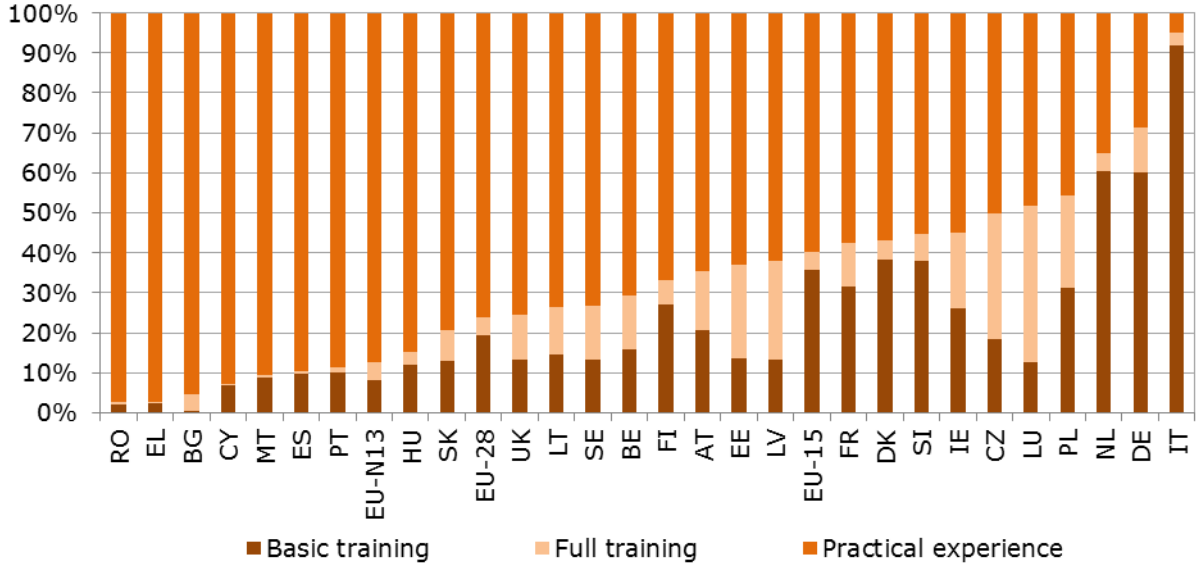
Full agricultural training is most common (19.9%) among the youngest EU farmers (less than 35 years), especially in the EU-15, where one in four young farmers has received full training. France (70.8%) and Luxemburg (66.7%) have the highest shares of fully trained young farmers. However, 37.1% of young farmers in the EU-15 still relied on practical experience only in 2013, while this percentage was 61.4% in the EU-N13, particularly high in Romania (93.1%) and Malta (88.9%). Farming based on practical experience is particularly dominant (76.1%) among older farmers (55 years and over). Romania, Greece, Bulgaria, Cyprus and Malta all had more than 90% of older farmers without any agricultural training. Approximately one third of the farmers over 55 years obtained full agricultural training in Luxemburg (39.1%) and in the Czech Republic (31.4%), whereas 60 % of the farm managers completed some basic agricultural training in the Netherlands and in Germany. While the higher prevalence of full training among young farmers is positive, there is still much room for improvement.

Graph 1 – Agricultural training of farmers less than 35 years old, 2013



Note: in case of Italy the concepts of the different level of trainings are defined special. Please see the definitions of them in the indicator fiche.

Graph 2 - Agricultural training of farmers 55 years old and over, 2013



Note: in case of Italy the concepts of the different level of trainings are defined special. Please see the definitions of them in the indicator fiche.

Table 1 – Different level of training in agriculture, 2013

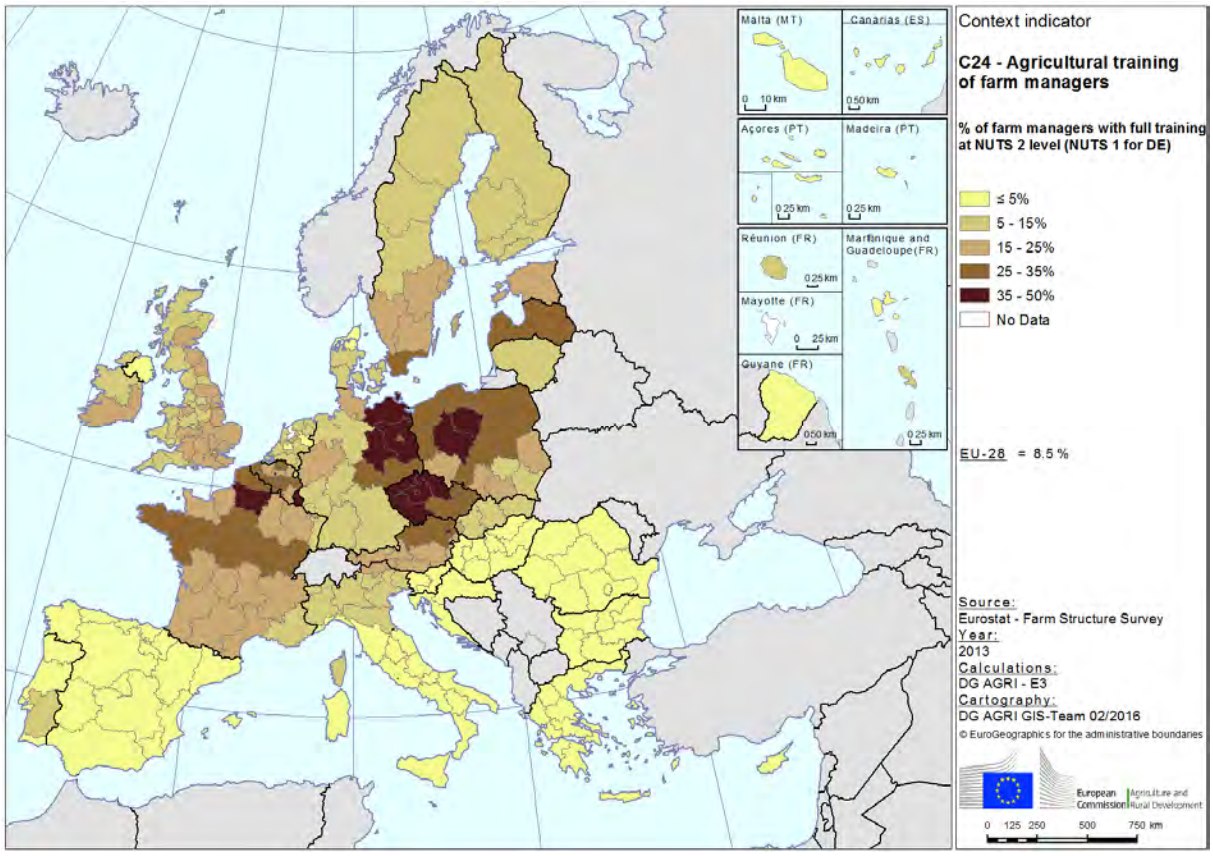
Indicator	C24 - Agricultural training of farm managers		
Source	Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey		
Year	2013		
Unit	%		
Measurement	Farm managers with agricultural training		Farm managers with practical experience only
	Basic training	Full training	
Country			
Belgium	19.7	21.2	59.1
Bulgaria	1.3	5.8	92.9
Czech Republic	18.7	34.6	46.7
Denmark	43.7	6.1	50.2
Germany	53.2	14.9	31.9
Estonia	13.9	25.7	60.4
Ireland	25.5	24.1	50.4
Greece	5.5	0.6	93.9
Spain	16.1	1.6	82.2
France	32.2	29.3	38.4
Croatia	:	:	:
Italy*	90.8	6.1	3.1
Cyprus	7.0	0.5	92.5
Latvia	13.1	28.4	58.4
Lithuania	19.3	15.4	65.4
Luxembourg	12.0	50.0	38.0
Hungary	14.4	3.5	82.1
Malta	12.1	0.9	87.2
Netherlands	64.2	7.7	28.1
Austria	22.7	27.2	50.1
Poland	20.2	27.6	52.2
Portugal	14.8	2.5	82.7
Romania	3.1	0.5	96.4
Slovenia	38.2	11.8	50.0
Slovakia	15.1	9.2	75.7
Finland	38.5	10.4	51.1
Sweden	11.5	19.2	69.2
United Kingdom	16.3	15.5	68.2
EU-28	20.4	8.5	69.6
EU-15	37.2	9.1	53.7
EU-N13	8.8	8.1	80.7

* In case of Italy the concepts of the different level of trainings are defined special.
Please see the definitions of them in the indicator fiche.

Table 2 – Different level of training in agriculture by age group, 2013

Indicator	C24 - Agricultural training of farm managers								
Source	Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey								
Year	2013								
	Less than 35 years			From 35 to 54 years			55 years and over		
Unit	%								
Measurement	Farm managers with agricultural training		Farm managers with practical experience only	Farm managers with agricultural training		Farm managers with practical experience only	Farm managers with agricultural training		Farm managers with practical experience only
	Basic training	Full training		Basic training	Full training		Basic training	Full training	
Country									
Belgium	28.5	39.7	32.5	22.8	27.6	49.6	15.9	13.3	70.8
Bulgaria	6.3	11.4	82.3	1.8	7.9	90.4	0.6	4.2	95.3
Czech Republic	18.3	45.0	36.7	19.1	38.2	42.8	18.4	31.4	50.1
Denmark	63.6	9.1	27.3	48.5	7.4	44.1	38.4	4.7	56.8
Germany	43.8	18.6	37.7	50.1	16.6	33.3	60.0	11.3	28.7
Estonia	19.4	24.3	56.9	13.3	29.0	57.7	13.5	23.6	63.1
Ireland	21.3	37.3	41.5	25.6	28.5	45.9	26.0	19.0	55.0
Greece	20.1	1.9	78.0	8.0	0.9	91.1	2.4	0.2	97.3
Spain	36.2	3.2	60.6	24.2	2.7	73.1	9.6	0.8	89.5
France	12.7	70.8	16.5	36.1	36.3	27.6	31.6	10.8	57.6
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy*	80.7	19.1	0.2	89.8	10.0	0.1	92.0	3.2	4.8
Cyprus	10.2	1.7	88.1	7.4	0.3	92.2	6.7	0.5	92.8
Latvia	7.6	20.2	72.2	13.5	34.4	52.2	13.4	24.7	61.9
Lithuania	28.2	20.2	51.7	24.5	19.6	55.8	14.6	11.8	73.6
Luxembourg	5.6	66.7	22.2	12.6	56.3	31.1	12.6	39.1	48.3
Hungary	18.4	5.6	76.0	17.9	3.6	78.5	12.0	3.2	84.9
Malta	11.1	0.0	88.9	17.6	1.1	81.3	8.8	0.5	90.5
Netherlands	56.3	21.2	23.1	68.4	10.0	21.6	60.3	4.5	35.2
Austria	25.4	39.7	34.9	23.1	30.7	46.2	20.6	14.9	64.5
Poland	9.1	32.8	58.1	15.7	29.4	54.9	31.4	22.8	45.8
Portugal	34.7	15.5	49.9	27.2	5.4	67.4	10.1	1.1	88.8
Romania	4.6	2.2	93.1	4.9	0.4	94.7	2.2	0.4	97.5
Slovenia	31.4	25.4	43.2	39.3	16.8	43.9	38.0	6.8	55.2
Slovakia	15.7	12.6	72.3	17.6	10.8	71.6	13.0	7.5	79.4
Finland	52.1	15.3	32.6	44.7	12.9	42.3	27.2	6.0	66.7
Sweden	3.8	36.2	60.1	10.0	25.7	64.3	13.1	13.7	73.2
United Kingdom	21.6	26.3	52.3	20.7	20.7	58.7	13.1	11.4	75.5
EU-28	18.7	19.9	61.4	23.0	12.8	64.2	19.4	4.5	76.1
EU-15	37.2	25.7	37.1	39.0	13.7	47.4	35.8	4.2	59.9
EU-N13	8.5	16.7	74.8	10.7	12.2	77.2	8.0	4.8	87.2

Map 1 - Share of farm managers with full agricultural training, 2013



Context indicator	24 - Agricultural training of farm managers
Comments on methodology and data	Last update done in 2015; no more recent data available.

CONTEXT INDICATOR 25: AGRICULTURAL FACTOR INCOME

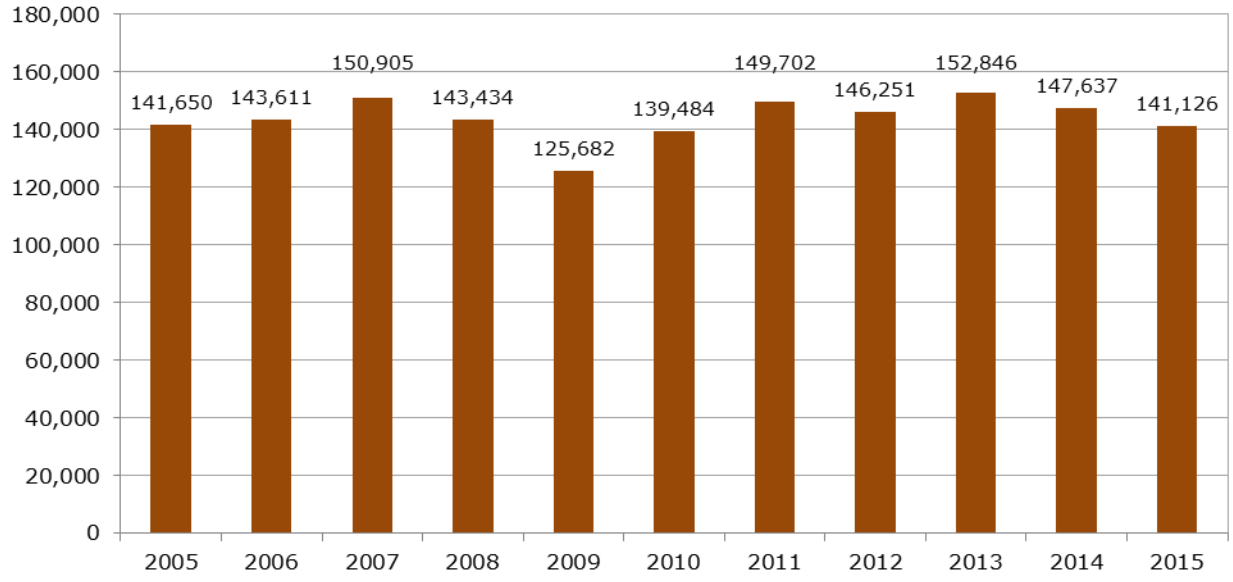
Agricultural factor income is the amount of money generated by a farm to pay for land, labour and capital

Agricultural factor income measures the remuneration of all factors of production (land, capital, labour), regardless of whether they are owned by the holding or not, thereby allowing comparisons across different types of units (family farms, corporate holdings, mixed companies). It represents the total value generated by an agricultural holding engaged in a production activity and is defined as value of production minus variable costs, depreciation and taxes on production, plus subsidies on production.

Value of agricultural production
- variable input costs (fertilisers, pesticides, feed, etc.)
- depreciation
- total taxes (on products and production)
+ total subsidies (on products and production)
= factor income (net value added at factor costs)

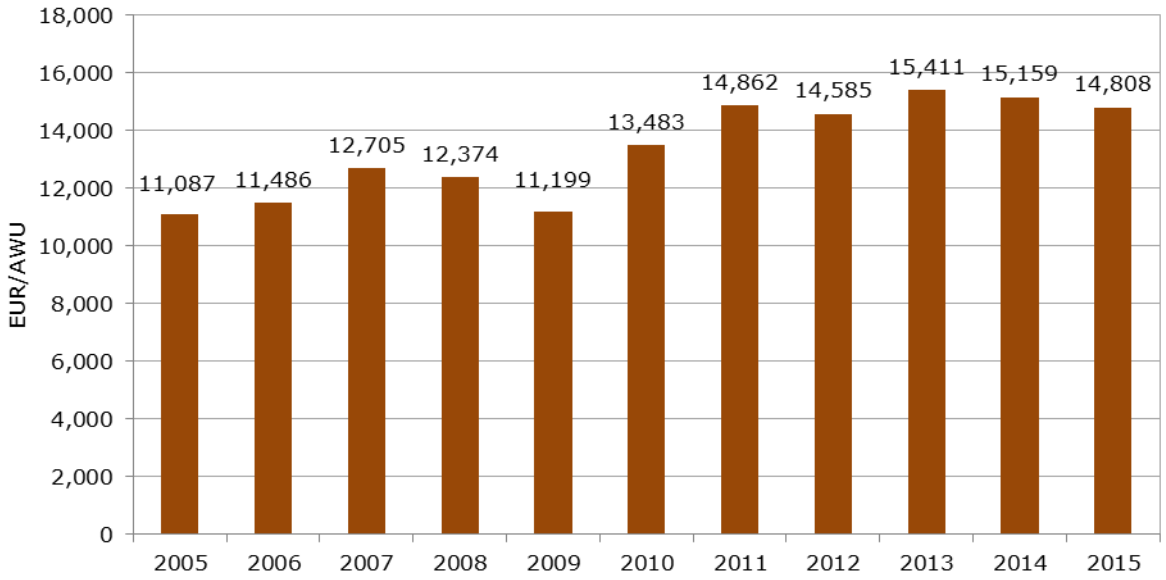
In the EU-28, total agricultural factor income recovered from the crisis of 2009 and reached a new peak in 2013. The last two years (2014 and 2015), however, witnessed an overall decline of roughly 8%.

Graph 1 – Agricultural factor income at real prices, EU-28, 2005-2015 (million euros)



Converted to factor income per full-time worker (AWU = annual work unit, salaried and non-salaried), the data also show the 2009 crisis, subsequent recovery and recent decline. Here, however, the post-2009 values are higher than in the pre-crisis years, indicating an overall increase in value added per unit of labour input. This increase is mainly related to a downward trend in the number of labour units in agriculture.

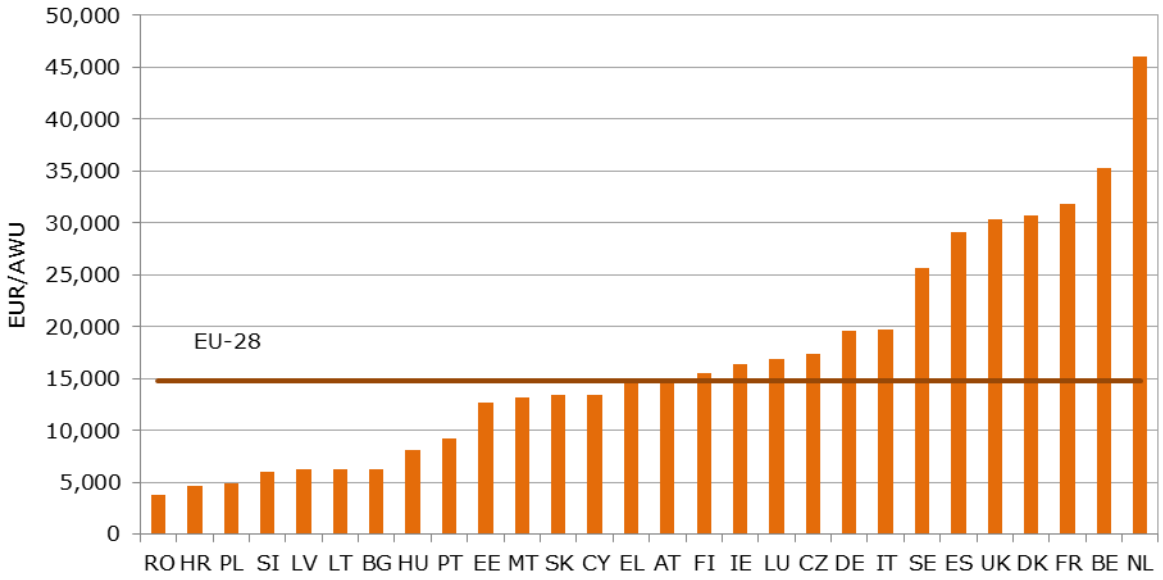
Graph 2 – Agricultural factor income at real prices per full-time worker, EU-28, 2005 to 2015



Factor income in the old EU Member States is generally higher than in those that joined the EU more recently

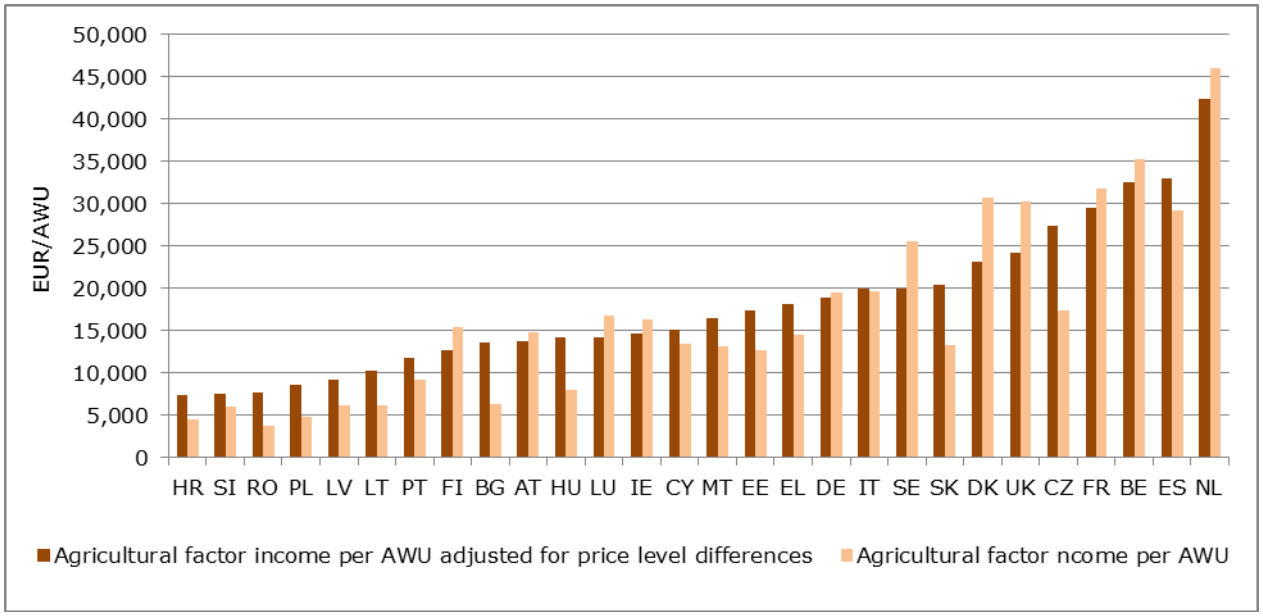
At country level there are significant differences, with incomes in the old Member States generally higher than in the countries that joined the EU in or after 2004 (Portugal is an exception). The lowest factor income levels per full-time worker can be found in Romania, Croatia and Poland (all below 5 000 EUR/AWU per year). At the other end of the scale, factor income per full-time worker in the Netherlands stands at EUR 46 053 or more than 3 times the EU average (EUR 14 808/AWU).

Graph 3 – Agricultural factor income at real prices per full-time worker, 2015



If differences in general price levels are taken into account, the picture changes significantly for individual countries. For example, Slovakia moves up from place 17 to place 8 and Spain from sixth to second place. The gap between highest and lowest values is reduced substantially – while a full-time farm worker in Romania generates about 8% of the value added that his/her counterpart in the Netherlands produces, this share increases to 18% if price level differences are taken into account.

Graph 4 – Agricultural factor income at real prices per full-time worker and adjusted for price level differences, 2015

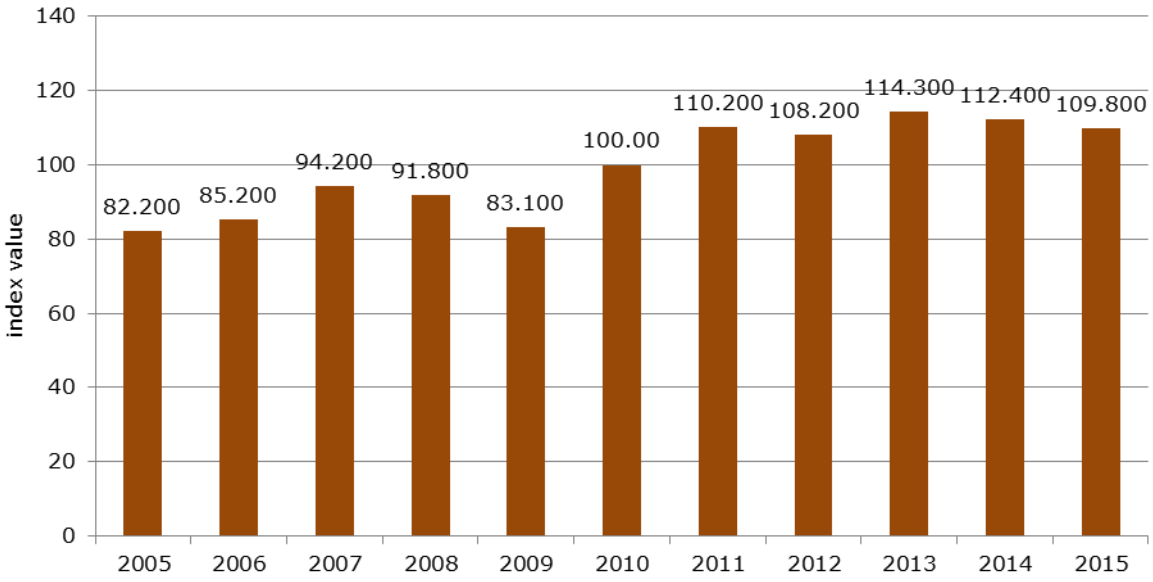


The evolution of the real income of factors of production in agriculture per AWU is measured by means of an index called "Indicator A" in the Economic Accounts for Agriculture, the main data source for agricultural income in the EU. It represents the real net value added at factor cost of agriculture per total AWU, thus including both salaried and non-salaried workers converted to full-time equivalents. This index value is useful to show changes in relation to a base year (now: 2010). It does not, however, provide information on the absolute level of factor income in a country.

Some countries with a low level of factor income show the strongest increase

At EU level (Graph 5), the indicator mirrors the development of agricultural factor income per AWU (as shown in Graph 2). For individual countries (Graph 6), this indicator shows a dynamic that in many cases is quite different from the absolute level of factor income in a country. In particular, some of the countries with the lowest factor incomes per AWU in the EU (such as Bulgaria, Hungary and Lithuania) exhibit a strong increase, while others with high levels of factor income per AWU (e.g., Denmark and Germany) saw their values decline compared to 2010.

Graph 5 – Index A: Index of the real income of factors in agriculture per annual work unit, 2005 to 2015 (2010 = 100)



Graph 6 – Index A: Index of the real income of factors in agriculture per annual work unit, 2015 (2010 = 100)

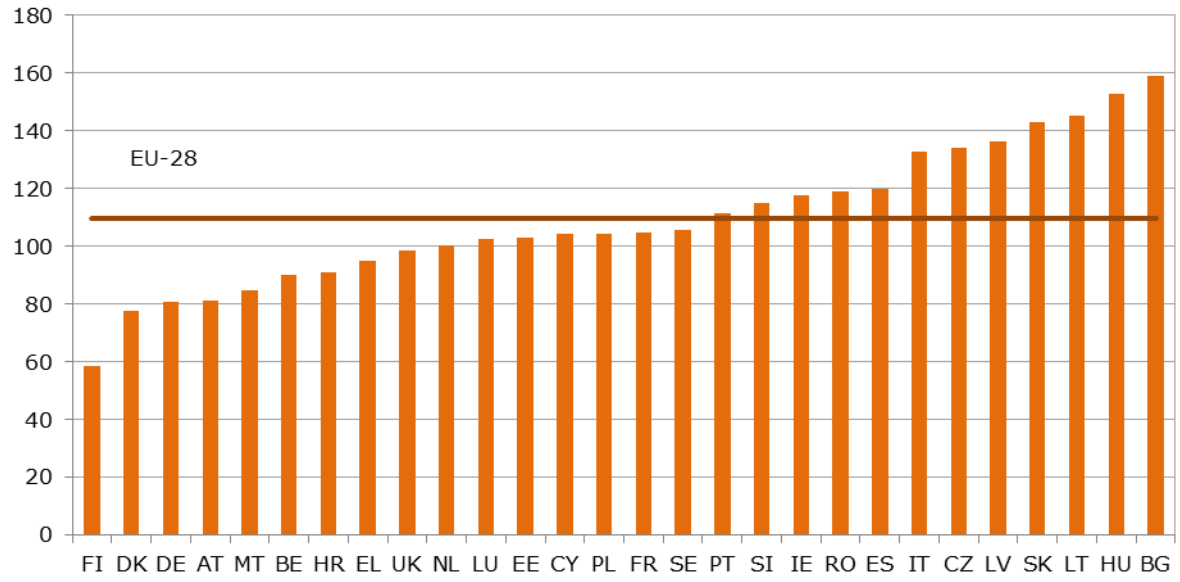
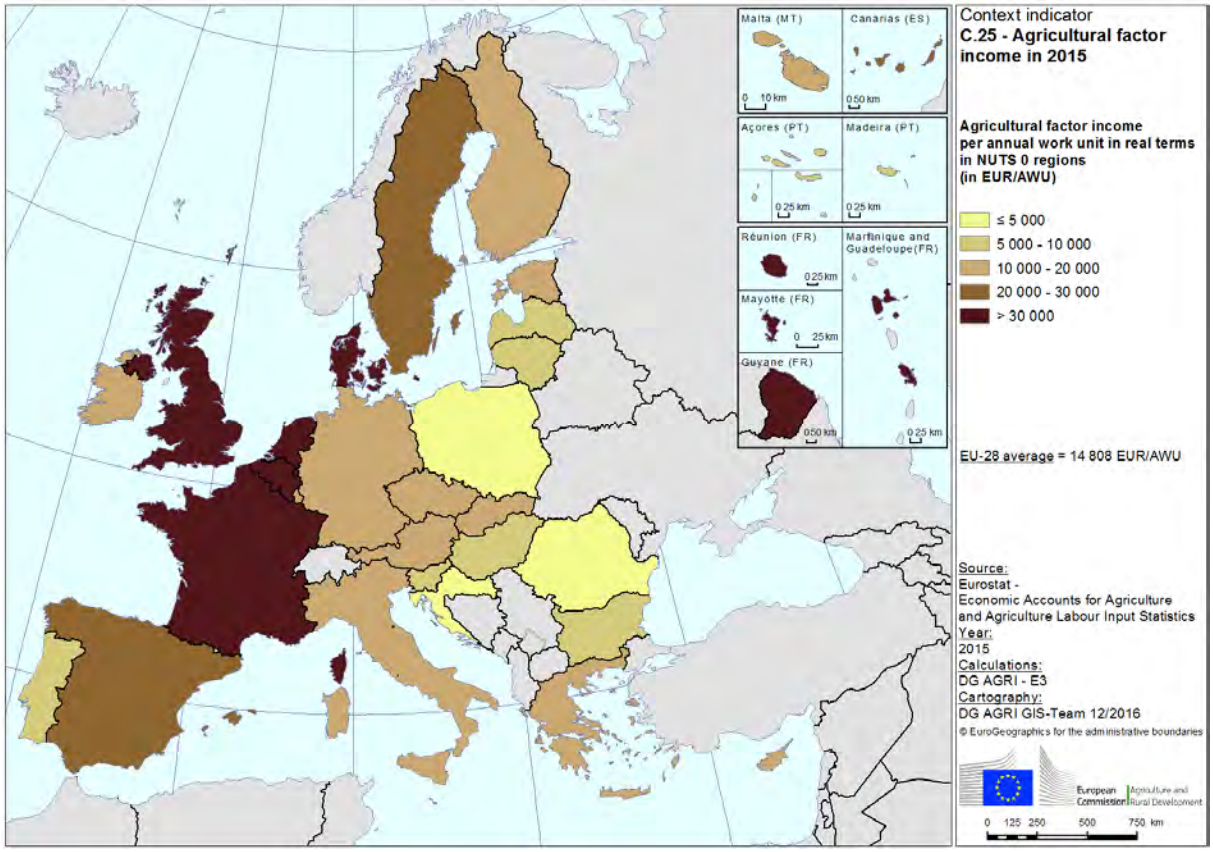


Table 1 – Agricultural factor income

Indicator	C.25 Agricultural factor income	
Measurement	Agricultural factor income per annual work unit in real terms	Indicator A: index of the real income of factors in agriculture per annual work unit
Source	Eurostat Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Agricultural Labour Input Statistics	Eurostat Economic Accounts for Agriculture
Year	2015	2015
Unit	EUR/AWU	index number
Country		
Belgium	35,288	90.1
Bulgaria	6,289	159.0
Czech Republic	17,392	134.2
Denmark	30,676	77.6
Germany	19,583	80.8
Estonia	12,718	102.9
Ireland	16,386	117.7
Greece	14,519	95.0
Spain	29,161	119.9
France	31,879	104.6
Croatia	4,600	91.0
Italy	19,685	132.8
Cyprus	13,405	104.2
Latvia	6,192	136.5
Lithuania	6,210	145.2
Luxembourg	16,855	102.5
Hungary	8,049	153.0
Malta	13,204	84.6
Netherlands	46,053	100.3
Austria	14,816	81.2
Poland	4,910	104.2
Portugal	9,195	111.4
Romania	3,822	119.2
Slovenia	6,017	115.0
Slovakia	13,359	142.9
Finland	15,489	58.7
Sweden	25,667	105.5
United Kingdom	30,279	98.4
EU-28	14,808	109.8
EU-15	23,671	n.a.
EU-N13	5,514	n.a.

Map 1: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit in real terms (EUR/AWU), 2015



Context indicator	25 – Agricultural factor income
Comments on methodology and data	From 2015 onwards: • agricultural factor income at real prices is based on chain-linked values 2010 • the base year for Indicator A is 2010 = 100 (previously 2005=100)

CONTEXT INDICATOR 26: AGRICULTURAL ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME

This income indicator measures the remuneration of own production factors ...

Agricultural entrepreneurial income[19] measures the income derived from agricultural activities that can be used for the remuneration of own production factors, i.e. non-salaried (= family) labour, land belonging to the agricultural holding and own capital. It is obtained by deducting wages, rent and interest payments from the factor income (see context indicator 25).

Value of agricultural production
- variable input costs (fertilisers, pesticides, feed, etc.)
- depreciation
- total taxes (on products and production)
+ total subsidies (on products and production)
= factor income (net value added at factor costs)
- wages
- rents
- interest paid
= entrepreneurial income

... but it often does not represent the total income of farmers or farm households

In the case of family farms (sole proprietorships), entrepreneurial income represents, on the one hand, the compensation of the work performed by the agricultural holder (and the work of non-salaried family members) and, on the other hand, the income remaining with the enterprise, without it being possible to separate these two components. It is, therefore, a mixed income.

It has to be borne in mind that these income aggregates are not indicators of total income or of the disposable income of households employed in agriculture, because the latter, in addition to their purely agricultural incomes, may also have income from other sources (non-agricultural activities, remuneration, social benefits, income from property). In other words, agricultural income must not be regarded as farmers' income. Moreover, this measure of income relates to the income generated by agricultural activities (as well as inseparable non-agricultural secondary activities) over a given accounting period, even though in certain cases the corresponding revenues will not be received until a later date. It does not, therefore, constitute the income effectively received in the course of the accounting period itself.

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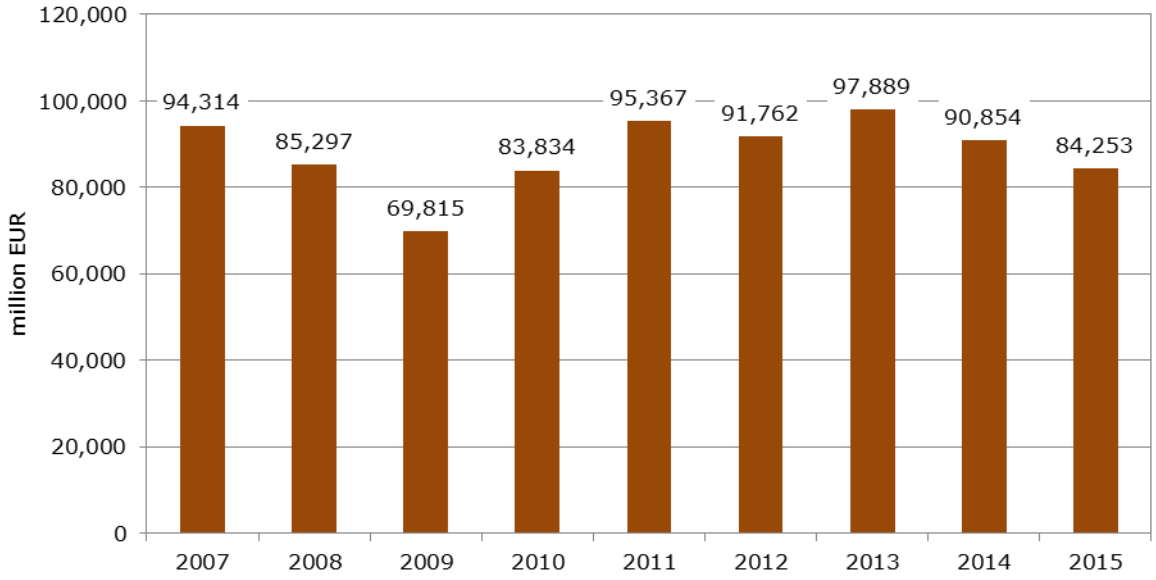
[19] See also Annex I Chapter V Agricultural Income Indicators of Regulation (EC) No 138/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 December 2003 on the economic accounts for agriculture in the Community

Income levels have recovered rapidly after the crisis but are now declining again

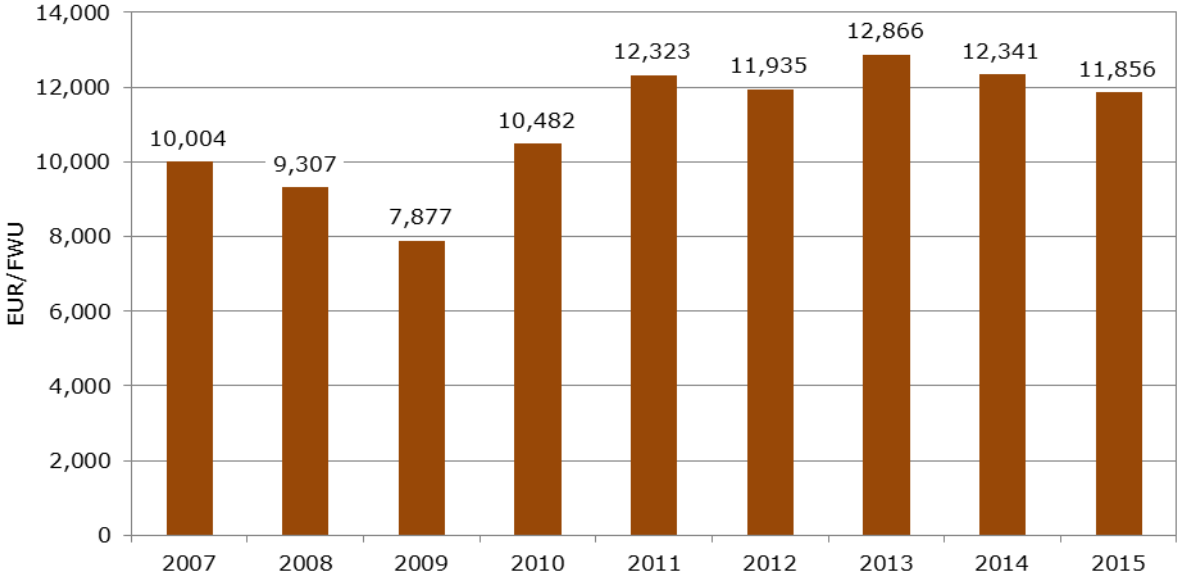
In the EU-28, total agricultural entrepreneurial income (Graph 1) has recovered rapidly after the crisis years 2008-2009. Since 2013, however, the values are again declining. Figures for 2015 are similar to figures for 2010.

Entrepreneurial income per full-time family worker (Graph 2) has increased even beyond the level of the pre-crisis years, indicating a reduction in the family labour force and/or higher family labour productivity as compared to 2007 and before. However, values are declining here as well since 2013.

Graph 1 – Agricultural entrepreneurial income at real prices, EU-28, 2007 to 2015



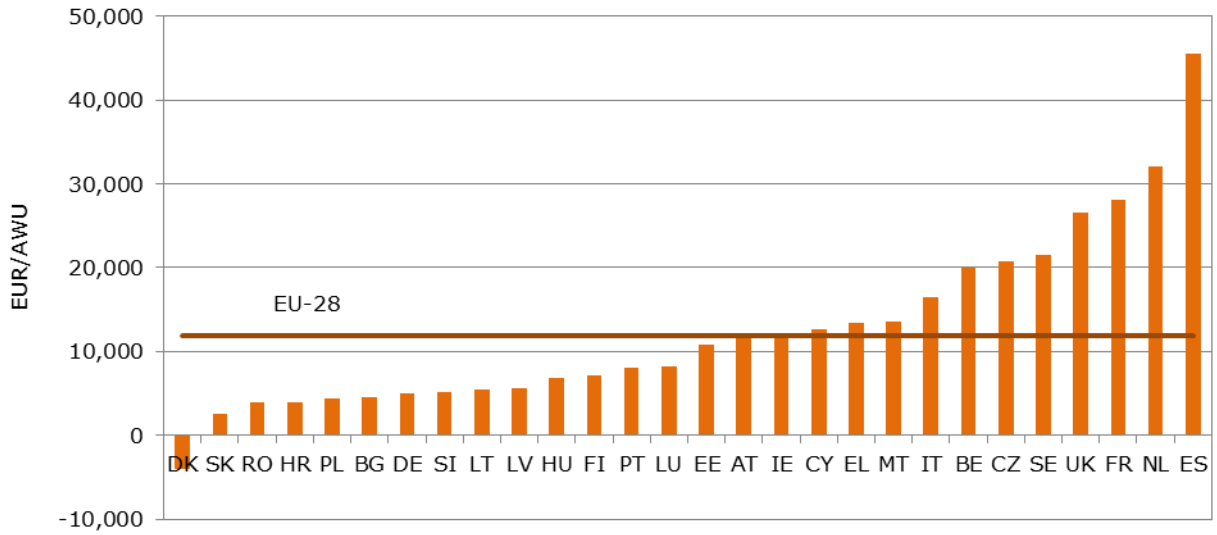
Graph 2 – Agricultural entrepreneurial income at real prices per family work unit, EU-28, 2007 to 2015



The agricultural income per full-time family worker differs widely across Member States

While the entrepreneurial income of a full-time farmer (or a member of his/her family) in Spain or in the Netherlands was more than EUR 30 000 in 2015, it was below EUR 10 000 in 14 countries (Graph 3). Such enormous differences may at least partly be due to the organisational structure of agriculture in the respective countries (small family farms with a high degree of own consumption or large farms organised as legal entities with salaried workers). Income discrepancies between countries can also point to different degrees of mechanisation and labour use, different levels of debts, or to differences in commodity prices, amongst others.

Graph 3 – Agricultural Entrepreneurial Income at real prices per family work unit, 2015



Big discrepancies due to different cost structure

Why is the value so high for Spain and negative for Denmark? The main reason lies in the **different cost structure** for agriculture in the respective countries. Intermediate consumption (goods and services consumed or used up as inputs in production) came to 77% of the agricultural output value in Denmark in 2015, but only to 47% in Spain. As a result, factor income in Denmark only reached 17% of the agricultural output value (53% in Spain). After deduction of wages, rents and interest paid, the value for Denmark turns negative.

Compared to the average wages in the whole economy, the entrepreneurial income per family work unit only came to around 38% in 2015 (Graph 4). During the economic crisis of 2009, this comparative value even fell to 27.5%, reflecting the significant drop in overall agricultural income (see Graph 1).

Graph 4 – Income per family worker compared to the average wages in the whole economy, EU-28, 2007 to 2015

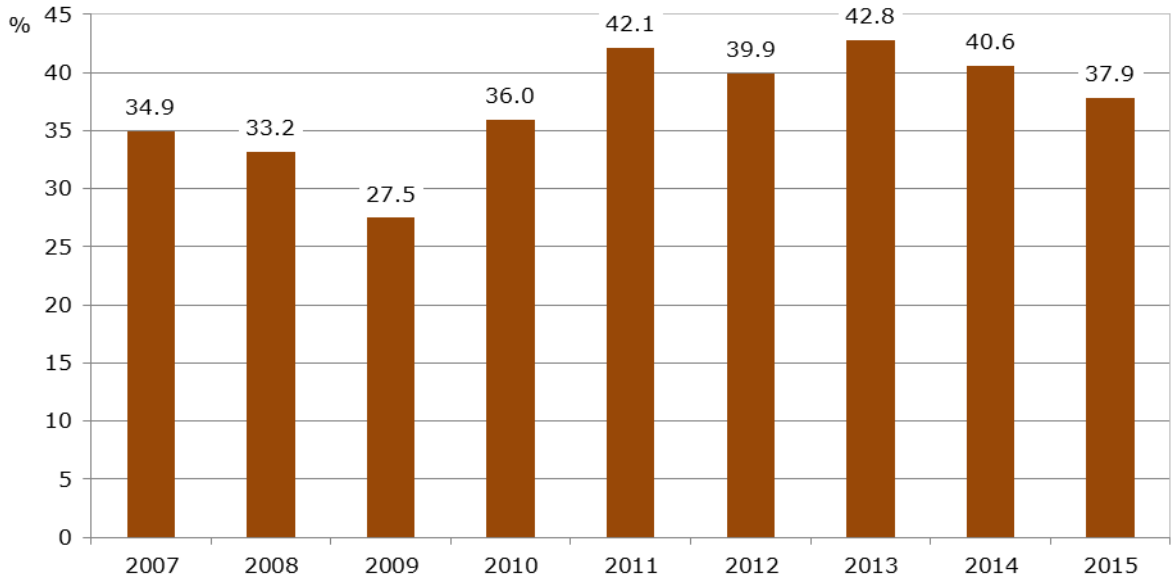


Table 1 – Agricultural entrepreneurial income

C.26 Agricultural entrepreneurial income		
	Agricultural entrepreneurial income per family work unit - 2015	Family farm income compared to the average wages in the whole economy (based on EUR/hour worked) - 2015
Country	EUR/AWU	%
Belgium	19,947	43.4
Bulgaria	4,531	72.5
Czech Republic	20,825	167.9
Denmark	-4,065	-6.7
Germany	5,020	12.1
Estonia	10,781	100.8
Ireland	12,232	29.3
Greece	13,412	84.5
Spain	45,561	166.3
France	28,184	67.7
Croatia	3,967	n.a.
Italy	16,551	58.8
Cyprus	12,728	61.1
Latvia	5,565	58.0
Lithuania	5,399	58.9
Luxembourg	8,267	14.0
Hungary	6,868	70.9
Malta	13,640	75.6
Netherlands	32,125	69.5
Austria	12,058	31.0
Poland	4,408	47.8
Portugal	8,023	55.2
Romania	3,956	66.7
Slovenia	5,194	23.0
Slovakia	2,558	20.6
Finland	7,164	18.5
Sweden	21,506	55.5
United Kingdom	26,631	73.1
EU-28	11,856	37.9
EU-15	20,555	54.5
EU-N13	4,698	49.8

Context indicator	**26 - Agricultural Entrepreneurial Income**
Comments on methodology and data	Since 2015: • Gross wages and salaries: new source table used (nama_10_a10) • Hours worked by employees: new source table used (nama_10_a10_e) • From 2015 onwards, real agricultural entrepreneurial income is based on chain-linked volumes 2010

CONTEXT INDICATOR 27: TOTAL FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY

TFP indicates how efficiently the agricultural sector uses the resources that are available to turn inputs into outputs

Total factor productivity (TFP) is a key measure of the economic performance of agriculture and an important driver of farm incomes. It indicates how efficiently the agricultural sector uses the resources that are available to turn inputs into outputs. Outputs and inputs are adjusted for quality by weighting their respective volumes by price. It should be noted that year to year variations in TFP might be due to factors outside of the farmer´s control, such as weather conditions or diseases.

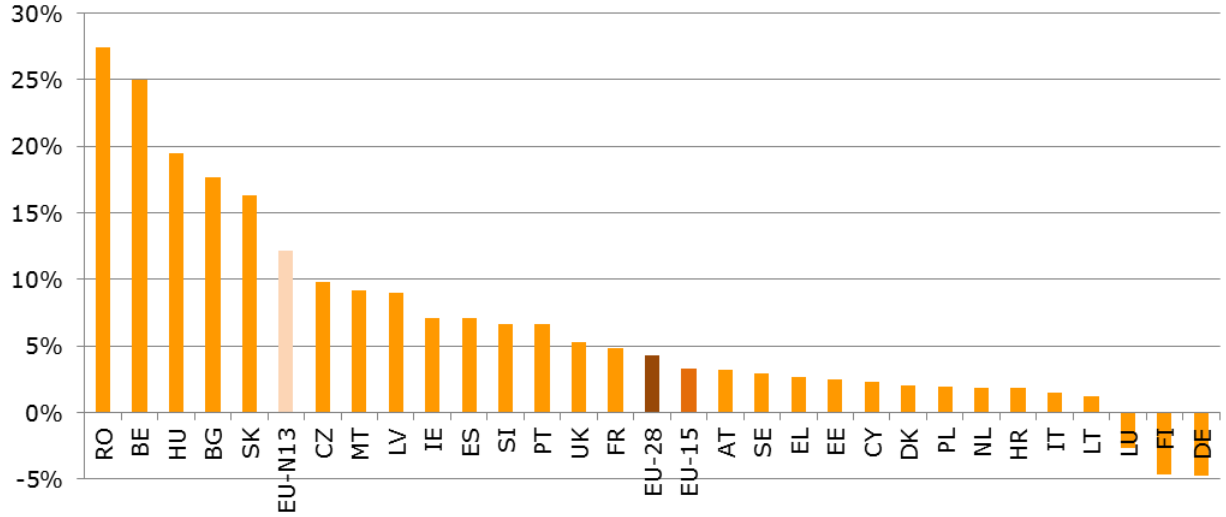
The percentage changes of TFP between 2012 and 2014 was highest in Romania (+27.4%), followed by Belgium (+25.0%), Hungary (+19.5%), Bulgaria (+17.6%) and Slovakia (+16.3%). On the other hand TFP declined between 2012 and 2014 in Germany (-4.7%), Finland (-4.6%) and in Luxemburg (-2.6%). All other Member States were experienced moderate growth in the same period.

Romania showed the most significant average annual growth of TFP (+4.5%) over the period 2005-2014

The average annual change of TFP between 2005 and 2014 was positive in most of the Member States, only the rate of growth differed among them. The most significant annual average growth of TFP can be observed in Romania (+4.5%). Over the same period, TFP stagnated in Denmark and in the UK. Four Member States realized an annual average decrease in the period under review. Malta (-3.4%) took the lead, followed by Luxemburg (-2.1 %), Germany (-0.8%) and Sweden (-0.3%). As regards the different EU-groups, the EU-N13 (+2.6%) produced a rate of growth that was nearly four times higher than that of the EU-15 (+0.7%) over the period 2005-2013.

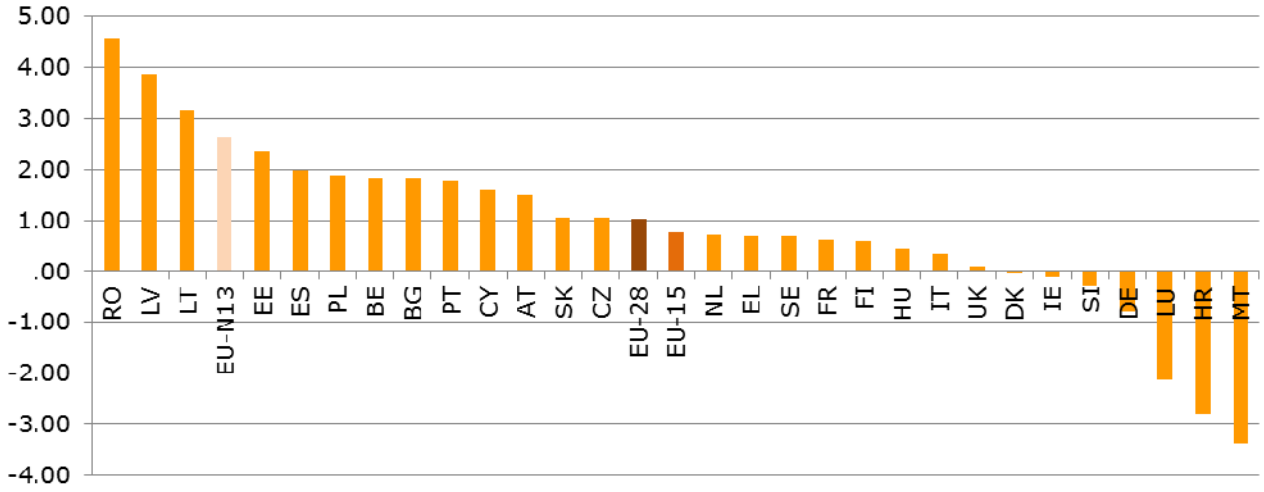
It should be noted that yearly changes of TFP are considerably affected by the weather. However, the average annual change in 9 consecutive years (2005-2014) can indicate a trend. In terms of TFP most of the EU-N13 narrowed the productivity gap and approached the higher TFP level of the EU-15. The main driver of this increase might be in many cases an increasing labour productivity, but also improvements in yields.

Graph 1 – Percentage changes in total factor productivity, 2012-2014



Note: Croatia's reference year is 2007; while for the other Member States it is 2005

Graph 2 – Average annual change in total factor productivity, 2005-2014



Note: Croatia's reference year is 2007; while for the other Member States it is 2005

Table 1 - Total factor productivity in agriculture

Indicator	C27 - Total factor productivity in agriculture							
Measurement	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Average 2012-2014	Average annual change from 2005 to 2014
	Index 2005 = 100							
Source	Eurostat – Economic Accounts for Agriculture, Land Use Survey and FSS							
Year	2009-2014							
Unit								%
Country								
Belgium	93	93	96	94	102	118	105	1.8
Bulgaria	109	107	105	100	113	118	110	1.8
Czech Republic	106	99	107	100	105	110	105	1.0
Denmark	100	97	96	98	90	100	96	0.0
Germany	103	97	100	98	100	93	97	-0.8
Estonia	112	108	114	120	119	123	121	2.3
Ireland	90	91	94	92	95	99	95	-0.1
Greece	99	100	103	104	101	106	104	0.7
Spain	110	112	116	111	116	119	115	2.0
France	103	102	104	101	100	106	102	0.6
Croatia*	115	105	105	80	89	82	84	-2.8
Italy	100	100	102	102	104	103	103	0.3
Cyprus	110	112	113	113	113	115	114	1.6
Latvia	123	120	118	129	133	141	134	3.9
Lithuania	118	108	117	131	127	132	130	3.2
Luxembourg	94	89	84	85	78	82	82	-2.1
Hungary	98	89	97	87	96	104	96	0.4
Malta	70	66	68	67	70	73	70	-3.4
Netherlands	104	104	104	105	105	107	105	0.7
Austria	109	109	115	111	109	114	111	1.5
Poland	113	111	113	116	116	118	117	1.9
Portugal	104	109	109	110	114	117	113	1.8
Romania	121	129	145	117	139	149	135	4.5
Slovenia	97	100	102	91	90	97	93	-0.3
Slovakia	108	99	98	94	100	110	102	1.0
Finland	113	111	116	111	103	105	106	0.6
Sweden	103	101	104	103	101	106	104	0.7
United Kingdom	98	97	99	96	96	101	98	0.1
EU-28*	105	104	107	104	106	109	106	1.0
EU-15	104	103	106	103	104	106	104	0.7
EU-N13*	112	111	117	110	117	123	116	2.6

* Croatia's reference year is 2007; while for the other Member States it is 2005

Context indicator	**27 - Total factor productivity**
Comments on methodology and data	Last update done in 2015; no more recent data available.

CONTEXT INDICATOR 28: GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION IN AGRICULTURE

Slightly more than 90% of all agricultural investment took place in the EU-15

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) measures how much of the value added is invested rather than consumed and it is a key element for future competitiveness. In 2014, the agricultural sector in the EU-28 invested EUR 56.8 billion, slightly less than in 2013, accounting for almost 30% of the total agricultural GVA. In the EU-15 EUR 51.5 billion was invested or slightly more than 90% of the total. France, Germany and Italy accounted for much of this investment. Among EU-N13 countries, the highest level of investment comes from Romania, Hungary and Poland. In terms of percentage of the total agricultural GVA, the highest shares of GFCF in agriculture are found in Luxembourg (124.6%), Belgium (45.7%) and Austria (44.8%). The lowest levels of investment in agriculture can be observed in Cyprus (3.5%) and Slovakia (3.7%).

Between 2008 and 2014, GFCF in agriculture in the EU-28 faced a decrease at an average annual rate of -2.1%. This negative trend involved the EU-15 (-2.2%) as well as the EU-N13 (-1.5%). 9 MS out of 28 recorded a positive average annual growth rate in the period, 6 of them represented by the EU-15. Lithuania showed the highest positive rate (+13.8% per year), followed by Belgium (+6.9% per year). Croatia (-14.2% per year), Slovakia (-13.4% per year) and Ireland (-13.3% per year) recorded the highest decline in GFCF.

Map 1 shows GFCF as a percentage of GVA in agriculture at NUTS2 level for 2013. It can be seen that this is high in several regions of the United Kingdom (North West, South West, Wales and Northern Ireland), in Austria (Tirol and Vorarlberg region), in Belgium (Bruxelles-Capitale) and in Luxembourg. Among the EU-N13 Member States, the highest percentage can be found in Romania, in the area of Bucharest.

Between 2007 and 2013 at regional level (NUTS 2; see Map 2), agricultural GFCF, measured by the average annual growth rate, increased in some regions in Greece, Finland and Germany among EU-15 countries, and in some regions in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and Romania among EU-N13 countries. The highest decreases in annual rates can be found in some regions of the United Kingdom, Sweden, Romania, Italy and Greece.

Graph 1 - GFCF in agriculture in 2014 and its average annual growth rate 2008-2014

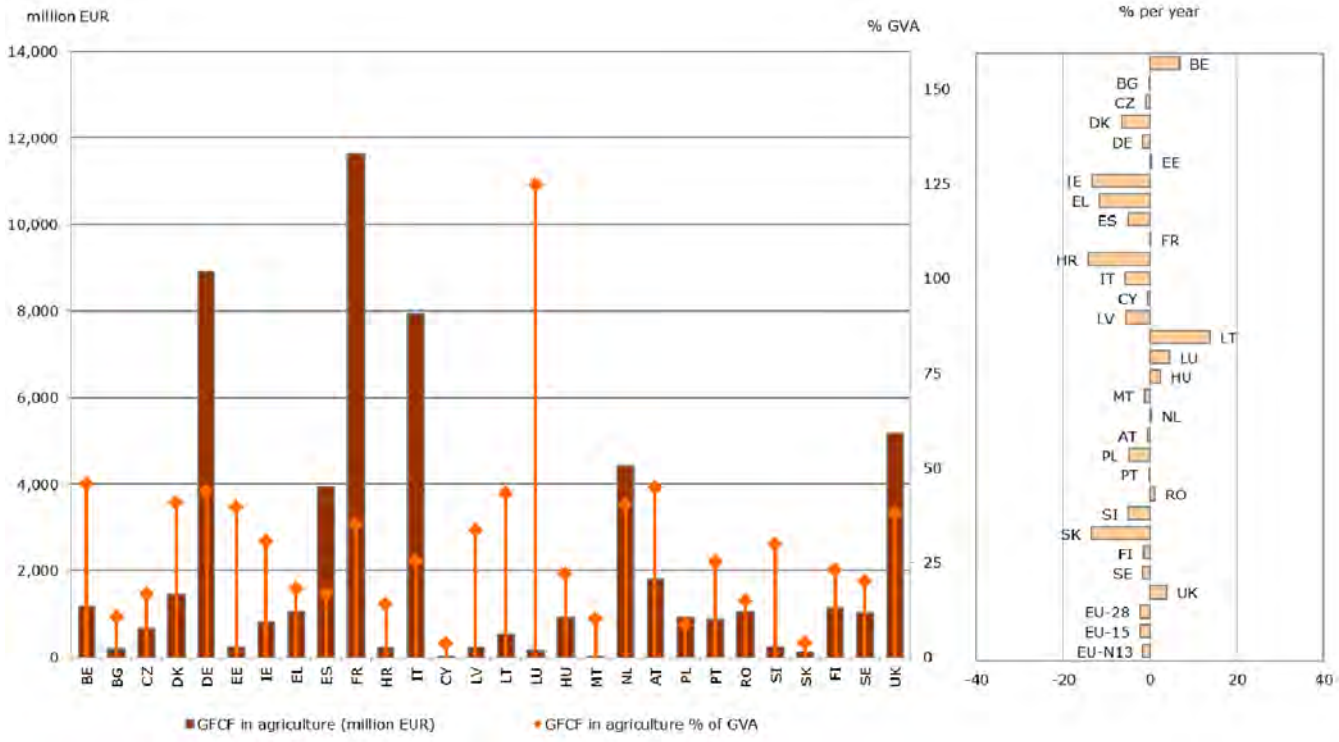
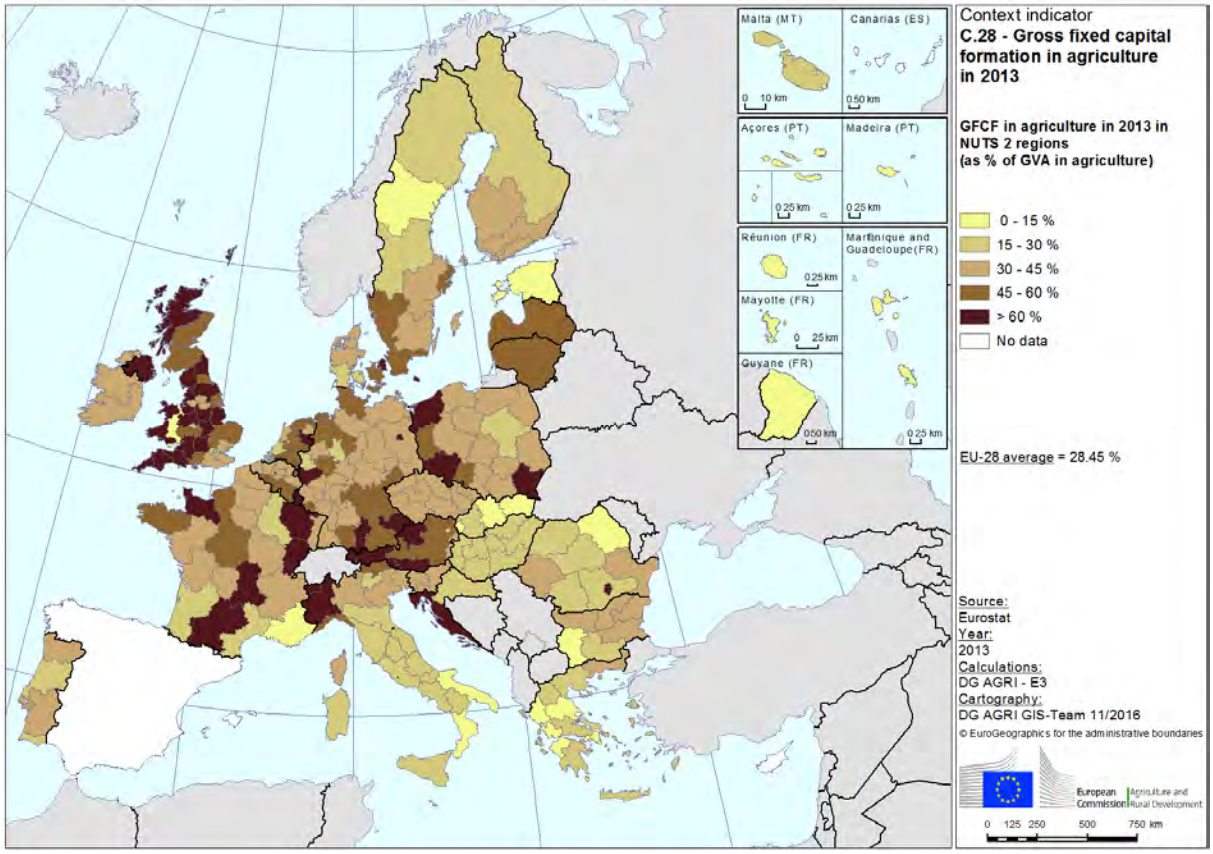


Table 1 - Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture

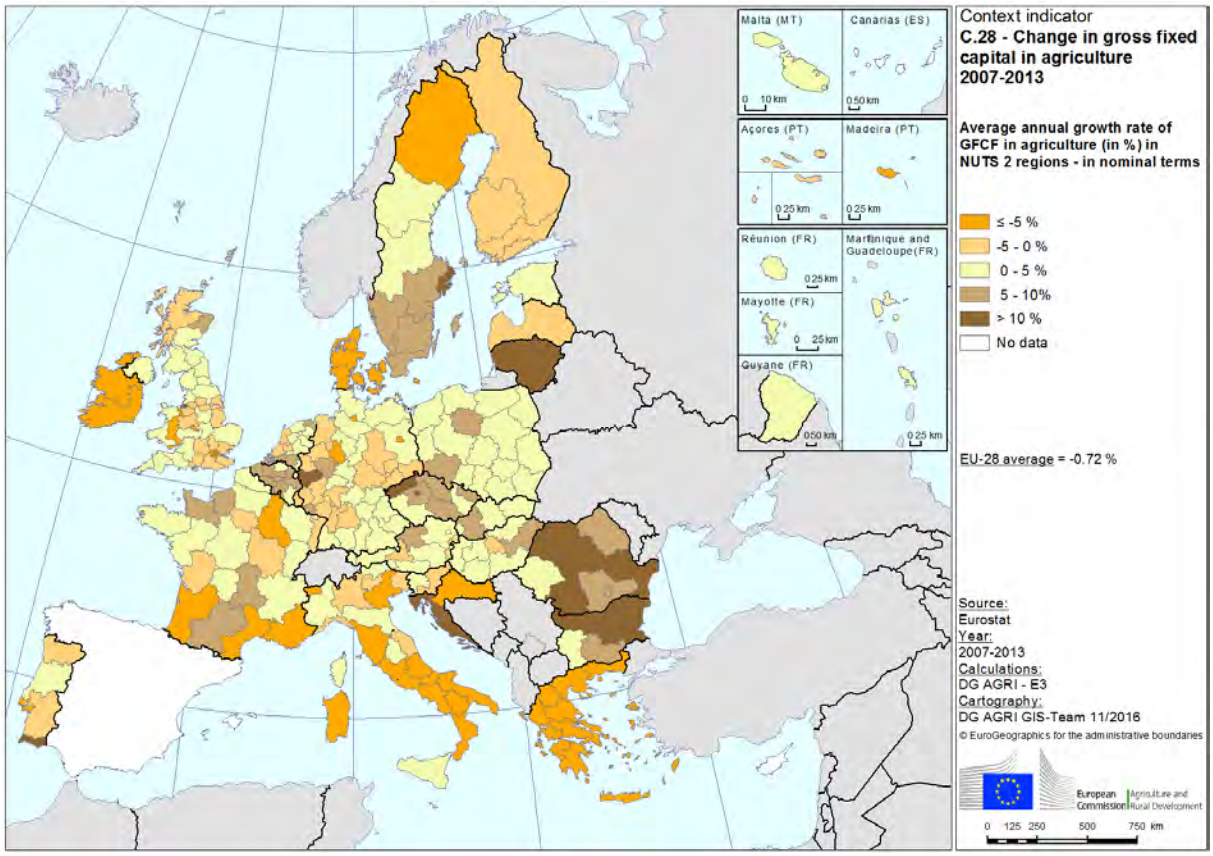
Indicator	C.28 - Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture		Change in gross fixed capital formation in agriculture
Measurement	Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture	Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture as % of GVA	Average annual growth rate of GFCF in agriculture (at constant prices)
Source	Eurostat Economic Accounts for Agriculture		Eurostat Economic Accounts for Agriculture
Year	2014	2014	2008 to 2014
Unit	million EUR	%	% per year
Country			
Belgium	1,171.2	45.7	6.9
Bulgaria	207.3	10.6	-0.3
Czech Republic	647.6	16.7	-1.0
Denmark	1,452.2	40.8	-6.6
Germany	8,902.0	43.6	-1.7
Estonia	237.1	39.6	0.4
Ireland	816.6	30.5	-13.3
Greece	1,048.0	17.9	-11.7
Spain	3,928.0	16.7	-5.0
France	11,633.2	35.0	0.2
Croatia	211.0	14.0	-14.2
Italy	7,944.9	25.3	-5.7
Cyprus	11.1	3.5	-0.6
Latvia	229.2	33.6	-5.6
Lithuania	541.3	43.2	13.8
Luxembourg	159.1	124.6	4.5
Hungary	912.9	22.0	2.3
Malta	9.5	10.1	-1.3
Netherlands	4,429.8	40.3	0.4
Austria	1,807.2	44.8	-0.7
Poland	907.6	8.5	-4.8
Portugal	877.8	25.0	-0.3
Romania	1,048.4	14.8	1.2
Slovenia	232.1	29.8	-4.8
Slovakia	111.3	3.7	-13.4
Finland	1,134.0	23.0	-1.4
Sweden	1,036.0	20.1	-1.6
United Kingdom	5,173.0	37.9	3.9
EU-28	56,819.4	28.6	-2.1
EU-15	51,512.9	31.6	-2.2
EU-N13	5,306.4	14.7	-1.5

Note: both the share of GFCF as % of GVA and the average annual growth rate are calculated on the basis of GFCF at basic prices.

Map 1 - GFCF in agriculture (as % of GVA in agriculture), 2013



Map 2 - Change in GFCF in agriculture, 2007-2013



Context indicator	28 - Gross Fixed Capital Formation in agriculture
Comments on methodology and data	Not applicable

CONTEXT INDICATOR 29: FOREST AND OTHER WOODED LAND (FOWL)

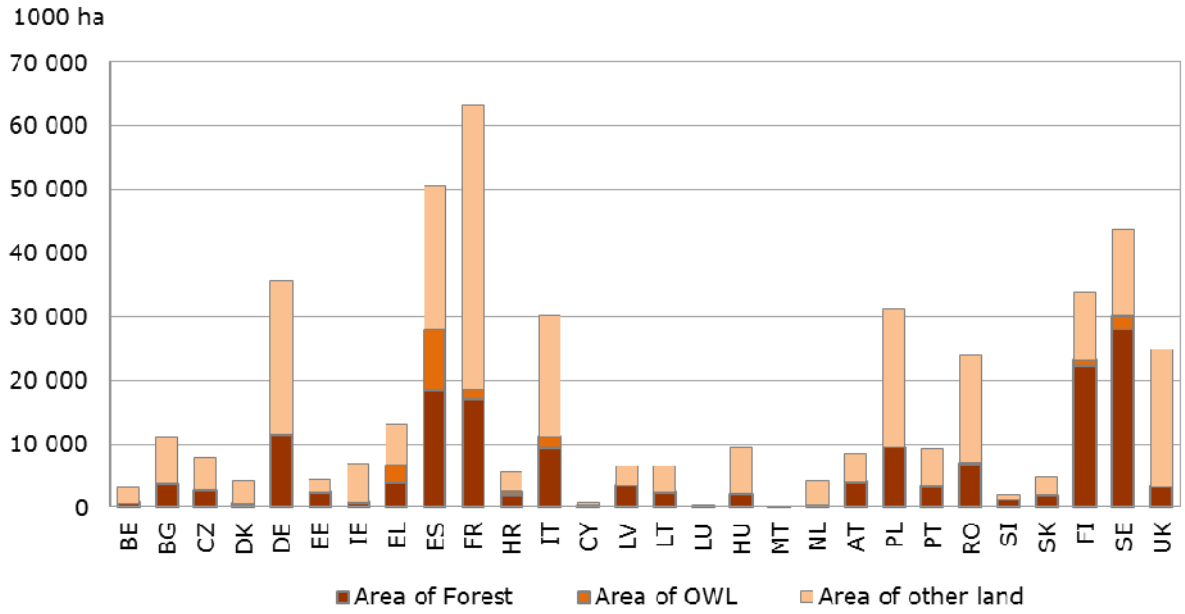
In 2015, 36% of the EU-28 land was covered by forests

In 2015, forests covered more than 161 million ha in the EU-28 and represented 36% of the EU-28 total area[20]. Forest area is unequally distributed over the European territory and the percentage of forest shows significant differences among EU-28 countries. Other wooded land (OWL) represented only a small part (4.7%) of the EU-28 total area, except in some areas of Southern Europe (Cyprus, Greece and Spain), where it reached around 20% of the land area. Indeed, in Southern Europe the climatic and edaphic conditions favour scattered vegetation[21].

[20] Total area 2014 from Eurostat was used for all countries except Croatia, for which the land area 2014 was used.

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

Graph 1- Area of forest and other wooded land, 2015

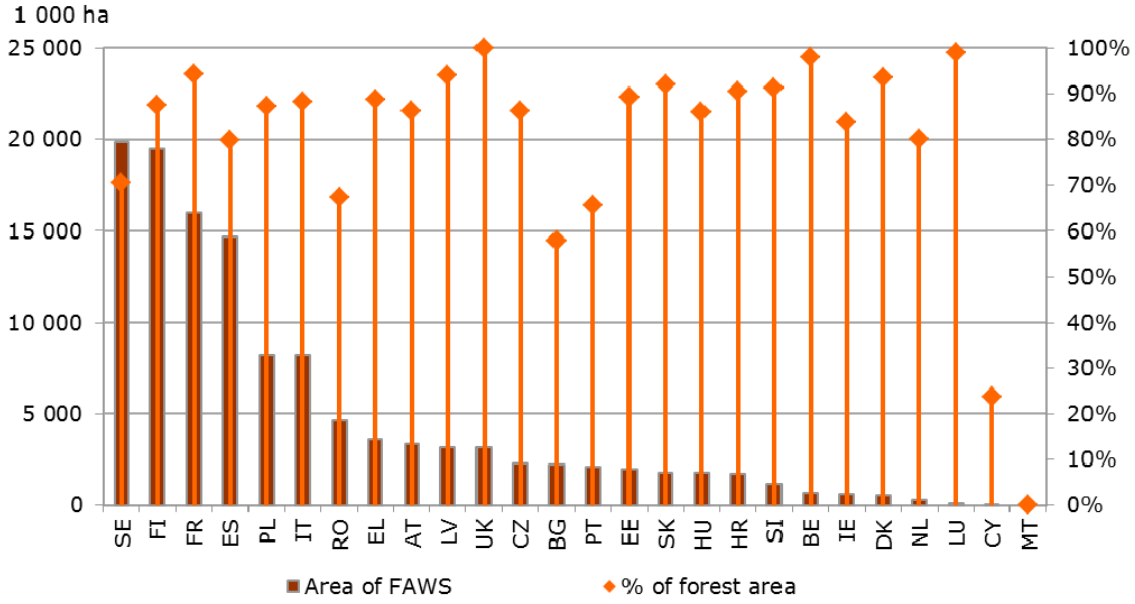


In 2015, 83.5% of the total forest area in the EU-28 was available for wood supply

The area of forests available for wood supply (FAWS) amounted to 134.5 million ha in the EU-28, of which 77% (103.5 million ha) is located in the EU-15 and 22.9% (30.9 million ha) in the EU-N13. In the EU-28, FAWS corresponded to 83.5% of the total forest area and this share was quite similar in the EU-15 (84.1%) and in the EU-N13 (81.6%). Cyprus (23.8%) had the lowest share of FAWS in the total forest area, whereas in Belgium, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom this share accounted for more than 95% of the total forest area[22].

[22] See previous note.

Graph 2 - Area of forest available for wood supply, 2015



Forest and other wooded land increased by 5% between 1990 and 2015.

In the EU-28, the area of forest and other wooded land showed an increase of 5.2% (89.5 million ha) between 1990 and 2015. The biggest increase was registered in Ireland (55.8%), followed by Italy (21.8%) and Hungary (21.6%). The extent of forest and other wooded land remained almost unchanged in Sweden (-0.3%), Finland (0.9), Slovakia (1%), Luxembourg (-0.2%), Greece (0.5%), Germany (1.1%) and the Czech Republic (1.4%), whereas Denmark experienced a slight decrease (-3.2%) in the same period.

Graph 3 - Change in the extent of forest and other wooded land (%), 1990-2015

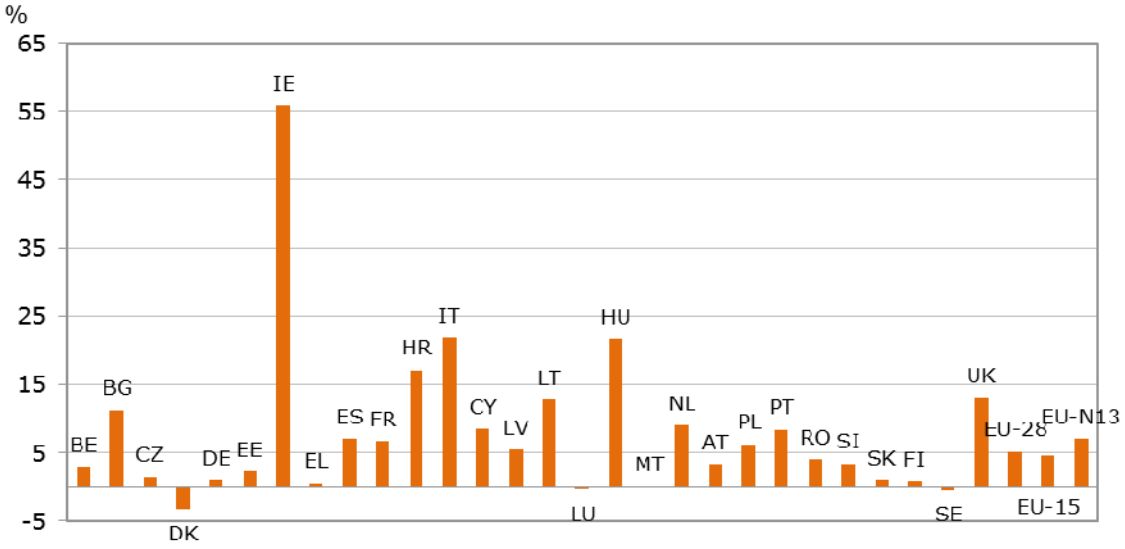


Table 1 – Forest and Other Wooded Land

Indicator	C.29 - Forest and other wooded land					
Subindicator	Extent of Forest and Other Wooded Land (FOWL)					
Measurement	Extent of Forest and Other Wooded Land (FOWL)					
Source	Eurostat - Forestry statistics; Primary source: FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO					
Year	2015					
Subdivisions	Forest		Other wooded land		FOWL	
Unit	1000 ha	% of total area	1000 ha	% of total area	1000 ha	% of total area
Country						
Belgium	683	22.4	36	1.2	719	23.6
Bulgaria	3,823	34.4	22	0.2	3,845	34.6
Czech Republic	2,667	33.8	0	0.0	2,667	33.8
Denmark	612	14.3	45	1.1	658	15.3
Germany	11,419	32.0	0	0.0	11,419	32.0
Estonia	2,232	49.3	224	4.9	2,456	54.3
Ireland	754	10.8	47	0.7	801	11.5
Greece	4,054	30.7	2,492	18.9	6,546	49.6
Spain	18,418	36.4	9,209	18.2	27,627	54.6
France	16,989	26.8	590	0.9	17,579	27.8
Croatia	1,922	34.0	569	10.1	2,491	44.0
Italy	9,297	30.8	1,813	6.0	11,110	36.8
Cyprus	173	18.7	213	23.1	386	41.7
Latvia	3,356	52.0	112	1.7	3,468	53.7
Lithuania	2,180	33.4	104	1.6	2,284	35.0
Luxembourg	87	33.6	1	0.5	88	34.2
Hungary	2,069	22.2	121	1.3	2,190	23.5
Malta	0	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Netherlands	376	9.1	0	0.0	376	9.1
Austria	3,869	46.1	153	1.8	4,022	48.0
Poland	9,435	30.2	0	0.0	9,435	30.2
Portugal	3,182	34.5	1,725	18.7	4,907	53.2
Romania	6,861	28.8	90	0.4	6,951	29.2
Slovenia	1,248	61.6	23	1.1	1,271	62.7
Slovakia	1,940	39.6	0	0.0	1,940	39.6
Finland	22,218	65.6	801	2.4	23,019	68.0
Sweden	28,073	64.0	2,432	5.5	30,505	69.6
United Kingdom	3,144	12.7	20	0.1	3,164	12.7
EU-28	161,082	36.1	20,843	4.7	181,925	40.8
EU-15	123,176	37.1	19,365	5.8	142,540	42.9
EU-N13	37,907	33.1	1,478	1.3	39,385	34.4

Table 2- Area of forest available for wood supply

Indicator	C. 29 - Forest and other wooded land	
Subindicator	Area of Forest Available for Wood Supply (FAWS)	
Measurement	Area of Forest Available for Wood Supply (FAWS)	
Source	Eurostat - Forestry statistics; Primary source: FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO	
Year	2015	
Unit	1000 ha	% of total forest area
Country		
Belgium	670	98.1
Bulgaria	2,213	57.9
Czech Republic	2,301	86.3
Denmark	572	93.5
Germany	10,888	95.3
Estonia	1,994	89.3
Ireland	632	83.8
Greece	3,595	88.7
Spain	14,711	79.9
France	16,018	94.3
Croatia	1,740	90.5
Italy	8,216	88.4
Cyprus	41	23.8
Latvia	3,151	93.9
Lithuania	1,924	88.3
Luxembourg	86	99.0
Hungary	1,779	86.0
Malta	0	0.0
Netherlands	301	80.1
Austria	3,339	86.3
Poland	8,234	87.3
Portugal	2,088	65.6
Romania	4,627	67.4
Slovenia	1,139	91.3
Slovakia	1,785	92.0
Finland	19,465	87.6
Sweden	19,832	70.6
United Kingdom	3,144	100.0
EU-28	134,486	83.5
EU-15	103,559	84.1
EU-N13	30,927	81.6

Table 3 - Change in the extent of Forest and Other Wooded land

Indicator	Change in the extent of Forest and Other Wooded land	
Subindicator		
Measurement	Change in the extent of Forest and Other	
Source	Eurostat - Forestry statistics; Primary	
Year	1990-2000	2000-2015
Unit	%	%
Country		
Belgium	-0.5	3.6
Bulgaria	0.7	10.5
Czech Republic	0.3	1.1
Denmark	6.2	-8.8
Germany	0.5	0.6
Estonia	2.0	0.2
Ireland	33.1	17.1
Greece	0.2	0.3
Spain	5.9	1.1
France	3.8	2.8
Croatia	8.1	8.3
Italy	9.8	10.9
Cyprus	8.2	0.2
Latvia	2.3	3.1
Lithuania	3.9	8.6
Luxembourg	-0.5	0.3
Hungary	5.9	14.9
Malta	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	4.3	4.4
Austria	1.6	1.7
Poland	2.0	4.2
Portugal	0.7	7.6
Romania	-1.3	5.3
Slovenia	3.4	0.0
Slovakia	0.0	1.0
Finland	2.0	-1.1
Sweden	0.3	-0.7
United Kingdom	6.3	6.4
EU-28	2.8	2.3
EU-15	3.1	1.6
EU-N13	1.8	5.1

Context indicator	**29 - Forest and Other Wooded land**
Comments on methodology and data	Last update done in 2015; no more recent data available.

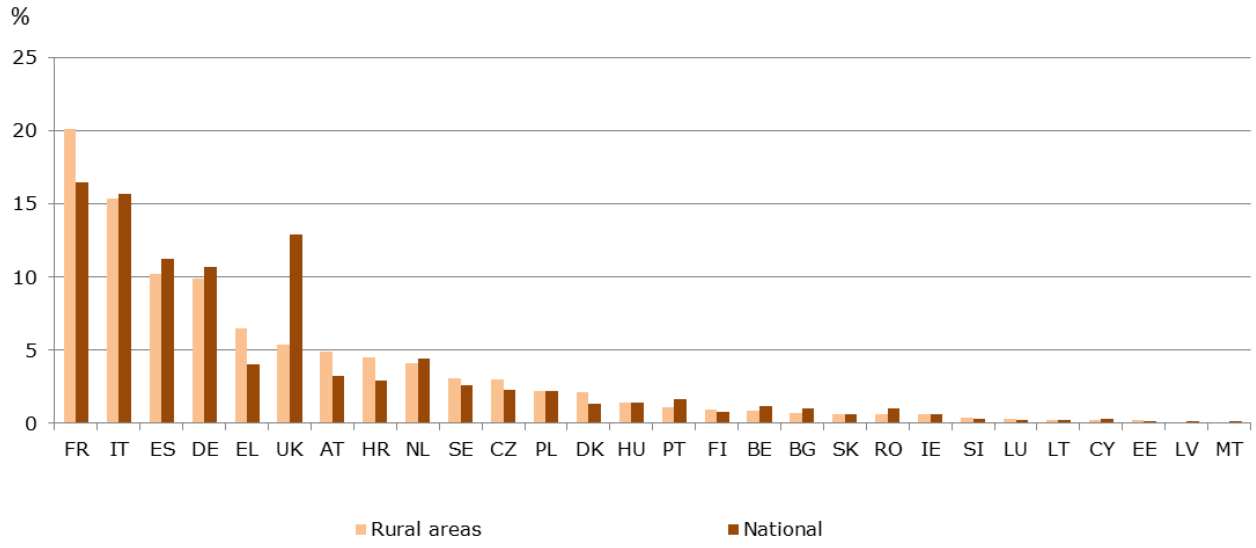
CONTEXT INDICATOR 30: TOURISM INFRASTRUCUTRE

Tourism infrastructure as measured by the number of bed places available in tourist accommodations, in 2015 is not equally distributed across the EU, with nearly 87% of all bed places located in the EU-15 (Table 2). Two countries – France and Italy – represent around 37% of the EU-15 bed places, and together with the UK (14.8%) and Spain (12.9%) these 4 countries represent almost two-thirds of the total number of bed places in the EU-15. Among the EU-N13 the highest total number of bed places can be found in the Croatia and in the Czech Republic, with 22.6% and 17.9% of the total number in the EU-13 respectively.

For the EU-28 as a whole, the share of available bed places is higher in rural areas than in the cities

For the EU-28 as a whole, 46.7% of the available bed places can be found in rural areas, 31.3% in towns and suburbs, while 22.8% of bed places are located in the cities. Rural tourism is particularly important in Luxemburg, Denmark, Croatia and Austria where the share of available bed places in rural areas is more than 70% of the national total. Moreover, 20.1% of total bed places in rural areas in the EU-28 is located in France, followed by Italy (15.4%) and Germany (9.9%).

Graph 1 - Distribution of bed places in tourist accommodations in rural areas and at national level among the EU Member States (as % of the EU-28 total), 2015



Note: 2013 data for the UK, 2014 data for IE

Table 1 – Share of number of bed places in tourist accommodations by degree of urbanisation, 2015

Indicator	C30 - Tourism infrastructure					
Measurement	Bed places in tourist accomodations					
Source	Eurostat - Tourism statistics					
Year	2015					
Unit	%			% of EU-28		
Country	Rural areas	Towns and suburbs	Cities	Rural areas	Towns and suburbs	Cities
Belgium	34.4	41.9	24.4	0.9	1.6	1.3
Bulgaria	33.4	40.6	28.5	0.7	1.3	1.3
Czech Republic	60.6	17.5	22.6	3.0	1.3	2.3
Denmark	72.6	11.2	15.2	2.1	0.5	0.9
Germany	43.3	32.9	24.4	9.9	11.3	11.5
Estonia	49.0	20.0	30.9	0.2	0.1	0.3
Ireland	43.9	24.7	31.4	0.6	0.5	0.9
Greece	n.a	n.a	n.a	6.5	2.4	n.a
Spain	42.4	36.3	22.5	10.2	13.0	11.1
France	56.9	21.9	21.7	20.1	11.5	15.8
Croatia	72.5	28.2	4.3	4.5	2.6	0.5
Italy	45.9	37.4	17.3	15.4	18.7	11.9
Cyprus	39.5	43.2	14.8	0.2	0.4	0.2
Latvia	39.4	25.5	41.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Lithuania	49.1	24.6	27.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Luxembourg	72.8	13.9	12.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Hungary	46.6	31.6	22.9	1.4	1.4	1.4
Malta	4.7	49.4	48.3	0.0	0.2	0.3
Netherlands	43.7	38.9	17.3	4.2	5.5	3.4
Austria	71.3	17.4	11.3	4.9	1.8	1.6
Poland	46.9	30.4	25.0	2.3	2.2	2.5
Portugal	29.9	44.7	31.5	1.1	2.4	2.3
Romania	30.4	40.2	34.9	0.6	1.3	1.5
Slovenia	52.6	41.0	9.3	0.4	0.5	0.1
Slovakia	52.1	32.1	19.2	0.7	0.6	0.5
Finland	56.6	22.4	21.5	1.0	0.6	0.8
Sweden	55.9	24.7	18.6	3.1	2.0	2.1
United Kingdom	19.4	38.5	42.1	5.4	15.9	23.9
EU-28	46.7	31.3	22.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
EU-15	45.9	31.6	23.1	85.7	87.9	88.6
EU-N13	52.5	29.8	20.3	14.3	12.1	11.4

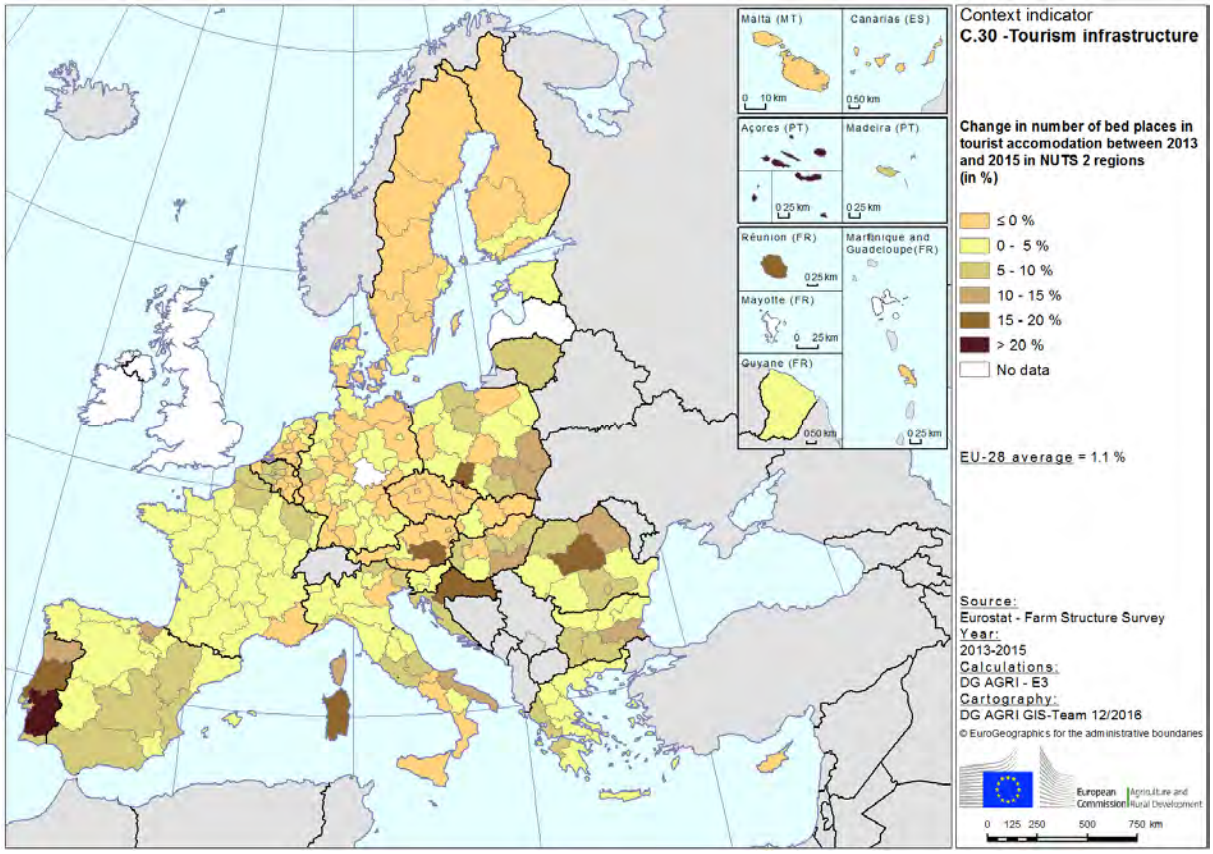
Note: 2013 data for the UK, 2014 data for IE and for LV (only for cities)

Table 2 - Number of bed places in tourist accommodations in absolute values and as a share of total, 2015

Indicator	C30 - Tourism infrastrucutre	
Measurement	Bed places in tourist accomodations	
Source	Eurostat - Tourism statistics	
Year	2015	
Unit	Absolute values	% of total
Country	MS	
Belgium	366,166	1.2
Bulgaria	314,257	1.0
Czech Republic	710,381	2.3
Denmark	420,031	1.4
Germany	3,318,592	10.7
Estonia	58,095	0.2
Ireland	205,860	0.7
Greece	1,238,586	4.0
Spain	3,482,983	11.3
France	5,109,884	16.5
Croatia	893,827	2.9
Italy	4,849,432	15.7
Cyprus	87,578	0.3
Latvia	39,074	0.1
Lithuania	72,926	0.2
Luxembourg	64,858	0.2
Hungary	435,620	1.4
Malta	41,873	0.1
Netherlands	1,373,588	4.4
Austria	993,554	3.2
Poland	694,023	2.2
Portugal	519,871	1.7
Romania	308,997	1.0
Slovenia	106,557	0.3
Slovakia	183,404	0.6
Finland	250,984	0.8
Sweden	805,287	2.6
United Kingdom	4,001,019	12.9
EU-28	30,947,307	100.0
EU-15	27,000,695	87.2
EU-N13	3,946,612	12.8

Note: 2013 data for the UK, 2014 data for IE and for LV (only for cities)

Map 1 – Change in total number of bed places in tourist accommodations 2013-2015



Context indicator	30 - Tourism infrastructure
Comments on methodology and data	Not applicable

CONTEXT INDICATOR 31: 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 territory

Agriculture plays a major role in Europe: by aggregating the Corine Land Cover 2012[23] 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-N13 (54.7%) than in the EU-15 (36.1%).

Taken together, agricultural land and forests cover 85% of land in the EU-28

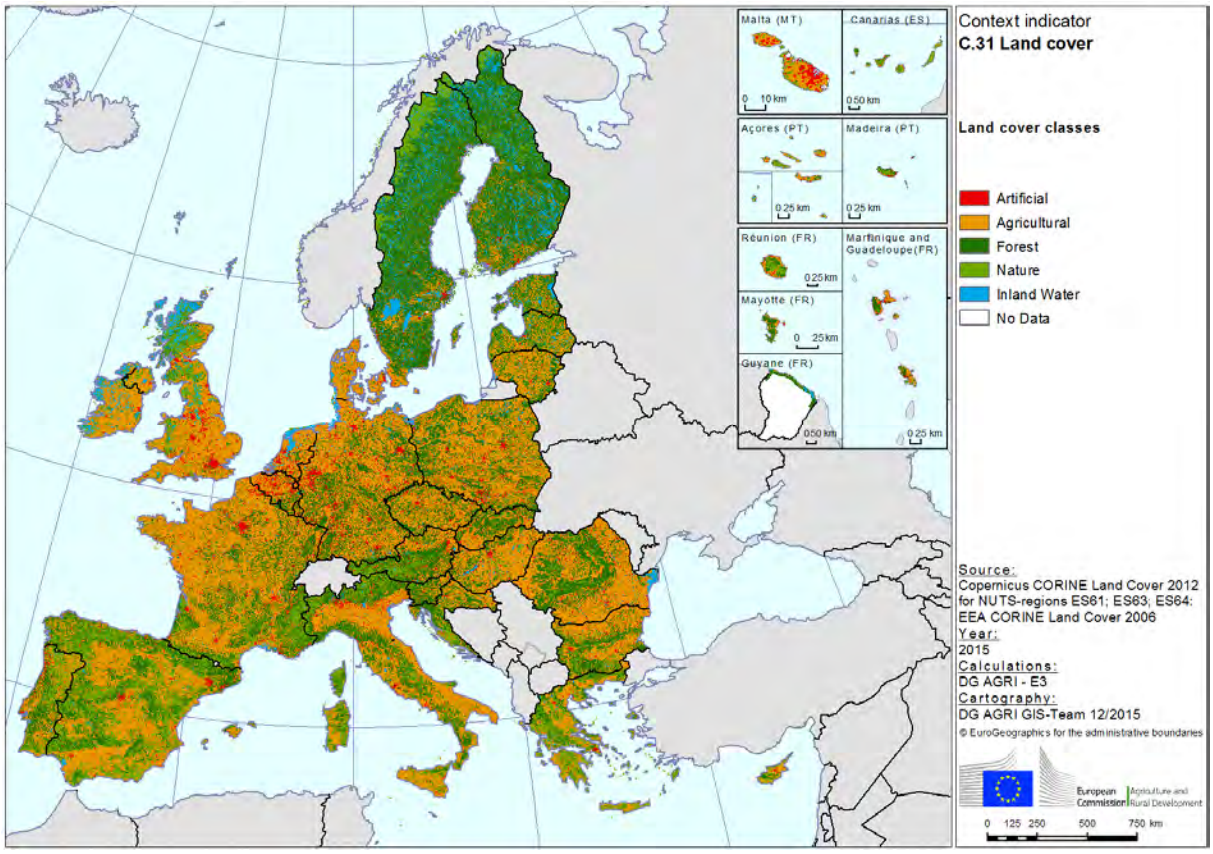
The share of the different land cover categories varies across Europe and is correlated with the physical characteristics of the territory such as mountains and remoteness of the area. Generally the countries with a lower percentage of agricultural area present higher percentages of forests. Taken together, agricultural land and forests (including natural grassland and transitional woodland-shrubs) represent around 85% of land cover in the EU-28, ranging from 52% in Malta to 94% in Poland.

[23] CLC 2006 for ES61; ES63 and ES64.

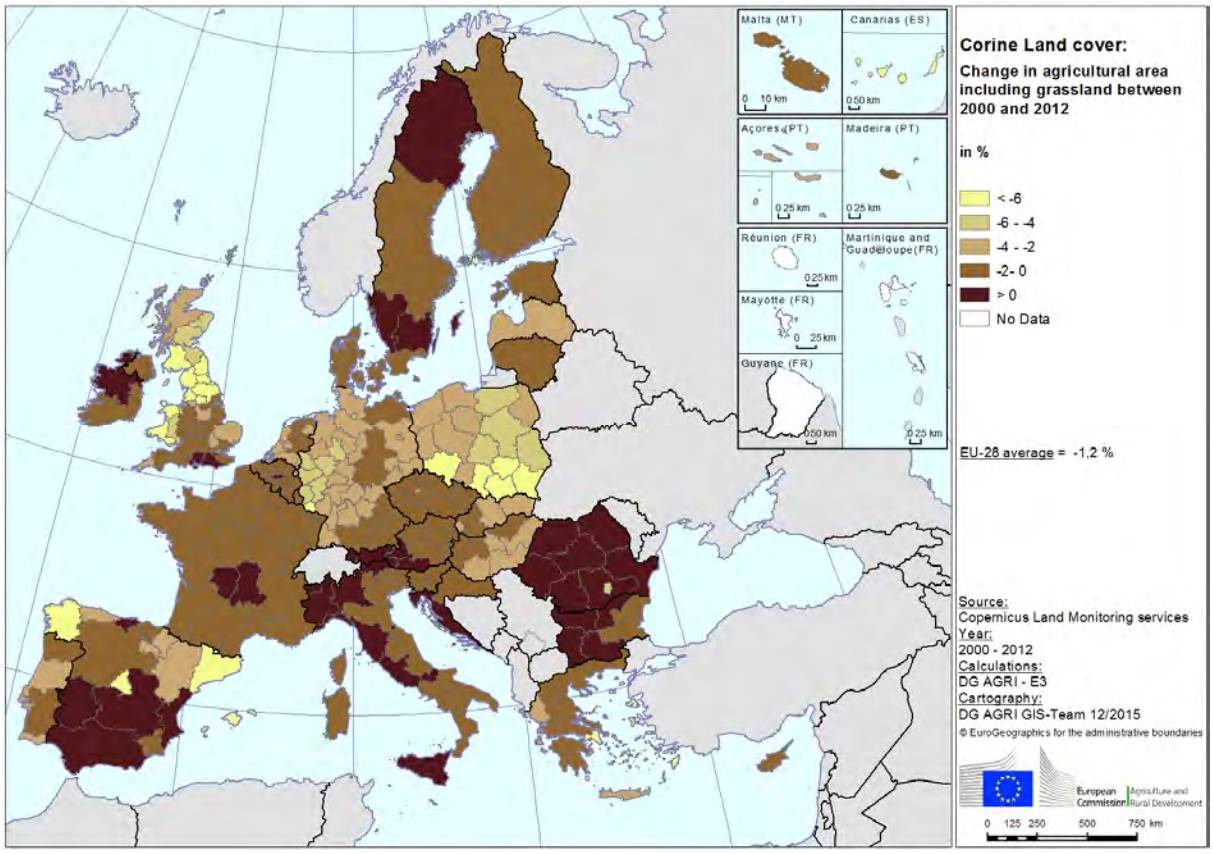
Table 1 - Land cover

Indicator	Context 31 - Land Cover						
Measurement	% area in the different categories of land cover						
Source	CLC2012						
Calculation	DG ENV						
Year	2012						
Unit	%						
Subdivisions	Agricultural area including grassland		Forest area, including transitional woodland -shrub		Natural area	Artificial area	Other area (includes sea and inland water)
	Agricultural area	Natural grassland	Forest area	Transitional woodland-shrub			
Country							
Belgium	57.2	0.0	19.9	0.6	0.8	20.7	0.7
Bulgaria	51.8	3.6	31.4	6.6	0.8	4.8	0.9
Czech Republic	57.0	0.3	33.4	1.9	0.2	6.5	0.7
Denmark	76.1	0.6	8.9	2.1	2.6	7.6	2.2
Germany	57.2	0.4	30.4	0.6	0.7	9.4	1.3
Estonia	31.7	0.8	46.6	9.1	4.9	2.2	4.8
Ireland	67.9	0.6	5.3	4.1	17.4	2.5	2.2
Greece	39.2	8.0	18.9	8.6	20.6	2.9	1.8
Spain	46.2	7.4	21.9	5.1	16.0	2.6	0.8
France	59.2	2.2	25.9	2.5	3.6	5.6	0.9
Croatia	40.3	4.5	35.8	11.5	3.3	3.4	1.3
Italy	52.3	4.6	26.4	3.5	7.0	5.3	1.1
Cyprus	47.9	2.8	16.6	4.4	18.9	8.7	0.7
Latvia	41.7	0.1	37.3	14.2	2.7	2.0	2.0
Lithuania	60.2	0.0	29.1	4.5	1.0	3.2	2.0
Luxembourg	53.6	0.0	36.0	0.2	0.0	9.9	0.4
Hungary	65.9	2.5	18.5	4.1	1.0	6.2	1.9
Malta	51.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	17.4	28.8	2.1
Netherlands	64.5	1.3	8.4	0.0	2.6	14.2	8.9
Austria	32.0	7.3	44.0	0.4	10.0	5.6	0.9
Poland	59.7	0.1	30.9	1.7	0.4	5.7	1.5
Portugal	46.7	1.3	22.6	16.3	7.8	3.9	1.4
Romania	57.1	2.5	30.2	1.5	1.7	5.3	1.7
Slovenia	34.9	1.0	56.4	1.9	2.6	2.8	0.4
Slovakia	47.4	0.6	40.8	4.0	0.6	5.9	0.7
Finland	8.6	0.0	61.7	9.6	9.0	1.4	9.7
Sweden	8.7	0.4	58.9	7.0	15.0	1.4	8.5
United Kingdom	56.4	5.8	8.4	1.3	18.2	8.4	1.4
EU-28	45.6	2.7	31.9	4.5	7.8	4.8	2.7
EU-15	36.1	2.5	37.7	5.8	10.4	3.2	4.2
EU-N13	54.7	2.4	28.4	3.4	3.5	6.2	1.2

Map 1 - Land cover, 2012



Map 2 – Change in agricultural area including grassland 2000-2012



Map 3 – Change in forest area including transitional woodland-shrub 2000-2012

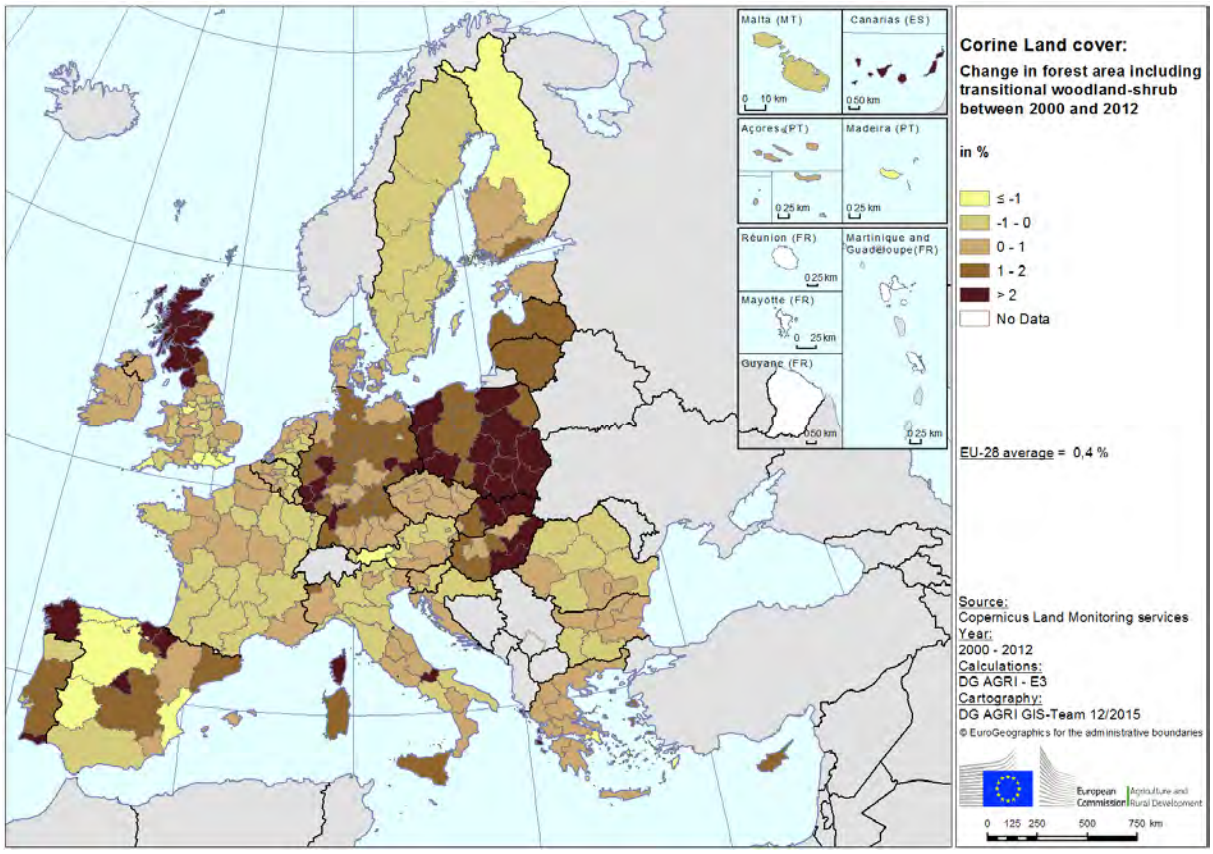


Table 2 – Land Cover change 2000 – 2006 - 2012

Indicator	Context 31 - Land Cover													
Measurement	% area in the different categories of land cover (change 2000 - 2012)													
Source	CLC2000, 2006 & 2012													
Calculation	DG AGRI													
Year	2000-2006-2012													
Unit	%													
Subdivisions	Agricultural area including grassland				Forest area, including transitional woodland -shrub				Natural area		Artificial area		Other area (includes sea and inland water)	
	Agricultural area		Natural grassland		Forest area		Transitional							
Timelaps	00-06	00-12	00-06	00-12	00-06	00-12	00-06	00-12	00-06	00-12	00-06	00-12	00-06	00-12
Country														
Belgium	-0,1	-0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	-0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	-0,1	0,1	0,4	0,0	0,0
Bulgaria	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	-0,1	0,0	-0,1	-0,1	-0,1	-0,2	-0,1	0,0	0,1
Czech Republic	-0,2	-0,7	0,0	-0,2	0,2	0,9	-0,1	-0,4	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,4	0,0	0,0
Denmark	-0,3	-0,8	0,0	-0,1	-0,1	0,0	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,5	0,0	0,1
Germany	-2,3	-2,6	0,0	-0,1	1,2	1,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	-0,1	1,1	1,4	0,0	0,1
Estonia	-0,7	-0,8	-0,1	-0,1	0,9	0,4	-0,4	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0
Ireland	0,9	0,5	-0,6	-0,7	1,2	1,1	-1,8	-0,7	0,2	-0,6	0,2	0,6	-0,1	-0,2
Greece	-0,1	-0,9	0,0	-1,0	-0,3	1,1	0,2	-0,7	0,1	0,6	0,1	0,8	0,0	0,1
Spain	-3,9	-4,1	2,2	2,2	3,9	3,6	-4,1	-3,7	1,3	1,0	0,6	1,0	0,0	0,0
France	-0,3	-0,5	0,0	-0,2	-0,1	-0,6	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,7	0,0	0,0
Croatia	0,0	-2,9	0,0	3,1	-0,5	-0,6	1,0	0,9	-0,9	-0,9	0,3	0,5	0,0	0,0
Italy	0,0	0,2	-0,3	-0,1	0,3	0,1	-0,1	0,3	-0,2	-1,0	0,3	0,5	0,0	0,0
Cyprus	0,2	0,1	-0,2	-0,6	-0,1	-0,3	0,1	1,3	-0,3	-1,9	0,3	1,3	0,1	0,1
Latvia	-2,1	-2,2	0,0	0,0	-3,3	-4,5	4,4	5,7	0,2	0,2	0,7	0,7	0,2	0,1
Lithuania	-1,3	-1,5	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,4	1,0	1,2	0,0	0,0	-0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Luxembourg	-0,5	-1,3	0,0	-0,1	-0,1	0,9	0,0	-0,7	0,0	0,0	0,7	1,3	0,0	0,0
Hungary	-1,0	-1,9	0,0	0,1	-0,4	-0,2	1,2	1,7	0,0	-0,2	0,2	0,5	0,0	0,0
Malta	0,0	-0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0
Netherlands	-1,0	-2,8	0,2	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,6	2,1	0,0	0,1
Austria	-0,4	-0,7	0,1	0,8	-0,3	-0,7	0,1	0,3	-0,3	-1,0	0,7	1,4	0,0	0,0
Poland	-3,2	-4,7	0,0	0,0	0,7	1,4	0,7	1,0	0,0	0,0	1,7	2,4	0,0	0,1
Portugal	-0,5	-1,2	-0,8	-1,0	-0,1	-4,6	0,8	5,7	0,2	-0,2	0,3	1,1	0,1	0,3
Romania	0,3	0,5	1,1	1,0	0,8	0,9	-1,0	-1,1	-0,1	-0,4	-1,0	-0,9	-0,1	0,1
Slovenia	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,2	-0,3	-0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0
Slovakia	-0,9	-2,3	0,0	-0,1	0,6	1,4	-0,2	0,6	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,3	0,0	0,1
Finland	-0,2	-0,1	0,0	0,0	3,5	3,7	-4,3	-4,6	0,9	0,8	-0,1	0,0	0,2	0,2
Sweden	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,1	2,7	-4,1	-2,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	-0,8	-2,1	-2,0	-2,2	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,6	2,1	2,3	0,4	1,0	0,0	0,1
EU-28	-1,1	-1,4	0,2	0,1	1,3	1,1	-1,1	-0,7	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,7	0,0	0,0
EU-15	-1,0	-1,3	0,1	0,1	1,7	1,3	-1,7	-1,2	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,7	0,0	0,0
EU-N13	-1,1	-1,9	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,6	-0,1	-0,2	0,3	0,6	0,0	0,1

Context indicator	**31 - Land cover**
Comments on methodology and data	Last update done in 2015; no more recent data available.

CONTEXT INDICATOR 32: LESS FAVOURED AREAS/ AREAS FACING NATURAL AND OTHER SPECIFIC CONSTRAINTS

Under Article 32 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1305/13[24], the areas facing natural or other specific constraints (ANCs), in the past referred to as "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:

1. "Mountain areas", which are handicapped by a short growing season because of 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;
2. "Areas, other than mountain areas, facing significant natural constraints" if at least 60% of the agricultural area meets one biophysical criterion[25] covering climate, poor soil productivity and steep slopes;
3. "Areas affected by specific constraints" are areas where land management 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, or areas where at least 60% of the agricultural area is subject to a certain combination of biophysical criteria below the threshold value.

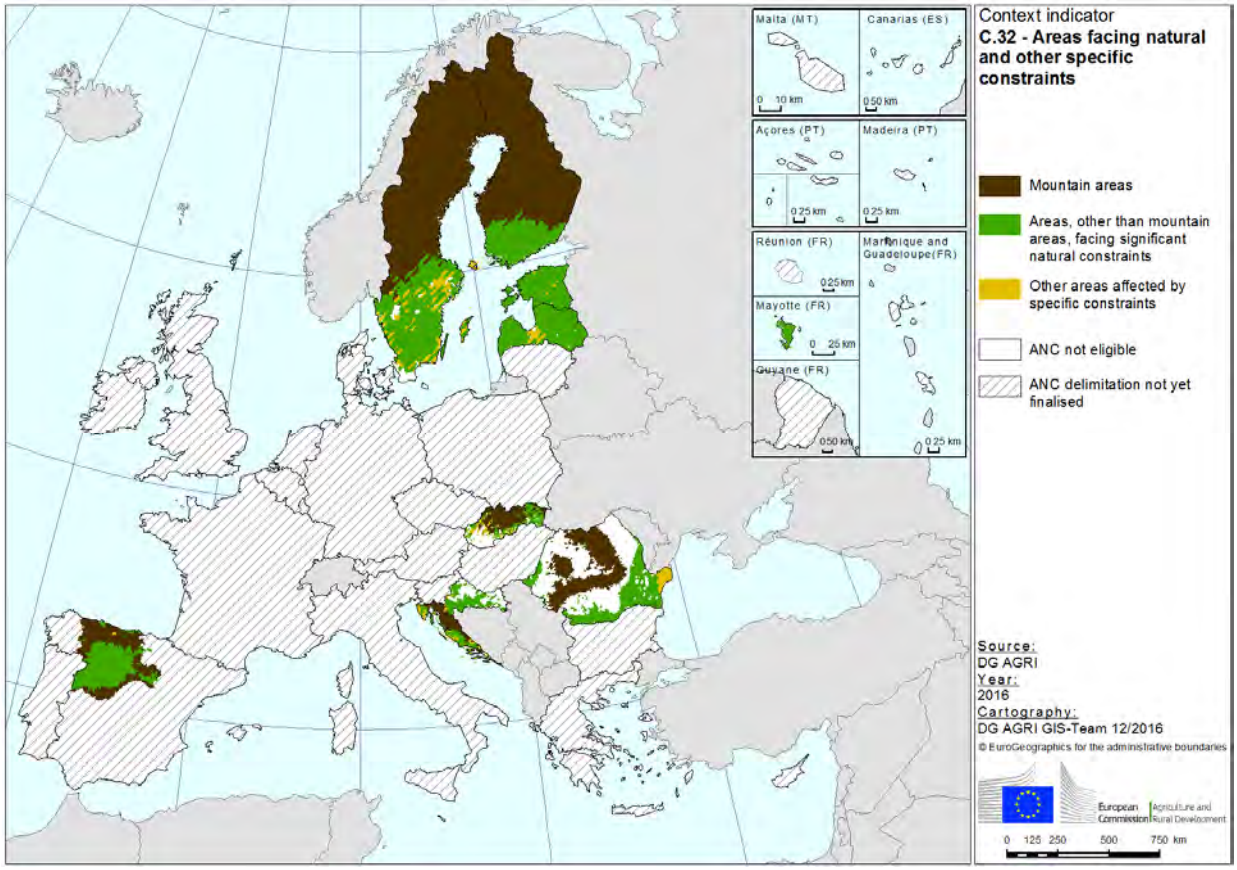
Information on the ANC area included under the ANC support for the period 2014-2020 has been submitted by Member States or regions in the Rural Development Programmes 2014-2020. However, areas under point 2 are undergoing a new designation exercise, composed of a delimitation based on the biophysical criteria listed in Annex III of Council Regulation (EC) No 1305/2013 and a fine-tuning exercise, which aims at excluding delimited areas where disadvantages have been overcome by investments and/or economic activity. Member States and regions should be ready to support the areas under the new designation by 2018 but, so far, only a few of them have accomplished this commitment (Map 1), whereas the majority is still discussing either the biophysical delimitation or the fine-tuning exercise with the European Commission. Meanwhile, the previous area delimitations remain in force.

A comprehensive overview of the new designation for the 28 Member States should therefore be available only from 2018 onwards.

[24] Council Regulation (EC) No 1305/2013 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) repeals Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005.

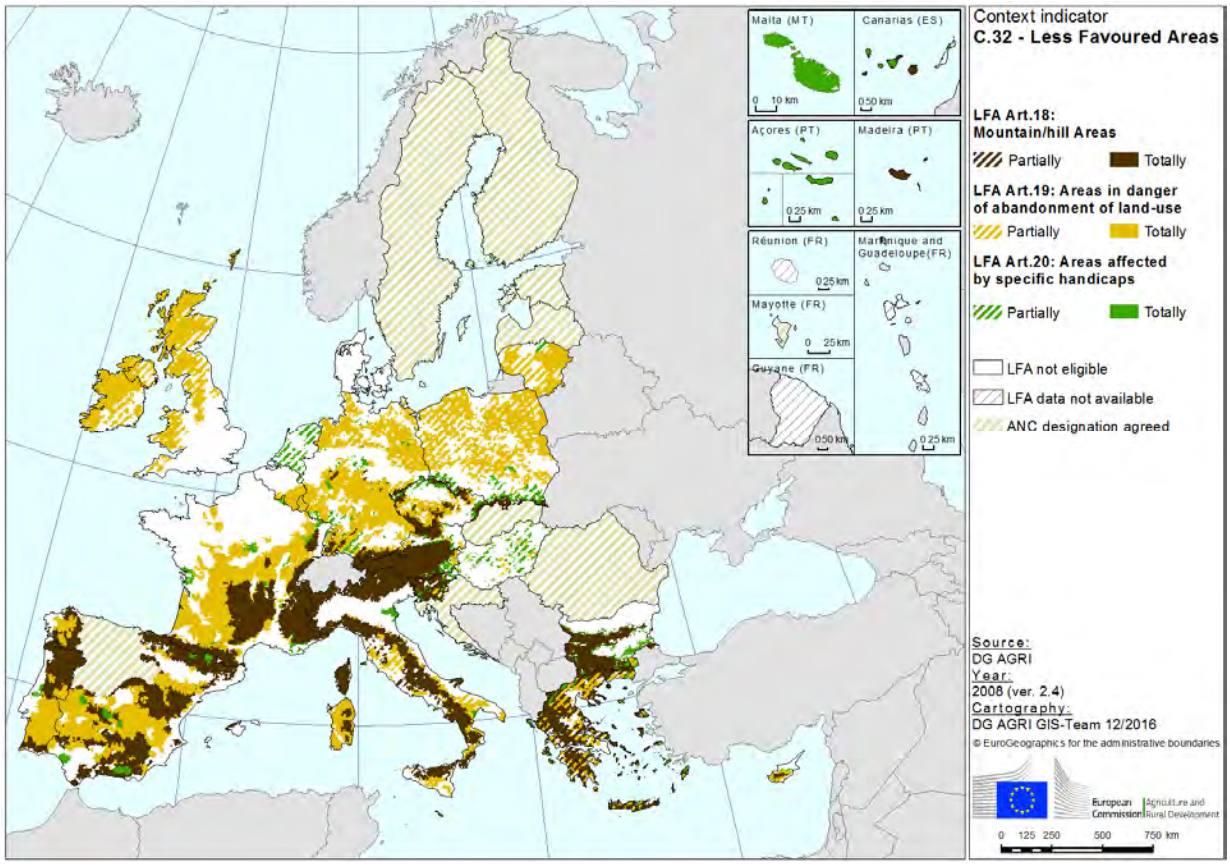
[25] Biophysical criteria for the delimitation of areas facing natural constraints are listed in Annex III of Council Regulation (EC) No 1305/2013.

Map 1 – Areas facing natural and other specific constraints



Note: ANC delimitation for Croatia, Estonia, Finland, Sweden, France (Mayotte), Latvia, Romania, Slovakia and Spain (Asturias, Cantabria, Castilla y Leon).

Map 2 - Less Favoured Areas



Context indicator	C.32 Less Favoured Areas
Comments on methodology and data	For data, see the 2015 update.

CONTEXT INDICATOR 33: FARMING INTENSITY

Intensification is an important restructuring process that has characterised European agriculture for several decades. Some intensive farming practices are often associated with the potential to put pressure on the environment, leading to soil depletion, water shortages and pollution and loss of wildlife habitats and biodiversity. On the other hand, extensive farming systems often play a key role in providing environmental public goods.

The degree of intensification and extensification of EU agriculture is analysed here by means of 2 indicators, namely farm input intensity and areas of extensive grazing.

1. Farm input intensity

Farm input intensity is used as a "proxy" of agricultural intensification, which is understood here as an increase in agricultural input use (fertilisers, pesticides and feedstuff) per ha of land. The indicator gives an indication of the agricultural area managed by farms with different degree of input intensity: low, medium and high intensity per ha[26].

In 2013, the UAA managed by farms with low input intensity was much bigger in the EU-N13 than in the EU-15.

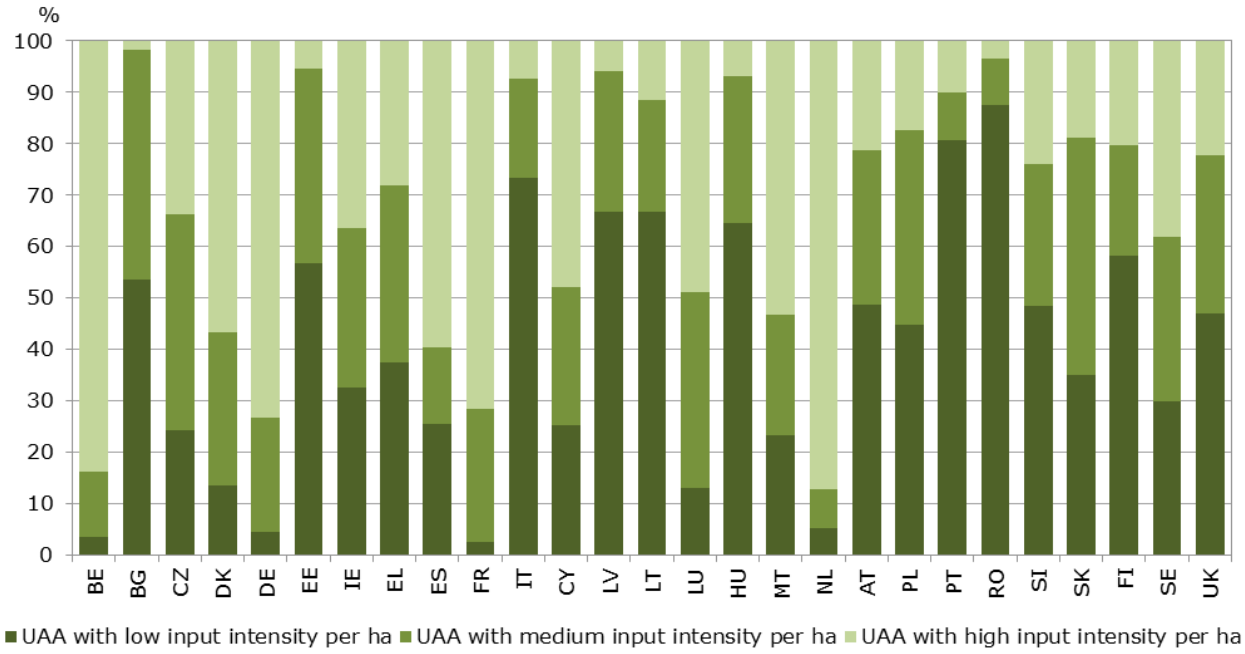
In 2013, the agricultural area in the European Union managed by farms with low input intensity represented 41.3% of the total Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) while the area with farms using medium and high levels of inputs was 29.2% and 29.5% respectively. In the EU-N13 the UAA managed with low input intensity was much more significant (54%) than in the EU-15, which explains important differences in the average level of input expenditures per ha: EUR 194 per ha in the EU-N13 and EUR 322 per ha in the EU-15 in constant input prices.

The share of agricultural area managed with different levels of input intensity can be very different between Member States. The most significant share of UAA managed by low intensity farms (above 60% of the total UAA) was observed in Bulgaria (60.8%), Spain (63.8%), Lithuania (66.7%), Latvia (66.9%), Romania (80.1%) and Portugal (83.6%). These countries registered input expenditures around or below EUR 150 per ha in constant input prices, with the exception of Spain where the level of input expenditure was EUR 242 per ha in constant input prices. On the other hand, the agricultural area managed by farms with high level of inputs represented around 70% or more of the total UAA in Belgium (74.5%) and in the Netherlands (87.1%). In these Member States, the average level of input expenditure was very high, ranging from EUR 1200 to EUR 1800 per ha in constant input prices. Malta even reached EUR 2 722 per ha in constant input prices.

[26] For a detailed methodology see the document: Eurostat - Agri-environmental indicator factsheet – Intensification/extensification (AEI 12), 2011

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Agri-environmental_indicator_-_intensification_-_extensification

Graph 1 - Share of agricultural area managed by low, medium and high intensity farms, 2013



Graph 2 – Average input expenditure per hectare in constant input prices, 2013

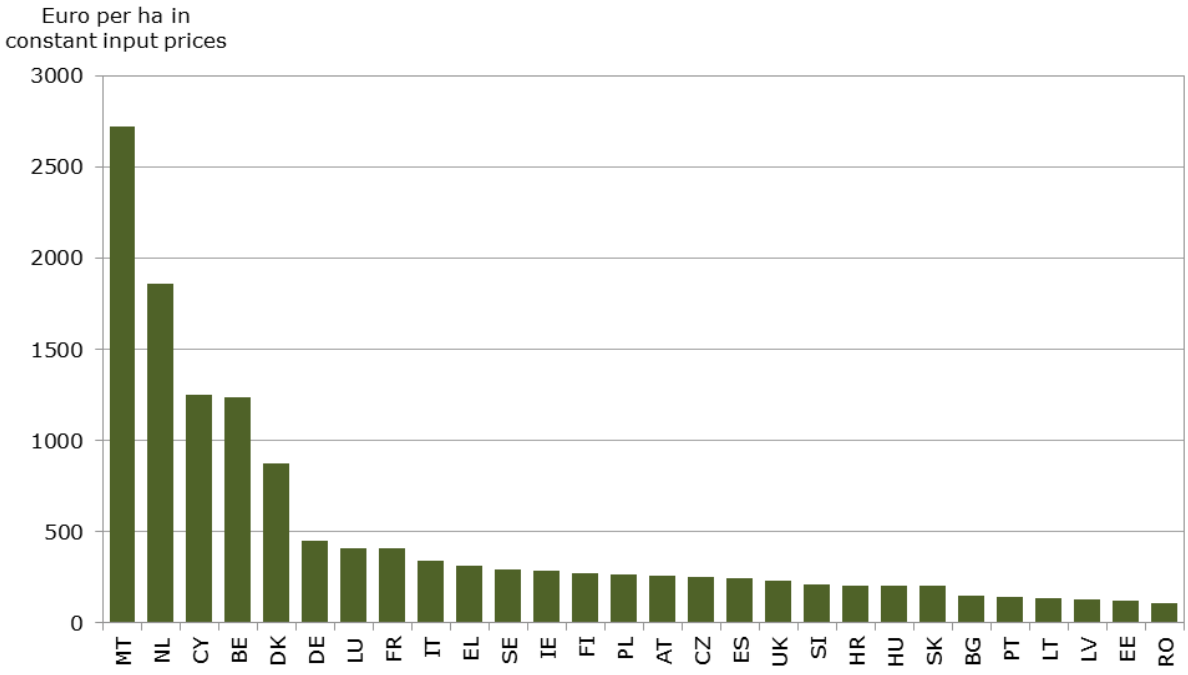


Table 1 – Farming input intensity

Indicator	C.33 Farming intensity			
Subindicator	Farm input intensity			
Measurement	Share of agricultural area managed by farms with low/medium/high input intensity per hectare			Inputs expenditures per hectare in constant input prices
Source	DG AGRI - FADN, based on Agri-environmental indicator 12: Intensification/Extensification			
Year	2013			
Unit	% of total UAA			Euro per ha in constant input prices
Country	UAA managed by farms with low input intensity per ha	UAA managed by farms with medium input intensity per ha	UAA managed by farms with high input intensity per ha	Average input expenditure per ha
Belgium	7.7	17.7	74.5	1,238.3
Bulgaria	60.8	34.5	4.7	150.2
Czech Republic	24.2	42.2	33.6	251.3
Denmark	13.6	29.8	56.6	872.7
Germany	12.3	31.5	56.2	447.5
Estonia	56.8	37.8	5.4	124.8
Ireland	32.5	31.2	36.3	284.1
Greece	39.9	35.0	25.1	316.6
Spain	63.8	21.6	14.6	242.2
France	13.9	33.2	52.9	407.2
Croatia	49.7	38.6	11.8	204.9
Italy	52.2	25.1	22.6	337.9
Cyprus	25.2	27.0	47.8	1,253.3
Latvia	66.9	27.2	6.0	131.3
Lithuania	66.7	21.8	11.5	136.8
Luxembourg	13.0	38.1	48.9	411.6
Hungary	52.3	36.1	11.6	202.4
Malta	23.3	23.4	53.2	2,722.3
Netherlands	5.1	7.7	87.1	1,858.4
Austria	48.8	30.0	21.2	256.4
Poland	40.4	38.2	21.4	266.2
Portugal	83.6	8.4	8.0	141.7
Romania	80.1	16.4	3.6	107.6
Slovenia	48.4	27.7	23.9	209.0
Slovakia	34.9	46.2	18.9	201.3
Finland	48.7	22.5	28.9	274.6
Sweden	33.1	29.0	37.9	291.2
United Kingdom	44.5	33.3	22.2	233.2
EU-28	41.3	29.2	29.5	322.6
EU-15	36.3	28.2	35.5	372.0
EU-N13	54.0	32.1	13.9	194.0

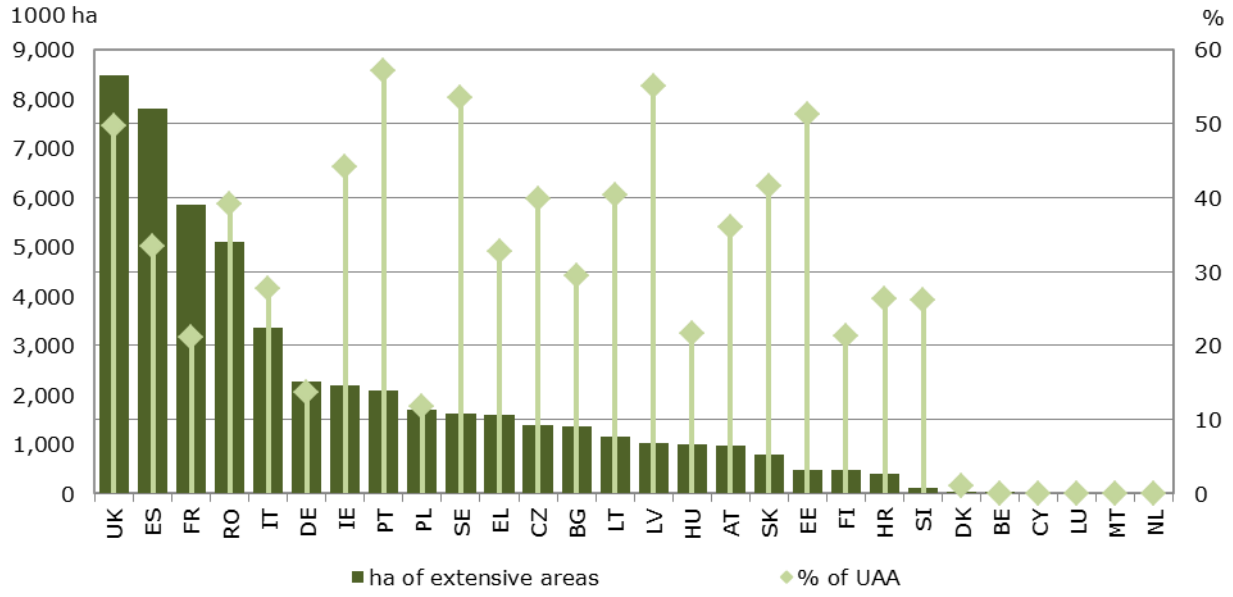
2. Areas of extensive grazing

Areas of extensive grazing are classified here as areas where the stocking density of grazing livestock does not exceed 1 livestock unit per ha of forage area.

In 2013, areas of extensive grazing represented 29% of the total UAA in the EU-28

In 2013, 29.4% of the UAA in the EU-28 was devoted to extensive grazing, with a total amount of 51.3 million hectares, of which around 70% was located in the old Member States. However, significant differences can be observed among the Member States. The highest share of areas of extensive grazing can be found in Portugal (57%), Latvia (55%), Sweden (53%) and Estonia (51%). At regional level, Map 1 shows a concentration of extensive grazing in the United Kingdom (Scotland, Wales and Highlands and Islands), northern Scandinavia, the Baltic countries, in the mountainous regions in Slovakia, Austria, and Italy, in the West part of Ireland and in the whole of Portugal and large parts of Spain and Romania. No extensive livestock production exists in Belgium, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, and the Netherlands. In some countries (Denmark, Ireland, the Czech Republic), areas of extensive grazing appeared for the first time in 2010, possibly due to the new inclusion of common land in the data collected for forage area.

Graph 3 – Areas of extensive grazing by Member State, 2013



Map 1 - Share of UAA for extensive grazing, 2013

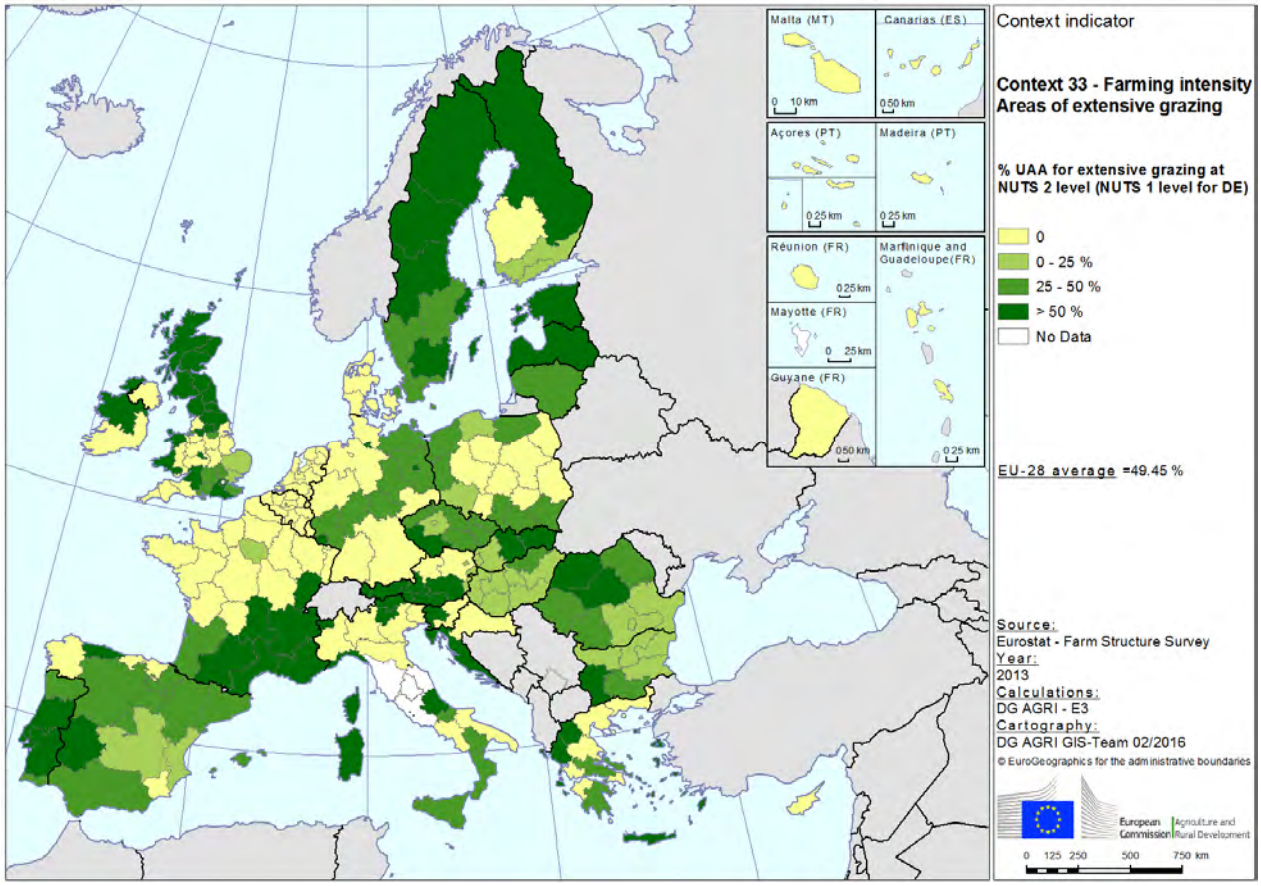


Table 2 – Areas of extensive grazing

Subindicator	Areas of extensive grazing	
Measurement	Share of UAA with livestock density <1 LU/ha of forage area	
Source	Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey (FSS)	
Year	2013	
Unit	ha and % of total UAA	
Country	ha of extensive forage areas	% of total UAA
Belgium	700	0.1
Bulgaria	1,368,240	29.4
Czech Republic	1,392,330	39.9
Denmark	26,960	1.0
Germany	2,284,420	13.7
Estonia	491,370	51.3
Ireland	2,191,180	44.2
Greece	1,587,150	32.7
Spain	7,798,320	33.5
France	5,864,510	21.1
Croatia	413,550	26.3
Italy	3,353,710	27.7
Cyprus	0	0.0
Latvia	1,035,190	55.1
Lithuania	1,153,060	40.3
Luxembourg	0	0.0
Hungary	1,009,190	21.7
Malta	0	0.0
Netherlands	0	0.0
Austria	981,140	36.0
Poland	1,690,260	11.7
Portugal	2,080,000	57.1
Romania	5,110,650	39.1
Slovenia	126,690	26.1
Slovakia	788,780	41.5
Finland	478,810	21.2
Sweden	1,623,730	53.5
United Kingdom	8,491,140	49.7
EU-28	51,341,080	29.4
EU-15	36,761,770	29.6
EU-N13	14,579,310	28.4

Context indicator	**33 – Farming intensity**
Comments on methodology and data	Last update done in 2015; no more recent data available.

CONTEXT INDICATOR 34: NATURA 2000 AREAS

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[27].

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

In 2015, the Natura 2000 sites (SPAs + SCIs) covered 18.1 % of the terrestrial area of the EU-28

In 2015, the territory defined as SPA and SCIs cover 16.7% and 13.8% of the EU-28 terrestrial area respectively. Globally the Natura 2000 sites (SPAs + SCIs) cover 18.1% of the terrestrial area of the EU-28 (16.7% for the EU-15 and 22.1% for the EU-N13).

The agricultural and forestry areas under Natura 2000 sites in 2014 accounted for almost 11% of the UAA and 24 % of the total forestry area, respectively

With the inclusion of the Corine Land Cover classes for natural grassland and transitional woodland-shrubs in the estimation of UAA and forestry area, in 2014 the designated sites cover 10.8% of the UAA and 23.0% of the forestry area of the EU-28. While the share of UAA under Natura 2000 sites is quite similar in the EU-15 (10.0%) and in the EU-N13 (12.8%), the share of forestry area is much higher in the EU-N13 (35.3%) than in the EU-15 (18.7%).

The share of UAA under Natura 2000 sites is highest in Croatia (25.7%), Bulgaria (22.4%) and Slovenia (23.5%) and lowest in Finland (1.2%) and the United Kingdom (2.4%). The differences among Member States are even more marked in the area of forestry under Natura 2000, varying from 6.5% in the United Kingdom to 53.2% in Bulgaria.

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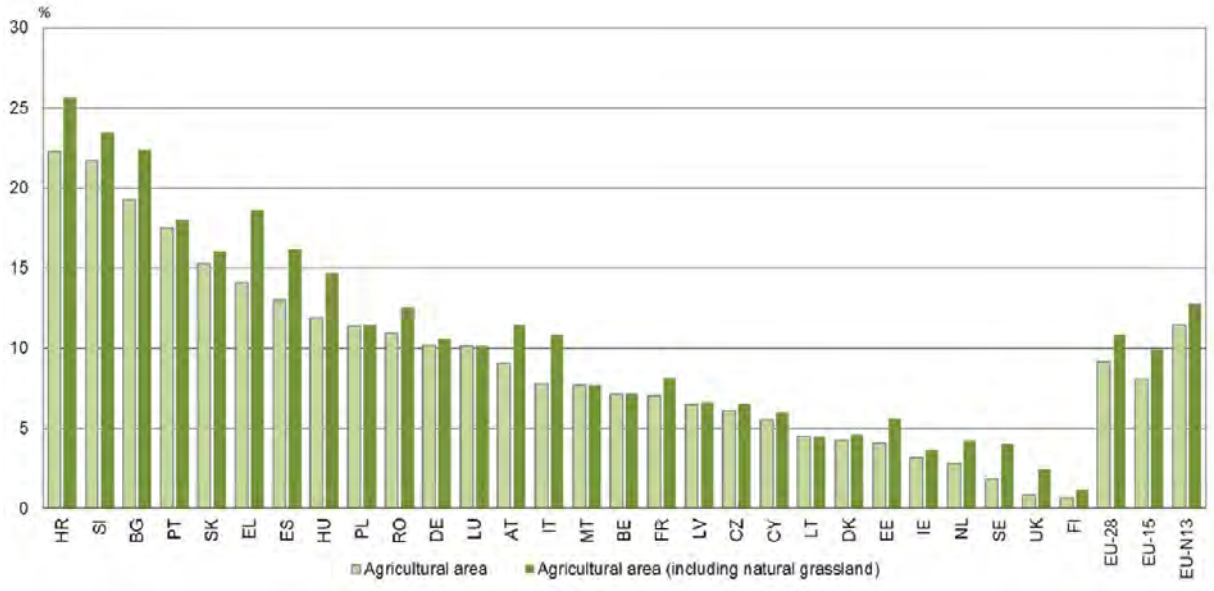
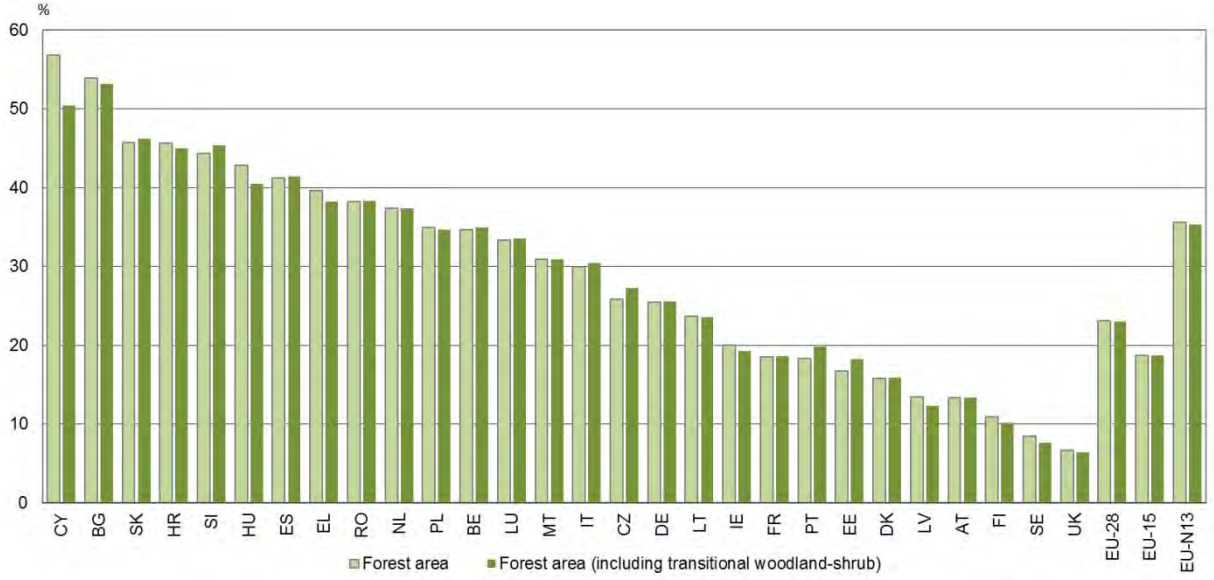
[27] Reference: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/index_en.htm ,
Natura 2000 viewer http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/#
Biodiversity Data Centre http://www.eea.europa.eu//themes/biodiversity/dc

Graph 1 - % UAA under Natura 2000, 2014



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

Graph 2 - % forest under Natura 2000, 2014



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

Table 1 - Natura 2000 Areas

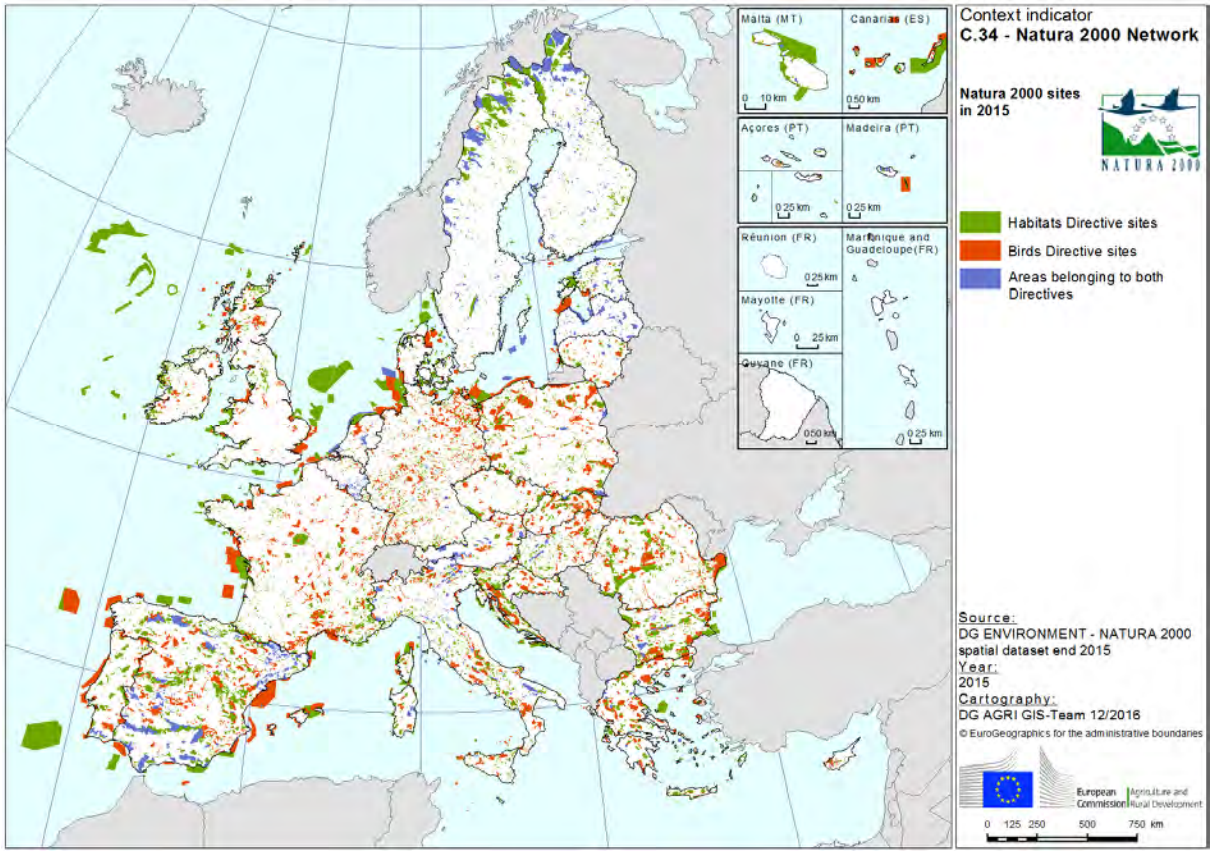
Indicator	C.34 - Natura 2000 Area						
Subindicator	% Territory under Natura 2000			% UAA under Natura 2000		% forest area under Natura 2000	
Measurement	% territory under Natura 2000's Special Protection Areas (SPAs)	% territory under Natura 2000's Sites of Community Importance (SCIs)	% territory under Natura 2000's network	% UAA under Natura 2000		% forest area under Natura 2000	
Subdivisions				Agricultural area	Agricultural area (including natural grassland)	Forest area	Forest area (including transitional woodland-shrub)
Source	Natura 2000 Barometer			EEA; Natura 2000 spatial dataset (End 2014) + Corine Land Cover 2012		EEA; Natura 2000 spatial dataset (End 2014) + Corine Land Cover 2012	
Calculation	DG AGRI			DG AGRI		DG AGRI	
Year	2015			2014		2014	
Unit	%			%		%	
Country							
Belgium	10.4	10.7	12.7	7.1	7.2	34.7	34.9
Bulgaria	22.7	30.0	34.5	19.3	22.4	53.9	53.2
Czech Republic	8.9	10.0	14.0	6.1	6.5	25.8	27.3
Denmark	6.0	7.4	8.3	4.3	4.7	15.8	15.9
Germany	11.3	9.4	15.5	10.2	10.6	25.5	25.6
Estonia	13.7	17.2	17.9	4.1	5.6	16.7	18.2
Ireland	6.1	10.2	13.1	3.2	3.6	20.0	19.3
Greece	20.9	16.2	27.1	14.1	18.6	39.7	38.3
Spain	20.0	23.3	27.3	13.0	16.2	41.3	41.5
France	7.9	8.7	12.7	7.1	8.2	18.5	18.6
Croatia	30.1	28.3	36.6	22.3	25.7	45.7	45.0
Italy	13.3	14.2	19.0	7.8	10.8	30.0	30.5
Cyprus	26.7	13.1	28.8	5.5	6.0	56.9	50.5
Latvia	10.2	11.5	11.5	6.5	6.6	13.4	12.3
Lithuania	8.5	9.4	12.2	4.5	4.5	23.7	23.6
Luxembourg	16.1	16.0	27.0	10.1	10.1	33.4	33.6
Hungary	14.8	15.5	21.4	11.9	14.7	42.9	40.5
Malta	4.1	13.0	13.0	7.7	7.7	31.0	31.0
Netherlands	11.5	7.5	13.3	2.9	4.2	37.5	37.4
Austria	12.1	11.0	15.1	9.1	11.5	13.4	13.4
Poland	15.5	10.9	19.6	11.4	11.5	35.0	34.7
Portugal	10.0	17.0	20.7	17.5	18.1	18.3	19.8
Romania	14.8	16.7	22.6	10.9	12.6	38.3	38.4
Slovenia	25.0	32.7	37.9	21.7	23.5	44.4	45.4
Slovakia	26.8	12.0	29.6	15.3	16.0	45.8	46.2
Finland	7.3	14.4	14.4	0.7	1.2	10.9	10.2
Sweden	6.1	13.2	13.3	1.8	4.1	8.5	7.7
United Kingdom	6.5	5.4	8.5	0.8	2.4	6.7	6.5
EU-28	12.4	13.8	18.1	9.1	10.8	23.1	23.0
EU-15	11.0	13.1	16.7	8.1	10.0	18.7	18.7
EU-N13	16.2	15.8	22.1	11.5	12.8	35.7	35.3

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

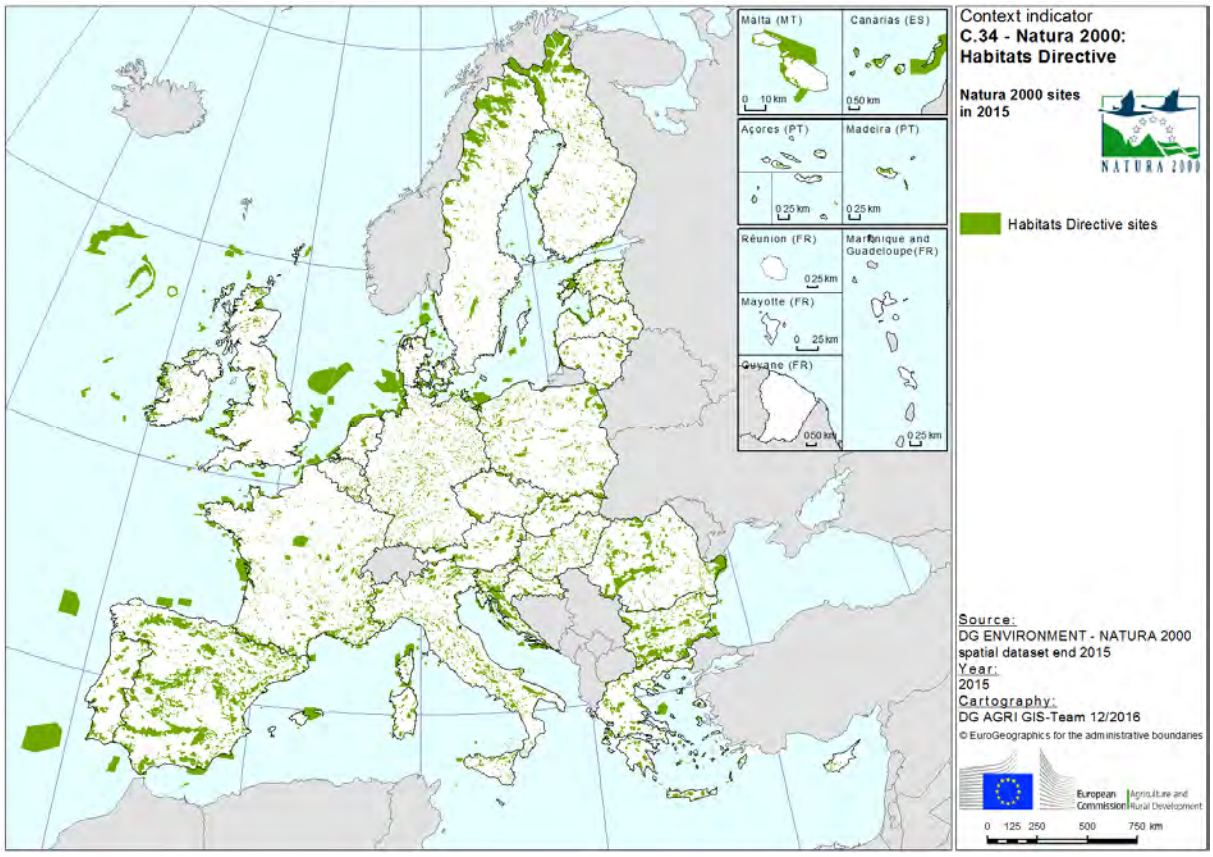
CY The area of the MS and the % corresponds to the area of Cyprus where the Community acquis applies at present, according to protocol 10 of the Accession Treaty of Cyprus.

For ES61; ES63 and ES64 the % of UAA under Natura 2000 is based on CLC 2006.

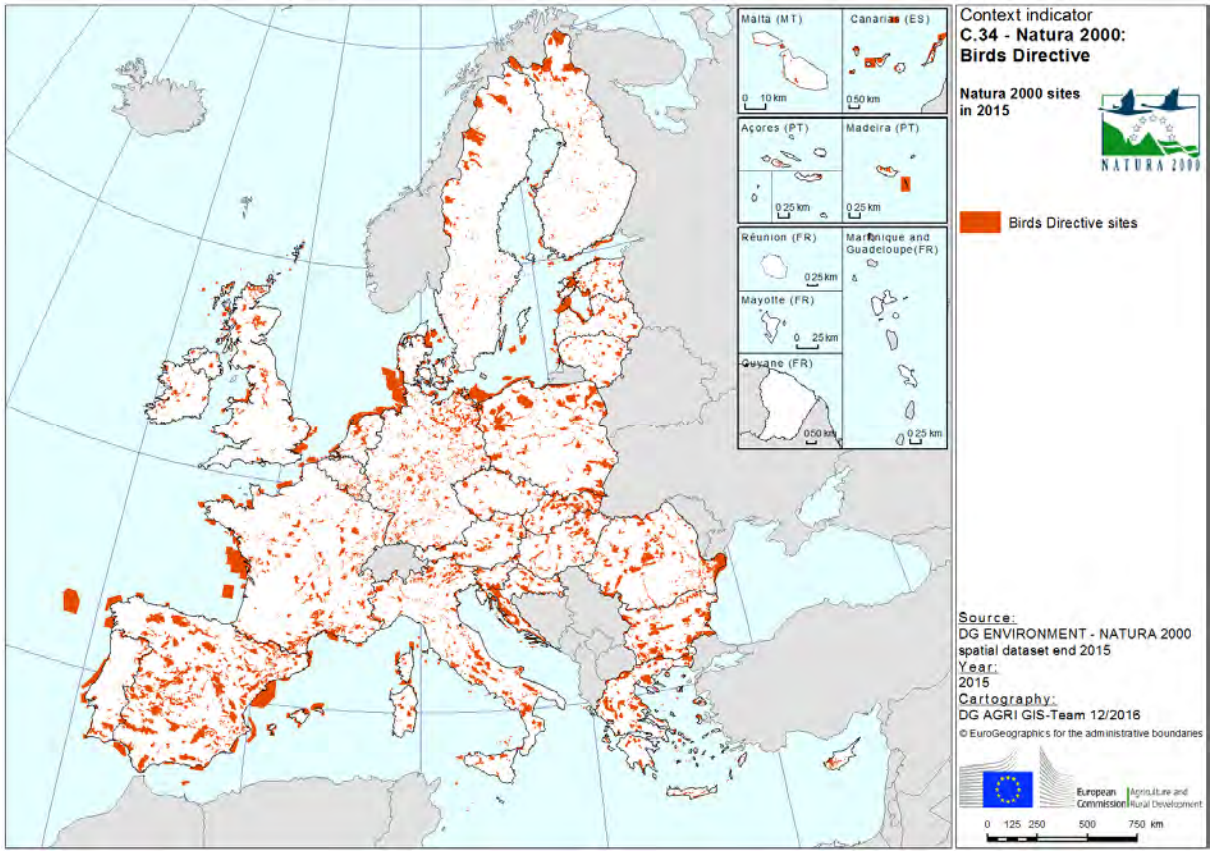
Map 1 - Natura 2000 network, 2015



Map 2 - Natura 2000: Habitats Directive (SCIs), 2015



Map 3 - Natura 2000: Birds Directive (SPAs), 2015



Context indicator	34 – Natura 2000 areas
Comments on methodology and data	Data for Natura 2000 in terms of % of UAA or forest not available yet for 2015. Natura 2000 (end 14) Member State territory: CLC 2012 database (CLC 2006 for ES61; ES63 and ES64) Total farmland (estimation of UAA): CLC 2012 classes 2xx and 321 (CLC 2006 for ES61; ES63 and ES64) • Forest area : CLC 2012 classes 31x and 324 (CLC 2006 for ES61; ES63 and ES64)

CONTEXT INDICATOR 35: FARMLAND BIRDS INDEX

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

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

In this chapter reference is made to the Pan European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme (PECBMS). Where more recent data are available, reference is made to national indices as they have been delivered to the PECBMS coordination team by countries. The main difference between the common Farmland Bird Index (FBI) and national indices concerns the number and type of species monitored, ranging from 8 to 39, and the calculation method[28].

At EU level[29], the decline registered from 1990 to 2010 continued also between 2010 and 2013 at a more stable pace, with a reduction of 2.9 points over the last four years. Since 2000, the downward trend seems to have slowed down compared to the previous period (-15.6 points from 2000 to 2013 compared to -22.8 points from 1990 to 2000). However, the annual average change remained the same (-1.63) between 1990-2000 and 2000-2013.

Latvia shows an increasing trend in farmland birds

Most Member States witnessed the same decline in farmland bird populations, although there are differences in the pace of the decline and the rate of change. Some countries like the Netherlands, Denmark, Spain, Italy and the United Kingdom report a steady decline while other countries like the Czech Republic, Belgium, Latvia and Estonia show frequent fluctuations that still result in a quite stable trend. Between 2000 and 2013 some countries registered a decline of more than 20 points: Belgium (-31.7), the Czech Republic (–22.9), Denmark (-21.9), France (-20.2), the Netherlands (-26.3), Austria (-34.9), and Finland (-26.4).

Only Latvia shows an increase of 11.5 points between 2000 and 2013.

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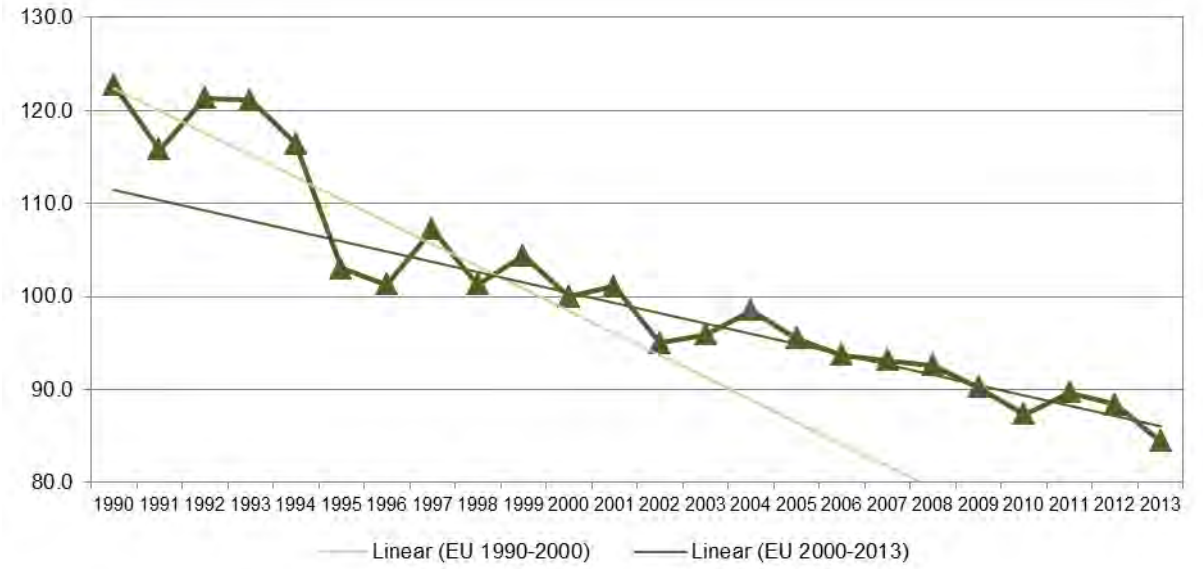
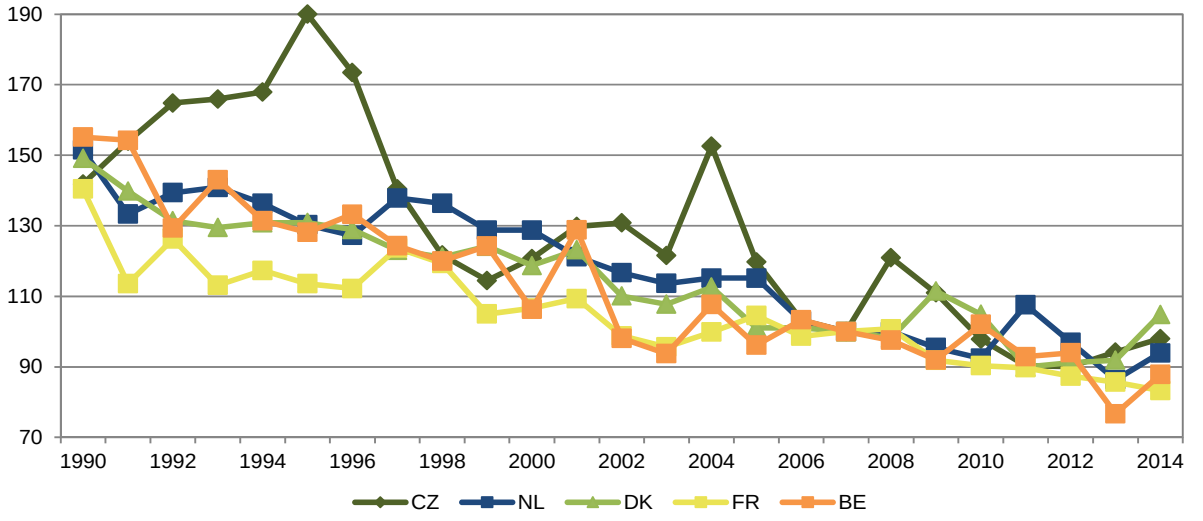
[28] See also methodological box at the end of the text.

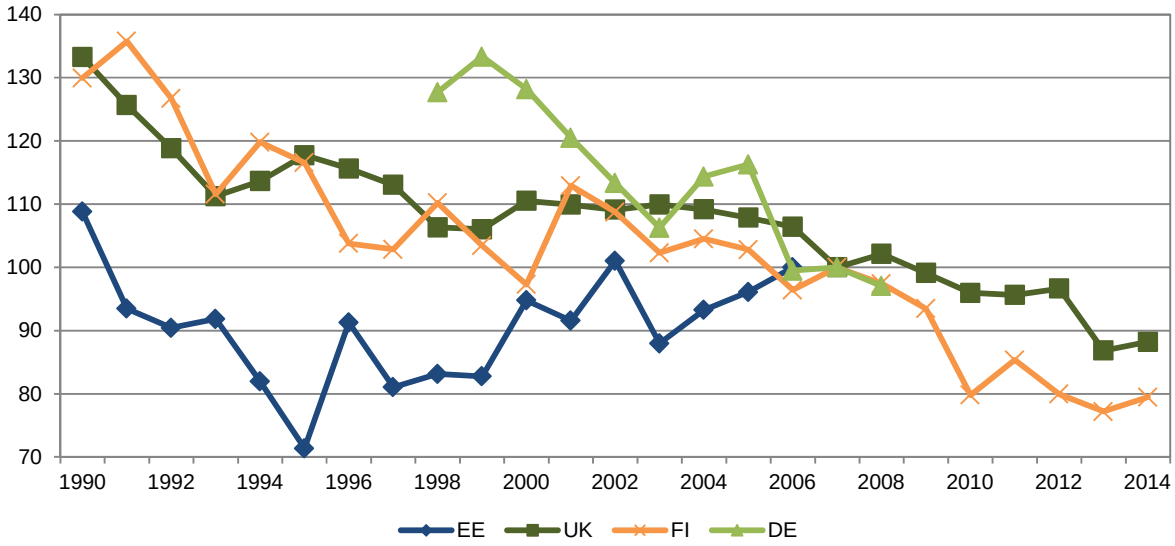
[29] The EU aggregate figure is an estimate based on the Member States for which data are available from Eurostat in the reference year.

Graph 1 - Population trends of farmland birds in the European Union (2000 = 100), 1990-2013



Graph 2 - Population trends of farmland birds in the Member States (2007 = 100), 1990-2014

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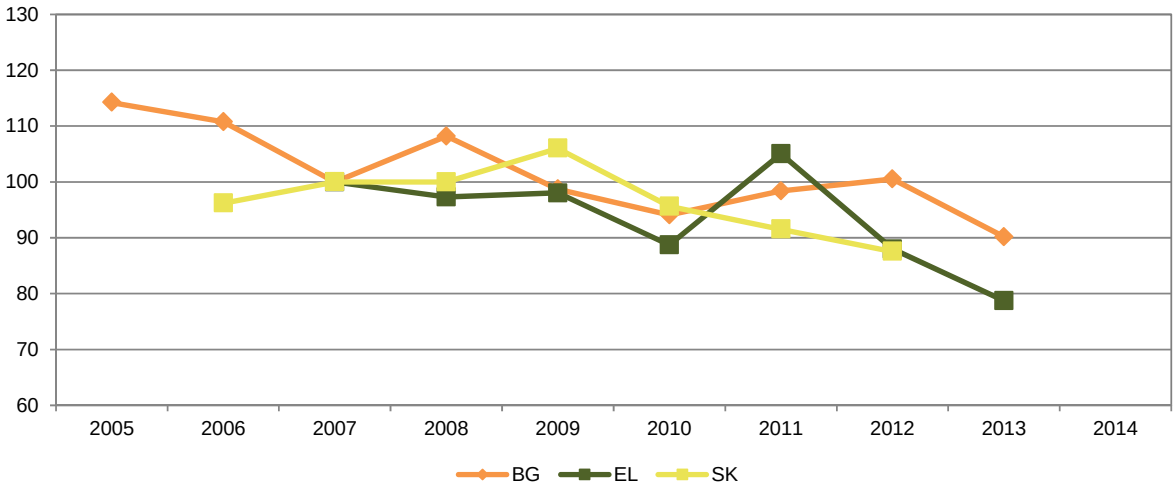
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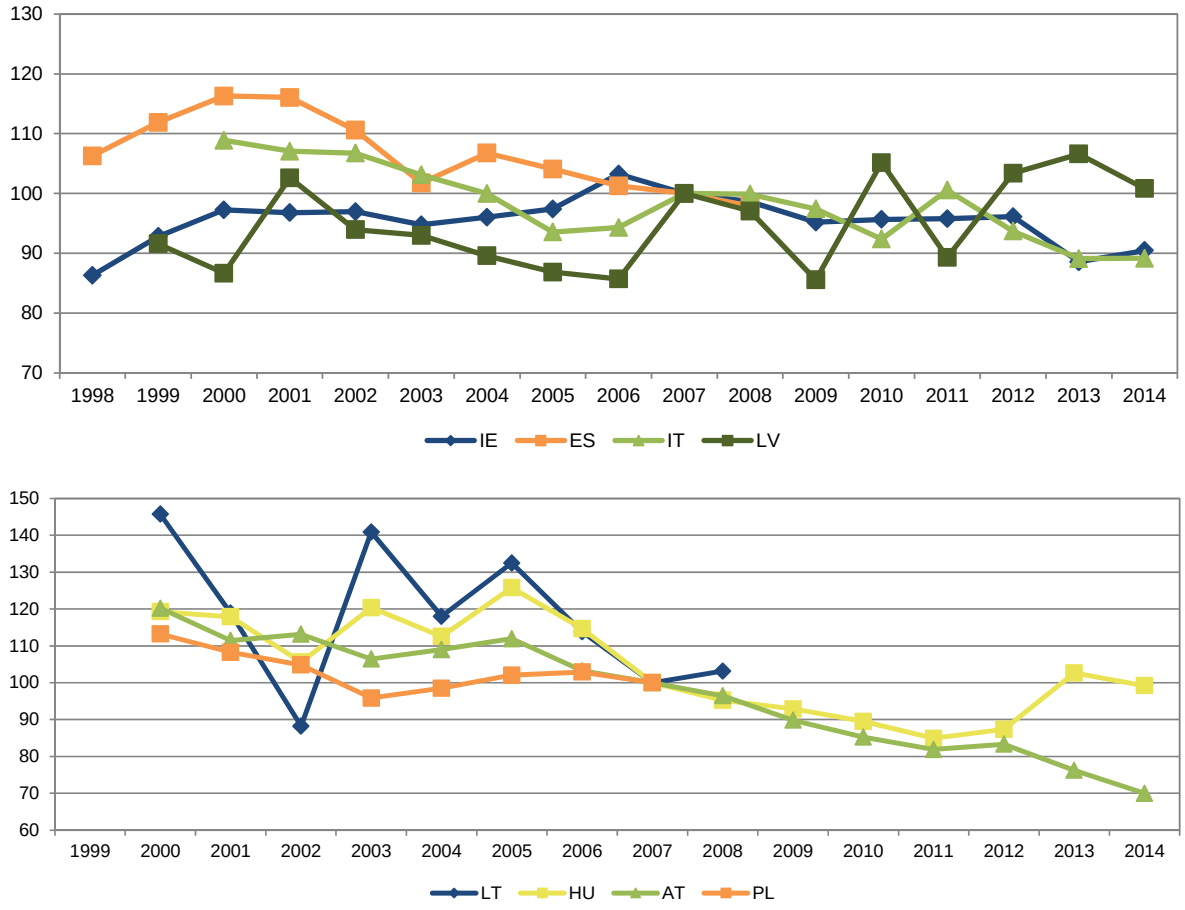
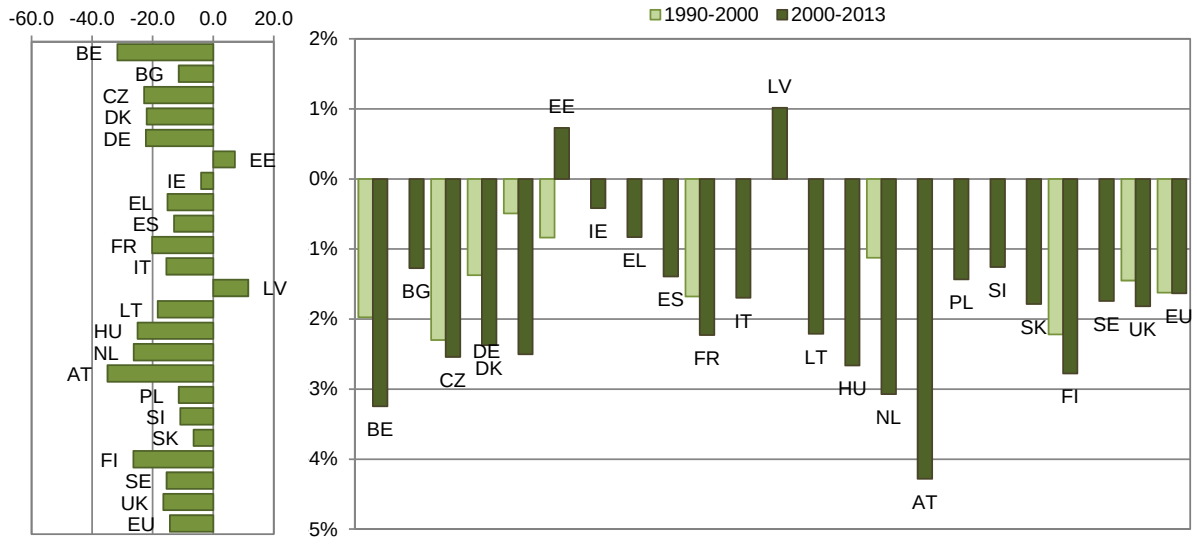


Graph 3 – Change in FBI, 2000 to 2013, and annual average change in the Farmland Bird Index, 1990-2000 and 2000-2013



Note: Only Member States for which relevant data are available are shown. 1) The annual average change is calculated on 3-year average in order to reduce the distortion due to annual fluctuations (for 2000: 2000/2002, for 2013: 2012/2014). The reference period is different in some MSs: BG (2006-2013), DE (2000-2007), EL (2008-2012), ES (2000-2007), IT (2001-2013), CY (2007-2013), PL (2001-2013), SI (2009-2013), SK (2006-2012), EU (2000-2012). 2) The annual average change is calculated on 3-year average in order to reduce the distortion due to annual fluctuations (for 1990: 1990/1992, for 2000: 1998/2000, for 2013: 2012/2014). For the class (2000-2013) the reference period is different for some MSs: BG (2006-2013), DE (2000-2007), EL (2008-2012), ES (2000-2007), IT (2001-2013), CY (2007-2013), PL (2001-2013), SI (2009-2013), SK (2006-2012), EU (2000-2012).

Table 1 - Population of farmland birds

Indicator	C.35 Farmalnd birds index (FBI)					
Measurement	Trends of index of population of farmland birds (2000 = 100)					
Source	EU: Eurostat, MS level: National Index from countries via PECBM (for DE, ES: Eurostat)					
	PECBM (Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring) and national programmes					
Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Unit	Index (2000 = 100)					
Country						
Belgium	86.5	96.0	87.4	88.4	72.1	82.6
Bulgaria	86.4	82.3	86.1	88.0	78.9	:
Czech Republic	91.9	81.0	74.8	74.6	78.0	81.2
Denmark	93.9	88.4	75.8	76.8	77.4	88.3
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	97.9	98.4	98.5	98.8	91.1	93.0
Greece	98.1	88.7	105.1	88.0	78.8	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	86.1	84.7	84.2	81.9	80.3	78.1
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	89.5	84.8	92.4	86.1	81.8	81.9
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	98.7	121.3	103.1	119.3	123.0	116.3
Lithuania	77.7	83.1	74.9	69.7	72.2	78.0
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	77.9	75.0	71.2	73.2	86.0	83.2
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	74.1	71.8	83.5	75.3	67.1	72.9
Austria	74.7	70.9	68.1	69.3	63.4	58.2
Poland	93.7	87.8	87.2	84.5	85.1	84.4
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	95.1	80.7	82.9	84.7	79.3	79.0
Slovakia	108.9	98.2	94.0	90.0	:	:
Finland	96.1	82.0	87.7	82.2	79.3	81.7
Sweden	80.7	86.1	80.4	77.2	82.2	80.4
United Kingdom	89.7	86.8	86.5	87.4	78.6	79.8
EU-28	90.2	87.3	89.7	88.4	84.4	:
EU-15	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EU-N13	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: The EU aggregate figure is an estimate based on the Member States for which data are available from Eurostat in the reference year.

Context indicator	**35 – Farmland birds index**
Comments on methodology and data	Last update done in 2015; no more recent data available.

CONTEXT INDICATOR 36: CONSERVATION STATUS OF AGRICULTURAL HABITATS (GRASSLAND)

The positive role of agriculture for preserving and enhancing biodiversity is widely recognised. Many valuable habitats and the presence of different species have a direct interdependence with agriculture (e.g. many bird species nest and feed on farmland). Agriculture also benefits from biological diversity. However, the maintenance of a number of species and ecosystems that have emerged over centuries of agricultural cultivation depends on the continuation of appropriate land management practices.

Conservation status of habitats is illustrated in three 'traffic light' categories

This indicator covers a set of species of European interest[30] that are linked to agro- and grassland ecosystems. It comprises habitats which are in danger of disappearance in their natural range or have a small natural range following their regression. EU Member States have to monitor and report the conservation status of habitats of European interest. The conservation status is illustrated in three 'traffic light' categories ('favourable' - green, 'unfavourable inadequate' – amber, 'unfavourable bad' – red, plus unknown).

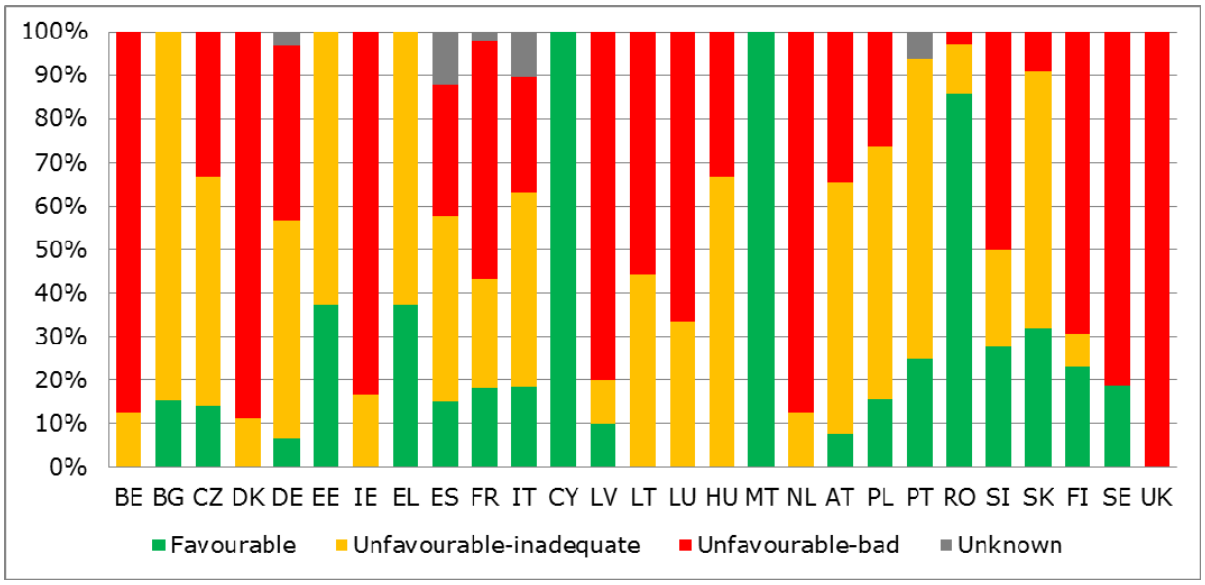
More than 80% of habitats in Cyprus, Malta and Romania have been assessed as "favourable".

For the reporting round 2007 – 2012 of the conservation status of grasslands, more than 80% of habitats have been assessed as "favourable" in Cyprus (100%), Malta (100%) and Romania (85.7%), while more than 80% of habitats in Belgium, (87.5%), Denmark (88.9%), Ireland (83.3%), Latvia (80%), the Netherlands (87.5%), Sweden (81.3%) and the United Kingdom (100%) have been assessed as "unfavorable-bad".

A significant improvement in the conservation status of grasslands between 2000-2006 and 2007-2012 is registered in some Member States were the share of habitat assessed as "favourable" has increased: Malta (+100% points), Cyprus (+50% points), Spain (+15.2% points) and Czech Republic (+9.5% points). On the other hand, Germany (-6.6% points), Italy (-48.3% points), Latvia (-10% points) and Portugal (-18.8% points) show a decrease of the share of habitats assessed as "favourable".

[30] Listed in Annex I of Habitats Directives grassland habitats (31 habitats) (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index_en.htm).

Graph 1 – Conservation status of grasslands (% of assessments of habitats) 2007-2012



Graph 2 – Change in the conservation status of grasslands (% of assessments of habitats) 2000-2006 and 2007-2012 (% points)

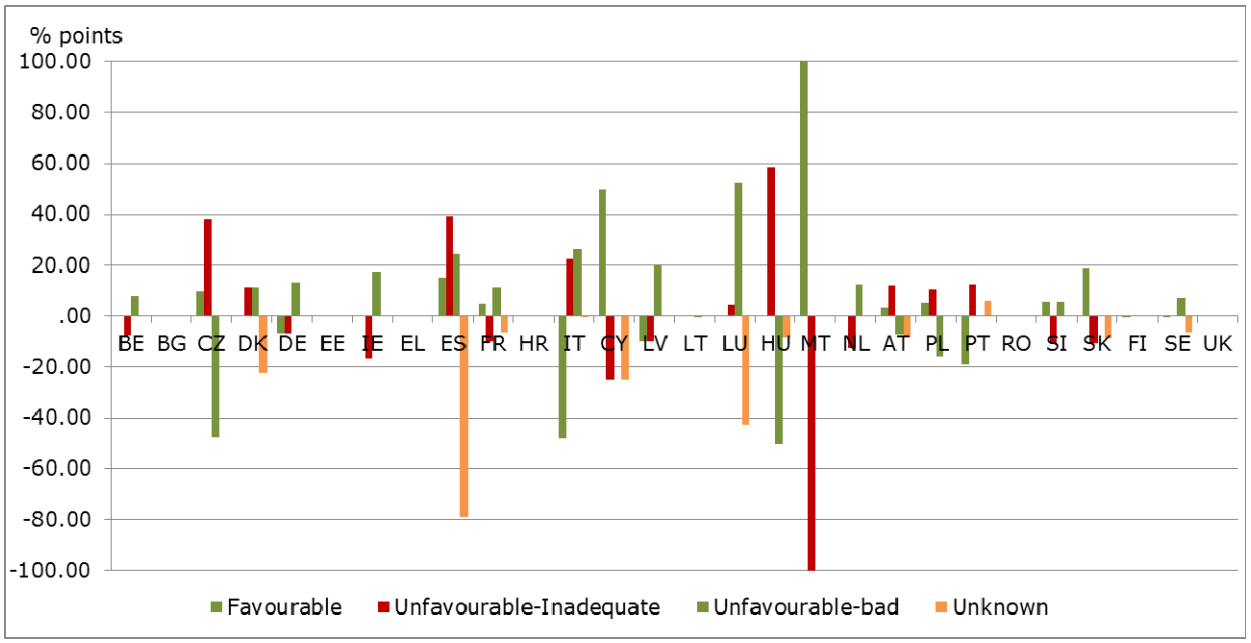


Table 1 – Conservation status of agricultural habitats (grassland) 2007 - 2012

Indicator	C.36 - Conservation status of agricultural habitats (grassland)			
	Favourable	Unfavourable-Inadequate	Unfavourable-bad	Unknown
Measurement	% of assessment of habitats			
Source	DG ENV			
Year	2007-2012			
Unit	%			
Country				
Belgium	0.0	12.5	87.5	0.0
Bulgaria	15.4	84.6	0.0	0.0
Czech Republic	14.3	52.4	33.3	0.0
Denmark	0.0	11.1	88.9	0.0
Germany	6.7	50.0	40.0	3.3
Estonia	37.5	62.5	0.0	0.0
Ireland	0.0	16.7	83.3	0.0
Greece	37.5	62.5	0.0	0.0
Spain	15.2	42.4	30.3	12.1
France	18.2	25.0	54.5	2.3
Croatia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Italy	18.4	44.7	26.3	10.5
Cyprus	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Latvia	10.0	10.0	80.0	0.0
Lithuania	0.0	44.4	55.6	0.0
Luxembourg	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0
Hungary	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0
Malta	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	0.0	12.5	87.5	0.0
Austria	7.7	57.7	34.6	0.0
Poland	15.8	57.9	26.3	0.0
Portugal	25.0	68.8	0.0	6.3
Romania	85.7	11.4	2.9	0.0
Slovenia	27.8	22.2	50.0	0.0
Slovakia	31.8	59.1	9.1	0.0
Finland	23.1	7.7	69.2	0.0
Sweden	18.8	0.0	81.3	0.0
United Kingdom	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
EU-28	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EU-15	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EU-N13	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Context indicator	**36 - Conservation Status of agricultural habitats (grassland)**
Comments on methodology and data	Last update done in 2015; no more recent data available.

CONTEXT INDICATOR 37: HIGH NATURE VALUE FARMING

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

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

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

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

Typical HNV farmland areas are extensively grazed uplands, alpine meadows and pasture, steppic areas in eastern and southern Europe, and *dehesas* and *montados* in Spain and Portugal. Certain more intensively farmed areas in lowland Western Europe can also host concentrations of species of particular conservation interest, such as migratory waterfowl.[31]

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

Due to the variation in data availability across the Member States and regions of the EU and the range of physical situations (territory size, farm structure and systems, predominant land and habitat types), it is not appropriate to impose a common methodology for the assessment of HNV farming. Therefore, a unique precise definition embracing all types of HNV farming areas across Europe is not possible. Nor it is possible to derive an aggregate value for the EU-28 of the extent in ha of the HNV area.

Data on the percentage share of HNV farming in total UAA have been submitted by Member States to DG AGRI in the Rural Development Programmes (RDPs) 2014-2020. The RDPs do not include the methodologies used by MSs to define the values submitted. These data need a careful revision and check before they can be published.

A good practice workshop was held in Bonn in June 2016, organised by the European Evaluation Helpdesk for Rural Development, to exchange on methods used for the HNV Farming indicator[32]. Prior to the workshop, the Helpdesk gathered information from Member States on their approaches used and their intentions for further development.

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

[32] https://enrd.ec.europa.eu/evaluation/good-practice-workshops/preparing-assessment-high-nature-value-farming-rural-development_en

The working document 'Practices to identify, monitor and assess HNV Farming in RDPs 2014-2020' summarises the approaches used by Member States and provides examples of practical approaches that were discussed in the Bonn workshop[33].

The methodological assessment of Member States' approaches will continue in 2017 gathering more detailed information in order to perform a comprehensive analysis of the indicator.

[33] https://enrd.ec.europa.eu/evaluation/publications/practices-identify-monitor-and-assess-hnv-farming-rdps-2014-2020_en

Context indicator	**37 – HNV Farming**
Comments on methodology and data	For data and maps, see the 2015 update.

CONTEXT INDICATOR 38: PROTECTED FOREST

In 2015, the area of forest and other wooded land (FOWL) protected for biodiversity, landscape and specific natural elements accounted for around 24.5 million ha and represented around 17% of the total area of FOWL.

In 2015, the protected forest area accounted for 24.5 million ha and represented 17% of the total area of forest and other wooded land

About 18.6 million ha (13% of FOWL) were protected for biodiversity (MCPFE class 1)[34]. 85% (or 15.8 million ha) of this protected area was located in the EU-15. Among these, Finland, Italy, Spain, and Sweden together accounted for 78% of the total. The share of FOWL protected for biodiversity is almost twice as high in the EU-15 (14.3%) as in the EU-N13 (8.4%).

Within the FOWL protected for biodiversity, the share of the category "conservation through active management" (MCPFE Class 1.3) was visibly the highest (6.8% of the total FOWL) while the category "no active conservation" (MCPFE Class 1.1) covered only 2.2% of the total FOWL area in the EU-28.

At Member States level, the share of FOWL protected for biodiversity was highest in Italy (32.8%) and Hungary (30.2%) and lowest in Ireland, Bulgaria, and Greece (below 3%).

FOWL protected for landscape and specific natural elements (MCPFE class 2) amounted to 5.9 million ha (4.2% of the total FOWL). While the share of FOWL under this objective was higher in the EU-N13 (10.9%) than in the EU-15 (2.2%), Italy, Slovakia and Finland alone represent 67.9 of this area of the EU-28.

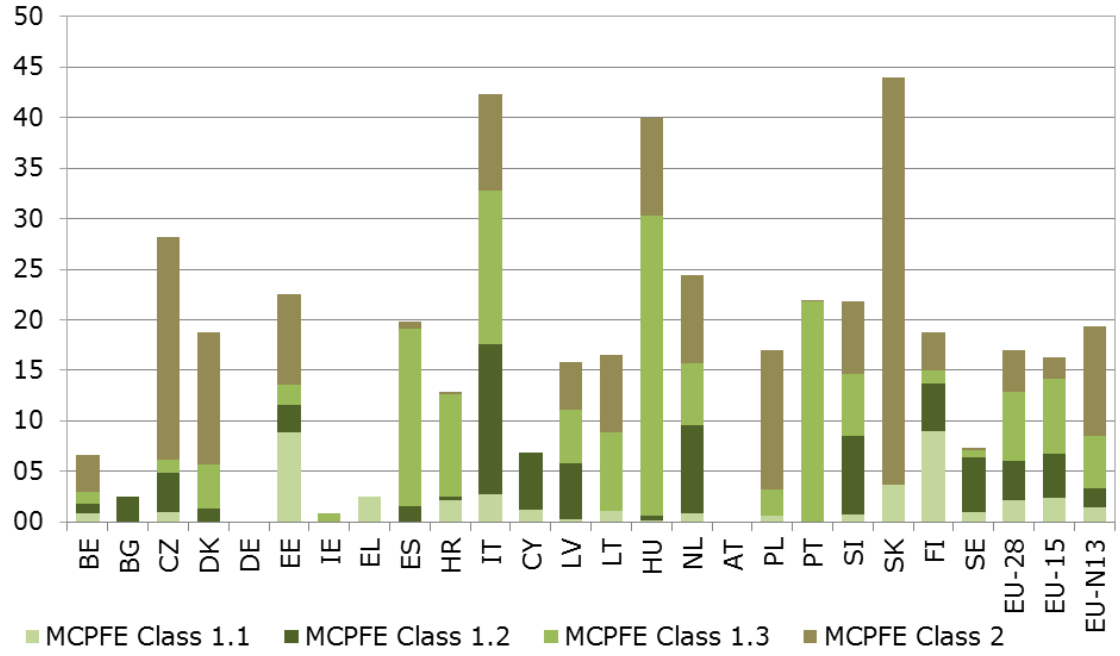
Czech Republic (22.1%), Denmark (13.2%), Poland (13.9%) and Slovakia (40.4%) had the highest share of FOWL in this class. Spain (0.8%), Croatia (0.2%) and Sweden (0.3%) show the lowest values and Bulgaria, Germany, Cyprus and Portugal had no FOWL under this class.

The area of FOWL protected for biodiversity, landscape and specific natural elements decreased by 18% between 2000 and 2015.

Between 2000 and 2015, the area of protected FOWL in the EU-28 decreased by 4 million ha (18%). This change is mainly due to a decrease of the FOWL protected forest for biodiversity with "conservation through active management" (MCPFE class 1.3) (-31.6%) and of FOWL protected for landscape and specific natural elements (MCPFE class 2) (-82.6%) both in the EU-15.

[34] EU aggregates do not include data for some Member States. For details see note to the tables and the indicator box.

Graph 1 - Biodiversity - Protected Forest (% FOWL protected by MCPFE classes of protection), 2015



Note: EU aggregates: include only Ms for which data are available. For classes 1.1 and 1.3 EL, FR, LU, MT, AT, RO, UK are not available. For classes 1.2 and 2 IE, EL, FR, LU, MT, AT, RO, UK are not available. In all classes FR Overseas Departments.

Graph 2 - Absolute and % change of FOWL area protected under MCPFE classes, 2000-2015

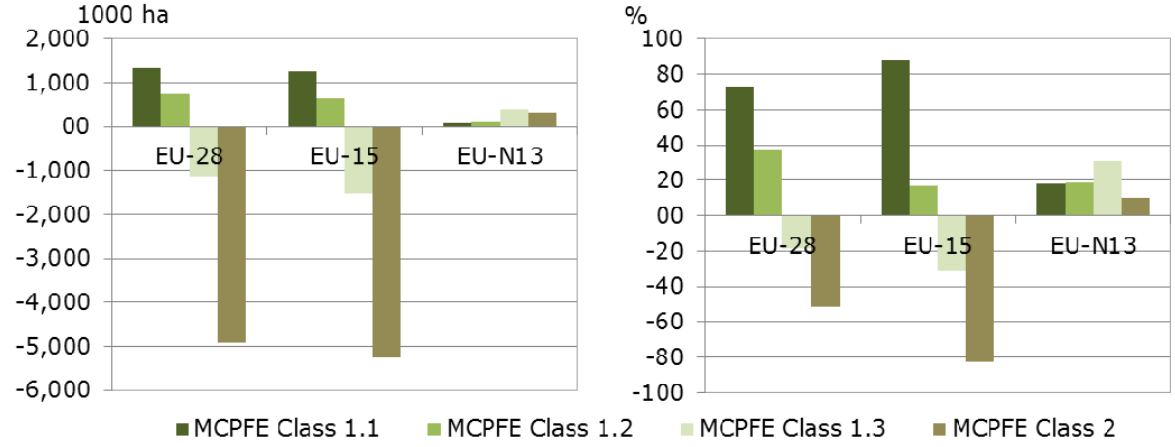


Table 1 - Protected forest

Indicator	Context indicator 38 - Protected forest			
Measurement	% FOWL area protected under MCPFE classes			
Source	FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO			
Year	2015			
Unit	%			
Subdivisions	MCPFE class 1.1	MCPFE class 1.2	MCPFE class 1.3	MCPFE class 2
Country				
Belgium	0.9	0.9	1.2	3.7
Bulgaria	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
Czech Republic	1.0	3.9	1.2	22.1
Denmark	0.1	1.2	4.3	13.2
Germany	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Estonia	8.9	2.7	2.0	9.0
Ireland	:	:	0.8	:
Greece	2.5	:	:	:
Spain	0.0	1.6	17.5	0.8
France	:	:	:	:
Croatia	2.1	0.4	10.2	0.2
Italy	2.7	14.8	15.3	9.5
Cyprus	1.2	5.6	0.0	0.0
Latvia	0.2	5.6	5.3	4.7
Lithuania	1.1	0.0	7.7	7.6
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:
Hungary	0.2	0.4	29.7	9.7
Malta	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	0.8	8.8	6.1	8.8
Austria	0.0	:	:	:
Poland	0.6	0.0	2.5	13.9
Portugal	0.0	0.0	21.8	0.0
Romania	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	0.8	7.8	6.1	7.2
Slovakia	3.6	0.0	0.0	40.4
Finland	9.0	4.7	1.3	3.8
Sweden	1.0	5.4	0.6	0.3
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:
EU-28	2.2	3.8	6.8	4.2
EU-15	2.3	4.4	7.3	2.2
EU-N13	1.5	1.9	5.1	10.9

Note: EU aggregates: include only Ms for which data are available. For classes 1.1 and 1.3 EL, FR, LU, MT, AT, RO, UK are not available. For classes 1.2 and 2 IE, EL, FR, LU, MT, AT, RO, UK are not available. In all classes FR Overseas Departments.

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Table 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	2000-2015			
Unit	%			
Subdivisions	MCPFE class 1.1	MCPFE class 1.2	MCPFE class 1.3	MCPFE class 2
Country				
Belgium	:	73.9	95.6	-3.2
Bulgaria	-100.0	-4.0	-100.0	-100.0
Czech Republic	7.1	9.2	-1.2	4.6
Denmark	0.0	30.1	227.6	:
Germany	:	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
Estonia	81.9	30.4	8.3	52.2
Ireland	:	:	0.0	:
Greece	7.9	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:
Croatia	35.9	42.9	33.2	33.3
Italy	25.0	25.7	28.4	:
Cyprus	0.0	29.3	:	:
Latvia	48.2	28.2	-29.5	14.2
Lithuania	25.0	-50.0	22.1	12.3
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	334.0	22.4
Malta	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0
Austria	:	:	:	:
Poland	16.9	:	6.2	-2.8
Portugal	-10.0	-100.0	69.8	-99.9
Romania	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	-6.8	33.5	:	80.0
Slovakia	-16.6	-100.0	-100.0	42.9
Finland	106.4	36.4	-55.7	47.7
Sweden	73.6	6.3	53.5	11.5
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:
EU-28	72.7	37.1	-18.6	-51.5
EU-15	88.4	16.7	-31.6	-82.8
EU-N13	18.0	18.6	31.0	10.1

* 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.

Context indicator	**38 – Protected forest**
Comments on methodology and data	Last update done in 2015; no more recent data available.

CONTEXT INDICATOR 39: WATER ABSTRACTION IN AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is a major user of water, primarily for irrigation in order to enhance the yield and quality of crops. It is therefore an essential driving force in the management of water use. Together with irrigated area, water abstraction in agriculture gives an indication of the pressure which agriculture exerts on available water resources.

The "Survey on agricultural production methods" (SAPM) carried out in 2010[1] is, at the moment, the best available and comprehensive source at EU level to provide information on the volume of water which is applied to soil for irrigation at farm level and it is therefore used here as an estimate of water abstraction for irrigation.

In the EU-28, the total water used for irrigation by agricultural holdings was around 40 billion m^3 in 2010

According to the definition established in the SAPM Regulations[2] the volume of water used for irrigation per year is defined as the volume of water that has been used for irrigation on the holding during the 12 months prior to the reference date of the survey, regardless of the source. For each holding surveyed, Member States were asked to provide estimations in cubic metres by means of a model.

The results of the survey show that in the EU-28, the total water used for irrigation by agricultural holdings was around 40 billion m^3 in 2010. Countries in the EU-15 account for 98% of this volume while the EU-N13 represents only 2%. This difference is particularly important between southern and northern European countries. Spain, Italy, Greece, Portugal and France together account for more than 96% of the total water used for irrigation in the European Union whilst all the other Member States show an average share of 0.2% each. The above-mentioned countries, together with Malta and Cyprus, show a high level of water consumption both compared to the hectares of irrigated land and the total UAA. In this respect, Maltese agriculture exerts the strongest pressure on water resources since it shows the highest share in both categories (9 956 m^3/ha of irrigated land and 2 461 m^3/ha of UAA).

Spain, Italy, Greece, Portugal and France account for more than 96% of the total water used for irrigation in the EU

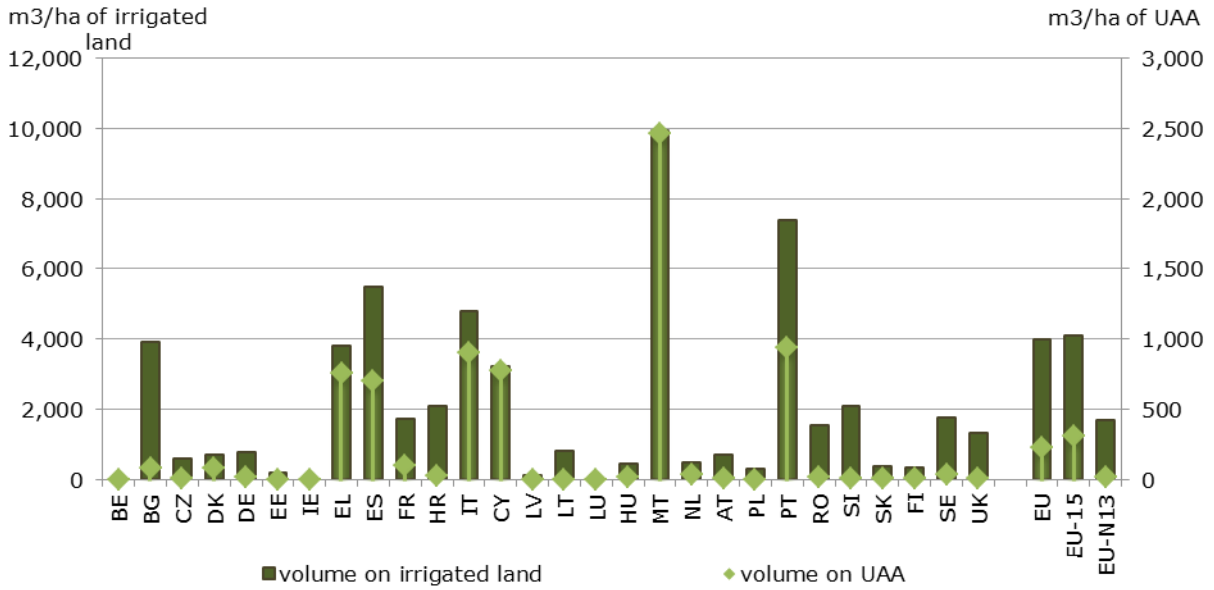
Figures for Bulgaria are quite peculiar, showing a high share of water consumption per hectare of irrigated land (3 934 m^3/ha) and a very low share compared to the total UAA (73 m^3/ha). This aspect is due to the low share of irrigated land in total UAA[3] (2%) and suggests that, in the future, an increase in the share of irrigated land could lead to an even higher increase in the level of water consumption.

1 For more information see: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Survey_on_agricultural_production_methods_(SAPM)

2 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

3 For more information on irrigated land see also Context Indicator 20 Irrigated land.

Graph 1 - Volume of water used for irrigation per hectare of irrigated land and per hectare of UAA, 2010



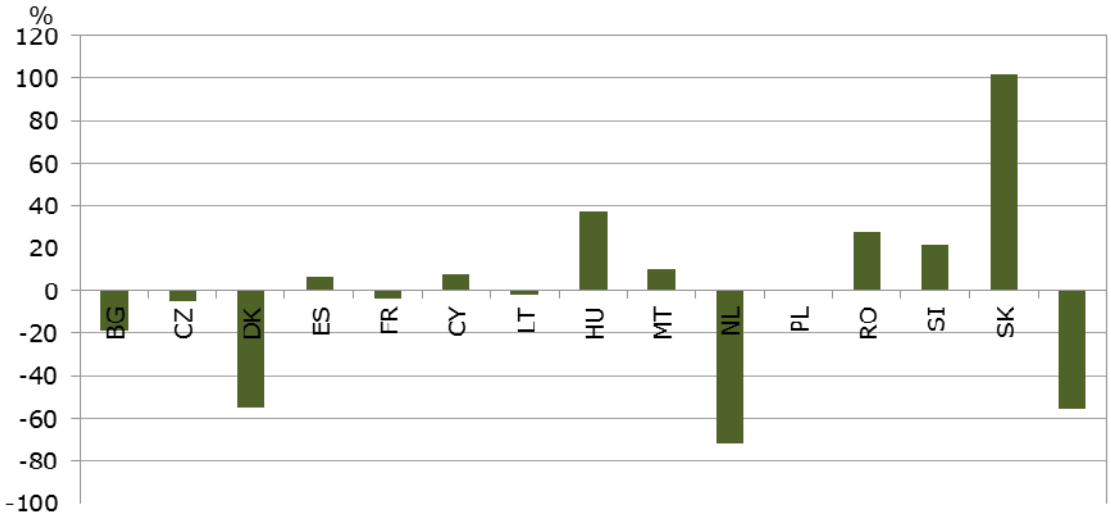
Compared with different sectors of water use, irrigation is the greatest abstractor of water in Cyprus, Malta and Spain.

According to figures on the total gross abstraction of water for agriculture and in particular for irrigation which are provided by Eurostat throughout the OECD/Eurostat Joint Questionnaire on Inland Waters, an analysis of the change in water use between 2010 and 2013 is possible for some Member States.

The biggest increase of water used for irrigation is shown in Slovakia where the quantity of water used for irrigation has doubled. A consistent positive trend is also registered in Hungary (37.6%), Romania (27.5%) and Slovenia (21.9%). On the other hand Denmark (-55.1%), the Netherlands (-71.8%), the United Kingdom (-55.8%) and Bulgaria (-18.7%) show an important reduction between 2010 and 2013.

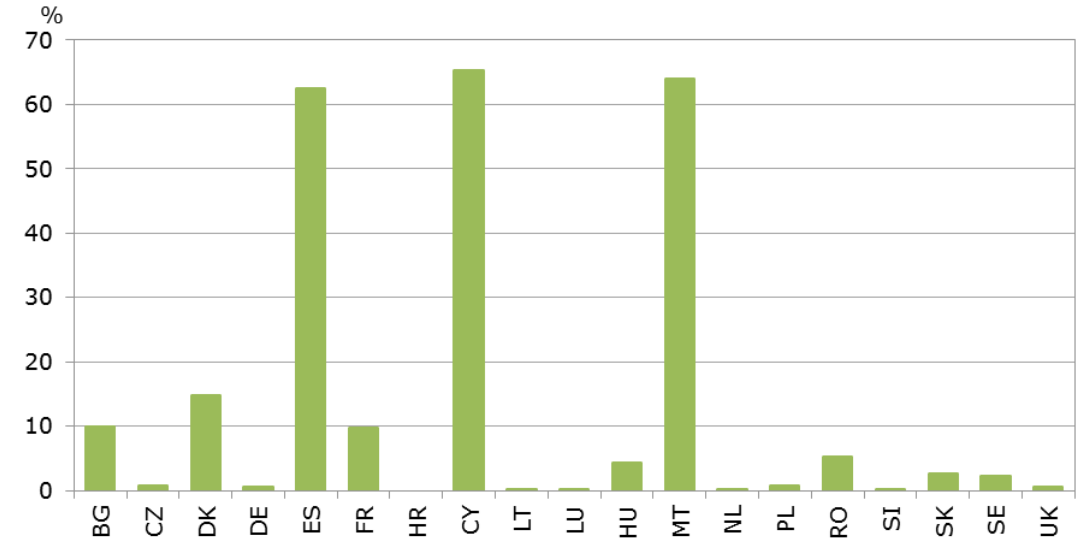
Furthermore, a comparative analysis of data on water abstracted by different sectors (i.e. public supply, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, irrigation, manufacturing industry, electricity-cooling, construction and other industrial activities, services, private households, other uses) shows that in the EU (only data for 14 Member States are available) irrigation accounts for around 24.3% of the total gross water abstracted from freshwater in 2013. In certain southern countries, irrigation is the greatest abstractor of water. It accounts for more than 60% of the total water abstracted in the following Member States: Greece (88.7% in 2007), Cyprus (65.3%), Malta (64%) and Spain (62.6%). In the rest of the European countries for which data are available, irrigation plays only a minor role, with the exception of Denmark and Bulgaria where irrigation absorbs around 15% and 10% respectively of the total water abstracted. It should be noted that data on the total water abstracted collected at country level by means of the OECD/Eurostat Joint Questionnaire on Inland Waters may be different from statistics on water use provided throughout the SAPM. Data are voluntarily provided by countries and a full EU-28 coverage is not available at the moment; however, data availability should improve in the future. According to the definitions delivered in the OECD/Eurostat Joint Questionnaire on Inland Waters, "total gross abstraction for agriculture of which irrigation" is defined as the water which is applied to soils in order to increase their moisture content and to provide for normal plant growth.

Graph 2 - Change in water abstraction for agriculture, 2010-2013



Note: The change is calculated on a 2 years average ("2010-2011" and "2012-2013") in order to reduce distortions due to annual fluctuations.

Graph 3 - Share of irrigation in total gross water abstraction, 2013



Note: Only Member States for which data are available are shown.

Table 1 – Water abstraction in agriculture

Indicator	C.39 Water abstraction in agriculture			
Subindicator	Total water abstraction in agriculture			
Definition	Volume of water which is applied to soil for irrigation			
Source	Eurostat - SAPM*			
Year	2010			
Unit	1000 m^3		m^3/ha	
Country				
Belgium	n.a.		n.a.	
Bulgaria	355,610		3,934	
Czech Republic	11,147		581	
Denmark	219,246		685	
Germany	293,374		787	
Estonia	60		182	
Ireland	0		0	
Greece	3,896,683		3,801	
Spain	16,658,538		5,471	
France	2,711,481		1,712	
Croatia	30,281		2,091	
Italy	11,570,290		4,804	
Cyprus	91,510		3,235	
Latvia	73		103	
Lithuania	1,215		794	
Luxembourg	n.a.		n.a.	
Hungary	48,907		427	
Malta	28,176		9,956	
Netherlands	64,857		472	
Austria	18,316		692	
Poland	12,855		282	
Portugal	3,437,366		7,371	
Romania	203,667		1,526	
Slovenia	2,644		2,098	
Slovakia	5,579		376	
Finland	4,369		346	
Sweden	111,053		1,756	
United Kingdom	86,647		1,306	
EU-28	39,863,943	excl. BE, LU	3,987	excl. BE, LU
EU-15	39,072,219	excl. BE, LU	4,099	excl. BE, LU
EU-N13	791,724		1,694	

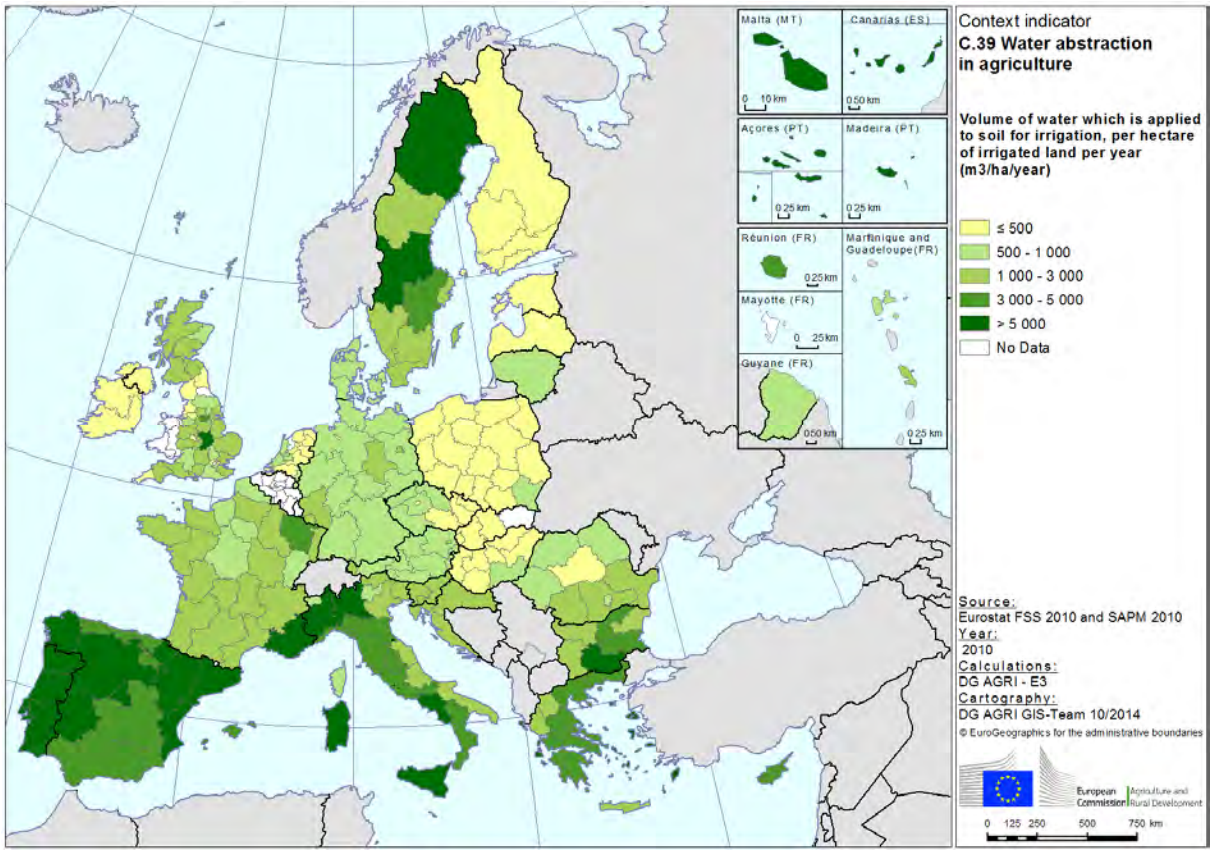
Note: * SAPM stands for Survey on Agricultural Production Methods.

Table 2 – Water abstraction for agriculture - irrigation

Indicator	C.39 Water abstraction in agriculture							
Subindicator	Water abstraction for agriculture - irrigation							
Definition	Water abstraction for agriculture - irrigation				Share of irrigation in total water abstraction			
Source	Eurostat - environment statistics				Eurostat - environment statistics			
Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
Unit	Million m3				%			
Country								
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	753.4	866.6	768.4	549.0	12.6	13.6	13.4	10.0
Czech Republic	19.7	21.6	25.3	13.9	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.8
Denmark	189.7	242.4	96.9	:	29.0	24.8	14.9	:
Germany	179.6	:	:	:	0.5	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	7,867.7	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	21,300.0	22,514.0	23,369.0	:	59.8	62.2	62.6	:
France	3,033.1	3,035.7	2,913.2	:	10.7	10.7	9.7	:
Croatia	8.4	0.0	:	:	1.2	0.0	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	148.4	163.6	170.0	166.6	73.9	74.1	66.6	65.3
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	1.2	0.9	1.0	:	0.2	0.1	0.2	:
Luxembourg	0.0	:	:	0.0	0.0	:	:	0.1
Hungary	:	163.5	217.7	232.2	:	3.1	4.3	:
Malta	25.7	22.6	24.1	29.0	62.7	59.2	60.4	64.0
Netherlands	82.3	81.1	23.0	:	0.8	0.8	0.2	:
Austria	18.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	75.1	83.1	80.1	78.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	235.0	325.0	371.0	343.0	3.8	4.9	5.7	5.3
Slovenia	1.6	3.2	2.3	3.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
Slovakia	6.8	11.9	21.1	16.6	1.1	2.0	3.2	2.6
Finland	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sweden	62.0	:	:	:	2.3	:	:	:
United Kingdom	103.9	117.8	49.0	:	1.3	1.5	0.6	:
EU (14 MSs)	25,976	27,489	27,914	:	23.2	24.4	24.3	:
EU-15	:	:	:		:	:	:	:
EU-N13	:	:	:		:	:	:	:

Note: EU includes 14 MSs: BG, CZ, DK, ES, FR, CY, LT, MT, NL, PL, RO, SI, SK, UK.

Map 1 – Volume of water used for irrigation per hectare of irrigated land, 2010



Context indicator	39 - Water abstraction in agriculture
Comments on methodology and data	Last update done in 2015; no more recent data available.

CONTEXT INDICATOR 40: WATER QUALITY

Water quality is assessed through the Gross Nutrient Balance and nitrates in freshwater

While several human activities influence water quality, agriculture remains a major source of water-related problems.
The water quality indicator gives an indication of the potential impact of agriculture on water quality due to pollution by nitrates and phosphates.
Pollution by nitrates and phosphates is assessed through two main indicators, namely the Gross Nutrient Balance and nitrates in freshwater.

1. Gross nutrient balance

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[35].

The nitrogen surplus is higher in the EU-15 than in the EU-N13

Gross Nitrogen Balance

Between 2008 and 2011 the average nitrogen surplus for the EU-28[36] was 47 kg nitrogen per ha (kg N/ha)[37]. It was much lower in the EU-N13 (27 kg N/ha, 2009-2012 average) than in the EU-15 (55 kg N/ha). The average nitrogen surplus was particularly high in the Netherlands, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Germany, Denmark, Luxembourg, Malta and Cyprus, where it exceeded 70 kg N/ha. On the contrary, in Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Austria, Portugal and Romania the surplus was lower than 20 kg N/ha.

The drop in EU-28 nitrogen surplus between 2000 and 2011 is mainly due to developments in the EU-15

The nitrogen surplus decreased by 15.6% between 2000 and 2011 in the EU-28, from an estimated average of 55 kg N/ha in the period "2000-2004[38]" to 47 kg N/ha in the period "2008-2011". This is mainly caused by developments in the EU-15, where the nitrogen surplus steadily decreased by 19% during this period. In the EU-N13 it actually increased by 1.1% between 2000 and 2012, due to the fact that here the surplus of nitrogen decreased only in the period 2008-2011, while it increased by 16.4% between the period "2000-2004" and "2005-2008". In the EU-N13 the average nitrogen surplus actually increased in four Member States (the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus and Poland). On the contrary in the EU-15 all Member States experienced a reduction in the average nitrogen surplus between 2000 and 2012. The Member States with the highest decreases, a reduction of more than 30% between "2000-2004" and "2009-2012" are Bulgaria, Denmark, Ireland, Croatia, Lithuania, Malta and Austria.

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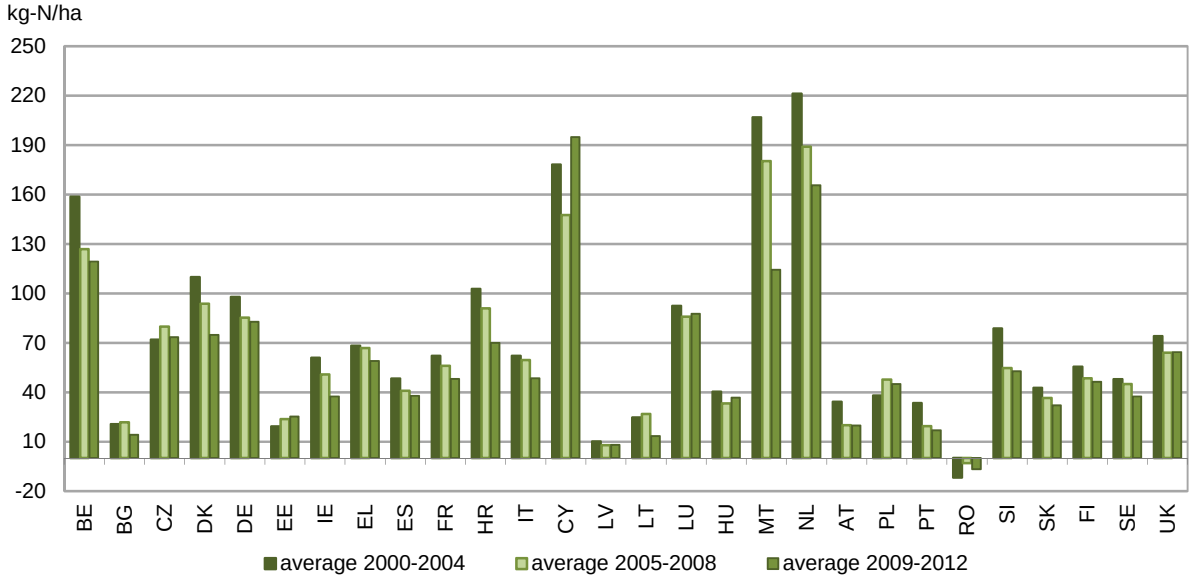
35 Reference: Eurostat, Agri-environmental indicator draft factsheet – Gross Nitrogen Balance (AEI 15), 2011.

36 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.

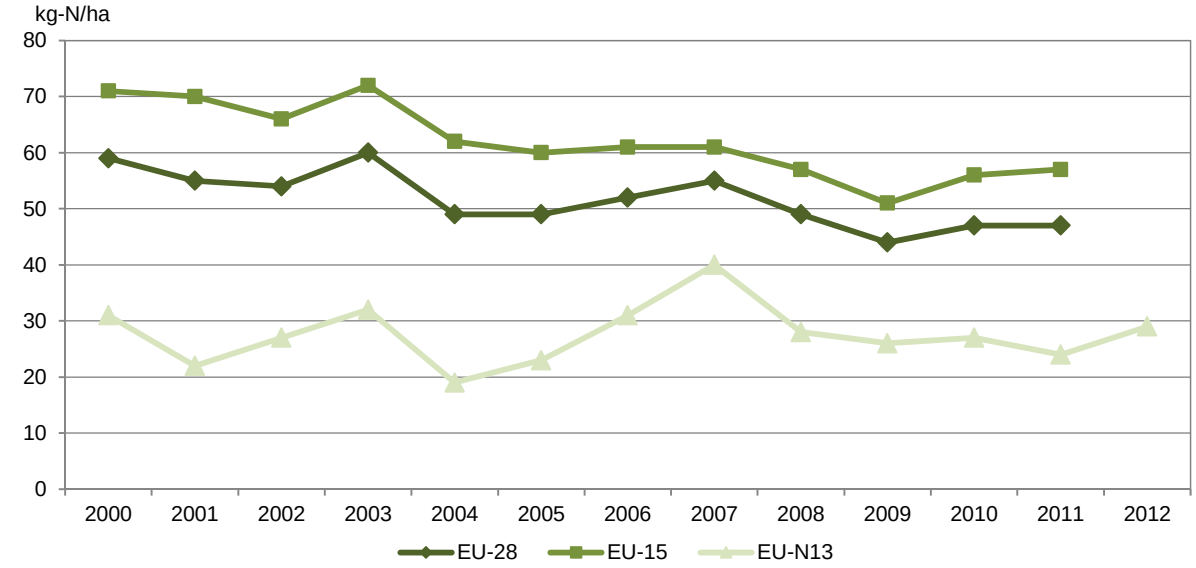
37 The surplus of nitrogen expressed in kg/ha relates to the reference area. See the indicator box for the definition of reference area.

38 The potential surplus of nitrogen and phosphorus are calculated as 4-years average for each period.

Graph 1 - Trend of gross nutrient balance - surplus of nitrogen in the EU, 2000-2012



Graph 2 - Gross Nitrogen Balances - surplus of nitrogen in the MSs, 2000-2012 (4 years averages)



The average surplus of phosphorus in the period 2000-2011 is higher in the EU-15 than in the EU-N13

Gross Phosphorus Balance

The average phosphorus surplus for the EU-28[39] was 1 kg P/ha[40] between 2008 and 2011. While the EU-N13 actually had a deficit of -0.5 kg P/ha, the surplus amounted to 1.5 kg P/ha in the EU-15. Estimates show that the average surplus of phosphorus in the EU-15 was particularly high in the Netherlands, Belgium, the United Kingdom and Denmark, where it exceeded 4 kg P/ha, whereas it was negative in Italy, Austria and Sweden. In the EU-N13, the phosphorous surplus was highest in Malta and Cyprus (more than 14 kg P/ha) followed by Croatia (more than 7 kg P/ha), whereas it was very low or negative in the other countries.

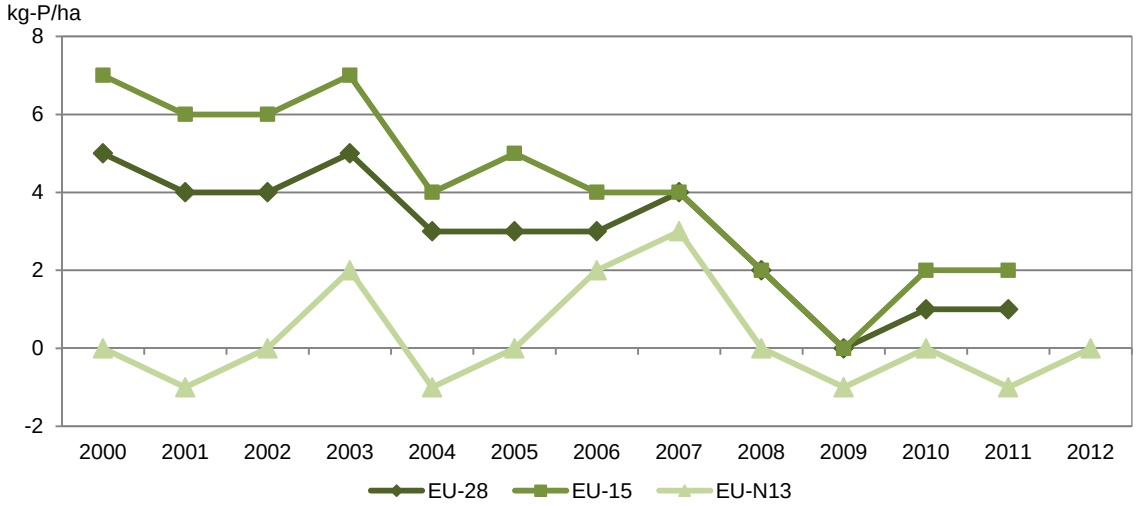
[39] As for nitrogen balances, methodologies and data sources vary substantially between Member States; therefore the balances are not always consistent across countries. The EU aggregates should thus be taken as a rough indication of the EU average.

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

Between 2000 and 2008 almost all Member States reduced their phosphorus surplus

The average phosphorus surplus decreased by 76.2% between 2000 and 2011 in the EU-28, from 4.2 kg P/ha in the period 2000-2004 to 1 kg P/ha in 2008-2011. While the EU-15 experienced on average the same reduction of 75%, in the EU-N13 this decrease was on average relative stable between 2000 and 2012. All Member States experienced a reduction of the phosphorus surplus between 2000 and 2011, except Estonia, Cyprus, Poland and Romania.

Graph 3 - Gross Phosphorus Balance (Surplus of phosphorus in kg/ha), "2000-2004" and "2005-2008"



Graph 4- Gross Phosphorus Balance (Surplus of phosphorus in kg/ha), "2000-2004" and "2005-2008"

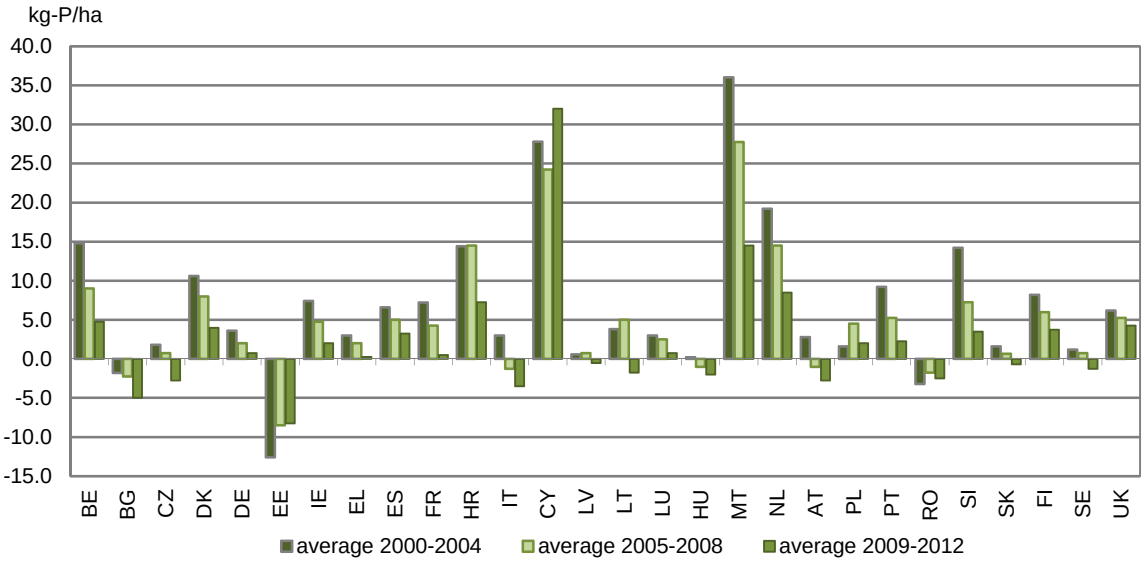


Table 1 - Water quality: gross nutrient balance

Indicator	C.40 Water quality			
Sub-indicator	Gross Nutrient Balance			
Measurement	Potential surplus of nitrogen		Potential surplus of phosphorus	
Source	Eurostat - Agri-environmental indicators			
Year	"2005-2008"	"2009-2012"	"2005-2008"	"2009-2012"
Unit	kg-N/ha		kg-P/ha	
Country				
Belgium	126.8	119.3	9.0	4.8
Bulgaria	21.8	14.3	-2.3	-5.0
Czech Republic	79.8	73.5	0.8	-2.8
Denmark	93.8	74.8	8.0	4.0
Germany	85.3	82.8	2.0	0.8
Estonia	23.8	25.3	-8.5	-8.3
Ireland	50.8	37.5 2008-2011	4.8	2.0 2008-2011
Greece	66.8	59.0	2.0	0.3
Spain	41.0	37.8	5.0	3.3
France	56.0	48.0	4.3	0.5
Croatia	90.8	70.0	14.5	7.3
Italy	59.5	48.5	-1.3	-3.5
Cyprus	147.5	194.8	24.3	32.0
Latvia	7.8	8.0	0.8	-0.5
Lithuania	26.8	13.5	5.0	-1.8
Luxembourg	85.8	87.5	2.5	0.8
Hungary	33.3	36.8	-1.0	-2.0
Malta	180.3	114.3	27.8	14.5
Netherlands	189.0	165.5	14.5	8.5
Austria	20.0	19.8	-1.0	-2.8
Poland	47.8	45.0	4.5	2.0
Portugal	19.5	17.0	5.3	2.3
Romania	-3.0	-6.8	-1.8	-2.5
Slovenia	54.8	52.8	7.3	3.5
Slovakia	36.5	32.0	n.a.	n.a.
Finland	48.5	46.3	6.0	3.8
Sweden	45.0	37.5 2008-2011	0.8	-1.3 2008-2011
United Kingdom	64.0	64.3	5.3	4.3
EU-28	51.3	46.8 2008-2011	3.0	1.0 2008-2011
EU-15	59.8	55.3 2008-2011	3.8	1.5 2008-2011
EU-N13	30.5	26.5	1.3	-0.5

Note: Data for BE, BG, DK, EE, EL, ES, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, MT, AT, RO, SK (for nitrogen and phosphorus) and for SI, PL, CZ (for phosphorus only) are Eurostat estimates.

2. Nitrates in freshwater

Nitrates in freshwater: Agriculture is the greatest contributor to elevated nitrate levels in freshwater in the EU[41].

Nitrates in surface water

In 2012, the average nitrate concentration in rivers in all Member States for which data are available[42] was below the 11.3 mg-N/L limit (equivalent to 50 mg-NO_3/L) enshrined in the Nitrates and Drinking Water Directives[43]. However, data for some Member States show an average concentration of nitrates that represents a threat to their aquatic ecosystems. In particular Luxemburg (5.6 mg-N/L) and the United Kingdom (4.1 mg-N/L), but also Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany and Poland, show average concentrations over 2 mg-N/L, the level at which eutrophication and other negative effects appear. The Member States with the lowest concentrations are Finland (0.3 mg-N/L), Sweden (0.5 mg-N/L) and Latvia (0.6 mg-N/L), which together with Slovenia (1.1 mg-N/L), Romania (1.2 mg-N/L), Ireland (1.3 mg-N/L) and Italy (1.3 mg-N/L) are the only ones that show levels of concentration close to the natural one (about 1 mg-N/L).

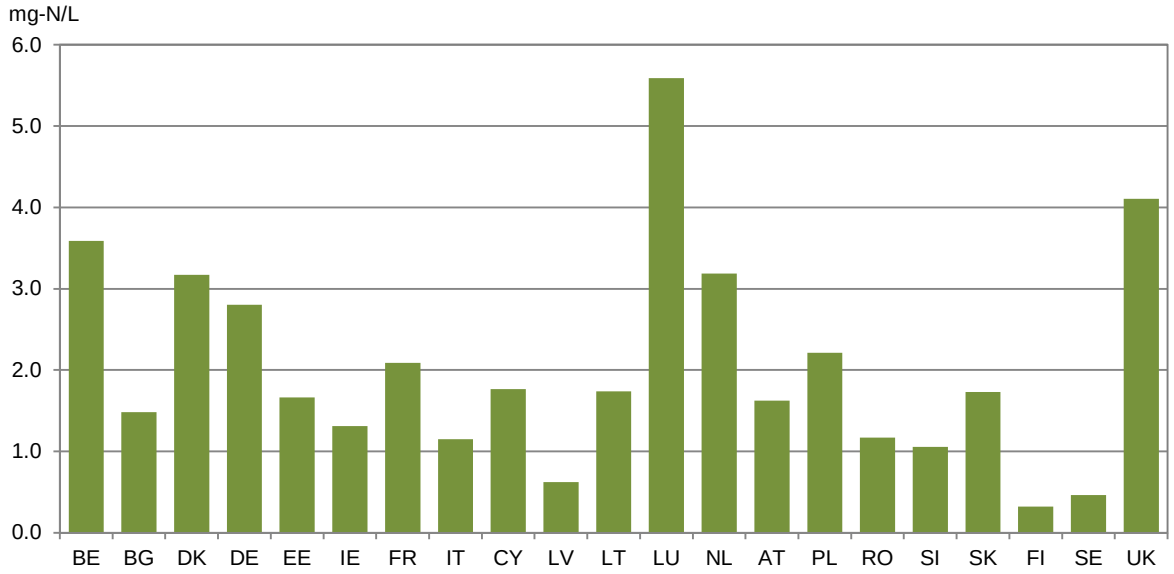
Luxemburg and the United Kingdom show the highest average concentration of nitrates in surface water

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

[42] 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.

[43] 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 N) and a maximum admissible concentration of 50 mg/l (or 11.3 mg/l of N) for surface water intended for the abstraction of drinking water and for ground waters.

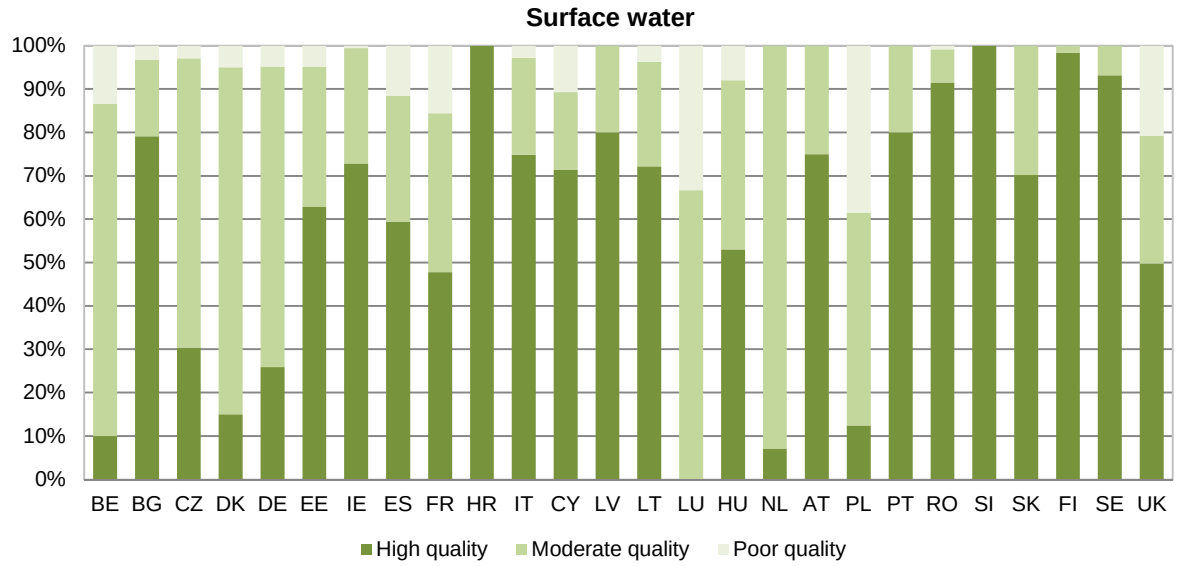
Graph 5 - Concentration of nitrates in surface water (rivers), 2012



In the EU-28, 31.7% of surface waters are of intermediate and 11.4% of poor quality due to their concentration of nitrates

However, national aggregations can hide considerable variation in nitrate concentrations across individual water bodies. Looking at the classification of monitoring sites by concentration classes, the outlook appears much more complex. While some countries, show a clear prevalence of water bodies with low concentrations of nitrates (high water quality), some others, like Belgium, Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands have a higher amount of water bodies with intermediate concentrations. Still, most of these countries show some water bodies with poor water quality. Poland (38.5%), Luxemburg (33.3%) and the United Kingdom (20.8%) show the highest share of low quality water bodies.

Graph 6 - Distribution (%) of monitoring sites by water quality classes, 2012

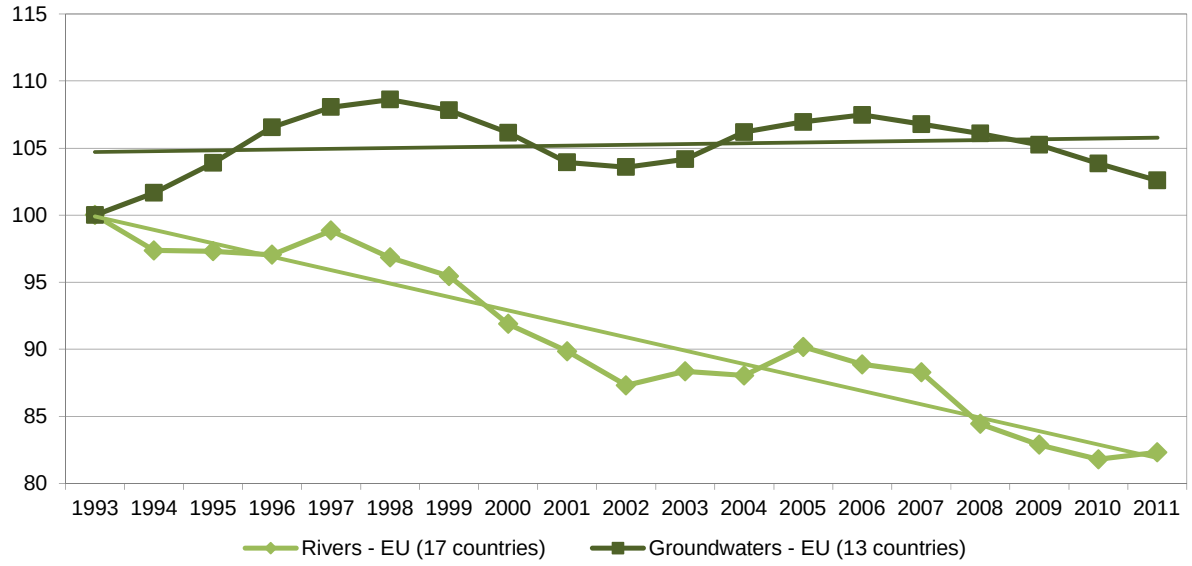


Note: For surface water: high quality (<2.0 mg-N/L), moderate quality (>=2.0 and <5.6 mg-N/L), poor quality (>=5.6 mg-N/L). The natural concentration of nitrates in freshwater is about 1 mg/L, still concentrations over 10 mg/L (2 mg-N/L) are those at which eutrophication and other negative effects on aquatic ecosystems appear, therefore this limit could be taken into account to design high quality or low-polluted water bodies.
For groundwater: high quality (<25 mg-NO_3/L), moderate quality (>=25 and <50 mg-NO_3/L), poor quality (>=50 mg-NO_3/L). The natural concentration of NO_3 in groundwater is below 10 mg/L, in the Nitrate Directive for water bodies that show concentrations below 25 mg/L it is sufficient to repeat the monitoring programme every eight years instead of four, therefore this limit could be taken into account to design high quality or low-polluted water bodies.

As regards the trends, data for 2012 show an overall decrease, in line with that registered in the past years[44]. The 3-year average for 2010-2012 shows a reduction of 18% compared to that registered for 1992-1994, with an annual average decrease of 1.1%. However the general trend is not followed by all Member States, with 12 out of 19 countries showing an increase over the last year and 5 countries an increase compared to 1992-1994 (trend value above 100).

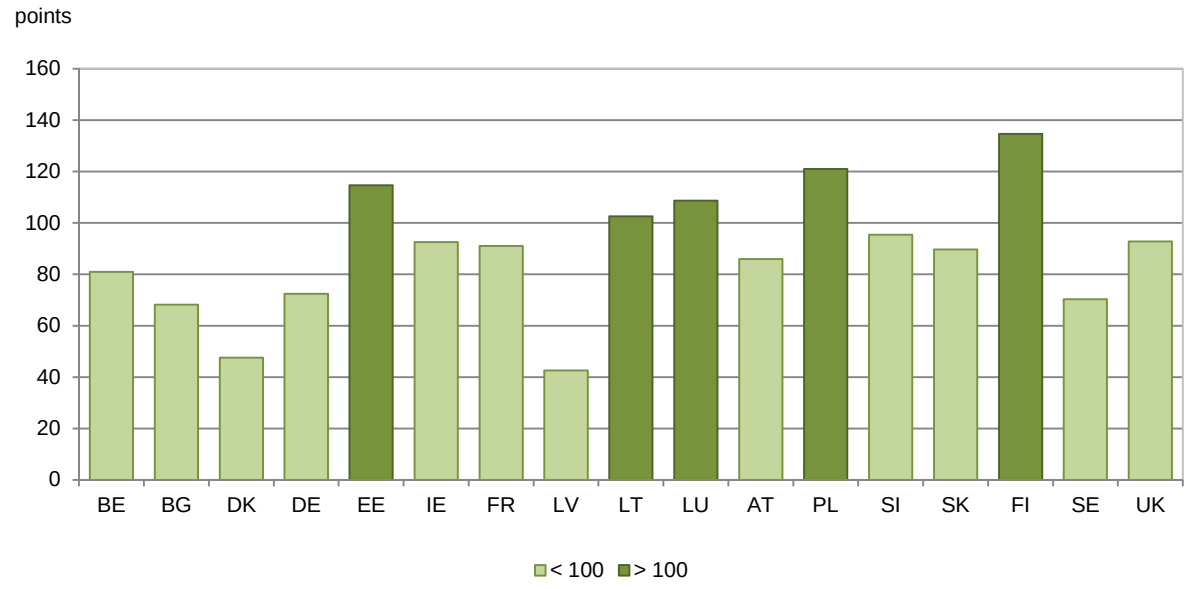
[44] Trends at EU level: for rivers, only figures of 19 countries are included (BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, ES, FR, LV, LT, LU, AT, PL, SI, SK, FI, SE and UK); for groundwater, only figures of 13 countries are included (BE, BG, DK,DE,EE,IE,LT,NL,AT,PT,SI,SK and FI). Figures for EU aggregates are based on DG Agriculture and Rural Development estimates and can only be considered as an average trend in the considered Member States.

Graph 7 - Trends of concentration of nitrates in rivers and groundwater (3-year moving average, base 1992-1994 = 100), 1992-2012



Note: see footnote 10.

Graph 8 – Trend in concentrations of nitrates in surface water (rivers), average 2010-2012 (base = average 1992-1994)



Nitrates in groundwater

In 2012, average groundwater nitrate concentrations at national level were still well below the 50 mg-NO_3/L limit of the Nitrates and Drinking Water Directives[45]. However, in Belgium, Bulgaria and Cyprus the national average concentration still exceeds the guide level of 25 mg-NO_3/L of the Nitrate and Drinking Water Directives. Austria (23.6 mg-NO_3/L), Germany (24.4 mg-NO_3\L), Italy (21.6 mg-NO_3/L), the Netherlands (22.7 mg-NO_3/L) and Portugal (24.2 mg-NO_3/L) are worryingly close to guide level, while only 4 Member States, Finland (1 mg-NO_3/L), Lithuania (3 mg-NO_3/L), Estonia (5.7 mg-NO_3/L) and the United Kingdom (5.1 mg-NO_3/L), show average concentrations in line with the natural level (below 10 mg-NO_3/L).

Belgium is the only country with average concentrations beyond the guide level of 25 mg-N/L

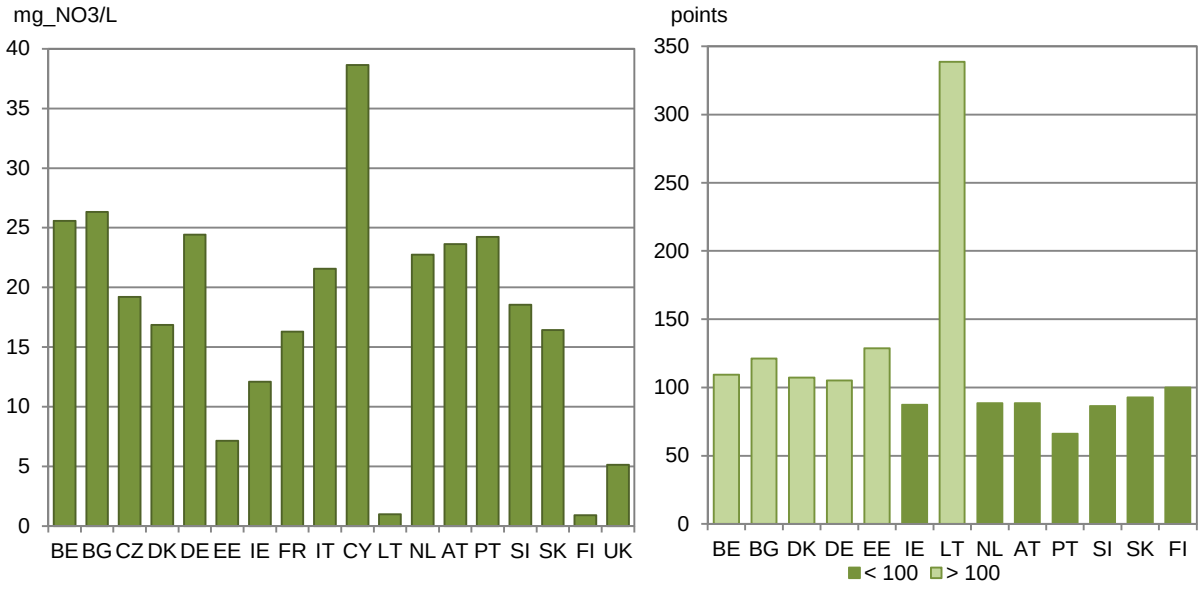
Also for groundwater, if the distribution of monitoring sites by concentration classes is considered, the scenario appears much more varied. In this case, lower concentrations are more represented, with an average of 74% of monitoring sites in the EU-28 that registered a concentration lower than 25 mg-NO_3/L (classified as high quality). If these data are split between the two relevant concentration classes (> 10 mg-NO_3/L and between 10 and 25 mg-NO_3/L), an average 57% of monitoring sites are in the first class, corresponding to natural concentration levels. Luxemburg is the only country that shows a higher share of monitoring sites classified as intermediate water quality. On the other hand the share of monitoring sites with poor water quality is generally higher than for surface water in most of the countries.

In the EU-28, 74% of groundwater show high water quality

The new data for 2012 are in line with the trend registered for the last 20 years. Nitrate concentrations have remained relatively stable across the countries with available data. However, considered separately, 6 of them registered a low decrease over the last 20 years (Ireland, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia), whilst the remaining 6 show an increase. No change was registered in Finland.

[45] See footnote 43.

Graph 9 – Concentration of nitrates in groundwater (mg-NO_3/L), 2012 and trend in concentrations of nitrates in surface water, 3-year average (base 1992-1994 = 100), 2012



Graph 10 - Distribution (%) of monitoring sites by water quality classes, 2012

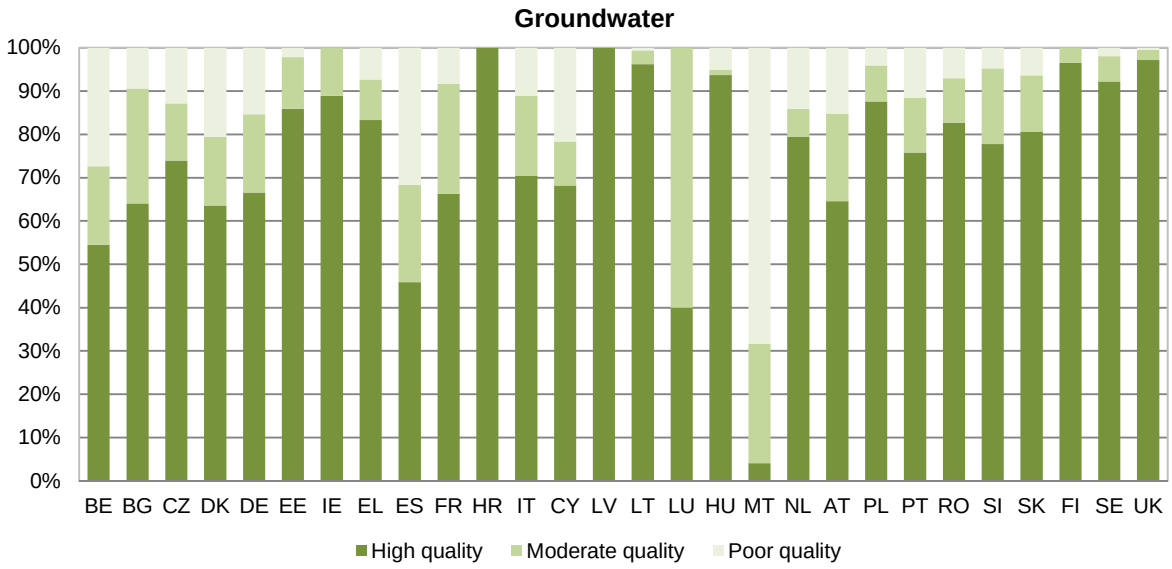


Table 2 - Water quality: Nitrates in freshwater

Indicator	C.40 Water quality					
Sub-indicator	Nitrates in freshwater					
	Surface water			Groundwater		
Measurement	% of monitoring sites in concentration classes					
	High quality (<2.0)	Moderate quality (>=2.0 and <5.6)	Poor quality (>=5.6)	High quality (<25)	Moderate quality (>=25 and <50)	Poor quality (>=50)
Source	EEA, based on data reported to EIONET					
Year	2012					
Unit	%					
Country						
Belgium	10.0	76.7	13.3	54.5	18.1	27.4
Bulgaria	79.1	17.6	3.3	64.1	26.5	9.4
Czech Republic	30.4	66.7	2.9	74.0	13.2	12.8
Denmark	15.0	80.0	5.0	63.6	15.9	20.5
Germany	25.9	69.3	4.8	66.6	18.0	15.4
Estonia	62.9	32.3	4.8	85.9	11.9	2.1
Ireland	72.8	26.6	0.6	88.9	11.1	0.0
Greece	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	83.3	9.4	7.3
Spain	59.4	29.0	11.5	45.9	22.4	31.7
France	47.8	36.6	15.6	66.3	25.3	8.4
Croatia	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Italy	74.8	22.3	2.8	70.5	18.4	11.1
Cyprus	71.4	17.9	10.7	68.2	10.2	21.6
Latvia	80.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	72.2	24.1	3.7	96.2	3.1	0.6
Luxembourg	0.0	66.7	33.3	40.0	60.0	0.0
Hungary	53.0	39.0	8.0	93.7	1.1	5.1
Malta	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.1	27.6	68.4
Netherlands	7.1	92.9	0.0	79.4	6.5	14.1
Austria	75.0	25.0	0.0	64.6	20.2	15.2
Poland	12.4	49.1	38.5	87.6	8.3	4.1
Portugal	80.0	20.0	0.0	75.8	12.7	11.5
Romania	91.5	7.6	0.8	82.7	10.3	7.0
Slovenia	100.0	0.0	0.0	77.8	17.5	4.8
Slovakia	70.2	29.8	0.0	80.7	13.0	6.3
Finland	98.3	1.7	0.0	96.5	3.5	0.0
Sweden	93.2	6.8	0.0	92.2	5.8	1.9
United Kingdom	49.8	29.3	20.8	97.2	2.4	0.5
EU-28	56.9	31.7	11.4	74.1	14.2	11.7
EU-15	57.1	31.6	11.3	71.4	15.6	13.0
EU-N13	55.9	32.0	12.1	81.8	10.2	7.9

Note: Figures are based on 6 305 monitoring sites for rivers and on 19156 monitoring sites for groundwaters.
For rivers: CZ 2008 data, HU 2006, LU 2011, NL 2010; EU aggregates excl. MT and EL
For groundwater: EL 2008 data, HU 2007, LU 2011, LV 2010, MT 2008

Table 3 - Water quality: Nitrates in freshwater

Indicator	C.40 Water quality			
Sub-indicator	Nitrates in surface water		Nitrates in groundwater	
Measurement	Concentrations of nitrate in surface water*	Trends in the concentrations of nitrate in surface water**	Concentrations of nitrate in groundwater*	Trends in the concentrations of nitrate in groundwater**
Source	EEA			
Year	2012	2010-2012	2012	2010-2012
Unit	mg-N/L	points, "1992-1994"=100	mg-NO_3/L	points, "1992-1994"=100
Country				
Belgium	3.6	81.0	25.6	109.4
Bulgaria	1.5	68.1	26.3	121.2
Czech Republic	n.a.	n.a.	19.2	n.a.
Denmark	3.2	47.5	16.9	107.2
Germany	2.8	72.4	24.4	105.0
Estonia	1.7	114.6	7.1	128.6
Ireland	1.3	92.6	12.1	87.4
Greece	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
France	2.1	91.0	16.3	n.a.
Croatia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Italy	1.2	n.a.	21.6	n.a.
Cyprus	1.8	n.a.	38.6	n.a.
Latvia	0.6	42.6	n.a.	n.a.
Lithuania	1.7	102.6	1.0	338.7
Luxembourg	5.6	108.7	n.a.	n.a.
Hungary	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Malta	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Netherlands	3.2	n.a.	22.7	88.6
Austria	1.6	85.9	23.6	88.6
Poland	2.2	121.0	n.a.	n.a.
Portugal	n.a.	n.a.	24.2	66.0
Romania	1.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Slovenia	1.1	95.4	18.5	86.3
Slovakia	1.7	89.6	16.4	92.8
Finland	0.3	134.6	0.9	100.0
Sweden	0.5	70.3	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	4.1	92.8	5.1	n.a.
EU-28	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EU-15	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EU-N13	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Notes: * Figures showing the current situation include all the most recent data and are based on 1354 rivers stations and on 706 groundwater bodies, those used in the time series for which data going back to 2000.
**Trend data are based on national means from those monitoring sites (1031 river stations and 398 groundwater bodies) 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 2012 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.

Context indicator	40 - Water quality
Comments on methodology and data	Last update done in 2014; no more recent data available.

CONTEXT INDICATOR 41: SOIL ORGANIC MATTER IN ARABLE LAND

Soil organic carbon, the major component of soil organic matter, is extremely important in all soil processes. Soil organic matter is generally seen to contain 58% organic carbon, and in most cases, it is effectively measured as organic carbon. Soil organic matter is a key component of soil as it influences its structure, aggregate stability, nutrient availability, water retention and resilience. Through these properties, soils contribute to ecosystem dynamics and provide ecosystem services vital to human activities, such as food production or the prevention of land degradation. As the greatest terrestrial carbon pool, soils also play a key role in climate change regulation processes[46]. Organic matter in the soil is essentially derived from residual plant tissues, while microbial, fungal and animal contributions constitute a small part of its total amount. Microbes, fungi and animals decompose organic matter more or less efficiently depending on temperature, moisture and ambient soil conditions. The annual rate of loss of organic matter can vary greatly, depending on cultivation practices, the type of plant/crop cover, drainage status of the soil and weather conditions. There are two groups of factors that influence inherent organic matter content: natural factors (climate, soil parent material, land cover and/or vegetation and topography), and human-induced factors (land use, management and degradation)[47].

According to the last data for 2012, the total organic carbon of arable land in the EU-27 (data for Croatia are not available) amounted to 14 017 megatons, with a mean value per kg ranging from 14.4 in Spain to 84.9 g per kg in Ireland. Most of the total organic carbon content is, in fact, concentrated in the EU-15 (75.7 of total).

In the EU-28 grassland has a higher organic carbon content than cropland or land used for the cultivation of permanent crops

Looking at the organic content for each category of land use[48], grassland registered the largest organic carbon content in arable land of the EU-28, while permanent crops had the smallest value.

The predominance of grassland in terms of organic carbon content compared to the other land uses is generally observed in all MSs with some few exceptions. In Cyprus (91%), Bulgaria (84.2%) and Romania (64.7%) croplands have in fact the largest organic carbon content. The organic carbon content of permanent crops represented around 20% or more of the total organic carbon content of arable land in Greece (27.8%), Spain (19.7), Italy (22.6) and Portugal (26.8%).

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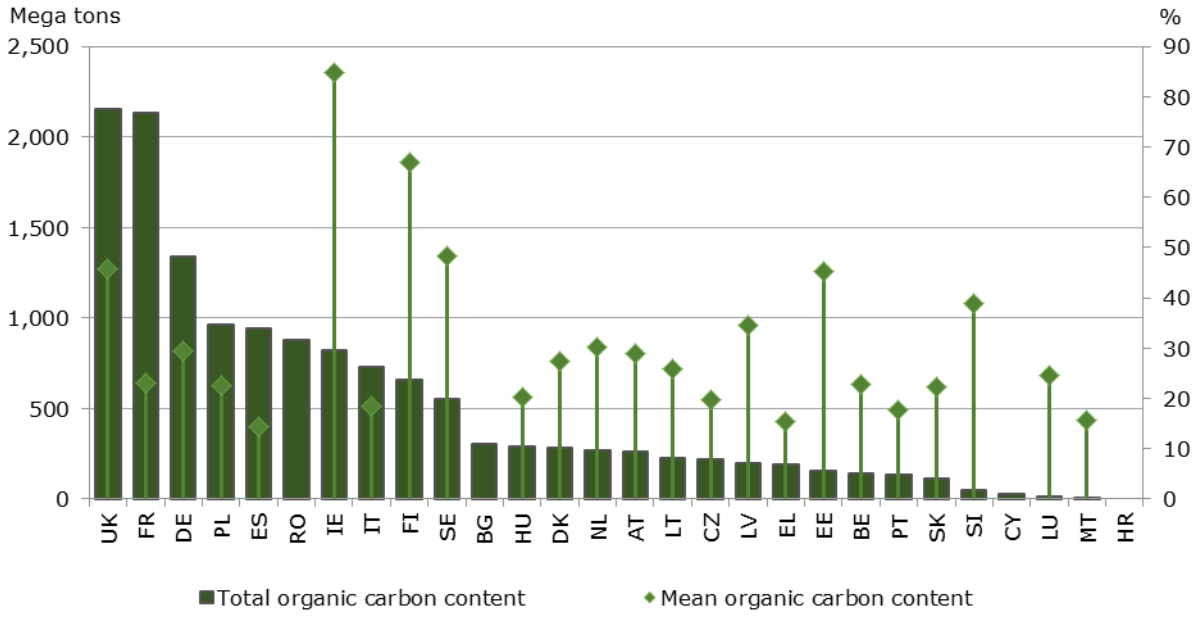
[46] de Brogniez, D., Ballabio, C., Stevens, A., Jones, R. J. A., Montanarella, L. and van Wesemael, B. (2014), A map of the topsoil organic carbon content of Europe generated by a generalized additive model. European Journal of Soil Science.

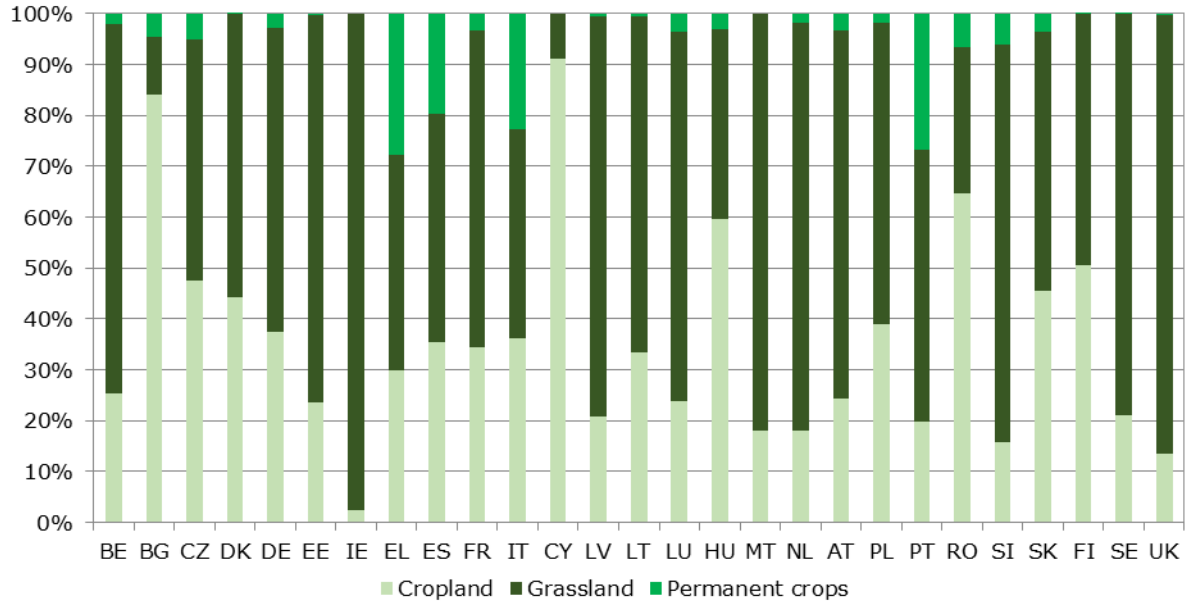
[47] Joint Research Centre, European Soil Portal

[48] The different category of land use here have been created from CORINE Land Cover classes.

Graph 1 - Total estimates of organic carbon content in arable land, 2012



Graph 2 – Estimate of organic carbon content in different category of arable land, 2012



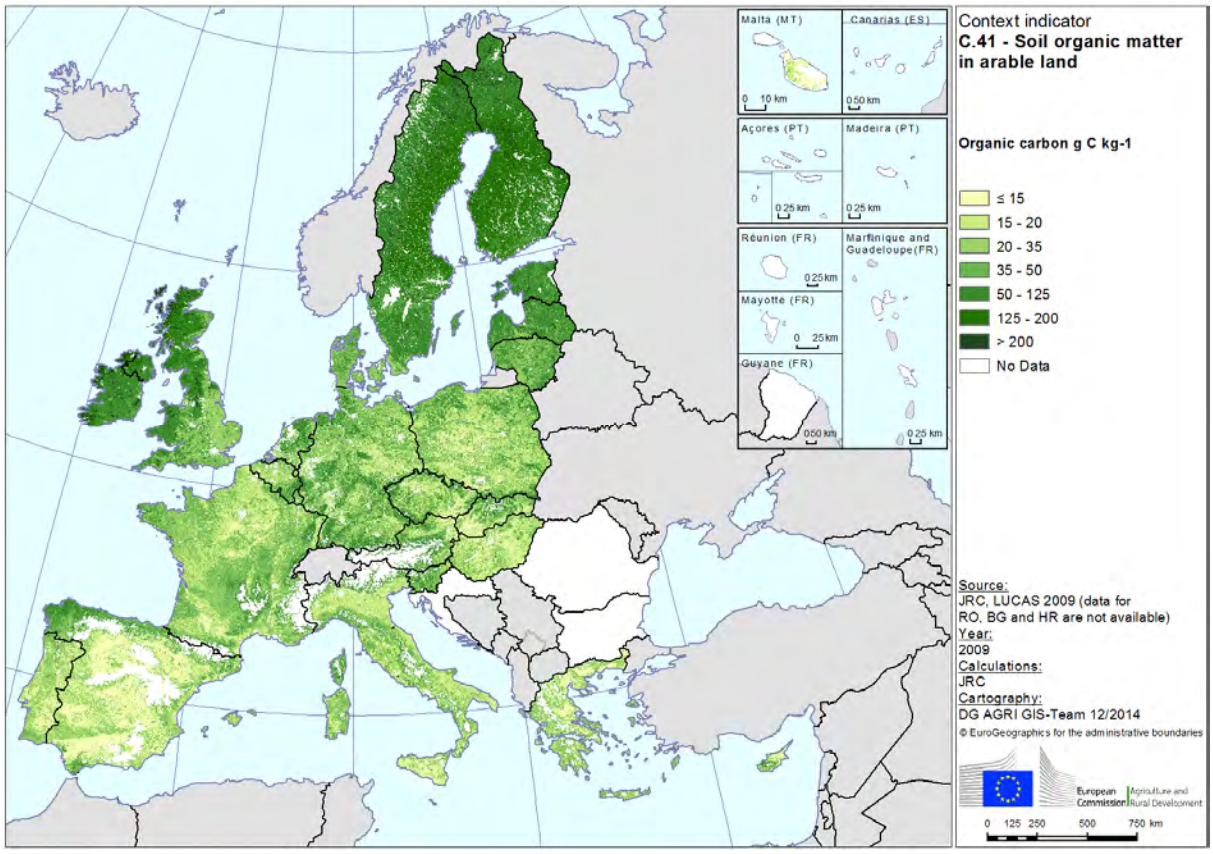
Note: data for Croatia and for the organic content of permanent crops in Malta and Cyprus are not available.

Table 1 – Soil organic matter in arable land

Indicator	C 41 - Soil organic matter in arable land				
Measurement	Total estimates of organic carbon content in arable land				
Source	JRC based on LUCAS Land use survey (last update: 2016)				
Year	2012				
Subdivisions	Total estimates of organic carbon content in arable land	Mean organic carbon content	Cropland	Grassland	Permanent crops
Unit	Mega tons	g kg^{-1}	Mega tons		
Country					
Belgium	136.9	22.7	34.6	99.4	2.8
Bulgaria	302.6	n.a.	254.7	33.9	14.0
Czech Republic	220.2	19.6	104.5	104.5	11.2
Denmark	282.8	27.5	125.3	157.0	0.4
Germany	1,335.8	29.4	500.9	797.9	37.0
Estonia	154.6	45.2	36.5	117.8	0.3
Ireland	822.9	84.9	20.0	802.9	0.0
Greece	188.5	15.3	56.4	79.7	52.4
Spain	943.8	14.4	335.3	422.8	185.7
France	2,134.0	23.0	735.1	1,328.2	70.7
Croatia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Italy	729.9	18.5	263.2	301.5	165.2
Cyprus	23.2	n.a.	21.1	2.1	n.a.
Latvia	198.6	34.4	41.2	156.4	1.0
Lithuania	226.7	25.8	75.9	149.9	1.0
Luxembourg	9.6	24.6	2.3	7.0	0.3
Hungary	288.1	20.3	171.6	107.7	8.8
Malta	0.7	15.7	0.1	0.6	n.a.
Netherlands	264.6	30.1	47.4	212.6	4.6
Austria	262.1	28.9	64.0	189.3	8.8
Poland	961.1	22.6	373.5	570.5	17.1
Portugal	134.9	17.8	26.6	72.1	36.2
Romania	879.7	n.a.	568.9	253.2	57.6
Slovenia	45.8	38.8	7.3	35.8	2.8
Slovakia	109.2	22.1	49.7	55.7	3.8
Finland	657.6	66.9	332.3	324.8	0.4
Sweden	551.3	48.3	115.6	435.4	0.3
United Kingdom	2,151.4	45.9	288.5	1,856.2	6.7
EU-28	14,016.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EU-15	10,606.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EU-N13	3,410.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: data for BG, RO, CY and MT are partially available. Data for Croatia are not available.
EU aggregates are based on the MSs for which data are available.

Map 1 – Soil organic carbon, 2009



Context indicator	41 - Soil organic matter
Comments on methodology and data	New data for BG and RO (except for the mean organic carbon content) as compared the 2015 update.

CONTEXT INDICATOR 42: SOIL EROSION BY WATER

Soil erosion by water is one of the most widespread forms of soil degradation in Europe. In 2012, the estimated average rate of soil loss by water erosion in the EU-28 amounted to 2.4 t/ha/year and was higher in the EU-15 (2.7 t/ha/year) than in the EU-N13 (1.7 t/ha/year).

Every year 2.4 tonnes of soil per ha are lost due to water erosion in the EU-28

Soil degradation by water erosion is particularly significant in some countries of southern Europe, namely in Italy (8.3 t/ha/year), Greece (4.2 t/ha/year), Malta (5.42 t/ha/year) and Spain (3.5), but also in mountainous countries such as Slovenia (7.4 t/ha/year) and Austria (7.3 t/ha/year). Low levels (below 1 t/ha/year) were registered Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Finland and Sweden[49].

Soil erosion trends resulting from changes in land cover and application of Good Agricultural Environmental Conditions (GAEC) of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) show a moderate decrease at EU-28 level between 2000 and 2012 (-0.29 t/ha/year)[50] with a slight difference between the EU-15 (-0.31) and the EU-N13 (-0.23 t/ha/year).

The erosion has decreased between 2000 and 2012 mainly due to the application of GAEC and agricultural practices (reduced tillage, plant residues, cover crops, stone walls, contouring and grass margins).

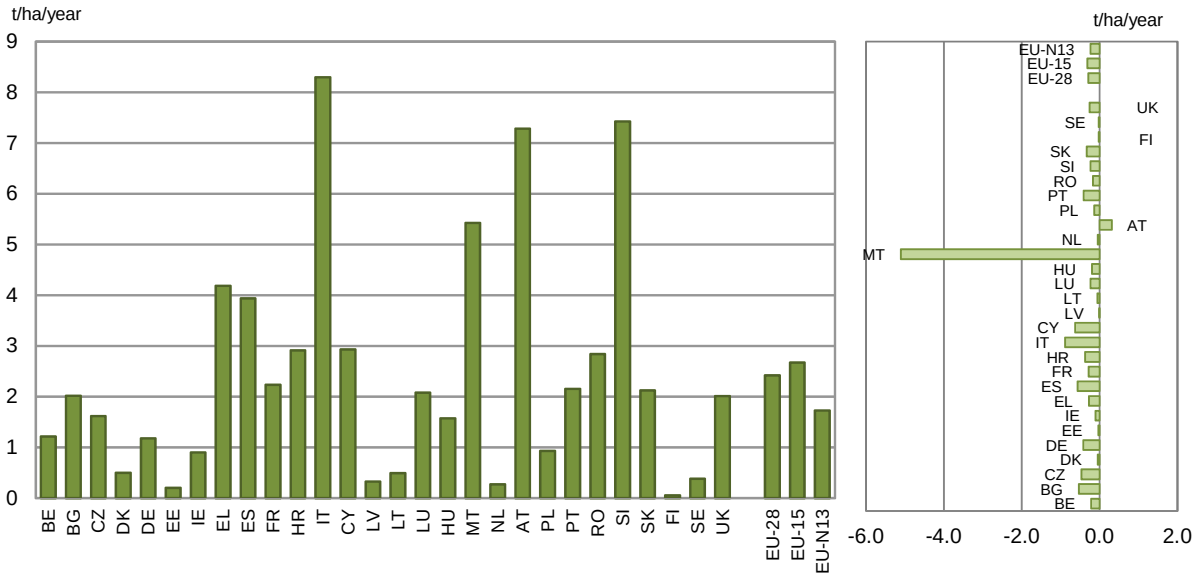
At Member State level the scenario is more varied and the biggest decrease is registered in Malta (-5.1), while only Austria show a moderate increase of soil erosion[51].

[49] The rates of soil loss by water erosion at Member States level represent national average values and therefore may mask higher erosion rates in many areas even for those countries that have a low mean.

[50] For the calculation of the indicator the support practices were estimated for the first time at European level taking into consideration the Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC).

[51] JRC - ISPRA, *Agri-environmental indicator draft factsheet – Soil water erosion* (AEI 21), 2015

Graph 1 - Estimate rate of soil loss by water erosion, 2012 and change 2000-2012 (t/ha/year)



Note: Data for ES are based on CLC2006

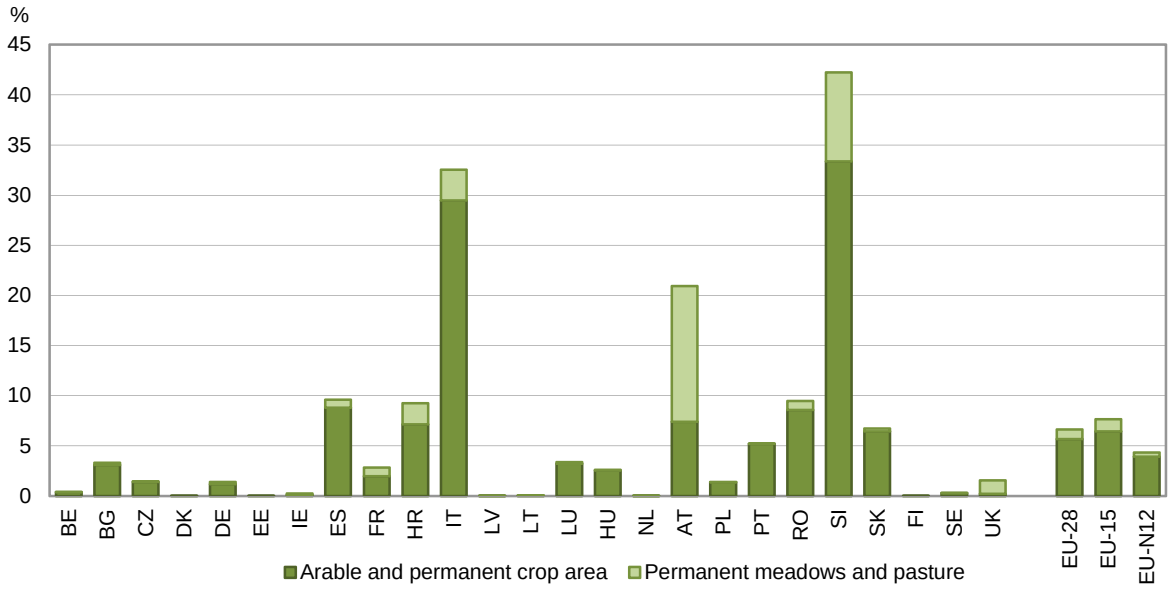
6.6% of the EU-28 agricultural area is affected by moderate to severe soil erosion

As regards the area affected, around 6.6% of the EU-28 total agricultural area was estimated to suffer from moderate to severe erosion (>11 t/ha/year) in 2012. This share is higher in the EU-15 (7.7%) than in the EU-N13 (4.3%). Cultivated land (arable and permanent cropland) is estimated to be more affected (7.4%) than permanent grasslands and pasture (4.2%).

The share of agricultural land estimated to suffer from moderate to severe erosion is highest in Slovenia (42.2%), Italy (32.6%) and Austria (20.9%)[52].

[52] Reference: JRC - ISPRA, Agri-environmental indicator draft factsheet – Soil water erosion (AEI 21), 2015.

Graph 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), 2012



Note: Data for ES are based on CLC2006

Table 1 – Soil erosion by water

Indicator	C.42 - Soil erosion by water		Change in the rate of soil loss by water erosion
Measurement	Estimated rate of soil loss by water erosion		Change
Source	JRC (RUSLE Model)		JRC (RUSLE Model)
Year	2012		2000-2012
Unit	t/ha/yr		t/ha/yr
Country			
Belgium	1.22		-0.21
Bulgaria	2.02		-0.53
Czech Republic	1.62		-0.47
Denmark	0.50		-0.05
Germany	1.18		-0.42
Estonia	0.21		-0.03
Ireland	0.90		-0.10
Greece	4.19		-0.27
Spain	3.94		-0.56
France	2.23		-0.28
Croatia	2.91		-0.37
Italy	8.30		-0.88
Cyprus	2.93		-0.63
Latvia	0.33		0.00
Lithuania	0.50		-0.05
Luxembourg	2.08		-0.23
Hungary	1.57		-0.19
Malta	5.42		-5.10
Netherlands	0.27		-0.04
Austria	7.29		0.32
Poland	0.93		-0.13
Portugal	2.15		-0.41
Romania	2.84		-0.17
Slovenia	7.42		-0.23
Slovakia	2.12		-0.33
Finland	0.05		-0.02
Sweden	0.39		-0.02
United Kingdom	2.01		-0.26
EU-28	2.42		-0.29
EU-15	2.67		-0.31
EU-N13	1.73		-0.23

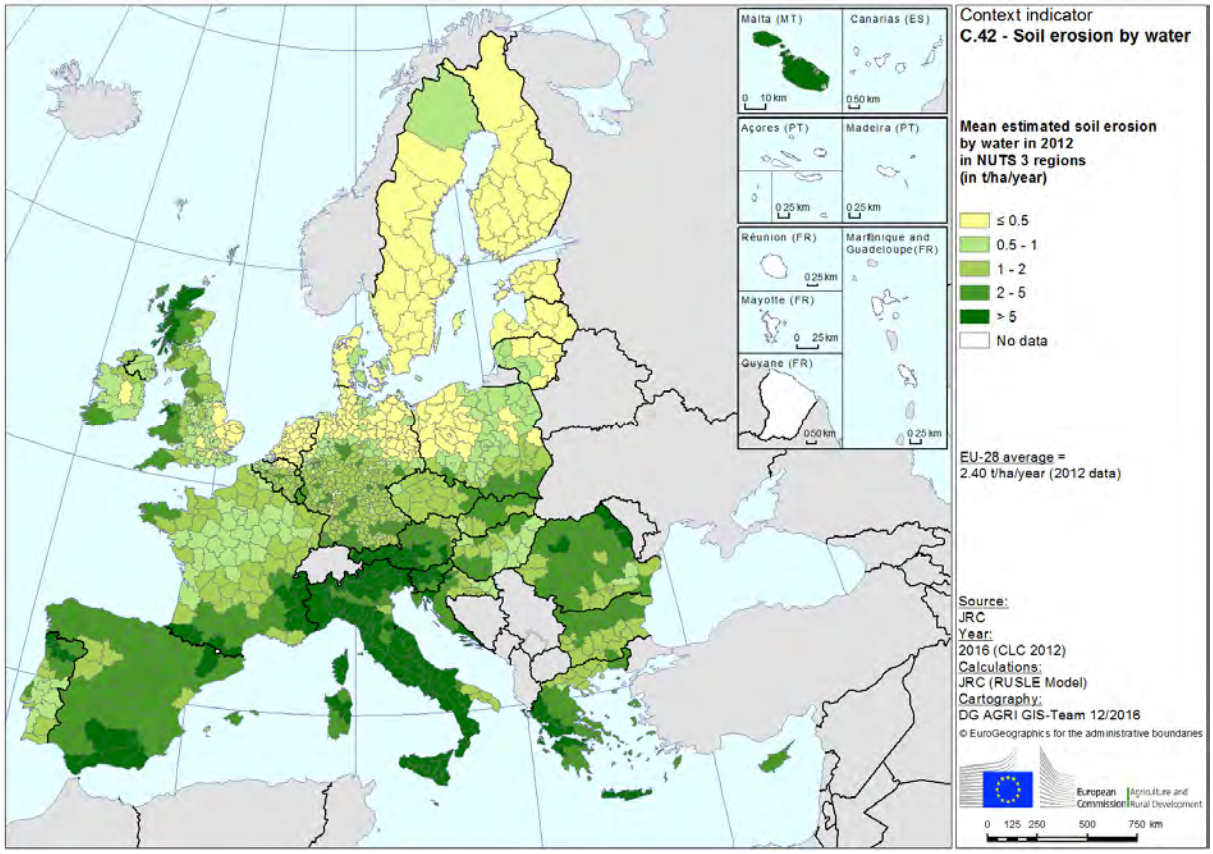
Note: The rates of soil loss by water erosion (t/ha/yr) at Member State level represent national average values and therefore may mask higher erosion rates in many areas even for those countries that have a low mean. Data for ES are based on CLC2006

Table 2 – Soil erosion by water

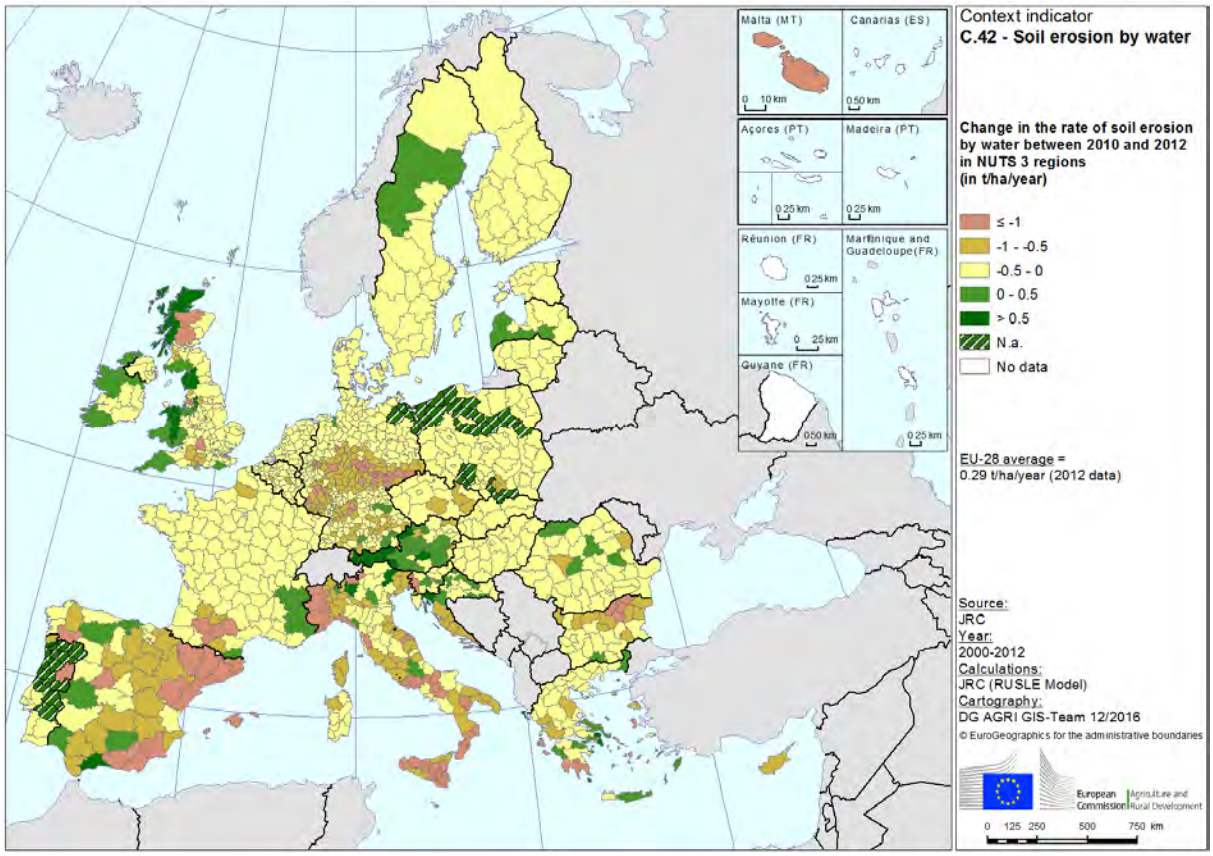
Indicator	C.42 - Soil erosion by water					
Measurement	Estimated agricultural area affected by moderate to sever water erosion (>11 t/ha/yr)			Share of estimated agricultural area affected by moderate to sever water erosion (>11 t/ha/yr)		
Source	JRC (RUSLE Model)			JRC (RUSLE Model)		
Year	2012			2012		
Unit	1000 ha			%		
Subdivisions	Total agricultural area	Arable and permanent crop area	Permanent meadows and pasture	Total agricultural area	Arable and permanent crop area	Permanent meadows and pasture
Country						
Belgium	6.9	6.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1
Bulgaria	203.0	190.1	12.9	3.3	3.5	1.6
Czech Republic	65.8	63.3	2.5	1.5	1.7	0.3
Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Germany	285.3	241.9	43.5	1.4	1.7	0.7
Estonia	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	12.5	5.5	7.0	0.3	0.6	0.2
Greece	653.0	603.1	49.9	10.6	12.0	4.4
Spain	2669.3	2443.3	226.0	9.6	10.0	6.9
France	971.3	678.3	293.0	2.8	2.8	3.0
Croatia	233.4	180.4	53.1	9.2	9.0	10.0
Italy	5556.4	5029.9	526.5	32.6	33.0	29.2
Cyprus	33.4	33.3	0.1	7.2	7.6	0.4
Latvia	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	4.7	4.5	0.2	3.4	4.4	0.6
Hungary	166.3	162.4	3.9	2.6	3.0	0.4
Malta	1.4	1.4	0.0	8.8	8.8	0.0
Netherlands	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Austria	688.7	243.0	445.7	20.9	12.2	34.3
Poland	257.6	256.7	1.0	1.4	1.6	0.0
Portugal	230.9	229.0	1.9	5.2	5.5	0.7
Romania	1342.9	1218.9	124.0	9.5	10.9	4.0
Slovenia	306.6	242.2	64.4	42.2	41.0	47.4
Slovakia	158.5	151.8	6.7	6.7	7.3	2.4
Finland	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sweden	13.2	12.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.2
United Kingdom	239.0	31.2	207.8	1.6	0.5	2.5
EU-28	14101.2	12030.0	2071.2	6.6	7.4	4.2
EU-15	11331.4	9528.7	1802.7	7.7	8.7	4.7
EU-N13	2769.8	2501.2	268.6	4.3	4.7	2.5

Note: Data for ES are based on CLC2006.

Map 1 - Estimated soil erosion by water, 2012



Map 2 - Estimated change in soil erosion by water, 2000-2012



Context indicator	42 - Soil erosion by water
Comments on methodology and data	New data form CLC2012 available at NUTS level (see maps and excel file). For map 2, to be able to do the comparison for some areas for which the NUTS definition changed in the period 2000-2012 the average of the area was calculated.

CONTEXT INDICATOR 43: PRODUCTION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY FROM AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry increased by 4% between 2012 and 2013.

Overall, in 2013 European production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry continued to increase by 4% compared to 2012. This increase is mainly due to the positive change in the agricultural sector (+14.2), while the production of renewable energy from forestry grew only by 1.9%. Similarly, the average annual change for the period 2008-2013 is higher in the agricultural sector than in forestry.

Agriculture is still less important than forestry as a source of renewable energy

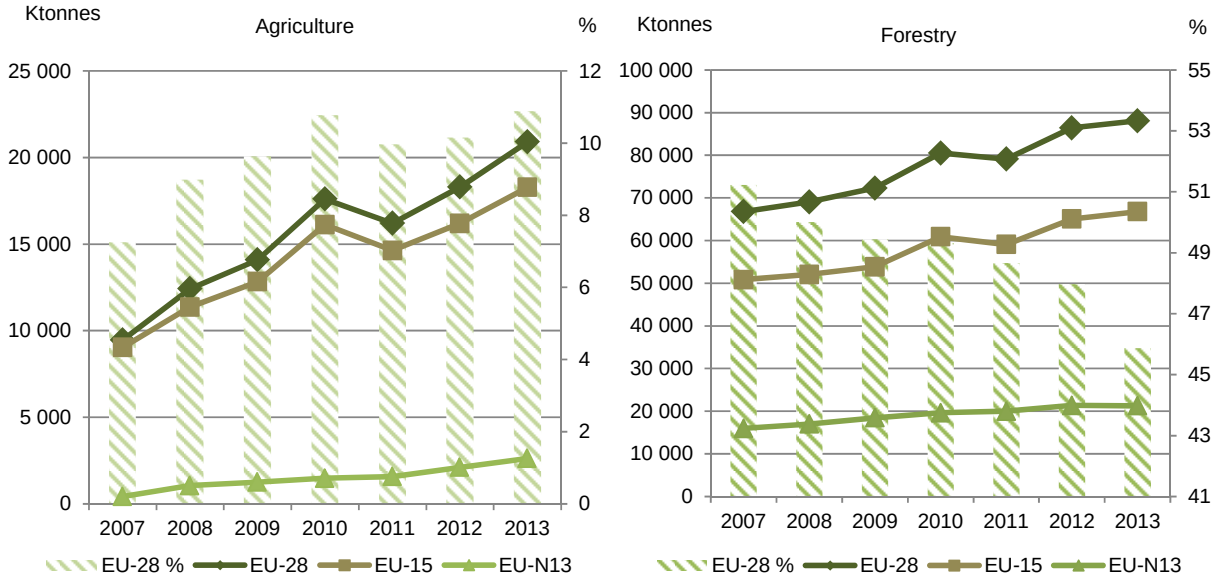
EU agriculture and forestry play an important role in supplying renewable energy, with a much higher contribution from forestry (88 million tonnes of oil equivalent or 45.9% of the total) than from agriculture (20.9 million tonnes of oil equivalent or 10.9% of the total) in 2013. Whilst the share of forestry in the total production of renewable energy has been following a decreasing trend, the share of agriculture has grown at an average annual rate of 4% since 2008.

The EU-15 account for 87.4% of total renewable energy from agriculture and 76% from forestry

The production of renewable energy differs considerably between the EU-15 and the EU-N13. The EU-15 accounted for 87.4% of renewable energy produced in the agricultural sector of the EU-28, whilst the production in the EU-N13 represented only 12.6%. Similarly, in the forestry sector the production of renewable energy in the EU-15 and in the EU-N13 represented 76% and 24% respectively, of the total production in the EU-28.

Furthermore, in the EU-15 the share of agriculture in the total production of renewable energy is higher (10.9%) than in the EU-N13 (8.7%). On the other hand, the weight of forestry in the total production of renewable energy is greater in the EU-N13 (70%) than in the EU-15 (45.9%).

Graph 1 - Production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry and as a share of the total production of renewable energy, 2008-2013

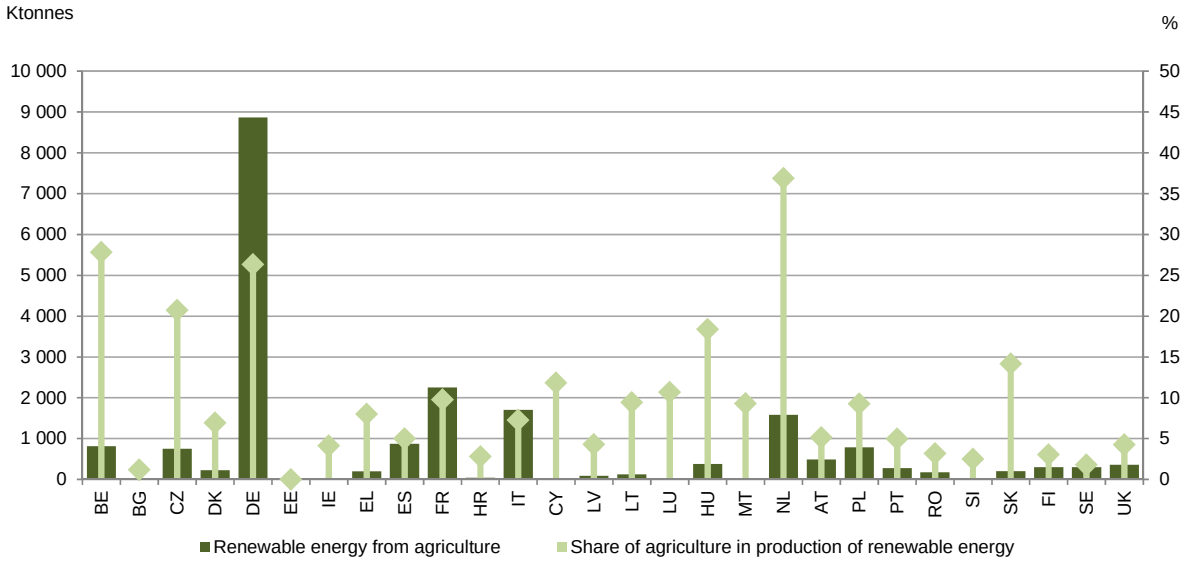


Germany contributes 42.4% of the European production of renewable energy from agriculture

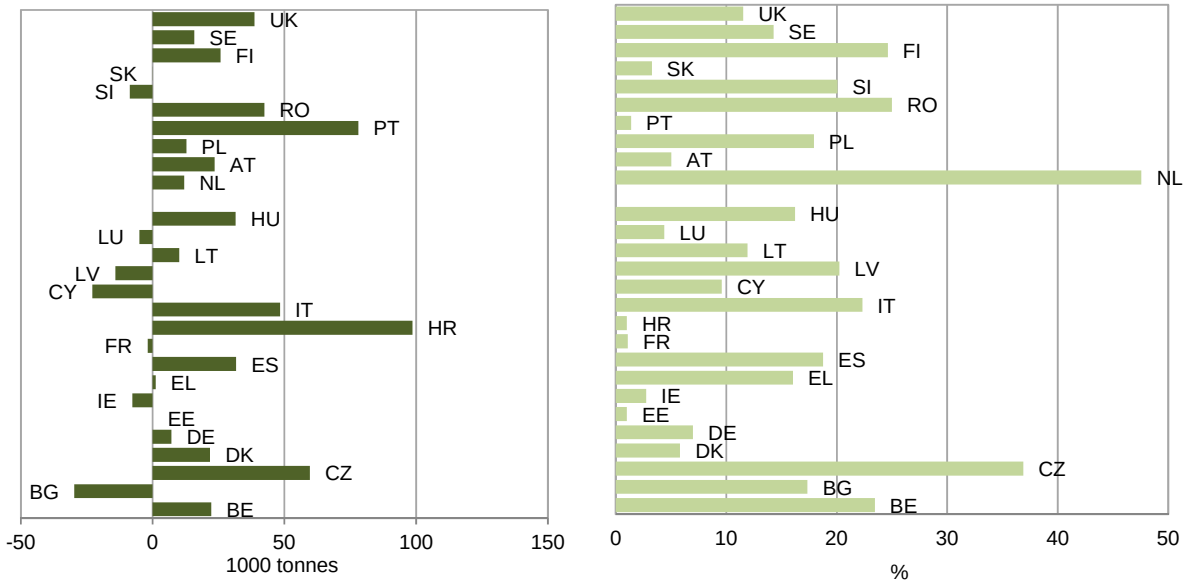
In the agricultural sector in particular, the production of renewable energy is very unevenly distributed among countries. 60% of the total production in the EU-28 comes from three countries: Germany (42.4%), followed by France (10.8%) and the Netherlands (7.6%). The remaining Member States produce much smaller amounts.

When looking at the importance of the agricultural sector in the production of total renewable energy, four countries take the lead: the Netherlands (36.9%), Belgium (27.8), Germany (26.3%) and the Czech Republic (20.7%)

Graph 2 – Production of renewable energy from agriculture at Member State level 2013



Graph 3 - Change in production of renewable energy from agriculture at Member State level (% - 2012-2013 and % - annual average change 2008-2013)



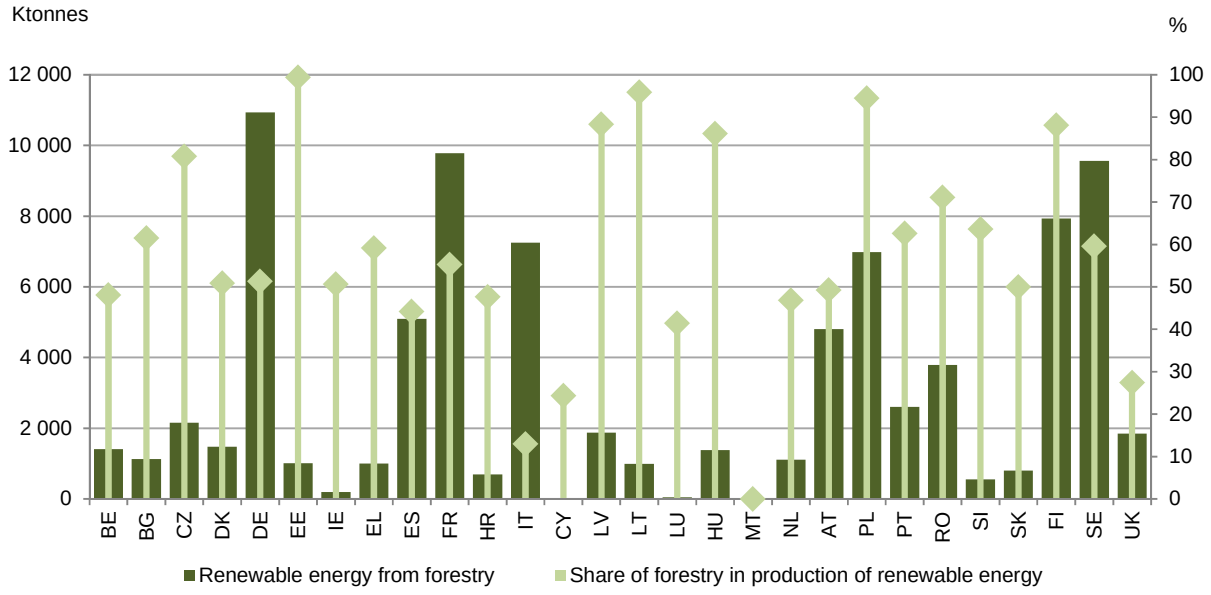
Note: No data available for Malta. Data for Denmark and Sweden on production of renewable energy from agriculture are only available as an aggregate. Data on biogas for 2013 are EurObserv'ER's estimates.

In the forestry sector, differences among Member States are less pronounced

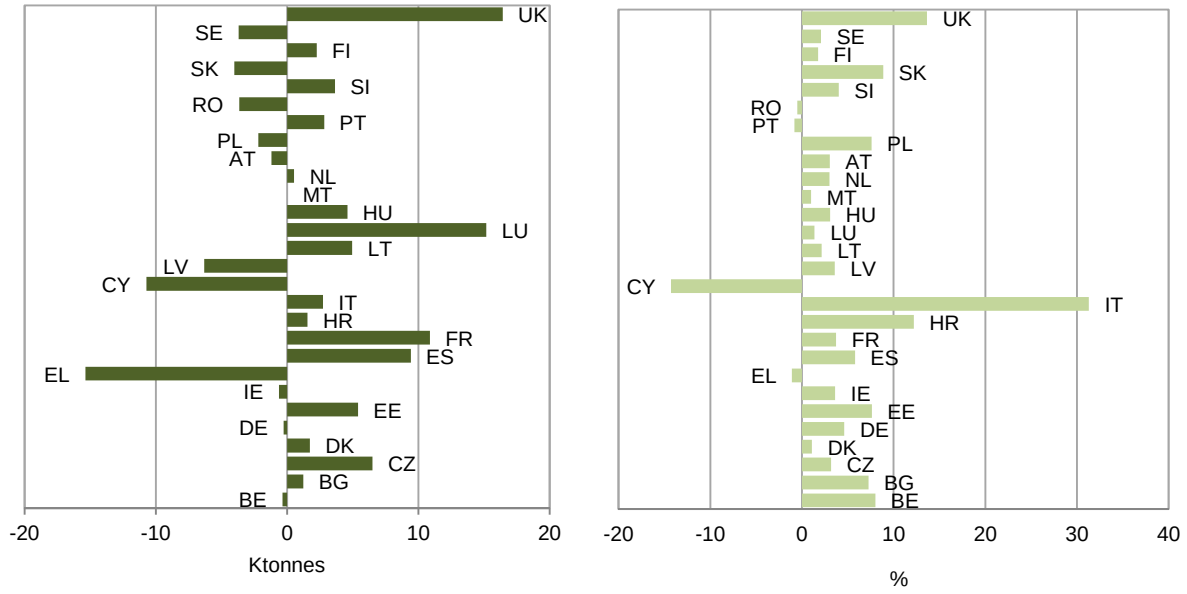
In the forestry sector, the differences among the Member States in the production of renewable energy are less pronounced. France (16.2%), Germany (12.4%), Sweden (13.8%) and Finland (12.15%) and Italy (11.15) contribute the most to the total production of renewable energy from forestry in the EU-28.

Forestry remains the main source of renewable energy for many countries, especially for the Baltic States and Poland (Estonia 95.1%, Lithuania 80.8%, Poland 80.3% and Latvia 82%).

Graph 4 – Production of renewable energy from forestry at Member State level, 2013



Graph 5 - Change in production of renewable energy from forestry at Member State level (% - 2012-2013 and % - annual average change 2008-2013)



Agriculture and forestry only contribute a minor share to total energy production

As regards the importance of renewable energy production from agriculture and forestry in total energy production, this is generally quite limited, with only 8 Member States generating more than 20% of their energy from these sources.

Graph 6 - Production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry at Member State level as a share of total primary energy production, 2013

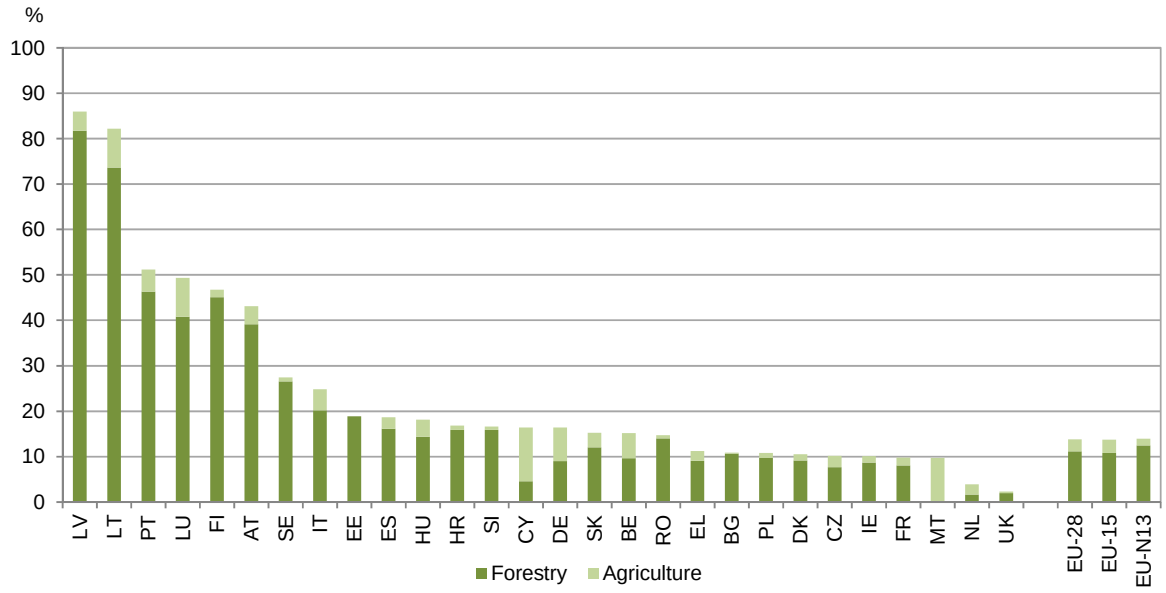


Table 1 - Production of renewable energy from agriculture

Indicator	C. 43 - Climate change: production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry			Change in production of renewable energy from agriculture	
Sub-indicator	Production of renewable energy from agriculture				
Measurement	Production of renewable energy from agriculture	Share of agriculture in production of renewable energy		Change in the production of renewable energy from agriculture	
Source	DG Agriculture estimates on data from EurObserER, EEB & ePURE			EurObserER, EEB & ePURE	
Year	2013			2012-2013	2008-2013
Unit	1000 tonnes	%		%	Average annual growth rate
Country					
Belgium	814.7	27.8		22.3	23.4
Bulgaria	21.6	1.2		-29.7	17.3
Czech Republic	754.3	20.7		59.7	36.9
Denmark/Sweden	224.5	6.9		21.8	5.8
Germany	8 866.1	26.3		7.1	7.0
Estonia	0.0	0.0		0.0	1.0
Ireland	31.6	4.1		-7.7	2.7
Greece	199.2	8.0		1.2	16.0
Spain	870.7	5.0		31.8	18.8
France	2 252.3	9.8		-1.9	1.1
Croatia	42.0	2.8		98.7	1.0
Italy	1 705.6	7.3		48.3	22.3
Cyprus	12.9	11.8		-22.9	9.6
Latvia	91.8	4.3		-14.1	20.2
Lithuania	121.6	9.4		10.2	11.9
Luxembourg	11.4	10.7		-5.0	4.4
Hungary	381.0	18.4		31.5	16.2
Malta	0.9	9.3		0.0	0.0
Netherlands	1 583.5	36.9		12.0	47.6
Austria	486.1	5.1		23.6	5.0
Poland	788.7	9.3		12.8	17.9
Portugal	278.3	5.0		78.1	1.4
Romania	177.1	3.2		42.4	25.0
Slovenia	26.6	2.5		-8.7	20.1
Slovakia	207.5	14.1		0.0	3.3
Finland	301.0	3.0		25.8	24.6
Sweden	301.1	1.8		15.9	14.3
United Kingdom	357.6	4.3		38.7	11.5
EU-28	20 909.7	10.9		14.2	11.0
EU-15	18 283.8	11.3		12.9	10.0
EU-N13	2 625.9	8.7		24.5	20.1

Note: Data on biogas for 2013 are EurObserv'ER's estimates used as a proxy; they include data for municipal solid waste methanisation plants therefore they overestimate the production of biogas from agriculture.

Table 2 - Production of renewable energy from forestry

Indicator	C.43 - Climate change: production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry			Change in production of renewable energy from forestry	
Sub-indicator	Production of renewable energy from forestry				
Measurement	Production of renewable energy from forestry	Share of forestry in production of renewable energy		Change in the production of renewable energy from forestry	
Source	Eurostat, Energy Statistics			Eurostat, Energy Statistics	
Year	2013			2012-2013	2008-2013
Unit	1000 tonnes (wood and wood wastes)	%		%	Average annual growth rate (%)
Country					
Belgium	1 408	48.1		-0.4	8.0
Bulgaria	1 122	61.5		1.2	7.3
Czech Republic	2 293	63.0		6.5	3.2
Denmark	1 503	46.4		1.7	1.1
Germany	10 902	32.4		-0.3	4.6
Estonia	1 067	95.1		5.4	7.6
Ireland	195	25.5		-0.6	3.6
Greece	847	34.0		-15.4	-1.1
Spain	5 575	32.1		9.4	5.8
France	10 842	47.0		10.9	3.7
Croatia	704	47.0		1.6	12.2
Italy	7 448	31.7		2.7	31.3
Cyprus	5	4.6		-10.7	-14.3
Latvia	1 752	82.0		-6.3	3.6
Lithuania	1 041	80.8		5.0	2.1
Luxembourg	55	51.2		15.2	1.4
Hungary	1 448	69.8		4.6	3.1
Malta	0	0.0		0.0	1.0
Netherlands	1 114	25.9		0.5	3.0
Austria	4 749	50.2		-1.2	3.0
Poland	6 834	80.3		-2.2	7.6
Portugal	2 676	47.6		2.8	-0.8
Romania	3 657	65.8		-3.6	-0.5
Slovenia	572	53.4		3.6	4.0
Slovakia	769	52.4		-4.0	8.9
Finland	8 117	81.7		2.3	1.8
Sweden	9 211	54.9		-3.7	2.1
United Kingdom	2 153	25.6		16.4	13.6
EU-28	88 060	45.9		1.9	5.0
EU-15	66 796	41.3		2.7	5.1
EU-N13	21 264	70.1		-0.4	4.6

Context indicator	**43 – Production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry**
Comments on methodology and data	Last update done in 2015; no more recent data available.

CONTEXT INDICATOR 44: ENERGY USE IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FOOD INDUSTRY

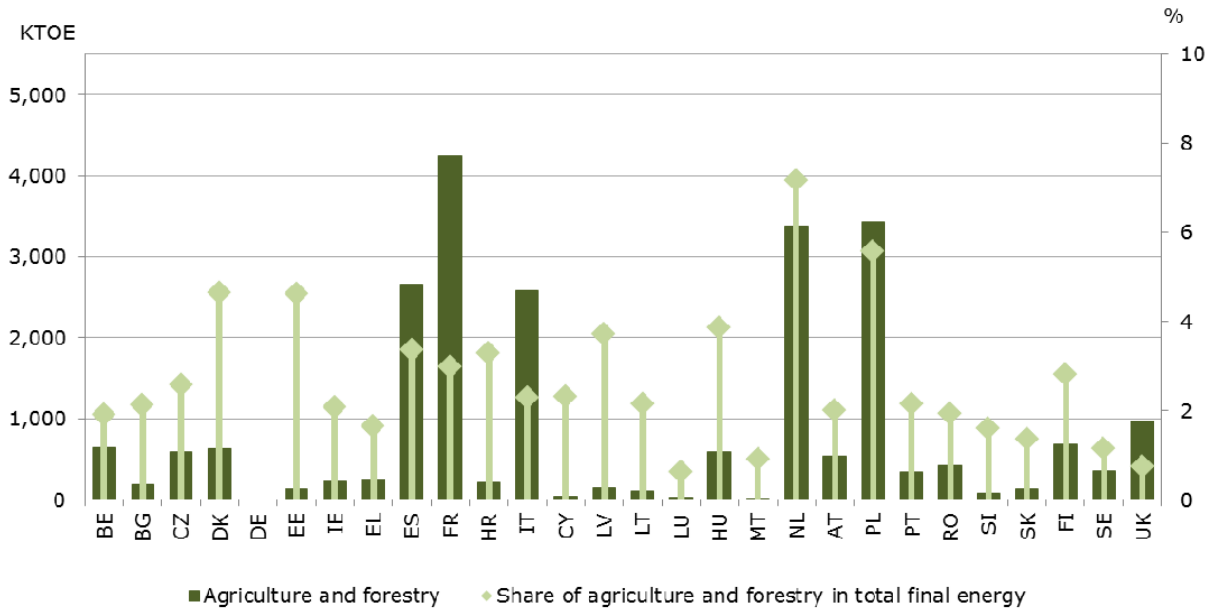
This indicator describes the total energy consumption of agriculture, forestry and the food industry. For agriculture, it is limited to the direct use of energy for crop and livestock production. Indirect energy used in agriculture for fertilisers, pesticides, animal feed and agricultural machinery, which are produced using large amounts of energy, is not included.

In 2014, the direct energy use in agriculture and forestry in the EU accounted for 2.2% of total final energy consumption

In 2014, the direct energy use in agriculture and forestry in the EU-28 accounted for 23 608 kilotonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe) (table 1), which amounts to 2.2% of total final energy consumption. Nearly 75% of this was used in the EU-15 countries (17 537 ktoe or 2% of their total energy consumption). While the absolute amount of energy used in countries of the EU-N13 is much lower (6 071 ktoe), agriculture and forestry here have a share of 3.7% in total energy consumption.

Graph 1 shows France, Poland and the Netherlands as having the highest direct use of energy in agriculture and forestry, between 3 383 and 4 237 kilotonnes. The Netherlands and Poland show the highest share of direct use of energy in agriculture/forestry of the total final energy consumption, at 7,2% and 5.6% respectively. Denmark and Estonia also have a high share, both 4.6%. France has a share more close to the average of the EU-28, at 3.0%.

Graph 1 – Energy use in agriculture and forestry and share of total final consumption of energy, 2014

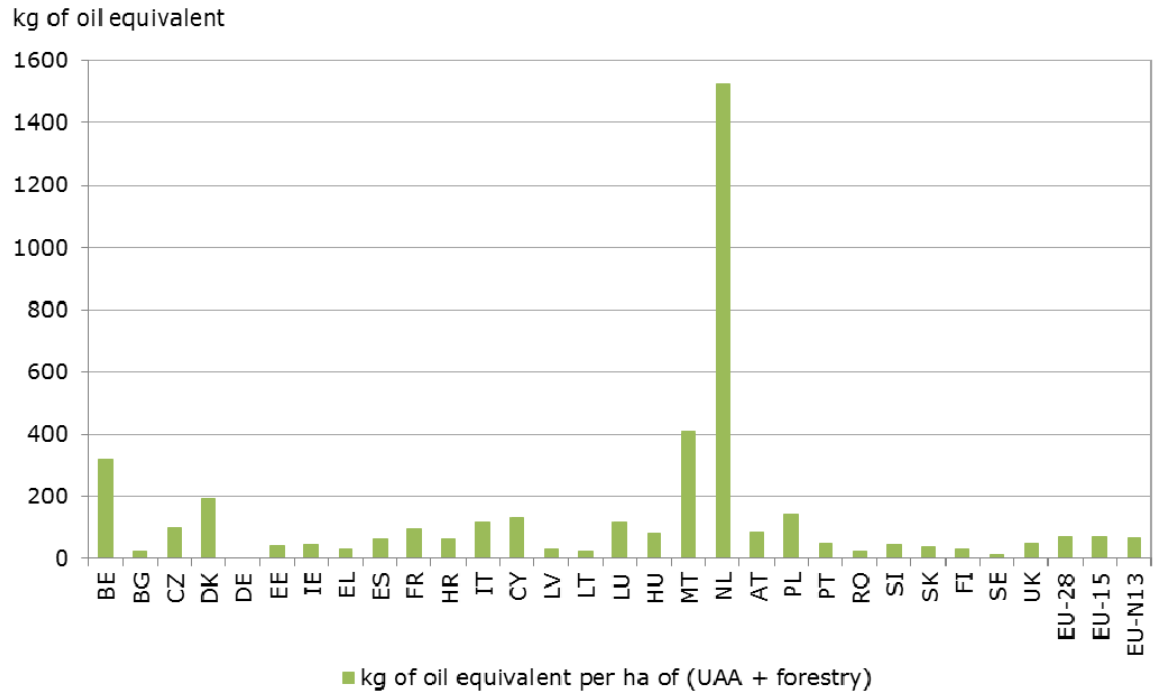


Note: no data available for DE

The Netherlands have a particularly high use of energy in agriculture/ forestry

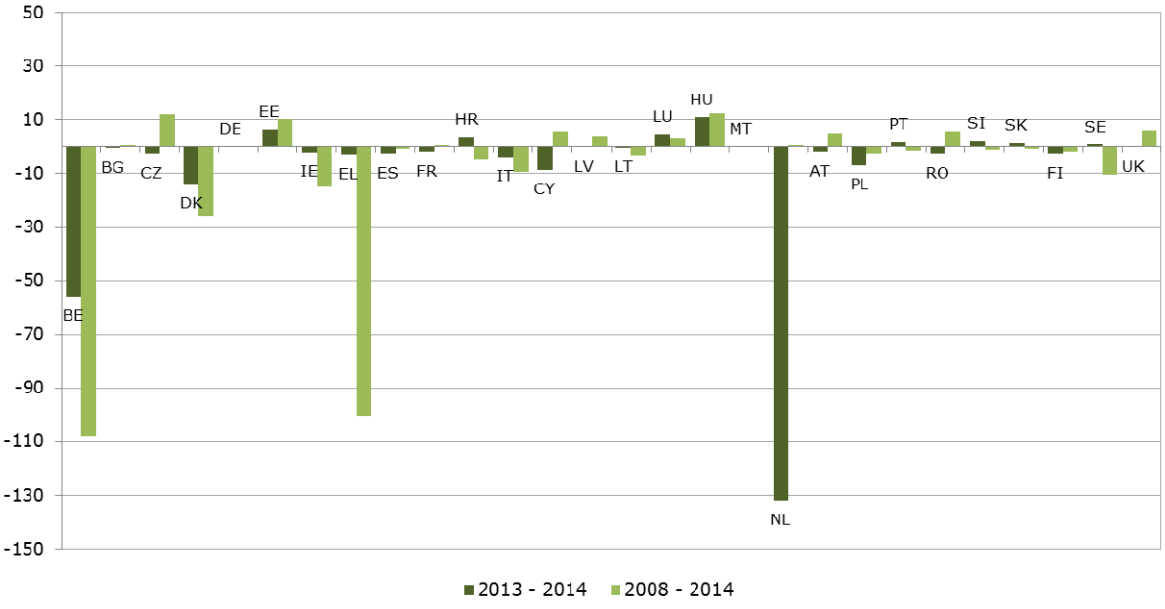
Looking at the direct use of energy in agriculture and forestry this time expressed in kg of oil equivalent per ha of UAA and forest area in 2014 (graph 2 and table 1), the Netherlands show a particularly high value (1 527 kg), probably due to the extensive use of greenhouses for the production of vegetables. Others countries with high values are Malta and Belgium. No data are available for Germany.

Graph 2 – Direct use of energy in agriculture /forestry expressed in kg of oil equivalent per ha of UAA and forest area, 2014



Note: no values for DE

Graph 3 – Difference in kg of oil equivalent per ha of UAA and forest area between 2008 and 2014



Note: no values for DE

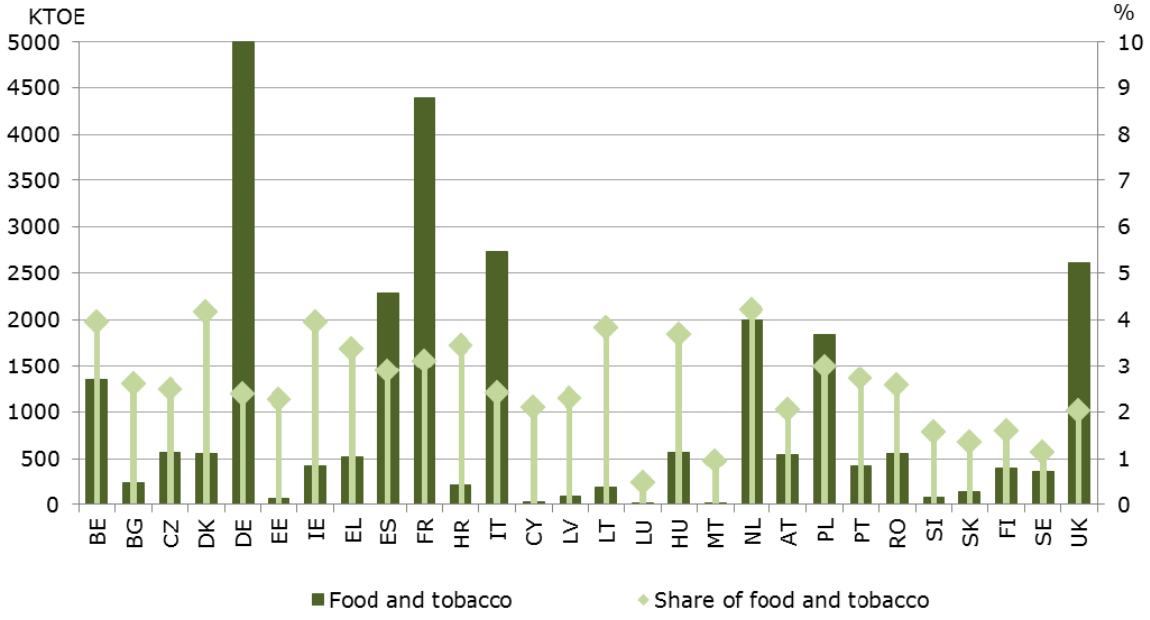
Between 2008 and 2014 there has been a reduction in the number of kg of oil equivalent use per ha of UAA in the EU28

Between 2008 and 2014 (table 1) there has been an overall reduction in the number of kg of oil equivalent use per ha of UAA and forest area in the EU-28, where it amounted to -5 kg of oil equivalent For the EU-15 it was-7.2 kg/ha reduction. However, in the EU-N13 there has been an increase of 1.3%. A decrease is also found between 2013 and 2014 (graph 3) in all the EU groups. In the EU-28 the number of kg of oil equivalent decreased by -2.7%, in the EU-15 by 3.2% and in the EU-N13 by 1.4%. Belgium and Greece had the biggest decrease for the period 2008-2014, at 108 and 100 kg/ha reduction respectively, while the Czech Republic and Hungary both increased their use by 12 kg. From 2013 to 2014 the Netherlands showed the highest reduction (-132 kg). Belgium also showed a reduction (-56 kg), whereas an increased use was seen in Hungary (11 kg) and Estonia (6 kg).

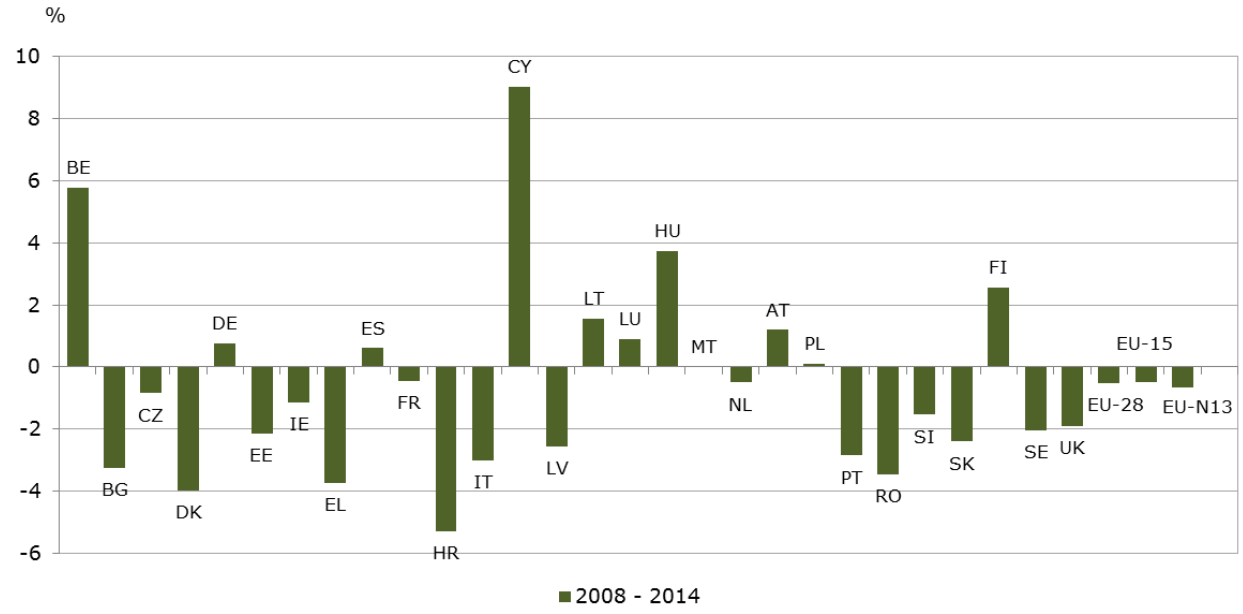
In 2014 Germany, France, the United Kingdom and Italy had the highest direct use of energy in food production

The direct use of energy in the food industry (graph 4 and table 2) in 2014 accounted for 28 191 kilotonnes for the EU-28, with the EU-15 taking a share of 83.8% of this value. The EU-28 Member States with the highest direct use of energy in food production are Germany, France, the United Kingdom and Italy, with values ranging from 2 621 to 5 001 ktoe. As a share of direct use of energy in food of the total final consumption of energy, the countries with the highest share were the Netherlands and Denmark, with 4.2%. The next highest countries were Ireland and Belgium, both with 3.9%. The equivalent EU-28 value is 2.7%, with little difference between the EU-15 and EU-N13.

Graph 4 – Energy use in food and tobacco industry and share of total final consumption of energy, 2014



Graph 5 – Average annual change of direct use of energy in food industry 2008 -2014



Note: no data for MT for 2008

From graph 5 we observe that the trend of the average annual change of direct use of energy in the food industry for the period 2008-2014 has been a decreasing one for most of the countries of the EU-28. Croatia, Denmark, Greece, Bulgaria and Romania showed the biggest decrease, between 3% and 5%, while Cyprus, Belgium, and Hungary recorded a positive annual change, between 4% and 9%.

Table 1 – Use of energy in agriculture and forestry

Indicator	C.44 - Energy use in agriculture, forestry and food industry			
Sub-indicator	Direct use of energy in agriculture and forestry		Direct use of energy in agriculture and forestry	
Measurement	Total in kilotonnes (1000 tonnes) of oil equivalent, kToe	kg of oil equivalent per ha of UAA+forestry area	% of total final energy consumption	difference in kg of oil equivalent per ha of UAA+forestry area 2008-2014
Source	Eurostat - Energy Statistics		Eurostat - Energy Statistics	
Year	2014		2014	2008-2014
Unit	kilotonnes	kg	%	kg
Country				
Belgium	645	320	1.9	-108
Bulgaria	191	22	2.1	0
Czech Republic	595	96	2.6	12
Denmark	628	192	4.6	-26
Germany	:	:	:	0
Estonia	130	41	4.6	10
Ireland	224	43	2.1	-15
Greece	256	28	1.6	-100
Spain	2,656	63	3.4	-1
France	4,237	92	3.0	0
Croatia	206	65	3.3	-5
Italy	2,585	117	2.3	-9
Cyprus	37	133	2.3	6
Latvia	144	28	3.7	4
Lithuania	104	20	2.2	-3
Luxembourg	25	116	0.6	3
Hungary	593	80	3.9	12
Malta	5	407	0.9	n.a.
Netherlands	3,383	1,527	7.2	1
Austria	537	82	2.0	5
Poland	3,434	144	5.6	-3
Portugal	338	49	2.1	-2
Romania	421	20	1.9	6
Slovenia	74	43	1.6	-1
Slovakia	137	36	1.4	-1
Finland	687	28	2.8	-2
Sweden	360	12	1.2	-10
United Kingdom	975	48	0.8	6
EU-28	23,608	70 excl. DE	2.2	-5
EU-15	17,537	70	2.0	-7
EU-N13	6,071	68 excl. DE	3.7	1

Table 2 – Use of energy in the food industry

Indicator	C.44 - Energy use in agriculture, forestry and food industry		
Sub-indicator	Direct use of energy in food production	Direct use of energy in food production	
Measurement	Total in kilotonnes (1000 tonnes) of oil equivalent, kToe	% of total final energy consumption	Average annual chage of total final consumption of energy
Source	Eurostat - Energy Statistics		
Year	2014	2014	2008-2014
Unit	kilotonnes	%	%
Country			
Belgium	1,343	3.9	5.8
Bulgaria	234	2.6	-3.2
Czech Republic	570	2.5	-0.8
Denmark	561	4.2	-4.0
Germany	5,001	2.4	0.8
Estonia	64	2.3	-2.1
Ireland	423	3.9	-1.1
Greece	523	3.4	-3.7
Spain	2,279	2.9	0.6
France	4,398	3.1	-0.4
Croatia	214	3.4	-5.3
Italy	2,737	2.4	-3.0
Cyprus	34	2.1	9.0
Latvia	89	2.3	-2.6
Lithuania	185	3.8	1.6
Luxembourg	19	0.5	0.9
Hungary	566	3.7	3.7
Malta	5	1.0	n.a.
Netherlands	1,992	4.2	-0.5
Austria	550	2.1	1.2
Poland	1,845	3.0	0.1
Portugal	430	2.7	-2.9
Romania	557	2.6	-3.5
Slovenia	73	1.6	-1.5
Slovakia	135	1.3	-2.4
Finland	389	1.6	2.6
Sweden	355	1.1	-2.0
United Kingdom	2,621	2.0	-1.9
EU-28	28,191	2.7	-0.5
EU-15	23,621	2.6	-0.5
EU-N13	4,570	2.8	-0.7

Context indicator	**C.44 Energy use in agriculture, forestry and food industry**
Comments on methodology and data	Not applicable.

CONTEXT INDICATOR 45: EMISSIONS FROM AGRICULTURE

1. GHG emissions from agriculture

GHG emissions from agriculture represent 10.2% of total GHG emissions in the European Union

Like most economic sectors, agriculture produces greenhouse gases (GHG). Greenhouse gases as a whole include CO_2, CH_4, N_2O and fluorinated gases (HFCs, PFCs and SF6). Agricultural emissions[53] are generally linked to: soil management, enteric fermentation, manure management, rice cultivation, burning of savannahs and field burning of agricultural residues, which all contribute to the emission of greenhouse gases.

In 2014 agricultural emissions of GHG in the EU-28 (table 1 and graph 1) amounted to 436 million tonnes of CO_2 equivalents. This accounts for 10.2% of total emissions[54] for that year. The contribution to total European emissions from agriculture differs significantly among Member States, also due to the size and features of their agricultural sector. France, Germany and the United Kingdom still keep the lead, accounting for 43.6% of the total agricultural emissions.

The share of agriculture in total GHG emissions shows the highest value for Ireland (32.2%), Latvia (24%), Denmark (20.9%), Lithuania (20.3%), and France (17.1%) while the lowest share was registered in Malta (3%), Luxembourg (6.2%), Estonia (6.3%) and the Czech Republic (6.7%).

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

[54] Total emissions as defined by the IPCC do not take into account GHG sources and sinks from land use, land use change and the forestry sector (LULUCF). Emissions from agricultural transport and energy use are excluded as well.

Graph 1 - GHG emissions from agriculture and share in total GHG emissions, 2014

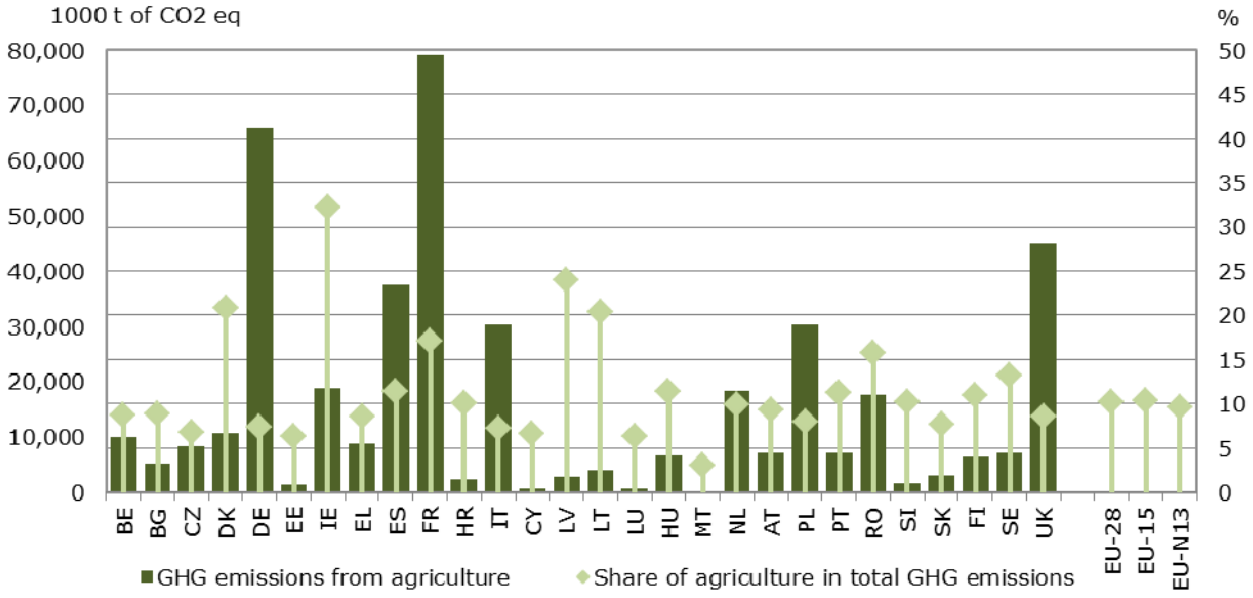


Table 1 - GHG emissions from agriculture

Indicator	C.45 - Emissions from agriculture: GHG emissions from agriculture		Change in GHG emissions from agriculture	
Measurement	Agricultural emissions of greenhouse gases	Share of agriculture in emissions of greenhouse gases	Change of agricultural emissions	Average annual growth rate of emissions of GHG from agriculture
Source	EEA		EEA	
Year	2014		2000-2014	
Unit	1000 t of CO_2	%	%	% per year
Country				
Belgium	9,942	8.7	-14.3	-1.1
Bulgaria	5,092	8.9	-10.29	-0.77
Czech Republic	8,287	6.7	0.47	0.03
Denmark	10,605	20.9	-2.68	-0.19
Germany	66,070	7.3	-1.62	-0.12
Estonia	1,318	6.3	25.89	1.66
Ireland	18,754	32.2	-7.37	-0.55
Greece	8,743	8.6	-8.66	-0.65
Spain	37,406	11.4	-17.02	-1.32
France	79,193	17.1	-8.73	-0.65
Croatia	2,300	10.0	-28.32	-2.35
Italy	30,338	7.2	-14.84	-1.14
Cyprus	560	6.7	-38.89	-3.46
Latvia	2,726	24.0	46.61	2.77
Lithuania	3,887	20.3	-2.99	-0.22
Luxembourg	672	6.2	-5.68	-0.42
Hungary	6,533	11.4	2.88	0.20
Malta	89	3.0	-22.05	-1.76
Netherlands	18,395	9.8	-13.40	-1.02
Austria	7,074	9.3	-2.98	-0.22
Poland	30,410	8.0	-2.99	-0.22
Portugal	7,202	11.2	-11.56	-0.87
Romania	17,522	15.7	-2.71	-0.20
Slovenia	1,699	10.2	-12.22	-0.93
Slovakia	3,112	7.7	-19.52	-1.54
Finland	6,475	11.0	1.12	0.08
Sweden	7,143	13.1	-8.18	-0.61
United Kingdom	44,857	8.5	-19.78	-1.56
EU-28	436,405	10.2	-9.28	-0.69
EU-15	352,870	10.3	-10.54	-0.79
EU-N13	83,536	9.6	-3.52	-0.26

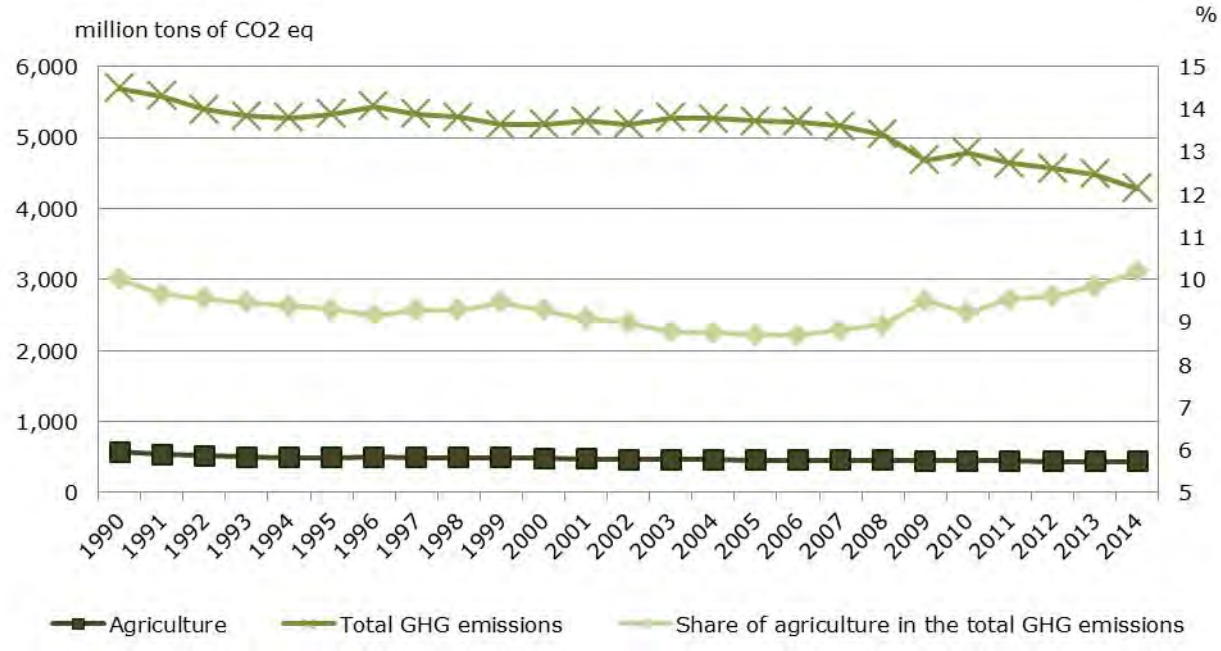
Note: EU aggregates have been estimated by DG AGRI

GHG emissions of the agricultural sector have decreased in the last two decades

Emissions from the agricultural sector have declined by 9.3% since 2000 in the EU-28 (graph 2), showing an average annual rate of decrease of 0.7% between 2000 and 2014. The reduction in GHG emissions at EU-28 level has been mainly due to a 10.5% decrease of the emissions in the EU-15, while the EU-N13 experienced a smaller reduction (-3.5%) of the agricultural GHG emissions.

On the other hand, the long term trend of GHG emissions shows that over the period 1990-2014 agricultural emissions decreased by 23.3% in the EU-28 with a bigger reduction in the EU-N13 (46.7%) than in the EU-15 (14.4%). This long term decrease is particularly significant in Bulgaria, Slovakia, Lithuania, Croatia, Estonia and Latvia, where the emissions were cut by 50% to 60% between 1990 and 2014.

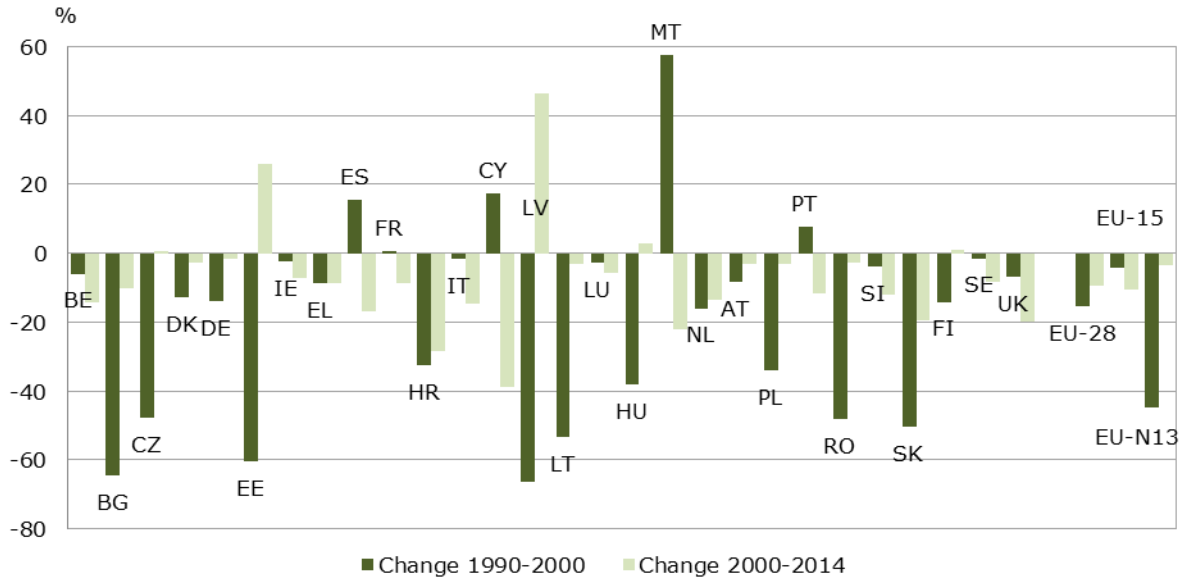
Graph 2 – Evolution of GHG emissions from agriculture in the EU-28 1990-2014



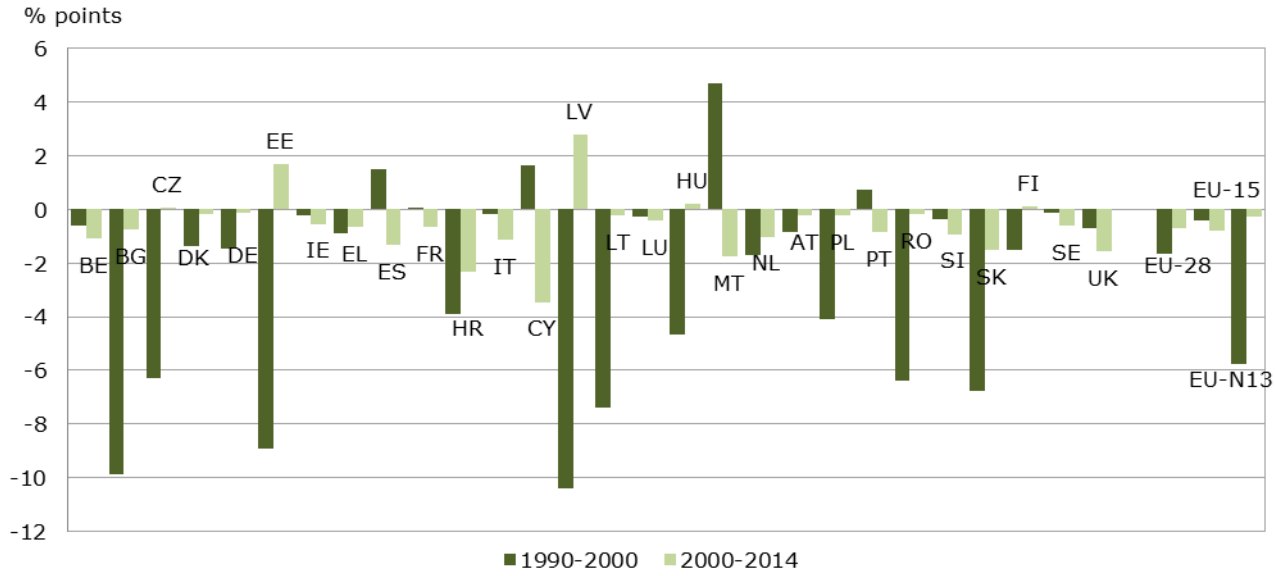
At European level the decreasing trend has slowed down in the last decade

Comparing the last two decades, from 1990 to 2000 and from 2000 to 2014 (graph 3), the decreasing trend shows a general slowdown and in some cases a reversal, as for Latvia and Estonia. At European level, the average annual rate of decrease (graph 4) passed from 1.7 % in the first period to 0.7 % in the second. While the decrease registered for the EU-15 (from -0.44% to -0.79%) has not changed much, the decrease for the EU-N13 has slowed down significantly (from -5.8% to -0.3%).

Graph 3 - Change in GHG emission from agriculture, 1990-2000 and 2000-2014.



Graph 4 – Average annual change in GHG emission from agriculture, 1990-2000 and 2000-2014

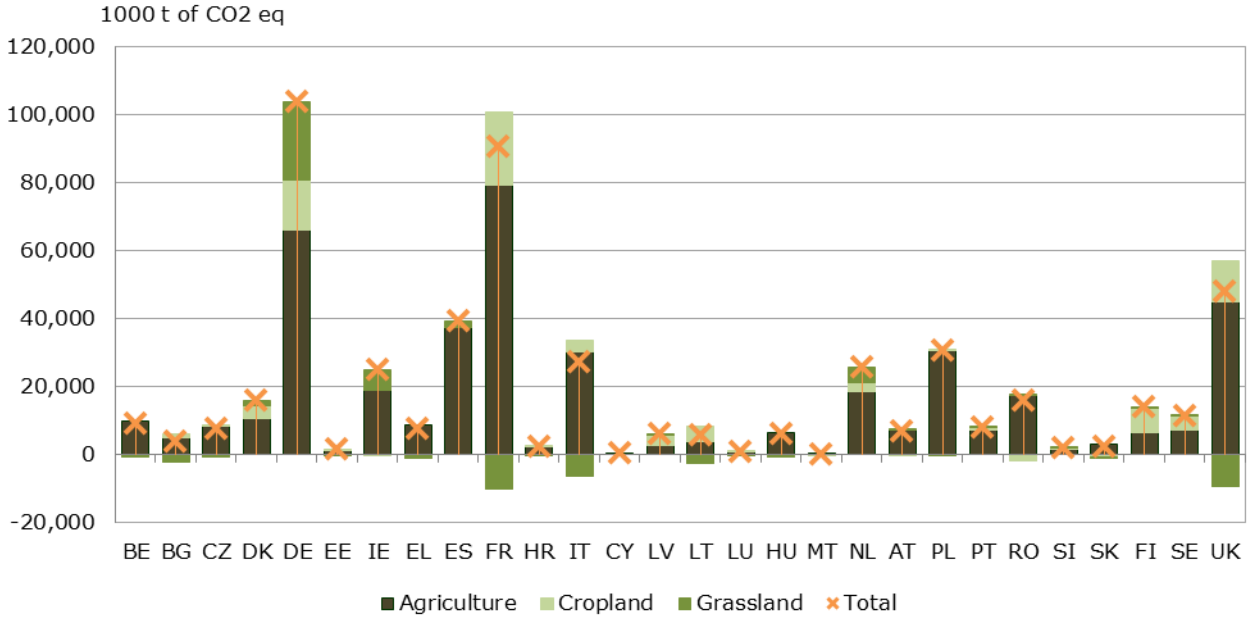


Grassland played an important role as a GHG sink in France, the United Kingdom, Lithuania and Italy

In order to obtain the full picture, figures on total net GHG emissions from the agricultural sector should also include emissions and removals of GHG from agricultural soils: grassland and cropland. While cropland is a source of CO_2 emissions, grassland is, on average, a sink for CO_2.

In 2014 (graphs 5 and 6, table 2), the amount of emissions including the effects of agricultural soils came to almost 516 million tons, of which 75.6 million tons (14.6%) came from cropland. Grassland sequestrated about 4.1 million tons of CO_2. The role of grassland as a GHG sink was particularly important in France, the United Kingdom, Italy and Lithuania, whilst this role was played by cropland in Romania, Slovakia, Hungary and Greece.

Graph 5 - GHG emissions from agriculture including agricultural soils (cropland and grassland), by Member State, 2014



Graph 6 - GHG emissions from agriculture including agricultural soils (cropland and grassland) for the EU-28, EU-15 and EU-N13, 2014

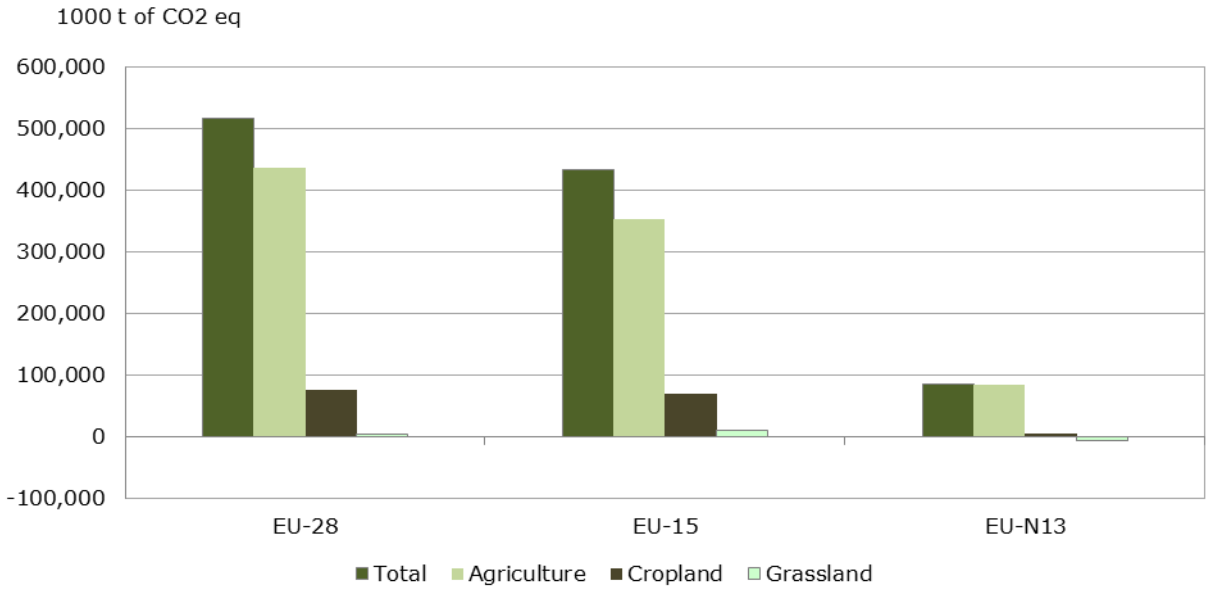


Table 2 – GHG emissions from agriculture including agricultural soils

Indicator	GHG emissions from agriculture including agricultural soils (cropland and grassland)				
Measurement	Agriculture	Cropland	Grassland	Total net emissions from agriculture (inc. soils)	Share of agicultural (inc. soils) in total net emission
Source	EEA				
Year	2014				
Unit	1000 t of CO2 equivalent				%
Country					
Belgium	9,942	-118	-619	9,204	8.4
Bulgaria	5,092	917	-2,062	3,947	8.6
Czech Republic	8,287	17	-569	7,735	6.7
Denmark	10,605	3,880	1,287	15,771	30.1
Germany	66,070	14,735	22,753	103,557	11.7
Estonia	1,318	149	-8	1,459	7.1
Ireland	18,754	-1	6,016	24,768	39.1
Greece	8,743	-317	-842	7,585	7.7
Spain	37,406	76	1,635	39,117	13.2
France	79,193	21,545	-10,317	90,421	21.9
Croatia	2,300	11	-57	2,254	13.8
Italy	30,338	3,222	-6,406	27,153	6.9
Cyprus	560	0	0	560	7.2
Latvia	2,726	2,890	487	6,104	39.2
Lithuania	3,887	4,385	-2,684	5,587	50.7
Luxembourg	672	30	-32	670	6.5
Hungary	6,533	-352	-250	5,931	11.3
Malta	89	-1	0	88	2.9
Netherlands	18,395	2,675	4,439	25,509	13.2
Austria	7,074	-228	48	6,894	9.7
Poland	30,410	442	-396	30,456	8.8
Portugal	7,202	656	194	8,052	14.9
Romania	17,522	-1,737	233	16,018	17.2
Slovenia	1,699	77	119	1,895	19.6
Slovakia	3,112	-795	-184	2,133	6.2
Finland	6,475	6,964	613	14,053	36.7
Sweden	7,143	4,327	6	11,476	123.2
United Kingdom	44,857	12,182	-9,254	47,785	9.2
EU-28	436,405	75,631	4,148	516,184	13.0
EU-15	352,870	69,628	9,519	432,017	13.5
EU-N13	83,536	6,004	-5,372	84,168	10.9

Note: EU aggregates have been estimated by DG AGRI

2. Ammonia emissions from agriculture

NH_3 emissions from agriculture represent 88% of total NH_3 emissions in the European Union

The agricultural sector remains responsible for the vast majority of ammonia emissions within the EU-28. Ammonia emissions occur mainly as a result of volatilisation from livestock excreta and a smaller proportion result from the utilisation of synthetic N-fertilizers.

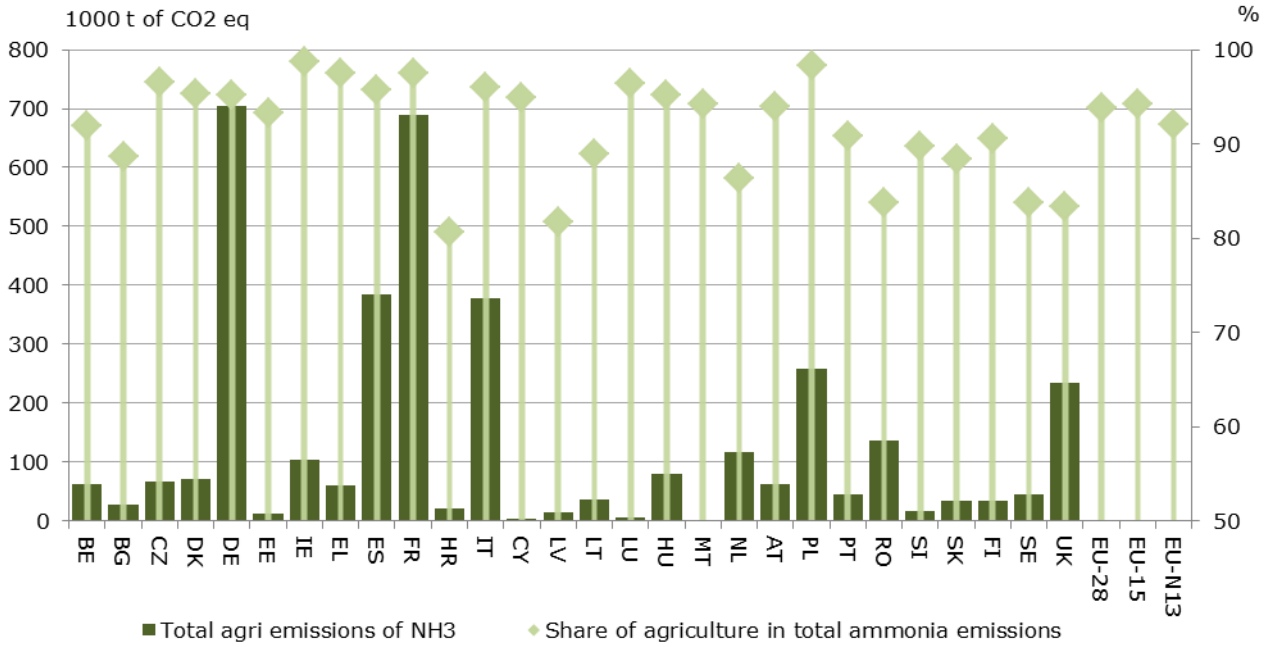
In 2014 agricultural ammonia emissions in the European Union (table 3) amounted to 3 700 million tonnes of CO_2 equivalents. This accounts for about 93.8% of total EU-28 emissions[55] for that year. The contribution to total European emissions from agriculture differs significantly among Member States (graph 7), also due to the size and features of their agricultural sector. Germany (704 million tonnes) and France (690 million tonnes) are at the top of the list, followed by Spain, Italy, Poland, the United Kingdom and Romania. These countries account for 75.3% of total European emissions, whilst the average contribution of the other 21 Members States is just about 1-2%.

The share of agriculture in total NH_3 emissions shows less difference among Member States. The highest shares are shown by Ireland (98.7%), Poland (98.3%), France and Greece (97.5% for both), the Czech Republic (96.6%) and Luxembourg (96.5%), while the lowest shares are shown by the United Kingdom (83.3%) and Sweden (83.8%).

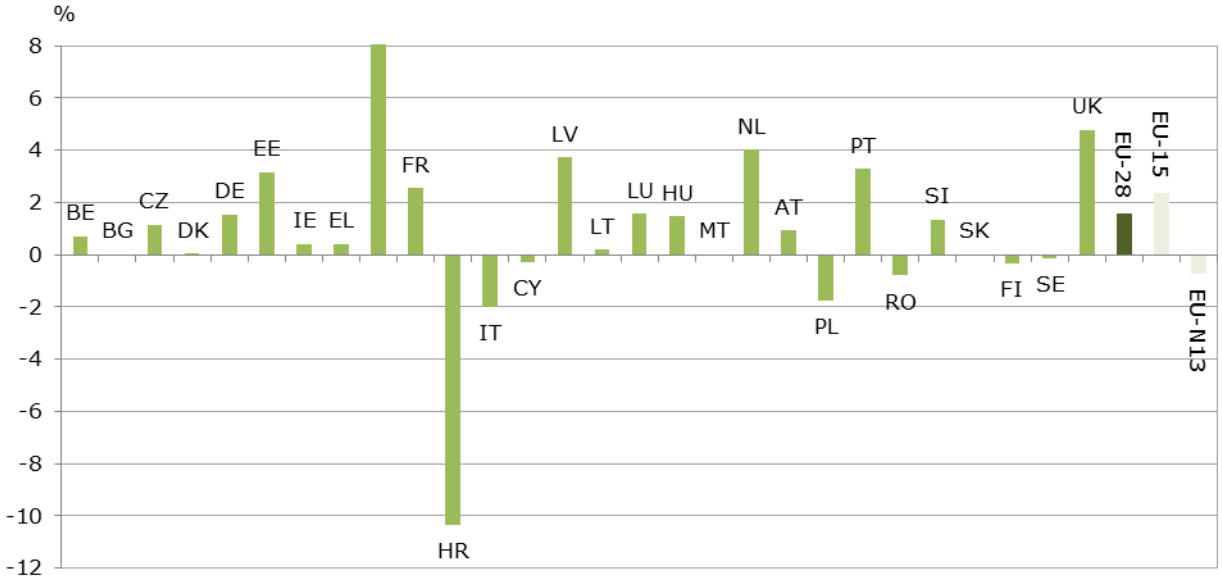
[55] The "National Total for the entire territory" presented in the Data viewer (see box at the end of this document) comprises the aggregated NFR14 sectors (excluding memo items) reported by countries corresponding to anthropogenic (man-made) emissions. Natural emission sources (e.g. wind-blown dust) and re-suspension (e.g. the re-suspension of road-side particulate matter) are not included in the reported national totals.

(NFR means National Format for Reporting, in accordance with the reporting categories under the UNECE CLRTAP (Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution and the National Ceilings Directive, 2001/81 EC))

Graph 7 – NH_3 emissions from agriculture and share in total NH_3 emissions, 2014



Graph 8 - Change in NH3 emission from agriculture, 2013 to 2014



The change in ammonia emissions from agriculture differs strongly among countries.

The slight change in total ammonia emissions from agriculture (graph 8) between 2013 and 2014 at EU-28 level (+1.6%), hides significant differences among Member States. Croatia (-10.3%), Italy (-2%) and Poland (-1.8%) show the largest decreases while Spain registered the biggest increase (+8.8%) in the period.

Graph 9 shows the four subsectors with the highest share of ammonia emissions from agriculture in 2014, which together can contribute between 95% (as in Luxembourg) and 45% (as in Austria) of the total ammonia emissions from agriculture.

In the EU-28 the highest share of total ammonia emissions (table 4) comes from N-fertilizers (22.8%), with a similar share in the EU-15 and in the EU-N13. Ammonia emissions from N-fertilizers are more important in some older Member States, such as France and Spain and in several new Member States, such as Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Latvia. Countries with the highest share of ammonia emissions from swine are Malta, Denmark, Belgium and Cyprus. Ammonia emissions from non-dairy cattle are most important for Luxembourg, Slovenia and Sweden. Finally those countries with the highest share of ammonia emissions from the subcategory dairy cattle are Finland, Luxembourg and Bulgaria.

Graph 9 - Share of Ammonia emissions in different subsectors, 2014

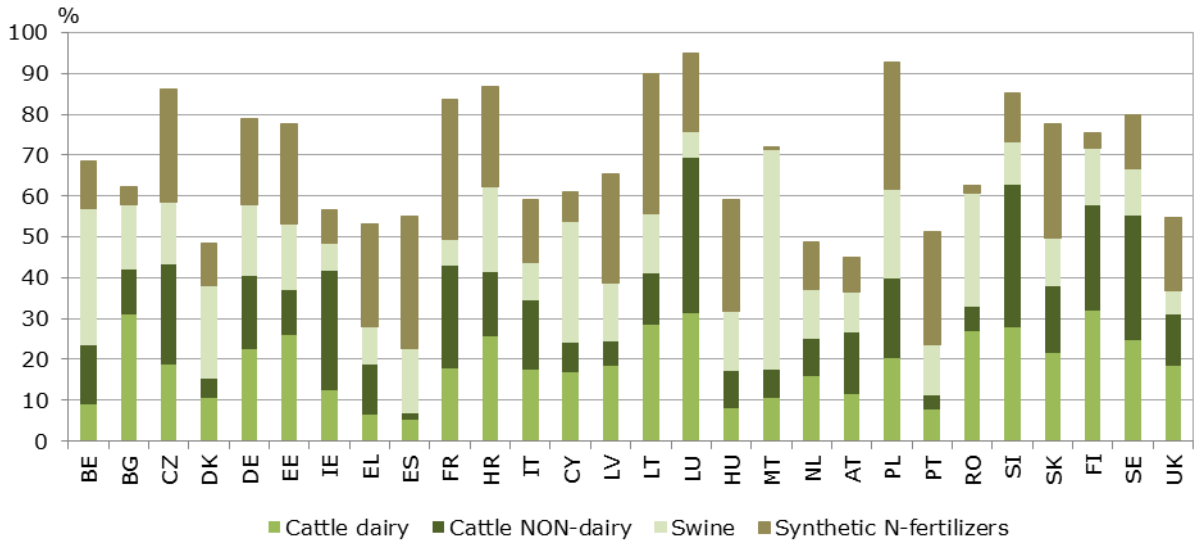


Table 3 – Ammonia emissions from agriculture

Sub-Indicator	C.45 - Emissions from agriculture: Ammonia emissions from agriculture			Change in Ammonia Emissions from Agriculture	
Measurement	Total annual ammonia NH3 from agriculture, NFR14 subsectors: 3B1 (a,b), 3B2, 3B3, 3B4 (a,d,e,f,gi,gii,giii,giv,h), 3D (a1,a3,c,d,f), 3F, 3I)	Share of agriculture in total ammonia emissions		Change in in total annual ammonia NH3 from agriculture	
Source	EEA			EEA	
Year	2014			2013-2014	
Unit	1000 t of CO2 equivalent	%		1000 t of CO2 equivalent	%
Country	National			National	
Belgium	61.3	91.9		0.4	0.7
Bulgaria	27.1	88.7		0.0	0.0
Czech Republic	66.8	96.6		0.8	1.1
Denmark	69.8	95.3		0.0	0.0
Germany	703.7	95.1		10.7	1.5
Estonia	12.3	93.3		0.4	3.1
Ireland	103.9	98.7		0.4	0.4
Greece	59.3	97.5		0.2	0.4
Spain	385.2	95.8		31.1	8.8
France	689.9	97.5		17.1	2.5
Croatia	20.6	80.6		-2.4	-10.3
Italy	378.0	96.0		-7.7	-2.0
Cyprus	4.3	94.9		0.0	-0.3
Latvia	14.3	81.6		0.5	3.7
Lithuania	36.4	88.9		0.1	0.2
Luxembourg	5.9	96.5		0.1	1.5
Hungary	79.6	95.2		1.1	1.5
Malta	1.5	94.2		0.0	0.0
Netherlands	115.6	86.4		4.5	4.0
Austria	63.0	94.0		0.6	0.9
Poland	258.0	98.3		-4.7	-1.8
Portugal	44.5	90.9		1.4	3.3
Romania	136.6	83.8		-1.1	-0.8
Slovenia	17.3	89.8		0.2	1.3
Slovakia	32.8	88.4		0.0	0.0
Finland	33.7	90.6		-0.1	-0.3
Sweden	45.2	83.8		-0.1	-0.2
United Kingdom	234.3	83.3		10.7	4.8
EU-28	3,700.7	93.8		46.9	1.6
EU-15	2,993.1	94.2		69.3	2.4
EU-N13	707.6	92.1		-5.1	-0.7

Table 4 –Share of subsectors in total ammonia emission from agriculture

Sub-Indicator	Share of Subsectors in total Ammonia Emissions from Agriculture			
Measurement	Share of Synthetic N-fertilizers (NFR14 subsector 3 D a 1) in total Ammonia Emissions from Agriculture	Share of Cattle dairy (NFR14 subsector 3 B 1 a) in total Ammonia Emissions from Agriculture	share of Cattle NON-dairy (NFR14 subsector 3 B 1 b) in total Ammonia Emissions from Agriculture	Share of Swine (NFR14 subsector 3B3) in total Ammonia Emissions from Agriculture
Source	EEA			
Year	2014			
Unit	%			
Country	National			
Belgium	11.7	9.0	14.4	33.4
Bulgaria	4.4	31.0	11.0	15.8
Czech Republic	27.5	18.8	24.6	15.1
Denmark	10.2	10.4	5.0	22.8
Germany	21.0	22.4	17.9	17.6
Estonia	24.5	26.0	11.0	16.1
Ireland	8.2	12.3	29.3	6.7
Greece	25.2	6.4	12.3	9.3
Spain	32.3	5.2	1.6	15.8
France	34.2	17.7	25.3	6.6
Croatia	24.7	25.6	15.7	20.8
Italy	15.2	17.4	16.9	9.6
Cyprus	7.2	16.7	7.3	29.9
Latvia	26.8	18.5	5.9	14.1
Lithuania	34.3	28.5	12.6	14.6
Luxembourg	19.3	31.2	37.9	6.7
Hungary	27.2	8.2	8.9	14.8
Malta	0.5	10.5	7.1	53.8
Netherlands	11.8	15.9	9.0	12.0
Austria	8.4	11.5	15.1	10.0
Poland	31.3	20.2	19.5	21.7
Portugal	27.8	7.6	3.4	12.6
Romania	2.0	26.9	6.1	27.7
Slovenia	12.2	27.9	34.9	10.3
Slovakia	28.0	21.6	16.3	11.8
Finland	3.8	31.8	25.9	13.9
Sweden	13.2	24.8	30.4	11.4
United Kingdom	17.8	18.2	12.8	5.7
EU-28	22.8	17.3	16.3	13.7
EU-15	22.9	16.4	16.6	12.2
EU-N13	22.7	21.3	15.1	20.0

Context indicator	C.45 – Emissions from agriculture:
Comments on methodology and data	**GHG emission** **Data source:** European Environment Agency (EEA) from National emissions reported to the UNFCCC and to the EU Greenhouse Gas Monitoring Mechanism. http://unfccc.int/ghg_data/new_reporting_requirements/time_series/items/9580.php Sector 3: Agriculture Sector 4: LULUCF Category 4.B: Cropland Category 4.C: Grassland **Ammonia emissions** **Data Source:** European Environmental Agency (EEA) http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/national-emission-ceilings-nec-directive-inventory-11 EEA's NECD data viewer: http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/data-viewers/emissions-nec-directive-viewer According to Nomenclature for Reporting -vNFR14, "Total annual ammonia (NH3) emissions from agriculture" are the sum of NFR subsectors 3B1(a, b), 3B2, 3B3, 3B4(a, d, e, f, gi, gii, giii, giv, h), 3D (a1, a3, c, d, f), 3F, 3I: i. Synthetic N-fertilizer (3Da1) ii. Cattle dairy (3B1a) iii. Cattle non-dairy (3B1b) iv. Swine (3B3) v. Laying hens (3B4gi) vi. Broilers (3B4gii) vii. All other subsectors (3B2, 3B4 (a,d,e,f,giii,giv,h), 3D (a3,c,d,f), 3F, 3I).

ANNEXES

- Statistical description (Annex A)
- List of main data sources (Annex B)
- Glossary of terms and definitions (Annex C)
- List of Acronyms (Annex D)
- Correspondence table between NUTS levels and national administrative units (Annex E)
- Correspondence table between country codes and country names (Annex F)

ANNEX A– Statistical description

Statistical description

The monitoring and evaluation framework of the CAP 2014 – 2020 defines a set of 45 socio-economic, sectorial and environmental indicators that reflect relevant aspects of the general contextual trends that are likely to have an influence on the implementation, achievements and performance of the CAP: context indicators.

The list of the context indicators is referred to in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 834/2014 of 22 July 2014 laying down rules for the application of the common monitoring and evaluation framework of the common agricultural policy and specified in COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 808/2014 of 17 July 2014 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD). A detailed description and the methodology for their calculation is provided in the Technical Handbook on the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the Common Agricultural Policy 2014 – 2020 [56].

Indicator factsheets containing a description of definitions, methodology and data sources can be found under the following link: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-indicators/context/2015/2015-10-01-context-indicators_en.pdf

An analysis of the most recent data, together with tables, maps and graphs, is provided here for each group of indicators:

- Socio-economic indicators
- Sectorial indicators
- Environmental indicators

In particular, for each single indicator the following documents are presented:

- a pdf-document, providing a description of the statistical information as well as tables, where regional data are available, and maps
- an Excel table with statistical data
- individual maps

A full database with data for all 45 indicators is also provided.

For some indicators, data are presented at regional level at the most detailed geographic level possible (NUTS 2 or 3), whereas for others only data at national level are available.

Some socio-economic indicators (e.g. C.01 Population, C.08 GDP per capita, etc.) include a presentation of results at regional level, classified according to the rural-urban typology (Predominantly Rural (PR) / Intermediate Regions (IR) / Predominantly Urban (PU)), as agreed by the Commission in 2010, as well as the national value[57].

[56] The *Technical Handbook on the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the Common Agricultural Policy 2014 – 2020* will be published on the Europa Website during the course of 2016.

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

For other indicators, such as those based on the Labour Force Survey, information is only available at NUTS 2 level using a different classification, called "degree of urbanisation" (DEGURBA), which makes a distinction between thinly-populated areas (i.e. "rural"), intermediate urbanised areas and densely-populated areas (i.e. "urban"). In case of context indicator C.30 Tourism infrastructure, data are classified also according to the DEGURBA, but with the following alternative designations:

1. **Cities** (alternate name: densely populated areas):
   At least 50% of the population lives in urban centres.
2. **Towns and suburbs** (alternate name: intermediate density areas):
   At least 50% of the population lives in urban clusters and
   Less than 50% of the population lives in urban centres.
3. **Rural areas** (alternate name: thinly populated areas):
   At least 50% of the population lives in rural grid cells.

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 x Anti-Log [Log ((Statistic for year t+n) / (Statistic for year t)) / n] – 100

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

Additional caveats concerning the presentation of the data

The indicators aim 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 the most recent year for which data were available for most of the Member States. This is not the same year for all indicators, or even for all Member States within one indicator. In some cases, data for one indicator 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 can be found in existing databases and reports, such as Eurostat databases, the European Environmental Agency database and other reports of DG Agriculture and Rural Development. These remain the reference sources for the relevant data.

Data issues

The information used to calculate the indicators is based on data stemming from different sources and documents, both inside and outside the European Commission. The data have been processed according to the requirements of the different indicators and are presented together here.

Two important data issues need to be mentioned:

1. Weaknesses concerning data availability,
2. Limitations to the classification of data by type of region.

1. Limited data availability

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

Insufficient geographical detail

The CAP should be analysed at a sufficiently detailed geographical level in order to describe different situations and to assess overall trends across the EU. This is obvious for environmental aspects, but it is also necessary for indicators describing the socio-economic situation in rural areas.

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

Moreover, some indicators mainly related to environmental aspects can only be analysed at Member State level (NUTS 0), given the lack of statistical information to describe the current environmental situation at a lower geographical level (NUTS 2 or 3).This applies also to some structural indicators such as C.14 Labour productivity in agriculture, C.15 Labour productivity in forestry and C.16 Labour productivity in the food industry.

Time lag / infrequent updates

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

Incomplete data series / data gaps

Data are not always available for all countries or regions for all years. In such cases, data are only reported for those countries for which they are available (see e.g. C.15 Labour productivity in forestry)

Break in series / methodological changes

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

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. 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 used in this report to the extent possible.

For some indicators, such as the ones related to employment and unemployment from the Labour Force Survey, data are available at NUTS 2 level, whereas the classification of rural areas is defined at the level of NUTS 3. Increasingly, Member States send aggregated data by type of region to Eurostat, where they are published under a category called 'Rural development statistics'[58].

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

Annex B - Main data sources

Agri-Environmental Indicators (AEIs)

Agri-environmental indicators (AEIs) track the integration of environmental concerns into the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) at EU, national and regional levels.

In its Communication COM(2006)508 final in 2006, the European Commission adopted 28 AEIs to assess the interaction between the CAP and the environment. These AEIs, listed in the analytical framework, track:

- Farm management practices
- Agricultural production systems
- Pressures and risks to the environment
- The state of natural resources

Fact sheets for each of the 28 AEIs listed in COM(2006)508 final have been prepared by various Commission services. They outline the methodology used to calculate the indicator, data sources and availability, as well as the most recent findings.

Website:
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Agri-environmental_indicators

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, 2006 and 2012, 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 high resolution satellite imagery (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://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover/view

Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA)

The economic accounts for agriculture, abbreviated as EAA, are satellite accounts of the European system of national and regional accounts, adapted to the specific nature of the agricultural sector, providing complementary information and concepts. Although the structure of the EAA matches very closely that of the national accounts, their compilation requires the formulation of appropriate rules and methods.

The EAA analyse the production processes of the agricultural sector and the primary income generated by these activities. The accounts are therefore based on the industry concept. The agricultural sector, as described in the EAA, corresponds to Division 01 ("Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities") in NACE Rev. 2 section A ("Agriculture,forestry hunting and fishing").

The EAA measure the total output of the agricultural activity which includes:

- output sold (including trade in agricultural goods and services between agricultural units);
- changes in stocks;

- output for own final consumption and own-account gross-fixed capital formation;
- output produced for further processing by other agricultural producers;
- intra-unit consumption of livestock feed products.

The agricultural industry's output equals the sum of the output of agricultural products plus goods and services produced in non-agricultural secondary activities.

National statistical institutes or ministries of agriculture are responsible for data collection and calculation of national EAA, in accordance with EU Regulations. Eurostat is responsible for the production of aggregated data for the European Union (EU).

Website:
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Economic_accounts_for_agriculture_(EAA)

Farm Structure Survey (FSS)

The purpose of the European Union survey on the structure of agricultural holdings, also referred to as farm structure survey (FSS), is to obtain reliable data, at regular intervals, on the structure of agricultural holdings in the European Union, in particular on land use, livestock and labour force. It was first conducted in 1966-67. An FSS is carried out at intervals of 3 to 4 years. Approximately every ten years, the FSS is conducted in the form of an agricultural census, providing statistically representative results at more detailed geographical levels than the interim surveys. Member States transmit individual (micro) data to Eurostat, where they are stored in a database (Eurofarm).

The results are published 2 to 3 years after the reference year of the survey. The basic unit underlying the FSS is the agricultural holding: a technical-economic unit, under single management, engaged in agricultural production. The FSS covers all agricultural holdings with a utilised agricultural area of at least one hectare (ha) and also those holdings with a UAA of less than 1 ha where their market production exceeds certain natural thresholds. The legal basis for the FSS is Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 of 19 November 2008 on farm structure surveys and the survey on agricultural production methods, which repealed Council Regulation 571/88/EC. It should be noted that some methodological and legislative changes occurred between the 2007 and 2009 or 2010 surveys.

Website:
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Farm_structure_survey_(FSS)

FOREST EUROPE & SoEF

Forest Europe (The Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe) is the pan-European policy process for the sustainable management of the continent's forests. Forest Europe develops common strategies for its 46 member countries and the European Union on how to protect and sustainably manage forests. Forest Europe together with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) have developed so far four editions of the comprehensive report (State of Europe's Forests 2003, 2007, 2011 and 2015) about the state of sustainable forest management in Europe. The last report State of Europe's Forest (SoEF), 2015 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/state-europes-forests-2015-report

(Global) Forest Resources Assessment (G-FRA)

The Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010 (FRA 2015) 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 5 points in time: 1990, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015.

FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) is carried out at five-year intervals, the latest one is foreseen in 2015. Organized according to the seven thematic elements of sustainable forest

management, the final report of FRA 2015 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 2015 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 2015 includes 233 country reports.

Website: http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a quarterly sample survey of households living at private addresses, providing data on labour participation of people aged 15 and over and on persons outside the labour force. 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 data can be broken down according to multiple dimensions including age, sex, educational level, economic activity and occupation where applicable.

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://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey_%E2%80%93_data_and_publication

European System of Accounts (ESA 2010)

The European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010) is the newest internationally compatible EU accounting framework for a systematic and detailed description of an economy. It is implemented as from September 2014. From that date onwards the data transmission from Member States to Eurostat is following ESA 2010 rules. The ESA 2010 was published in the Official Journal as Annex A of Regulation (EU) No 549/2013. This regulation comprises binding methodological rules to secure comparability of national accounts aggregates, and a compulsory data transmission programme.

ESA 2010 is broadly consistent with the System of National Accounts of the United Nations (2008 SNA) with regard to definitions, accounting rules and classifications

Please note, that for comparability reasons at the time being ESA2010 runs parallel to the old ES95 database on the EUROSTAT website.

Website: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/esa-2010

Annual national accounts

National accounts are a coherent and consistent set of macroeconomic indicators, which provide an overall picture of the economic situation and are widely used for economic analysis and forecasting, policy design and policy making. Eurostat publishes annual and quarterly national accounts, annual and quarterly sector accounts.

Annual national accounts are compiled in accordance with the European System of Accounts - ESA 2010 as defined in Annex B of the Council Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013.

The previous European System of Accounts, ESA95, was reviewed to bring national accounts in the European Union, in line with new economic environment, advances in methodological research and needs of users and the updated national accounts framework at the international level, the SNA 2008.

The revisions are reflected in an updated Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union of 2010 (ESA 2010). From September 2014 the data transmission from Member States to Eurostat follows ESA 2010 rules. ESA2010 uses aggregation levels of the NACE Rev.2 classification to define industry breakdowns.

Data are provided by the National Statistical Institutes' Accounts Departments. Data come from many sources, including administrative data from government, censuses, and surveys of businesses and households. Sources vary from country to country and may cover a large set of economic, social, financial and environmental items, which need not always be strictly related to National Accounts. In any case, there is no one single survey source for National Accounts.

The periods referred to are years.

Data are disseminated simultaneously to all interested parties through a database update and on Eurostat website (see “Dissemination formats” below for more details).

National data are published by the National Statistical Institutes (NSI) following national dissemination calendars.

In case of indicators on labour productivity, this publication uses the National Accounts aggregates by industry based on ESA2010 NACE A*64 classification.

ANNEX C – Glossary of terms & definitions[59]

Agricultural training of farm managers

According to COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1200/2009 of 30 November 2009 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1166/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on farm structure surveys and the survey on agricultural production methods, as regards livestock unit coefficients and definitions of the characteristics, , the manager's agricultural training is defined as follows:

- only practical 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 specializing 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 and associated subjects.

These levels of training of farm managers are used in the Farm Structure Survey. In the case of Italy, the definition of "Agricultural training of farm managers" does not correspond to the description provided above.

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.

Areas facing natural and other specific constraints (ANCs)

According to Article 32 of Council Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013[60], "Designation of areas facing natural and other specific constraints" (ANCs, in the past referred to as "Less-Favoured Areas" (LFAs)), Member States shall, on the basis of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, designate areas eligible for payments provided for in Article 31 under the following categories:

(a) mountain areas;

(b) areas, other than mountain areas, facing significant natural constraints;

(c) other areas affected by specific constraints.

In order to be eligible for payments under Article 31, mountain areas shall be characterized by a considerable limitation of the possibilities for using the land and by an appreciable increase in production costs due to:

(a) the existence, because of altitude, of very difficult climatic conditions, the effect of which is to substantially shorten the growing season;

(b) at a lower altitude, the presence over the greater part of the area in question of slopes too steep for the use of machinery or requiring the use of very expensive special equipment, or a combination of these two factors, where the constraints resulting from each taken separately are less acute but the combination of the two gives rise to an equivalent constraints.

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[59] See also the statistical glossaries available on the Eurostat website: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Category:Glossary

[60] Council Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) repeals Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005.

Areas north of the 62nd parallel and certain adjacent areas shall be considered to be mountain areas.

In order to be eligible for payments under Article 31, areas, other than mountain areas, shall be considered to be facing significant natural constraints if, at least 60 % of the agricultural area meets at least one of the criteria listed in Annex III at the threshold value indicated.

Compliance with those conditions shall be ensured at the level of local administrative units ("LAU 2" level) or at the level of a clearly delineated local unit which covers a single clear contiguous geographical area with a definable economic and administrative identity.

When delimiting the areas concerned by this paragraph, Member States shall carry out a fine-tuning exercise, based on objective criteria, with the purpose of excluding areas in which significant natural constraints, referred to in the first subparagraph have been documented but have been overcome by investments or by, economic activity, or by evidence of normal land productivity, or in which production methods or farming systems have offset the income loss or added costs referred to in Article 31(1).

Areas other than those referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be eligible for payments under Article 31 if they are affected by specific constraints and if it is necessary for land management to be continued in order to conserve or improve the environment, to maintain the countryside, to preserve the tourist potential of the area or to protect the coastline.

Areas affected by specific constraints shall comprise farming areas within which the natural production conditions are similar and the total extent of which does not exceed 10 % of the area of the Member State concerned.

In addition, areas may also be eligible for payments under this paragraph, where:

—at least 60 % of the agricultural area meets at least two of the criteria listed in Annex III each within a margin of not more than 20 % of the threshold value indicated, or

—at least 60 % of the agricultural area is composed of areas meeting at least one of the criteria listed in Annex III at the threshold value indicated, and areas meeting at least two of the criteria listed in Annex III each within a margin of not more than 20 % of the threshold value indicated.

Compliance with those conditions shall be ensured at LAU2 level or at the level of a clearly delineated local unit which covers a single clear contiguous geographical area with a definable economic and administrative identity. When delimiting areas concerned by this subparagraph, Member States shall undertake a fine-tuning exercise as described in Article 32(3). Areas considered eligible pursuant to this subparagraph, shall be taken into account for calculating the 10 % limit referred to in the second subparagraph.

By way of derogation, the first sub-paragraph shall not apply to Member States the entire territory of which was considered as an area facing specific handicaps under Regulations (EC) No 1698/2005 and (EC) No 1257/1999.

Member States shall attach to their rural development programmes:

(a) the existing or amended delimitation pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 4;

(b) the new delimitation of the areas referred to in paragraph 3.

Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (CMEF)

The common monitoring and evaluation framework for the CAP 2014-2020 covers for the first time both pillars of the policy. It has its legal basis in EU regulations at different levels: Article 110 of the "Horizontal Regulation" (Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013) establishes a common monitoring and evaluation framework with a view to measuring the performance of the CAP. It covers all instruments related to the monitoring and evaluation of CAP measures and in particular the direct payments, the market measures and rural development measures. More specifically for Pillar II (rural development) the monitoring and evaluation system is set out by the "Common Provisions Regulation" (Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013) which defines the common monitoring and evaluation elements for the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESI) and the "Rural Development Regulation" (Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013) which addresses the specificities for the rural development programmes.

Generally these regulations should be considered jointly since the respective provisions complement each other. The performance of the CAP measures shall be assessed in relation to the

three general objectives of the CAP (i.e. viable food production, sustainable management of natural resources, climate action and balanced territorial development) and in the case of Pillar II in relation to the thematic objectives for the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.

Ecological Focus Areas (EFA)

Ecological focus areas are established in order to safeguard and improve biodiversity on farms. They consist of areas directly affecting biodiversity such as land lying fallow, landscape features, terraces, buffer strips, afforested areas and agro-forestry areas, or indirectly affecting biodiversity through a reduced use of inputs and better soil structure on farm, such as areas covered by catch crops and winter green cover (see Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 of the European Parliament and the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing rules for direct payments to farmers under support schemes within the framework of the common agricultural policy).

Economic Size (of an agricultural holding)

The economic size of farms is one of the criteria utilised to classify agricultural holdings according to the Community typology for agricultural holdings. The latest version of this typology is laid down in COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) No 1198/2014 (for general and principal types of farming) and in COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2015/220 (5for particular types of farming specialisations).
The economic size of an agricultural holding is measured as the total Standard Output (SO) of the holding expressed in euro.

European System of Accounts (ESA 95 and ESA 2010)

The European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010) is the newest internationally compatible EU accounting framework for a systematic and detailed description of an economy. The ESA 2010 was published in the Official Journal on 26 June 2013. It was implemented in September 2014. From that date onwards the data transmission from Member States to Eurostat is following ESA 2010 rules. The impact of the implementation of ESA 2010 on key indicators of the national accounts in Europe differs from country to country. An overview is provided in EURONA 2/2014. Detailed ESA 2010 based annual and quarterly European aggregates and Member State data are available in the Eurostat database. The ESA 2010 differs in scope as well as in concepts from its predecessor ESA 95 reflecting developments in measuring modern economies, advances in methodological research and the needs of users. The structure of the ESA 2010 is consistent with the worldwide guidelines on national accounting set out in the System of National Accounts 2008 (2008 SNA). In order to support the application manuals and handbooks were published by Eurostat. See information in *Annex B* too.

Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)

Greenhouse gases are a group of gases which are believed to contribute to global warming and climate change. There are six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol, an environmental agreement adopted by many of the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1997 to curb global warming, the non-fluorinated gases: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and the fluorinated gases: hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6). Converting them to carbon dioxide or CO_2-equivalents makes it possible to compare them and to determine their individual and total contributions to global warming.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Gross domestic product, abbreviated as GDP, is a basic measure of a country's overall economic health. As an aggregate measure of production, GDP is equal to the sum of the gross value-added of all resident institutional units (i.e. industries) engaged in production, plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their outputs. GDP is also equal to the sum of the final uses of goods and services (all uses except intermediate consumption) measured in purchasers' prices, minus the value of imports of goods and services, and to the sum of primary incomes distributed by resident producer units.
In fact, GDP can be defined in three ways:
a. Output approach - GDP is the sum of gross value added of the various institutional sectors or the various industries plus taxes and less subsidies on products (which are not allocated to sectors and industries). It is also the balancing item in the total economy production account.

b. Expenditure approach - GDP is the sum of final uses of goods and services by resident institutional units (final consumption expenditure and gross capital formation), plus exports and minus imports of goods and services.
c. Income approach - GDP is the sum of uses in the total economy generation of income account: compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, gross operating surplus and mixed income of the total economy.
The concept is used in the European System of Accounts. GDP at market prices is the final result of the production activity of resident producer units (ESA 1995, 8.89).

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)

Gross capital formation consists of gross fixed capital formation, which measures resident producers' acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets, and changes in inventories, which measures the value of the entries into inventories less the value of withdrawals and the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in inventories. Finally, the external balance represents the difference between exports and imports of goods and services.
The concept is used in the European System of Accounts, Gross fixed capital formation (ESA 1995, 3.102) consists of resident's product acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during a given period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realised by the productive activity of producer or institutional units. Fixed assets are tangible or intangible assets produced as outputs from processes of production that are themselves used repeatedly, or continuously, in processes of production for more than one year. Disposals of fixed assets are treated as negative acquisitions.

Gross Value Added (GVA)

Gross Value Added (GVA) (according to ESA 2010) is defined as output value at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices. GVA is calculated before consumption of fixed capital.
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.
GVA is available in a breakdown by 10 main economic activities according to NACE Rev. 2 (Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community). NACE A = Agriculture, forestry, fishing. The ESA 2010 (European System of Accounts) regulation may be referred to for more specific explanations on methodology.

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 beneficiary 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.

Livestock unit (LSU)

The livestock unit is a reference unit which facilitates the aggregation of livestock from various species and age as per convention, via the use of specific coefficients established initially on the basis of the nutritional or feed requirement of each type of animal. The reference unit used for the calculation of livestock units (=1 LSU) is the grazing equivalent of one adult dairy cow producing 3 000 kg of milk annually, without additional concentrated foodstuffs. The coefficients to be used

with regard to the application of coverage and precision requirements for the calculation of LSU are set out in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No. 1200/2009.

Manager (of an agricultural holding)

In Community Farm Structure Surveys (FSS), the manager is responsible for the normal daily financial and production routines of running the holding concerned. A holder who is a natural person and the sole holder of an independent holding is generally, but not always, also the manager. There can be only one manager on the holding. In cases where the holder is not also the manager, he/she has charged or employed someone else with the running of the holding.

Natura 2000

Natura 2000 is the centrepiece of EU nature & biodiversity policy. It is an EU wide network of nature protection areas established under the 1992 Habitats Directive. The aim of the network is to assure the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats. It is comprised of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) designated by Member States under the Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21.05.1992), and also incorporates Special Protection Areas (SPA) which they designate under the 1979 Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2.04.1979). The establishment of this network of protected areas also fulfils a Community obligation under the UN Convention on Biological Diversity.

Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS)

The Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics, abbreviated as NUTS (from the French 'Nomenclature des Unités territoriales statistiques') is a geographical nomenclature subdividing the territory of the European Union (EU) into regions at three different levels (NUTS 1, 2 and 3, respectively, moving from larger to smaller territorial units). Above NUTS 1 is the 'national' level of the Member State. NUTS areas aim to provide a single and coherent territorial breakdown for the compilation of EU regional statistics. The NUTS is based on Regulation 1059/2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics, approved in 2003 and amended in 2006 by Regulation 105/2007. Two further amending Regulations 1888/2005 and 176/2008, adopted in 2005 and 2008 respectively, extended the NUTS system to the 10 Member States that joined the EU in 2004 and to Bulgaria and Romania. A third amending Regulation 31/2011 has updated the version of NUTS (2010). This publication (except indicators C31 and C34) is based on the NUTS 2010 classification which is valid from 1 January 2012 until 31 December 2014. It subdivides the territory of the European Union and lists 28 Member States into 98 NUTS 1 regions, 272 NUTS 2 regions and 1315 NUTS 3 regions. However, it should be noted that the latest NUTS system is based on the NUTS 2013 classification (see: Commission Regulation (EU) No 1319/2013). This is valid from 1 January 2015 and lists 98 regions at NUTS 1, 276 regions at NUTS 2 and 1342 regions at NUTS 3 level. Context indicators C31 and C34 are based on this NUTS version.
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.
More detailed information on NUTS can be found on Eurostat website:
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/nuts/overview

Purchasing Power Standard (PPS)

The purchasing power standard, abbreviated as PPS, is an artificial currency unit. Theoretically, one PPS can buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. However, price differences across borders mean that different amounts of national currency units are needed for the same goods and services depending on the country. PPS are derived by dividing any economic aggregate of a country in national currency by its respective Purchasing power parities.
PPS is the technical term used by Eurostat for the common currency in which national accounts aggregates are expressed when adjusted for price level differences using PPPs. Thus, PPPs can be interpreted as the exchange rate of the PPS against the euro.

Standard Output

The standard output of an agricultural product (crop or livestock), abbreviated as SO, is the average monetary value of the agricultural output at farm-gate price, in euro per hectare or per head of livestock. There is a regional SO coefficient for each product, as an average value over a reference period (5 years). The sum of the entire SO per hectare of crop and per head of livestock in a farm is a measure of its overall economic size, expressed in euro.

Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE)

The Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community, abbreviated as NACE (from the French 'Nomenclature statistique des activités économiques dans la Communauté Européenne') is the common statistical classification of economic activities developed since 1970 in the European Union. NACE provides the framework for collecting and presenting a large range of statistical data according to economic activity in the fields of economic statistics (e.g. production, employment, national accounts) and in other statistical domains.
Statistics produced on the basis of NACE are comparable at European and, in general, at world level. The use of NACE is mandatory within the European Statistical System.
The current version is NACE Rev.2, which is the revised version of NACE Rev.1.1. It was adopted in December 2006 and has already been introduced in most basic economic statistics and also in the national accounts. Since December 2011 Eurostat is publishing data for the Member States and European aggregates using NACE Rev.2 for the most recent years. Simultaneous dissemination of NACE Rev.1.1 and NACE Rev.2 data will continue for a transition period to allow users to adapt, although European aggregates will be compiled using only NACE Rev.2.
Although the overall characteristics of NACE remain unchanged, new concepts at the highest level of the classification have been introduced. New detail has been created to reflect different forms of production and emerging new industries. The detail of the classification has substantially increased especially for the service-producing activities.
Sectors primary / secondary / tertiary:

- Primary sector covers branch A of NACE Rev.2 – Agriculture, forestry and fishing (divisions 01 to 05 or branches A & B of NACE Rev.1.1).
- Secondary sector covers branches B to F of NACE Rev.2 (divisions 10 to 45 or branches C to F of NACE Rev.1.1).
- Tertiary sector covers branches G to U of NACE Rev.2 (divisions 50 to 95 or branches G to P of NACE Rev.1.1).
- Total refers to branches A to U of NACE Rev.2 (branches A to P of NACE Rev.1.1).

More detailed information of NACE and the NACE Rev.2 revision as well as a correspondence table between NACE Rev.1.1 and NACE Rev.2 can be found on the Eurostat website (see: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/products-manuals-and-guidelines/-/KS-RA-07-015).

Total Factor Productivity (TFP)

Total factor productivity (TFP) compares total output relative to the total inputs used in its production (both output and inputs are expressed in term of volumes). TFP reflects output per unit of some combined set of inputs: an increase in TFP reflects a gain in output quantity which is not originating in an increase of input use. As a result, TFP reveals the joint effects of many factors including new technologies, economies of scale, managerial skill, and changes in the organization of production.
Calculation of total factor productivity requires a large amount of data, many of which are incomplete and/or require estimations and interpolations.

Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA)

In European Farm Structure Surveys (FSS), utilised agricultural area (UAA) is the total area taken up by arable land, permanent grassland, permanent crops and kitchen gardens used by the holding, regardless of the type of tenure or of whether it is used as a part of common land. Common land is the UAA used by the agricultural holding but not belonging directly to it, i.e. on which common rights apply. The choice of implementation method to cover this common land is a matter for the Member States (Regulation (EC) No 1200/2009 of 30.11.2009). The UAA does not include unused agricultural land, woodland and land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, etc. UAA is also defined within the context of Crops statistics (Council Regulation (EEC) No 837/90 of 26 March 1990 and Council Regulation (EEC) No 959/93 of 5 April 1993) respectively as 1) Area under cereal cultivation for each group of cereals and for any cereal (as specified in the annexes), production of which exceeds 50 000 tonnes per year and 2)) Areas of arable land, permanent grassland, permanent crops and other parts of the UAA apart from arable land (land under crops other than cereals). Permanent grassland shall also include the parts of the UAA outside agricultural holdings. There are major differences at present between the UAA based on the Farm Structure Survey and on the Crop statistics due to the different definitions given in the surveys. Estimates of the UAA based on Corine Land Cover database are also provided and used in this work.

ANNEX D – List of Acronyms

AEI	Agro-Environmental Indicator
ANCs	Area facing natural and other specific constraints
AWU	Annual Work Unit
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CMEF	Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
EC	European Commission
EEA	European Environment Agency
ESA	European System of Accounts
ESU	European Size Unit
EU	European Union
FSS	Farm Structure Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GHGs	Greenhouse Gases
GVA	Gross Value Added
ha	Hectare
HNV	High Nature Value
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
LSU	Livestock Unit
MS	Member State
NACE	Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community
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
SO	Standard Output
TFP	Total Factor Productivity
UAA	Utilised Agricultural Area

ANNEX E – Correspondence table between NUTS levels and national administrative units

	NUTS 1		NUTS 2		NUTS 3	
BE	Régions	3	Provinces	11	Arrondissements	44
BG	Rajon	2	Rajon na Planirane / Planning Regions	6	Oblasti	28
CZ	Území	1	Oblasti	8	Kraje	14
DK	-	1	Regioner	5	Landsdeler	11
DE	Länder	16	Regierungsbezirke (in most cases)	38	Kreise	412
EE	-	1	Regions	1	Groups of Maakond	5
IE	-	1	Regions	2	Regional Authority Regions	8
EL	Groups of development regions	4	Development regions	13	Nomoi	51
ES	Agrupación de comunidades autónomas	7	Comunidades y ciudades autónomas	19	Provincias + Ceuta y Melilla	59
FR	Z.E.A.T + DOM	9	Régions + DOM	26	Départements	100
HR		1		2		21
IT	Gruppi di regioni	5	Regioni	21	Province	110
CY	-	1	-	1	-	1
LV	-	1	-	1	Reģioni	6
LT	-	1	-	1	Apskritys	10
LU	-	1	-	1	-	1
HU	Statisztikai nagyrégiók	3	Tervezési-statisztikai régiók	7	Megyék + Budapest	20
MT	-	1	-	1	Gzejjer	2
NL	Landsdelen	4	Provincies	12	COROP regio's	40
AT	Gruppen von Bundesländern	3	Bundesländer	9	Gruppen von Politischen Bezirken	35
PL	Regiony	6	Województwa	16	Podregiony	66
PT	Continente + Regiões autónomas	3	Comissões de coordenação regional + Regiões autónomas	7	Grupos de Concelhos	30
RO	Macroregiuni	4	Regiuni	8	Judet + Bucuresti	42
SI	-	1	Kohezijske regije	2	Statistične regije	12
SK	-	1	Oblasti	4	Kraje	8
FI	Manner-Suomi, Ahvenananmaa / Fasta Finland, Åland	2	Suuralueet / Storområden	5	Maakunnat / Landskap	19
SE	Grupper av riksområden	3	Riksområden	8	Län	21
UK	Government Office regions; Country	12	Counties (some grouped); Inner and Outer London; Groups of unitary authorities	37	Upper tier authorities or groups of lower tier authorities (unitary authorities or districts)	139
EU-28		**98**		**272**		**1315**

Source: Eurostat – Regions in the European Union – Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics - NUTS 2010

ANNEX F – Correspondence table between country codes and country names

COUNTRY CODE	COUNTRY NAME	COUNTRY ENGLISH NAME
BE	**Belgique/België**	**Belgium**
BG	**България**	**Bulgaria**
CZ	**Česká Republika**	**Czech Republic**
DK	**Danmark**	**Denmark**
DE	**Deutschland**	**Germany**
EE	**Eesti**	**Estonia**
IE	**Ireland**	**Ireland**
EL	**Ελλάδα**	**Greece**
ES	**España**	**Spain**
FR	**France**	**France**
HR	**Hrvatska**	**Croatia**
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-28		**European Union (28 countries)**
EU-15		**European Union (15 countries)**
EU-N13		**Member States which joined the EU in 2004, 2007 and 2013 (BG, CZ, EE, HR, CY, LV, LT, HU, MT, PL, RO, SI, SK)**