



Enlargement countries

Agriculture

2012 edition

The process of enlargement

The European Union is currently made up of 27 Member States (EU-27). Nevertheless, there is an ongoing process for its future enlargement. The countries taking part in this process are at different stages of progress: acceding country, candidate country, and potential candidate.

The European Union initiated the accession negotiations with Croatia (HR) and Turkey (TR) in October 2005 and with Iceland in June 2010. The negotiation process with Croatia was completed in December 2011 with the signing of the Treaty of Accession. Croatia has now become an acceding country and will become the 28th EU Member State on 1st of July 2013, pending ratification of the treaty by the 27 individual Member States. Currently, there are five candidate countries: Iceland (IS), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MK)⁽¹⁾, Montenegro (ME), Serbia (RS) and Turkey. The following are the potential candidates: Albania (AL), Bosnia and Herzegovina (BA), and Kosovo⁽²⁾ (XK).

The role of Eurostat

The role of Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union, is to follow the progress of the enlargement countries in complying with the *acquis* (the body of EU law) in the field of statistics, as well as to collect statistical data from these countries. Eurostat provides technical assistance and support to the national statistical institutes of the enlargement countries enabling them to produce and disseminate harmonised and quality data according to European and international statistical standards.

(¹) Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

(²) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

The European Union agricultural policy

The objective of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is to promote sustainable agriculture in a global environment. The EU's role in agriculture has always been to help ensuring a stable supply of affordable and safe food for its population, providing a reasonable standard of living for EU farmers. The EU's agricultural policy has evolved over time and the following factors take on a greater importance:

- improving the quality of Europe's food;
- guaranteeing food safety;
- ensuring competitiveness in world markets;
- looking after the well-being of rural society;
- ensuring sustainable production methods;
- providing better animal health and welfare conditions;
- doing all this at minimal cost to the EU budget.

Agriculture is one of the key statistical domains to be considered in the enlargement process, as it plays an important role in economic and social life of the enlargement countries. Compared to the EU-27 where the gross value added from the agriculture sector made up 1.7% of the total in 2010, the economies of the enlargement countries generated a considerably higher proportion of the total gross value added from that sector. According to the latest available data, their shares ranged from 5.5% in Croatia to 18.8% in Albania (2009). Regarding the share of agriculture in total employment, the EU-27 recorded a proportion of 4.7% in 2010, whereas all the enlargement countries reported much higher shares, ranging from 5.5% in Iceland to 44.1% in Albania (2009).

Data sources

The National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) have provided the information presented in this leaflet. The majority of the data were taken from the key indicators that are collected on a regular basis by Eurostat. Data presented in this publication were processed in March 2012.

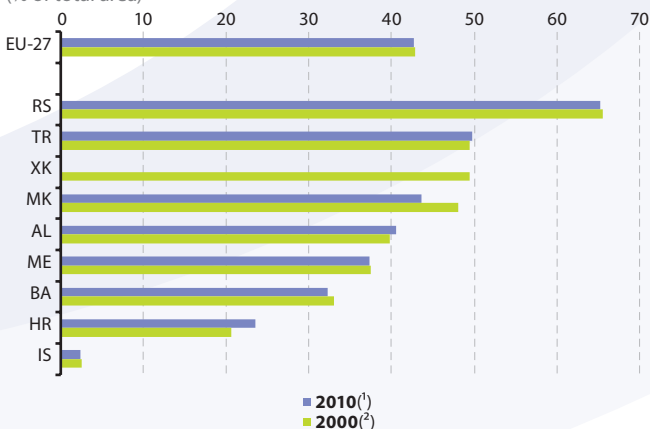
Table 1: Total area, utilised agricultural area, 2010⁽¹⁾

	Total area (1 000 hectares)	Utilised agricultural area ⁽²⁾ (1 000 hectares)	Total utilised agricultural area as a proportion of total area ⁽²⁾ (%)
EU-27	432 526	184 882	42.7
HR	5 659	1 335	23.6
IS	10 300	252	2.5
ME	1 381	516	37.3
MK	2 571	1 120	43.6
RS	7 747	5 051	65.2
TR	78 356	39 032	49.8
AL	2 875	1 164	40.5
BA	5 121	1 649	32.2
XK	1 089	:	:

(¹) EU-27, 2009.

(²) Albania, 2009.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [apro_cpp_luse](#)); for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [cpc_agmain](#)).

Figure 1: Total utilised agricultural area (% of total area)

(¹) EU-27, 2009 estimated data; Albania, 2009; Croatia, provisional data; Kosovo, not available.

(²) Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2002; EU-27, 2003 estimated data; Montenegro, provisional data.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [apro_cpp_luse](#)); for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [cpc_agmain](#)).

Total area: Measured in terms of square kilometres (km²) and should include all land area, as well as inland waterways (rivers, lakes, canals etc.).

Utilised agricultural area (UAA) consist of arable land, permanent grassland, permanent crops (vines, orchards, etc.), kitchen gardens and crops under glass.

Table 2: Breakdown of utilised agricultural area, 2010 ⁽¹⁾
(1 000 hectares)

	Arable land	Permanent grassland	Land under permanent crops
EU-27	113 496	58 528	11 951
HR	897	345	87
IS	:	:	:
ME	:	:	:
MK	415	611	35
RS	3 295	1 460	297
TR	21 362	14 617	3 053
AL	567	505	91
BA	512	1 035	102
XK	237	88	5

⁽¹⁾ EU-27 and Kosovo, 2009.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [apro_cpp_luse](#)); for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [cpc_agmain](#)).

Arable land refers to land that is worked regularly, generally under a system of crop rotation.

Permanent grassland: Land that is not included in a crop rotation system, but instead is used for the permanent production (five years or more) of green forage crops (whether sown or self-seeded).

Permanent crops: Crops that are not grown in rotation, which occupy the soil for a long period and yield crops over several years (grassland is excluded).

Table 3: Agricultural production of crops, 2010

(1 000 tonnes)

	Cereals (incl. rice) ⁽¹⁾	Sugar beet	Oilseeds ⁽²⁾	Potatoes ⁽³⁾
EU-27	282 900	106 950	:	62 504
HR	3 007	1 249	253	179
IS	13	-	:	:
ME	17	:	2	149
MK	541	:	14	202
RS	9 280	3 325	944	887
TR	32 749	17 942	2 970	4 548
AL	662	-	3	200
BA	1 105	:	10	379
XK	411	:	:	59

⁽¹⁾ Kosovo, 2009; Montenegro, break in series, 2010.⁽²⁾ Albania, 2009.⁽³⁾ Albania and Kosovo, 2009.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [apro_cpp_crop](#)); for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [cpc_agmain](#)).

Table 4: Production of cereals (including rice)

(1 000 tonnes)

	2000 ⁽¹⁾	2005	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾
EU-27	277 876	287 290	315 353	296 267	282 900
HR	2 312	3 039	3 726	3 442	3 007
IS	3	10	15	16	13
ME	3	3	3	3	17
MK	565	645	615	609	541
RS	5 213	9 587	8 833	9 111	9 280
TR	32 108	36 471	29 287	33 577	32 749
AL	566	511	609	:	662
BA	930	1 350	1 375	1 391	1 105
XK	459	441	438	411	:

⁽¹⁾ Kosovo, 2001.⁽²⁾ Montenegro, break in series.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [apro_cpp_crop](#)); for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [cpc_agmain](#)).

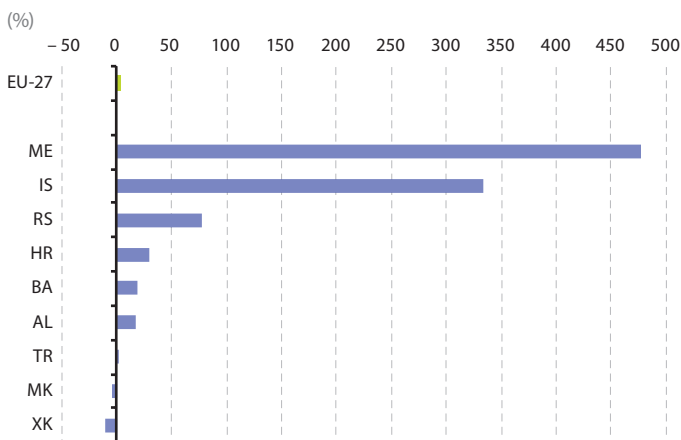
Crop production measures the volume of harvested production in terms of tonnage. Includes harvested production of cereals, sugar beet, oilseeds, potatoes, fruits and vegetables.

Cereals including rice: Data on cereals refer to crops harvested for dry grain only. Crops harvested green for forage, silage or grazing are excluded, and are classified as fodder crops. Cereals include: common wheat and spelt, durum wheat; rye; barley; oats; grain maize; sorghum; triticale; buckwheat, millet, canary seed (other cereals). This heading also covers rice.

Sugar beet: Root crop which is intended for use in the sugar industry and for alcohol production; seeds are excluded.

Oilseeds include rape (winter, spring and turnip rape), sunflower seed, flax seed, soya bean, other oil seeds (poppy, mustard, cotton, earth almond, sesame, groundnut, etc...).

Potatoes include early and seed potatoes.

Figure 2: Change in production of cereals (including rice), 2000–10⁽¹⁾

(¹) Kosovo, 2001–2009; Montenegro, break in series, 2010.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [apro_cpp_crop](#)); for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [cpc_agmain](#)).

Table 5: Animal production, 2010⁽¹⁾

	Livestock numbers (1 000 head)			Cows' milk (1 000 tonnes)
	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep and goats	
EU-27	87 437	150 773	97 816	147 620
HR	444	1 231	705	809
IS	74	4	481	123
ME	119	12	244	179
MK	260	191	854	347
RS	938	3 489	1 604	1 471
TR	10 724	2	26 878	:
AL	493	164	2 581	1 070
BA	462	590	1 109	693
XK	344	51	217	:

(¹) Turkey and Kosovo, 2009.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [apro_mk_farm](#), [apro_mt_lscatl](#), [apro_mt_lspig](#), [apro_mt_lsheep](#) and [apro_mt_lsgoat](#)); for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [cpc_agmain](#)).

Livestock: Number of production animals that are in the direct possession or management of the holding. The animals are not necessarily the property of the holder. These animals may be on the holding (on utilised areas or in housing used by the holding) or off the holding (on communal grazings or in the course of migration, etc.). All livestock data are recorded for the end of the reference year.

Cow's milk production includes milk obtained by milking the cows even if that milk is used to feed calves, but excludes milk suckled directly.

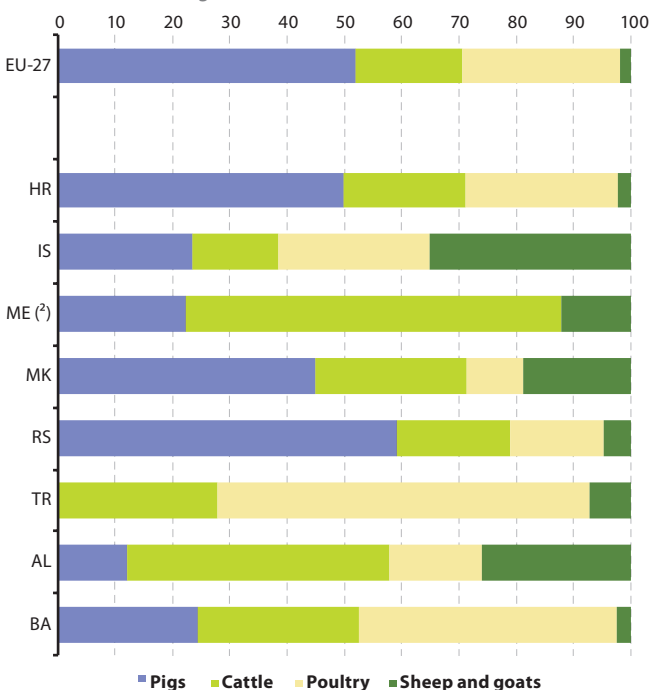
Cattle: Data on domestic bovine animals, including bovine animals under one year old and dairy cows.

Pigs: Domestic animals, which include piglets, breeding boars and sows, and cull boars and sows.

Sheep: Domestic animals divided into breeding females (female sheep which have lambed) and other sheep.

Goats: Domestic animals, categorised as breeding females (female goats which have kidded) and other goats.

Figure 3: Animals slaughtered, 2010⁽¹⁾
(% of total carcass weight)



⁽¹⁾ Kosovo, not available; Albania, 2009; Bosnia and Herzegovina, estimated data.

⁽²⁾ Poultry, not available.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [apro_mt_pann](#)); for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [cpc_agmain](#)).

Animals for slaughter: All data on production of animals are recorded by their slaughter weight.

Poultry are defined as domestic animals including broilers, laying hens, turkeys, ducks (including ducks for 'foie gras'), geese (including geese for 'foie gras', and other poultry (for example, quails, pheasants, guinea-fowl, pigeons, ostriches). It excludes, however, birds raised in confinement for hunting purposes and not for meat production.

Table 6: Agricultural production volume index of goods and services (at producer prices), 2010

(previous year = 100)

	2000 ⁽¹⁾	2005	2008	2009	2010
EU-27	:	:	:	:	:
HR	88.7	104.7	108.5	100.1	91.8
IS	:	:	:	:	:
ME	95.0	99.0	:	:	:
MK	101.0	100.3	104.5	102.9	107.7
RS	87.0	95.0	108.0	101.0	99.4
TR	104.2	106.9	:	:	:
AL	102.9	101.2	107.4	:	:
BA	:	:	:	:	:
XK	:	:	:	:	:

⁽¹⁾ Albania, 2003.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [aact_eaa05](#)); for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [cpc_agmain](#)).

Table 7: Economic importance of agriculture

(%)

	Agriculture in total employment			Gross value added of the agricultural industry		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
EU-27	4.7	4.7	4.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
HR	13.6	13.9	14.9	5.2	5.4	5.5
IS	4.6	4.8	5.5	5.7	6.9	:
ME	7.6	6.5	6.2	9.3	10.0	9.2
MK	19.7	18.5	19.1	11.6	11.2	:
RS	25.1	23.9	22.3	:	:	:
TR	23.4	25.4	26.1	8.5	9.1	9.4
AL	44.6	44.1	:	18.7	18.8	:
BA	20.6	21.2	:	8.9	8.6	8.3
XK	:	:	:	:	:	:

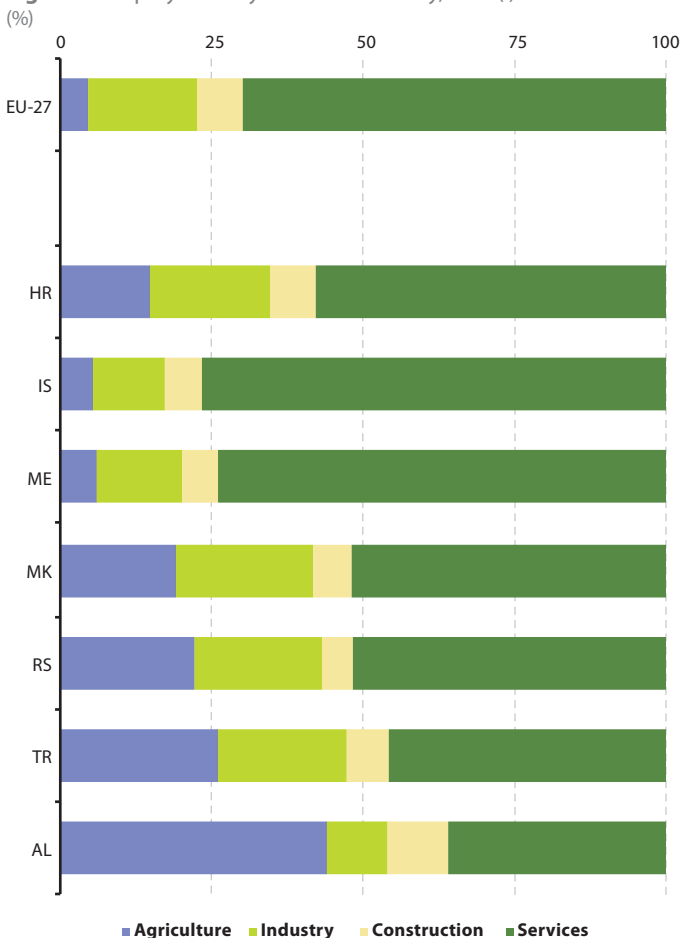
Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data codes: [nama_nace10_c](#) and [lfsa_egan2](#)); for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [cpc_ecnabr](#)).

Agricultural production volume index of goods and services (at producer prices) (previous year = 100): Output covers all products (goods and services) manufactured during the accounting period.

Gross value added (ESA95) is measured at market prices. It is defined as final output minus intermediate consumption measured at market prices. This indicator is also provided as a breakdown of value added according to NACE.

Employment covers both employees and self-employed persons, who are engaged in some productive activity that falls within the production boundary of the European System of Accounts.

Figure 4: Employment by economic activity, 2010⁽¹⁾

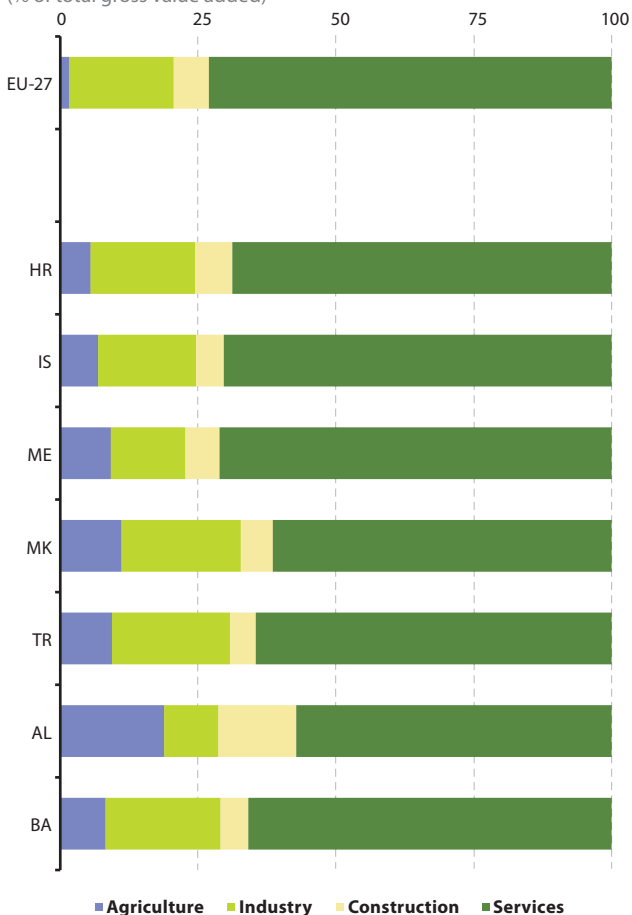


⁽¹⁾ Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo, not available; Albania, 2009; Croatia, data refers to annual average of quarterly data.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [lfsa_egan2](#)); for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [cpc_ecnabr](#)).

Figure 5: Gross value added at basic prices, 2010⁽¹⁾

(% of total gross value added)



(¹) Serbia and Kosovo, not available; Iceland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Albania, 2009.

Source: for the EU-27, Eurostat (online data code: [nama_nace10_c](#)); for the enlargement countries, Eurostat (online data code: [cpc_ecnabr](#)).

More information

For general information regarding European statistics, please go to the Eurostat web site:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

For information on statistical classifications, please go to the Eurostat classification server RAMON:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon>

For more information on European policies in the area of enlargement, please go to the following web site:

<http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement>

For more specific questions on statistics in relation to enlargement countries, please contact:

Eurostat Unit A6 - Statistical cooperation

5, rue Alphonse Weicker, L-2721, Luxembourg

e-mail: ESTAT-A6-REQUESTS@ec.europa.eu

fax: (352) 4301-32139

Country codes, symbols and further information

For more information on statistics in enlargement countries, please go to the websites of the National Statistical Institutes:

HR	Croatia	http://www.dzs.hr
IS	Iceland	http://www.statice.is
ME	Montenegro	http://www.monstat.org
MK ⁽¹⁾	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	http://www.stat.gov.mk
RS	Serbia	http://www.stat.gov.rs
TR	Turkey	http://www.turkstat.gov.tr
Al	Albania	http://www.instat.gov.al
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	http://www.bhas.ba
XK	Kosovo ⁽²⁾	http://esk.rks-gov.net

The data for Serbia exclude Kosovo.

:	No data available
-	Not applicable, not relevant, or zero by default
%	Percentage
<i>Italic</i>	Value is either an estimate or provisional

⁽¹⁾ Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

⁽²⁾ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

