

European Neighbourhood
Policy – East Countries

Agriculture

2012 edition

Introduction

In May 2011, the European Commission and the European External Action Service launched a revised and ambitious European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) — confirming the EU's determined and reinforced engagement with its neighbours. The proposal sets out the main priorities and directions of a revitalised ENP strategy which seeks to strengthen individual and regional relationships between the EU and countries in its neighbourhood through a 'more funds for more reform' approach.

The renewed ENP introduces more incentives to pursue reform built around a number of important principles, among others:

1. To support progress towards 'deep democracy'
2. To support sustainable economic and social development

In the light of these changes, the importance of official statistics is reinforced and the need for international co-operation in statistics renewed; statistics need to capture the countries of the region in both their static and dynamic forms, helping policymakers identify needs, formulate objectives and orientate policies, and to enable progress towards agreed goals to be monitored and measured — a key component of governance.

Data sources

Most of the information that is presented within this leaflet has been provided on a voluntary basis by and is under the full responsibility of the National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) of the ENP-East countries. The data for ENP-East countries are taken from the key indicators that are collected on a regular basis by Eurostat. All data presented in this publication were processed in May 2012.

Summary analysis

The agricultural sectors of each of the ENP-East countries remain significant; agricultural activities continue to generate a large — if shrinking — share of the growing output of the region's economies and to provide employment for millions. The output of the agricultural sector — measured in terms of gross value added — contributed significantly more to the national economies of the ENP-East countries than was the case for the EU-27 (1.7% in 2010); the share ranged from an estimated 5.7% in Azerbaijan (2010) to 18.6% in Armenia (2009) — see Table 1. Employment in agricultural activities represented a little over 10% of all employment in Belarus (2010) — the lowest share among the ENP-East countries - through almost 40% in Armenia (2010) and Azerbaijan (2010) to just over 50% in Georgia (2007). These were significantly higher rates than the EU-27 average (4.7% in 2010) — see Table 2.

A higher proportion of land is given over to agricultural activities in the ENP-East countries than is the case for the EU-27. About 70% of the total land areas of Moldova, Armenia and Ukraine were used for agricultural activities in 2010 compared to nearer 40% in the EU-27 — see Figure 3. In the case of Ukraine this is particularly noteworthy, as the 42 million hectares of land used for agricultural activities was the equivalent of just under one quarter (24.0%) of the total utilised agricultural area of the EU-27 in 2010 — see Table 4.

In terms of both meat and crop production, Ukraine was by far the biggest agricultural producer in the region — see Tables 7 and 9. Indeed for some types of agricultural output, Ukraine produced more than a majority of Member States; only Germany (44 million tonnes) and France (65 million tonnes) produced more cereals than Ukraine (39 million tonnes) in 2010 — see Tables 9 and 10.

As with the EU-27, there was strong growth in the trade of food and live animals for the ENP-East countries over the ten years to 2010 — see Tables 11 and 12. For Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia, the resulting growth in net imports resulted in a progressive widening of the trade deficit in food and live animals — see Table 13. In contrast, Belarus turned around a trade deficit into a growing surplus, joining Ukraine and Moldova as the ENP-East countries with a positive trade balance in these products in 2010. The EU-27 was an important partner for ENP-East countries, representing a little over one third of the imports (in value terms) of food and live animals by Moldova and Ukraine in 2010, and the export market for about 30% of food and live animals from Moldova and Georgia (although significantly less in the other countries) — see Figure 14.

Table 1: Breakdown of gross value added by economic activity (%)

	Agriculture ⁽¹⁾		Industry and construction		Services	
	2000 ⁽²⁾	2010 ⁽³⁾	2000 ⁽²⁾	2010 ⁽³⁾	2000 ⁽²⁾	2010 ⁽³⁾
EU-27	2.3	1.7	28.0	24.7	69.7	73.5
AM	25.5	18.6	35.4	35.2	39.1	46.2
AZ	17.1	5.7	45.3	64.7	37.6	29.6
BY	13.8	8.9	38.4	42.4	47.8	48.7
GE	21.9	8.4	22.4	23.2	55.7	68.4
MD	29.0	14.3	21.7	19.7	49.3	66.0
UA	16.4	8.2	34.7	31.0	48.9	60.8

(¹) Agriculture, hunting, fisheries and forestry.

(²) Ukraine, 2001.

(³) Armenia, 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [nama_nace06_c](#) and [enpr_ecnabrk](#)).

Table 2: Employment by economic activity⁽¹⁾ (%)

	Agriculture		Industry and Construction		Services	
	2000 ⁽²⁾	2010 ⁽³⁾	2000 ⁽²⁾	2010 ⁽³⁾	2000 ⁽²⁾	2010 ⁽³⁾
EU-27	7.1	4.7	29.7	25.7	63.2	69.6
AM	18.6	38.6	21.4	17.4	60.0	44.0
AZ	41.0	39.7	10.9	13.7	48.1	46.6
BY	14.9	10.3	34.6	34.8	49.5	54.0
GE	52.2	53.4	9.8	10.4	38.1	36.2
MD	50.9	28.2	13.9	19.3	35.2	52.6
UA	21.1	20.2	31.1	25.5	47.8	54.3

(¹) Armenia, 2006, break in series.

(²) Armenia, 2001; Belarus, break in series.

(³) Moldova, 2009; Georgia, 2007.

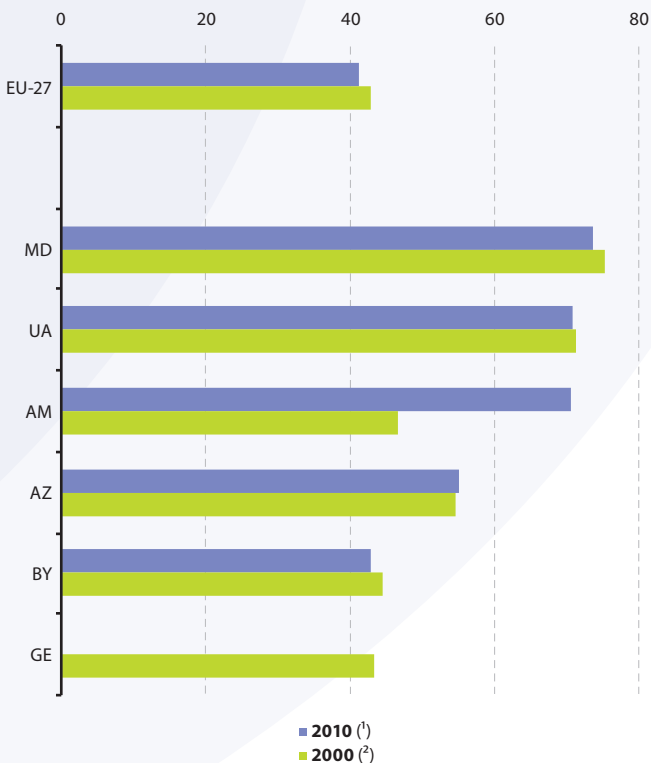
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [lfsa_egana](#), [lfsa_egan2](#) and [enpr_ecnabrk](#)).

Employment and gross value added by sector: Breakdown of employment and gross value added according to the following NACE Rev.2 sectors: — Agriculture (NACE Section A); — Industry and construction (NACE Sections B to F); — Services (NACE Sections G to U).

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.

Gross value added (GVA) is the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption; it is a measure of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry or sector.

Figure 3: Utilised agricultural area (1)
(% of total area)



(1) EU-27, estimate.

(2) EU-27, 2003.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [apro_cpp_luse](#) and [enpr_agmain](#)).

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

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

Table 4: Utilised agricultural area, 2010

(1 000 ha)

	Total UAA	Arable land	Permanent grassland	Land under permanent crops
EU-27	178 645	108 160	58 330	11 494
AM	2 101	:	:	:
AZ	4 767	1 884	2 655	227
BY	8 898	5 511	3 241	122
GE	:	:	:	:
MD	2 498	1 813	353	299
UA	42 792	32 477	5 482	3 307

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [apro_cpp_luse](#) and [enpr_agmain](#)).

Table 5: Livestock population

(1 000 head)

	2000 ⁽¹⁾			2010		
	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep and goats	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep and goats ⁽²⁾
EU-27	94 245	157 390	115 420	87 437	150 773	99 130
AM	497	69	540	571	115	533
AZ	2 022	19	6 086	2 647	6	8 492
BY	4 221	3 431	154	4 152	3 887	124
GE	1 177	443	628	1 049	110	654
MD	394	447	938	216	479	906
UA	9 424	7 652	1 875	4 494	7 960	1 732

(¹) Estimation based on the earliest data available for EU-27 Member States.

(²) Estimation based on administrative source.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [food_in_pagr1](#) and [enpr_agmain](#)).

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

Permanent grassland is 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 are 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 6: Dairy cows

(1 000 head)

	2000 ⁽¹⁾		2010	
	Dairy cows	% of cattle population	Dairy cows	% of cattle population
EU-27	26 929	28.7	23 122	26.4
AM	265	53.3	273	47.7
AZ	959	47.4	1 277	48.3
BY	1 845	43.7	1 478	35.6
GE	646	54.9	562	53.5
MD	269	68.3	154	71.5
UA	4 855	51.5	2 588	57.6

⁽¹⁾ EU-27, 2001; Belarus, break in series.Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [food_in_pagr1](#) and [enpr_agmain](#)).

Livestock is the 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.

Cattle are domestic bovine animals, including bovine animals under one year old and dairy cows.

Pigs are domestic animals, which include piglets, breeding boars and sows, and cull boars and sows.

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

Goats are defined in a similar way and may be categorised as breeding females (female goats which have kidded) and other goats.

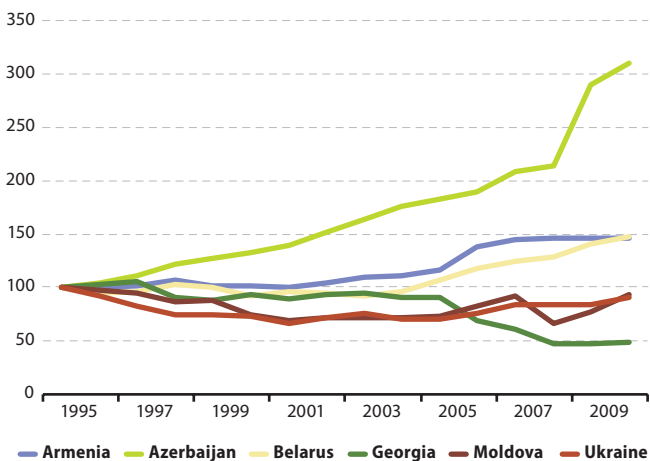
Dairy cows are cows kept exclusively or principally for the production of milk for human consumption and/or dairy produce, including cows for slaughter (fattened or not between last lactation and slaughter).

Table 7: Slaughtered production, 2010
(1 000 tonnes of carcass weight)

	Total	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep and goats	Poultry
EU-27	:	7 918	22 011	786	12 150
AM	71	49	7	9	5
AZ	254	114	1	74	65
BY	971	308	398	1	260
GE	56	27	13	5	12
MD	111	10	57	2	41
UA	2 059	428	631	21	954

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [food_in_pagr2](#), [apro_mt_pann](#) and [enpr_agmain](#)).

Figure 8: Total slaughter index (1995 = 100)
(%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [enpr_agmain](#)).

Production of animals for slaughter is recorded in terms of their slaughter weight.

Table 9: Crop production, 2010

(1 000 tonnes)

	Cereals (including rice)	Sugar beet	Oilseeds ⁽¹⁾	Potatoes
EU-27	282 900	106 889	28 507	56 538
AM	326	:	:	482
AZ	1 978	252	16	954
BY	6 991	3 773	374	7 831
GE	221	:	17	229
MD	2 421	838	564	280
UA	38 679	13 749	10 033	18 705

⁽¹⁾ EU-27, 2009; Georgia, 2008.Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [apro_cpp_crop](#) and [enpr_agmain](#)).**Table 10:** Cereal production (including rice)

(1 000 tonnes)

	2000	2004	2006	2008	2009	2010
EU-27	277 876	324 765	269 057	315 353	296 267	282 900
AM	225	457	213	415	375	326
AZ	1 527	2 139	2 058	2 472	2 965	1 978
BY	4 856	7 016	5 923	9 013	8 510	6 991
GE	421	679	327	472	379	221
MD	1 935	2 994	2 290	3 170	2 177	2 421
UA	23 807	40 997	33 511	52 740	45 406	38 679

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [apro_cpp_crop](#) and [enpr_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 is a 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.

Table 11: Exports of food and live animals

(million EUR)

	2000	2004	2006	2008	2009	2010
EU-27	33 714	33 670	39 399	48 927	44 742	55 034
AM	4	16	27	30	27	30
AZ	37	77	182	278	289	313
BY	482	840	1 090	1 460	1 526	2 319
GE	41	78	90	71	121	125
MD	108	131	166	168	224	292
UA	878	1 937	2 318	4 557	4 337	4 264

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [DS_018995](#) and [enpr_etsitc](#)).

Table 12: Imports of food and live animals

(million EUR)

	2000	2004	2006	2008	2009	2010
EU-27	49 056	53 009	61 814	74 487	67 349	73 838
AM	188	168	186	361	321	367
AZ	206	281	318	557	459	652
BY	884	1 066	1 195	1 583	1 273	1 691
GE	137	256	394	502	419	557
MD	43	116	158	292	248	309
UA	695	1 102	1 855	3 224	2 660	3 259

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [DS_018995](#) and [enpr_etsitc](#)).

Exports are transactions in goods (sales, barter, gifts or grants) from residents to non-residents.

Imports are transactions in goods (purchases, barter, gifts or grants) from non-residents to residents.

Food and live animals are defined under the code SITC 0 of Standard International Trade Classification of products (SITC).

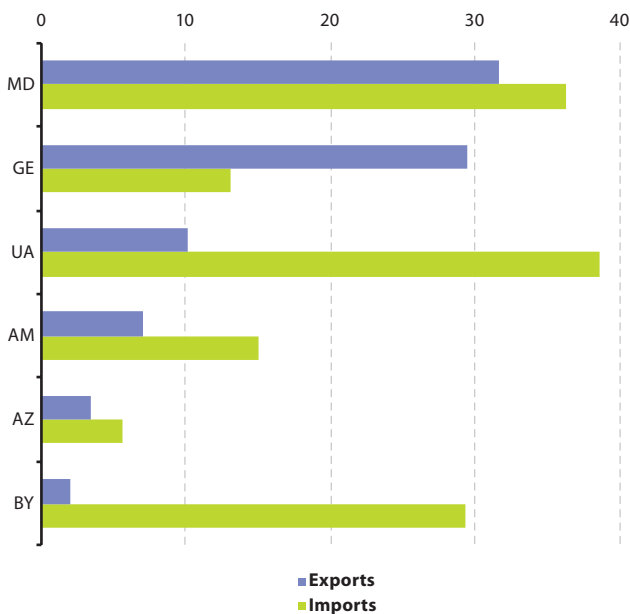
Table 13: Trade balance in food and beverages (1)
(million EUR)

	2000	2004	2006	2008	2009	2010
EU-27	-7 103	-10 263	-10 067	-12 448	-11 009	-4 283
AM	-181	-140	-154	-323	-307	-348
AZ	-170	-215	-194	-418	-336	-522
BY	-488	-331	-251	-329	51	421
GE	-77	-134	-270	-423	-289	-425
MD	173	205	94	-81	4	35
UA	99	805	424	1 300	1 673	927

(1) SITC 0 and SITC 1.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [DS_018995](#) and [enpr_etsitc](#)).

Figure 14: Trade in food and live animals with the EU-27, 2010
(% of total trade in food and live animals)



Source: Eurostat, Comext database.

Trade balance is the difference between the monetary value of exports and imports in an economy over a certain period of time.

Beverages are defined under the code SITC 1 of Standard International Trade Classification of products (SITC).

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 specific questions on statistics in relation to ENP, please contact:

Eurostat Unit A6 - Statistical cooperation

5, rue Alphonse Weicker, L-2721, Luxembourg

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

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Country codes, symbols and further information

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

AM	Armenia	http://www.armstat.am
AZ	Azerbaijan	http://www.azstat.org
BY	Belarus	http://www.belstat.gov.by
GE	Georgia	http://www.statistics.ge
MD	Moldova	http://www.statistica.md
UA	Ukraine	http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua

- Not applicable, not relevant or zero by default

: No data available

% Percentage

Italic: Value is either an estimate or provisional and is therefore likely to change.

