



Agricultural statistics(61 - 67)

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Agricultural statistics

1. GENERAL BACKGROUND

The area is at the moment quite complex. It has been built up step by step since the beginning of Eurostat, and is therefore sometimes not coherent enough.

A decision has been taken to reorganise the domain, a process which is presently under way. This means that important changes will take place the years to come.



Agricultural statistics

1. GENERAL BACKGROUND

An important part of the planned changes is simplification of the domain, easing the burden on respondents and national statistical institutes.

A key issue is setting up Farm Registers with the same unique identifier for each farm in both statistical and administrative registers.



6. Agricultural statistics

1. Primary statistics

1.1 Farm Surveys

- agricultural census (every 10 years)
- farm structure surveys (every 3 years)
- FADN (annual)
- livestock surveys (twice a year)
- crop surveys (annual)



6. Agricultural statistics

1. Primary statistics

1.2 Dairy Surveys (monthly+ annual)

1.3 Slaughter surveys (monthly)

1.4 Price surveys (quarterly)



6. Agricultural statistics

2. Derived statistics

2.1 Economic accounts for agriculture

2.2 Supply balance sheets



6. Agricultural statistics

3. Statistics under development

3.1 Production method survey (agri-environment)

3.2 LUCAS

3.3 Food safety

3.4 Agri-environmental indicators

3.5 Rural development indicators



61 Land use and landscape

1. GENERAL BACKGROUND

The land use statistics aim at showing the use of the total area of approximate 397 million ha in the EU. The data are normally based on surveys or are estimates derived from different sources. The users of land use statistics are found in agriculture, environment and rural development.



61 Land use and landscape

Presently land use data are collected in three statistical domains: agriculture, forestry and environment statistics. Additionally, there are also the regional statistics collect land use data.

In addition, there is a project on setting up an EU system for land use/cover statistics called LUCAS.



61 Land use and landscape

Eurostat collects, jointly with the OECD, general land use data on national level, showing details on built up areas and on other non-agricultural land.



61 Land use and landscape

In relation to crop production statistics, annual land use data, focussing on agriculture, are transmitted to Eurostat in both national and regional breakdowns. The list of variables contains 27 items on different land use areas.

The data are transmitted to Eurostat twice a year, at the same time as areas on crops.



61 Land use and landscape

Land Use/Cover Area Frame Statistical Survey (LUCAS):

Still only a pilot project, no decision on including it in the permanent structure. This project is centrally managed by Eurostat.

Objective:

- To obtain harmonised data at EU level on land use, land cover and certain environmental features

- To have common methodology-nomenclature ensuring full comparability of results

- To obtain early estimates of areas (main crops)

- To analyse interaction agriculture-environment landscape

Is based on a grid of points all over Europe for data collection



61 Land use and landscape

2. THE ACQUIS

LUCAS

- Parliament and Council Decision No: 1445/2000/EC on the application of aerial-survey and remote-sensing techniques to the agricultural statistics for 1999 to 2003
- European Parliament and Council Decision No: 2066/2003/EC on the continued application of area-survey and remote-sensing techniques to the agricultural statistics for 2004 to 2007 and amending Decision 1445/2000/EC
- Commission Regulation No: 1461/2003/EC laying down conditions for pilot projects for the electronic transmission of information on fishing activities and for remote sensing



61 Land use and landscape

There is no legal base for land use statistics as such, but some of the variables are included in Council Regulation 959/93 concerning statistical information to be supplied by Member States on crop products other than cereals, as last amended by Commission Regulation 296/2003



61 Land use and landscape

3. MOST PROBLEMATIC ISSUES

Land use statistics are normally based on surveys or are estimates derived from different sources. Considering the fact that data are transmitted to Eurostat in several domains, consistency is a problem.



61 Land use and landscape

4. FUTURE ACQUIS

There are at the moment no changes in legislation foreseen. At first a decision will have to be taken on whether the LUCAS project will be further developed and fully integrated in the statistical system.

If not, it is likely that land use statistics are better incorporated in crop production and agri-environmental statistics.



61 Rural development statistics

1. GENERAL BACKGROUND

The development of rural areas is an important policy in the EU. Better statistics are needed to support the policy makers, especially concerning Axis 3 of the Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the Rural Development regulation.



61 Rural development statistics

Data are collected using two different geographical principles:

- The OECD concept
- The EUROSTAT “degree of urbanisation” concept



61 Rural development statistics

2. THE ACQUIS

There is no legal base rural development statistics as such and no real gentlemen's agreement.



61 Rural development statistics

3. MOST PROBLEMATIC ISSUES

The lack of data that can be aggregated at the proper regional level.



61 Rural development statistics

4. FUTURE ACQUIS

At the moment no legislation is foreseen in the domain.



62 Agricultural structures

1. GENERAL BACKGROUND

Farm structure statistics play a key role in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). This role is likely to increase over time with enlargement and CAP reform (shift from product to producer support - environmental compliance - rural development).



62 Agricultural structures

The EU farm structure surveys (FSS) - censuses every ten years and intermediate sample surveys in between – are the backbone of the agricultural statistical system. They provide micro data on agricultural labour force, land use, livestock, equipment and they are the statistical basis for all sample surveys on land use, livestock and agricultural income.



62 Agricultural structures

The data are sent to Eurostat about 1 year after the survey in the form of micro data, i.e. the data are sent by farm.

Eurostat validates, processes and publishes the data.



62 Agricultural structures

2. THE ACQUIS

- Council Regulation No: 571/88/EEC on the organisation of community surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings
- Commission Regulation No: 204/2006 adapting Council Regulation 571/88 and amending Commission Decision 2000/115/EC with a view to the organisation of Community surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings in 2007
- Several other implementing legislation



62 Agricultural structures

3. MOST PROBLEMATIC ISSUES

The FSS is a complex survey. Since the individual data are transmitted to Eurostat, it is imperative that they are fully harmonised.

Even small changes in population or thresholds have big influence on the time series.



62 Agricultural structures

4. FUTURE ACQUIS

The present Council Regulation has been valid from 1988, and now needs to be renewed. The new Regulation should be in place for the next agricultural census in 2010.

It is not foreseen that the basic system would be changed, but new data needs have emerged. It is therefore foreseen that specific agri-environmental modules would be set up as part of the FSS.



62 Agricultural structures

Since the FSS is the backbone of the agricultural statistical system, it is foreseen that it would be increasingly used as a base for creating the sample frames for all other agricultural surveys.

Eurostat therefore will propose the setting up of Farm Registers based on the FSS 2010 (full census).



62 Agricultural structures

5. SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

Eurostat would appreciate a presentation of how the national statistical system is set up, with specific emphasis on Farm Registers and the FSS.



63 Agricultural monetary statistics

1. GENERAL BACKGROUND

The domain is divided into two modules:

Economic accounts for agriculture and forestry

Agricultural price statistics



63 Agricultural monetary statistics

The Economic accounts for agriculture and forestry comprises the

Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Forestry (EAA/EAF)

Regional EEA

Agricultural Labour Input (ALI)



63 Agricultural monetary statistics

The Economic Accounts for Agriculture are mainly used to monitor and evaluate the Common Agricultural Policy. They measure levels and trends in agricultural output (62 items), input (15 items), investment, labour productivity and income.



63 Agricultural monetary statistics

The main purpose of ALI is to express trends in and levels of agricultural industry income in relation to the labour input and in particular to analyse income trends on the basis of the volume of work carried out by those engaged in the agricultural production.



63 Agricultural monetary statistics



Agricultural Price Statistics consist of:

Agricultural Price Indices (quarterly)

Statistics of absolute agricultural prices (annual)

Land prices and land rents statistics (under development)



63 Agricultural monetary statistics

The Agricultural price indices are used, above all, in relation with the analysis of price developments and their effect on agricultural income

Absolute agricultural prices are used mainly for the comparison of price levels between Member States.

They are based on a gentlemen's agreement.



63 Agricultural monetary statistics

2. THE ACQUIS

- European Parliament and Council Regulation No: 138/2004/EC on the economic accounts for agriculture in the Community
- Commission Regulation No: 306/2005 amending Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 138/2004
- A further change to the regulation is presently in process of being approved.
- There are no legislation on the other modules.



63 Agricultural monetary statistics

3. MOST PROBLEMATIC ISSUES

There are practical difficulties with the implementation of IAHS statistics by the Member States. This project is currently under review and might be undergo considerable changes.



63 Agricultural monetary statistics

4. FUTURE ACQUIS

No additional legislation is foreseen at the moment.



64 Crop production statistics

1. GENERAL BACKGROUND

The domain is divided into several modules:

Surveys on areas under vine

Fruit trees surveys

Cereals and other main crops

Early Estimate for Crop Production

Fruits and vegetables

Supply balance sheets



64 Crop production statistics

The aim of this domain is to determine areas, yield and production of the most important crops and the use of the production.

The main objective of these statistics is to support decision related to the Common Agriculture Policy, particularly for the market organizations and policy analyses.



64 Crop production statistics



Wine

Basic surveys on the area under vines have to be carried out every ten years. Data are collected in Member States with an area of vines of 500 hectares or more.

The annual intermediate surveys cover the area under vines for wine production and show changes in that area during the preceding year (grubbing, plantation and replantation), and the production of wine.



64 Crop production statistics



Wine

The annual intermediate surveys cover the area under vines for wine production and show changes in that area during the preceding year (grubbing, plantation and replantation), and the production of wine.

Area and production for quality wine and other wine shall be classified by yield classes.



64 Crop production statistics



Orchard surveys

Basic fruit tree surveys are carried out every five years. The next one will be in 2007 and the following one in 2012, if there are no changes in the legislation.

The data on variety, age, and density of the trees are collected on national and regional level.



64 Crop production statistics

Cereals and main crops

An annual survey on cereals and main crops is carried out to determine areas, yield and production of the most important cereals and main crops (industrial crops, roots crops...)

Data are collected at national and regional level



64 Crop production statistics

Cereals and main crops



Principals cereals covered: wheat, rye, barley, oats, sorghum, triticale, grain maize and rice.

Principals other crops covered: industrial crops (like rape), roots crops (like sugar beet), dried pulses.

Fodder (like green maize or temporary grasses and grazing areas) are also required.



64 Crop production statistics

Early Estimate for Crop Production



The objective is to obtain area and production data for the main crops before the harvest.

Eurostat creates crop forecasts based on earlier trends for area, yield and production for cereals and some other main crops. The countries respond to this information with their own estimations, if necessary.



64 Crop production statistics

Fruits and vegetables



Area and production data are requested for more than 30 species of vegetables and more than 50 fruits and berries on national level.



64 Crop production statistics

Supply Balance Sheets



The Supply Balance Sheets present a comprehensive picture of the pattern of a country's food supply during a specified reference period.

They give annual information on the resources (usable production and import) and the uses (domestic uses, exports and changes in stocks) of a product (or a group of products).



64 Crop production statistics

Supply Balance Sheets



Data will be calculated by Eurostat at EU level for:

Cereals, soft wheat, durum wheat, barley, grain maize, triticale, rye and maslin, oats and summer cereals, sorghum

Soya, sunflower for fruit, oil and oilcakes

Maize for oilcakes

Linseed for seed, oil and oilcakes

Cotton for seed

Maize germ for oil

Dried pulses: peas, horse and broad beans, sweet lupine

Fresh grapes, Nuts



64 Crop production statistics



Supply Balance Sheets

National balances are requested for:

Rice (paddy, husked, milled),

Sugar beet, sugar,

Potatoes, starch,

Fruit and vegetables: Oranges, peaches, apples pears (fresh and processed), **Dried fruit, Citrus fruit,**

Cauliflowers, tomatoes (fresh and processed),

Wine,

Rape for fruit, oil and oilcakes, Olives, for fruit, oil and residue,

Prepared fat and oils: margarine and white products



2. THE ACQUIS

64 Crop production statistics Wine

- Council Regulation No: 357/79/EEC on statistical surveys of areas under vines
- Commission Decision No: 2003/654/EC laying down a code and standard rules for the transcription into a machine-readable form of the data relating to intermediate statistical surveys of areas under vines
- Commission Regulation No: 1402/2003/EC setting out a schedule of tables and laying down the definitions relating to basic statistical surveys of areas under vines



64 Crop production statistics



Orchard surveys

- Directive 2001/109/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the statistical surveys to be carried out by the Member States in order to determine the production potential of plantations of certain species of fruit trees
- 2002/38/EC: Commission Decision setting out the survey parameters and laying down the code and standard rules for the transcription, in machine-readable form, of the data relating to the surveys on plantations of certain species of fruit trees
- 2006/128/EC: Commission Decision amending Directive 2001/109/EC and Commission Decision 2002/38/EC concerning the statistical surveys carried out on plantations of certain species of fruit trees



64 Crop production statistics

Cereals and main crops

- Council Regulation No: 837/90/EEC concerning statistical information to be supplied by the member states on cereals production
- Council Regulation No: 959/93/EEC concerning statistical information to be supplied by member states on crop products other than cereals



64 Crop production statistics

Early Estimate for Crop Production

Fruits and vegetables

Supply Balance Sheets

- Balance sheets on wine:
 - Regulation 1282/2001
- Other: Gentlemen's agreements only



64 Crop production statistics

3. MOST PROBLEMATIC ISSUES

Due to very detailed legislation and other agreements, the area is quite complex.

The breakdown of crops to be followed should reflect the reality of European agriculture, which means that countries should follow also crops that are rarely grown in their climate.



64 Crop production statistics

4. FUTURE ACQUIS

The CAP is at the moment being reformed towards a support system no longer aimed at supporting the production itself. This will lead to changed needs for statistical information.

Eurostat therefore foresees to reform and simplify crop production statistics in the years to come. It is likely that development work on the structure of the new system will be initiated 2007.



64 Crop production statistics

5. SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

Eurostat would appreciate any information on important crop production in your countries presently not covered by EU statistical legislation.



65 Animal production statistics

1. GENERAL BACKGROUND

The domain is divided into several modules:

Livestock surveys

Meat production

Eggs and poultry

Supply balance sheets



65 Animal production statistics

Livestock surveys:

- cover cattle, pigs, sheep, goats
- collect data on number of animals and producers
- bi-annual for pigs,
- bi-annual for cattle,
- annual for sheep,
- annual for goats



65 Animal production statistics

Meat production statistics:

- cover cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, and poultry
- monthly slaughtering data
- quarterly production forecasts for pigs
- semi-annual production forecasts for cattle, sheep and goat)



65 Animal production statistics



Eggs and poultry:

- monthly surveys on production and trade of chicken for hatching and farm poultry



65 Animal production statistics



Supply Balance Sheets

Data will be calculated by Eurostat at national level for:

Eggs - total and for consumption

Meat – total, beef and veal, pigmeat, sheepmeat and goatmeat, horsemeat, poultry, other meat, offal

Milk products - whole milk (raw material), fresh products excl. cream, drinking milk, cream, condensed milk, powdered whole milk, powdered skimmed milk, butter (product weight), cheese, processed cheese



65 Animal production statistics



2. THE ACQUIS

- Pig production: Directive 93/23/EEC (with subsequent amendments)
- Bovine production: Directive 93/24/EEC (with subsequent amendments)
- Sheep and goats production: Directive 93/25/EEC (with subsequent amendments)
- Poultry production, incubation and trade in chicks sector: gentlemen's agreement for slaughtering.
- Incubated eggs, placement of chicks and trade in chicks: Council Regulation No 2782/75 and Commission Regulation 1868/77 (with subsequent amendments)
- Milk and milk products production: Directive 96/16/EEC (with subsequent amendments)



65 Animal production statistics Supply Balance Sheets

- Gentlemen's agreements only



65 Animal production statistics

3. MOST PROBLEMATIC ISSUES

Due to very detailed legislation, including a number of exceptions to the rules, and other agreements, the area is quite complex.



65 Animal production statistics

4. FUTURE ACQUIS

The CAP is at the moment being reformed towards a support system no longer aimed at supporting the production itself. This will lead to changed needs for statistical information.

Eurostat has therefore put forward a proposal to reform and simplify animal production statistics.



65 Animal production statistics

The proposal foresees the inclusion of all the EU legislation concerning statistics on pig, bovine, sheep and goat livestock and productions, as well as on milk and milk products into one EU Regulation.

Statistics on poultry meat are included for the first time.



65 Animal production statistics

Livestock statistics:

- twice a year frequency for pig statistics
- no breakdown any more by regions nor by herd size classes

Slaughtering statistics:

- coverage of poultry
- precision requirements stated



65 Animal production statistics

Meat production forecasts:

-clarification of the requirements
(slaughterings + trade balance for both number of
animals + carcass weight)

Milk statistics: yet to be defined



65 Animal production statistics

5. SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

Eurostat would appreciate any information on important animal production in your countries presently not covered by EU statistical legislation.



66 Food safety statistics

1. GENERAL BACKGROUND

White paper on food safety (2000), following the “mad cow crisis”

Food safety: top priority of the European Commission in 2002



66 Food safety statistics

Started in the 2nd half of 2002

Framework for the quantitative evaluation of data on the safety of products

- Food + feed
- Production intra-EU + imports
- Across time and space
- Food availability to the population: quantitatively and economically

Creation of a database with all relevant data



66 Food safety statistics



2. THE ACQUIS

- No legislation on the Food safety statistics as such. The legislation below touches the subject.
 - Article 153 of the Treaty (Consumer protection)
 - Regulations on products of differentiated quality
 - Regulation 2081/92 and 2082/92 on PDO/PGI/TSG products)
 - Regulation N. 2092/91 on organic farming
 - Regulation 178/2002: European Food Safety Authority – The “Food law”
 - EU legislation on Food safety issues
 - Council Regulation N. 882/2004 on Official Controls
 - Several directives and Regulations on different monitoring fields



66 Food safety statistics

3. MOST PROBLEMATIC ISSUES

Analysis of available data before launching new surveys

Do not ask Member States to provide twice the same information and avoid double work

Very complex area: many organisations involved with different responsibilities: knowledge is scattered



66 Food safety statistics

4. FUTURE ACQUIS

No legislation in the area is foreseen at the moment.

However, in some new draft legislation, for example on organic farming, statistics are foreseen to be collected.



67 Coordination and reform of agricultural statistics

This is a module that deals with the improvement of agricultural statistics within the EU.

The main tool for the domain is the Technical Action Plans for Improving Agricultural Statistics, which consists of financial contributions towards actions in the member states aimed at improving either national or EU statistics.



67 Coordination and reform of agricultural statistics

In addition the module contains agri-environmental indicators, an area of big political interest, but still very much under development.

The Commission has identified a set of indicators that have been tested, but no final decision has yet been taken on the final list.