ISSN 2306-1170

FAO Statistical Yearbook 2014

Europe and Central Asia food and agriculture

FAO STATISTICAL YEARBOOK
2014
Europe and Central Asia
Food and Agriculture

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia

Budapest, 2014

ISBN 978-92-5-108167-9 (print)
E-ISBN 978-92-5-108168-6 (PDF)

Foreword

Timely and reliable statistics are of fundamental importance in economic development and in the fight against hunger and poverty.

Not only can good data help track the progress of development and the impact of measures implemented, they can also serve to help design appropriate policies and interventions to improve past performance and ensure continuing progress.

Employing data from a variety of global statistical sources, including mainly data gathered by FAO itself, this publication provides a detailed view of the latest trends and factors governing food and agriculture in Europe and Central Asia - a region whose challenge is to reduce its continuing wide disparities in farm productivity and incomes.

Being the largest user of natural resources such as land and water, agriculture is one of the human activities that has a significant impact on the environment. Thus a significant part of the data contained here relates not only to agriculture, livestock raising, forestry and fisheries but also to these sectors' interplay with the natural environment.

The question is of fundamental importance because we have come to recognize that in order to feed more than 9 billion people in 2050 – and 902 million of them in Europe and Central Asia – we must not only produce more food, but produce, process, distribute and consume it more sustainably.

This publication strives to serve as a reference point on the social, economic and environmental dimensions of agriculture for policymakers, donor agencies, researchers and analysts as well as the general public. Much of the data can be accessed electronically through the FAOSTAT data platform.

FAO is deeply committed to helping countries strengthen their statistical systems. Together with international partners, FAO is implementing a Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics to address weaknesses in basic data in developing countries as well as emerging statistical needs.

This long-term project builds on three pillars: producing a minimum set of core data and determining national priorities; integrating agricultural statistics into national statistical systems; and fostering the sustainability of agricultural statistics through governance and capacity development.

This represents a ground-breaking effort to halt the decline in the content and quality of agricultural production statistics by restoring sustainable systems to produce them and making use of new methods and technologies. It is also designed to meet emerging data requirements, not only to support decisions regarding the linkage of agriculture to poverty and the environment, but also to monitor how a decision in one area affects the others.

FAO, in Europe and Central Asia, as in the rest of the world, will continue to support the collection and dissemination of statistical data, and to assist in capacity-building in order to improve data relating to agriculture, food security and the environment, and, in so doing, to fight hunger and poverty more effectively.

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and Regional Representative
for Europe and Central Asia

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Acknowledgements

This publication was jointly prepared by Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia (REU) and the Statistics Division (ESS) of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The work was carried under the guidance of Pietro Gennari (Chief Statistician, FAO, and Director, ESS), and Vladimir Rakhmanin (Regional Representative and Assistant Director General, REU). Production was managed by Amy Heyman (ESS) and Salar Tayyib (REU), and the work was carried out by Filippo Gheri (ESS) and Shira Fano (ESS). Contributors include Nienke Beintema (the International Food Policy Research Institute – IFPRI), Riccardo Biancalani (Climate, Energy and Tenure Division – NRC), Andrea Borlizzi (ESS), Chiara Brunelli (ESS), Carlo Cafiero (ESS), Cinzia Cerri (ESS), Rocio Condor-Golec (NRC), Piero Conforti (ESS), Elisenda Estruch (Gender, Equity and Rural Employment Division – ESW), Alessandro Ferrara (NRC), Karen Frenken (Land and Water Division – NRL), Nandini Gunewardena (FAOLOW) , Gary Jones (International Monetary Fund – IMF), Arvydas Lebedys (Forest Economics, Policy and Products Division – FOE) , Erdgin Mane (ESS), Robert Mayo (ESS), Verena Nowak (Nutrition Division – ESN), Michael Rahija (IFPRI), Simone Rossi (NRC), Mirella Salvatore (NRC), Nadia Scialabba (NRC), Gert-Jan Stads (IFPRI), Nathalie Troubat (ESS), Sachiko Tsuji (Statistics and Information Service – FIPS), Francesco Tubiello (NRC), Stefania Vannuccini (FIPS), NathanWanner (ESS) and Firas Yassin (ESS). A special thanks goes to Andrea Alcibiade (ESS), Guido Barbaglia (ESS), Giorgia DeSantis (ESS), James Edge (ESS), Carola Fabi (ESS), Amanda Gordon (ESS), Nicola Graziani (ESS), Fabio Grita (ESS), Francesca Loiacono, Michelle Kendrick (ESA), Adam Prakash (ESS), Gordon Ramsay, Nicholas Sakoff (ESS), Nicola Selleri (ESS), Sylvaine Thomas (ESS), and Boris Veytsman.

How to use this book

The FAO Statistical Yearbook products build on the process that began with the 2012 edition. The book has been created from beginning to end with the statistical software R and the typesetting language LaTeX: from data retrieval, to data processing, indicator construction, and blueprint-ready pdf file for distribution. This technique has circumvented the traditional route of manual production, involving costly software licences, significant labour costs and inefficiencies associated with a lack of integration.

Using data from global statistical providers, including FAO, the publication presents a visual synthesis of major trends and factors shaping the global food and agricultural landscape, and their interplay with broader environmental, social and economic dimensions. In doing so, it serves as a unique reference point of world food and agriculture for policy-makers, donor agencies, researchers, analysts and the general public.

Several page spreads are used to present each thematic issue. Each spread contains visualizations of the data in maps and charts, along with text providing background to the salient issues and an assessment of current trends. Tables are provided at the end of each section. A list of indicators used throughout the book and a section on concepts and methods can be found in Part 2.

Country definitions and classification

The publication follows the FAO Regional Office for the Europe and Central Asia composition (see "Table: List of countries" or http://www.fao.org/europe/en/).

Aggregations

Two types of aggregations are used in the book: sum and weighted mean. Two restrictions are imposed when computing the aggregation: i) the sufficiency condition – the aggregation is computed only when sufficient countries have reported data, and the current threshold is set at 50 percent of the variable and the weighting variable, if present; and ii) the comparability condition – as aggregations are usually computed over time, this condition is designed to ensure that the number of countries is comparable over several years; under the current restriction the number of countries may not vary by more than 15 over time.

Data presentation conventions

The cutoff date for the data is 30 September 2013.

- When country data have not been reported for the reference year, an asterisk (*) on the year label indicates that the value for the most recent year available is shown. For example, 2008–2010* means that the most recent value for the period from 2008 to 2010 is shown. When a growth rate is computed, the specified interval always refers to available data.

- A billion is 1 000 million.
- A trillion is 1 000 billion.
- A blank means that data are not available or that aggregates cannot be calculated because of missing data for the years shown.
- In tables, 0 or 0.0 means zero or a number that is small enough to round to zero at the displayed number of decimal places.
- A ~ in the maps refers to the range specified in the class intervals.

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Thematic Data and Trends

This second edition of the FAO Statistical Yearbook: Europe and Central Asia food and agriculture, like its predecessor in 2012, brings together a rich array of regional data, in a coherent, systematic and easily accessible way.

Achieving food security and better nutrition for all, lies at the heart of FAO's mission, which is to help ensure that people have sufficient access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. We strive to cooperate with countries in raising levels of nutrition, improving agricultural productivity, enhancing the lives of rural populations and ensuring that agriculture sustains economic growth.

Much of Europe and Central Asia has experienced a modest economic recovery since 2010 though at varying rates

in different areas. Growth slowed down, or turned negative, in the economies of EU Central and Eastern and South Eastern Europe in 2012 and was expected to remain subdued in 2013. But recovery has been more robust in the CIS economies, largely thanks to high commodity prices, although growth remains below pre-crisis levels.

The European CIS countries and Turkey have outperformed their counterparts in Central and Southeastern Europe systematically since 2010, and they were also expected to do so in 2013.

Renewed investment in the agricultural sector is essential to continue and accelerate growth, especially against the background of the general exodus from the land evidenced by fast- shrinking agricultural populations. In particular, there is an urgent need, in this International Year of Family Farming, to adopt measures to reinforce family farm systems in Europe and Central Asia, which are one of the pillars of agriculture in the region. There are 12 million family farms in the European Union alone.

In addition to its essential role in food security, sustainable agricultural development is now regarded as pivotal in enhancing rural well-being and balancing rural-urban migrations. It has also become evident that agriculture is key in effectively addressing the many challenging environmental issues of our time, including climate change, water scarcity, atmospheric and marine pollution, as well as land degradation.

As the chief user of land, agriculture has a clear role in providing protection for the environment and in preserving our planet's natural resource base. As the sector is now intertwined with almost every aspect of the devel-

opment agenda, a major challenge is to capture and to monitor the multiple roles of agriculture.

Providing reliable and timely information on the status of food and agricultural sectors in multiple contexts is at the core of the FAO mandate, and in particular of the FAO Statistics Division, and the statisticians who work in the various FAO regional and country offices around the globe. Concerted efforts are being made by FAO and its partners to enhance national capacities to provide more, better quality and timely statistical information for producers, scholars, policymakers and analysts.

In response to the demand for a more comprehensive regionally-focused set of statistics and indicators, we have attempted to meet the challenge through this statistical yearbook, which is a thematically-driven, statistical snapshot of the major trends and issues related to food and agriculture in Europe and Central Asia.

People and demography

With 902 million inhabitants and almost 13 percent of the world's population, FAO's Europe and Central Asia region is the second most populated of the organization's five regions, coming after the giant Asia and the Pacific region (over 4 billion people) and just before Africa (with its 898 million).

But on current trends Europe will soon drop into third place. While it gained 34 million inhabitants in 2000-2012, registering 0.4 percent annual growth, over the same period FAO's Africa region added 230 million people, growing at 2.5 per annum.

Europe's population has largely stopped growing. In fact, of the 54 countries in Europe and Central Asia, 15 saw their populations shrink in 2000-2010 while in 24 countries the growth rate was between zero and a fraction of 1 percent.

There were substantial differences within the region, however. Population growth was highest in Caucasus and Turkey at 1.2 percent per annum – though this was 0.1 percent less than in 1990-2000. Next came Central Asia with 1 percent.

With a negative -0.3 percent, growth was lowest in the European countries of the Community of Independent States (CIS), where both the Russian Federation and Ukraine saw their populations fall by 4 million each between 2000 and 2012.

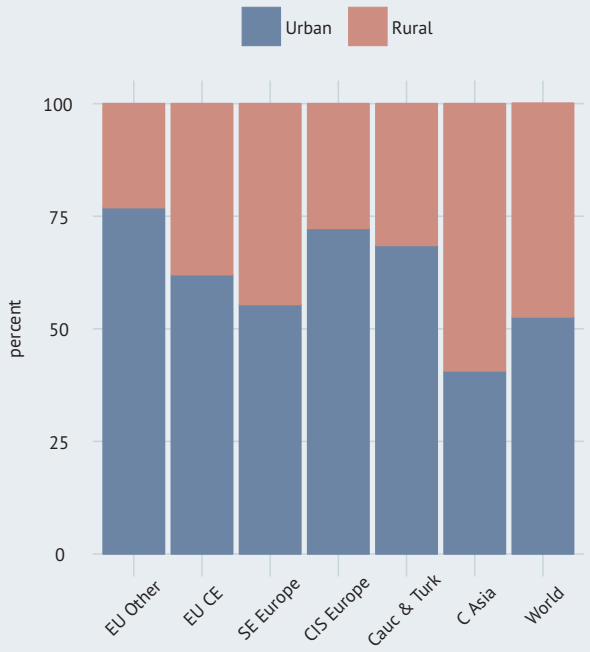
Among countries, Israel registered the highest growth rate at 2.2 percent during 2000-2012, slower however than the 3.0 percent recorded in the previous decade. Much of this was due to migration. Another exception to the general rule that population growth is low in developed countries was Spain, whose population has surged by 1.3 percent per annum in the last decade. Part of the growth is attributed to a government programme that gave many immigrants resident rights.

In absolute numbers, Turkey was the country where the population grew most, with 11 million inhabitants added between 2000 and 2012, making the current population 75 million. Spain had the second-largest growth with a 7 million hike.

The most populous of the groups is the area encompassing the western countries of the European Union and the members of the European Free Trade Area (EU other & EFTA), with 414 million people in 2012 – equivalent to 46 percent of the regional total.

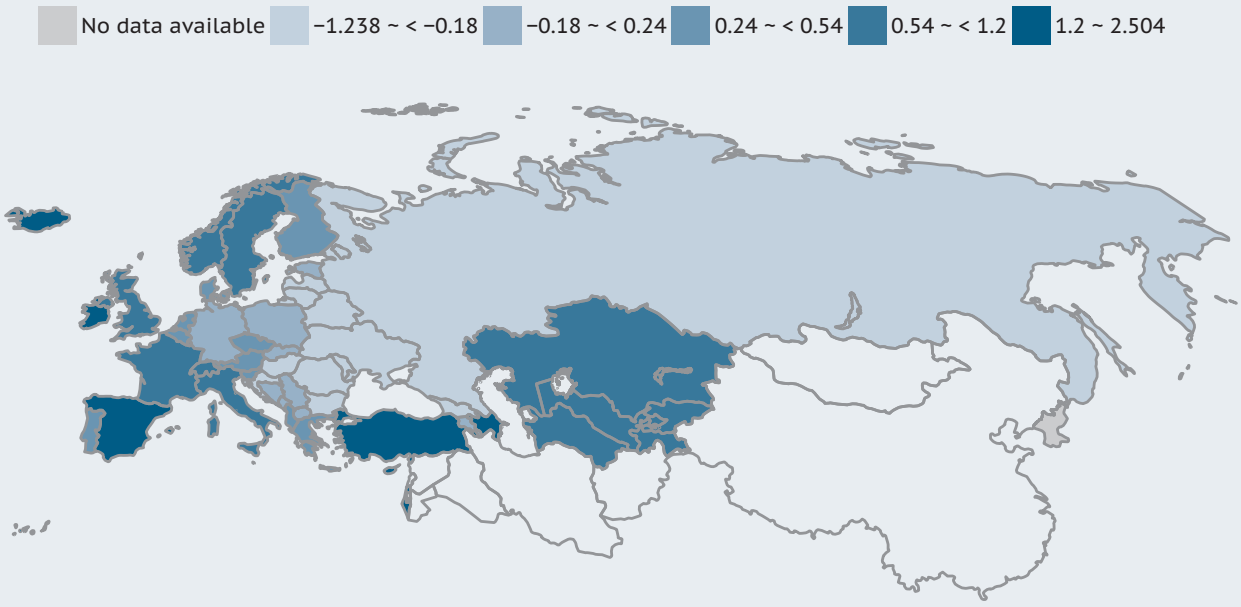
At 0.5 percent annual growth between 2000-2012, when it added 24 million inhabitants, this group grew marginally faster than in the preceding decade (0.4 percent p.a.) But much of the increase appears to be due to migration, as in large parts of the entire region. On average a net 1.9 million migrants have been settling in Europe every year since 2000.

CHART 1: **Rural and urban population, share of total population (2011)**

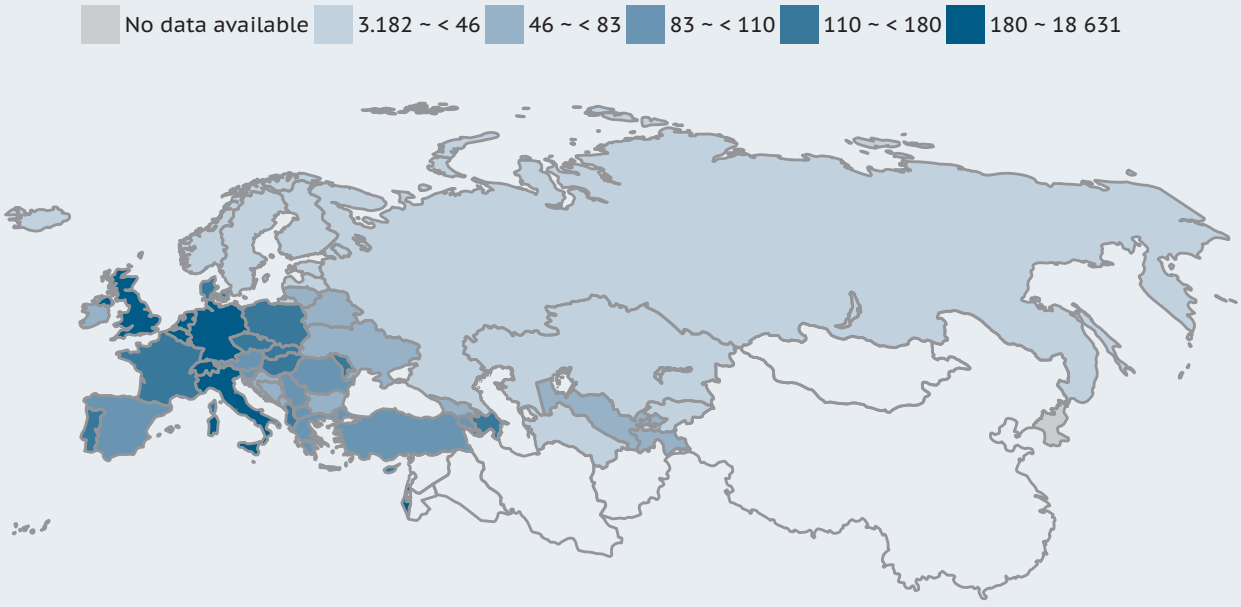


Source: United Nations Population Division.

MAP 1: **Population annual growth (percent, 2000-2012)**



MAP 2: **Population density (people/km^2, 2011)**



Source: World Bank (WDI).

EU other and EFTA also has the oldest population, with 18 percent of people aged over 65 in 2010. Germany was the "oldest" country with 20.4 percent of over 65, followed closely by Italy (20.3 percent) and Greece (18.5 percent). Among the other groups Croatia, Latvia and Bulgaria have the oldest populations, each with more than 17 percent of over 65s.

The "youngest" country is Tajikistan, with 37 percent of the population aged 14 or under in 2010. Among the developed countries the youngest is Israel, with 27.2 of the population under 14, followed by Ireland with 21.2 percent.

A clear trend in all countries in the region was a flight from the land. Agricultural populations everywhere in Europe and Central Asia have plunged over the last decade, at the rate of -2.4 percent per annum for the region as a whole, but with peaks of 9.8 percent p.a. in Slovenia, 8 percent in Bosnia and Herzegovina and 7 percent in Bulgaria.

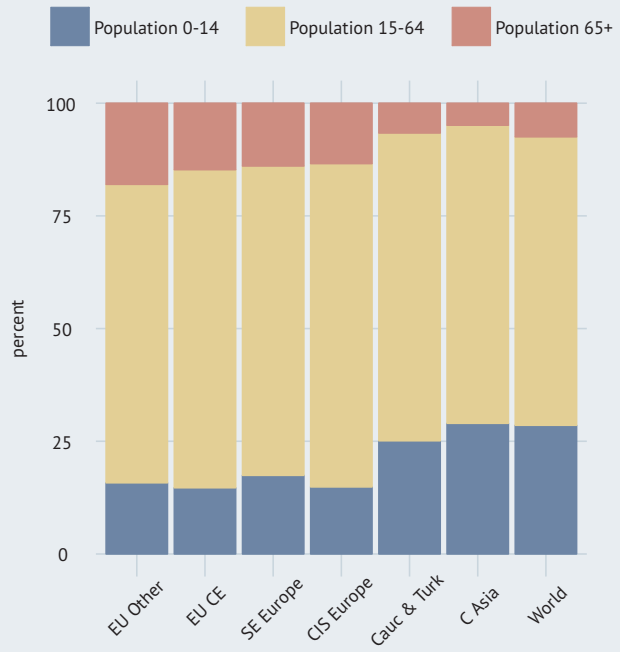
The European countries of the Community of Independent States (CIS-Europe) have the largest agricultural population in the region, 17 million, or 8.5 percent of the overall population of these countries. Caucasus and Turkey is second with 16.9 million people, but with a higher share of the total population of 18.5 . The group with the highest share of agricultural population is Central Asia, with 20.3 percent, amounting to 12.6 million people. But farmers are leaving the land in these groups as everywhere else in Europe and Central Asia.

The country with by far the largest agricultural population in 2012 was Turkey, with 14 million farmers and their families, or 19 percent of all its inhabitants. The Russian Federation was second with 10 million. While Monaco and San Marino had respectively 1 000 and 2 000 farmers.

Only in Central Asia does more than 50 percent of the population live in rural areas. The other groups are all considerably more urbanized, with the maximum urban concentration to be found in the EU other and EFTA grouping where 76.9 percent of all inhabitants live in urban areas.

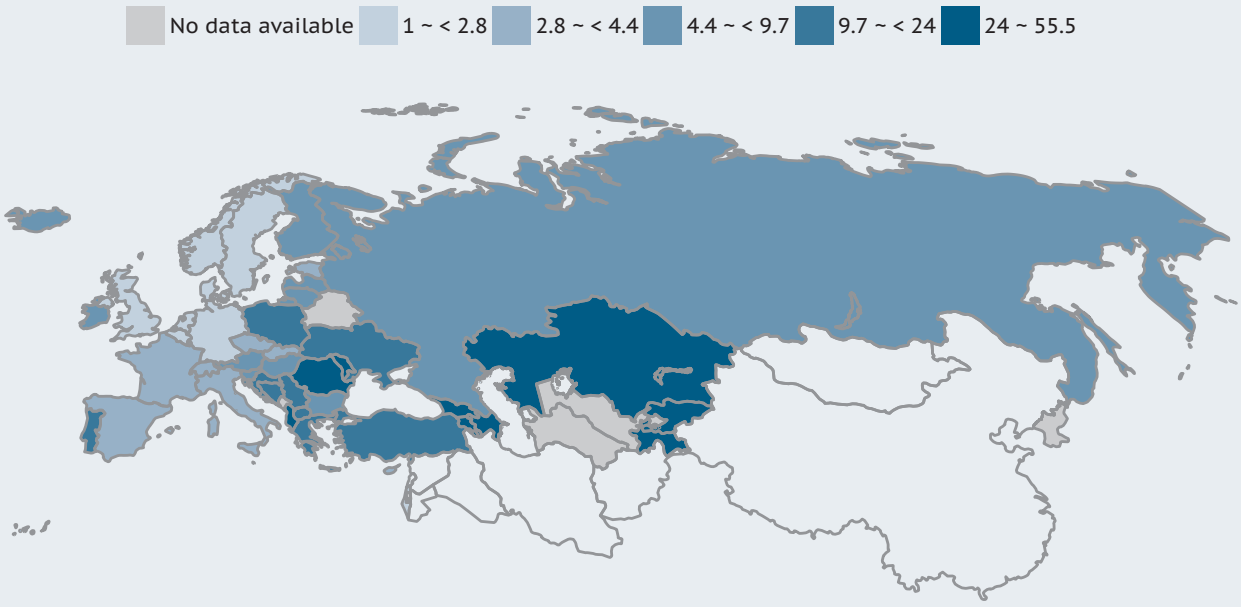
At 33.5 people per square kilometer, the Europe & Central Asia region is substantially less densely populated than the world average of 53.5 people/sq. km. Densities, however, vary very widely between and within the groups, with countries such as the Netherlands (with 494.9 inhabitants/sq. km.), Belgium, and the United Kingdom being some of the most densely populated countries of the world; while the population density in Iceland is to 3.2.

CHART 2: **Population ages, share of total (2010)**



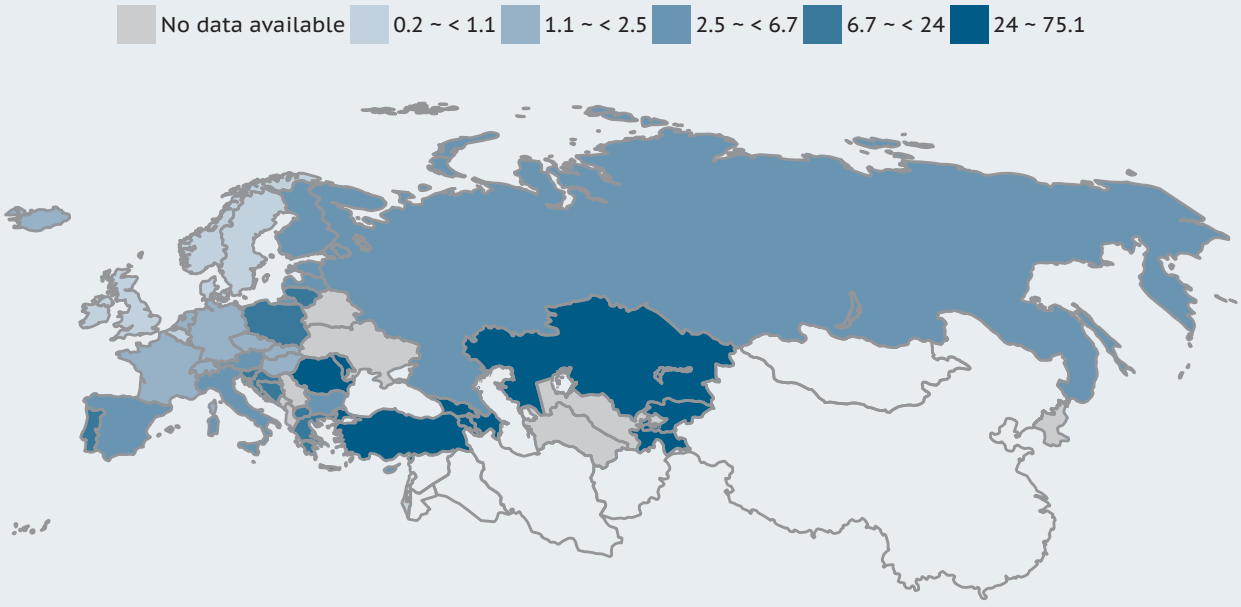
Source: United Nations Population Division.

MAP 3: **Employment in agriculture, share of total employment (percent, 2000-2011*)**



Source: World Bank (WDI).

MAP 4: **Female employment in agriculture, share of female employment (percent, 2000-2011*)**



Source: World Bank (WDI).

TABLE 1: **Population and structure**

	Population				Age composition			Agricultural population		
	total		p.a. growth		between 0-14	over 65	between 15-64	total	share of total	p.a. growth
	million people 2000	million people 2012	percent 1990-2000	percent 2000-12	percent 2010	percent 2010	percent 2010	thousand people 2012	percent 2012	percent 1992-2012
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	868	902	0.3	0.4	17.4	14.4	68.2	70 447	7.8	−2.4
Central Asia	55	62	1.0	1.0	29.0	4.9	66.1	12 594	20.3	−1.1
Kazakhstan	15	16	−1.1	0.9	24.5	6.8	68.7	2 450	15.0	−2.2
Kyrgyzstan	5	5	1.2	0.9	30.1	4.4	65.6	1 084	19.9	−1.2
Tajikistan	6	7	1.5	1.2	37.0	3.5	59.5	1 858	26.2	−0.8
Turkmenistan	5	5	2.1	1.2	29.2	4.1	66.6	1 498	29.0	0.3
Uzbekistan	25	28	1.9	1.1	29.4	4.3	66.3	5 704	20.3	−1.1
Caucasus and Turkey	80	91	1.3	1.2	25.1	6.6	68.3	16 943	18.5	−1.5
Armenia	3	3	−1.5	0.1	20.2	11.1	68.7	276	8.9	−3.6
Azerbaijan	8	9	1.2	1.3	20.9	6.6	72.6	2 071	22.0	−0.4
Georgia	5	4	−1.5	−0.7	16.6	14.4	69.1	613	14.2	−3.8
Turkey	64	75	1.6	1.3	26.4	6.0	67.7	13 983	18.8	−1.5
CIS Europe	210	201	−0.2	−0.3	14.9	13.4	71.7	17 014	8.5	−3.2
Belarus	10	10	−0.2	−0.5	15.0	13.6	71.4	783	8.2	−4.3
Republic of Moldova	4	4	−0.6	−1.2	16.7	11.1	72.2	481	13.7	−5.0
Russian Federation	147	143	−0.1	−0.2	15.0	12.8	72.2	10 919	7.7	−2.8
Ukraine	49	45	−0.6	−0.7	14.2	15.5	70.3	4 831	10.7	−3.8
South Eastern Europe	24	24	−0.1	−0.0	17.4	13.9	68.6	2 916	12.2	−2.5
Albania	3	3	−0.8	0.4	22.7	9.6	67.7	1 307	40.5	−1.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	4	−1.7	−0.0	15.0	14.1	70.9	75	2.0	−8.0
Croatia	5	4	−0.0	−0.2	15.0	17.2	67.8	167	3.8	−6.6
Montenegro	1	1	0.4	0.1	19.3	12.7	68.1	74	11.7	
Serbia	10	10	0.6	−0.2	17.6	14.3	68.0	1 155	11.7	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2	2	0.5	0.2	17.6	11.8	70.6	138	6.7	−4.9
EU Central and Eastern	104	102	−0.2	−0.1	14.7	14.8	70.5	9 643	9.5	−3.3
Bulgaria	8	7	−1.0	−0.6	13.7	17.5	68.7	259	3.5	−7.0
Czech Republic	10	11	−0.1	0.4	14.0	14.8	71.2	617	5.8	
Estonia	1	1	−1.4	−0.1	15.4	17.2	67.3	113	8.4	−3.1
Hungary	10	10	−0.2	−0.2	14.7	16.5	68.8	780	7.8	−3.6
Latvia	2	2	−1.2	−0.5	13.9	17.8	68.3	196	8.8	−3.4
Lithuania	4	3	−0.6	−0.5	14.9	16.0	69.0	295	9.0	−4.6
Poland	38	38	0.1	0.0	14.8	13.6	71.6	5 385	14.1	−2.4
Romania	22	21	−0.5	−0.3	15.2	14.9	69.9	1 618	7.6	−5.2
Slovakia	5	5	0.3	0.1	15.1	12.1	72.8	369	6.7	
Slovenia	2	2	0.3	0.2	13.9	16.4	69.6	11	0.5	−9.8
EU other and EFTA	390	414	0.4	0.5	15.8	18.0	66.2	11 215	2.7	−3.5
Andorra	0	0	1.9	2.5				5	5.7	−1.7
Austria	8	8	0.4	0.4	14.7	17.6	67.7	260	3.1	−3.7
Belgium	10	11	0.2	0.5	16.9	17.4	65.7	125	1.2	
Cyprus	1	1	2.1	1.5	17.8	11.6	70.7	55	4.9	−2.9
Denmark	5	6	0.4	0.4	18.0	16.5	65.5	132	2.4	−3.4
Finland	5	5	0.4	0.4	16.5	17.2	66.2	192	3.6	−3.8
France	59	63	0.4	0.6	18.4	16.8	64.8	1 162	1.8	−4.4
Germany	82	82	0.4	−0.0	13.5	20.4	66.1	1 175	1.4	−4.4
Greece	11	11	0.8	0.3	14.6	18.5	66.9	1 014	8.9	−2.9
Ireland	4	5	0.7	1.6	21.2	11.7	67.1	280	6.1	−2.4
Italy	57	61	0.0	0.6	14.1	20.3	65.6	1 794	2.9	−4.4
Luxembourg	0	1	1.4	1.7	17.6	13.8	68.4	6	1.1	
Malta	0	0	0.8	0.4	14.9	14.4	70.7	4	1.0	−4.0
Monaco	0	0	1.3	0.0				1	2.9	0.0
Netherlands	16	17	0.6	0.4	17.7	15.3	67.0	386	2.3	−2.5
Portugal	10	11	0.4	0.3	15.1	17.9	66.9	1 063	9.9	−2.8
San Marino	0	0	1.2	1.3				2	6.2	−2.0
Spain	40	47	0.3	1.3	15.0	17.0	68.1	1 870	4.0	−4.0
Sweden	9	9	0.3	0.7	16.5	18.2	65.2	226	2.4	−2.8
United Kingdom	59	63	0.3	0.6	17.4	16.6	66.0	896	1.4	−1.4
Iceland	0	0	1.0	1.4	20.9	11.9	67.8	19	5.8	−1.7
Norway	4	5	0.6	0.9	18.7	14.7	66.6	175	3.5	−2.3
Switzerland	7	8	0.7	0.7	15.2	16.7	68.0	373	4.8	−1.9
Israel	6	8	3.0	2.2	27.2	10.4	62.4	122	1.6	−1.9
Regional Office for Africa	668	898	2.7	2.5	42.4	3.2	54.4	486 952	54.2	1.8
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	3 641	4 111	1.4	1.0	25.1	7.7	67.1	1 102 289	30.2	0.5
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	516	598	1.7	1.2	27.9	6.8	65.2	90 601	15.2	−1.0
Regional Office for the Near East	338	432	2.2	2.2	31.5	4.3	64.2	98 015	22.7	0.0
World	6 101	7 029	1.5	1.2	28.5	7.5	64.0	1 795 710	31.7	0.6

TABLE 2: **Rural and urban population, and labour force structure**

	Population					Total employment	Empl in agriculture	Agricultural employment by gender	
	rural		urban		density			female	male
	share	p.a. growth	share	p.a. growth			share of total empl	share of female empl	share of male empl
	percent	percent	percent	percent	people/km^2	million people	percent	percent	percent
	2011	2000-11	2011	2000-11	2011	2010	2000-11*	2000-11*	2000-11*
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	29.6	−0.2	70.4	0.6	33.5	391	14.1	12.5	13.4
Central Asia	59.4	1.1	40.6	0.7	16.4	26	28.3	29.2	31.1
Kazakhstan	46.4	1.2	53.6	0.4	6.1	8	28.3	29.2	31.1
Kyrgyzstan	64.7	0.8	35.3	0.8	28.8	2	34.0	35.4	36.9
Tajikistan	73.5	1.1	26.5	1.1	55.8	3	55.5	75.1	41.8
Turkmenistan	51.3	0.7	48.7	1.7	10.9	2			
Uzbekistan	63.8	1.2	36.2	0.7	69.0	11			
Caucasus and Turkey	31.5	−0.4	68.5	2.0	95.4	31	26.0	39.5	19.0
Armenia	35.9	0.2	64.1	−0.0	104.1	1	44.2	49.1	39.4
Azerbaijan	46.4	0.8	53.6	1.6	111.0	4	38.2	44.5	32.3
Georgia	47.2	−0.9	52.8	−0.8	78.4	2	53.4	56.6	50.5
Turkey	28.5	−0.6	71.5	2.3	94.9	23	23.7	39.3	17.5
CIS Europe	27.7	−0.7	72.3	−0.2	11.8	96	27.5	24.9	31.4
Belarus	25.0	−2.1	75.0	0.2	46.7	4			
Republic of Moldova	52.3	−1.8	47.7	−0.7	124.0	1	27.5	24.5	30.5
Russian Federation	26.2	−0.4	73.8	−0.2	8.7	70	9.7	6.7	10.5
Ukraine	31.1	−1.2	68.9	−0.5	78.9	21	15.8		
South Eastern Europe	44.6	−0.9	55.4	0.7	84.9	7	19.1	18.7	15.1
Albania	46.6	−1.6	53.4	2.7	115.1	1	44.1		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51.8	−0.7	48.3	1.2	75.3	1	19.7	22.8	17.9
Croatia	42.2	−0.7	57.8	0.1	76.5	2	14.9	16.3	13.7
Montenegro	36.7	−1.1	63.3	0.7	46.1				
Serbia	43.6	−0.9	56.4	0.3	92.0	2	21.9		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	40.7	0.3	59.3	0.2	83.4	1	19.7	19.8	19.6
EU Central and Eastern	37.9	−0.2	62.1	−0.1	97.1	44	13.4	13.0	13.6
Bulgaria	26.9	−2.0	73.1	−0.1	67.7	3	6.8	5.2	8.2
Czech Republic	26.6	0.5	73.4	0.2	135.9	5	3.1	1.9	4.0
Estonia	30.5	−0.2	69.5	−0.2	31.6	1	4.2	2.8	5.8
Hungary	30.5	−1.6	69.5	0.4	110.1	4	4.5	2.3	6.4
Latvia	32.3	−0.5	67.7	−0.6	33.1	1	8.8	5.8	12.0
Lithuania	32.9	−0.5	67.1	−0.5	48.3	1	9.0	6.8	11.5
Poland	39.1	0.2	60.9	−0.1	126.7	16	12.8	12.5	13.1
Romania	47.2	−0.3	52.8	−0.3	92.9	9	30.1	31.4	29.1
Slovakia	45.3	0.4	54.7	−0.1	112.3	2	3.2	1.8	4.4
Slovenia	50.1	0.4	49.9	0.1	101.9	1	8.8	8.5	9.0
EU other and EFTA	23.1	−0.4	76.9	0.9	116.0	184	3.1	2.2	3.8
Andorra	12.8	7.4	87.2	2.0	165.7				
Austria	32.3	−0.1	67.7	0.7	102.2	4	5.2	5.0	5.4
Belgium	2.5	−0.7	97.5	0.5	364.9	4	1.4	0.9	1.7
Cyprus	29.5	1.0	70.5	1.8	120.8	1	3.8	2.6	4.8
Denmark	13.1	−0.8	86.9	0.6	131.3	3	2.4	0.9	3.9
Finland	16.3	−0.4	83.7	0.5	17.7	2	4.4	2.8	6.0
France	14.2	−3.8	85.8	1.6	119.4	27	2.9	1.8	3.9
Germany	26.1	−0.3	73.9	0.1	234.7	39	1.6	1.2	2.0
Greece	38.6	−0.1	61.4	0.6	87.7	5	12.5	12.7	12.4
Ireland	37.8	0.9	62.2	2.1	66.4	2	4.6	1.0	7.7
Italy	31.6	0.3	68.4	0.7	206.4	23	3.8	2.8	4.5
Luxembourg	14.5	0.5	85.5	1.7	200.1	0	1.0	0.7	1.3
Malta	5.3	−2.8	94.7	0.7	1 302.1	0	1.2	0.2	1.8
Monaco			100.0	0.0	18 630.5				
Netherlands	16.8	−2.4	83.2	1.2	494.9	8	2.8	1.7	3.7
Portugal	38.9	−1.1	61.1	1.4	115.4	5	10.9	10.7	11.1
San Marino	6.2	0.0	93.8	1.7	517.5				
Spain	22.6	0.8	77.4	1.4	92.6	19	4.3	2.5	5.7
Sweden	14.8	−0.1	85.2	0.7	23.0	5	2.1	0.9	3.2
United Kingdom	20.4	0.1	79.6	0.6	259.4	29	1.2	0.6	1.7
Iceland	6.2	−0.4	93.8	1.4	3.2	0	5.5	2.3	8.7
Norway	20.6	−0.5	79.4	1.2	16.3	3	2.5	1.0	3.9
Switzerland	26.3	0.5	73.7	0.7	197.8	4	3.3	2.4	4.0
Israel	8.1	1.4	91.9	2.2	358.9	3	1.7	0.7	2.5
Regional Office for Africa	63.9	1.9	36.1	3.8	37.6	310			
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	47.3	0.8	52.7	2.1	81.2	1 896			
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	21.0	−0.2	79.0	1.7	29.7	259	14.9	9.1	19.7
Regional Office for the Near East	38.8	1.3	61.2	2.8	29.2	121			
World	47.5	0.9	52.6	2.0	53.5	3 023			

Food production

Per capita food production in FAO's Europe and Central Asia region rose faster than any other of FAO's regions in the past decade. Between 2000 and 2011 annual per capita growth for all food products was almost 2 percent compared to 1.6 percent in Asia and the Pacific and 1.1 percent in Africa.

The overall regional increase was driven by sharp production hikes in the region's three top-performing groups – CIS Europe, with 3.5 percent annual growth, Central Asia, with 3.4 and South Eastern Europe, with 2.7 percent. Caucasus and Turkey ran a close fourth, with 2.5 percent.

In the European Union, a 0.8 percent annual decrease in the EU other and EFTA group was more than made up for by a 1.2 percent increase in EU Central and Eastern.

At the country level, the biggest per capita increase took place in Armenia, which registered 5.7 percent annual growth. Bosnia and Herzegovina, in South Eastern Europe, was second with 5.1 percent, while Kazakhstan in Central Asia was third with 4.8 percent.

Cereals accounted for the biggest share of agricultural supply per capita in all groups, especially in Caucasus and Turkey and Central Asia. Strongest growth during the decade took place in CIS Europe, where crop production grew 4.5 percent per annum, a result underpinned by 7.2 percent annual increase in Ukraine. Crop per capita production also surged in Kazakhstan (6.4%) and Armenia (6.2 %).

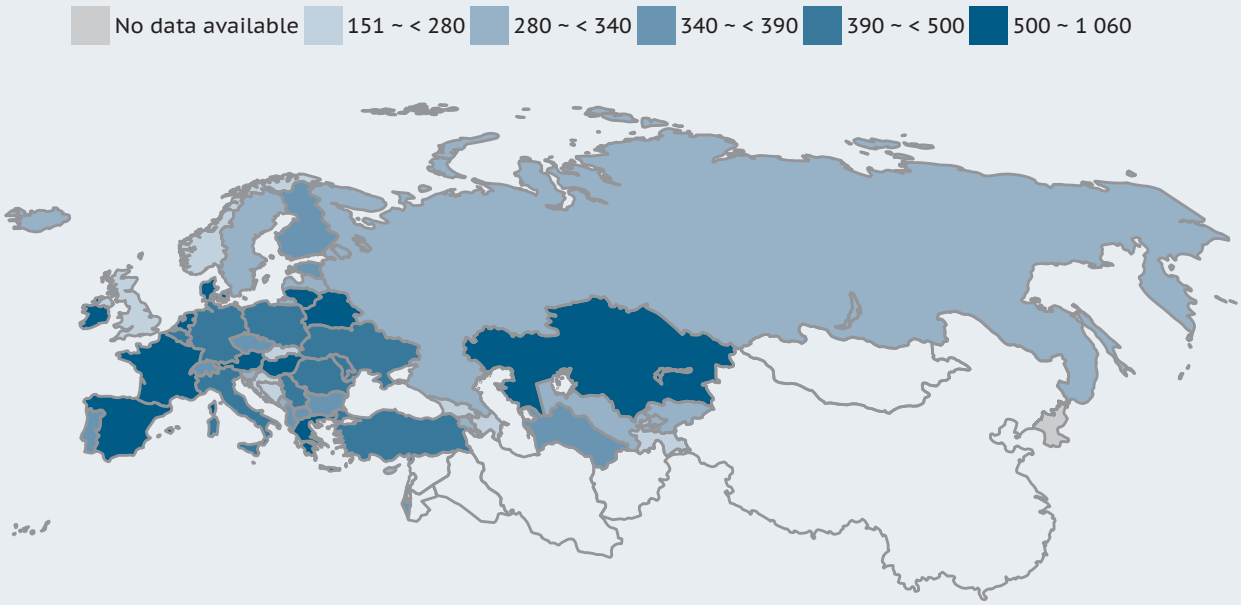
Per capita livestock production was highest in EU other and EFTA but generally decreased in this group as people ate less meat. Exceptions to the trend were mostly to be found among the newer EU members, although Germany and the Netherlands both increased their livestock output.

Elsewhere in the Europe and Central Asia region, per capita livestock production grew strongly, at 3.1 percent per annum in Caucasus and Turkey, 3.0 percent in Central Asia and 2.7 percent in both CIS Europe and South Eastern Europe, reflecting increased incomes and higher living standards.

CHART 3: **Per capita supply of main primary food product groups (2009)**

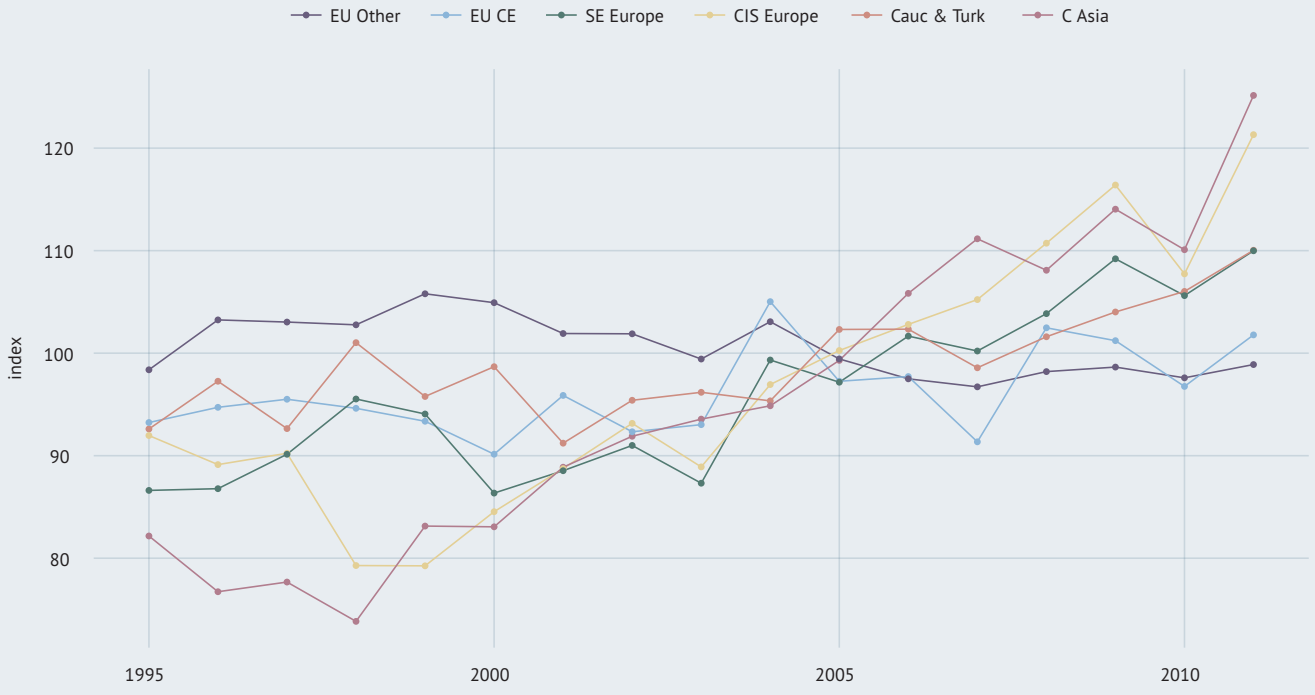
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 5: **Food net per capita production value (I$/cap, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and United Nations Population Division.

CHART 4: **Food net per capita production index number, 2004-2006 = 100 (1995-2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

Land

The Europe and Central Asia region accounts for 21 percent of the world's land area and 16 percent of its agricultural land. More than half of the region's land lies in the Russian Federation Central Asia has a much higher share of agricultural to total land than Europe.

The country in the region with the highest share of agricultural land is Kazakhstan, with 77.5 percent of its 270 million hectares used for farming and stock-raising. Next come the Republic of Moldova, with 74.8 percent, and Ukraine with 71.3 percent. In the EU, the country with the highest percentage of agricultural land is the United Kingdom, where farmers occupy 70.9 percent of the total land, followed by Ireland (66.1 percent) and Denmark (63.4 percent).

Over the last 50 years, with urbanization, per capita agricultural land in the whole region was halved – in 2011 the regional average was around 0.8 ha per capita. But in the last two years, with higher world food prices, there has been some reversal of the trend.

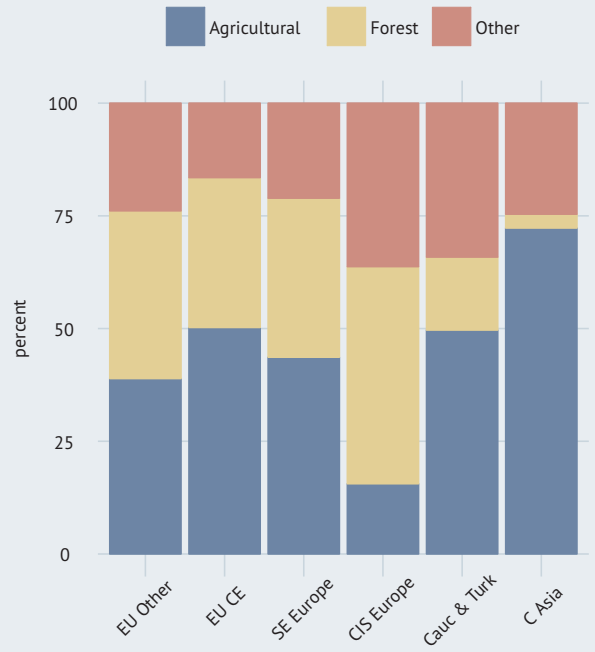
Between 2009 and 2011 the proportion of agricultural land to total land increased marginally in Central Asia and South Eastern Europe, and remained unchanged in CIS Europe and EU Central and Eastern. There were small reductions in Caucasus and Turkey (0.3 percentage points) and EU other and EFTA (0.4 percentage points).

In the same period, the biggest increases in agricultural land shares at the country level were in Ireland, with 5.3 percentage points, Hungary and Latvia, with 4.9 points each, and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia with 4.3 points. Romania climbed 1.9 points and Denmark 1.3. In contrast the United Kingdom's farmland share diminished by 0.8 percent, while the drop was 0.4 points in Germany and 0.3 points in both France and Spain.

The last two years have also seen an increase in organic agriculture's share of farming in the region. Organic agriculture share of agricultural land increased by 1.5 percentage points in the EU other and EFTA group and 0.9 percent in EU Central and Eastern, while Central Asia and South Eastern Europe showed more modest increases.

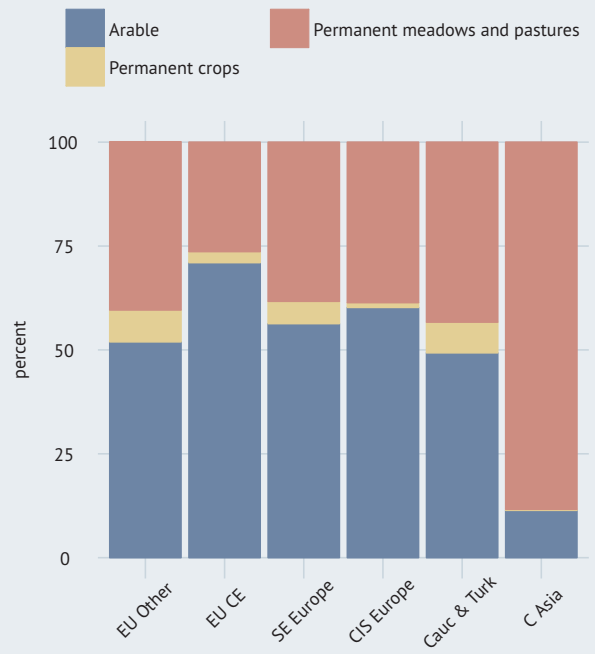
In terms of land share, the country in the region most committed to organic agriculture is Austria, where nearly 20 percent of the farmland is organic. Switzerland follows with a 15.9 percent. Third is the Czech Republic, whose 11.4 percent share follows a 2.5 point increase during 2009-2011.

CHART 5: **Land area (2011)**



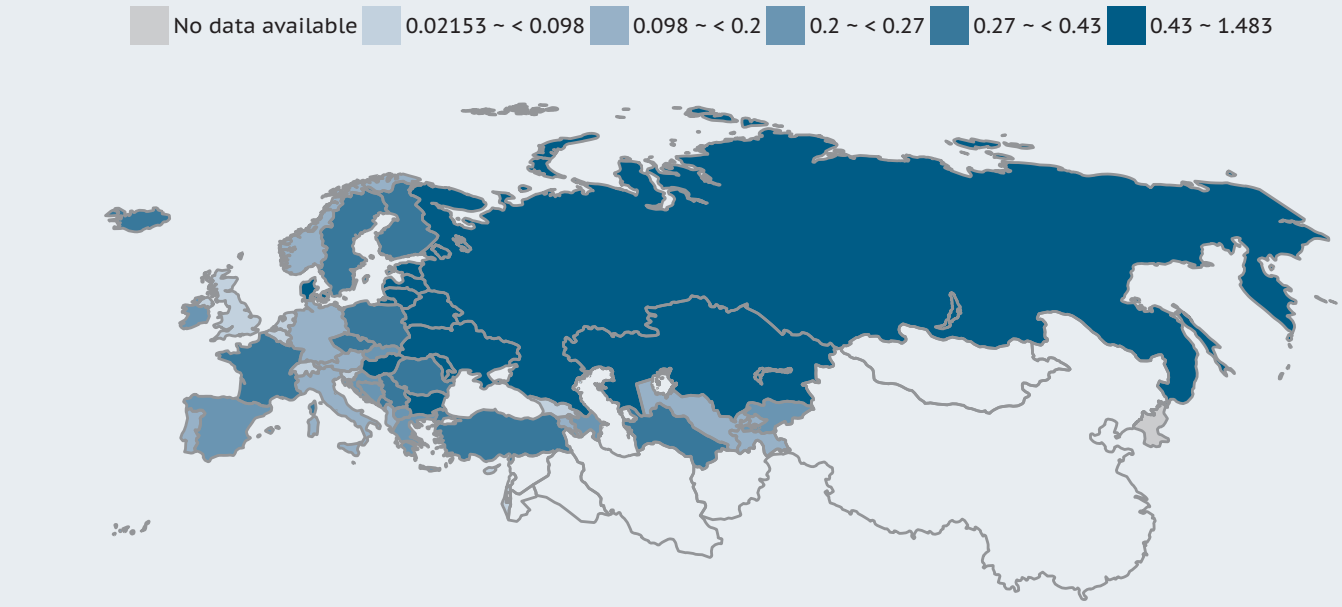
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 6: **Agricultural area (2011)**



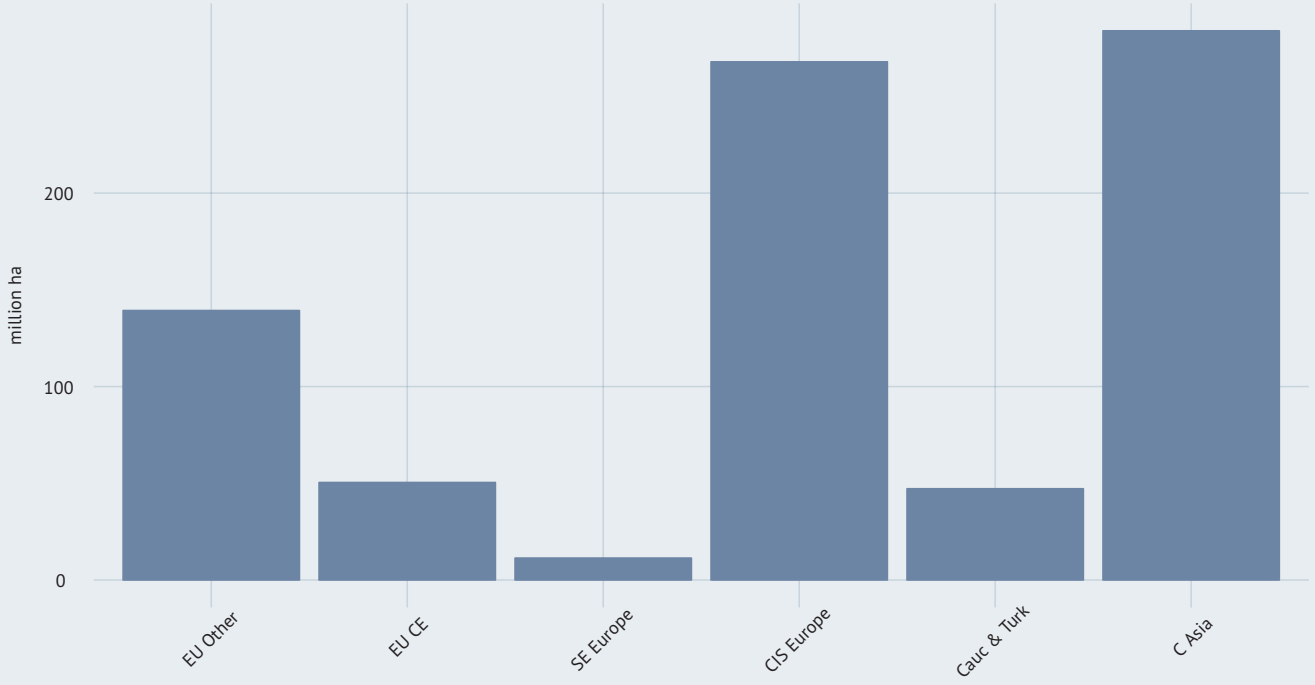
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 6: **Per capita arable land (ha/cap, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and United Nations Population Division.

CHART 7: **Agricultural land area (2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

TABLE 3: **Agriculture-in-aggregate production indicators**

	Net per capita production index number (2004-2006 = 100)							
	crops		livestock		food		non food	
	change percent 2010-11	p.a. growth percent 2000-11	change percent 2010-11	p.a. growth percent 2000-11	change percent 2010-11	p.a. growth percent 2000-11	change percent 2010-11	p.a. growth percent 2000-11
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia		2.0		2.0		2.1		0.2
Central Asia		3.6		3.0		3.4		0.7
Kazakhstan		6.4		2.7		4.8		4.2
Kyrgyzstan		0.3		−0.0		0.3		−3.7
Tajikistan		4.7		5.4		4.1		−0.4
Turkmenistan		0.7		3.6		3.2		2.2
Uzbekistan		3.7		3.1		3.8		−0.7
Caucasus and Turkey		2.2		3.1		2.5		−4.4
Armenia		6.2		4.8		5.7		−4.2
Azerbaijan		2.8		4.7		3.7		−4.9
Georgia		−1.4		−1.4		−1.4		−12.8
Turkey	3.3	−0.0	6.5	2.2	3.7	0.8	6.7	−1.7
CIS Europe		4.5		2.7		3.5		1.4
Belarus		3.0		5.1		4.5		2.5
Republic of Moldova		2.3		1.8		2.6		−9.5
Russian Federation		4.0		2.3		3.0		5.5
Ukraine		7.2		1.0		3.9		4.0
South Eastern Europe		2.7		2.7		2.7		1.7
Albania	7.6	4.7	7.6	1.4	7.5	3.2	28.1	1.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina		4.6		4.2		5.1		−1.9
Croatia		−0.5		3.2		1.2		3.9
Montenegro								
Serbia								
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		1.0		1.6		1.3		0.9
EU Central and Eastern		0.8		1.9		2.6		1.9
Bulgaria	2.5	3.1	−1.0	−3.9	4.0	0.6	−0.3	1.9
Czech Republic		−0.1		−1.2		−0.2		−8.7
Estonia		0.3		3.5		3.7		4.4
Hungary	10.1	1.1	2.1	−1.9	8.7	0.1	10.6	1.4
Latvia		2.8		3.4		3.6		1.7
Lithuania		1.4		2.3		2.7		−13.3
Poland	3.4	−0.6	0.0	1.1	1.3	1.0	−5.6	0.4
Romania	16.0	3.9	0.6	0.8	9.6	2.6	−0.5	−1.9
Slovakia		1.8		−2.5		0.1		−6.6
Slovenia		−0.9		−0.3		−0.9		1.3
EU other and EFTA		−0.9		−0.7		−0.8		−0.1
Andorra								
Austria	19.6	1.6	3.1	−0.2	11.4	0.6	1.5	6.9
Belgium		−0.4		−3.1		−2.2		0.1
Cyprus	0.9	−5.6	−1.7	−2.3	−0.6	−3.7	0.1	−8.7
Denmark	1.8	−0.5	−0.5	0.0	0.6	−0.1	−1.6	−2.4
Finland	13.4	−0.8	−0.5	−0.2	4.5	−0.4	21.0	−4.6
France	2.2	−0.9	0.2	−1.0	3.0	−0.7	−4.7	−2.5
Germany	−1.2	−0.6	2.6	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.9	−0.6
Greece	3.9	−2.9	−1.1	−0.2	0.5	−2.1	18.3	−4.5
Ireland	9.1	−1.8	−1.3	−1.6	−0.5	−1.8	−1.6	−0.1
Italy	−1.5	−1.0	−5.2	−1.0	−2.9	−1.0	−0.6	−1.2
Luxembourg		−2.7		−3.1		−2.8		−16.3
Malta	2.0	−0.4	−4.8	−2.2	−1.9	−1.5	−19.5	−1.5
Monaco								
Netherlands	7.2	0.5	−0.6	0.4	1.9	0.6	−10.0	−1.8
Portugal	−6.1	−0.8	−3.1	−0.1	−5.4	−0.3	−4.5	−0.9
San Marino								
Spain	5.5	−0.7	2.1	−0.7	3.4	−0.7	8.7	−3.2
Sweden	6.6	−1.2	−1.1	−1.3	1.9	−1.2	1.9	7.1
United Kingdom	3.5	−0.6	0.2	−0.4	1.5	−0.6	−1.7	−0.3
Iceland	−20.5	−0.2	1.2	0.2	−0.1	0.2	30.5	−3.3
Norway	−11.2	−2.2	−2.4	−0.7	−4.5	−1.0	1.0	−1.7
Switzerland	19.7	−1.0	0.7	0.2	4.8	−0.0	20.1	15.3
Israel	0.6	−0.8	1.2	0.4	0.4	−0.2	33.0	−0.9
Regional Office for Africa	−1.1	1.0	1.6	1.0	−0.2	1.1	6.9	−0.6
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	5.6	2.7	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.6	9.8	0.5
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	3.4	0.8	0.5	1.7	0.2	0.7	6.5	−0.4
Regional Office for the Near East	−0.8	0.6	13.3	0.8	4.5	0.6	−3.9	−1.8
World	1.4	1.0	2.4	0.9	0.8	0.9		−0.4

TABLE 4: **Land**

	Land area				Agricultural area				Organic agriculture
	total	agricultural	forest	other	total	arable	permanent		share of agric area
							crops	meadows & pastures	
	million ha	percent	percent	percent	thousand ha	percent	percent	percent	percent
	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	2 698	29.7	38.3	32.0	801 537	41.5	2.5	56.0	1.39
Central Asia	393	72.3	3.1	24.6	283 899	11.4	0.2	88.4	0.08
Kazakhstan	270	77.5	1.2	21.3	209 115	11.5	0.0	88.5	0.09
Kyrgyzstan	19	55.3	5.1	39.6	10 608	12.0	0.7	87.3	0.14
Tajikistan	14	34.7	2.9	62.4	4 855	17.5	2.7	79.8	0.01
Turkmenistan	47	69.5	8.8	21.7	32 660	5.8	0.2	94.0	
Uzbekistan	43	62.7	7.7	29.6	26 660	16.1	1.4	82.5	0.00
Caucasus and Turkey	95	49.7	16.2	34.1	47 195	49.3	7.4	43.3	1.36
Armenia	3	60.1	9.1	30.9	1 711	25.1	3.1	71.7	0.04
Azerbaijan	8	57.7	11.3	31.0	4 769	39.5	4.8	55.7	0.46
Georgia	7	35.5	39.4	25.0	2 469	16.8	4.7	78.6	0.08
Turkey	77	49.7	14.9	35.4	38 247	53.7	8.1	38.2	1.61
CIS Europe	1 719	15.6	48.2	36.3	267 865	60.2	1.2	38.6	0.16
Belarus	20	43.7	42.7	13.5	8 875	62.3	1.4	36.3	
Republic of Moldova	3	74.8	11.9	13.3	2 459	73.6	12.1	14.3	0.89
Russian Federation	1 638	13.1	49.4	37.4	215 250	56.4	0.8	42.7	0.06
Ukraine	58	71.3	16.8	11.9	41 281	78.7	2.2	19.1	0.65
South Eastern Europe	26	43.6	35.3	21.1	11 369	56.3	5.4	38.3	0.67
Albania	3	43.8	28.3	27.9	1 201	51.8	6.2	42.0	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	42.2	42.8	15.0	2 151	46.7	4.7	48.5	0.02
Croatia	6	23.7	34.4	41.9	1 326	67.6	6.3	26.1	2.41
Montenegro	1	38.1	40.4	21.6	512	33.6	3.1	63.3	0.60
Serbia	9	57.9	31.6	10.6	5 061	65.1	5.9	29.0	0.12
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3	44.3	39.8	15.9	1 118	37.0	3.1	59.8	2.36
EU Central and Eastern	105	49.1	34.0	16.9	51 370	70.9	2.6	26.5	4.18
Bulgaria	11	46.9	36.7	16.4	5 088	63.9	3.1	33.0	0.49
Czech Republic	8	54.8	34.4	10.8	4 229	74.8	1.8	23.4	11.42
Estonia	4	22.3	52.1	25.6	945	66.9	0.6	32.5	14.18
Hungary	9	59.0	22.5	18.5	5 337	82.3	3.4	14.2	2.33
Latvia	6	29.2	54.1	16.7	1 816	63.8	0.4	35.8	10.14
Lithuania	6	44.8	34.6	20.6	2 806	77.9	1.1	21.0	5.43
Poland	30	48.6	30.8	20.6	14 779	75.1	2.6	22.3	4.12
Romania	23	60.7	28.7	10.5	13 982	64.3	3.2	32.5	1.64
Slovakia	5	40.1	40.2	19.7	1 930	72.1	1.1	26.9	8.86
Slovenia	2	22.8	62.3	14.9	458	36.8	5.9	57.4	7.00
EU other and EFTA	358	38.9	37.2	23.9	139 319	51.9	7.7	40.5	5.45
Andorra	0	43.2	34.0	22.8	20	12.3		87.7	
Austria	8	34.8	47.2	18.0	2 869	47.5	2.3	50.2	18.91
Belgium	3	44.2	22.4	33.4	1 337	61.8	1.6	36.6	4.43
Cyprus	1	12.8	18.8	68.4	118	70.7	27.6	1.7	3.04
Denmark	4	63.4	12.9	23.7	2 690	92.9	0.1	7.0	6.03
Finland	30	7.5	72.9	19.6	2 286	98.4	0.2	1.4	8.22
France	55	53.1	29.2	17.7	29 090	63.1	3.5	33.3	3.35
Germany	35	48.0	31.8	20.3	16 719	71.0	1.2	27.8	6.07
Greece	13	63.2	30.5	6.2	8 152	30.7	14.1	55.2	3.80
Ireland	7	66.1	10.9	23.0	4 555	23.3	0.0	76.7	1.19
Italy	29	47.4	31.4	21.3	13 933	48.8	18.1	33.1	7.87
Luxembourg	0	50.6	33.5	15.9	131	47.3	1.1	51.6	2.82
Malta	0	32.2	0.9	66.9	10	87.4	12.6		0.29
Monaco									
Netherlands	3	56.2	10.8	33.0	1 895	55.0	1.9	43.1	2.51
Portugal	9	39.8	37.8	22.4	3 636	30.1	19.5	50.4	5.93
San Marino	0	16.7	0.0	83.3	1	100.0			
Spain	50	55.2	36.8	8.0	27 534	45.4	17.1	37.5	5.90
Sweden	41	7.5	68.7	23.8	3 066	85.1	0.3	14.6	15.68
United Kingdom	24	70.9	11.9	17.1	17 164	35.3	0.3	64.4	3.71
Iceland	10	15.9	0.3	83.8	1 591	7.7		92.3	0.52
Norway	30	3.3	33.3	63.4	998	81.9	0.4	17.7	5.61
Switzerland	4	38.1	31.1	30.8	1 523	26.6	1.5	71.9	7.63
Israel	2	24.1	7.1	68.8	520	58.0	15.7	26.3	1.36
Regional Office for Africa	2 126	43.6	27.9	30.2	955 135	20.3	2.6	77.8	
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	5 013	38.9	31.3	29.8	1 951 899	30.8	4.0	65.4	0.80
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	2 013	36.7	46.8	16.4	739 587	22.7	2.7	74.6	0.87
Regional Office for the Near East	1 222	33.8	1.9	64.4	521 071	13.7	1.9	85.0	
World	12 766	37.4	31.0	32.0	4 911 605	28.6	3.2	68.5	

Crop production

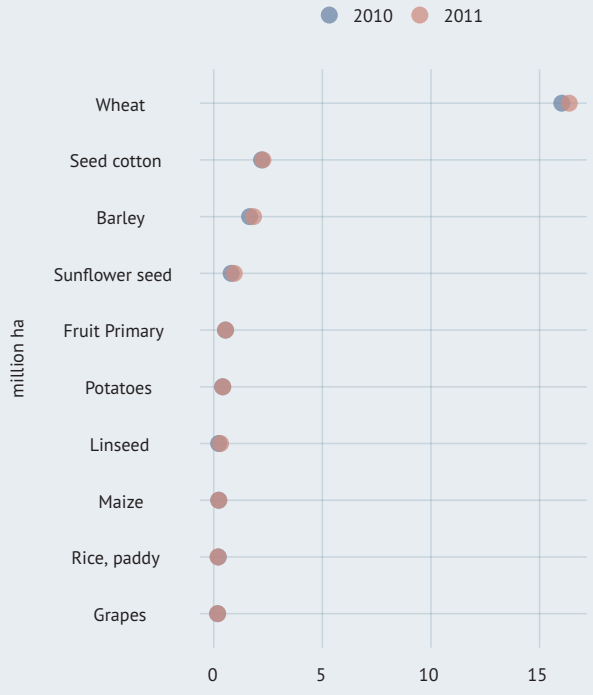
The leading cereal producers in the region of Europe and Central Asia in 2011 were the countries of the western European Union and EFTA (EU other and EFTA), although the area they harvested was far from the largest in the region.

Total 2011 cereal production in EU other and EFTA was 209 million tonnes from a harvested area of 35 million hectares. This was almost 40 percent of the region's entire cereal output, which in turn accounted for 20 percent of the global cereal harvest.

The second biggest producer was the CIS Europe group, which harvested 158 million tonnes, but from an area nearly twice as large Europe other and EFTA – 59 million hectares. Average yield per hectare (ha) was 6 tons per ha in the EU other and EFTA group, which was more than twice the average yield in CIS Europe (2.7 tonnes per ha). The Netherlands achieved almost 9 tonnes per ha for wheat in 2010.

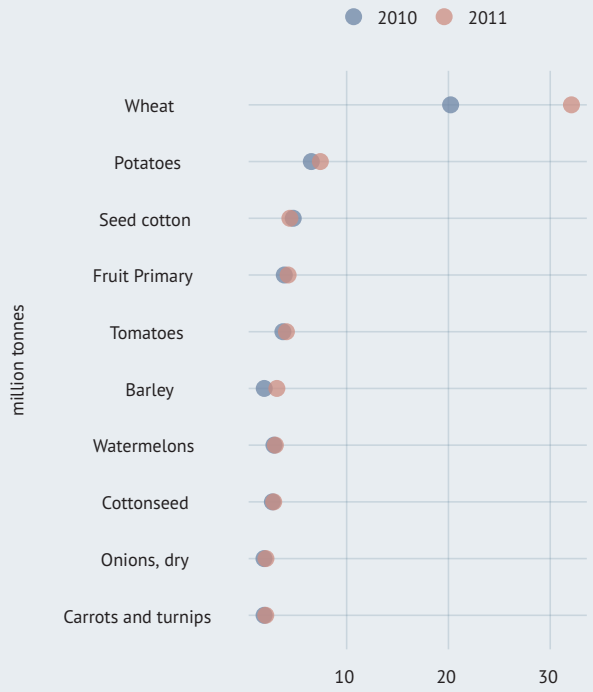
But in CIS Europe, the Russian Federation's vast amounts of cropland more than made up for its low productivity, making the country the top cereal producer in the region with 91.8 million tonnes from 40.6 million ha. France was second with 66 million tonnes, but its 9.7 million ha were three times as productive.

CHART 8: **Harvested area of the most important crops in Central Asia (2010 and 2011)**



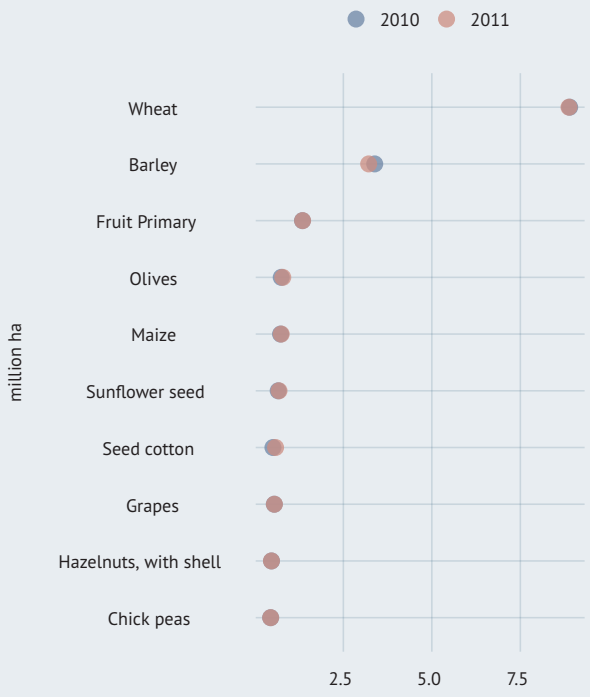
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 9: **Production quantity of the most important crops in Central Asia (2010 and 2011)**



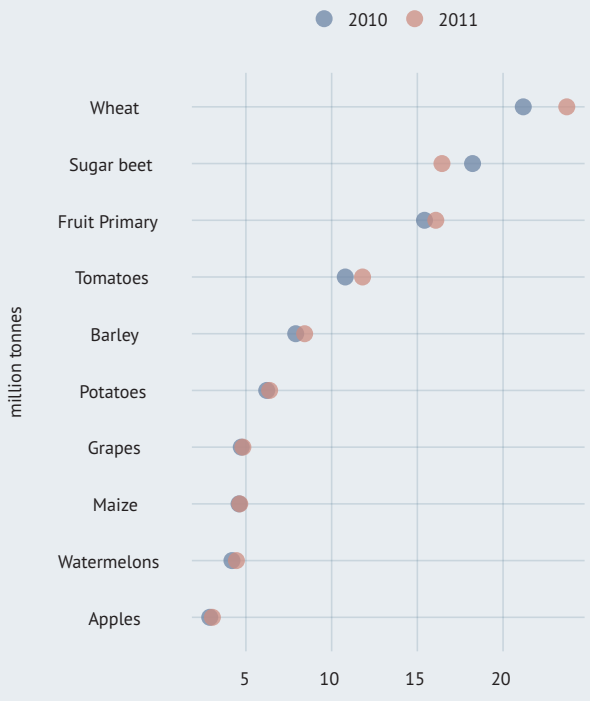
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 10: **Harvested area of the most important crops in Caucasus and Turkey (2010 and 2011)**



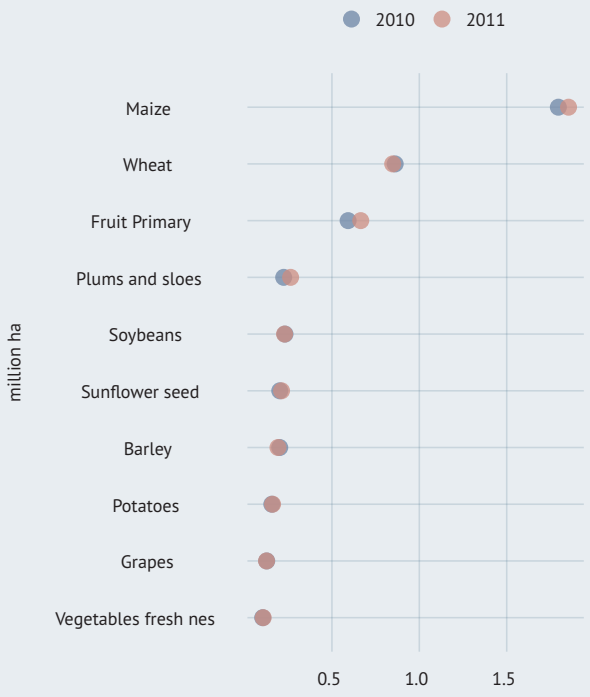
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 11: **Production quantity of the most important crops in Caucasus and Turkey (2010 and 2011)**



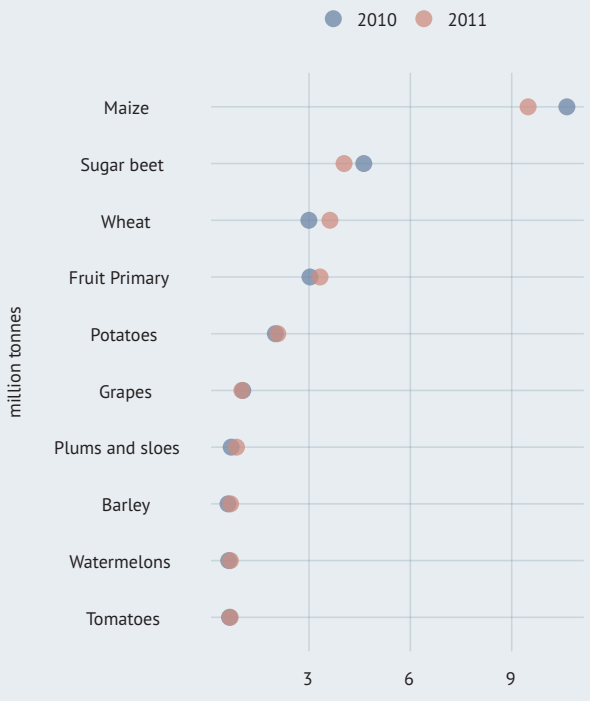
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 12: **Harvested area of the most important crops in South Eastern Europe (2010 and 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 13: **Production quantity of the most important crops in South Eastern Europe (2010 and 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

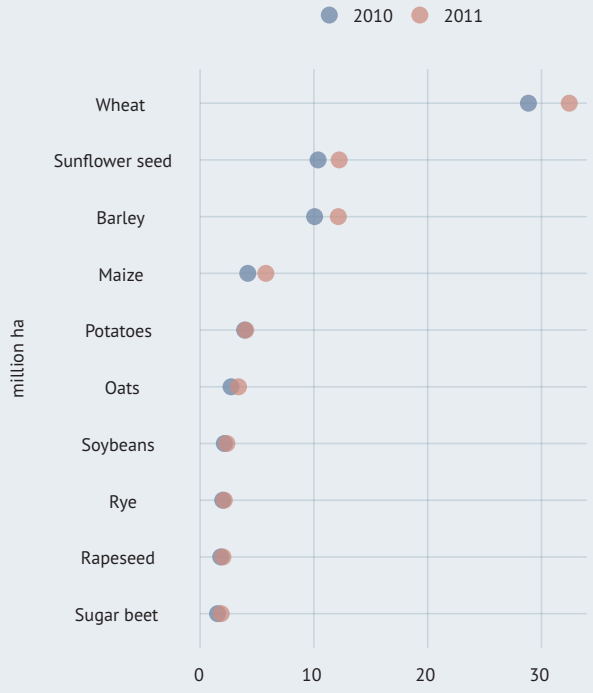
Third was another CIS Europe country, Ukraine, with 56 million tonnes from 15 million ha. Germany was fourth with 42 million tonnes, followed by Turkey with 35 million tonnes.

EU other and EFTA was the only one of the groups where the 2011 cereal production was below that of 2010 – it fell 0.4 percent due to a spring drought in 2011. Elsewhere, year-on-year increases ranged from 6.7 percent and 5.1 percent respectively in Central Asia and CIS Europe to 3.5 percent in EU Central and Eastern, 1.1 percent in Caucasus and Turkey and 0.7 percent in South Eastern Europe.

At country level, highest growth was achieved in Ukraine (8.1 percent) followed by Kazakhstan (7.9 percent) and Armenia and Romania (6.4 percent each). Strong growth was also seen in Tajikistan (6.0 percent) and Uzbekistan (5.9 percent).

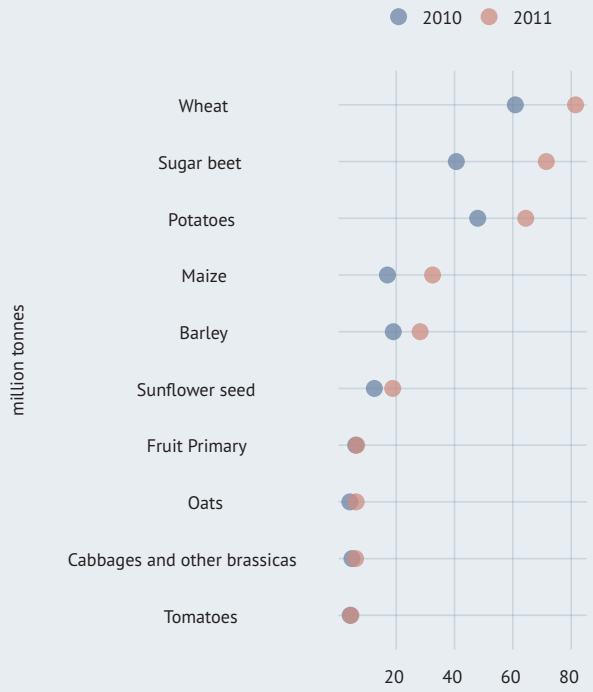
Central Asia's near 7 percent growth was achieved with a less than 2 percent increase in harvested area, while CIS Europe grew 5.1 percent more cereals on only 0.4 percent more land. Helped by good weather, yields also improved in the Caucasus and Turkey group where Turkey, the biggest local producer, harvested 0.8 percent more cereals on 1.4 percent less land.

CHART 14: **Harvested area of the most important crops in CIS Europe (2010 and 2011)**



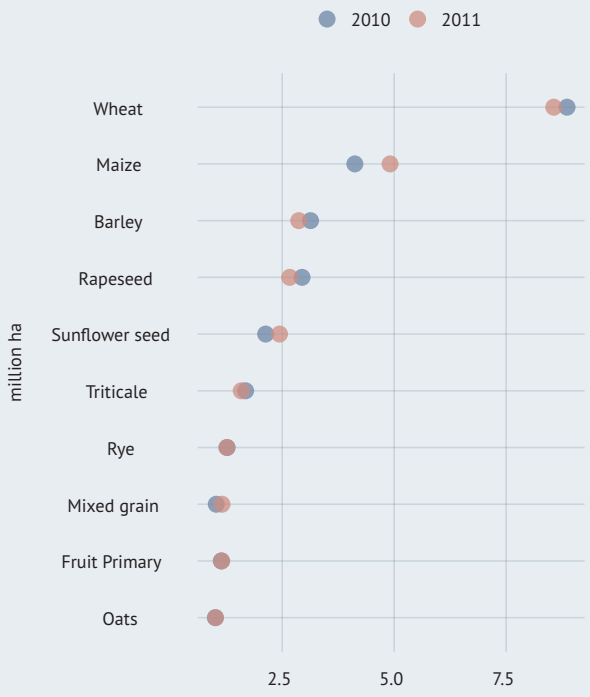
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 15: **Production quantity of the most important crops in CIS Europe (2010 and 2011)**



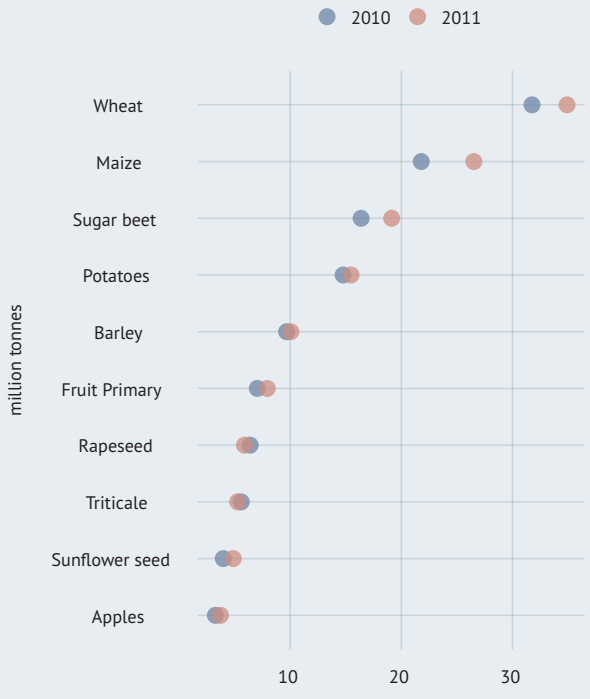
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 16: **Harvested area of the most important crops in EU Central and Eastern (2010 and 2011)**



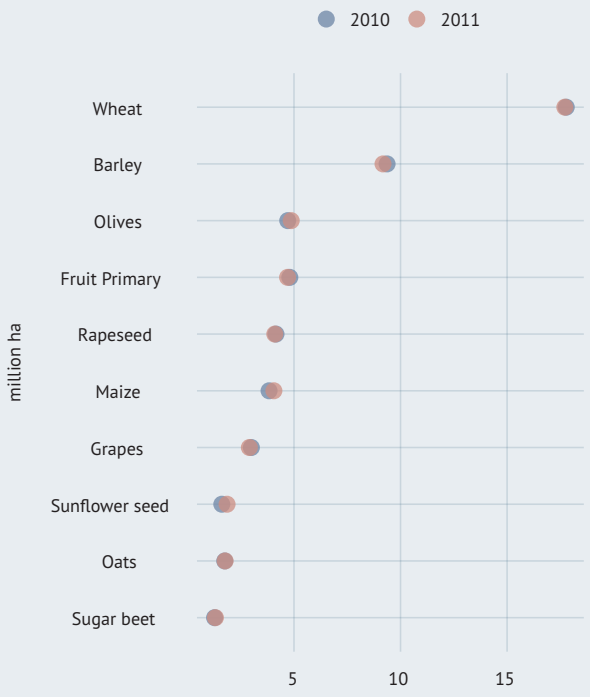
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 17: **Production quantity of the most important crops in EU Central & Eastern (2010 and 2011)**



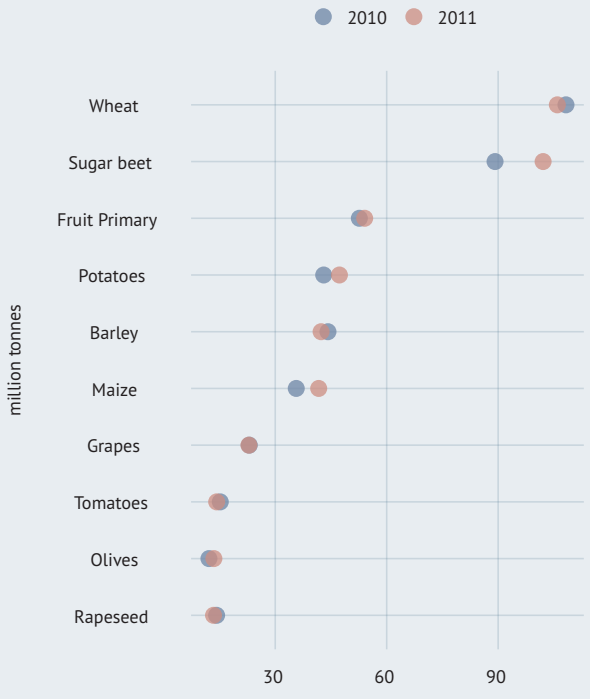
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 18: **Harvested area of the most important crops in EU Other & EFTA (2010 and 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 19: **Production quantity of the most important crops in EU Other & EFTA (2010 and 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

Crop production - Wheat

Europe and Central Asia accounted for 40 percent of world wheat production in 2011. The harvest was 2.4 percent bigger than in 2010.

Wheat represented more than half of the regions' cereal crop. In turn, the EU produces just over half of this region's wheat crop. The two groups in the EU provided 141 million tonnes of the region's 281-million-tonne wheat harvest despite poor weather in the spring of 2011 in many of its areas.

Yields of up to 9 tonnes per hectare (in the Netherlands in 2010) stemming from a mix of generally favourable growing conditions and intensive farming practices explain the EU's ability to produce much more wheat from fewer hectares than the CIS Europe countries.

The Russian Federation, the world's third biggest wheat-producing country in 2011 after China and India, harvested 56 million tonnes from 25 million hectares, an area only marginally larger than the wheat-growing area of EU Central and Eastern and EU other and EFTA. Although Russian wheat production increased by 4.6 percent in 2011 over 2010, Russian yields were still relatively low at 2.3 tonnes per hectare.

France, the EU's top producer, returned 38 million tonnes from 5.8 million ha – a yield of 6.5 tonnes per hectare.

Along with CIS Europe, Central Asia also had a substantially bigger harvest in 2011 than in 2010, with a 7.3 percent increase.

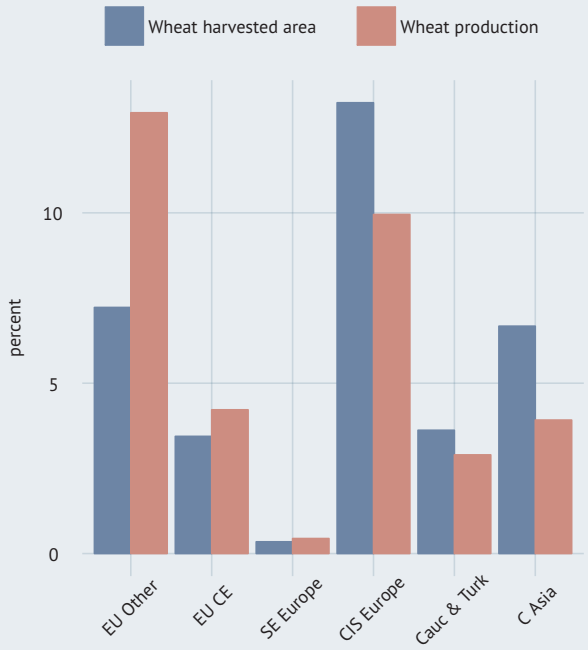
The performance was largely driven by an 8.7 percent hike in Kazakhstan, which also increased its planted area by 2.9 percent.

Kazakhstan was the region's fourth-ranking producer with 22.7 million tonnes, just behind Germany's 22.8 million tonnes. Ukraine was fifth with 22.3 million tonnes.

But wheat yields were twice as high in Ukraine as in Kazakhstan (3.3 tonnes versus 1.7 tonnes) while German wheat yielded 6.9 tonnes per ha – twice as much again.

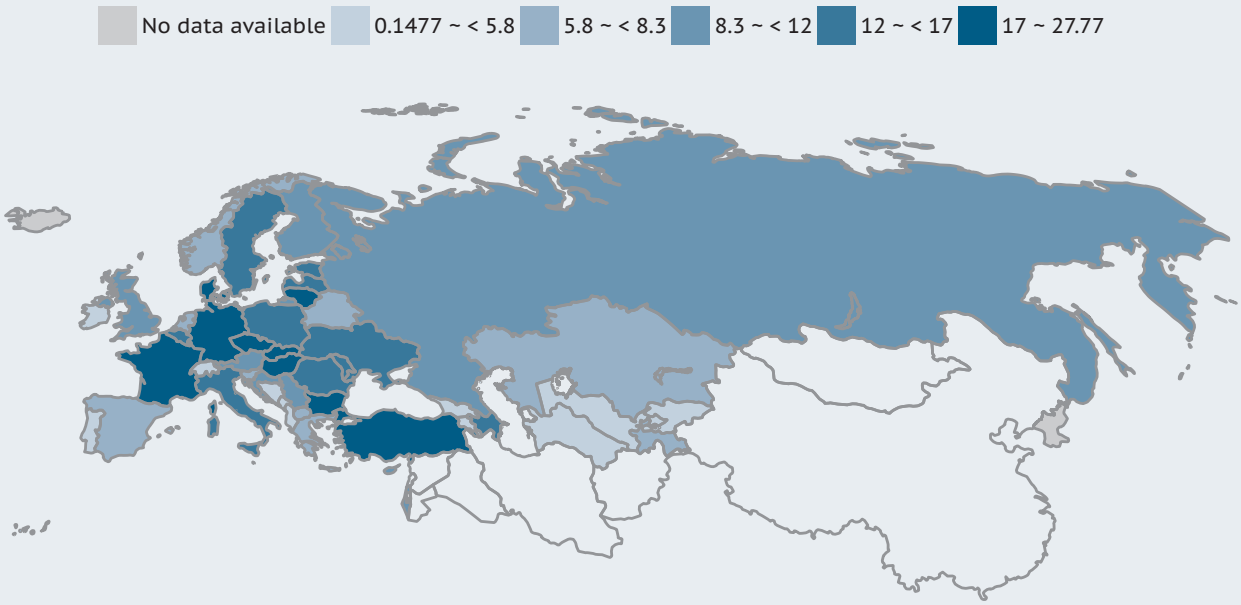
Between 2000 and 2011, wheat production in Kazakhstan increased by 150 percent and in Ukraine by 120 percent, while in the Russian Federation, the increase was 63 percent.

CHART 20: **Area and production of wheat, share of world total (2011)**



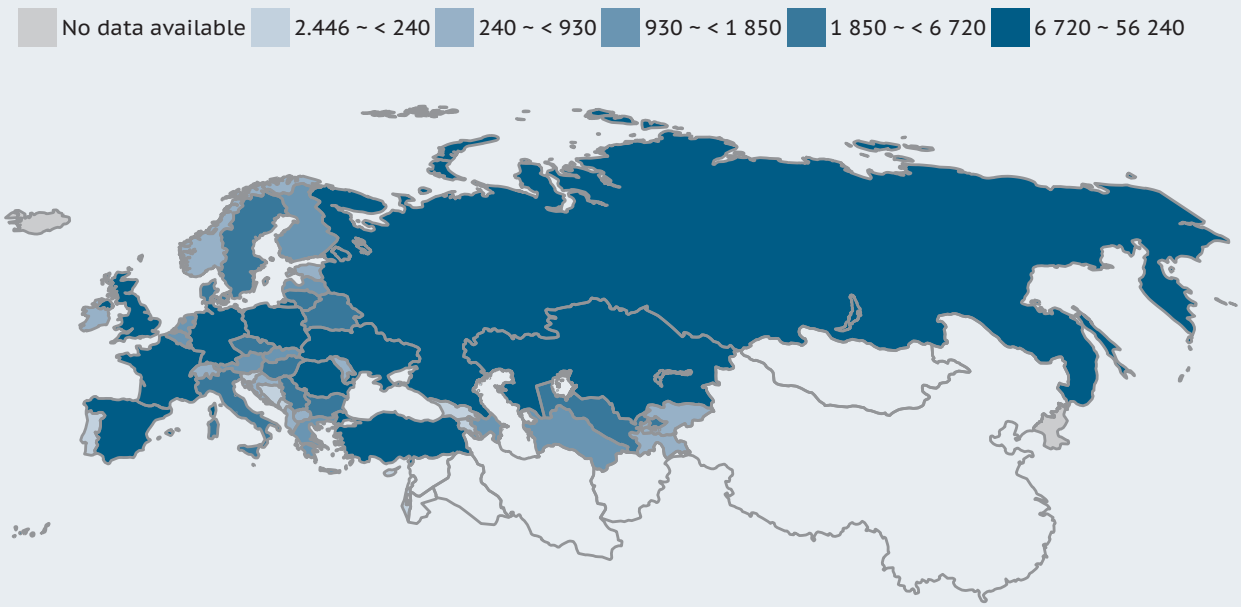
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 7: **Wheat area, share of total agricultural area (percent, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 8: **Wheat production (thousand tonnes, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

Crop production - Coarse grains

Europe and Central Asia produced 256 million tonnes of coarse grains in 2011 – 2.3 percent up on 2010, even though the harvested area was 0.9 percent less than in 2010.

But where the region accounts for 40 percent of world wheat production, its share of global coarse grains output is half that figure – 20 percent. The Asia and the Pacific region is the leading producer of coarse grains among FAO's regions, with almost 350 million tonnes in 2011 – 30 percent of the world harvest.

The two groups of the EU produced nearly 60 percent of Europe and Central Asia's coarse grains crop in 2011. CIS Europe accounted for 30 percent.

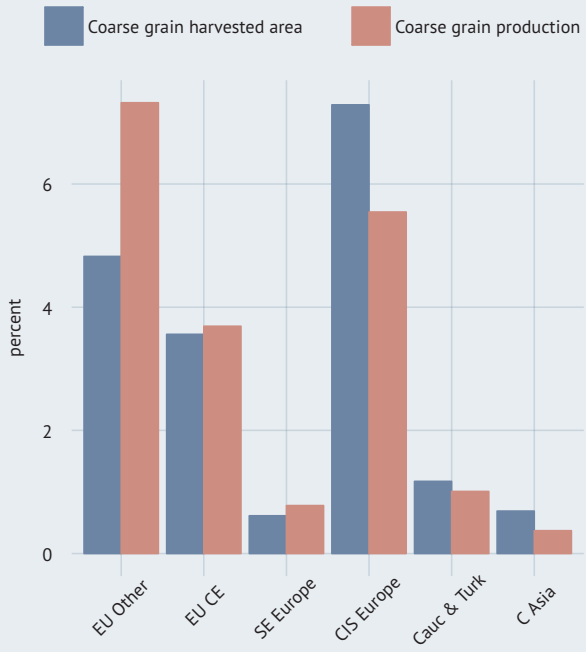
The 2011 harvest was up on 2010 levels across all groups except for EU other and EFTA, which, despite a production fall of 0.8 percent, nonetheless harvested the biggest crop in the region – 100 million tonnes or 39 percent of the regional total.

The second biggest producer among the groups was CIS Europe, with 75.8 million tonnes – 5 percent more than in 2010. CIS Europe was home to the region's top two coarse grains producing nations in 2011, the Russian Federation, with 34.5 million tonnes (1.5 percent up on 2010) and Ukraine with 33.8 million tonnes (+8.7 percent).

France and Germany were third and fourth but production in the two countries dropped by respectively 0.1 percent and 1.9 percent. Poland, which has the largest area in the region under coarse grains, was fifth, and Spain was sixth, ahead of Romania.

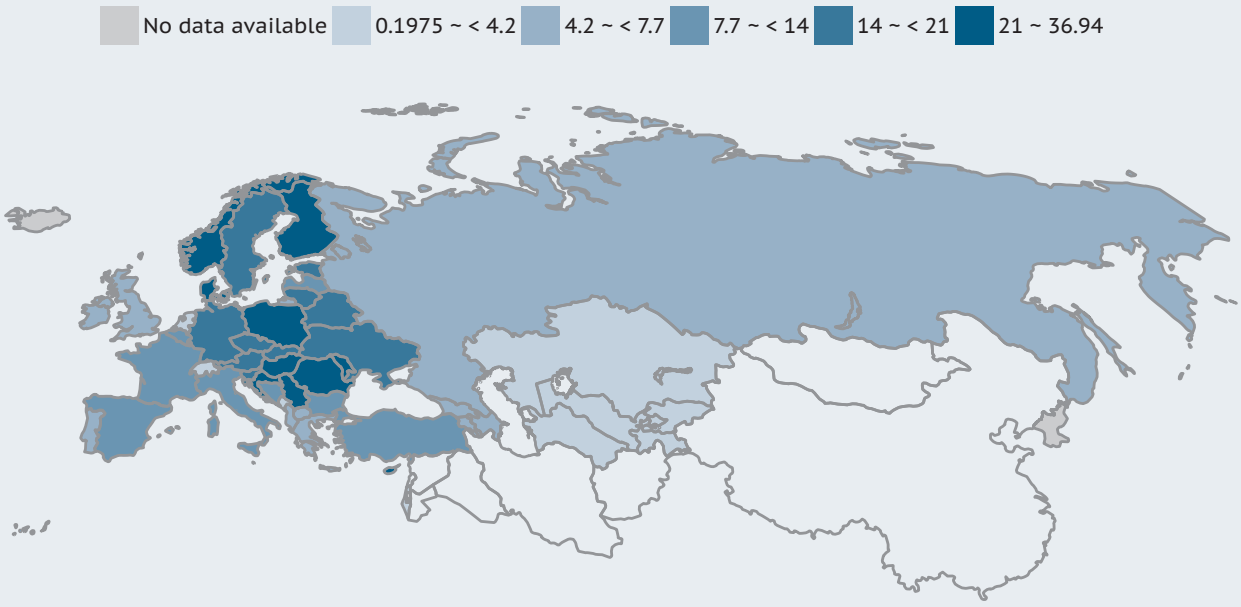
Regional production was 18 percent higher in the period 2001-2010 than it was in 1991-2000. The increase principally reflected higher demand for fodder as livestock production grew in many developing and emerging countries. Greater demand for biofuels was also a factor, although this has leveled off recently. Production increases were highest inSouth Eastern Europe (243 percent) and Caucasus and Turkey (117 percent).

CHART 21: **Area and production of coarse grain, share of world total (2011)**



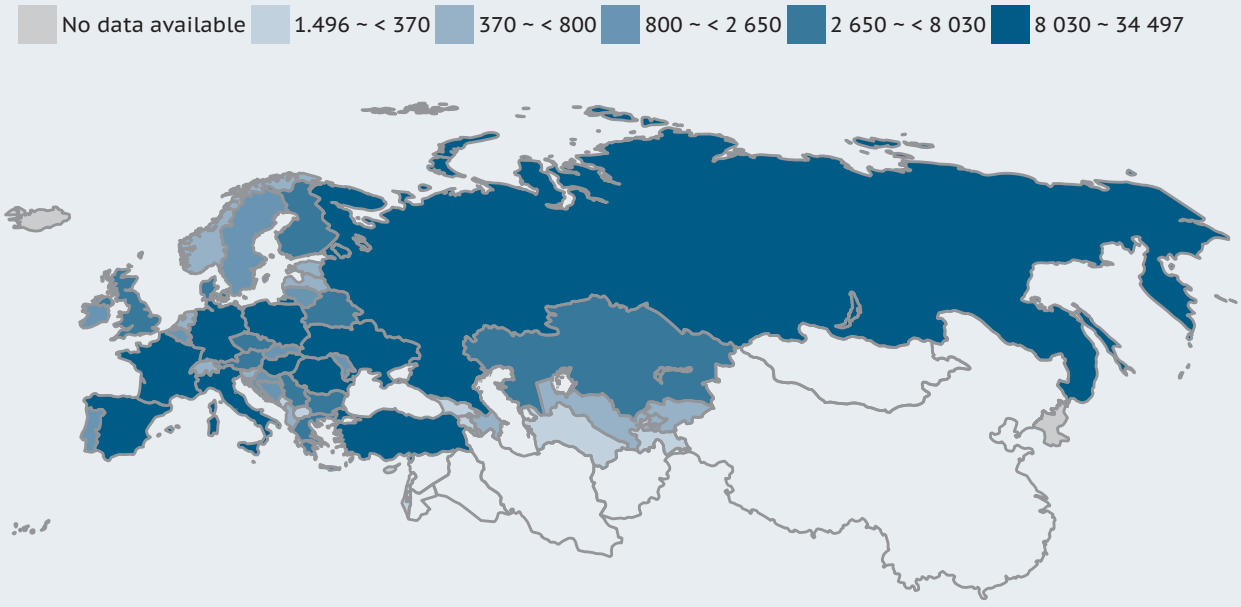
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 9: **Coarse grain area, share of total agricultural area (percent, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 10: **Coarse grain production (thousand tonnes, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

Crop production - Oil-bearing crops

Over the last two decades oil-bearing crop production has increased by 50 percent in the Europe and Central Asia Region as a result of growing demand, including from the biofuels industry, and of support policies by the European Union. Among oil crops, oil-palm and rapeseed are both important for biodiesel.

The sector's strong growth continued in 2010-2011, when production increased by 6.8 percent in the region as a whole. Growth was highest inCIS Europe with 10.2 percent, including 10.7 percent in Ukraine and 10.2 percent in the Russian Federation.

Oil crop production grew by 10 percent inEU Central and Eastern, where the top producer, Romania, added 10.8 percent. Bulgaria put on 14 percent and Latvia a record 31 percent, but from a much smaller production base.

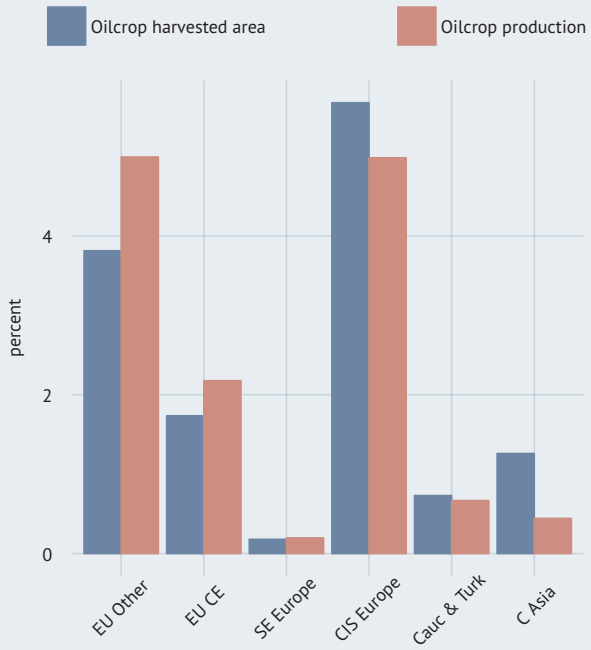
Almost 75 percent of the region's oilseed output of 26.6 million tonnes in 2011 came from two groupsCIS Europe andEU other and EFTA, both with 9.8 million tonnes. But whereCIS Europe grew more than 10 percent in 2010-2011,EU other and EFTA only rose 2.7 percent.

The two top producing countries in the region are the Russian Federation and Ukraine, with respectively 4.9 and 4.5 million tonnes, followed by France (2.9 mt), Spain (2.2 mt) and Germany (1.5 mt). Turkey, with 1.3 million tonnes in 2011, has emerged as a strong player in the last decade, with production doubling between 2001 and 2011.

Increases in production have also been significant in CIS Europe and EU Central and Eastern, where the average production between 2001 and 2011 was about twice the 1991-2001 average.

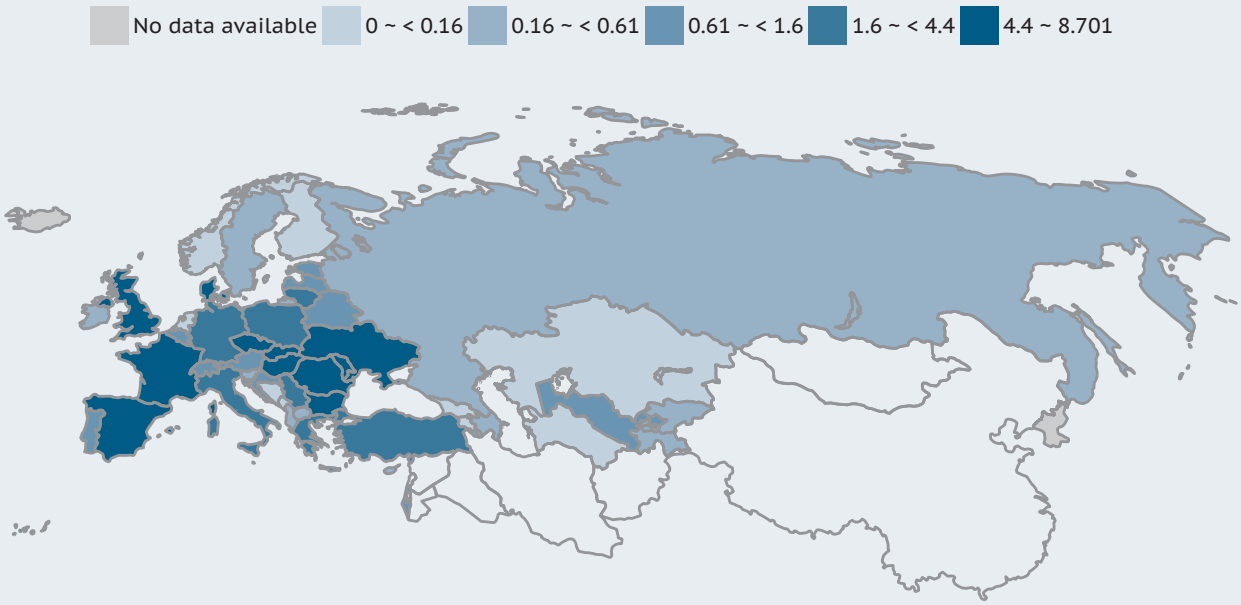
In 2011, Europe and Central Asia accounted for 15 percent of world production, which is dominated by Asia and the Pacific. ButEurope and Central Asia's 6.8 percent growth in 2010-2011 topped Asia and the Pacific's 5.5 percent that year, as well as the world average of 5.2 percent.

CHART 22: **Area and production of oil-bearing crops, share of world total (2011)**



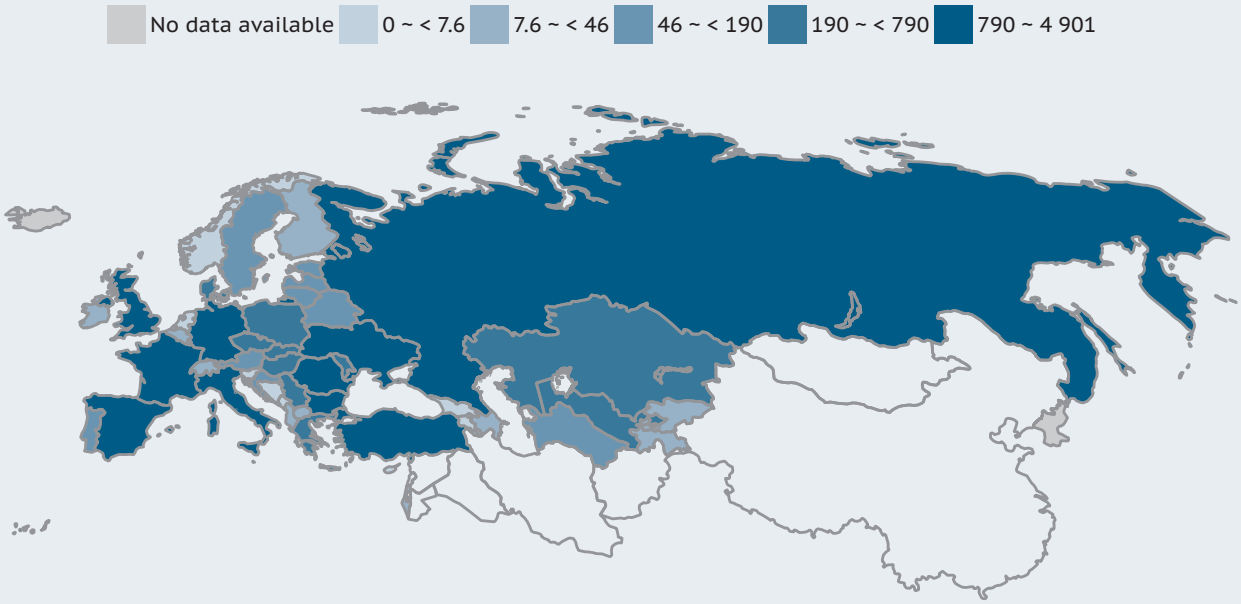
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 11: **Oil-bearing crop area, share of total agricultural area (percent, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 12: **Oil-bearing crop production (thousand tonnes, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

TABLE 5: **Cereals and wheat**

	Total cereals				Wheat			
	area		production		area		production	
	thousand ha 2011	p.a. growth percent 2000-11	thousand tonnes 2011	p.a. growth percent 2000-11	thousand ha 2011	p.a. growth percent 2000-11	thousand tonnes 2011	p.a. growth percent 2000-11
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	151 393	0.0	544 138	2.4	84 860	0.9	281 873	2.7
Central Asia	19 046	1.9	37 871	6.7	16 364	2.3	32 085	7.3
Kazakhstan	15 796	2.3	26 659	7.9	13 694	2.9	22 732	8.7
Kyrgyzstan	578	−0.0	1 505	−0.3	373	−1.6	800	−2.4
Tajikistan	411	−0.1	1 035	6.0	311	−0.9	727	5.4
Turkmenistan	770	−0.6	1 559	−1.1	650	−0.7	1 300	−2.4
Uzbekistan	1 491	−0.7	7 114	5.6	1 336	−0.1	6 527	5.7
Caucasus and Turkey	13 197	−1.1	38 406	1.1	8 875	−1.1	23 715	0.5
Armenia	159	0.1	435	6.4	78	−2.8	224	1.9
Azerbaijan	954	3.7	2 371	4.3	654	2.6	1 594	3.0
Georgia	184	−4.5	405	−0.3	47	−5.4	97	0.7
Turkey	11 900	−1.4	35 195	0.8	8 096	−1.3	21 800	0.3
CIS Europe	58 905	0.4	158 495	5.1	32 439	1.6	81 491	5.4
Belarus	2 457	0.4	7 981	5.2	644	3.3	2 132	7.5
Republic of Moldova	861	−0.8	2 466	2.4	301	−1.9	795	0.8
Russian Federation	40 602	−0.1	91 792	3.3	24 836	1.4	56 240	4.6
Ukraine	14 985	1.9	56 256	8.1	6 657	2.3	22 324	7.4
South Eastern Europe	3 062	−2.1	14 299	0.7	848	−4.3	3 620	−2.3
Albania	148	−1.7	701	2.0	69	−4.3	293	−1.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	300	−1.8	1 118	1.7	58	−5.1	210	−4.2
Croatia	541	−2.2	2 829	0.2	150	−4.0	782	−2.5
Montenegro	5		18		1		2	
Serbia	1 910		9 077		493		2 076	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	158	−2.9	555	−0.1	77	−4.1	256	−1.4
EU Central and Eastern	21 574	−0.7	85 884	3.4	8 563	0.2	34 909	2.6
Bulgaria	1 768	−0.1	7 521	5.0	1 138	1.4	4 458	4.4
Czech Republic	1 470	−1.1	7 973	1.9	863	−1.1	4 913	1.7
Estonia	297	−0.9	771	0.9	129	5.8	360	8.5
Hungary	2 683	−0.3	13 692	2.9	978	−0.4	4 107	1.0
Latvia	518	2.2	1 422	4.0	308	6.2	937	7.4
Lithuania	1 065	0.8	3 226	1.8	551	3.7	1 869	3.8
Poland	7 719	−1.2	26 173	1.4	2 259	−1.4	9 339	0.9
Romania	5 220	−0.7	20 842	6.4	1 946	0.1	7 132	4.4
Slovakia	740	−0.9	3 655	4.7	363	−1.0	1 639	2.5
Slovenia	96	−0.7	611	1.9	30	−2.3	154	−0.5
EU other and EFTA	35 534	−0.6	208 929	−0.4	17 711	−0.0	105 930	0.0
Andorra								
Austria	807	−0.5	5 705	1.7	304	0.3	1 782	2.8
Belgium	326	0.4	2 939	1.4	201	−0.5	1 688	0.0
Cyprus	38	−2.8	74	4.0	11	5.5	25	8.6
Denmark	1 484	−0.2	8 767	−0.6	747	1.6	4 831	0.3
Finland	1 058	−0.9	3 739	−0.8	255	5.0	981	5.6
France	9 660	0.6	65 981	0.0	5 825	1.0	38 021	0.2
Germany	6 491	−0.7	41 938	−0.7	3 248	0.8	22 800	0.5
Greece	961	−2.5	4 664	−0.6	544	−4.1	1 702	−2.8
Ireland	298	0.6	2 512	1.3	94	1.7	929	2.1
Italy	3 433	−1.7	19 503	−0.5	1 726	−2.7	6 622	−1.1
Luxembourg	29	0.0	150	−0.2	14	2.2	77	2.1
Malta	3	0.6	17	3.2	3	1.3	15	4.3
Monaco								
Netherlands	206	−0.5	1 610	−0.7	151	0.9	1 175	0.3
Portugal	288	−6.1	1 158	−2.9	43	−14.0	59	−15.1
San Marino								
Spain	5 944	−1.2	22 040	−1.0	1 995	−1.5	6 877	−0.5
Sweden	986	−2.0	4 651	−1.7	419	0.4	2 253	−0.5
United Kingdom	3 076	−0.8	21 485	−1.0	1 969	−0.5	15 257	−0.8
Iceland								
Norway	299	−0.9	1 023	−2.1	74	0.7	284	−0.9
Switzerland	145	−2.1	973	−1.9	88	−0.8	553	−0.5
Israel	76	0.1	254	3.0	61	−0.5	122	2.4
Regional Office for Africa	98 311	2.8	126 825	4.2				
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	375 106	0.5	1 365 850	2.5				
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	50 742	0.7	193 029	3.5				
Regional Office for the Near East	38 552	2.3	74 896	5.4	17 555	2.2	40 795	6.6
World	707 328	0.6	2 589 143	2.4				

TABLE 6: **Coarse grain and oil-bearing crops**

	Coarse grains				Oil-bearing crops			
	area		production		area		production	
	thousand ha 2011	p.a. growth percent 2000-11	thousand tonnes 2011	p.a. growth percent 2000-11	thousand ha 2011	p.a. growth percent 2000-11	thousand tonnes 2011	p.a. growth percent 2000-11
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	65 513	−0.9	256 285	2.3	41 165	4.2	26 581	6.8
Central Asia	2 485	0.2	5 079	5.0	3 861	4.1	872	6.8
Kazakhstan	2 009	−0.5	3 580	4.3	1 633	10.8	405	14.5
Kyrgyzstan	199	3.9	685	3.1	91	−0.4	32	0.8
Tajikistan	86	4.9	231	13.6	214	−1.1	41	2.6
Turkmenistan	64	1.5	115	11.8	550	−0.4	62	−5.0
Uzbekistan	127	0.6	467	6.8	1 373	−0.8	330	0.5
Caucasus and Turkey	4 221	−1.1	13 787	1.8	2 238	0.9	1 314	2.6
Armenia	81	4.5	211	16.5	0		0	
Azerbaijan	298	7.1	773	8.2	65	−4.8	21	4.1
Georgia	137	−4.2	308	−0.6	16	1.5	2	−1.0
Turkey	3 705	−1.7	12 495	1.3	2 157	1.1	1 291	2.6
CIS Europe	26 229	−0.8	75 779	5.0	17 393	6.6	9 810	10.2
Belarus	1 813	−0.4	5 848	4.5	359	5.4	158	12.9
Republic of Moldova	559	−0.1	1 672	3.2	372	4.1	209	5.8
Russian Federation	15 559	−2.1	34 497	1.5	9 881	6.2	4 901	9.8
Ukraine	8 298	1.5	33 762	8.7	6 781	7.4	4 541	10.7
South Eastern Europe	2 210	−0.9	10 652	2.5	549	1.9	389	5.1
Albania	78	1.5	408	5.6	45	2.0	16	4.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	242	−0.7	908	3.9	5	−0.0	2	2.3
Croatia	391	−1.4	2 047	1.5	127	2.1	88	5.5
Montenegro	4		15		2		0	
Serbia	1 417		7 001		356		274	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	77	−1.8	272	0.9	14	0.6	9	1.3
EU Central and Eastern	12 984	−1.1	50 842	4.1	5 405	5.5	4 340	10.1
Bulgaria	618	−2.3	3 002	6.0	1 004	5.5	793	14.0
Czech Republic	607	−1.1	3 060	2.3	464	1.0	450	2.0
Estonia	168	−3.9	410	−2.6	89	10.8	55	12.7
Hungary	1 703	−0.2	9 576	3.8	882	6.1	788	9.8
Latvia	210	−1.5	485	−0.2	125	26.7	84	31.3
Lithuania	514	−1.5	1 357	−0.4	258	13.3	186	17.3
Poland	5 460	−1.1	16 833	1.8	851	5.9	716	6.2
Romania	3 261	−1.2	13 645	7.7	1 469	2.9	1 045	10.8
Slovakia	377	−0.7	2 015	7.1	257	3.6	217	7.2
Slovenia	66	0.1	457	2.9	6	20.9	6	27.8
EU other and EFTA	17 369	−1.2	100 015	−0.8	11 682	0.9	9 829	2.7
Andorra								
Austria	503	−0.9	3 923	1.3	148	3.0	125	4.0
Belgium	126	2.1	1 251	3.9	21	1.2	22	6.8
Cyprus	27	−4.7	49	2.3	11	3.8	3	−3.3
Denmark	737	−1.7	3 936	−1.6	151	3.4	193	5.0
Finland	804	−2.2	2 759	−2.3	91	5.1	44	4.5
France	3 812	0.0	27 832	−0.1	2 462	1.5	2 871	2.7
Germany	3 243	−2.0	19 138	−1.9	1 374	1.1	1 500	0.5
Greece	385	−0.3	2 707	0.7	1 218	−0.0	554	−1.9
Ireland	203	0.2	1 583	0.9	12	14.9	21	18.6
Italy	1 460	−0.8	11 391	−0.4	1 450	−1.3	951	−0.6
Luxembourg	15	−1.6	73	−2.1	5	4.1	6	5.8
Malta	0	−3.2	1	−3.3	0	13.4	0	9.3
Monaco								
Netherlands	55	−3.6	434	−2.7	5	−2.0	3	1.1
Portugal	214	−3.8	917	−1.7	366	−1.3	107	3.5
San Marino								
Spain	3 827	−1.1	14 236	−1.3	3 480	0.5	2 210	3.5
Sweden	567	−3.4	2 398	−2.7	114	6.2	109	7.6
United Kingdom	1 107	−1.2	6 228	−1.4	741	4.1	1 073	8.1
Iceland								
Norway	225	−1.4	739	−2.6	5	−0.9	3	−0.4
Switzerland	58	−3.7	420	−3.5	27	3.9	33	4.5
Israel	15	3.1	132	3.6	38	−2.0	28	−1.0
Regional Office for Africa	85 192	2.7	100 196	3.9	30 823	2.7	9 448	4.5
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	103 968	0.5	349 338	4.4	114 836	1.8	93 018	5.5
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	35 960	1.1	135 733	4.1	55 341	5.3	31 405	6.7
Regional Office for the Near East	19 837	2.7	25 687	5.4	8 721	1.0	2 153	3.9
World	323 286	0.9	1 165 188	3.1	278 925	2.5	179 676	5.2

Crop production - Sugar Beet

Sugar beet production overtook roots and tubers in 2010-2011 to become Europe and Central Asia's second most important crop in terms of quantity. The region's 2011 sugar beet crop of 214 million tonnes represented nearly 80 percent of world production (273.5 million tonnes).

Sugar beet in turn accounts for some 20 percent of global sugar production, the rest being supplied by sugar cane. The region thus provides 16 percent of global sugar output.

By far the biggest producer in Europe and Central Asia is theEU other and EFTA group, which includes all the initial members of the European Union. This group produced nearly half of the 2011 crop, with 102 million tonnes.

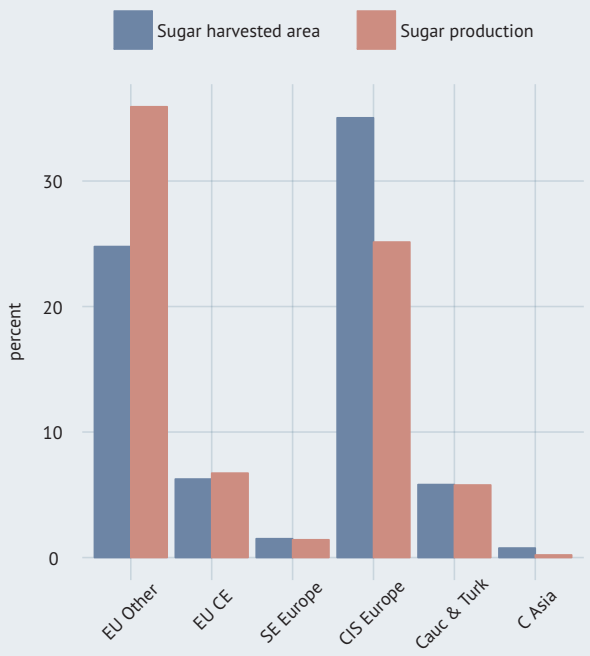
Currently the leading beet producer in the region is the Russian Federation, which in 2011 edged France from the first place it had occupied almost uninterruptedly since the 1980s. The Russian Federation produced 48 million tonnes from 1.2 million hectares, not much less than the area under sugar beet in allEU other and EFTA countries combined.

The Russian Federation has made a determined push into the sugar market. Production there has more than tripled in the last decade when it grew by almost 12 percent a year. France on the other hand, is bound by European Union quotas on members' sugar beet production, and its output has hovered around 30 million tonnes for the past 10 years.

However, the EU quota system is expected to be dismantled in 2017, leaving the sector open to competition in which the most efficient producers will most likely be rewarded.

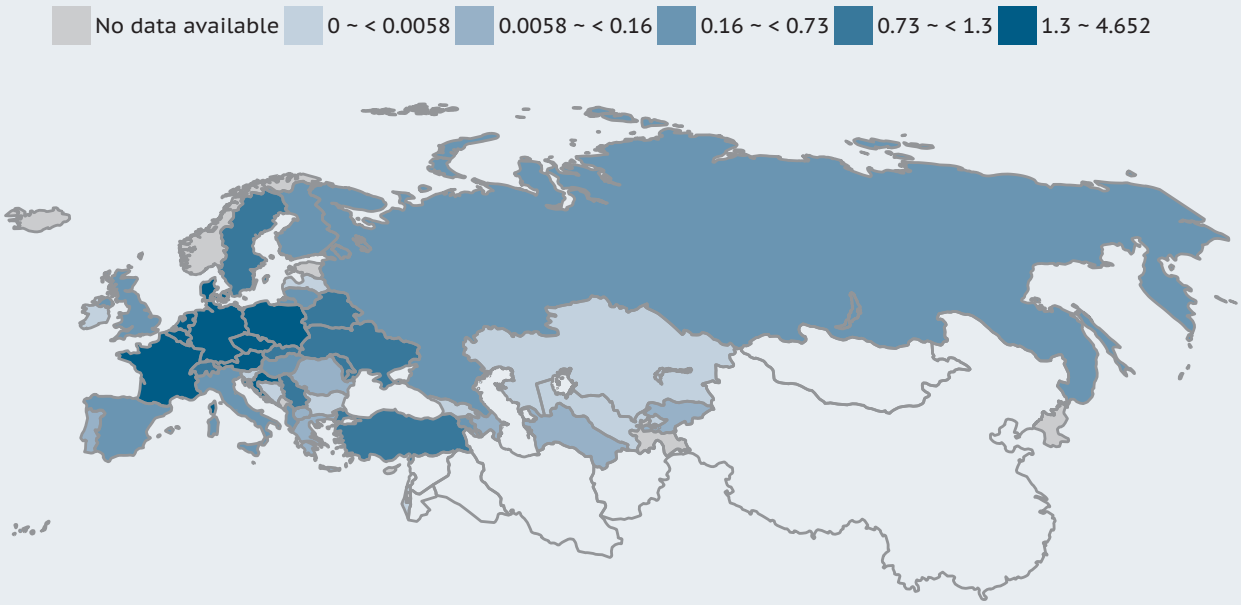
Germany currently ranks third among the region's sugar beet producing countries, but Ukraine has also emerged as a strong player after its production of this commodity has been growing at 3.2 percent a year for the last decade. With its 19 million tonnes in 2011, the country accounted for 7 percent of world sugar beet production.

CHART 23: **Area and production of sugar beet, share of world total (2011)**



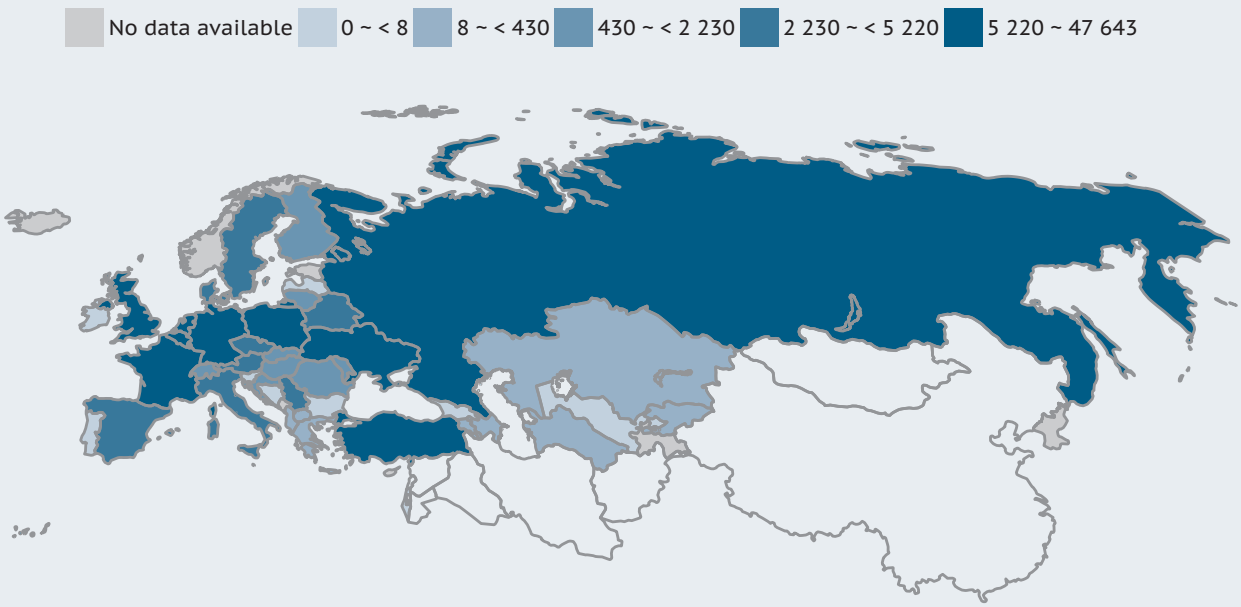
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 13: **Sugar beet area, share of total agricultural area (percent, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 14: **Sugar production (thousand tonnes, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

Crop production - Roots and tubers

Europe and Central Asia produced 144 million tonnes of roots and tubers – mostly potatoes –in 2011, accounting for 18 percent of world output.

Production dropped by 0.2 percent per annum in 2000-2011 in the region as a whole, but the figure conceals sharp differences between the EU countries, where production has fallen often heavily over the past decade, and the rest of the region which has seen moderate to strong growth.

With richer consumers eating fewer carbohydrates, production has plummeted in almost all countries of the European Union and inSouth Eastern Europe.

TheEU Central and Eastern group registered a 5.7 percent annual decrease in production over the period 2000-2011, with Poland, the largest local producer, reducing its harvests by 9.4 percent per annum. All other countries in the group also cut production, with the single exception of Romania, the second-biggest supplier in this group, which expanded by 1.5 percent.

In the largerEU other and EFTA group, production fell 0.4 percent per annum over the decade, including in countries with historic traditions of potato farming like Ireland (-2.2 percent p.a.) and Germany (-1.3 percent p.a.). The Netherlands, another major producer, cut output by 1 percent a year, Italy by 2.5 percent and Spain by 2.2 percent. In both Portugal and Malta output fell 5.4 percent per annum.

However France and Belgium both increased their production, by respectively 1.3 and 3.2 percent per annum, as did Austria (1.5 percent). Israel grew at 4.4 percent.

In contrastCentral Asia had a 6.5 percent per annum production increase over the decade. That included 10.7 percent per annum in Turkmenistan and 10 percent in Tajikistan.

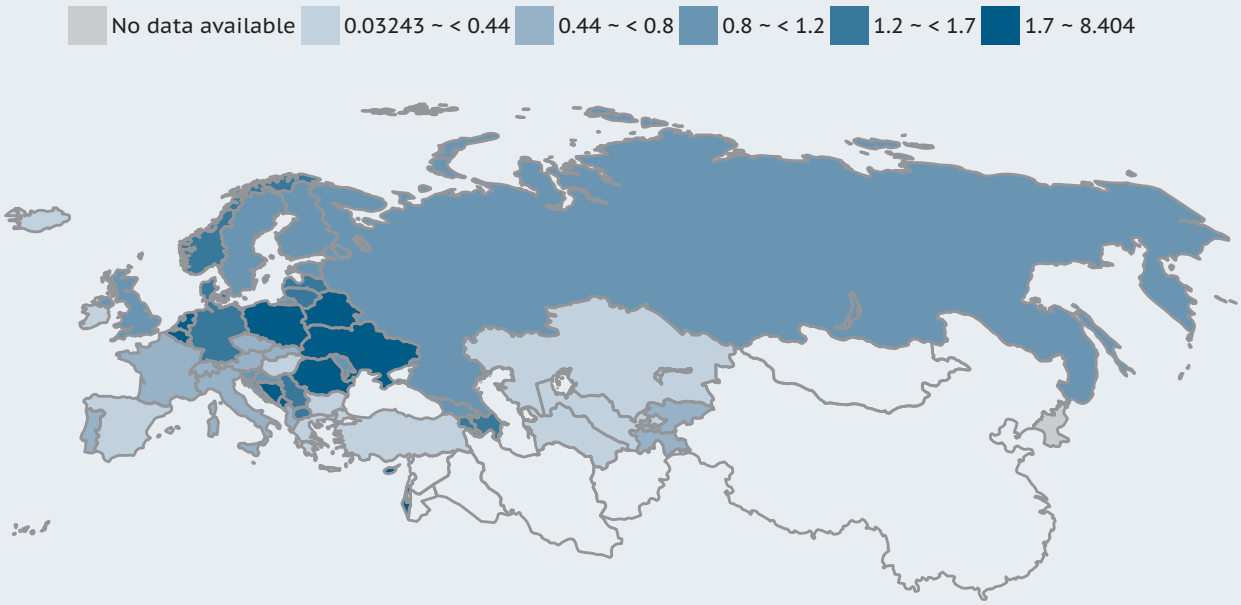
CIS Europe is the biggest producer in the region with 64 million tonnes in 2000-2001, and 0.3 percent annual growth over 2000-2011. Of that total, more than half – 33 million tonnes – was supplied by the Russian Federation where, however, output dropped by 0.4 percent per annum over the period. The drop was offset, however, by 1.8 percent annual growth in Ukraine,CIS Europe's second-largest producer.

Caucasus and Turkey had the smallest production of any of this region's groups, but grew at 0.5 percent a year. A 1.4 percent annual fall in Turkey, the group's main producer, was offset by 6.1 percent growth in Armenia and 6.5 percent in Azerbaijan.

CHART 24: **Area and production of roots and tubers, share of world total (2011)**

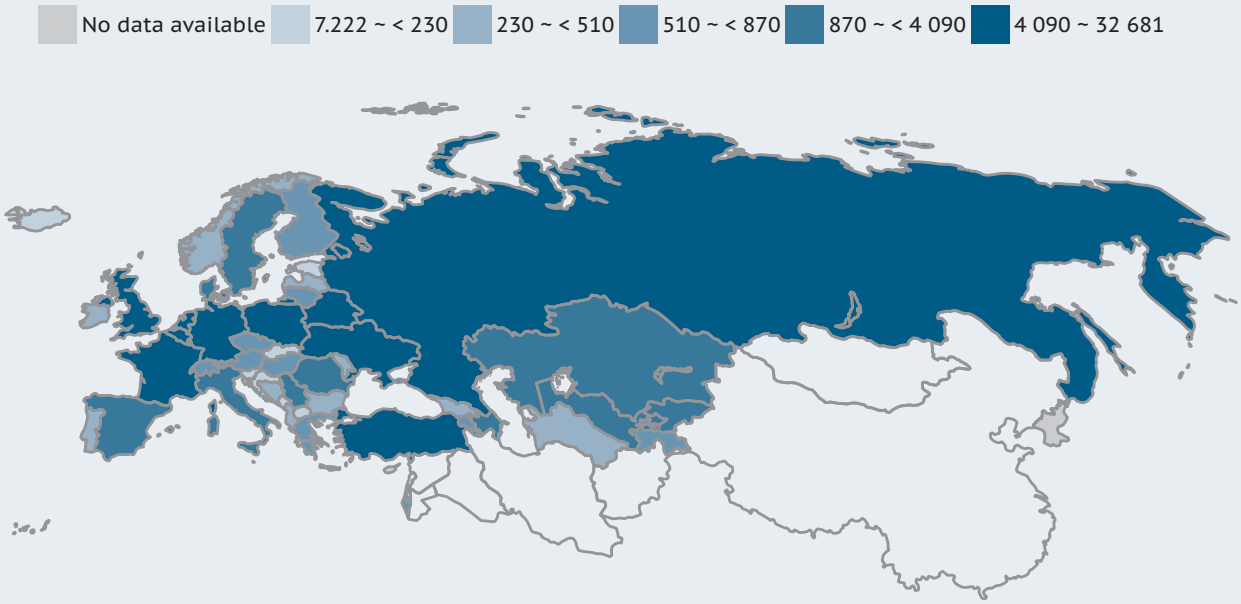
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 15: **Root and tuber area, share of total agricultural area (percent, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 16: **Root and tuber production (thousand tonnes, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

Crop production - Vegetables

Europe and Central Asia produced 13.6 percent of the world's vegetables in 2011 – just slightly less than the 14 percent harvested in 2010. Across the region, 2000-2011 increases, some of which were spectacular, as in the groups of Central Asia, Caucasus and Turkey, South Eastern Europe andCIS Europe, have been offset by a stagnation or negative growth in the European Union countries.

Central Asia registered the fastest growth over the period, with 8.4 percent per annum. This group's biggest producer, Uzbekistan, expanded production at the annual rate of 9.4 percent. The number two producer, Kazakhstan, grew at 7 percent and third-placed Tajikistan at almost 13 percent, but from a significantly smaller production base.

Growth was more contained in theCaucasus and Turkey-group, at 1.3 percent per annum, but this group produced almost twice as much asCentral Asia. Turkey, the biggest producer in the region as a whole, harvested 27 million tonnes of vegetables in 2011 and grew at one percent over the decade.

In CIS Europe, Ukraine surged ahead at 5.6 percent per annum, while the Russian Federation grew at 2.5 percent. The group itself registered 3.6 percent annual growth. South Eastern Europe, the smallest vegetable producer in the region, grew at a sound 2.8 percent.

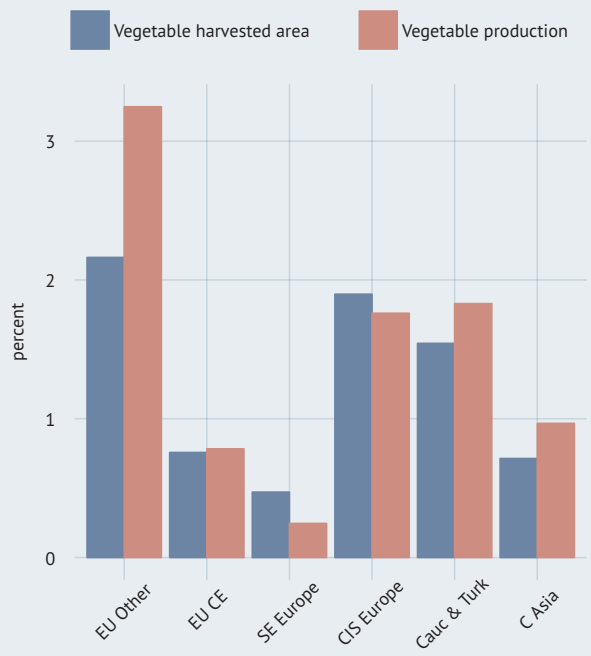
EU Central and Eastern showed zero production growth over the decade and reduced its vegetable planting area by 2.4 percent per annum. Production slowed by 0.3 percent in Poland, this group's biggest producer, but expanded at the annual rate of 1.3 percent in Romania.

EU other and EFTA produces more vegetables than any of the other groups – 54 million tonnes in 2011. But production dipped at 0.3 percent per annum over the decade and planted area shrank by 0.8 percent per annum.

Italy and Spain, the biggest producers in the group, saw their output cut over the decade, by 1.3 percent and 0.3 percent per annum respectively. Planted area also receded.

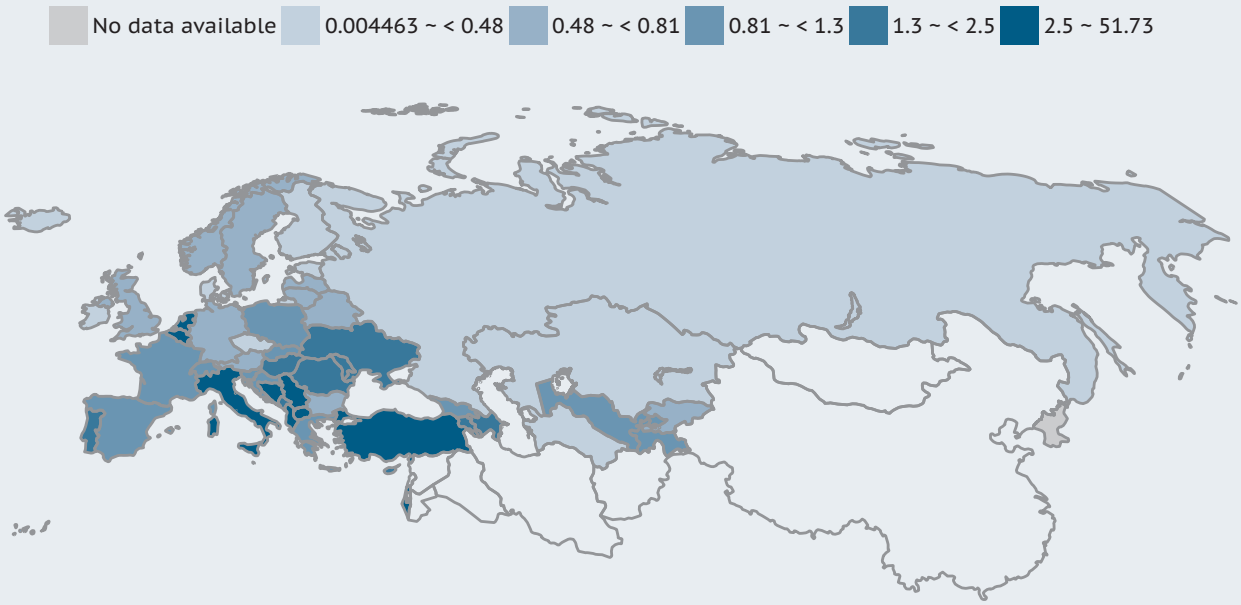
However, in the region as a whole, average production between 2001 and 2010 was 54 percent higher than in 1991-2000. Decade-on-decade growth was highest in Central Asia (72 percent), followed by South Eastern Europe (63 percent), CIS Europe (31 percent) and Caucasus and Turkey(25 percent). Growth was moderate in EU other and EFTA while, alone among the groups, it fell in EU Central and Eastern.

CHART 25: **Area and production of vegetables, share of world total (2011)**



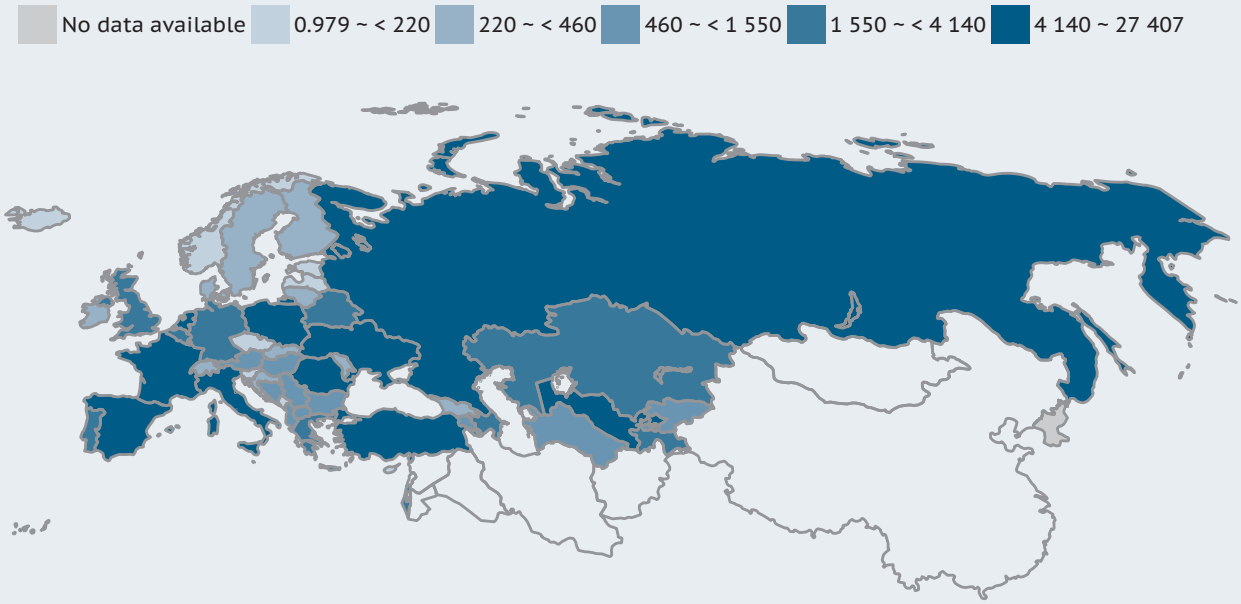
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 17: **Vegetable area, share of total agricultural area (percent, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 18: **Vegetable production (thousand tonnes, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

Crop production – Fruit (excluding grapes)

Europe and Central Asia produced around 11 percent of the world's fruit in 2011, but, despite growing global demand, European production has been very modest over the past decade (at 0.9 percent per annum) while Asian output has increased rapidly.

Asia and the Pacific is now the world's top fruit-growing region, with more than half of world output. But Europe and Central Asia still has three countries – Turkey, Italy and Spain – among the world's top ten fruit-growing nations.

Together, those three countries produced more than half of Europe and Central Asia's fruit crop of 69.5 million tonnes in 2011. The top fruit-growing nation in the region was Turkey, with 14.4 million tonnes, followed by Italy with 12.7 million tonnes and Spain with 12.3 million tonnes.

The three southern European countries were followed by France and Uzbekistan, both with 3 million tonnes. Uzbekistan's output represented 70 percent of Central Asia's entire production.

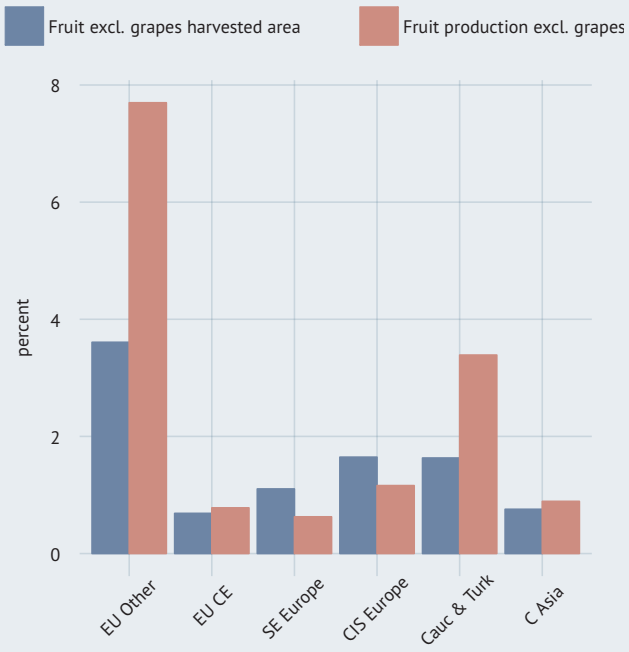
South Eastern Europe registered the fastest growth, at 6.4 percent, with Bosnia and Herzegovina surging at a record 14 percent. But the quantities involved were small, with the entire crop of this group amounting to less than that of France.

In Central Asia, annual growth was 6.0 percent, with Uzbekistan racing at 7.2 percent and Turkmenistan at 6.1 percent, but from a very small base.

Caucasus and Turkey, the region's second-biggest producer afterEU other and EFTA, grew at a robust 2.7 percent, largely determined by 2.6 percent annual growth in Turkey.

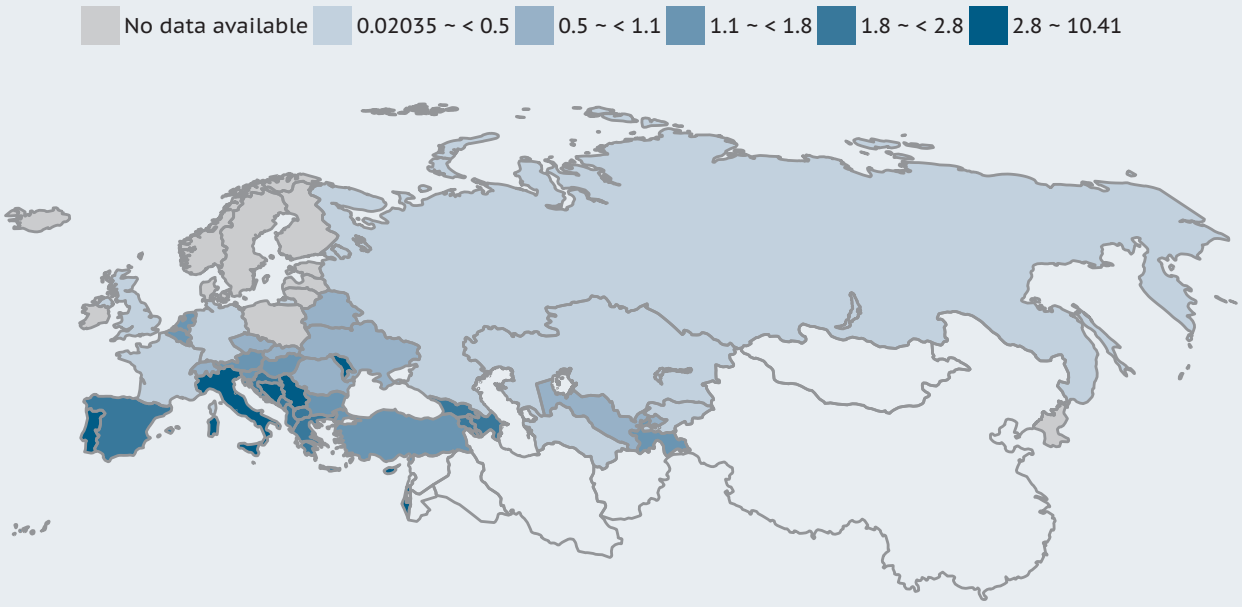
All the other groups were characterized by negative growth, including EU Central and Eastern, -0.7 percent in EU other and EFTA and 0.6 percent in CIS Europe. France's fruit crop fell by 5.5 percent per annum over the decade and Italy's by 0.1. The Russian Federation's output also fell, by 3 percent per annum, but Ukraine, the second-biggest producer in CIS Europe, recorded 1.6 percent annual growth.

CHART 26: **Area and production of fruits, share of world total (2011)**



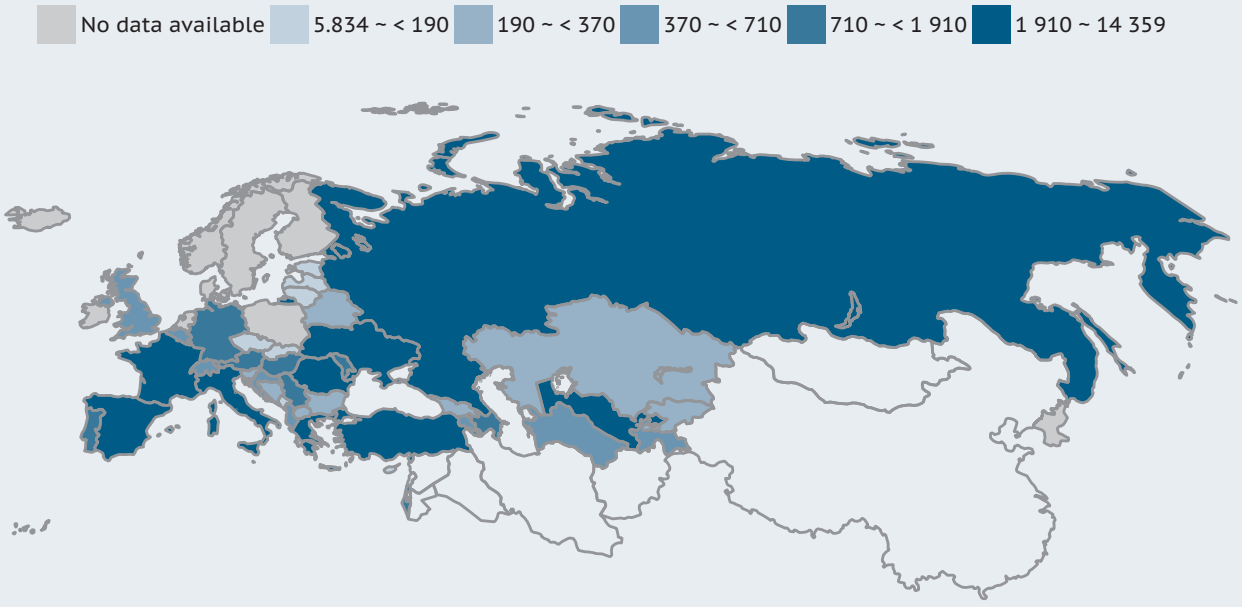
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 19: **Fruit harvested area, share of agricultural area (percent, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 20: **Fruit production (thousand tonnes, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

TABLE 7: **Sugar beet and roots and tubers**

	Sugar beet				Roots and tubers			
	area		production		area		production	
	thousand ha 2011	p.a. growth percent 2000-11	thousand tonnes 2011	p.a. growth percent 2000-11	thousand ha 2011	p.a. growth percent 2000-11	thousand tonnes 2011	p.a. growth percent 2000-11
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	3 596		194 626		6 845	−2.6	143 773	−0.2
Central Asia	40		594		422	2.9	7 416	6.5
Kazakhstan	11	−4.6	200	−2.8	184	1.3	3 076	5.6
Kyrgyzstan	8	−9.3	159	−9.0	85	1.9	1 379	2.5
Tajikistan					37	3.4	863	10.0
Turkmenistan	22	−0.2	235	0.2	44	10.2	274	10.7
Uzbekistan	0		0		73	3.1	1 824	8.7
Caucasus and Turkey	308		16 436		258	−1.8	6 384	0.5
Armenia	4	47.5	56	47.3	29	−1.6	557	6.1
Azerbaijan	7	11.4	253	16.6	65	2.0	939	6.5
Georgia	0		0		20	−4.6	274	−0.9
Turkey	297	−2.9	16 126	−1.4	144	−3.2	4 614	−1.4
CIS Europe	1 856		71 459		4 016	−2.8	64 428	0.3
Belarus	99	6.0	4 487	10.7	341	−5.8	7 148	−1.8
Republic of Moldova	25	−8.1	589	−4.2	29	−7.0	351	0.6
Russian Federation	1 216	4.5	47 643	11.7	2 203	−3.4	32 681	−0.4
Ukraine	516	−3.3	18 740	3.2	1 443	−1.1	24 248	1.8
South Eastern Europe	80		4 038		160	−3.3	2 076	0.7
Albania	2	3.3	40	−0.4	10	−1.6	230	3.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0		0		37	−1.5	413	3.4
Croatia	22	0.3	1 168	8.4	11	−15.0	168	−10.3
Montenegro					11		180	
Serbia	56		2 822		78		892	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0	−15.9	8	−16.3	14	0.2	194	1.5
EU Central and Eastern					804	−6.8	15 488	−5.7
Bulgaria	0		0		16	−10.2	232	−4.8
Czech Republic	58	−0.4	3 899	3.0	26	−8.4	805	−5.4
Estonia					9	−10.4	165	−9.1
Hungary	15	−11.5	856	−7.3	21	−7.0	600	−3.3
Latvia	0		0		30	−4.8	499	−3.6
Lithuania	18	−4.0	878	−0.0	38	−9.2	588	−9.6
Poland	204	−4.4	11 674	−1.1	400	−9.8	8 197	−9.4
Romania	19	−8.2	660	−0.1	248	−1.2	4 077	1.5
Slovakia	18	−5.0	1 161	1.7	10	−8.3	217	−5.8
Slovenia	0		0		4	−6.5	108	−4.8
EU other and EFTA	1 312		102 099		1 164	−1.3	47 341	−0.4
Andorra								
Austria	47	0.7	3 456	2.8	23	−0.3	816	1.5
Belgium	62	−3.4	5 409	−1.2	82	2.1	4 129	3.2
Cyprus					5	−3.4	112	−0.6
Denmark	40	−3.5	2 700	−1.9	42	0.7	1 620	−0.1
Finland	14	−7.2	676	−3.9	24	−2.5	673	−1.4
France	393	−0.4	38 106	1.9	159	−0.2	7 440	1.3
Germany	398	−1.1	25 000	−1.0	259	−1.5	11 800	−1.3
Greece	6	−17.9	324	−18.4	29	−4.7	762	−2.6
Ireland	0		0		10	−2.3	356	−2.2
Italy	62	−12.4	3 548	−10.7	63	−2.6	1 557	−2.5
Luxembourg					1	−2.4	20	−1.6
Malta					1	−8.1	19	−5.4
Monaco								
Netherlands	73	−3.7	5 858	−1.3	159	−1.1	7 333	−1.0
Portugal	0	−25.3	8	−30.9	29	−6.3	410	−5.4
San Marino								
Spain	45	−8.9	4 189	−5.6	81	−3.5	2 482	−2.0
Sweden	40	−3.0	2 493	−0.4	28	−1.6	878	−1.0
United Kingdom	113	−3.8	8 504	−0.6	146	−1.2	6 115	−0.7
Iceland					1	−2.5	7	−2.8
Norway					13	−1.5	296	−0.6
Switzerland	19	0.8	1 828	2.4	11	−2.1	515	−1.4
Israel	0		0		21	5.5	641	4.4
Regional Office for Africa					25 251	2.1	247 366	4.1
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific					19 841	−0.2	361 494	1.7
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean					4 247	0.6	56 775	1.4
Regional Office for the Near East					808	3.0	18 846	5.7
World					54 933	0.8	810 845	2.1

TABLE 8: **Vegetables and fruit**

	Vegetables				Fruit			
	area		production		area		production	
	thousand ha 2011	p.a. growth percent 2000-11	thousand tonnes 2011	p.a. growth percent 2000-11	thousand ha 2011	p.a. growth percent 2000-11	thousand tonnes 2011	p.a. growth percent 2000-11
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	6 184	−0.1	148 046	1.9	4 326	0.5	69 536	0.9
Central Asia	579	2.6	16 014	8.4	370	1.4	4 189	6.0
Kazakhstan	194	2.2	4 126	7.0	43	−4.2	214	−0.9
Kyrgyzstan	53	−0.3	973	1.6	46	0.6	220	1.6
Tajikistan	62	4.2	1 665	12.9	77	1.0	418	3.8
Turkmenistan	49	4.2	961	4.6	13	2.7	396	6.1
Uzbekistan	221	2.9	8 289	9.4	191	3.0	2 940	7.2
Caucasus and Turkey	1 252	0.7	30 300	1.3	797	2.2	15 922	2.7
Armenia	31	2.9	968	7.7	31	3.3	415	5.1
Azerbaijan	113	0.8	1 697	4.5	113	3.6	896	4.6
Georgia	24	−6.4	229	−5.7	46	−3.8	253	−4.1
Turkey	1 084	0.7	27 407	1.0	606	2.3	14 359	2.6
CIS Europe	1 539	−0.2	29 152	3.6	804	−4.9	5 453	−0.6
Belarus	70	−3.6	1 823	2.5	89		261	−1.0
Republic of Moldova	43	−4.9	446	1.1	89	−3.1	834	−0.1
Russian Federation	838	−0.4	16 275	2.5	416	−5.3	2 220	−3.0
Ukraine	588	0.8	10 608	5.6	210	−4.9	2 137	1.6
South Eastern Europe	383	0.1	4 075	2.8	539	8.9	2 950	6.4
Albania	40	3.0	937	3.8	32	4.0	380	9.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	127	1.0	740	3.7	123	14.0	328	14.3
Croatia	13	−12.9	225	−4.9	26	−4.0	395	1.1
Montenegro	7		144		10		61	
Serbia	151		1 288		323		1 418	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	46	−1.1	741	2.9	26	3.3	370	1.6
EU Central and Eastern	617	−2.4	13 058	−0.0			3 673	
Bulgaria	29	−12.9	473	−9.6	62	−0.9	297	−5.5
Czech Republic	10	−8.6	219	−6.5	23	−4.1	186	−8.7
Estonia	3	−4.5	88	3.6			6	
Hungary	76	−3.0	1 475	−0.2	79	−1.8	807	−4.2
Latvia	9	−4.6	169	4.3			9	
Lithuania	14	−3.7	353	0.5			56	−5.9
Poland	184	−2.9	5 778	−0.3				
Romania	263	−0.4	4 177	1.9	148	−2.7	1 967	−0.4
Slovakia	24	−2.3	247	−4.7	16	−4.3	107	−5.8
Slovenia	4	1.2	78	−0.2	7	−1.0	236	−0.7
EU other and EFTA	1 754	−0.8	53 782	−0.3	1 762	−0.6	36 159	−0.7
Andorra								
Austria	16	1.6	706	3.0	32	2.0	1 076	2.1
Belgium	58	0.3	1 946	1.9	20	1.0	559	−2.9
Cyprus	3	−4.5	99	−2.9	7	−4.0	168	−2.7
Denmark	11	2.1	304	2.7				
Finland	9	0.0	277	1.2				
France	252	−1.2	5 776	−1.0	121	−3.1	2 978	−5.5
Germany	108	1.0	3 594	−0.7	79	−2.5	1 658	−2.0
Greece	103	−2.8	3 448	−2.0	150	−1.3	2 857	−2.5
Ireland	5	−1.2	226	0.5				
Italy	509	−1.4	13 788	−1.6	491	−0.1	12 679	0.1
Luxembourg	0	−9.6	1	−1.6	0	−16.3	7	−9.4
Malta	5	0.1	82	−0.1	1	−1.2	8	7.3
Monaco								
Netherlands	87	2.6	5 050	3.0	21	−1.1		
Portugal	89	−1.1	2 531	0.8	170	0.0	1 017	−1.0
San Marino								
Spain	338	−1.3	12 476	0.2	633	−0.4	12 266	0.2
Sweden	21	0.9	332	1.4				
United Kingdom	116	−0.1	2 569	−1.9	29	1.3	422	2.9
Iceland	0	0.9	5	4.4				
Norway	6	−1.1	148	0.4				
Switzerland	16	5.8	425	2.9	8	−1.5	464	−2.0
Israel	61	1.9	1 665	0.3	54	−1.5	1 189	−0.5
Regional Office for Africa	5 388	2.6	36 846	3.4				
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	40 228	2.3	802 500	4.0				
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	2 644	1.4	43 248	2.3				
Regional Office for the Near East	3 319	2.7	74 755	4.5	3 060	1.5		
World	56 734	2.0	1 090 425	3.4				

Wine production

The world wine market is dominated by just three countries, France, Italy and Spain, which between them account for roughly half of total world production. But there are several other substantial wine growers in the Europe and Central Asia region, which supplied some 66 percent of the world market in recent years.

Production volumes can vary greatly between from one harvest to the next depending on policies and weather, but the top producer each year is invariably either Italy or France. In 2011 first place went to France, with 6.5 million tonnes (and 5.3 million tonnes in 2012), while Italy returned 4.7 million tonnes (and 4.1 million tonnes in 2012) and Spain 3.3 million tonnes (and 3.2 million tonnes in 2012).

After the big three producers, the next most important wine growing countries in the region are Portugal, who produced 0.6 million tonnes in 2012, followed by Germany with 0.5 million tonnes (substantially down from 0.9 million tonnes in 2011), and the Russian Federation with 0.7 million tonnes.

Europe and Central Asia has four countries among the world's top ten wine growers, but 12 countries in the world's top 20, including Romania, Greece, Austria, Serbia, Hungary and Ukraine.

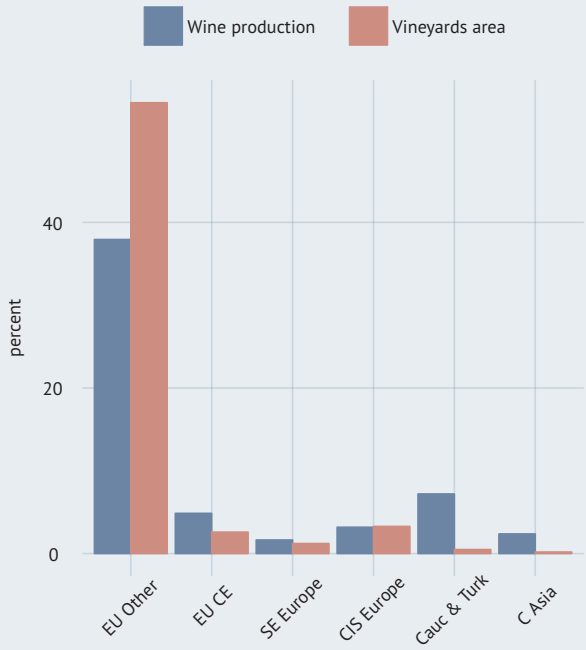
But over the past two decades wine production has decreased by almost 20 percent in the region, partly because of EU policies encouraging quality rather than quantity, and partly due to much increased competition on the world market.

Current production by the big three is over 30 percent down on the level 30 years ago. But in the last three decades production tripled in Australia, doubled in Chile and increased by more than 50 percent in the United States.

However the fastest growth over the period has taken place in China, where production rose from 80 000 tonnes in 1980 to 1.6 million tonnes in 2011, a 2000 percent increase which has made China the world's fifth largest producer after the United States.

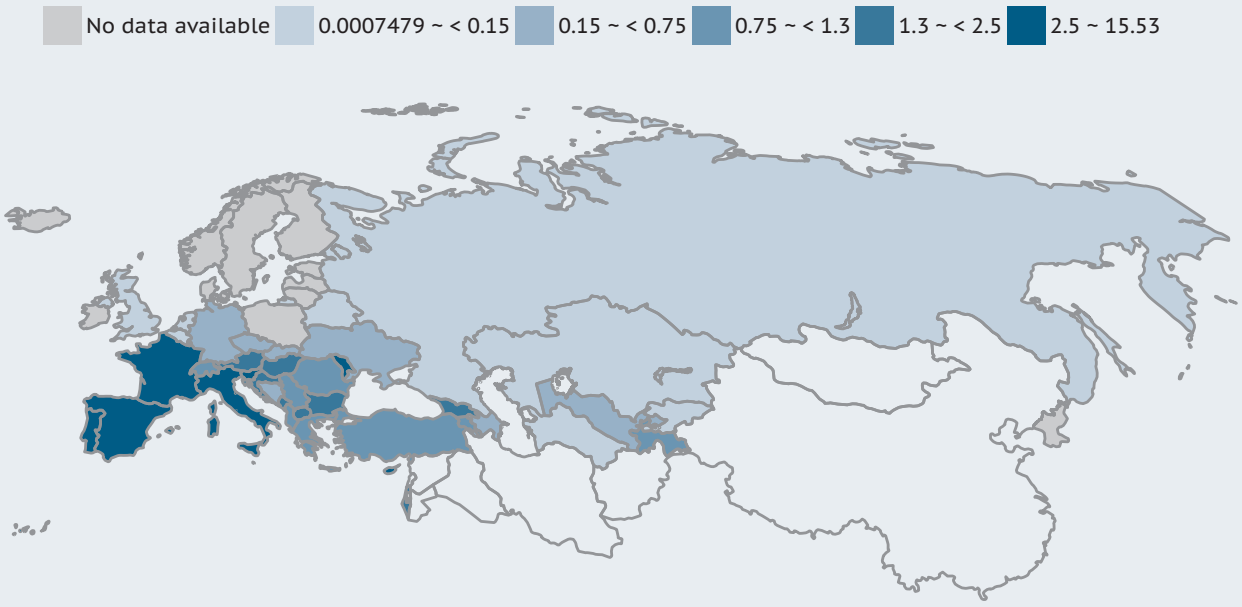
Within the Europe and Central Asia region, the leading group is EU other and EFTA, which is home to all leading growers, followed by CIS Europe.

CHART 27: **Area of vineyards and production of wine, share of world total (2011)**



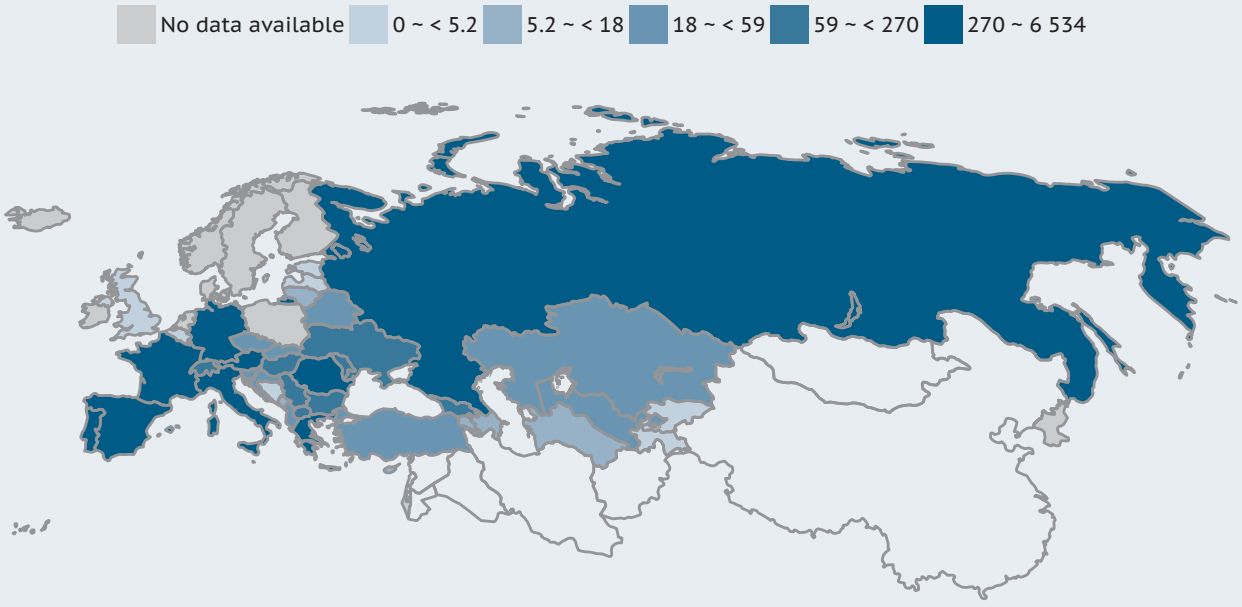
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 21: **Area of vineyards, share of total agricultural area (percent, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 22: **Wine production (thousand tonnes, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

Processed crops

Besides wine (covered in the previous section), processed crops include products such as flour, beer, sunflower and olive oil, sugar, cotton seed and cotton lint.

Europe and Central Asia is the world's second largest beer brewer after Asia and the Pacific, which produced 72 million tonnes of processed barley in 2011. Europe and Central Asia's production was 56 million tonnes and third-ranking North America supplied 24 million tonnes.

The region's top producer is the Russian Federation, which produced 9.9 million tonnes of beer from barley in 2011, while another important producer in the CIS Europe group is Poland, with 3.8 million tonnes.

However, for beer the leading group is EU other and EFTA with more than half of the regional total. Germany is the biggest brewer in this group (and the fifth-biggest in the world) with a production of 9 million tonnes of beer in 2011, followed by the United Kingdom (4. 6 million tonnes), Spain (3. 4 million tonnes) and the Netherlands (2.5 million tonnes).

And while wine production has fallen in the region, beer has seen a significant growth, particularly in traditionally wine drinking countries of this region. Beer production has increased more than 20 percent in the last 30 years.

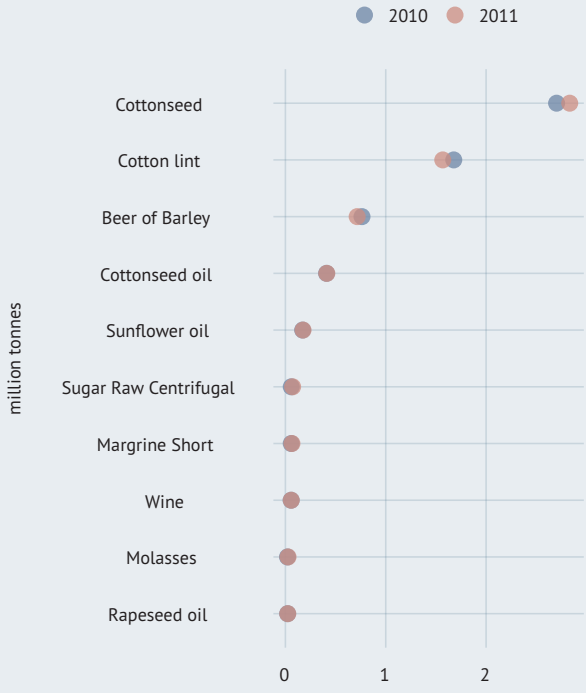
In five out of the six groups that comprise this region, more wheat is processed (mostly into flour) than any other crop, with the sole exception of South Eastern Europe, where maize is in first position. Second in order of importance is sugar beet.

Cotton seed and cotton lint production is important in Central Asia, where 4.4 million tonnes of seed and lint – more than 80 percent of the regional total – were processed in 2011.

The region also accounts for some 20 percent of total production of oil from crops such as sunflower seeds, maize and rape. It is also the world's leading producer of virgin olive oil. The 2.2 million tons of olive oil produced in 2011 represent more than 70 percent of total world production.

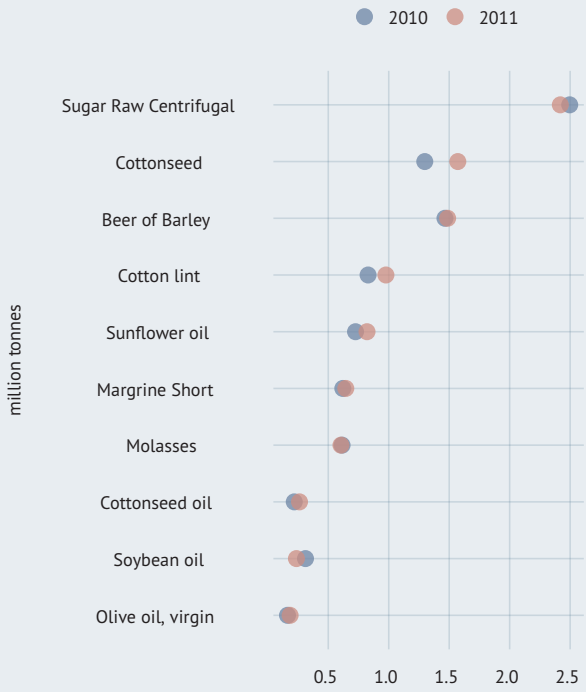
The region's leading olive oil producers are the Mediterranean EU countries plus Turkey. Spain was the leading producer with 1.25 million tonnes – more than half the regional total. Second was Italy with 0.5 million tonnes and third Greece with 0.3 million tonnes. Turkey was fourth with 0.2 million tonnes.

CHART 28: **Production quantity of the most important processed crops in Central Asia (2010 and 2011)**



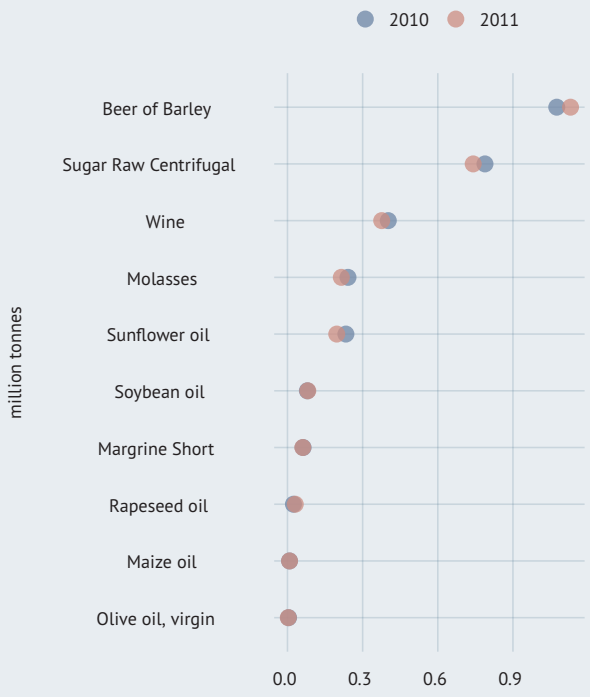
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 29: **Production quantity of the most important processed crops in Caucasus & Turkey (2010 and 2011)**



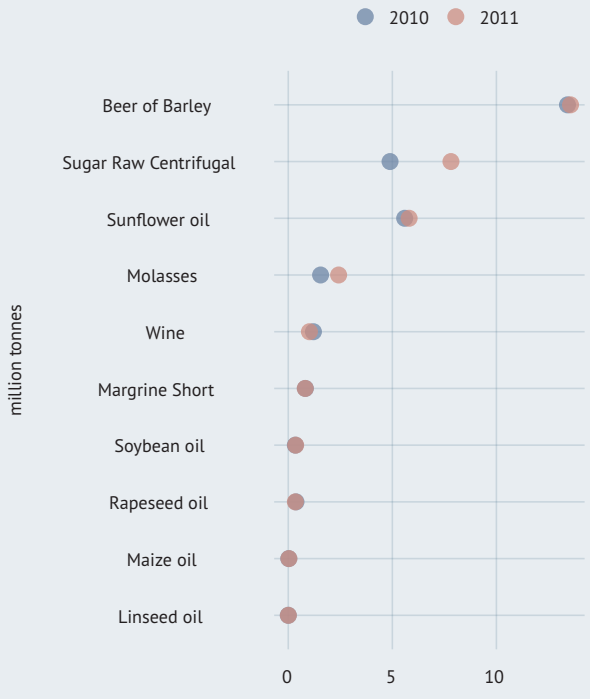
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 30: **Production quantity of the most important processed crops in South Eastern Europe (2010 and 2011)**



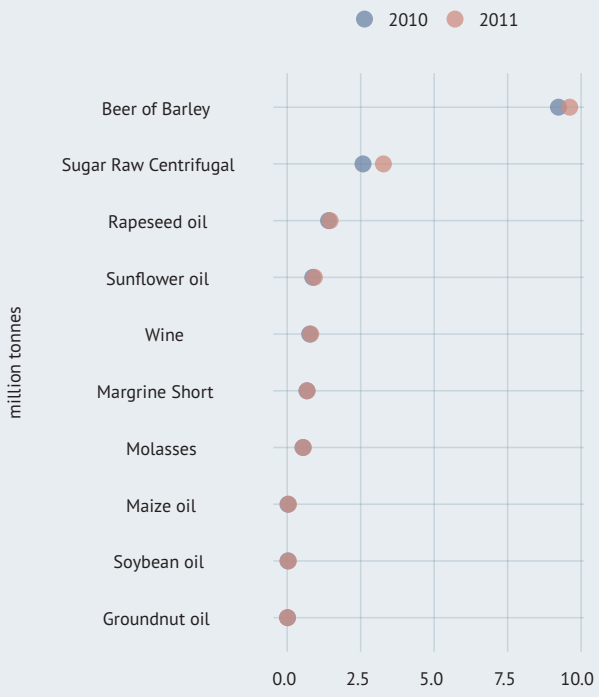
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 31: **Production quantity of the most important processed crops in CIS Europe (2010 and 2011)**



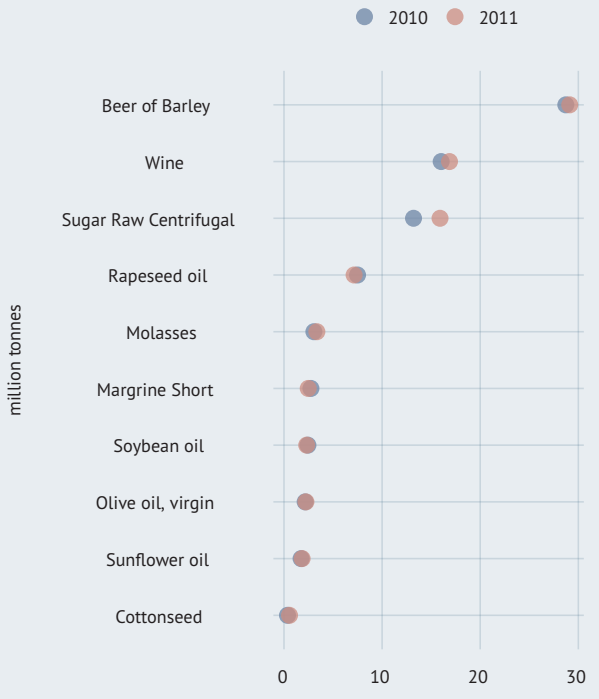
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 32: **Production quantity of the most important processed crops in EU Central & Eastern (2010 and 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 33: **Production quantity of the most important processed crops in EU Other & EFTA (2010 and 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

TABLE 9: **Processed crops**

	Production							
	beer of barley		wine		sunflower oil		rapeseed oil	
	Processed crops							
	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	54 769	55 729	18 607	19 277	8 470	8 851	9 489	9 093
Central Asia	763	715	57	58	172	176	22	24
Kazakhstan	495	426	17	19	162	167	22	23
Kyrgyzstan	18	21	2	1	8	7	0	0
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	1	2		
Turkmenistan			17	17				
Uzbekistan	250	268	21	21			1	0
Caucasus and Turkey	1 465	1 487	147	153	725	820	140	67
Armenia	15	15	6	6	1	1		
Azerbaijan	377	390	9	7	7	9		
Georgia	48	44	103	111	7	4		
Turkey	1 024	1 038	28	29	710	806	140	67
CIS Europe	13 416	13 561	1 209	1 016	5 593	5 806	370	341
Belarus	399	472	25	27	1	1	160	131
Republic of Moldova	87	98	127	125	73	82	1	1
Russian Federation	9 834	9 936	761	696	2 529	2 545	181	171
Ukraine	3 096	3 056	296	168	2 990	3 177	28	38
South Eastern Europe	1 075	1 130	402	376	233	197	24	31
Albania	45	58	18	18	1	1		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	91	87	5	3	22	17	8	1
Croatia	344	374	46	49	34	29	12	13
Montenegro	4	4	18	15				
Serbia	529	546	238	224	173	147	3	17
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	62	61	77	67	3	3		0
EU Central and Eastern	9 229	9 612	766	802			1 408	1 461
Bulgaria	492	496	150	123	169	165	4	5
Czech Republic	1 710	1 819	46	45	13	20	314	343
Estonia	129	136	0	0			19	16
Hungary	616	645	181	165	306	328	28	49
Latvia	148	163	2	2	1	1	51	48
Lithuania	292	305	7	6	1	2	12	41
Poland	3 680	3 807			13	15	818	791
Romania	1 666	1 724	329	406	328	360	86	120
Slovakia	311	320	28	31	40	34	74	47
Slovenia	185	197	23	24			1	1
EU other and EFTA	28 722	29 121	16 021	16 867	1 742	1 847	7 499	7 146
Andorra								
Austria	875	896	174	281	39	51	156	160
Belgium	1 759	1 839	3	5	13	14	522	547
Cyprus	34	32	11	12				
Denmark	634	630			0		193	176
Finland	403	422			3	5	117	96
France	1 449	1 585	5 804	6 534	522	517	1 898	1 789
Germany	8 898	8 945	691	913	342	357	2 889	2 688
Greece	405	400	336	295	39	33	15	6
Ireland	825	810					9	12
Italy	1 237	1 251	4 580	4 673	146	171	58	32
Luxembourg	30	30	11	13	0	0	1	1
Malta	11	11	2	2				
Monaco								
Netherlands	2 449	2 459			211	222	522	538
Portugal	831	825	695	695	52	84	102	89
San Marino								
Spain	3 338	3 360	3 610	3 340	359	377	45	34
Sweden	432	449			6	5	124	119
United Kingdom	4 500	4 570	1	1	0	0	814	820
Iceland	16	17						
Norway	244	235			4	4	7	9
Switzerland	354	355	103	102	7	7	30	30
Israel	98	102	5	5	5	5	27	23
Regional Office for Africa	9 326	10 226						
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	67 760	72 158						
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	30 925	31 933						
Regional Office for the Near East								
World	178 287							

TABLE 10: **Processed crops (continued)**

	Production							
	soybean oil		olive oil, virgin		cottonseed oil		maize oil	
	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	3 244	3 064						
Central Asia	8	5						
Kazakhstan	4	4			29	21	0	0
Kyrgyzstan					10	8		
Tajikistan					14	15		
Turkmenistan					79	89		
Uzbekistan	4	1			278	280	5	5
Caucasus and Turkey	312	237						
Armenia								
Azerbaijan			0	0	1	2	4	4
Georgia								
Turkey	312	237	163	184	217	261	43	58
CIS Europe	340	355						
Belarus								
Republic of Moldova	7	7					7	7
Russian Federation	264	288					10	13
Ukraine	69	60					8	11
South Eastern Europe	79	81						
Albania	0	0	1	1	0	0		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6	8						
Croatia	18	17	2	1			8	8
Montenegro			0	0				
Serbia	54	56					0	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia			2	2				
EU Central and Eastern								
Bulgaria	0	0			0	0	7	7
Czech Republic	4	7						
Estonia							0	0
Hungary	10	11			0	0	18	36
Latvia	2	2						
Lithuania								
Poland	2	4				0		
Romania	3	9					1	1
Slovakia	3	7						
Slovenia			1	1				
EU other and EFTA	2 438	2 317						
Andorra								
Austria	3	5						
Belgium	14	5					60	60
Cyprus			2	2				
Denmark	12	11						
Finland	2	1						
France	91	117	6	5	0	0	51	52
Germany	595	563					16	16
Greece	50	48	353	352	16	14	4	4
Ireland	1	1						
Italy	307	259	527	542	24	22	63	64
Luxembourg	0	0						
Malta			0	0				
Monaco								
Netherlands	462	435					10	10
Portugal	135	100	69	83	1	0	4	4
San Marino								
Spain	563	562	1 200	1 250	14	10	20	19
Sweden	4	3						
United Kingdom	121	129					22	22
Iceland								
Norway	73	72						
Switzerland	5	4					1	1
Israel	66	70	6	12	2	2	1	1
Regional Office for Africa								
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific								
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean								
Regional Office for the Near East								
World								

Livestock - Cattle

Most of the growth in the livestock sector is currently taking place in developing and emerging economies, while developed countries, with ageing populations and already high rates of per capita meat consumption, are not projected to increase animal protein intake in the next decade.

With consumption of livestock products stagnating in the richer countries, the cattle sector shrank in all the groups of the Europe and Central Asia region in 2000-2011, with the exception of Central Asia.

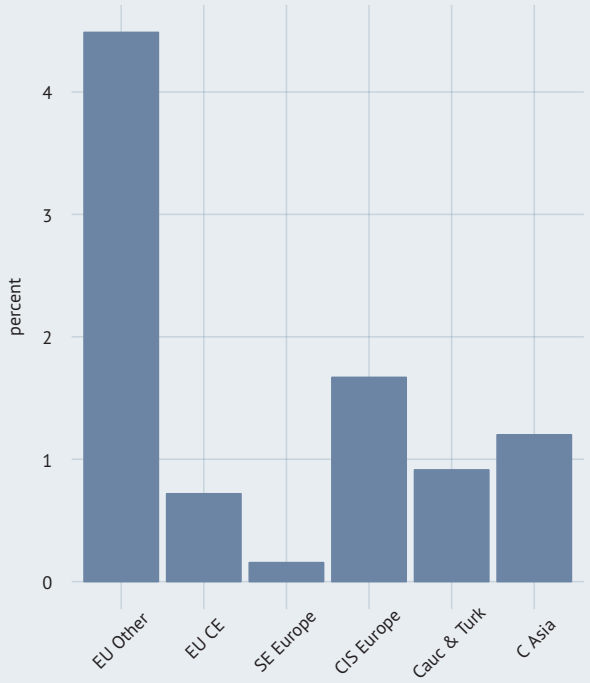
For the region as a whole livestock numbers fell 0.5 percent per annum, with the sharpest fall of 3.4 percent taking place in CIS Europe - the group with the largest cattle population after EU other and EFTA. The Russian Federation, the biggest breeder in the CIS Europe group, cattle numbers fell 3 percent per annum, while Ukraine plunged at 7.5 percent.

EU other and EFTA, home to half of the cattle in the region, registered a 0.9 percent per annum decline. Within the region, the biggest cattle breeder, France, cut annual production by 0.6 percent. Germany, which has the third biggest herd, fell 1.4 percent.

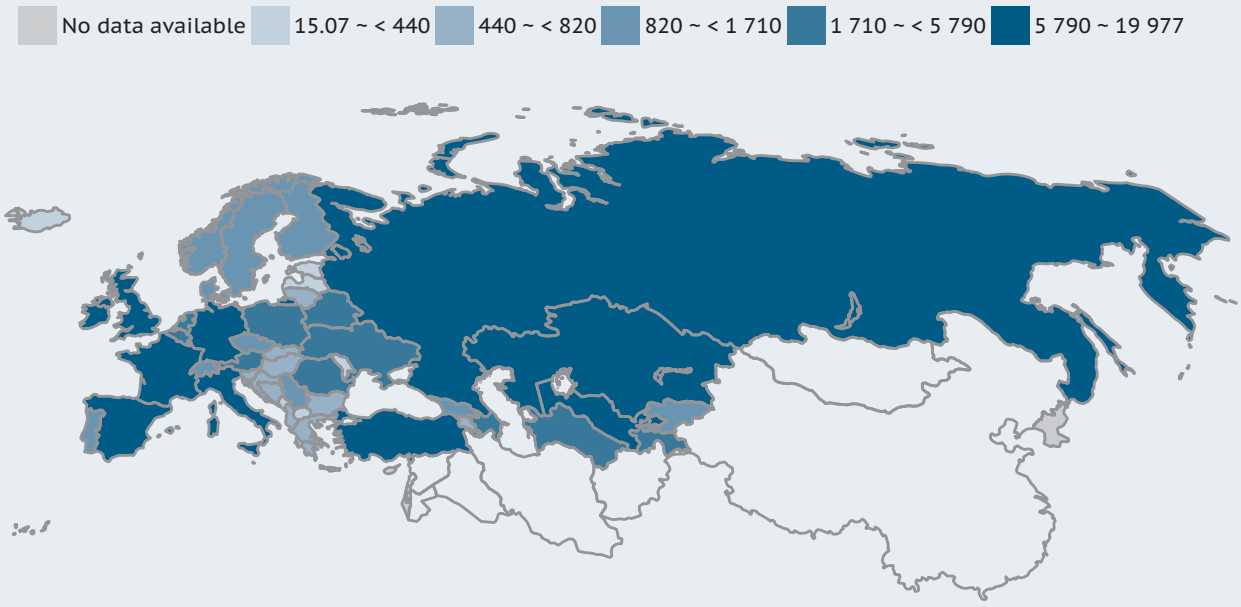
Herds in EU Central and Eastern diminished by 1.4 per annum, in South Eastern Europe by one percent and in Caucasus and Turkey by 0.6 percent. In contrast, cattle herds grew by a robust 4.6 percent in Central Asia over the period. This group had 21 million head of cattle in 2011 for a human population of 62 million, the highest ratio in the region.

The global average density of cattle in 2011 was 0.32 cattle per hectare of agricultural land. In this region, there are countries with exceptionally high cattle densities, the highest being the Netherlands with 2.05 cattle per hectare, followed by Belgium with 1.90 and Ireland with 1.40.

CHART 34: **Stock of cattle, share of world total (2011)**

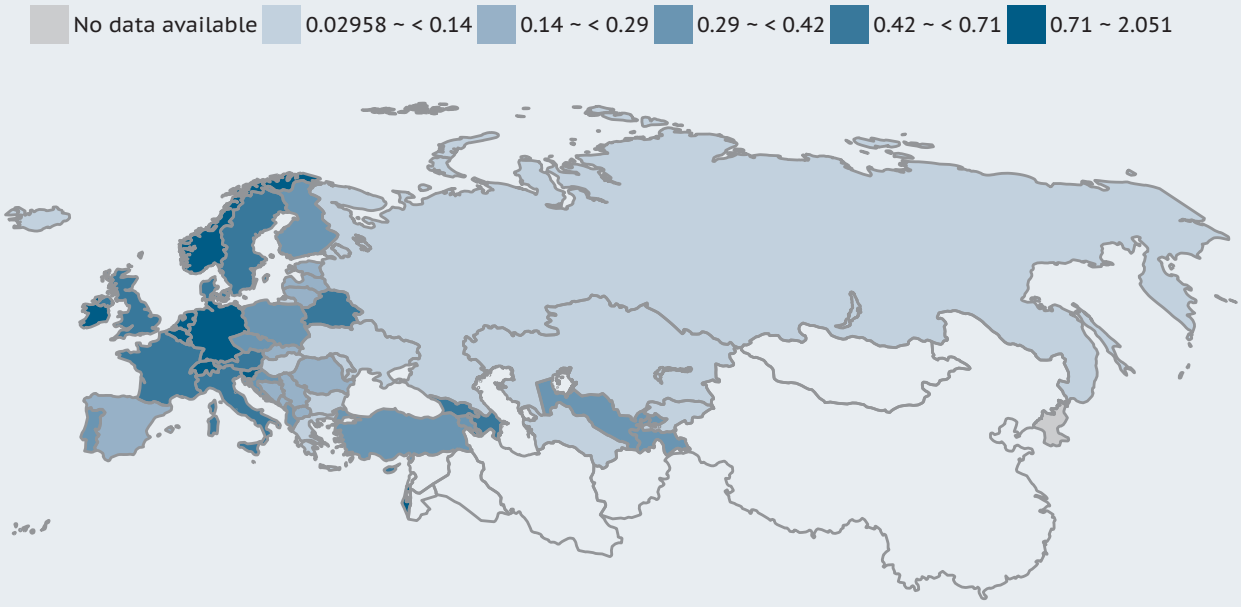


MAP 23: **Cattle breeding (thousand heads, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 24: **Number of cattle per hectare of agricultural area (heads, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

Livestock - Pigs

At global level, pig meat production is projected to decline from an annual growth rate of 1.8 percent per annum in 2003-2012 to 1.4 percent per annum in 2013-2022, with obvious implications for the size of stocks.

Between 2010 and 2011, pig stocks in Europe and Central Asia in fact dropped by more than one million heads after a decade of growth an annual 1.2 percent, when the global growth rate was 2.6 percent. Pig population in the region was just below 190 million in 2011.

During the decade as a whole, strong growth in some parts and countries of the region was offset by stagnation or cutbacks in numbers in some of the leading pig livestock nations.

EU other and EFTA is the region's main pig production area, with two thirds of the animals in Europe and Central Asia. Production in this group grew by 1.2 percent per annum during 2000-2011; and Germany, the top pig farming country, increased its stocks by 3.2 percent per annum.

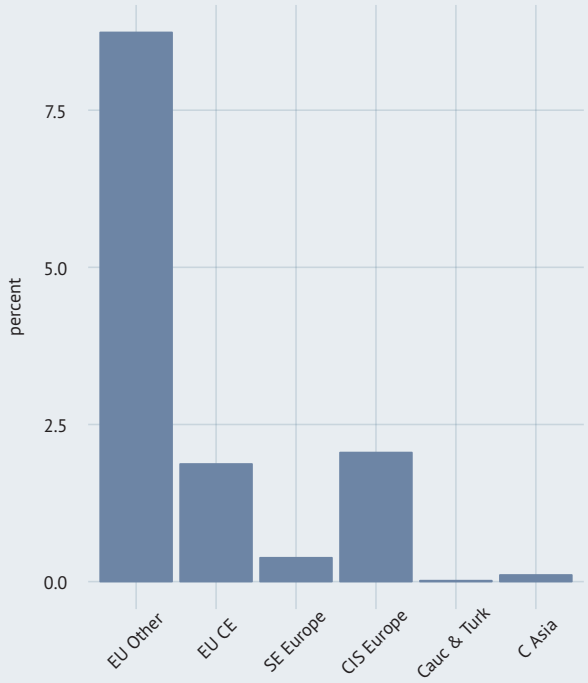
Spain, in second place, also increased its numbers, albeit more slowly, at the annual rate of 1.6 percent, as did Denmark at 0.5 percent. But France cuts its production back by 0.4 percent annually and the United Kingdom by 1 percent.

In the other part of the European Union, EU Central and Eastern, production fell by 0.1 percent annually in Poland, the group's leading producer and by 3.1 percent in Hungary. For this entire group production fell at 1.1 percent per annum over the decade.

By contrast, pig numbers grew fast, at 4 percent per annum, in Central Asia, though the total number of heads there remained relatively small. In CIS Europe, the top producer, the Russian Federation, increased its stocks by four percent annually. Southeastern Europe also grew rapidly, at 5.8 percent annually, but from a small base. In Caucasus and Turkey, herds decreased by 5.3 percent annually, for cultural among other reasons. Again, the numbers involved were small.

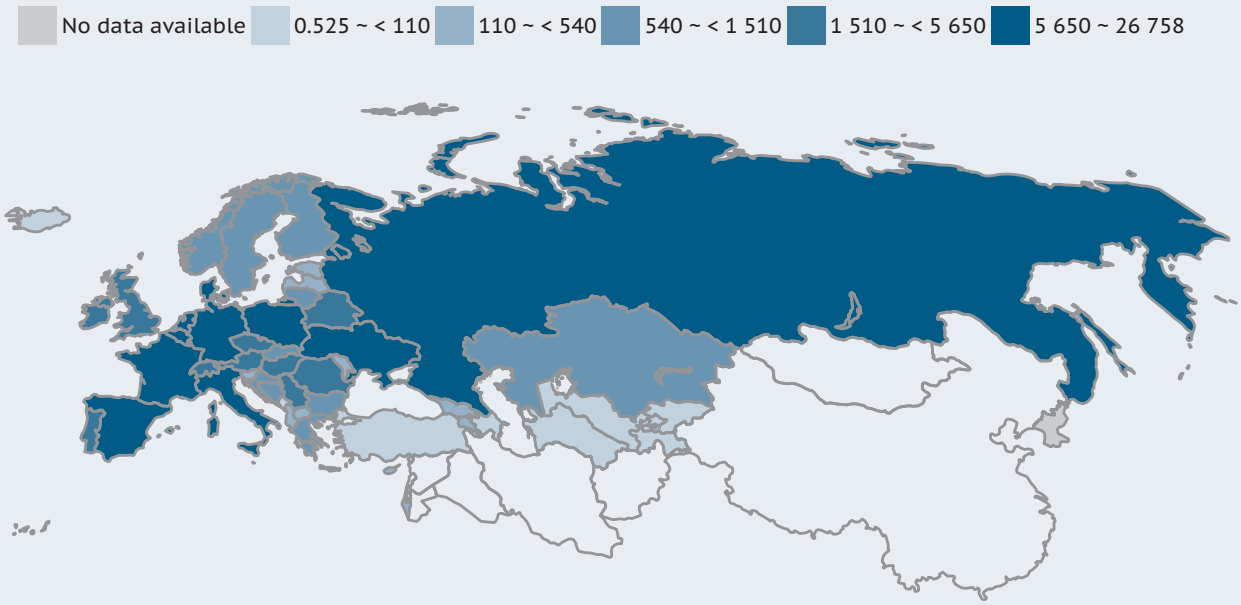
Pig population density, pointing to intensive farming systems, was highest in the original European Union countries, with 0.8 heads per hectare of agricultural land in 2011. Density was highest in the Netherlands at 6.6 pigs per hectare, followed by Denmark at 4.8 and Belgium at 4.75.

CHART 35: **Stock of pigs, share of world total (2011)**



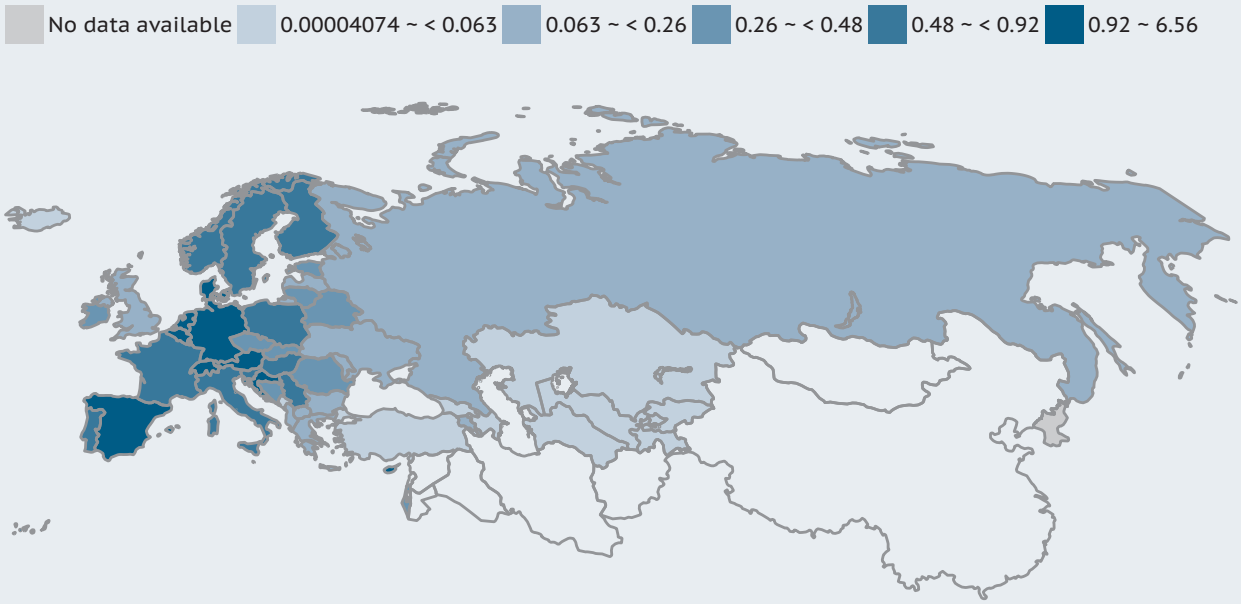
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 25: **Pig breeding (thousand heads, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 26: **Number of pigs per hectare of agricultural area (heads, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

Livestock – Sheep and goats

Sheep and goats can provide income from wool, meat and milk and are relatively cheap to maintain. Goats in particular are considered an attractive investment by poor farmers in many developing countries.

Thus, while the number of sheep in the world has remained almost unvaried at around one billion in the last 30 years, the global goat population doubled from 464 million in 1980 to 924 million in 2011. Combined sheep and goat population is just over 2 billion.

With over 244 million animals, Europe and Central Asia had a 12 percent share of the world ovine population in 2011 after registering 1.2 percent annual growth between 2000 and 2011. Some 40 percent of the animals are kept in the EU other and EFTA group, which grew at 1.1 percent overall , but with negative growth in some major rearing countries like Spain (-5.6 percent), Italy (-2.9 percent) and France (-1 percent).

The United Kingdom, which has the largest ovine population in the group at 38 million heads, increased its herds by 0.8 percent. Greece, which ranked number three in the region with 14 million heads, also increased its stocks.

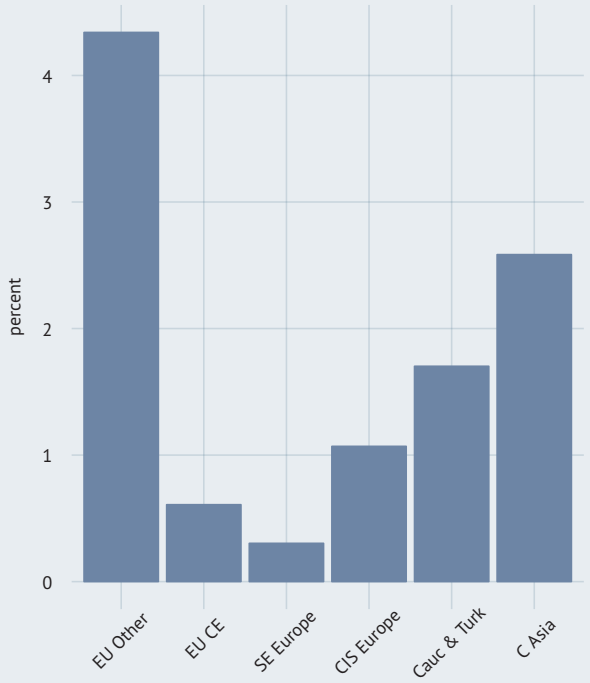
Central Asia, with its vast resources of pasture land, grew at 5.4 percent per annum and has the second largest number of sheep and goats in the region. In per capita terms, however, it has the highest human-to-ovine ratio at 1-1 as compared to 4-1 in EU other and EFTA.

In Caucasus and Turkey, the largest herds of sheep and goats are to be found in Turkey, but where numbers fell by 1.7 percent in 2000-2011. With 29 million heads, Turkey has the second largest herds at regional level, after the United Kingdom.

In CIS Europe, the Russian Federation increased its stocks by 3.5 percent per annum to 22 million heads. The country ranks third at the regional level.

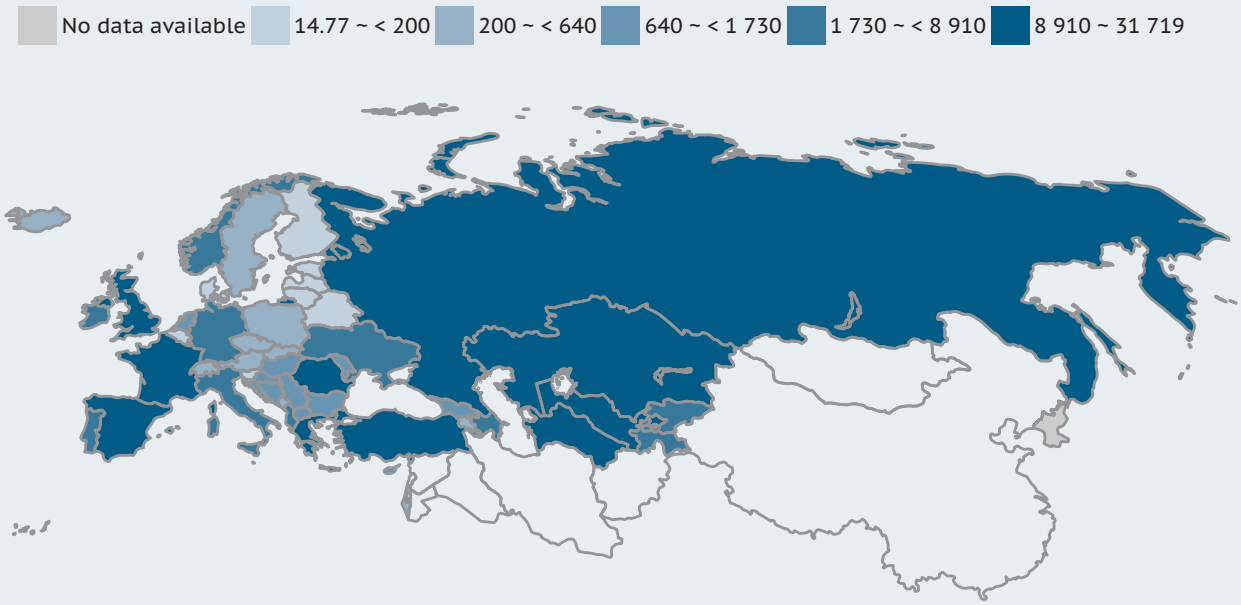
At one billion, the Asia and Pacific region has the highest number of sheep and goats of any region – half of the world total. Africa follows with 545 million.

CHART 36: **Stock of sheep and goats, share of world total (2011)**



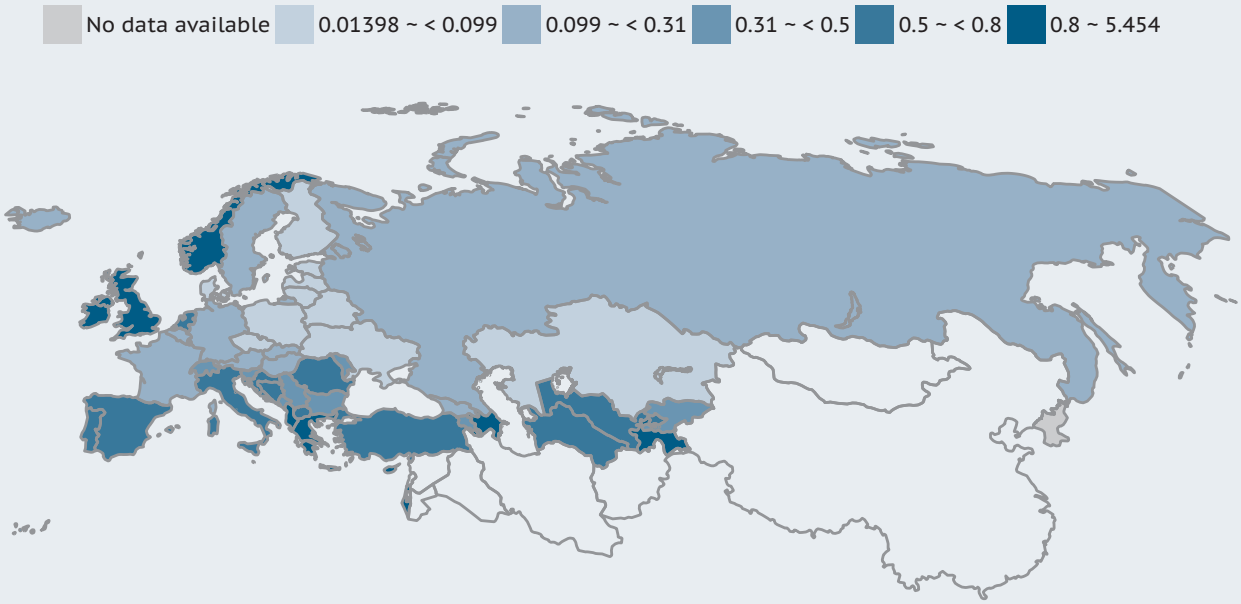
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 27: **Sheep and goat breeding (thousand heads, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 28: **Number of sheep and goats per hectare of agricultural area (heads, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

Livestock – Poultry

There are 23 billion poultry birds in the world today – three times as many as there are humans. That huge number is the result of the very rapid growth of the poultry sector over the past three decades, with poultry populations virtually tripling between 1980 and 1991.

Of the global poultry stock, more than half resides in the Asia and Pacific region, where the fastest growth continues. Europe and Central Asia's share of the world poultry population amounts to some 12 percent – 2.7 billion birds in 2011. Growth in the region in 2000-2011 averaged 5.1 percent per annum compared to 5.5 percent in Asia and the Pacific and 4.8 percent in Africa.

Poultry, which are highly efficient at converting feed into meat, have become a cheap and readily available source of animal protein for millions the world over. Their status as the fastest-growing meat sector was achieved through high productivity gains arising from increased technical efficiency and economies of scale.

But such gains could become increasingly difficult to obtain in coming years and a slowdown is projected over the next 20 years, when most remaining growth will take place in developing countries.

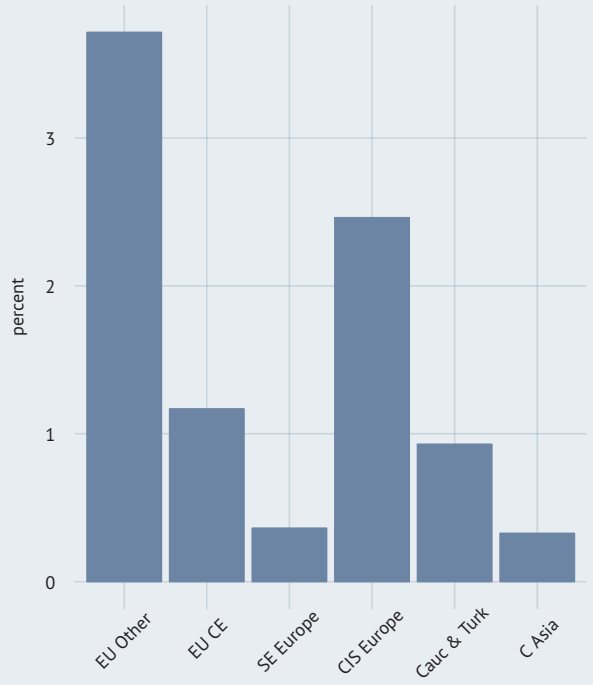
Some of this trend is already apparent. Over the last decade, poultry sector growth has been much faster in the less affluent parts of Europe and Central Asia than in the richer European Union countries.

Fastest growth took place in South Eastern Europe at 13.5 percent per annum, followed by CIS Europe at 13.4. The Russian Federation, which keeps more poultry than any other country in the region – nearly 500 million – grew at 12.8 percent.

Central Asia, where stocks were much smaller, expanded at 10.6 percent per annum, including a 36.2 percent surge in Tajikistan. Caucasus and Turkey was close behind at 10 percent. But growth was more contained in the EU regions.

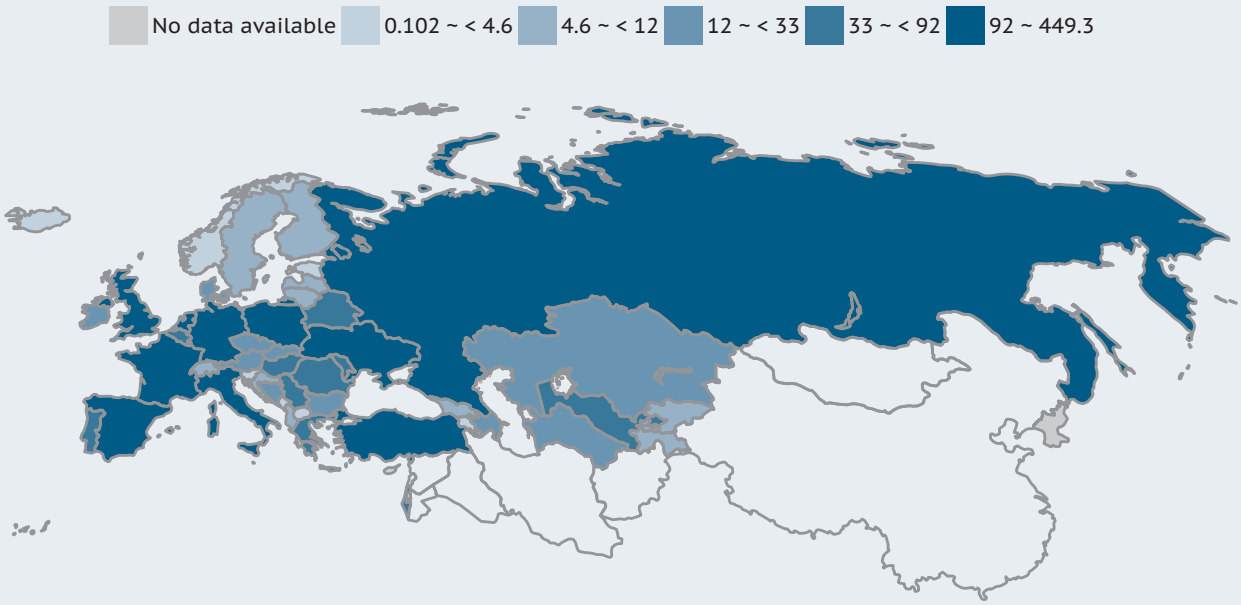
EU Central and Eastern grew at 3.3 percent over the last decade, but with a 3 percent decrease in the Czech Republic and a 1.6 percent cut in Hungary. EU other and EFTA, which has 40 percent of the poultry in the region, grew at only one percent. However, this included a 2.4 percent fall in France, which at 204 million heads, has more poultry than any other country in this group. Italy, the second biggest poultry rearer, registered a 0.7 percent annual growth.

CHART 37: **Stock of poultry, share of world total (2011)**



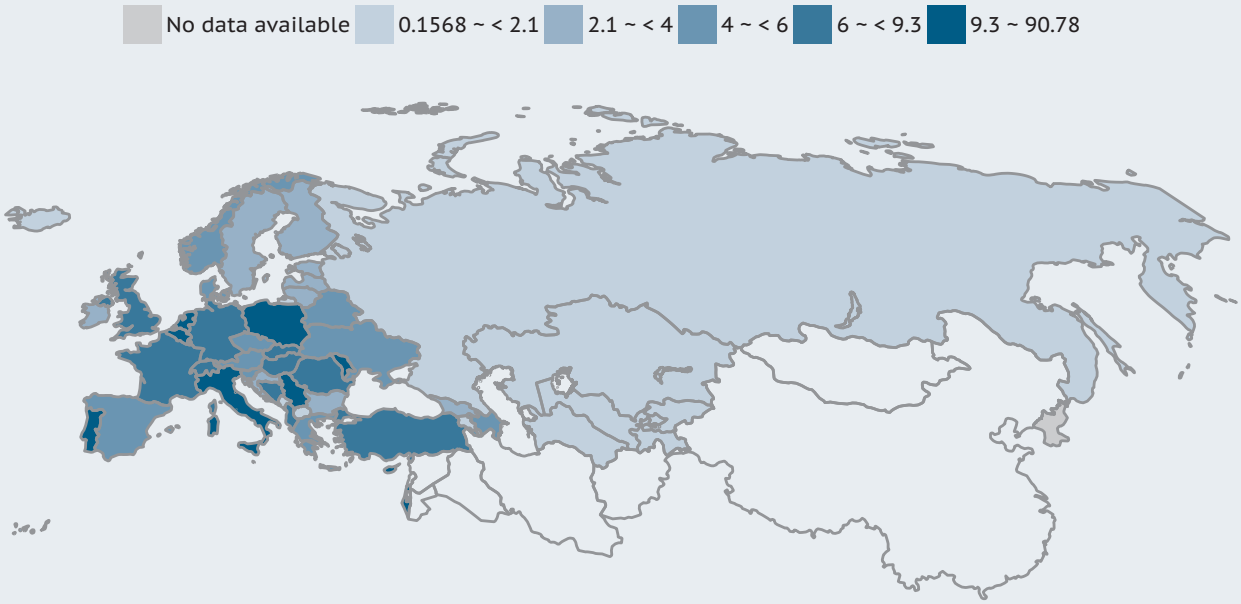
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 29: **Poultry (million heads, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 30: **Number of poultry per hectare of agricultural area (heads, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

Meat production

Meat production in Europe and Central Asia increased by 2.6 million tonnes, or 4 percent, between 2010 and 2011. But except for poultry, growth was concentrated outside the EU countries.

The year-on-year result confirms a decade-old trend that has seen meat production growing in developing countries with rising incomes, and stagnating or falling production in rich countries where consumption has reached a plateau.

Europe and Central Asia production figures also confirm the finding that, at the global level, the fastest growth is taking place in the more affordable meat sectors – pig meat and poultry.

In 2011, the Europe and Central Asia region delivered 64 million tonnes of meat, or just over 20 percent of world output. Of the regional total, the largest share, 44 percent, was taken by pig meat, followed by poultry (30 percent), beef (21 percent) and sheep and goat meat (3 percent).

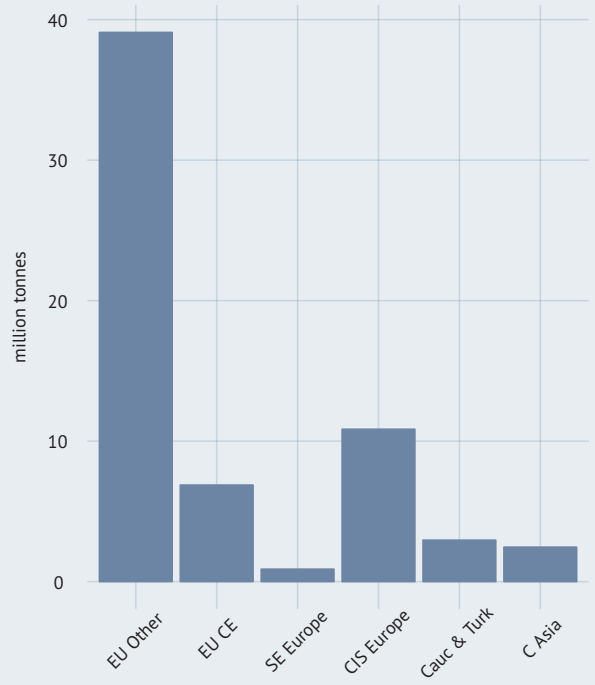
The EU other and EFTA group produced over half of the regional total – 39 million tonnes – with second place held by CIS Europe,whose 11 million tonnes was mostly supplied by the Russian Federation, the largest meat producer in the region after Germany.

In 2000-2011, beef production fell in much of the region as compared with the previous decade, but especially in the two EU groups. The slowdown affected all of the major producers except France, which grew marginally at 0.2 percent per annum, and the United Kingdom, whose annual growth rate was 2.6 percent. Growth for the region as a whole was 0.5 percent per annum.

There was also extensive slowing in the other meat sectors except for poultry, which showed robust growth (5.3 percent p.a. at regional level), especially in the non-EU countries (13.6 percent in CIS Europe and 9.9 percent in Central Asia). For pig meat, despite a widespread downturn, some major players like Germany, Spain, Denmark, Belgium and Italy displayed continued growth, and the region grew at 1.2 percent per annum over the decade.

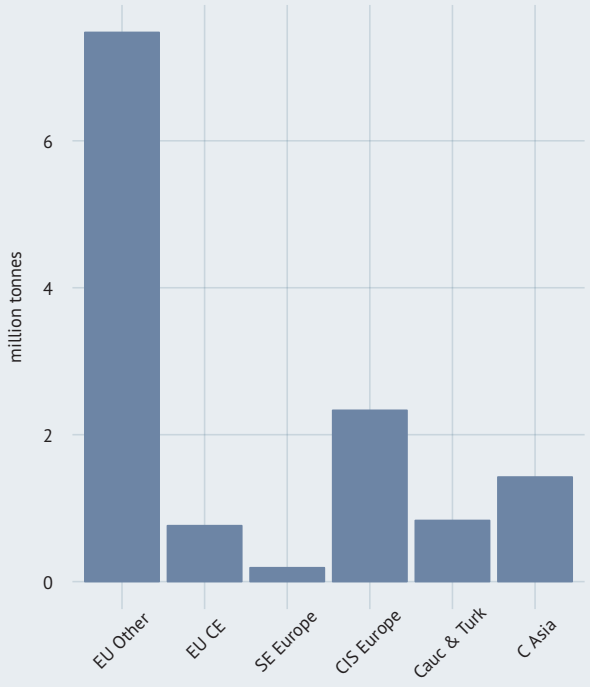
With sheep meat, slow growth at the regional level (0.6 percent) masked continuing strong expansion in Central Asia and, to a lesser extent, in CIS Europe.

CHART 38: **Meat production (2011)**



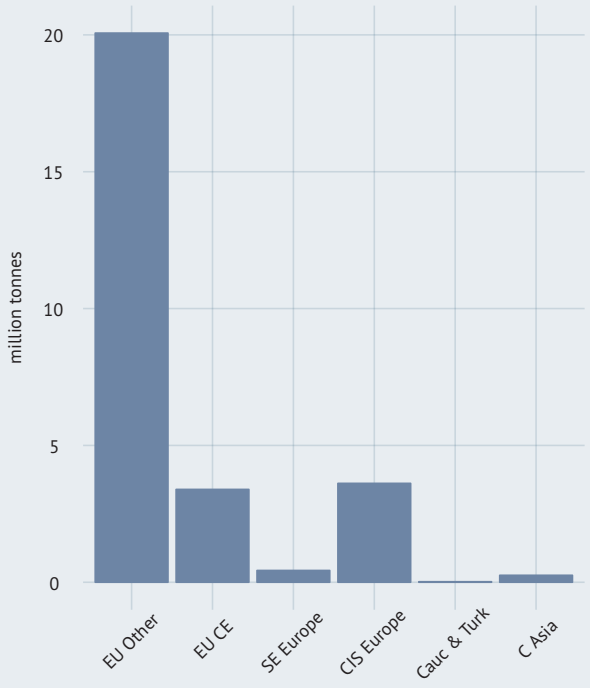
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 39: **Beef and buffalo meat production (2011)**



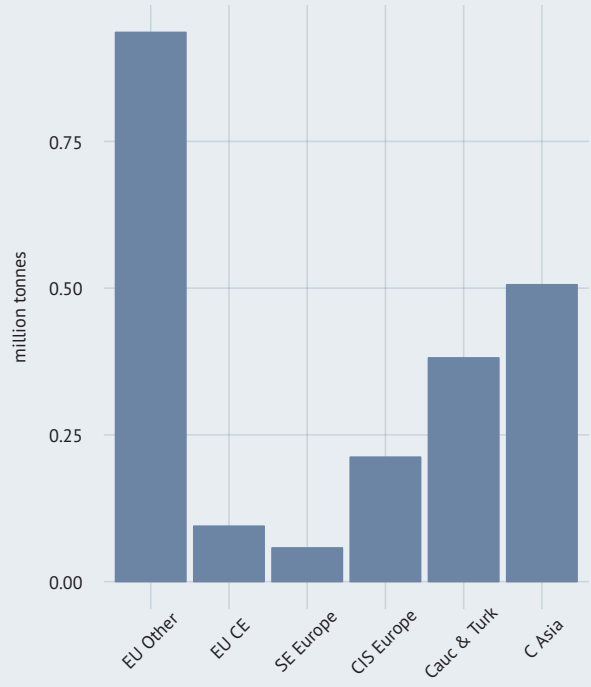
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 40: **Pig meat production (2011)**



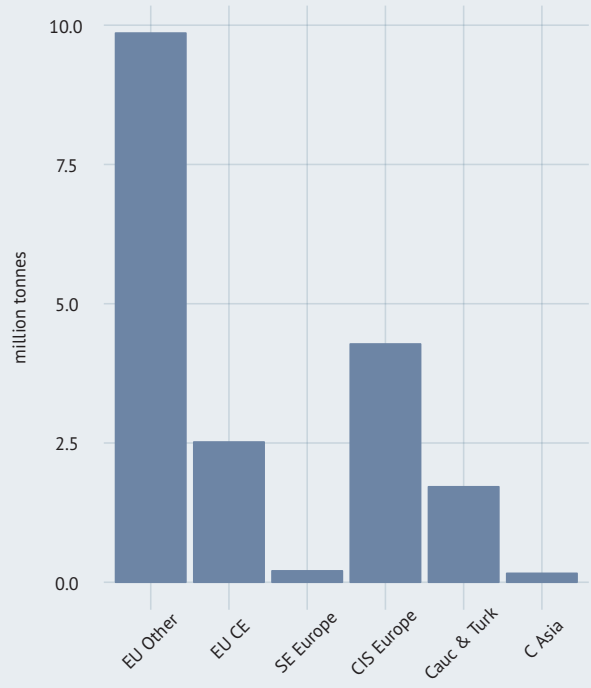
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 41: **Sheep meat production (2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 42: **Poultry meat production (2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

TABLE 11: **Livestock**

	Cattle		Pigs		Sheep and goats		Poultry	
	stock	p.a. growth	stock	p.a. growth	stock	p.a. growth	stock	p.a. growth
	thousand heads	percent	thousand heads	percent	thousand heads	percent	thousand heads	percent
	2011	2000-11	2011	2000-11	2011	2000-11	2011	2000-11
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	158 639	−0.5	189 958	1.2	244 519	1.2	2 681 632	5.1
Central Asia	20 729	4.6	1 528	4.0	59 411	5.4	95 975	10.6
Kazakhstan	6 185	4.0	1 344	4.4	17 988	4.5	32 780	11.7
Kyrgyzstan	1 339	3.3	59	−3.4	5 288	3.0	4 810	2.3
Tajikistan	1 912	5.6	1	10.9	4 394	12.4	4 655	36.2
Turkmenistan	2 200	4.2	30	−4.5	16 400	6.3	16 000	9.6
Uzbekistan	9 094	5.1	94	4.7	15 340	4.4	37 730	7.3
Caucasus and Turkey	15 775	0.6	233	−5.3	39 129	0.1	273 031	10.0
Armenia	572	1.6	115	0.3	533	2.1	3 463	4.7
Azerbaijan	2 682	2.9	6	−3.1	8 559	7.3	24 074	14.1
Georgia	1 067	−0.7	110	−10.0	654	−6.7	6 521	−0.7
Turkey	11 455	0.2	2	−33.7	29 383	−1.7	238 973	9.9
CIS Europe	28 838	−3.4	29 543	3.2	24 581	3.3	723 443	13.4
Belarus	4 151	−0.4	3 887	3.0	124	−7.4	37 500	13.4
Republic of Moldova	216	−5.9	479	2.3	905	−1.9	34 120	7.7
Russian Federation	19 977	−3.0	17 218	4.0	21 820	3.5	449 296	12.8
Ukraine	4 494	−7.5	7 960	0.4	1 732	2.4	202 527	15.3
South Eastern Europe	2 683	−1.0	5 478	5.8	6 966	1.4	106 216	13.5
Albania	492	−3.5	163	4.8	2 533	1.2	9 658	15.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	455	−0.1	577	9.2	1 086	7.2	18 700	23.5
Croatia	446	0.4	1 233	5.9	709	−0.3	5 042	0.2
Montenegro	87		21		209		470	
Serbia	937		3 287		1 590		70 402	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	266	−0.2	197	−1.0	839	0.8	1 944	−10.1
EU Central and Eastern	12 643	−1.4	27 293	−1.1	14 067	0.4	345 428	3.3
Bulgaria	554	−2.0	664	−10.4	1 724	−11.1	15 905	−1.4
Czech Republic	1 344	−1.4	1 749	−3.7	232	7.5	21 249	−3.1
Estonia	236	−1.1	372	4.7	83	8.8	2 047	6.7
Hungary	682	−2.1	3 169	−3.1	1 256	−8.4	42 213	−1.6
Latvia	380	0.0	390	1.6	90	6.4	4 949	9.9
Lithuania	748	−1.6	929	−1.1	74	−3.2	9 466	10.4
Poland	5 762	−0.5	13 509	0.1	363	−1.7	143 303	6.2
Romania	2 001	−3.8	5 428	−0.9	9 658	3.0	90 695	1.4
Slovakia	467	−3.1	687	−7.4	429	−5.5	12 991	0.8
Slovenia	470	−0.0	396	−3.8	156	3.0	2 610	−0.1
EU other and EFTA	77 537	−0.9	125 659	1.2	99 773	−1.1	1 091 886	1.0
Andorra								
Austria	2 013	−0.7	3 134	0.7	430	−0.9	16 706	1.9
Belgium	2 535	−1.6	6 521	0.6	150	−7.4	35 836	2.1
Cyprus	57	0.5	439	0.5	646	−7.7	4 128	−2.2
Denmark	1 568	−1.6	12 932	0.5	144	0.3	14 774	−1.2
Finland	914	−1.3	1 335	1.4	134	3.6	5 729	1.8
France	19 086	−0.6	13 985	−0.4	8 999	−1.0	203 725	−2.4
Germany	12 567	−1.4	26 758	3.2	2 248	−1.4	133 038	5.3
Greece	629	0.4	1 109	−3.0	13 747	1.7	34 230	0.2
Ireland	6 493	−0.7	1 549	0.2	4 706	−4.7	16 060	−0.3
Italy	6 198	−1.5	9 321	0.7	8 883	−2.9	162 500	0.7
Luxembourg	193	−0.6	89	−2.0	15	8.6	102	5.3
Malta	15	−2.2	46	−1.9	17	1.2	935	−3.9
Monaco								
Netherlands	3 885	−0.4	12 429	−1.7	1 469	−2.9	98 925	1.7
Portugal	1 503	0.5	1 985	1.4	2 583	−2.1	46 400	−0.1
San Marino								
Spain	5 923	−0.4	25 635	1.6	19 907	−5.6	138 856	1.8
Sweden	1 512	−1.0	1 483	−0.7	623	2.8	8 338	1.6
United Kingdom	9 933	−1.0	4 441	−1.0	31 719	0.8	157 305	−0.0
Iceland	73	0.1	34	2.2	476	1.1	370	6.7
Norway	864	−1.2	854	2.2	2 368	−0.4	4 473	6.6
Switzerland	1 577	−0.1	1 579	0.9	510	−0.6	9 456	3.9
Israel	432	0.8	224	2.4	593	6.2	45 652	2.5
Regional Office for Africa	265 850	2.2	32 106	5.8	545 148	2.6	1 226 944	4.8
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	698 953	1.1	591 294	3.4	1 002 430	2.3	12 721 354	5.5
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	407 895	1.5	86 374	2.9	118 940	1.1	3 130 851	5.6
Regional Office for the Near East	60 326	−0.4			306 988	0.7	1 937 671	4.8
World	1 621 787	1.1	967 165	2.6	2 017 713	2.1	22 913 270	4.3

TABLE 12: **Meat products**

	Meat	Beef and buffalo meat		Pig meat		Sheep and goat meat		Poultry meat	
	production	production	p.a. growth	production	p.a. growth	production	p.a. growth	production	p.a. growth
	thousand tonnes 2011	thousand tonnes 2011	percent 2000-11	thousand tonnes 2011	percent 2000-11	thousand tonnes 2011	percent 2000-11	thousand tonnes 2011	percent 2000-11
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	63 923	13 144	0.5	27 858	1.2	2 201	0.6	19 330	5.3
Central Asia	2 457	1 424	4.7	257	4.0	506	5.1	161	9.9
Kazakhstan	939	393	2.3	214	4.4	150	4.2	102	10.7
Kyrgyzstan	199	99	−0.2	16	−3.4	59	2.9	6	2.5
Tajikistan	78	29	6.4	2	10.9	42	11.4	2	32.4
Turkmenistan	302	140	6.2	0	−4.5	140	6.4	20	11.6
Uzbekistan	938	763	6.3	24	4.7	115	3.4	31	6.1
Caucasus and Turkey	2 954	833	5.3	22	−5.3	381	−0.3	1 715	8.7
Armenia	72	48	4.1	9	0.3	8	0.3	6	15.2
Azerbaijan	264	117	7.0	1	−3.1	74	7.1	72	13.9
Georgia	49	21	−7.2	12	−10.0	4	−7.4	12	−1.2
Turkey	2 570	647	5.5	0	−33.7	295	−2.1	1 626	8.5
CIS Europe	10 848	2 332	−1.6	3 615	3.2	212	2.5	4 278	13.6
Belarus	1 020	298	3.1	419	3.0	1	−6.1	299	13.2
Republic of Moldova	118	10	−5.5	64	2.3	2	−3.6	42	8.9
Russian Federation	7 566	1 625	−1.4	2 428	4.0	189	2.8	2 942	12.9
Ukraine	2 144	399	−5.6	704	0.4	20	1.2	995	16.1
South Eastern Europe	889	190	1.9	433	5.8	57	1.6	206	11.5
Albania	93	41	1.3	13	4.8	22	1.0	17	14.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	88	22	2.9	17	9.2	2	4.3	46	19.5
Croatia	196	36	2.4	120	5.9	2	−0.4	35	0.5
Montenegro	13	4		4		1		4	
Serbia	478	81		271		24		103	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	22	5	−1.6	8	−1.0	6	3.2	2	−9.5
EU Central and Eastern	6 957	774	−1.2	3 445	−1.1	95	0.1	2 536	4.1
Bulgaria	220	21	−9.2	73	−10.4	16	−11.2	104	−0.9
Czech Republic	564	72	−3.6	275	−3.7	2	7.2	176	−2.0
Estonia	81	12	−2.1	50	4.7	1	7.0	18	8.3
Hungary	878	26	−8.1	435	−3.1	1	−10.2	402	−1.4
Latvia	80	18	−1.9	38	1.6	1	5.1	23	11.1
Lithuania	199	42	−5.2	75	−1.1	1	−4.2	80	11.1
Poland	3 641	391	1.1	1 936	0.1	1	−1.5	1 285	7.3
Romania	1 007	142	−1.2	454	−0.9	70	2.5	327	2.1
Slovakia	153	13	−11.1	71	−7.4	1	−3.7	64	0.2
Slovenia	135	36	−1.8	39	−3.8	2	4.8	58	0.6
EU other and EFTA	39 092	7 475	−0.1	20 067	1.2	936	−2.1	9 859	1.3
Andorra									
Austria	917	222	0.8	544	0.7	7	−1.1	137	1.9
Belgium	1 896	272	−0.1	1 108	0.6	2	−5.5	510	2.1
Cyprus	95	5	0.7	55	0.5	5	−6.7	29	−1.6
Denmark	2 051	134	−1.2	1 720	0.5	2	1.1	191	−0.5
Finland	391	84	−0.8	202	1.4	1	2.2	102	3.4
France	5 832	1 566	0.2	2 218	−0.4	127	−0.9	1 740	−2.2
Germany	8 359	1 170	−1.0	5 616	3.2	40	−1.6	1 423	5.5
Greece	448	74	1.4	101	−3.0	144	1.3	118	0.4
Ireland	951	546	−0.5	235	0.2	48	−4.8	119	−0.3
Italy	4 178	1 011	−1.2	1 602	0.7	49	−3.0	1 216	1.0
Luxembourg	19	9	1.0	10	−2.0	0	8.3	0	4.8
Malta	15	1	−3.2	7	−1.9	0	0.2	4	−3.1
Monaco									
Netherlands	2 661	382	−1.9	1 347	−1.7	15	−2.1	915	1.6
Portugal	786	96	−0.4	384	1.4	20	−2.6	282	0.5
San Marino									
Spain	5 532	604	−0.7	3 469	1.6	142	−5.0	1 233	2.0
Sweden	529	133	−1.0	256	−0.7	5	2.4	115	2.0
United Kingdom	3 599	936	2.6	806	−1.0	289	−2.5	1 560	0.3
Iceland	30	4	0.6	6	2.2	10	−0.1	7	8.2
Norway	327	82	−1.0	131	2.2	24	−0.0	85	5.9
Switzerland	476	144	1.1	249	0.9	6	−0.3	73	3.6
Israel	726	117	5.6	19	2.4	14	5.5	576	3.1
Regional Office for Africa	12 271	4 532	2.8	1 267	5.8	2 089	2.8	2 804	5.3
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	129 303	19 608	2.0	63 596	3.4	7 754	2.2	35 422	5.3
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	47 166	17 021	2.1	6 885	2.9	446	0.9	22 242	5.5
Regional Office for the Near East	9 809	2 239	2.7			1 823	0.8	5 269	4.9
World	298 871	66 334	1.4	110 270	2.6	13 407	2.0	102 249	4.3

Dairy, eggs and wool

The same trend as observed in the meat sector – slower growth, concentrated in developing countries – will also characterize dairy products over the next decade, according to joint FAO-OECD projections.

In 2013-2022, global consumption of dairy products in milk equivalent in developing countries is expected to slow from 2.3 to 1.8 percent per annum – reflecting growing shortages of water and suitable land. Nonetheless, developing countries will account for 74 percent of new demand and will grow at an estimated annual rate of 2 percent.

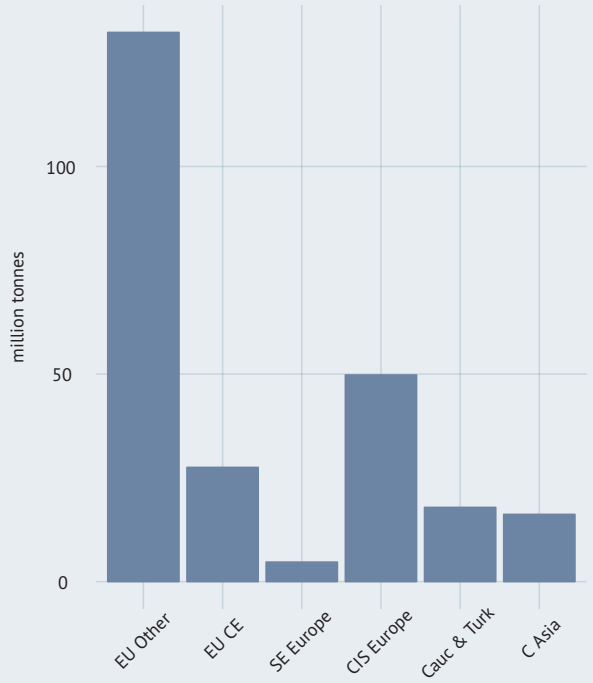
With 250 million tons of milk, the Europe and Central Asia region accounted for over one third of total world production in 2011. Growth during 2000-2011 averaged 0.6 percent and was highest in Central Asia (4.9 percent) and Caucasus and Turkey (3.8 percent). EU other and EFTA, which produces more than half of the milk in the region, showed zero growth, while EU Central and Eastern grew at only 0.1 percent yearly.

Cheese production grew faster than milk in the entire region, at 1.9 percent per annum. Central Asia and CIS Europe were the top performers, with 6 percent per annum each. Butter production also surged over the decade in Central Asia (8.2 percent) and Caucasus and Turkey (3.8 percent), but dropped by 0.2 percent per annum in the region as a whole. The leading producer for both commodities was again EU other and EFTA, which registered 1.2 percent annual growth for cheese while butter slipped 0.6 percent.

Central Asia ranked first for growth in egg production, with 8.8 percent annual increase, albeit from a small base, as with its other produce. There was also growth in CIS Europe, but output fell in the two top producers at regional level, France and Germany, which showed a -1.9 and -1.3 percentage decline respectively.

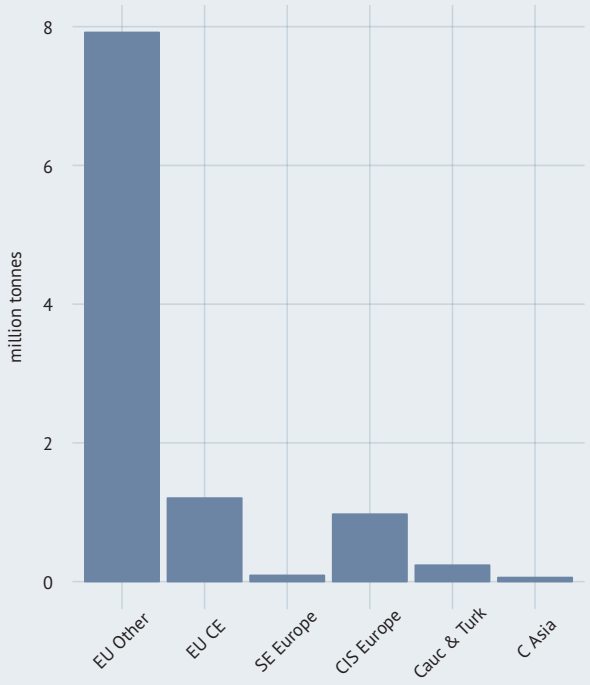
Wool production grew at five percent between 2010 and 2011 with most of the increase taking place in Caucasus and Turkey, which rose 35 percent from 49 million tonnes to 66 million tonnes. Growth was much more contained in EU other and EFTA and Central Asia, the two top groups. Among countries, the biggest wool producer was the United Kingdom, followed by the Russian Federation.

CHART 43: **Milk production (2011)**



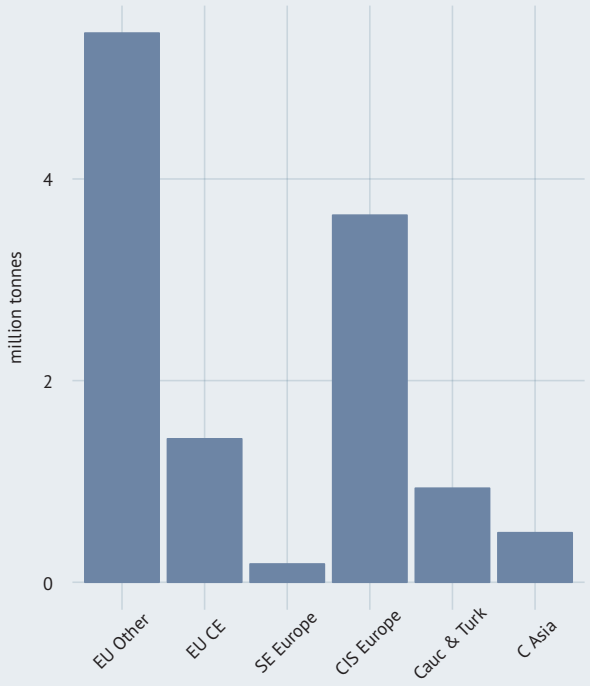
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 44: **Cheese production (2011)**



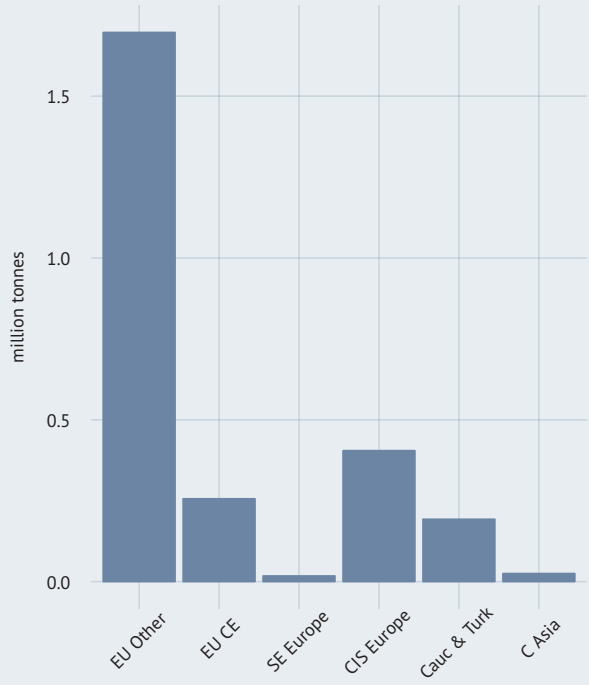
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 45: **Production of eggs in shell (2011)**



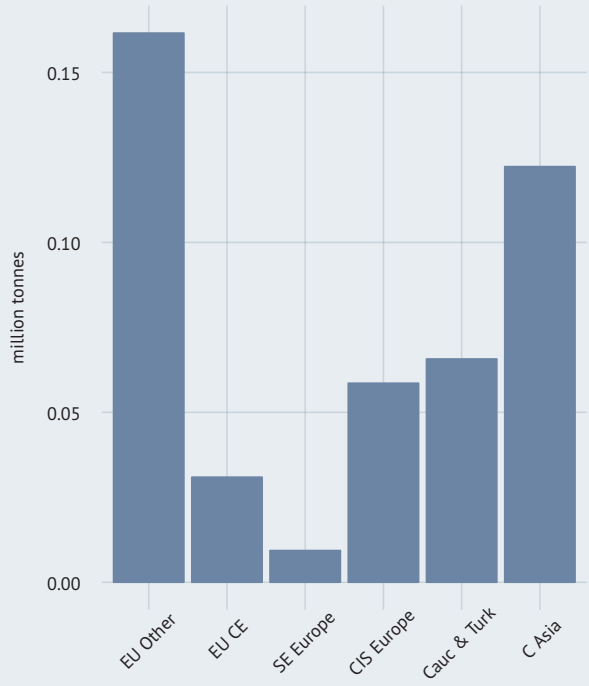
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 46: **Butter production (2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 47: **Wool production (2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

TABLE 13: **Dairy products**

	Milk		Cheese		Butter	
	production	p.a. growth	production	p.a. growth	production	p.a. growth
	thousand tonnes 2011	percent 2000-11	thousand tonnes 2011	percent 2000-11	thousand tonnes 2011	percent 2000-11
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	250 495	0.6	10 650	1.9	2 606	−0.2
Central Asia	16 206	4.9	60	6.0	25	8.2
Kazakhstan	5 232	3.1	20	5.7	15	11.5
Kyrgyzstan	1 362	1.9	5	9.4	2	3.6
Tajikistan	696	7.6	18	9.4	0	−4.4
Turkmenistan	2 150	7.3	2	0.8	4	0.2
Uzbekistan	6 766	5.9	16	2.0	5	6.7
Caucasus and Turkey	17 892	3.8	237	3.2	193	3.8
Armenia	602	2.6	18	12.7	1	59.5
Azerbaijan	1 622	4.2	54	3.0	21	4.6
Georgia	612	−0.1	0	−4.0	0	−6.2
Turkey	15 056	4.0	165	2.3	171	3.4
CIS Europe	49 786	0.1	973	6.0	405	−0.7
Belarus	6 500	3.4	160	10.6	104	4.4
Republic of Moldova	560	−0.2	8	4.9	4	3.9
Russian Federation	31 640	−0.2	602	4.0	220	−1.7
Ukraine	11 086	−1.2	204	8.5	77	−5.0
South Eastern Europe	4 705	2.2	91	4.3	18	4.5
Albania	1 101	1.4	17	4.3	3	13.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	707	2.1	4	−7.7	1	9.8
Croatia	801	2.4	31	3.1	4	5.2
Montenegro	206		6		1	
Serbia	1 473		24		1	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	417	4.4	9	14.1	8	0.3
EU Central and Eastern	28 219	0.1	1 245	2.6	263	−0.6
Bulgaria	1 286	−2.5	77	0.1	1	−1.2
Czech Republic	2 747	−0.2	128	−1.0	40	−4.1
Estonia	693	0.9	41	8.8	6	−2.6
Hungary	1 718	−2.0	84	−1.1	4	−9.6
Latvia	845	0.2	30	9.4	4	−4.4
Lithuania	1 786	0.3	82	4.9	9	−7.0
Poland	12 434	0.4	650	2.9	178	0.9
Romania	5 159	1.0	84	6.7	8	2.7
Slovakia	945	−1.3	51	−0.5	6	−6.6
Slovenia	606	−0.7	19	−1.5	6	4.4
EU other and EFTA	132 291	−0.0	7 917	1.2	1 697	−0.6
Andorra						
Austria	3 337	−0.1	192	2.5	34	−0.8
Belgium	3 110	−1.5	0		59	−6.6
Cyprus	199	0.2	5	−0.6		
Denmark	4 880	0.3	275	−1.0	37	−1.9
Finland	2 301	−0.6	100	0.7	51	−1.8
France	25 290	−0.2	1 931	1.1	424	−0.5
Germany	30 336	0.6	2 046	1.9	425	−0.0
Greece	1 962	−0.2	223	−0.4	2	−4.7
Ireland	5 537	0.6	184	5.5	146	0.1
Italy	11 113	−1.6	1 133	0.5	102	−2.4
Luxembourg	294	1.0			0	−10.9
Malta	44	−1.3	0	−0.0		
Monaco						
Netherlands	11 818	0.5	746	1.0	125	−0.0
Portugal	2 007	−0.6	72	−0.5	28	1.1
San Marino						
Spain	7 509	0.7	223	1.1	42	0.8
Sweden	2 890	−1.3	107	−1.9	25	−6.0
United Kingdom	13 849	−0.4	390	1.3	130	−0.1
Iceland	123	1.5	9	7.2	2	1.6
Norway	1 548	−1.1	82	−0.1	15	−0.1
Switzerland	4 144	0.5	198	1.2	49	2.6
Israel	1 395	1.2	127	2.2	6	−1.9
Regional Office for Africa	29 189	5.0				
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	304 667	4.4				
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	81 784	3.4				
Regional Office for the Near East	30 429	2.8	1 387	2.5	411	2.4
World	739 363	2.8				

TABLE 14: **Production of eggs and wool**

	Eggs production		Eggs p.a. growth	Wool production	
	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011	percent 2000-11	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	12 029	12 251	1.6	444	449
Central Asia	468	492	8.8	119	122
Kazakhstan	209	208	7.4	38	38
Kyrgyzstan	21	22	6.0	11	11
Tajikistan	13	14	22.6	6	6
Turkmenistan	50	50	8.1	38	38
Uzbekistan	175	197	9.8	27	29
Caucasus and Turkey	875	933	0.7	61	66
Armenia	39	35	4.5	1	1
Azerbaijan	71	61	6.5	16	16
Georgia	25	27	2.7	2	2
Turkey	740	810	0.0	43	47
CIS Europe	3 533	3 641	3.4	60	59
Belarus	200	207	1.0	0	0
Republic of Moldova	40	39	1.9	2	2
Russian Federation	2 274	2 305	1.8	54	53
Ukraine	1 018	1 090	7.2	4	4
South Eastern Europe	186	182	0.2	9	9
Albania	31	32	3.8	3	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	21	18	0.0	1	1
Croatia	43	42	−1.0	1	1
Montenegro	3	4		0	0
Serbia	69	69		2	2
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	19	17	−3.8	1	1
EU Central and Eastern	1 505	1 434	1.0	31	31
Bulgaria	90	74	−1.1	7	7
Czech Republic	122	125	−3.7	0	0
Estonia	11	11	−2.9	0	0
Hungary	156	140	−2.2	4	4
Latvia	45	42	5.0	0	0
Lithuania	51	48	1.2	0	0
Poland	618	577	2.8	1	1
Romania	310	316	0.9	18	18
Slovakia	80	80	2.2	1	1
Slovenia	22	21	−0.5	0	0
EU other and EFTA	5 360	5 447	0.2	163	162
Andorra					
Austria	95	103	1.6	0	0
Belgium	158	161	−1.7	0	0
Cyprus	9	8	−2.2	0	0
Denmark	76	79	0.5	0	0
Finland	62	63	0.6	0	0
France	906	840	−1.9	14	14
Germany	662	777	−1.3	13	13
Greece	100	100	−1.4	8	8
Ireland	45	45	3.0	14	14
Italy	737	737	0.7	9	9
Luxembourg	1	2	4.0	0	0
Malta	5	4	−1.7	0	0
Monaco					
Netherlands	670	692	0.3	3	3
Portugal	132	123	0.4	6	6
San Marino					
Spain	814	821	2.0	23	22
Sweden	111	116	1.2	0	0
United Kingdom	671	669	1.2	67	67
Iceland	3	3	2.5	1	1
Norway	60	60	2.2	4	4
Switzerland	45	46	2.1	0	0
Israel	102	121	2.9	1	1
Regional Office for Africa	1 783	1 844	4.4		
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	43 141	43 830	2.7		
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	7 296	7 495	3.6		
Regional Office for the Near East	2 327	2 384	3.2	288	290
World	69 436	70 616	2.5		

Fishery and aquaculture

The fisheries industry in the Europe and Central Asia region is characterized by generally falling capture fishery numbers alongside a booming aquaculture sector.

Capture fisheries fell 3 percent between 2010 and 2011 to 13.7 million tonnes, representing 14 percent of global production, while in the period between 2000 and 2011, the sector receded on average by 1.3 percent per annum.

Aquaculture on the other hand grew 6 percent in 2010-2011 after a decade of growth averaging 4 percent per annum. However the region's 2.8 million tonne production in 2011 amounted to only 3 percent of global output. In the next 10 years the latter is expected to increase by 35 percent over the 2010-2012 average.

With almost 60 percent of regional capture output, the EU other and EFTA group produced 8 million tonnes of fish in 2011, which was 9 percent less than in 2000. Production has been falling at some 2.6 percent per annum in this group since 2000.

The leading fishing nations in this group are Norway, which alone supplies over a quarter of EU other and EFTA's catch, and Iceland, whose share is 14 percent. With many fish stocks fully exploited, and some even overexploited, production in Norway has been falling by 1.6 percent per annum, and by almost 5 percent per annum in Iceland.

The top fishing nation in the region is the Russian Federation, with almost one third of regional production. Russian catches grew almost five percent in 2010-2011, an improvement over the 0.5 percent average annual growth in the 2000-2011 period.

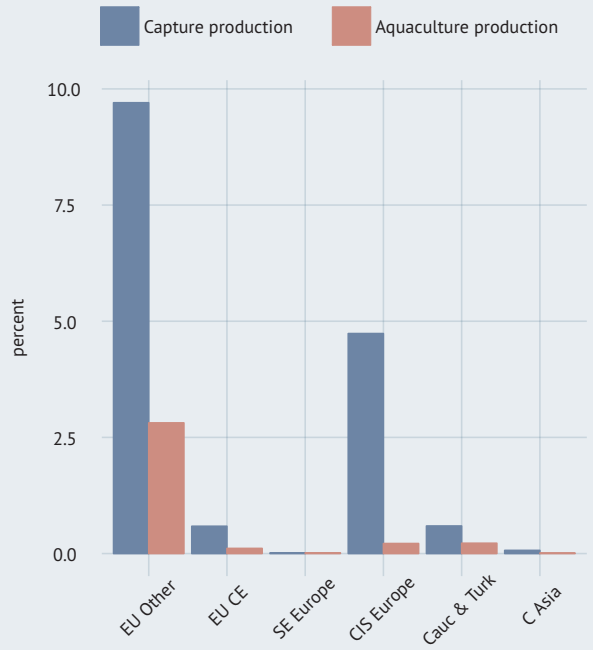
Other important fishing fleets at regional level are Spain (1 million tonnes in 2011), Denmark (0.7 million tonnes), the United Kingdom (0.6 million tonnes) and Turkey (0.5 million tonnes).

In aquaculture production, although Europe and Central Asia ranks second among FAO's regions, it is dwarfed by the Asia and Pacific region whose farmed fish catch is 30 times bigger.

More than 80 percent of Europe and Central Asia's aquaculture catch is from EU other and EFTA with Norway, the top producer, accounting for almost half. Other significant aquaculture producers at the regional level are Spain (0.27 million tonnes), France (0.22 million tonnes) and Turkey (0.18 million tonnes).

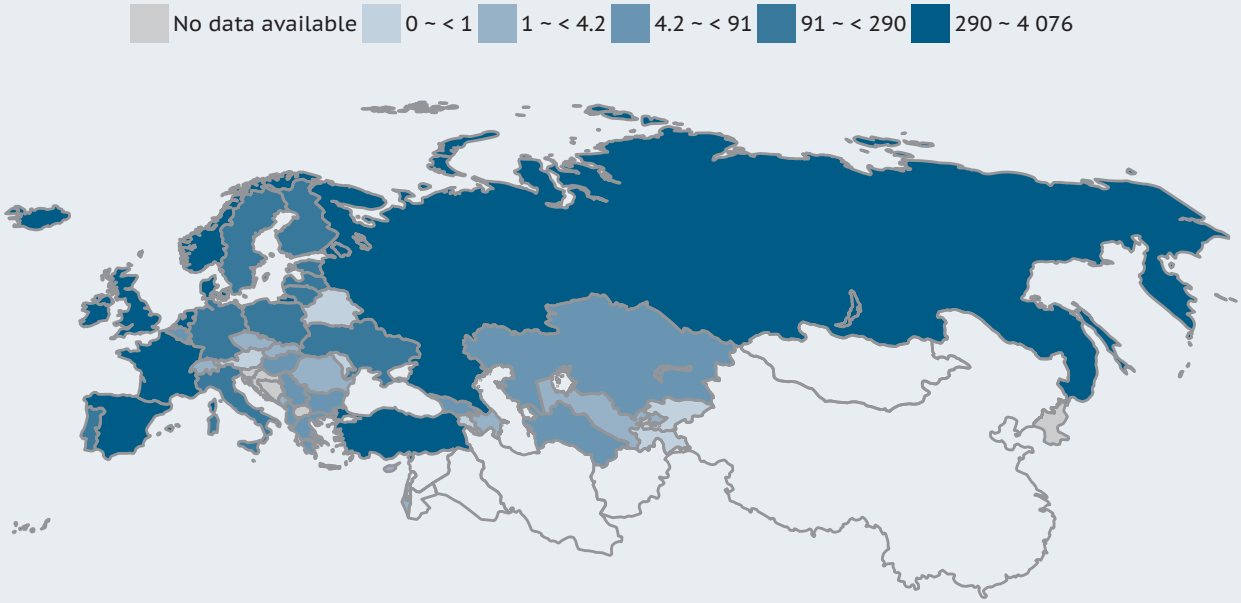
Fish farming is almost exclusively marine in EU other and EFTA but predominantly inland in all the other groups.

CHART 48: **Fish production, share of world total (2010)**



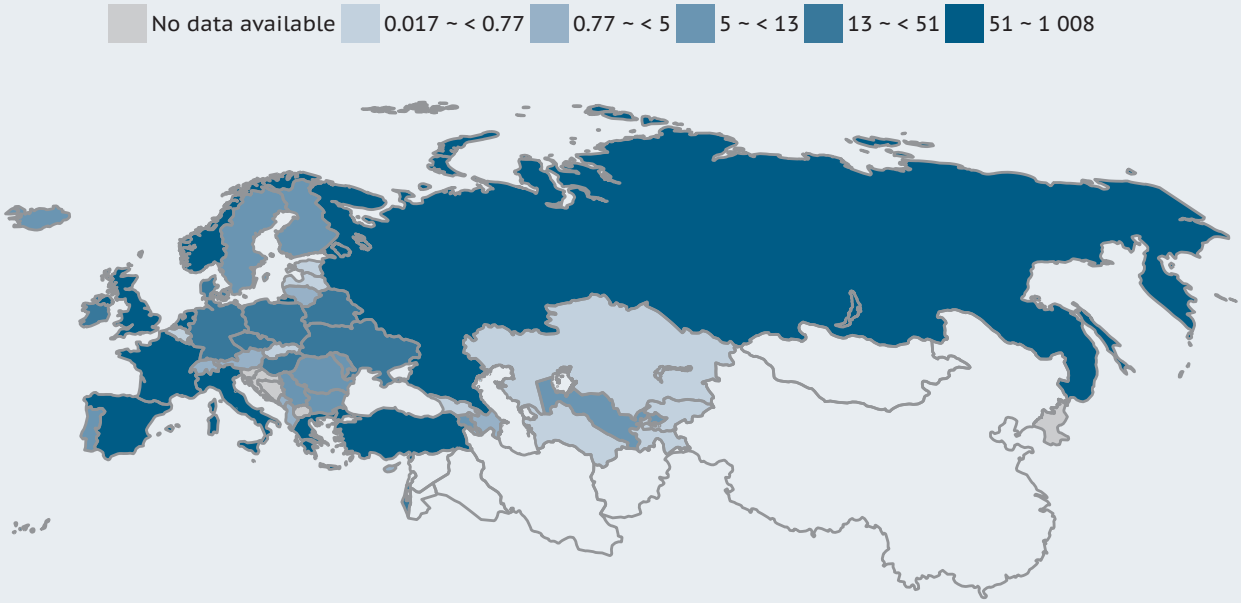
Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics).

MAP 31: **Capture fish production (thousand tonnes, 2010)**



Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics).

MAP 32: **Aquaculture production (thousand tonnes, 2010)**



Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics).

Forestry

With just over 1 billion hectares of forest in 2011, Europe and Central Asia was the second most forested of FAO's global regions in 2011, after Asia and the Pacific (1.6 billion ha).

Between 2009 and 2011, forest land in Europe and Central Asia increased slightly from 1.032 billion hectares to 1.036 billion hectares. The region accounted for about a quarter of all the world's forests.

Among reporting countries, all increased their forest land between 1990 and 2011 except for Albania. Spain, with a massive afforestation programme begun more than half a century ago, added 4.5 million hectares during the past decade. Italy added 1.6 million, and France 1.5 million. Other top performers include Norway (1 million hectares), Sweden (0.9 million hectares) and Greece (0.6 million hectares).

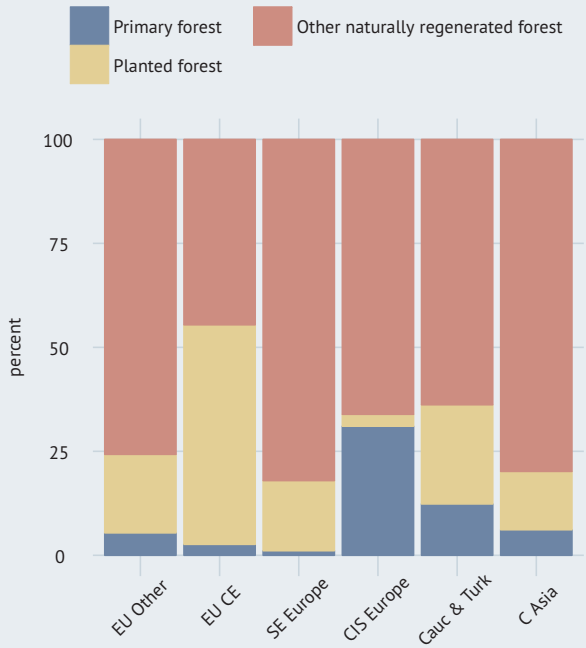
The country with the most forest land in the region is the Russian Federation, with its huge forests reserve stretching over 11 time zones. It had 0.8 billion hectares under forest cover in 2011, about 80 percent of all the forests in the region, and around 20 percent of all the forests in the world. Second, but a long way behind, is Sweden, with 28 million hectares and third, another Nordic country, Finland, with 22 million hectares.

The Russian Federation also supplied some 30 percent of the region's roundwood production. But at the group level (as the region is divided in this publication), the leading producer in 2011 was the EU other and EFTA group with 325 million m^3. CIS Europe followed with 248 million m^3.

After the Russian Federation, the next-largest logging nation was Germany, which produced 56 million m^3 of roundwood from 11 million hectares of forest. France followed, with 55 million m^3 from 15 million hectares, and Finland, with 51 million m^3 from 22 million hectares.

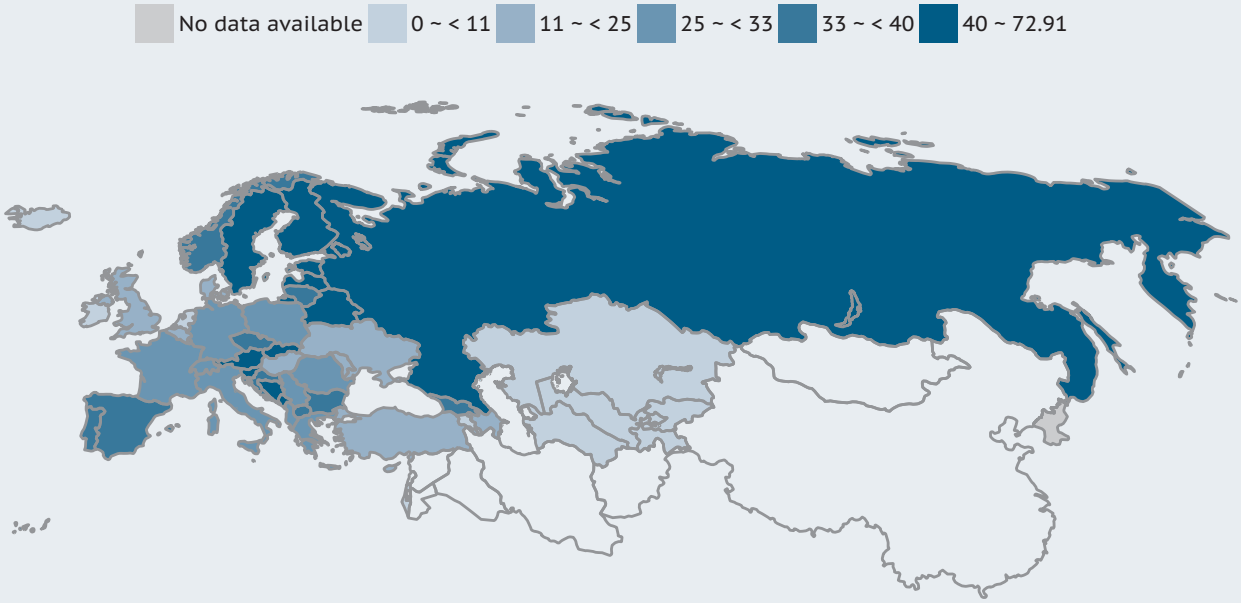
The most wooded country in the region – therefore the country with the highest share of forest land in total land area – is Finland with 73 percent, followed by Sweden with 69 percent. The Russian Federation, because of its enormous land size, had a smaller share of 50 percent.

CHART 49: **Forest chatacteristics (2010)**



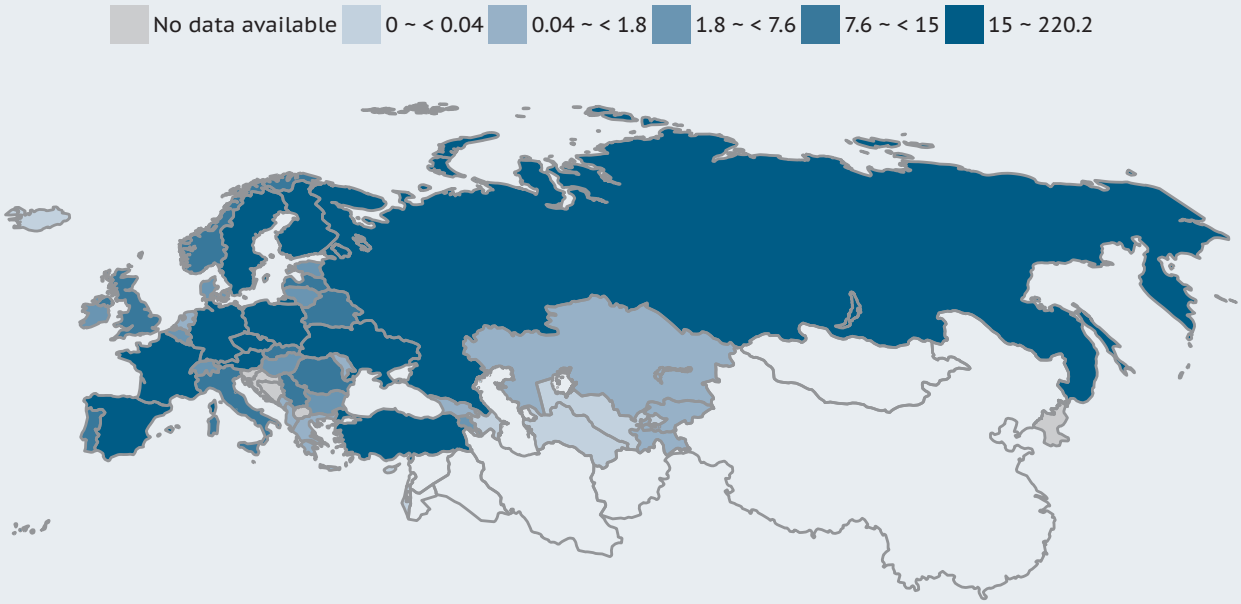
Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment.

MAP 33: **Forest area, share of total land area (percent, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 34: **Production of roundwood (million m^3, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

TABLE 15: **Fish production**

	Fish production								
	capture					aquaculture			
	total		inland	marine	p.a. growth percent	total		inland	marine	p.a. growth percent
	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011	thousand tonnes 2011	thousand tonnes 2011	2000-11	thousand tonnes 2010	thousand tonnes 2011	thousand tonnes 2011	thousand tonnes 2011	2000-11
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	14 235	13 729	473		−1.3	2 666	2 825	579		4.0
Central Asia	62	62	62		1.6	8	8	8		3.2
Kazakhstan	43	43	43		1.5	0	0	0		−10.2
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0		−5.8	0	0	0		19.0
Tajikistan	0	0	0		6.7	1	1	1		18.1
Turkmenistan	15	15	15		1.9	0	0	0		−11.8
Uzbekistan	4	4	4		1.7	7	7	7		1.6
Caucasus and Turkey	535	543	39		1.5	174	196	108		8.7
Armenia	1	1	1		−3.2	5	6	6		19.4
Azerbaijan	1	1	1		−23.0	1	1	1		12.6
Georgia	46	26	0		27.8	0	1	1		20.2
Turkey	487	515	37	478	0.2	168	189	100	88	8.2
CIS Europe	4 263	4 443	255		0.2	169	179	168		4.8
Belarus	1	1	1		6.6	16	16	16		8.4
Republic of Moldova	0	0	0		6.5	9	9	9		16.6
Russian Federation	4 076	4 262	249		0.5	121	130	119		4.8
Ukraine	186	180	5	175	−6.8	23	24	23	0	−2.4
South Eastern Europe	12	12	9		4.3	11	10	8		18.7
Albania	6	5	2	3	4.3	3	2	0	2	18.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina					0.0					
Croatia					11.7					5.8
Montenegro	1	2	1	1		1	1	0		
Serbia	5	5	5			8	8	8		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia					2.3					1.1
EU Central and Eastern	625	593	41		0.7	87	85	84		0.2
Bulgaria	11	10	1	8	1.0	8	6	5	1	3.8
Czech Republic	4	4	4		−1.7	20	21	21		0.7
Estonia	96	81	3		−3.0	1	0	0		5.1
Hungary	6	7	7		−0.1	14	16	16		1.7
Latvia	165	155	0		1.2	1	1	1		4.8
Lithuania	150	139	1		5.2	3	3	3		4.6
Poland	190	192	19	173	−1.1	31	29	29		−1.9
Romania	3	3	3	1	−7.2	9	8	8		−1.4
Slovakia	2	2	2		3.2	1	1	1		−0.8
Slovenia					−6.3					1.5
EU other and EFTA	8 734	8 073	67		−2.6	2 197	2 327	184		3.6
Andorra	0	0	0							
Austria	0	0	0		−2.0	2	2	2		−2.5
Belgium	22	22	0	22	−2.5	1	0	0		−28.2
Cyprus	1	1	0	1	−30.8	4	5	0	5	8.8
Denmark	828	716	0	716	−6.7	35	35	23	12	−2.0
Finland	156	154	29	125	−0.2	12	11	2	9	−2.8
France	450	454	2	452	−3.8	225	226	42	184	−1.5
Germany	243	234	16	218	1.2	41	39	18	21	−4.6
Greece	71	71	1	71	−3.0	121	142	3	139	3.7
Ireland	348	243	0	243	−2.2	46	44	1	44	−1.3
Italy	236	218	4	214	−3.0	153	160	45	115	−2.7
Luxembourg	0	0	0							
Malta	2	2	0	2	5.4	3	2		2	1.9
Monaco	0	0		0	−9.5					
Netherlands	434	370	2	368	−2.6	67	43	6	36	−5.1
Portugal	223	216	0	216	1.1	8	9	5	4	1.8
San Marino	0	0	0							
Spain	972	994	6	988	−0.7	252	272	18	254	−1.2
Sweden	212	181	1	180	−5.5	11	13	9	5	9.7
United Kingdom	613	605	2	603	−2.0	201	177	4	174	1.4
Iceland	1 082	1 154	0	1 154	−4.9	5	5	3	2	3.5
Norway	2 839	2 434	1	2 433	−1.6	1 008	1 139	0	1 139	7.9
Switzerland	2	2	2		−0.0	1	1	1		1.3
Israel	3	3	0	2	−6.9	20	20	19	1	0.0
Regional Office for Africa	5 901	6 011	2 441	3 570	2.3	497	541	397		22.8
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	52 193	52 427	7 584	40 831	1.6	71 079	76 070	40 620		7.9
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	12 196	16 669	508	16 161	−1.1	1 933	2 397	1 009		10.9
Regional Office for the Near East	3 096	3 029	453	2 576	2.2	1 208	1 306	1 296		11.9
World	89 957	94 497	11 054	79 034	0.6	78 067	83 705	43 995		

TABLE 16: **Forest area and forestry production**

	Forest area				Production of selected forest products		
	total		% total land		industrial roundwood	woodfuel	roundwood
	thousand ha 1990	thousand ha 2011	percent 1990	percent 2011	total thousand m^3 2011	total thousand m^3 2011	total thousand m^3 2011
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia		1 033 556		38.3	562 680	160 783	723 463
Central Asia		12 083		3.1	90	431	521
Kazakhstan		3 303		1.2	73	272	345
Kyrgyzstan		971		5.1	9	37	46
Tajikistan		410		2.9	0	90	90
Turkmenistan		4 127		8.8	0	10	10
Uzbekistan		3 272		7.7	8	22	30
Caucasus and Turkey		15 386		16.2	16 532	7 426	23 959
Armenia		258		9.1	1	2 074	2 075
Azerbaijan		936		11.3	3	3	6
Georgia		2 740		39.4	105	733	838
Turkey	9 680	11 453	12.6	14.9	16 423	4 616	21 039
CIS Europe		827 940		48.2	197 405	51 045	248 450
Belarus		8 669		42.7	8 073	2 292	10 364
Republic of Moldova		391		11.9	43	309	352
Russian Federation		809 150		49.4	181 300	38 924	220 224
Ukraine		9 731		16.8	7 989	9 521	17 510
South Eastern Europe		9 190		35.3	1 649	8 152	9 801
Albania	789	775	28.8	28.3	80	1 100	1 180
Bosnia and Herzegovina		2 185		42.8			
Croatia		1 923		34.4			
Montenegro		543		40.4	208	707	915
Serbia		2 760		31.6	1 361	6 345	7 706
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		1 003		39.8			
EU Central and Eastern		35 585		34.0	93 187	22 330	115 517
Bulgaria	3 327	3 982	30.1	36.7	3 364	2 841	6 205
Czech Republic		2 659		34.4	13 467	1 914	15 381
Estonia		2 210		52.1	5 229	1 881	7 110
Hungary	1 801	2 038	20.0	22.5	3 018	3 215	6 232
Latvia		3 365		54.1	11 649	1 184	12 833
Lithuania		2 168		34.6	5 346	1 658	7 004
Poland	8 881	9 364	29.2	30.8	32 200	4 980	37 180
Romania	6 371	6 609	27.8	28.7	10 344	4 014	14 359
Slovakia		1 933		40.2	8 570	643	9 213
Slovenia		1 255		62.3			
EU other and EFTA		133 218		37.2	253 791	71 397	325 188
Andorra	16	16	34.0	34.0	0	0	0
Austria	3 776	3 892	45.8	47.2	13 631	5 065	18 696
Belgium		679		22.4	4 235	893	5 128
Cyprus	161	173	17.4	18.8	5	4	8
Denmark	445	546	10.5	12.9	1 468	1 115	2 583
Finland	21 889	22 157	71.9	72.9	45 526	5 241	50 767
France	14 537	16 002	26.5	29.2	28 387	26 653	55 041
Germany	10 741	11 076	30.8	31.8	45 358	10 783	56 142
Greece	3 299	3 933	25.6	30.5	948	795	1 743
Ireland	465	748	6.7	10.9	2 441	195	2 635
Italy	7 590	9 227	25.8	31.4	2 356	5 388	7 744
Luxembourg		87		33.5	244	18	261
Malta	0	0	0.9	0.9	0	0	0
Monaco					0	0	0
Netherlands	345	365	10.2	10.8	688	290	978
Portugal	3 327	3 460	36.4	37.8	10 361	600	10 961
San Marino	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Spain	13 818	18 349	27.7	36.8	11 528	3 900	15 428
Sweden	27 281	28 203	66.5	68.7	66 000	5 900	71 900
United Kingdom	2 611	2 888	10.8	11.9	8 787	1 234	10 020
Iceland	9	31	0.1	0.3	0	0	0
Norway	9 130	10 141	30.0	33.3	8 506	1 785	10 291
Switzerland	1 151	1 245	28.8	31.1	3 322	1 539	4 861
Israel	132	154	6.1	7.1	25	2	27
Regional Office for Africa	724 070	592 369	32.1	27.9	69 067	580 182	649 249
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	744 278	1 567 564	24.3	31.3	499 482	798 938	1 298 420
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	1 039 686	942 806	51.6	46.8	221 276	287 718	508 994
Regional Office for the Near East	98 673	22 656	6.8	1.9	4 059	53 494	57 553
World	4 168 399	3 957 571	32.0	31.0	1 620 590	1 882 248	3 502 838

Food prices and food price volatility

With the exception of the Caucasus and Turkey group and some individual countries, food price volatility in Europe and Central Asia has eased off considerably since 2010.

But the region is characterized by specific factors that make it fragile in terms of food vulnerability. They include different levels of yields and production between countries and groups, volatile production often due to climatic conditions, extensive state intervention in some cases, and poverty.

A number of countries in the region, mainly low and lower-income countries such as Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan are highly vulnerable to international price movements. But the richer, more industrialized countries are much less at risk given the small share of food in their overall household expenditures.

High food-price inflation is more typical of the eastern part of this region. Figures from the Turkish Statistical Institute in December 2013 indicate a higher annual food inflation rate of 9.67 percent, while the overall Turkish Consumer Price Index in December 2013 stood at 7.4 percent. In Ukraine cereal prices increased 38 percent between 2011 and 2012, while in Armenia the price of flour went up 20 percent.

The countries most affected by food price volatility are Tajikistan, Ukraine and Serbia, where producers' cereal prices leapt between 52 and 136 percent in the 2009-2010 period.

The main concern in this situation is how price increases affect poor and vulnerable populations. If no adequate government social assistance programmes are available, vulnerable populations may be pushed into poverty by price surges.

FAO and OECD forecast that the short-term price spikes that have been a feature of recent years could occur again in the event of any substantial production shortfalls or other restrictions on commodity flows.

But food price increases are an opportunity as well as a challenge. Higher commodity prices for producers should lead to higher production and improved farm incomes in the future, but only if the right policy measures are in place. New challenges lie ahead in providing sustainable social safety nets for vulnerable populations while implementing long-term policies to support increased production.

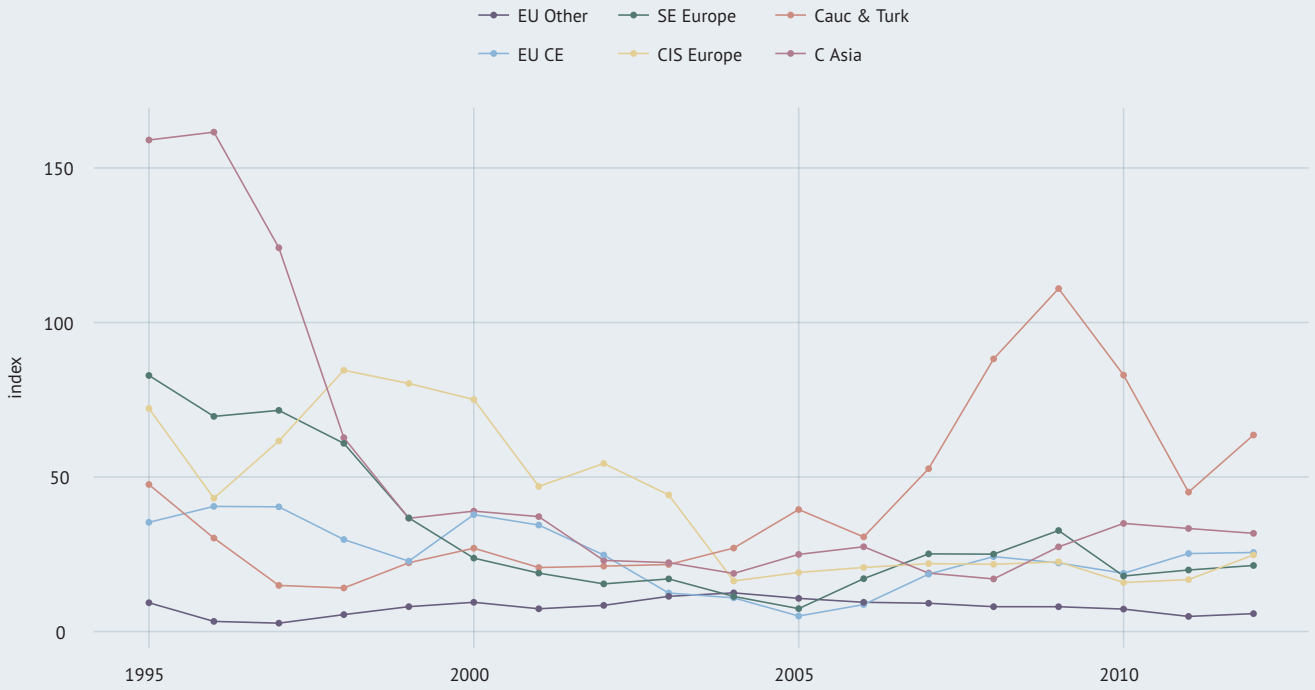
CHART 50: **Cereal Producer Price Index (2010)**

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 51: **Olicrop Producer Price Idex (2010)**

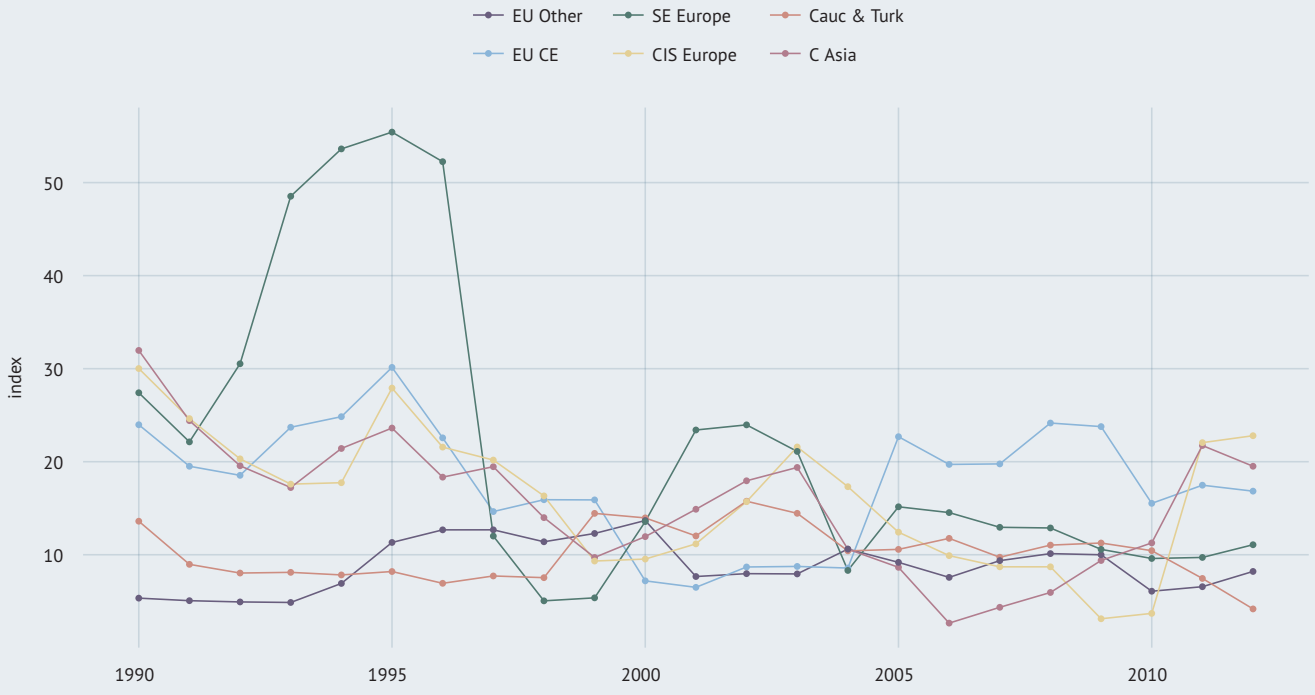
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 52: **Domestic food price volatility (1995-2012)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

CHART 53: **Per capita food production variability (1990-2012)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division.

TABLE 17: **Producer price index**

	2004-2006 = 100								
	cereals			oilcrops			sugar beet		
	index 2008	index 2009	index 2010	index 2008	index 2009	index 2010	index 2008	index 2009	index 2010
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia									
Central Asia									
Kazakhstan	196.4	191.5	163.1	147.0	158.1	161.8	192.3	205.8	242.0
Kyrgyzstan	232.0	160.7	131.0	128.4	131.1	140.1	123.0	381.6	195.0
Tajikistan	152.4	149.8	285.1	163.5	177.8	212.6			
Turkmenistan	131.4	153.6	162.1	116.5	136.1	143.6	131.4	153.6	162.1
Uzbekistan									
Caucasus and Turkey									
Armenia	120.2	98.9	125.6				107.0	102.7	113.5
Azerbaijan	185.6	175.2	182.2	121.7	123.6	127.4	179.2	205.6	205.6
Georgia	84.7	103.9	106.4	65.8	81.7	89.2	111.8	114.1	124.7
Turkey	156.2	140.3	143.2	138.2	134.8	149.3	100.5	110.6	115.6
CIS Europe									
Belarus	180.5	162.4	173.2	185.1	170.3	210.3	102.5	103.3	133.6
Republic of Moldova	137.7	116.3	182.1	116.4	108.6	205.8	112.8	124.2	153.0
Russian Federation	174.4	147.2	135.4	174.5	151.0	189.3	117.2	125.1	164.9
Ukraine	170.2	170.0	236.3	136.1	184.0	276.1	131.7	246.5	288.0
South Eastern Europe									
Albania	134.4	104.8	115.8	185.5	184.2	181.5	97.8	100.1	103.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	159.9	95.6	112.3	154.4	109.2	131.0	107.3	105.2	104.2
Croatia	122.1	92.8	134.9	153.2	119.0	143.1	92.8	100.3	84.6
Montenegro									
Serbia	143.1	115.7	168.4	155.1	122.1	217.0	111.0	108.5	104.7
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	134.9	103.2	110.6	145.8	91.6	164.2	104.1	105.6	108.7
EU Central and Eastern									
Bulgaria	167.1	114.0	133.7	152.1	109.9	149.9	129.9	129.9	129.9
Czech Republic	152.1	90.0	96.9	160.9	105.6	112.1	70.1	67.1	61.8
Estonia	84.0	84.9	156.6	137.4	119.4	161.7	132.8	103.0	124.6
Hungary	143.4	122.9	157.2	160.6	116.9	165.8	68.9	62.4	54.8
Latvia	150.3	106.3	157.9	173.5	120.4	157.8	79.3	72.4	106.9
Lithuania	163.3	99.3	143.3	178.8	118.6	156.0	109.4	88.7	79.2
Poland	145.4	104.3	131.4	147.6	125.9	148.7	63.5	70.9	69.0
Romania	166.2	115.9	129.1	154.6	121.7	166.3	134.9	159.4	147.2
Slovakia	137.2	88.9	110.7	138.1	88.8	130.4	69.2	77.1	66.9
Slovenia	129.3	98.9	135.5	166.2	111.5	126.2	99.1	84.6	85.2
EU other and EFTA									
Andorra									
Austria	123.2	94.7	178.3	140.0	120.4	183.1	66.1	61.4	61.4
Belgium	149.8	100.5	145.4	98.3	97.4	155.2	86.0	84.6	81.2
Cyprus	163.7	97.0	98.4	148.4	126.1	139.1			
Denmark	180.4	109.6	120.3	172.5	135.7	136.9	88.8	96.5	96.5
Finland	156.5	97.3	118.0	164.6	121.1	150.2	70.1	70.1	62.6
France	135.5	105.1	155.4	152.1	119.1	175.2	78.0	78.5	74.6
Germany	152.2	95.7	126.5	170.7	113.4	116.1	81.8	70.9	65.2
Greece				116.6	127.3	125.5	68.8	68.8	68.8
Ireland	124.6	86.4	143.6	128.1	123.6	120.5	100.6	97.0	94.5
Italy	165.7	115.1	124.0	116.4	122.9	129.6	100.9	97.6	99.0
Luxembourg	122.4	86.1	137.6	152.7	107.7	155.3			
Malta	106.5	108.7	110.3	111.1	87.1	80.6			
Monaco									
Netherlands	144.2	97.0	145.7	167.8	116.9	159.1	74.8	69.3	91.5
Portugal	141.1	112.8	133.6	82.3	67.7	60.0	104.3	104.3	151.9
San Marino									
Spain	140.5	105.7	121.3	95.8	81.8	88.0	69.7	69.7	67.3
Sweden	165.2	106.4	154.6	152.8	124.3	181.3	70.4	71.5	63.7
United Kingdom	185.7	138.9	160.2	204.5	160.2	154.1	93.5	93.5	91.9
Iceland									
Norway	110.9	119.3	117.6	106.3	112.1	110.0			
Switzerland	101.4	87.1	87.1	140.0	101.1	101.6	84.3	64.4	60.7
Israel	109.5	136.6	110.2	101.1	108.7	107.0			
Regional Office for Africa									
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific									
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean									
Regional Office for the Near East									
World									

TABLE 18: **Producer price index (continued)**

	2004-2006 = 100					
	meat			milk		
	index 2008	index 2009	index 2010	index 2008	index 2009	index 2010
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia						
Central Asia						
Kazakhstan	150.0	174.5	185.4	167.9	173.8	193.4
Kyrgyzstan	150.8	159.4	169.1	187.1	196.9	185.0
Tajikistan	59.6	80.0	76.8	155.3	238.4	172.7
Turkmenistan	143.5	167.7	176.9	135.9	158.9	167.6
Uzbekistan						
Caucasus and Turkey						
Armenia	121.9	120.2	157.6	112.0	102.3	110.8
Azerbaijan	138.3	153.1	158.1	159.7	175.2	207.6
Georgia	119.6	135.0	117.6	71.7	89.4	74.6
Turkey	126.2	152.1	194.6	124.2	125.0	143.7
CIS Europe						
Belarus	147.4	168.5	216.7	194.7	187.6	250.7
Republic of Moldova	160.0	148.7	147.6	146.9	126.3	142.1
Russian Federation	133.6	149.5	156.1	167.7	158.4	188.3
Ukraine	164.9	166.7	167.8	203.6	186.3	289.8
South Eastern Europe						
Albania	97.3	119.7	120.3	92.2	99.9	114.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	86.8	86.9	84.2	131.0	111.9	104.2
Croatia	100.7	105.5	93.3	121.4	105.0	106.8
Montenegro						
Serbia	129.1	139.8	125.7	155.8	136.4	153.1
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	131.4	147.1	156.1	129.9	91.9	96.5
EU Central and Eastern						
Bulgaria	129.3	128.8	124.0	139.4	113.2	120.4
Czech Republic	94.3	90.8	85.7	109.1	77.3	91.6
Estonia	120.1	112.5	104.5	120.8	85.5	112.9
Hungary	118.8	118.6	115.7	129.5	96.2	112.8
Latvia	138.3	126.0	119.0	128.2	86.3	118.8
Lithuania	120.0	106.2	102.9	131.1	94.1	131.6
Poland	104.9	116.7	105.1	112.3	98.4	117.1
Romania	108.3	123.9	121.3	136.9	163.1	166.8
Slovakia	94.7	89.7	86.0	108.7	65.0	72.1
Slovenia	113.4	109.7	110.1	123.7	98.0	100.1
EU other and EFTA						
Andorra						
Austria	109.3	103.5	103.7	131.2	98.1	107.2
Belgium	100.6	98.3	98.0	113.2	83.0	106.9
Cyprus	110.6	112.5	114.3	119.0	120.0	120.9
Denmark	108.3	104.5	106.5	123.2	94.3	110.6
Finland	116.4	115.3	112.1	123.6	110.5	111.9
France	110.0	103.6	104.1	120.9	100.7	108.7
Germany	113.1	113.6	114.2	122.3	87.2	111.4
Greece	103.2	103.1	107.8	106.8	103.4	104.1
Ireland	105.3	97.5	102.4	122.9	84.0	108.6
Italy	124.2	127.4	126.2	112.4	100.5	101.5
Luxembourg	108.9	105.5	105.0	121.1	83.9	95.9
Malta	103.6	109.5	109.8	129.1	122.0	112.4
Monaco						
Netherlands	101.9	97.0	98.0	115.5	88.3	103.7
Portugal	97.8	98.1	93.8	114.7	96.2	95.3
San Marino						
Spain	92.1	94.2	92.9	122.8	98.9	98.2
Sweden	111.3	113.4	108.9	125.6	104.9	121.0
United Kingdom	132.1	144.8	155.3	140.8	128.5	133.5
Iceland	128.1	234.6	244.6	121.5	110.8	115.5
Norway	117.1	121.1	123.7	109.9	119.9	126.3
Switzerland	108.2	98.2	93.2	106.4	88.8	84.8
Israel	124.4	126.1	130.9	127.3	117.6	112.0
Regional Office for Africa						
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific						
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean						
Regional Office for the Near East						
World						

Trade in agricultural commodities and food products

Most countries in Europe and Central Asia have experienced a modest economic recovery since 2010, though at varying rates in different areas. Growth slowed down, or turned negative, in the economies of the EU Central and Eastern and South Eastern Europe groups in 2012. By contrast, recovery has been more robust in the CIS economies, largely thanks to high commodity prices, although growth remains below pre-crisis levels.

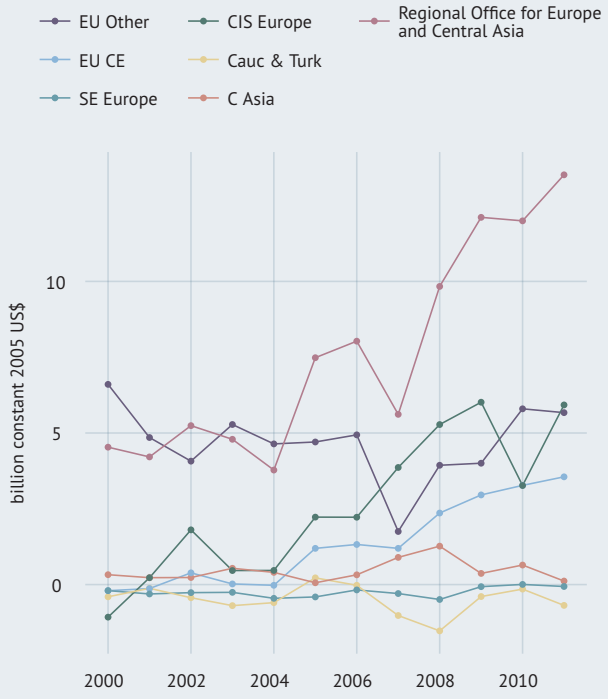
CIS Europe countries and Turkey have outperformed their counterparts in Central and South Eastern Europe systematically since 2010, and they were expected to do so again in 2013. While economies in EU Central and Eastern and South Eastern Europe groups were expected to grow by only 1.2 percent on average in 2013, growth for Turkey and CIS economies was projected at 3.5 percent. The recession and the uncertain environment in the Euro area have had a negative impact on trade, among other sectors.

In 2011, the groups of Caucasus and Turkey and EU Central and Eastern were net food exporters, while many other countries in the region had negative food trade balances. The EU other and EFTA group had the largest deficit.

Some countries such as Turkey, Ukraine, Poland, the Netherlands and Spain increased their food trade surpluses while the Russian Federation, Romania, the United Kingdom and most of Central Asia saw their deficits rising. Import dependency was highest in Belgium and lowest in Serbia in 2010.

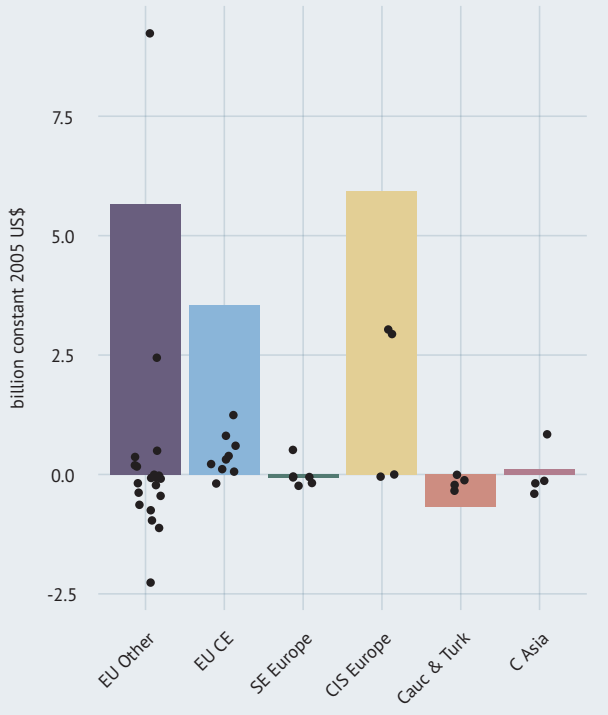
The region is a large net wheat exporter. In 2011 it sold US$23 billion worth of wheat abroad and imported US$15 billion for a US$8 billion surplus. All of the groups except Southeastern Europe – which is heavily reliant on imports – had sizeable export surpluses that year.

CHART 54: **Cereal net trade (2000-2011)**



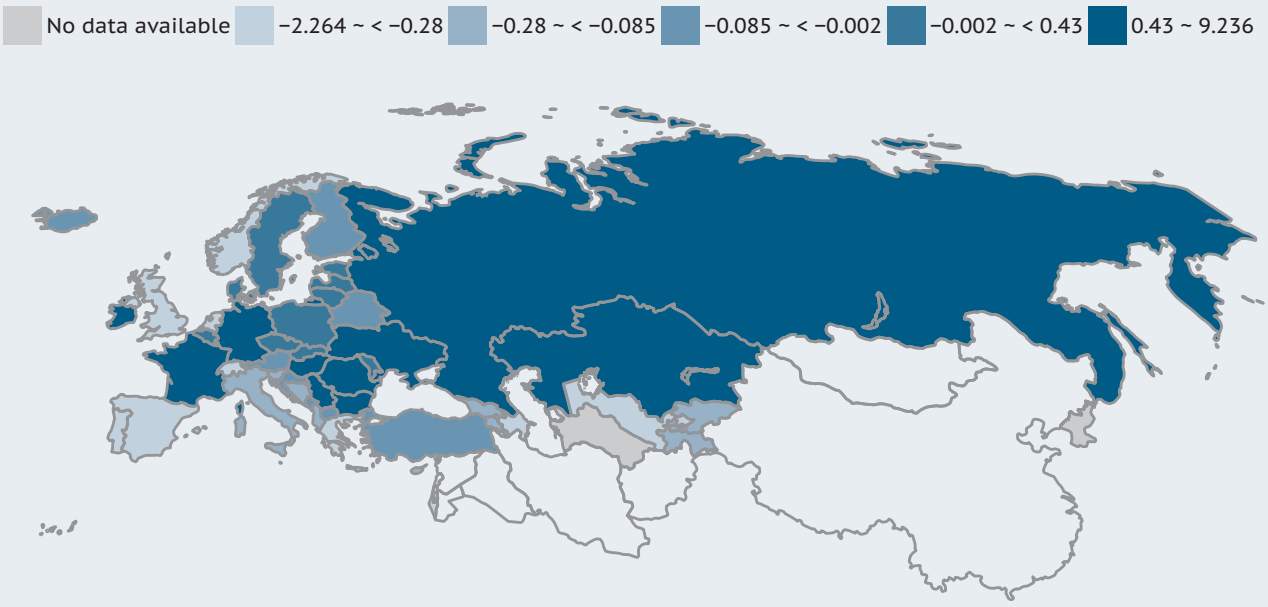
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank.

CHART 55: **Cereal net trade (2011)**



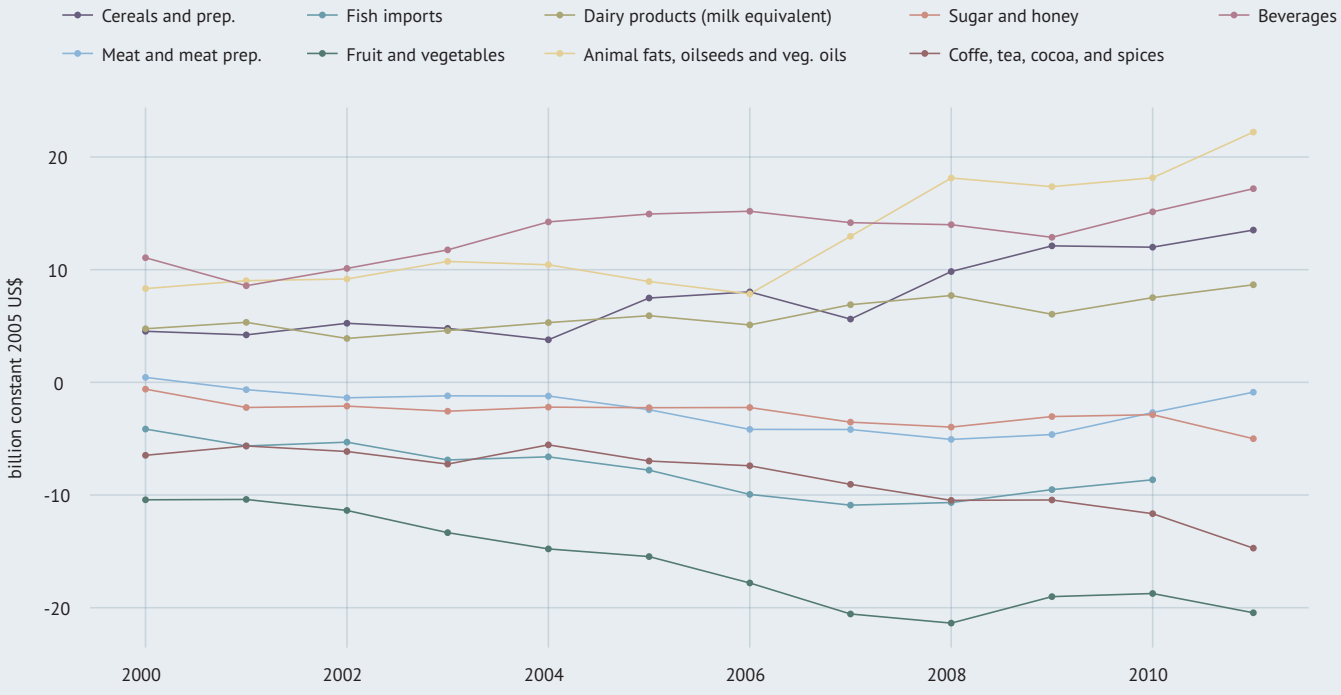
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank.

MAP 35: **Cereal net trade (billion constant 2005 US$, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank.

CHART 56: **Europe and Central Asia net trade, selected food components (2000-2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank and Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics).

Among the groups, CIS Europe had the biggest wheat trade surplus at US$5 billion, thanks to the Russian Federation's US$3.9 billion worth of exports. The EU Central and Eastern and EU other and EFTA groups each had surpluses of some US$2 billion, though the latter group traded much larger quantities.

Central Asia was in surplus thanks to Kazakhstan's US$1.2 billion of wheat exports in 2011, but all the other countries in the group ran deficits.

The top wheat exporter in the region was France, with foreign sales of US$7 billion. The Russian Federation ranked second, and Germany was third with US$2.3 billion.

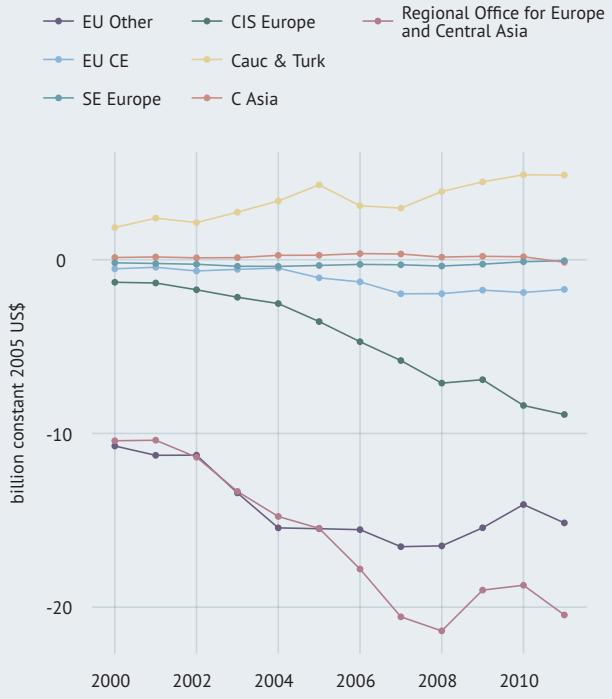
Between 2000 and 2011, the EU countries increased the volume of their wheat exports from 32 million tonnes to 43 million tonnes, while imports grew from 22 million tonnes to 31 million tonnes. Exports rose in value from US$3.8 billion to US$13.8 billion over the period, while imports climbed from US$3 billion to US$10 billion.

On maize trade, the region ran a narrow surplus, exporting US$9 billion and importing US$8.4 billion in 2011. Four out of six groups had surpluses: Central Asia, CIS Europe, South Eastern Europe and EU Central and Eastern. Caucasus and Turkey was a small net importer, and EU other and EFTA showed a large deficit, exporting US$3.5 billion of maize and importing almost twice as much – US$6.7 billion.

Within EU other and EFTA, France ran a surplus of US$2 billion as the region's leading maize exporter. However, all the countries in this group were net importers; some of them heavily so like Spain, with a deficit of US$1.5 billion in 2011, and the Netherlands, with a US$1 billion deficit.

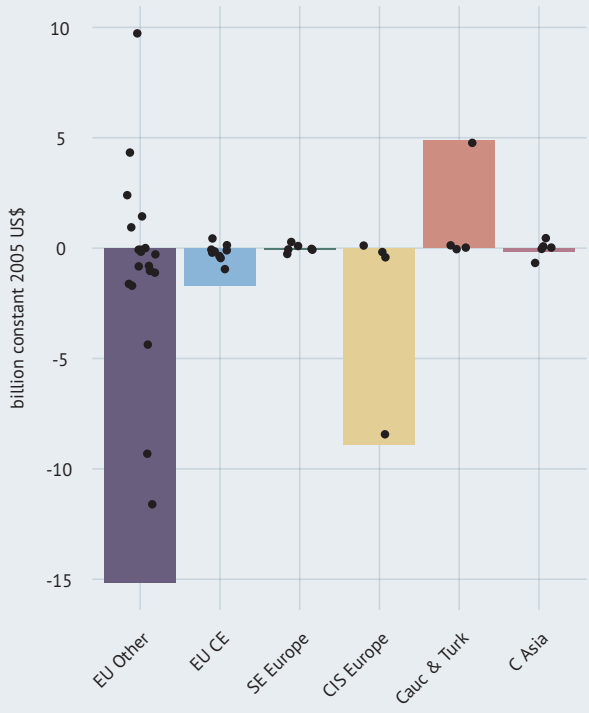
The second largest exporter at the regional level was Ukraine, with US$2 billion, followed by Hungary with US$1.2 billion. Romania was third with 0.8 billion, while Serbia was fourth with US$0.5 billion.

CHART 57: **Fruit and vegetables net trade (2000-2011)**



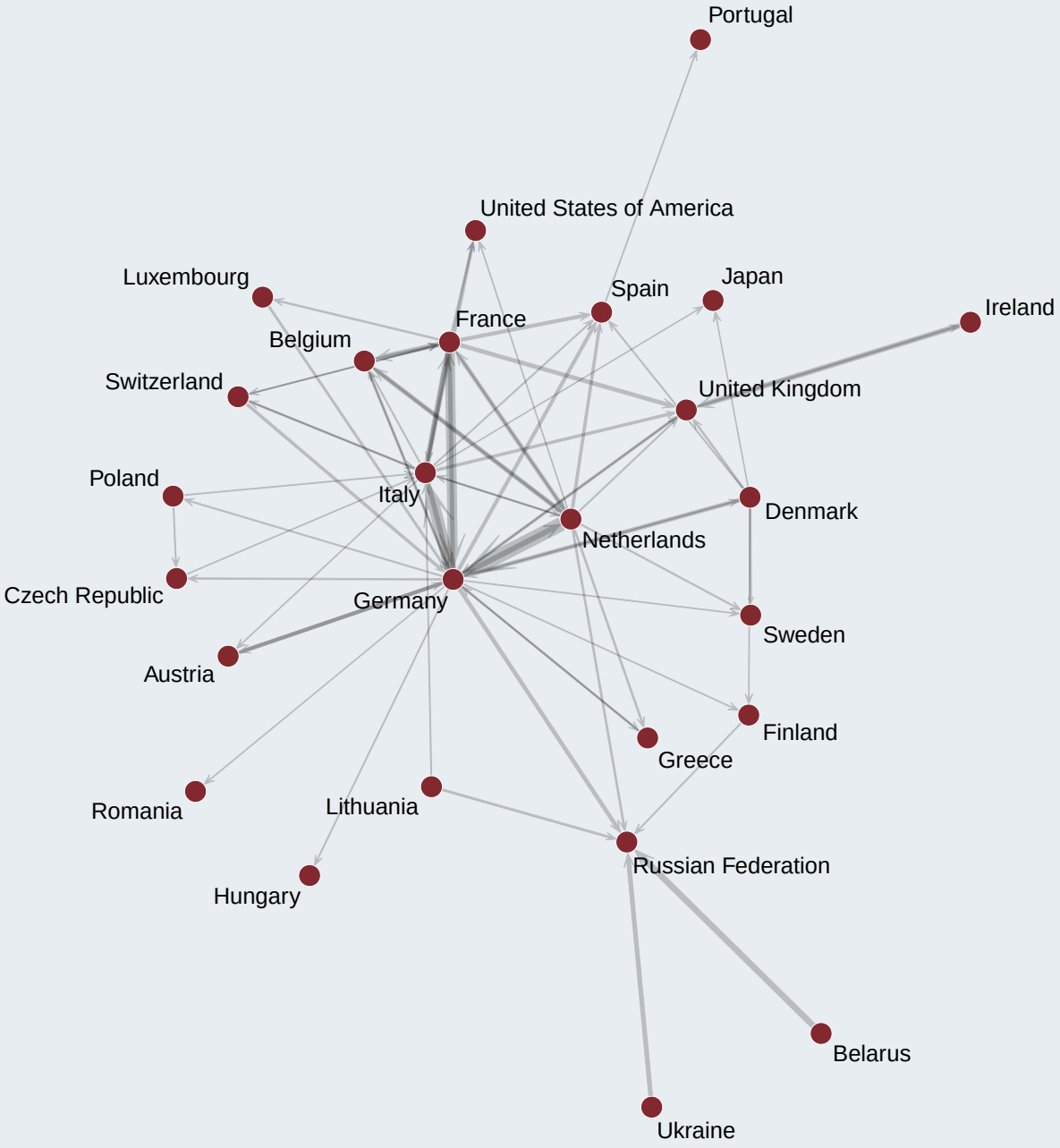
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank.

CHART 58: **Fruit and vegetables net trade (2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank.

CHART 59: **Major export flows of cheese of whole cow milk from Europe and Central Asia countries (US$, 2011)**



Ten largest export flows of cheese of whole cow milk

Exporting country	Importing country	Million US$
Netherlands	Germany	1373.27
Germany	Italy	1137.02
France	Germany	933.18
Belarus	Russian Federation	549.01
Italy	France	480.72
Germany	Netherlands	468.45
Ireland	United Kingdom	463.98
France	Belgium	449.44
Italy	Germany	418.52
Netherlands	Belgium	395.38

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

The flows cover seventy-five percent of the exports of cheese of whole cow milk from Europe and Central Asia countries.

The Europe and Central Asia region is roughly in balance in its cattle and pig trade, although it registered a very small export deficit on cattle.

This region exported nearly 5 million cattle in 2011 and imported 4.6 million heads for respectively US$4.55 billion and US$4.6 billion. In pig trade, its exports were worth US$3.3 billion and its imports US$3.2 billion.

The EU countries had surpluses in cattle trade – EU Central and Eastern with a surplus of US$0.8 billion, and EU other and EFTA with US$0.7 billion, but on a volume of trade three times larger. France was the biggest exporter in the region with US$2 billion, and Italy the biggest importer with US$1.6 billion.

Other major exporters include Germany (US$0.4 billion), Hungary (US$0.27 billion), the Netherlands (US$0.26 billion) and Ireland (US$0.18 billion). After Italy, the biggest importer was Turkey, with US$0.9 billion.

For pigs, neither Central Asia nor Caucasus and Turkey groups were significant actors. CIS Europe was a net importer due to the Russian Federation's purchase of 660 000 heads in 2011. EU Central and Eastern had a moderate deficit, while EU other and EFTA a comfortable surplus of US$0.5 billion.

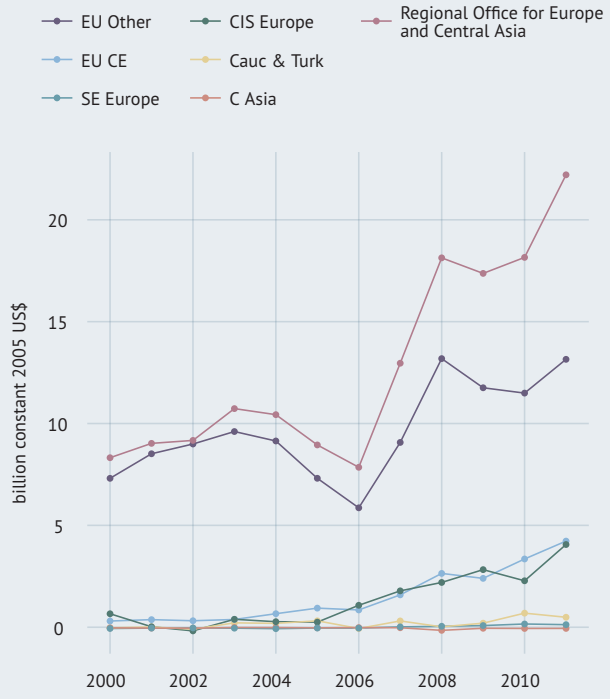
The biggest exporter in the region was the Netherlands, which shipped nearly 10 million heads of pigs for more than US$1 billion. Second was Denmark with US$0.75 billion, followed by Germany and Spain. Germany was the biggest importer, with US$1.5 billion, and Poland behind with US$0.25 billion.

The most profitable agricultural trade sector for the region was dairy products, which showed a surplus of almost US$11 billion in 2011 on exports of US$53.7 billion and imports of US$43 billion.

The market was dominated by the EU and EFTA countries, which, between them, accounted for 93 percent of dairy exports and 85 percent of the imports. The leading exporters were Germany, with US$10.4 billion, France with US$8 billion and the Netherlands with US$7.8 billion. They were followed at some distance by Belgium (US$3.9 billion), Italy (US$2.9 billion), Ireland (US$2.8 billion) and Denmark (US$2.7 billion).

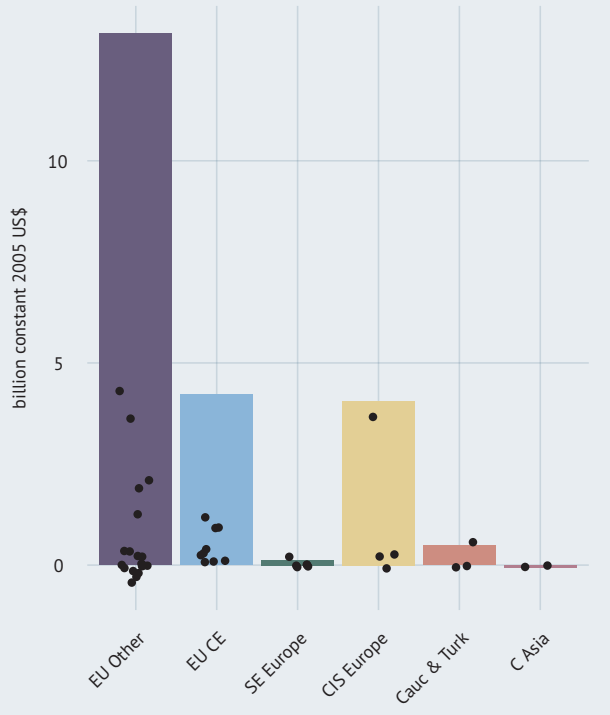
Outside of the EU countries, the only major dairy country was Belarus with US$1.7 of exports. The biggest importers were Germany and Italy.

CHART 60: **Animal fats, oilseeds and veg. oils net trade (2000-2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank.

CHART 61: **Animal fats, oilseeds and veg. oils net trade (2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank.

CHART 62: **Major export flows of wine from Europe and Central Asia countries (US$, 2011)**

Ten largest export flows of wine

Exporting country	Importing country	Million US$
France	United Kingdom	1680.21
Italy	United States of America	1300.25
Italy	Germany	1273.19
France	United States of America	1223.42
France	Germany	975.03
France	China	768.15
France	Belgium	718.5
Italy	United Kingdom	705.75
France	China, Hong Kong SAR	594.58
France	Japan	531.41

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

The flows cover seventy-five percent of the exports of wine from Europe and Central Asia countries.

The region's dairy production fetched twice as much export revenue as wine, but wine was in turn ahead of wheat and flour as a revenue earner.

The region's total wine exports totaled US$24 billion in 2011 against imports of US$18.5 billion.

The region's leading wine exporters were the same as its top wine producers: France, with almost US$10 billion; Italy with US$6 billion; and then Spain, Germany and Portugal. The United Kingdom, a sizeable exporter with US$0.86 billion, was the leading importer, with a national wine bill of US$4.8 billion.

France's wine exports were worth 40 percent more than Italy's, although the French shipped almost 40 percent less than the Italians.

Major wine-importing countries after the United Kingdom were Germany (US$3 billion), Belgium (US$1.3 billion) and the Russian Federation (US$1 billion).

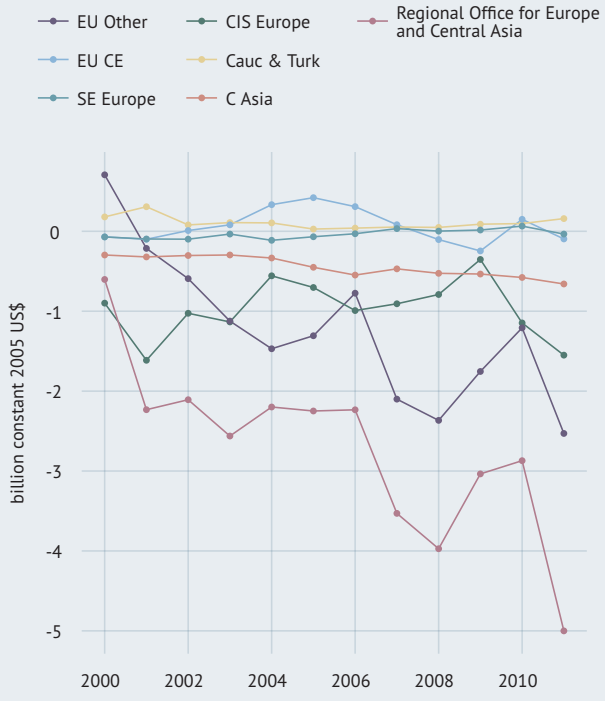
Central Asia was the major exporter of cotton lint among the groups, with some US$1 billion in 2011, or more than half of the regional total. With all the other groups showing deficits on the commodity, the region ran a US$1.2 billion deficit on US$1.7 billion of exports and US$2.9 billion of imports.

One country, Turkey, accounted for more than half of the region's entire cotton lint imports. Turkey bought $US1.8 billion of raw cotton fibre compared with total regional imports of US$2.9 billion.

EU other and EFTA accounted for two thirds of the region's potato exports. The leading exporting nation was the Netherlands, with just over US$1 billion, followed by France (US$0.7 billion) and Germany (US$0.4 billion). The top importer was the Russian Federation with US$0.7 billion followed at some distance by Belgium with US$0.36 billion.

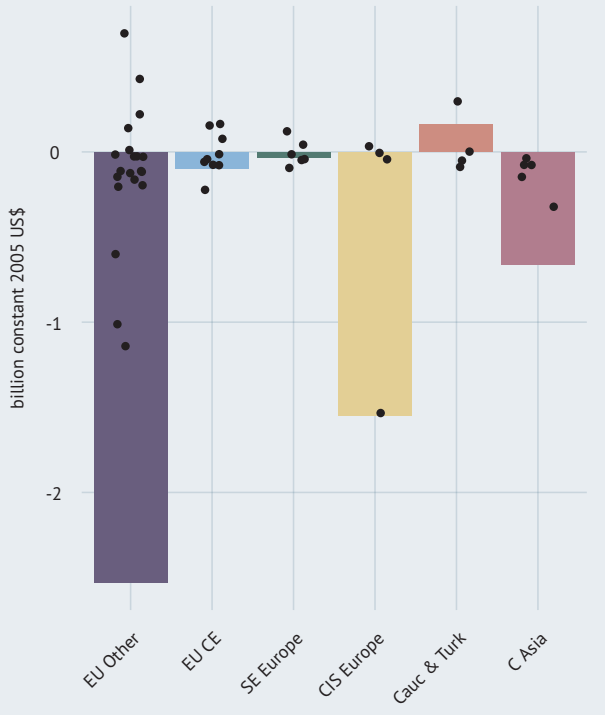
All the other groups, except for Caucasus and Turkey, ran deficits on potato trade. Caucasus and Turkey's small surplus was largely due to Azerbaijan's nearly US$30 million of potato exports.

CHART 63: **Sugar and honey net trade (2000-2011)**



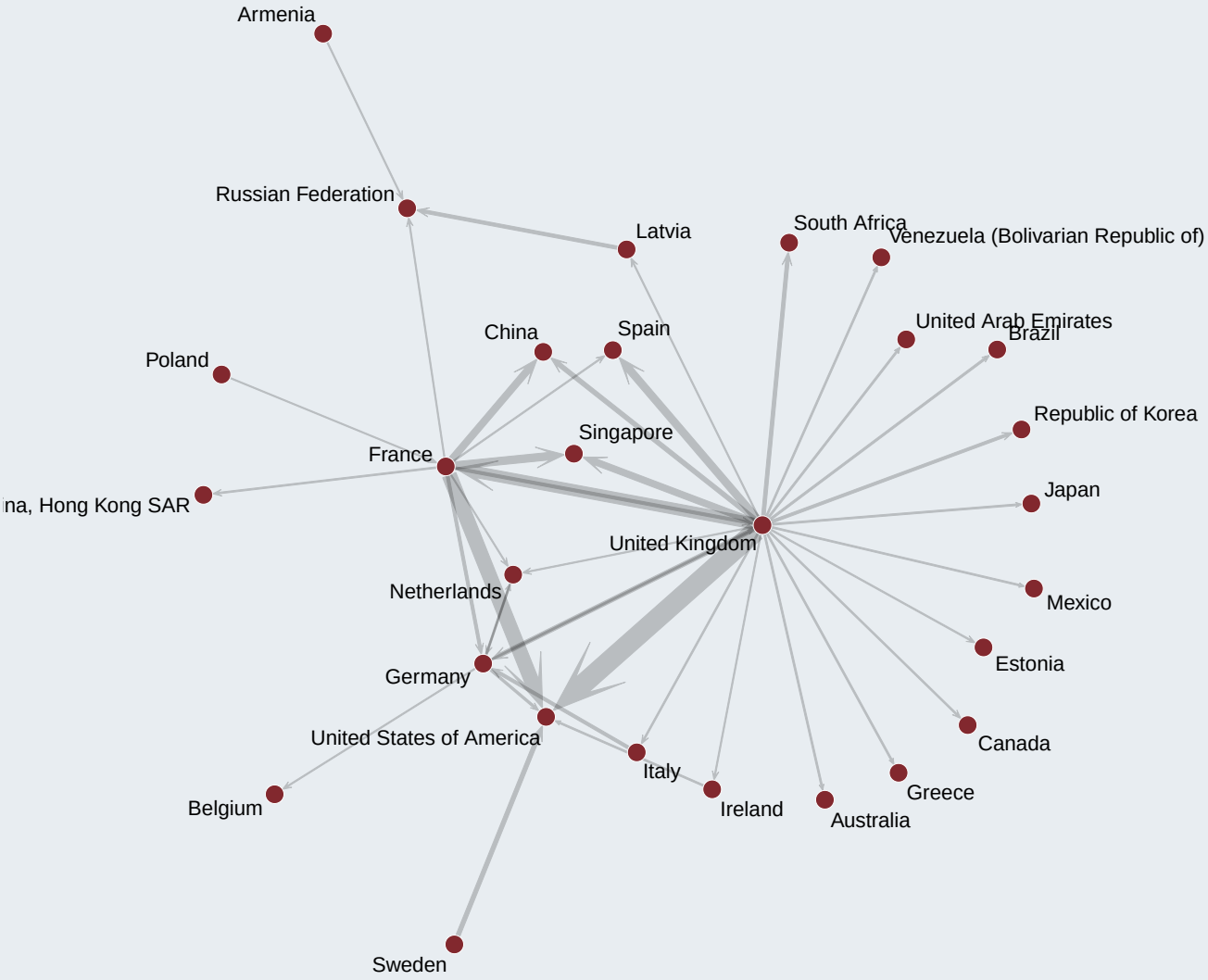
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank.

CHART 64: **Sugar and honey net trade (2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank.

CHART 65: **Major export flows of alcoholic distilled beverages from Europe and Central Asia countries (US$, 2011)**



Ten largest export flows of alcoholic distilled beverages

Exporting country	Importing country	Million US$
United Kingdom	United States of America	1631.22
France	United States of America	1189.35
United Kingdom	France	919.8
France	Singapore	633.4
United Kingdom	Spain	603.89
France	China	555.91
United Kingdom	Singapore	524.02
United Kingdom	China	359.87
United Kingdom	Germany	347.97
Sweden	United States of America	343.36

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

The flows cover sixty percent of the exports of alcoholic distilled beverages from Europe and Central Asia countries.

Exporting a wide range of products leads to greater trade balance stability and income security. In this sense the "trade basket" of the EU other and EFTA group is well-balanced because its exports are made up of meat, cereals, dairy produce and beverages. By contrast, the CIS Europe and EU Central and Eastern groups, which mainly export cereals, and the Caucasus and Turkey group, which exports high volumes of fruit, are more dependent on seasonal weather patterns for their food and agricultural exports.

In cereals, the region tripled its net surplus from less than US$5 billion in 2000 to almost US$15 billion in 2011. CIS Europe had the largest annual surplus, followed by the two EU subregions.

In fruit and vegetables, EU other and EFTA ran a US$15 billion deficit, while Caucasus and Turkey, the leading exporting group, had a net surplus of some US$5 billion.

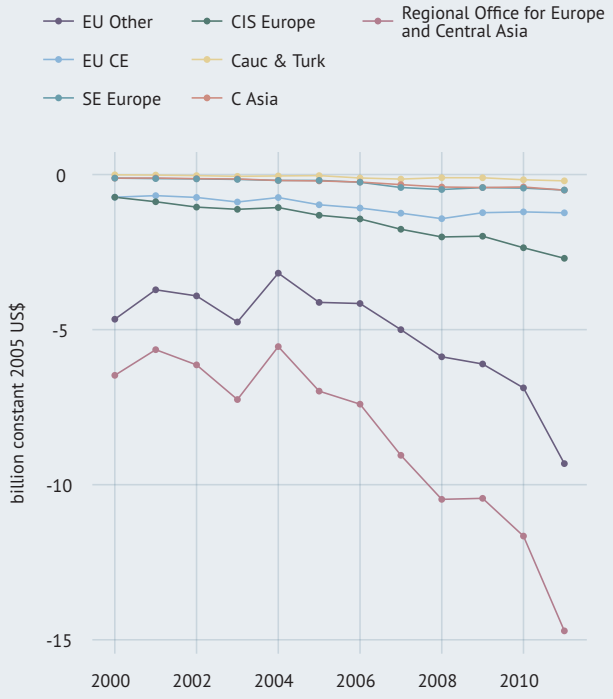
In the dairy sector, the major trade flows were all intra-regional, with exports from the Netherlands to Germany in first place, followed by shipments from Germany to Italy and from France to Germany.

Wine trade flows had greater global reach, however. France's wine exports to the United Kingdom ranked first in the region in 2011 with US$1.7 billion, followed by Italian exports to the United States, worth US$1.3 billion. Italian shipments to Germany were third. China was France's fourth largest client with US$0.8 billion worth of imports.

Poland and Turkey were the only non-EU and EFTA countries figuring in the list of top ten agricultural exporters.

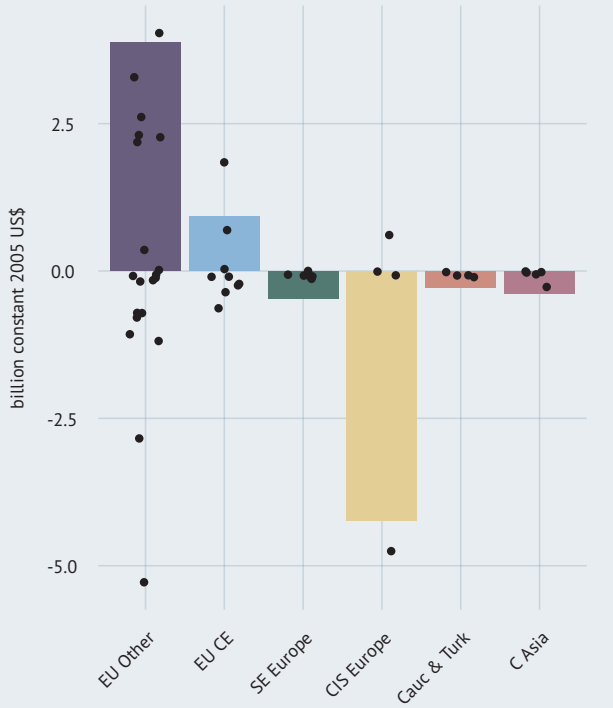
The top agricultural commodity importers were Germany, the United Kingdom and France.

CHART 66: **Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices net trade (2000-2011)**



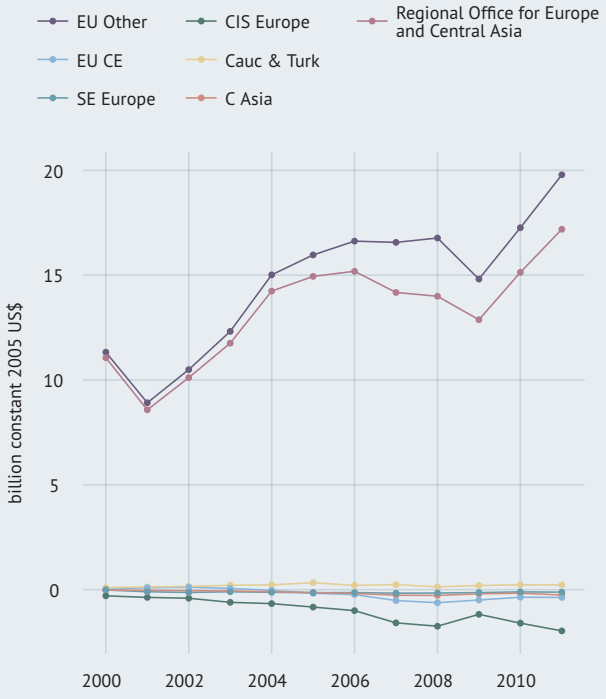
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank.

CHART 67: **Meat and meat prep. net trade (2011)**



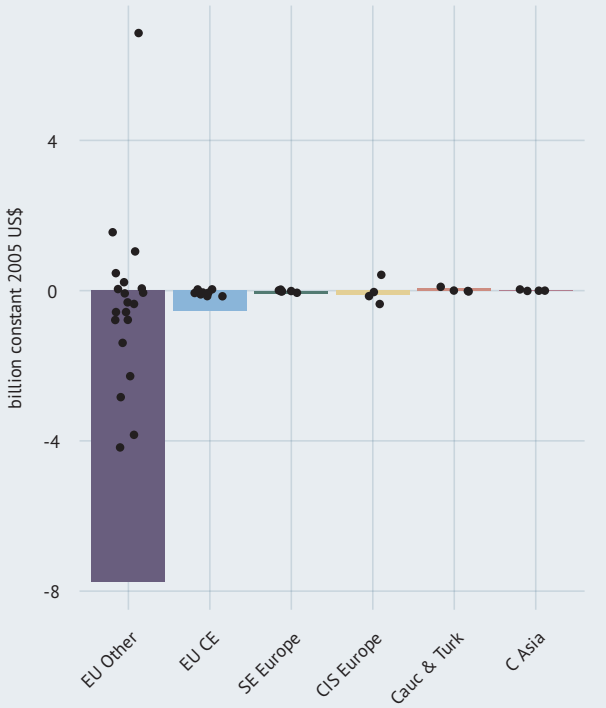
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank.

CHART 68: **Beverages net trade (2000-2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank.

CHART 69: **Fish net trade (2010)**

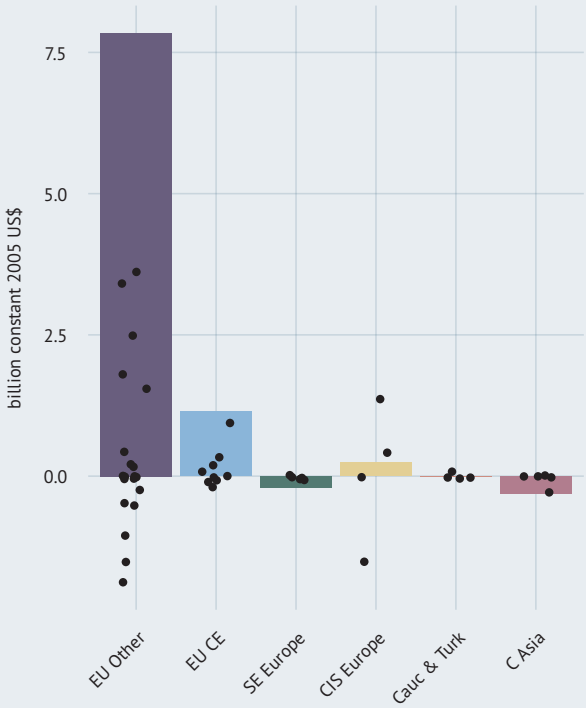


Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics) and World Bank.

CHART 70: **Livestock products and fish net trade (2000-2011)**

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank and Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics).

CHART 71: **Dairy products (milk equivalent) net trade (2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and World Bank.

TABLE 19: **Volume and value of trade in wheat and maize**

	Wheat and flour				Maize			
	volume		value		volume		value	
	Export thousand tonnes 2011	Import thousand tonnes 2011	Export thousand US$ 2011	Import thousand US$ 2011	Export thousand tonnes 2011	Import thousand tonnes 2011	Export thousand US$ 2011	Import thousand US$ 2011
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	76839	48412	22926916	15476137	27038	23129	8968026	8415622
Central Asia	5673	3794	1197475	847154	12	6	4563	2006
Kazakhstan	5533	30	1160629	8478	11	0	4353	815
Kyrgyzstan	1	480	191	112652	1	5	210	1145
Tajikistan	1	1003	809	195050		0		0
Turkmenistan		182		61950		0		0
Uzbekistan	137	2099	35846	469024	0	0	0	46
Caucasus and Turkey	2890	7182	942395	2241009	16	530	28918	177845
Armenia	0	373	22	95792		52		11026
Azerbaijan	0	1422	2	335275		72		18967
Georgia	20	632	6257	186785	2	25	995	11733
Turkey	2870	4755	936114	1623157	14	381	27923	136119
CIS Europe	20408	270	5028455	78628	8659	235	2180932	324677
Belarus	31	31	6225	9379	0	74	118	46957
Republic of Moldova	81	89	20301	23984	131	1	38817	2235
Russian Federation	16026	139	3888142	38918	722	114	159272	108497
Ukraine	4270	12	1113787	6347	7806	46	1982725	166988
South Eastern Europe	641	1032	200388	350721	1800	320	513304	123727
Albania	3	352	749	121821	0	48	75	18257
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8	430	3932	141237	3	157	2930	51486
Croatia	132	21	43733	9745	165	35	54489	19182
Montenegro	2	101	691	35334	0	13	32	4431
Serbia	493	6	150718	3165	1631	4	455504	11326
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2	121	565	39419	0	63	274	19045
EU Central and Eastern	9533	2603	2874106	847786	8052	1657	2728287	730385
Bulgaria	2182	36	592440	13144	939	88	266782	45831
Czech Republic	1443	76	440888	31004	336	21	101266	40467
Estonia	98	32	31713	11245	0	19	11	6653
Hungary	1483	178	449808	59311	3644	102	1216156	81509
Latvia	508	121	156838	37938	1	10	427	4708
Lithuania	824	106	264417	32036	19	88	6475	29786
Poland	931	907	310011	283072	306	478	85883	177087
Romania	1576	758	433243	237307	2311	374	805072	157533
Slovakia	450	194	179838	75063	321	212	192683	105871
Slovenia	38	197	14910	67666	176	265	53532	80940
EU other and EFTA	37694	31944	12683801	10601545	8462	19259	3496106	6710136
Andorra								
Austria	757	690	303253	217177	361	806	182817	253105
Belgium	1355	3750	488520	1152141	439	1242	147014	415788
Cyprus	8	115	4543	41060	0	187	0	61879
Denmark	901	485	269394	179150	20	47	5707	55468
Finland	221	20	72486	9771	0	0	0	207
France	21293	850	7100494	320672	6247	482	2539203	277687
Germany	7084	4593	2288673	1465443	764	1902	295207	851955
Greece	384	971	147128	338679	31	429	12951	168165
Ireland	121	362	35620	140915	33	316	10611	101023
Italy	785	7352	377775	2625102	133	2703	76236	872535
Luxembourg	68	82	25178	32590	3	8	2532	6526
Malta	0	38	72	14532	0	41	0	14044
Monaco								
Netherlands	677	4626	227060	1377050	248	3483	123441	1114210
Portugal	76	1327	26228	447577	33	1602	12908	517998
San Marino								
Spain	885	4458	352066	1366560	115	4824	72098	1567668
Sweden	436	287	142340	92650	0	18	632	10175
United Kingdom	2636	1012	816139	411186	35	963	14137	336815
Iceland	0	42	43	16579	0	20	0	7463
Norway	1	412	344	156872	0	53	48	18678
Switzerland	8	472	6445	195839	0	133	564	58747
Israel	0	1586	296	509294	38	1122	15916	346846
Regional Office for Africa								
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific								
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean								
Regional Office for the Near East								
World								

TABLE 20: **Volume and value of trade in cotton lint and potatoes**

	Cotton lint				Potatoes			
	volume		value		volume		value	
	Export thousand tonnes 2011	Import thousand tonnes 2011	Export thousand US$ 2011	Import thousand US$ 2011	Export thousand tonnes 2011	Import thousand tonnes 2011	Export thousand US$ 2011	Import thousand US$ 2011
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	649	946	1 717 561	2 916 632	8 607	9 136	3 217 212	3 484 695
Central Asia	375	2	986 987	4 497	92	252	19 101	81 292
Kazakhstan	29	2	69 665	4 033	1	166	557	38 350
Kyrgyzstan	21	0	31 015	249	90	1	18 529	231
Tajikistan	40		112 771		0	13	0	4 900
Turkmenistan	44		127 346		0	64	0	31 500
Uzbekistan	240	0	646 190	215	0	10	15	6 311
Caucasus and Turkey	55	604	151 142	1 850 604	194	155	47 686	45 852
Armenia		0		622	0	9	250	5 078
Azerbaijan	3	0	4 878	6	92	67	29 746	5 259
Georgia	0	0	0	3	1	51	315	13 855
Turkey	53	604	146 264	1 849 973	100	27	17 375	21 660
CIS Europe	2	108	4 943	277 069	126	1 565	30 248	773 818
Belarus	0	14	0	51 639	48	59	13 902	23 794
Republic of Moldova	0	0	841	880	25	17	5 180	5 478
Russian Federation	2	90	4 023	214 343	42	1 466	7 715	728 890
Ukraine	0	3	79	10 207	12	24	3 451	15 656
South Eastern Europe	0	5	528	13 913	27	74	10 530	42 765
Albania	0	0	0	25	1	9	123	5 431
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	3	441	8 083	5	17	2 510	9 112
Croatia	0	0	0	1 104	6	23	2 183	15 474
Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	2 539
Serbia	0	1	87	2 840	9	11	3 230	7 193
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0	1	0	1 861	5	5	2 477	3 016
EU Central and Eastern	2	17	7 689	63 524	206	695	87 240	313 669
Bulgaria	0	2	90	6 353	0	16	198	6 863
Czech Republic	0	6	222	25 064	38	149	20 393	63 759
Estonia	0	0	41	22	7	5	2 846	2 532
Hungary	0	2	2 463	6 162	5	38	2 476	19 154
Latvia	0	0	617	219	11	18	5 809	8 089
Lithuania	0	0	14	3	28	24	15 609	13 584
Poland	0	4	129	14 584	74	247	22 886	103 702
Romania	0	1	1	871	12	90	3 243	32 682
Slovakia	1	1	4 006	4 859	8	71	3 434	41 711
Slovenia	0	1	106	5 387	22	38	10 346	21 593
EU other and EFTA	205	210	531 650	707 023	7 703	6 379	2 916 701	2 205 130
Andorra								
Austria	1	7	4 045	23 500	77	109	30 130	38 373
Belgium	9	16	29 010	51 907	897	1 403	183 059	364 821
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	111	8	73 903	5 727
Denmark	0	0	90	565	186	102	87 870	44 471
Finland	0	0	0	16	38	21	18 740	12 209
France	5	22	14 933	66 154	1 988	407	684 868	107 799
Germany	7	56	26 670	177 345	1 596	662	402 628	282 921
Greece	135	5	326 648	16 460	23	174	10 757	107 057
Ireland	0	0	0	1 386	22	61	8 033	38 055
Italy	5	60	15 422	214 641	145	606	87 034	249 473
Luxembourg	0	0	2	18	2	11	4 800	8 586
Malta	0	0	0	20	6	5	4 285	2 631
Monaco								
Netherlands	0	5	753	19 276	1 942	1 460	1 007 472	330 262
Portugal	0	28	1 725	92 391	34	281	17 780	119 856
San Marino								
Spain	42	5	109 697	18 987	242	662	98 798	261 228
Sweden	0	0	22	667	7	69	4 170	30 845
United Kingdom	0	1	2 267	5 111	385	267	191 871	146 628
Iceland		0		0	0	2	8	1 567
Norway	0	0	0	79	0	41	51	32 136
Switzerland	0	4	366	18 500	1	25	444	20 485
Israel	10	0	34 622	2	260	16	105 706	22 169
Regional Office for Africa								
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific								
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean								
Regional Office for the Near East								
World								

TABLE 21: **Volume and value of trade in wine and dairy products**

	Wine				Diary			
	volume		value		volume		value	
	Export thousand tonnes 2011	Import thousand tonnes 2011	Export thousand US$ 2011	Import thousand US$ 2011	Export thousand tonnes 2011	Import thousand tonnes 2011	Export thousand US$ 2011	Import thousand US$ 2011
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	7752	7173	24200950	18484822	70975	54879	53754476	42942338
Central Asia	6	18	3422	43890	52	541	31191	409258
Kazakhstan	0	16	41	38922	6	476	4033	357590
Kyrgyzstan	0	1	154	2502	46	15	27115	13473
Tajikistan	0	0	0	1421	0	7	0	4472
Turkmenistan	0	0	10	306	0	6	0	6739
Uzbekistan	6	0	3217	739	0	36	43	26984
Caucasus and Turkey	34	3	71275	10540	336	363	199036	217216
Armenia	1	1	2495	1935	2	53	1997	32410
Azerbaijan	5	0	5920	799	0	132	13	52479
Georgia	24	0	54103	727	3	53	1981	34365
Turkey	4	2	8757	7079	331	125	195045	97962
CIS Europe	161	791	175800	1159032	3407	2469	2517951	2217886
Belarus	0	47	1094	54191	2418	40	1708364	31315
Republic of Moldova	120	3	131624	2435	6	36	6441	29698
Russian Federation	1	678	2304	996589	165	2254	159320	2023514
Ukraine	40	63	40778	105817	818	139	643826	133359
South Eastern Europe	126	52	121966	88664	237	567	202398	450356
Albania	0	3	29	7174	0	30	205	24122
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	7	3901	18641	70	133	52022	117412
Croatia	4	15	14219	21977	66	188	67600	152212
Montenegro	7	2	25616	4762	0	60	79	55803
Serbia	15	24	16920	35681	91	94	75217	54250
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	97	0	61281	429	9	60	7275	46557
EU Central and Eastern	273	655	531278	1079686	7715	4270	4778595	3206566
Bulgaria	53	7	66202	14706	135	421	111877	203407
Czech Republic	26	173	40149	230194	1392	664	858749	622514
Estonia	5	22	21344	73441	345	71	218514	58768
Hungary	61	52	88183	37950	493	541	284102	412566
Latvia	38	43	126739	134013	424	158	236349	140640
Lithuania	59	86	119556	170912	933	426	647719	236844
Poland	4	95	10228	232602	3200	948	1847540	690078
Romania	10	91	20051	69205	79	424	61156	301727
Slovakia	12	76	25504	104721	420	429	335458	363378
Slovenia	5	10	13322	11942	294	188	177131	176644
EU other and EFTA	7148	5647	23272742	16076988	59214	46569	46008789	36361715
Andorra								
Austria	50	88	177252	250644	1775	884	1359926	831669
Belgium	25	316	162886	1290531	5231	5182	3890421	3952351
Cyprus	2	6	2948	23400	45	65	81037	84600
Denmark	25	194	117251	725122	2923	1023	2649164	747040
Finland	2	68	11975	244499	860	357	626646	424005
France	1533	684	9941495	849998	11206	4843	8067537	3874764
Germany	413	1599	1352461	3252589	15245	8913	10424281	7364574
Greece	34	20	85275	34958	291	1379	424475	1064834
Ireland	1	71	10497	314353	3709	926	2804003	588830
Italy	2386	232	6075404	401854	2126	6647	2932407	5243688
Luxembourg	2	15	37392	125362	446	313	407361	419851
Malta	0	6	1136	15469	1	42	555	55141
Monaco								
Netherlands	29	383	260282	1150495	9173	7448	7833713	3387984
Portugal	294	134	907464	109954	649	656	361816	663698
San Marino								
Spain	2275	49	3029481	187181	1330	2884	1107129	2401949
Sweden	4	190	19006	707301	582	852	389297	978144
United Kingdom	68	1321	855714	4781924	2616	3774	1780979	3650241
Iceland	0	4	270	17464	9	0	6206	1939
Norway	1	81	7999	401732	75	71	105619	128242
Switzerland	2	188	216554	1192158	921	310	756217	498171
Israel	4	7	24467	26022	13	100	16516	79341
Regional Office for Africa								
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific								
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean								
Regional Office for the Near East								
World								

TABLE 22: **Volume and value of trade in cattle and pigs**

	Cattle				Pigs			
	volume		value		volume		value	
	Export thousand heads 2011	Import thousand heads 2011	Export thousand US$ 2011	Import thousand US$ 2011	Export thousand heads 2011	Import thousand heads 2011	Export thousand US$ 2011	Import thousand US$ 2011
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	4 909	4 635	4 546 893	4 594 837	27 402	26 456	3 325 326	3 192 998
Central Asia	7	23	6 103	82 789	0	0	0	480
Kazakhstan	0	15	1 972	63 672	0	0	0	480
Kyrgyzstan	7	0	4 131	0	0	0	0	0
Tajikistan								
Turkmenistan		0		0				
Uzbekistan		8		19 117				
Caucasus and Turkey	98	482	28 213	860 046	0	4	0	1 033
Armenia		1		1 458	0	0	0	171
Azerbaijan	0	11	0	9 593	0	0	0	0
Georgia	98	0	28 213	259	0	4	0	862
Turkey	0	471	0	848 736		0		0
CIS Europe	20	107	17 722	345 605	114	813	29 697	174 883
Belarus	1	1	2 540	4 558	113	5	29 349	4 990
Republic of Moldova	10	0	6 466	899	0	36	0	2 712
Russian Federation	5	102	1 726	333 001	0	660	38	152 466
Ukraine	4	3	6 990	7 147	1	112	310	14 715
South Eastern Europe	83	265	108 159	211 614	70	814	13 326	69 522
Albania	0	33	0	12 908		81		12 126
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	40	1 970	49 486	0	70	0	10 759
Croatia	29	152	38 677	113 567	49	611	9 691	39 930
Montenegro		37		29 582		34		2 853
Serbia	45	2	65 198	5 215	14	17	2 981	3 729
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	8	1	2 314	856	7	0	654	125
EU Central and Eastern	1 330	160	943 674	189 941	1 809	4 865	366 436	489 859
Bulgaria	28	2	10 587	3 712	0	13	1	1 082
Czech Republic	171	1	163 410	2 436	170	540	43 194	60 222
Estonia	39	0	19 803	810	212	0	40 508	190
Hungary	196	68	269 773	86 911	536	639	80 239	75 091
Latvia	55	2	25 154	3 311	250	38	37 834	6 680
Lithuania	130	23	55 248	21 360	261	30	36 346	5 520
Poland	349	23	138 605	26 620	110	2 633	29 444	225 073
Romania	255	12	140 166	15 925	1	688	364	67 236
Slovakia	71	9	69 841	12 876	232	223	91 259	42 720
Slovenia	36	19	51 087	15 980	37	62	7 247	6 045
EU other and EFTA	3 370	3 430	3 443 022	2 796 831	25 409	19 959	2 915 867	2 457 220
Andorra								
Austria	157	103	202 839	144 848	117	619	12 038	111 584
Belgium	163	168	148 220	144 803	992	1 280	179 239	143 582
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	1	0	34	438
Denmark	28	0	24 733	0	9 051	0	749 309	61
Finland	1	0	3 976	0	0	0	263	174
France	1 564	96	1 983 630	78 635	638	257	142 263	26 506
Germany	663	109	414 555	120 661	2 748	12 902	315 241	1 488 032
Greece	13	37	12 566	54 531	57	5	8 047	1 365
Ireland	185	1	180 423	1 259	86	0	17 405	27
Italy	44	1 341	15 683	1 624 134	13	1 131	2 194	128 400
Luxembourg	28	5	43 980	5 253	93	98	18 453	9 784
Malta	0	0	0	363	0	0	0	0
Monaco								
Netherlands	375	933	262 842	268 428	9 832	1 137	1 127 764	168 198
Portugal	23	4	19 493	8 751	74	1 283	31 102	220 552
San Marino								
Spain	124	594	126 875	283 349	1 679	548	298 262	46 401
Sweden	0	0	1 280	0	16	0	4 078	221
United Kingdom	1	35	801	52 826	12	696	9 472	111 264
Iceland			0			0		0
Norway	0	0	34	4	0	0	646	4
Switzerland	0	4	1 092	8 986	0	1	57	627
Israel	0	168	0	108 011		0		1
Regional Office for Africa								
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific								
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean								
Regional Office for the Near East								
World								

Water

The northern parts of Europe and Central Asia are generally well-endowed with freshwater resources. Iceland held the world record for per capita availability with more than half a million cubic metres per person per year in 2010.

But the picture can vary widely from country to country as availability diminishes considerably in the southern parts of the continent. The Russian Federation has very abundant resources of water, at 31 534 m^3 per capita per year, as does Norway with 78 000 m^3, and Finland with 20 503 m^3.

However Denmark has a mere 1 081 m^3 per capita, and the United Kingdom has 2 361 m^3 – hardly more than Spain (2 420 m^3).

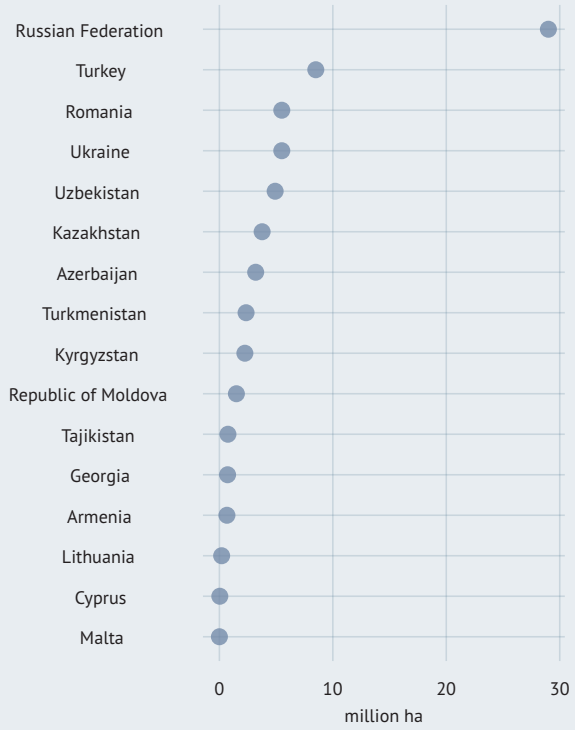
Water availability fell moderately in almost all of the EU countries between 1990 and 2010 – mostly as a result of population pressure and economic development – with the exception of Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania and Romania. But CIS Europe countries all increased their available resources. Agriculture was the principal user of water in Central Asia and Caucasus and Turkey, while industry, and to a lesser extent, household consumption, tended to take the biggest share in the EU countries with the exception of four southern countries, Cyprus, Greece, Portugal and Spain.

Pressure on available resources also varied considerably, with the heaviest relative users, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, each withdrawing over 100 percent of their renewable freshwater resources annually. Withdrawals can exceed 100 percent of total renewable resources where extraction from nonrenewable aquifers or desalination plants is considerable or where there is significant water reuse.

Elsewhere in the region, only Israel reached these levels, with 102 percent. Malta was stretched at 71.3 percent, followed a long way behind by Armenia (36.4 percent), Azerbaijan (34.8 percent) and, surprisingly, Belgium (34.0 percent).

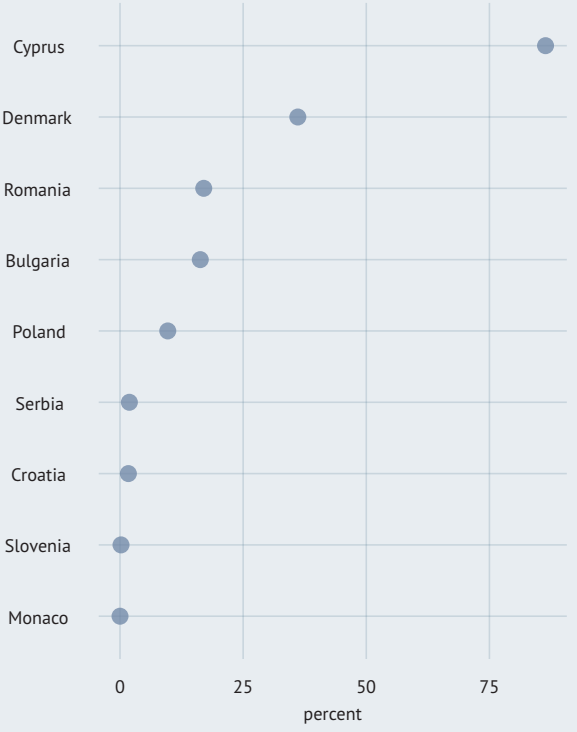
Turkey was the most heavily irrigated country in the region, with more than 4.5 million hectares under irrigation . Uzbekistan was next with 3.8 million hectares, followed by the Russian Federation with 3.4 million hectares. Although Romania had 3.2 million ha equipped for irrigation, it only irrigated 28 percent of that land.

CHART 72: **Irrigation potential (2012)**



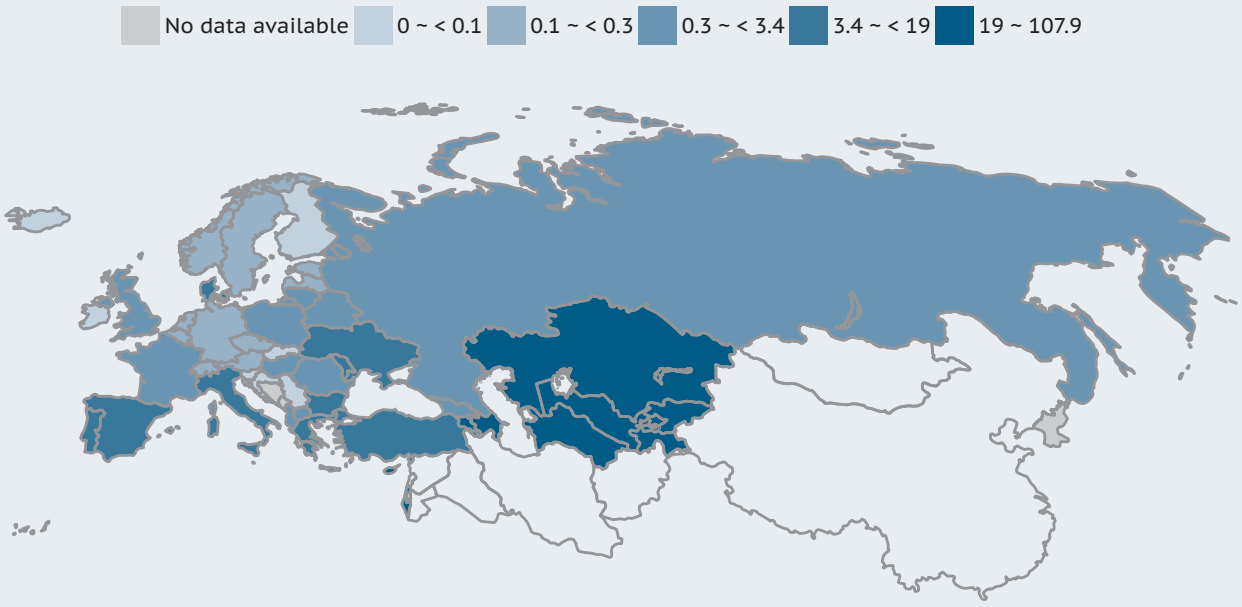
Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT).

CHART 73: **Freshwater withdrawal by agricultural sector, shares of total (2000-2010*)**



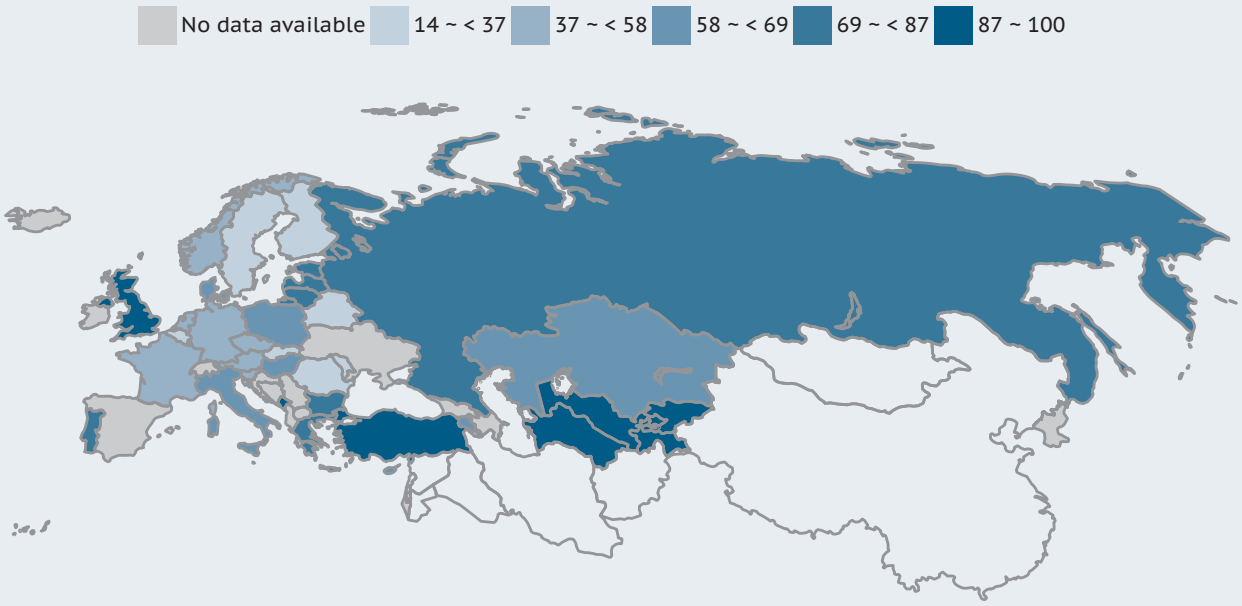
Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT).

MAP 36: **Freshwater resources withdrawn by agriculture (percent, 2000-2010*)**



Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT).

MAP 37: **Share of equipped area actually irrigated (percent, 2000-2012*)**



Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT).

TABLE 23: **Water resources per capita and irrigation**

	Water resources per capita			Irrigation potential	Irrigation total area equipped	Irrigation equipped area actually irrigated	
	m^3/yr/cap	m^3/yr/cap	m^3/yr/cap	thousand ha	thousand ha	year year	share percent
	1990	2000	2010	2012	2009	1987-2012	1987-2012*
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia							
Central Asia							
Kazakhstan	6546	7328	6839	3768	3556	2010	61
Kyrgyzstan	11138	9879	9177	2247	1018	2005	100
Tajikistan	3013	2589	2323	755	719	2009	91
Turkmenistan	6739	5492	4903	2353	1800	2006	100
Uzbekistan	2457	2035	1837	4915	4223	2005	88
Caucasus and Turkey							
Armenia	2192	2526	2513	666	274	2006	64
Azerbaijan		4276	3774	3200	1433		
Georgia	11599	13344	14552	725	433		
Turkey	3946	3357	2936	8500	5215	2006	87
CIS Europe							
Belarus	5653	5767	6045		131	2003	27
Republic of Moldova	2670	2837	3261	1500	228	2011	14
Russian Federation	30399	30717	31534	29000	4300	2008	79
Ukraine	2690	2855	3072	5500	2175		
South Eastern Europe							
Albania	12679	13574	13015		365		
Bosnia and Herzegovina		10152	9973		3		
Croatia		23413	23961		31		
Montenegro					2	2010	100
Serbia			16457		89		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3353	3186	3105		128		
EU Central and Eastern							
Bulgaria	2415	2661	2842		102	2007	69
Czech Republic		1284	1253		21	2007	52
Estonia	8154	9344	1081		435	2007	58
Hungary	10023	10185	10417		140	2007	62
Latvia	13272	14864	15742		1	2007	75
Lithuania	6690	7114	7491	200	1	2007	75
Poland	1619	1608	1609		116	2007	62
Romania	9131	9548	9862	5500	3157	2007	28
Slovakia		9269	9172		135	2007	23
Slovenia	16616	16055	15700		10	2010	46
EU other and EFTA							
Andorra	5955	4855	3713				
Austria	10129	9706	9257		117	2007	37
Belgium	1842	1798	1708		23	2007	24
Cyprus	1017	827	707	37	46	2007	68
Denmark	1167	1124	1081		435	2007	58
Finland	22062	21264	20503		77	2010	22
France	3721	3573	3361		2600	2007	57
Germany	1947	1870	1871		485	2006	45
Greece	7307	6758	6537		1555	2007	82
Ireland	14727	13670	11633			1998	100
Italy	3366	3357	3159		3950	2007	67
Luxembourg	8117	7126	6114				
Malta	137	127	121	2	3	2007	88
Monaco							
Netherlands	6111	5737	5478		460	2007	44
Portugal	6922	6647	6435		584	2007	72
San Marino							
Spain	2867	2768	2420		3818		
Sweden	20329	19639	18550		160	2007	34
United Kingdom	2560	2487	2361		213	2007	91
Iceland	666667	604982	531250				
Norway	90073	85059	78231		104	2007	48
Switzerland	8016	7464	6981		25		
Israel	396	296	240		225		
Regional Office for Africa							
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific							
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean							
Regional Office for the Near East							
World							

TABLE 24: **Water withdrawal and pressure on renewable water resources**

	Years	Water withdrawal by sector			Water withdrawal		% of renewable freshwater resources withdrawn	
		% of total			total	per capita	total	by agriculture
	years	agricultural %	industrial %	municipal %	million m^3/yr	m^3/yr/cap	%	%
	1999-2010	2010*	2010*	2010*	2010*	2010*	2010*	2010*
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia								
Central Asia								
Kazakhstan	2000	86.6	12.1	1.2	33047	2218	28.9	26.1
Kyrgyzstan	2000	93.8	3.1	3.2	10080	2015	20.6	19.3
Tajikistan	2000	91.6	4.7	3.7	11960	1903	74.8	68.6
Turkmenistan	2000	96.5	1.1	2.4	24907	5415	100.8	97.3
Uzbekistan	2000	91.2	2.7	6.1	59610	2358	118.3	107.9
Caucasus and Turkey								
Armenia	2006	65.8	4.4	29.8	2827	920	36.4	23.9
Azerbaijan	2005	76.4	19.3	4.3	12211	1384	34.8	26.9
Georgia	2005	58.2	22.1	19.7	1813	411	2.9	1.7
Turkey	2003	73.8	10.7	15.5	40100	573	18.3	13.9
CIS Europe								
Belarus	2000	19.4	53.8	26.9	4338	435	7.5	1.4
Republic of Moldova	2000	39.7	51.8	8.6	1915	483	16.4	6.5
Russian Federation	2001	19.9	59.8	20.2	66200	455	1.5	0.3
Ukraine	2000	51.2	36.4	12.5	38483	801	27.6	14.1
South Eastern Europe								
Albania	2000	57.7	12.4	29.9	1838	595	4.4	2.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2008	0.0	12.7	87.3	384	90	0.9	
Croatia	2009	1.7	13.6	84.6	631	143	0.6	0.0
Montenegro	2008	1.1	39.0	59.9	161	255		
Serbia	2009	1.9	81.6	16.6	4121	418	2.5	0.0
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2007	12.3	66.6	21.1	1028	502	16.1	2.0
EU Central and Eastern								
Bulgaria	2009	16.3	67.7	16.0	6119	817	28.7	4.7
Czech Republic	2007	1.8	56.5	41.7	1699	165	12.9	0.2
Estonia	2007	0.4	96.5	3	1796	1337	14	0.1
Hungary	2005	5.6	82.5	11.9	5590	557	5.4	0.3
Latvia	2000	11.6	49.6	38.7	413	176	1.2	0.1
Lithuania	2007	3.4	90.0	6.6	2378	704	9.6	0.3
Poland	2009	9.7	59.6	30.7	11959	313	19.4	1.9
Romania	2009	17.0	61.1	21.9	6876	320	3.2	0.6
Slovakia	2007	3.2	50.3	46.5	688	127	1.4	0.0
Slovenia	2009	0.2	82.3	17.5	942	464	3.0	0.0
EU other and EFTA								
Andorra								
Austria	2000	2.7	79.0	18.3	3657	452	4.7	0.1
Belgium	2007	0.6	87.7	11.7	6216	590	34.0	0.2
Cyprus	2009	86.4	3.3	10.3	184	167	18.4	20.4
Denmark	2009	36.1	5.5	58.5	660	119	10.8	4.0
Finland	2005	3.1	72.2	24.7	1634	309	1.5	0.0
France	2007	12.4	69.3	18.3	31618	512	15.0	1.9
Germany	2007	0.3	83.9	15.9	32299	391	21.0	0.1
Greece	2007	89.3	1.8	8.9	9471	841	12.7	11.4
Ireland	2000	0.0	0.0	100.0	580			0.0
Italy	2000	44.1	35.9	20.1	45411	790	23.7	10.5
Luxembourg	1999	0.3	36.5	63.1	60	136	1.9	0.0
Malta	2000	35.3	0.9	63.8	54	134	71.3	37.6
Monaco	2009	0.0	0.0	100.0	5	143		
Netherlands	2008	0.7	87.5	11.8	10606	639	11.7	0.1
Portugal	2002	73.0	19.4	7.6	8463	812	12.3	9.0
San Marino								
Spain	2008	60.5	21.7	17.8	32461	705	29.0	17.6
Sweden	2007	4.1	58.7	37.2	2616	286	1.5	0.1
United Kingdom	2003	9.9	33.0	57.1	12990	213	8.8	0.9
Iceland	2005	42.4	8.5	49.1	165	539	0.1	0.0
Norway	2006	28.8	42.9	28.3	2939	622	0.8	0.2
Switzerland	2000	1.9	57.5	40.6	2614	360	4.9	0.1
Israel	2004	57.8	5.8	36.4	1954	282	101.9	63.4
Regional Office for Africa								
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific								
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean								
Regional Office for the Near East								
World								

Inputs

Judicious use of inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides helps increase yields, safeguard produce and secure adequate income for farmers. But excessive use is damaging to human health and the environment. Over-use of heavy machinery can compact soil and make it less productive.

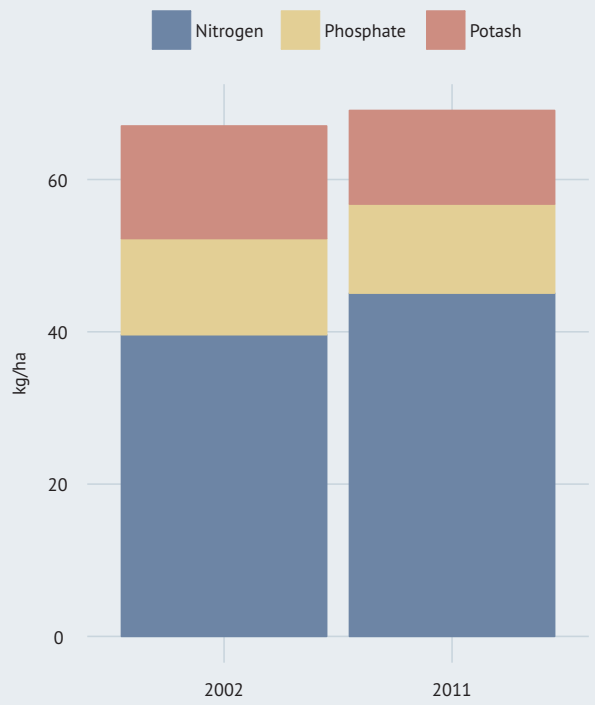
With fertilizers, quite different trajectories can be observed for the lower- and higher-income countries in the region. For example, between 2002 and 2010, Central Asia increased its nitrogen and phosphate fertilizer use nearly 30 times, from 1 kg to 29 kg per ha. The EU countries, on the other hand, cut their fertilizer usage from 116 to 109 kg per ha. The heaviest fertilizer user in the region was Ireland, which applied 393 kg per hectare of nitrogen and phosphate in 2009. Second was Luxembourg, and third the Netherlands. Other heavy usage of fertilizers was observed in Croatia with 220 kg of nitrogen/phosphate per hectare, and Uzbekistan with 171 kg per hectare.

Although fast-growing in fertilizer use, Central Asia was still the group that applied fewest soil nutrients in 2009, with 30.5 kg of nitrogen/phosphate per hectare. EU other and EFTA used the most, with 108 kg per hectare.

Statistics regarding pesticide use are often lacking or incomplete. However it appears that over the last decade a number of Western European countries have been reducing pesticide use, while countries such as Hungary, Lithuania, Slovakia and Finland – where usage was previously low – are increasing use.

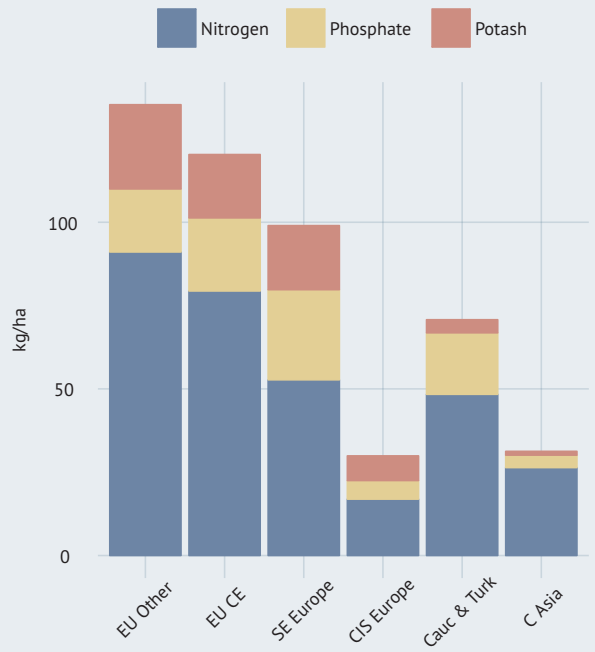
The heaviest user of pesticides in the region is Israel, at 16 kg per hectare. Next comes Malta, whose 13 kg per hectare, however, represents a substantial reduction from 20 kg in 2000. France reduced pesticide use from 5 kg per hectare in 2000 to 3.3 kg in 2010. Similarly the United Kingdom dropped from 3.5 kg to 2.8 kg over the same period.

CHART 74: **Europe and Central Asia fertilizer consumption in nutrients per ha of arable land and permanent crops (2002-2011)**



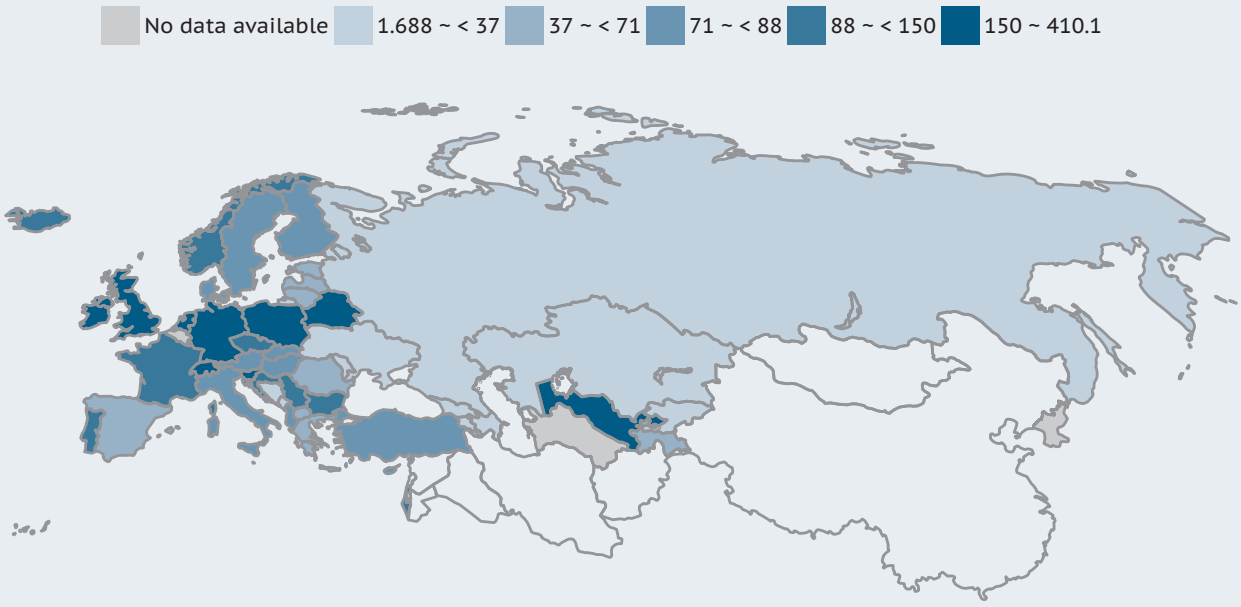
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 75: **Fertilizer consumption in nutrients per ha of arable land and permanent crops (2011)**



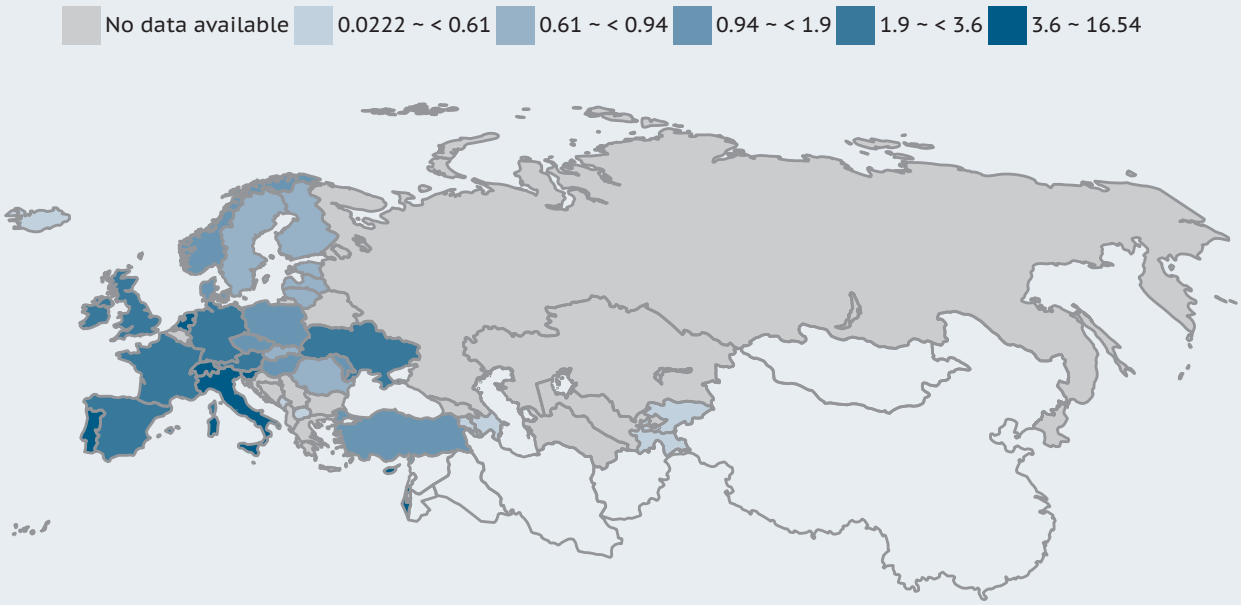
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 38: **Nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers consumption per ha of arable land and permanent crops (kg/ha, 2009-2012*)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 39: **Pesticide use, kilograms per hectare of arable and permanent crops (kg/ha, 2009-2012*)**



Source: FAO FAO, Statistics Division and FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

Greenhouse gas emissions

The Europe and Central Asia region contributed 14 percent of global-warming greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture in 2010. In comparison, Asia and the Pacific accounted for just over 50 percent.

World agriculture, including crop and livestock production, forestry and associated land use changes, is responsible for a significant portion of global GHG emissions caused by human activities.

In Europe and Central Asia, the leading source of GHG emissions was enteric fermentation from the digestive system of ruminants, followed, in order of importance, by synthetic fertilizers and by manure management.

The group with the highest volume of agricultural GHG emissions was EU other and EFTA, with 329 million tonnes of CO_2 equivalent in 2010, of which 140 million tonnes from enteric fermentation, 51 million tonnes from synthetic fertilizers and 58 million tonnes from manure management.

Second among groups was CIS Europe, where the Russian Federation alone emitted 77 million tonnes of CO_2 equivalent in 2010 – more than any other country. Among countries, the second largest volume of emissions was from France, with nearly 70 million tonnes. Third was Germany with 56 million tonnes.

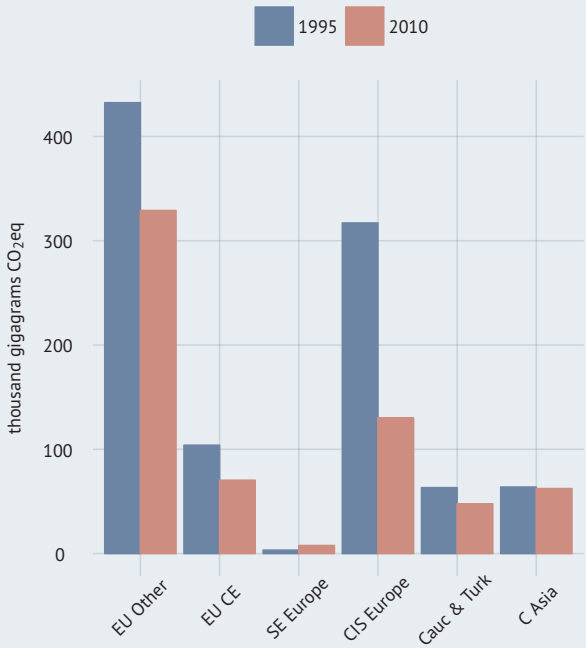
Other large-scale emitters are, in order of importance, the United Kingdom, Turkey, Spain, Italy, Uzbekistan and Ireland.

Countries with large agricultural land areas and large numbers of livestock tend to contribute the highest emissions of agricultural methane and nitrous oxide from fertilizers.

Other sources of agricultural GHG emissions include rice cultivation, manure applied to soils, manure left on pastureland, crop residues, cultivated organic soils and burning crop residues.

One of the great challenges of the 21st century is how to increase food production without also increasing the negative impacts that agriculture can have on the environment.

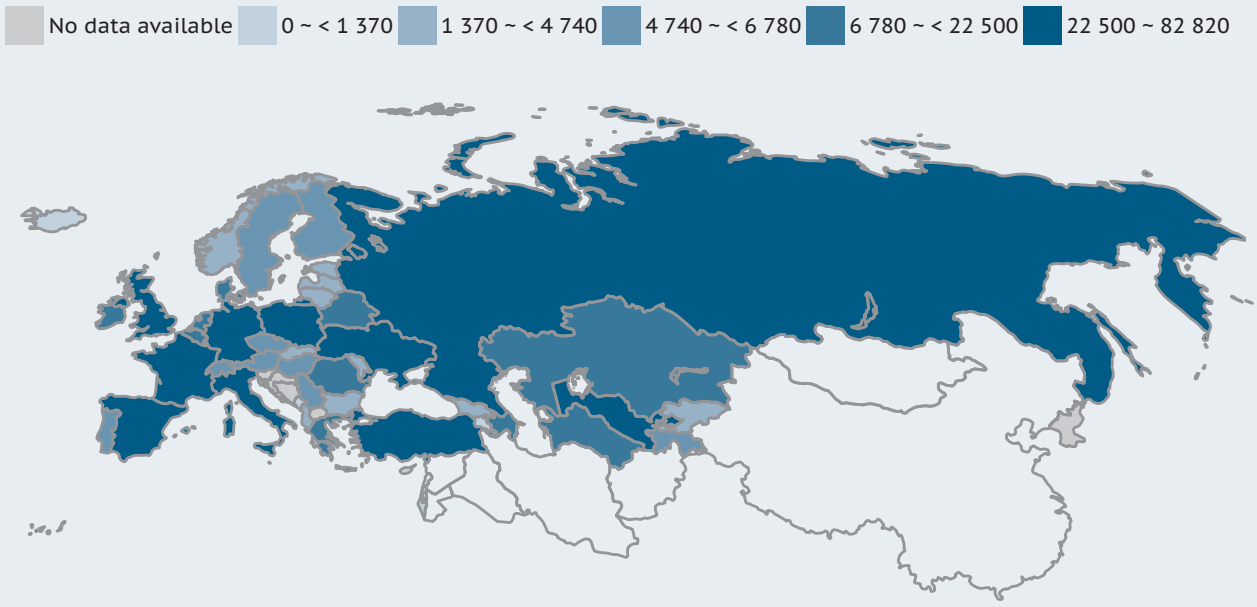
CHART 76: **Europe and Central Asia total agricultural GHG emissions (1995 and 2010)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

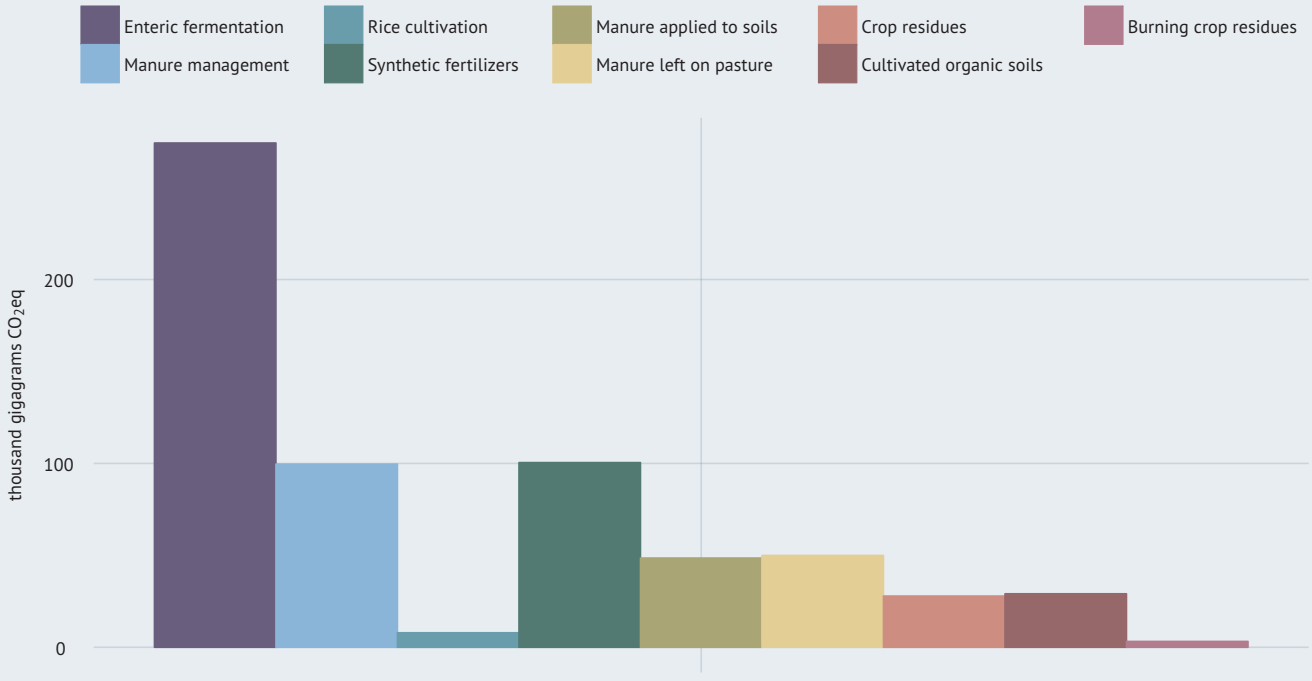
- Ireland, a country with a high proportion of agricultural land and large numbers of livestock, has significantly high rates of agricultural methane and nitrous oxide emissions.

MAP 40: **Total agricultural greenhouse gas emissions (gigagrams CO_2eq, 2010)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

CHART 77: **Europe and Central Asia agricultural greenhouse gas emissions by sector (2010)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

Organic agriculture

Globally, organic farming has grown more than six-fold in the last few years, from 5.4 million hectares, or 0.11 percent of world agricultural land in 2004, to 36 million, or 0.76 percent of world farmland in 2009.

The EU and Central Asia region accounted for some 26 percent of total world organic cropland. In the EU countries, who were by far the biggest organic farmers in the region, the share of agricultural land farmed organically increased from 3.6 percent in 2009 to 5.8 percent in 2012.

The country with the highest share of farmland under organic crops in 2012 was Austria, with 18.6 percent, followed by Sweden, with 15.8 percent, and Estonia with 14.9 percent. Also strongly committed to organic farming was the Czech Republic, with 13.1 percent of its agricultural land organically farmed, and Latvia, with a 10.6 percent share.

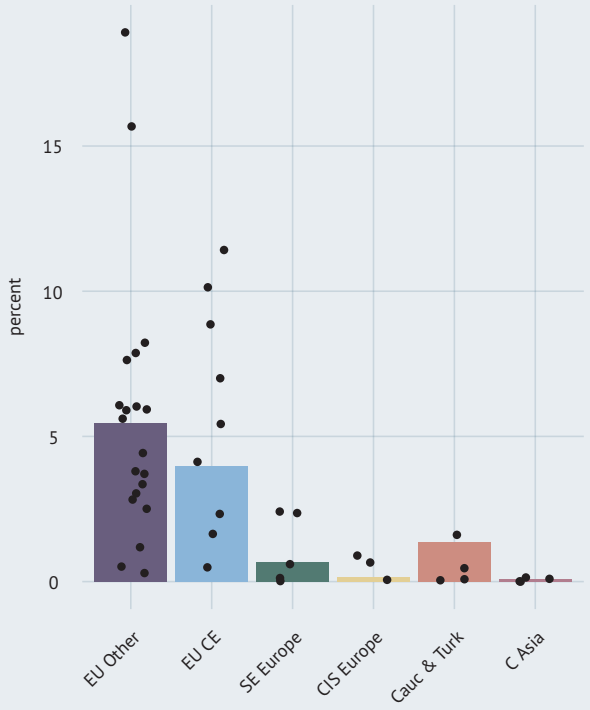
The countries with the largest organic agricultural areas were Spain (1.6 million hectares), Italy (1.1 million hectares) and Germany (1 million hectares).

In the Caucasus and Turkey group, Turkey had 1.3 percent of its farmland under organic crops in 2009, up from 0.5 percent in 2004. Azerbaijan's share, 0.43 percent, was unchanged from 2004-2009. In CIS Europe the share of organic farmland in the Republic of Moldova grew from 0.40 to 1.30 in the same period.

As of the end of 2011, 10.6 million hectares of agricultural land in Europe were managed organically on almost 290 000 farms. In the European Union 5.8 percent of the agricultural area is organic. Organic farmland there increased by 0.6 million hectares, from 2010 to 2011.

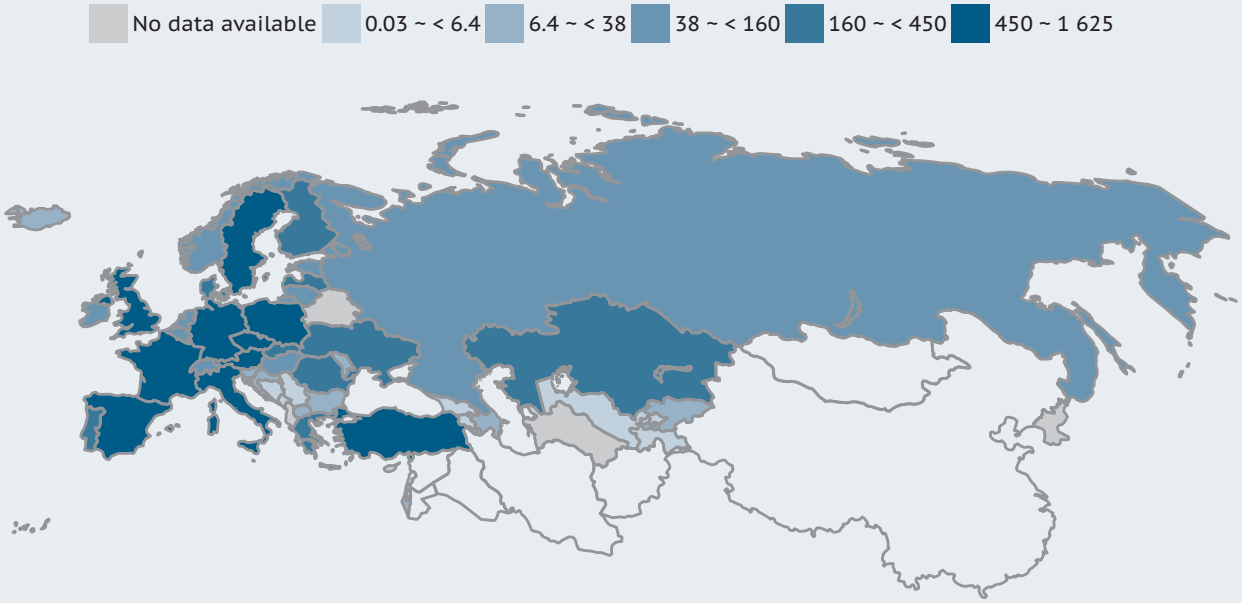
Retail sales of organic products were approximately 21.5 billion Euros in 2011, an increase of 9 percent over 2010. The largest market for organic products in 2011 was Germany, with a turnover of 6.6 billion Euros, followed by France (3.8 billion Euros) and the UK (1.9 billion Euros).

CHART 78: **Organic agriculture area, share of total agricultural area (2011)**



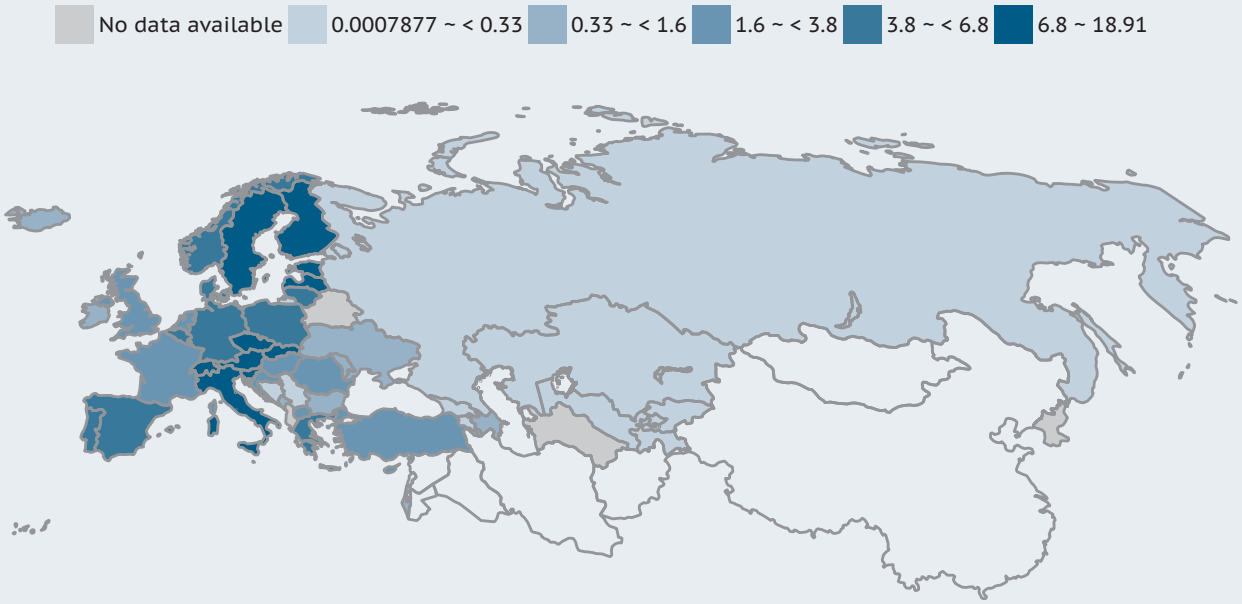
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 41: **Organic agriculture area (thousand ha, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

MAP 42: **Organic agriculture area, share of total agricultural area (percent, 2011)**



Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT).

TABLE 25: **Inputs**

	Agricultural tractors	Pesticides use	Fertilizers consumption			
	total	per ha of arable land and permanent crops	per ha of arable land and permanent crops			
	tractors 2000-09*	kg/ha 2005-09*	nitrogen kg/ha 2009	phosphate kg/ha 2009	potash kg/ha 2009	nitrogen and phosphate kg/ha 2009
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	11 517 691		42.4	11.2	10.1	53.6
Central Asia	101 915		23.4	7.1	1.2	30.5
Kazakhstan	52 084	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.0	2.4
Kyrgyzstan	25 512	0.2	18.4	1.7	0.0	20.1
Tajikistan	24 319	0.3	55.1	0.0	0.0	55.1
Turkmenistan						
Uzbekistan			130.7	40.2	7.9	170.9
Caucasus and Turkey	999 208		53.3	21.3	2.5	74.6
Armenia	13 122	0.4	26.5	0.4	0.0	26.9
Azerbaijan	27 052	0.1	9.2	1.3	1.5	10.4
Georgia	17 199		32.6	0.4	0.2	32.9
Turkey	941 835	1.4	58.2	23.9	2.7	82.1
CIS Europe	1 180 656		14.8	4.6	7.1	19.4
Belarus	48 100		97.7	40.9	136.5	138.6
Republic of Moldova	35 984	1.1	6.9	0.8	0.4	7.7
Russian Federation	329 980		10.0	3.2	2.2	13.2
Ukraine	333 529	1.1	19.0	4.0	3.5	23.0
South Eastern Europe	461 311		82.6	22.0	9.2	104.6
Albania	7 438		48.1	29.6	0.5	77.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina			20.6	4.3	4.3	24.9
Croatia	4 242		183.5	36.4	6.5	219.9
Montenegro		0.0	5.8	2.5	2.1	8.2
Serbia	5 844		91.0	24.9	13.7	115.9
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	53 606	0.2	38.3	7.6	6.6	45.9
EU Central and Eastern	2 057 590		60.1	16.9	13.7	76.9
Bulgaria	53 100		84.1	14.2	1.2	98.2
Czech Republic	83 813	1.2	69.4	10.8	6.3	80.2
Estonia	33 744	0.6	45.2	9.4	13.9	54.6
Hungary	120 477	1.9	56.4	7.9	8.4	64.4
Latvia	59 562	0.6	45.6	9.5	9.5	55.1
Lithuania	117 580	1.1	23.8	22.6	4.7	46.4
Poland	1 577 290	1.3	79.4	27.3	30.7	106.7
Romania	176 841	0.7	32.0	10.9	3.2	42.9
Slovakia	21 372	1.1	61.8	9.4	5.8	71.1
Slovenia	103 756	5.7	139.4	35.7	35.5	175.1
EU other and EFTA	6 693 511		88.9	19.0	20.1	107.9
Andorra	353					
Austria	331 528	2.4	55.4	12.5	11.3	68.0
Belgium	95 010	10.3				
Cyprus	14 309	8.5	55.8	41.7	29.2	97.5
Denmark	113 402	1.0	76.7	8.4	17.8	85.1
Finland	175 232	0.7	76.4	27.7	3.7	104.1
France	1 176 425	2.9	98.3	20.6	21.3	118.9
Germany	989 488	2.3	129.2	19.4	29.9	148.6
Greece	259 613	2.5	35.7	12.6	8.0	48.3
Ireland	174 800	2.0	331.9	61.6	82.6	393.4
Italy	1 754 401	7.4	51.2	17.4	16.0	68.6
Luxembourg	6 446		211.3	15.6	11.6	227.0
Malta	1 092	13.0	41.9	10.6	12.6	52.6
Monaco						
Netherlands	144 600	8.8	205.6	9.1	15.7	214.7
Portugal	176 394	6.4	51.6	18.4	13.7	69.9
San Marino						
Spain	1 038 726	1.9	45.4	15.3	9.6	60.7
Sweden	159 590	0.7	53.9	7.0	8.2	60.9
United Kingdom		3.0	166.8	30.2	41.2	197.0
Iceland	11 432	0.0	96.8	30.6	23.4	127.4
Norway	132 673	0.6	109.1	22.4	46.0	131.5
Switzerland	106 200	4.9	118.7	27.2	34.3	145.9
Israel	23 500	16.4	94.4	16.2	48.9	110.6
Regional Office for Africa			5.7	3.2	1.5	8.9
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific			116.6	39.1	17.1	155.7
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean			34.2	22.3	18.0	56.5
Regional Office for the Near East	651 197		37.9	11.9	3.5	49.8
World			74.4	25.4	14.5	99.9

TABLE 26: **Agricultural emissions**

	Enteric fermentation	Manure management	Rice cultivation	Synthetic fertilizers	Manure applied to soils	Manure left on pasture	Crop residues	Cultivated organic soils	Burning crop residues
	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010	gigagrams CO_2eq 2010
Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia	274 636	99 766	7 909	100 642	48 603	50 001	27 940	30 344	3 221
Central Asia	31 150	5 566	973	5 374	4 041	8 125	1 975	0	478
Kazakhstan	9 625	1 678	434	145	1 261	2 540	1 079	0	380
Kyrgyzstan	2 264	360	29	163	277	592	109	0	15
Tajikistan	2 837	483	69	294	355	718	84	0	11
Turkmenistan	4 798	798	275	0	631	1 379	221	0	27
Uzbekistan	11 626	2 246	166	4 772	1 517	2 895	482	0	44
Caucasus and Turkey	21 827	4 077	592	8 906	3 265	6 344	2 270	0	299
Armenia	749	149	0	67	116	167	26	0	3
Azerbaijan	4 153	705	10	83	560	1 111	142	0	20
Georgia	1 366	266	0	83	208	270	17	0	8
Turkey	15 560	2 957	582	8 673	2 381	4 796	2 084	0	268
CIS Europe	53 143	19 717	1 354	16 055	8 733	5 491	7 672	14 195	1 086
Belarus	6 490	1 976	0	3 420	897	577	384	5 252	24
Republic of Moldova	595	239	0	106	152	83	144	29	35
Russian Federation	37 147	12 700	1 181	7 698	5 924	3 989	4 490	6 306	682
Ukraine	8 911	4 801	172	4 830	1 760	841	2 654	2 607	344
South Eastern Europe	3 562	1 289	0	1 224	525	485	517	23	96
Albania	1 374	341	0	199	151	225	39	17	5
Bosnia and Herzegovina									
Croatia									
Montenegro	210	49	0	9	19	23	2	7	0
Serbia	1 978	899	0	1 016	355	237	476	0	90
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia									
EU Central and Eastern	24 213	10 742	153	17 485	4 529	2 668	4 001	8 058	516
Bulgaria	1 294	470	69	1 859	206	179	410	161	63
Czech Republic	2 054	799	0	1 649	376	197	403	40	30
Estonia	396	122	0	185	55	38	44	1 220	3
Hungary	1 462	940	12	1 814	429	184	610	893	95
Latvia	634	214	0	379	96	58	94	1 102	9
Lithuania	1 294	430	0	689	181	113	166	1 349	15
Poland	9 799	4 612	0	8 354	1 933	908	1 183	3 160	87
Romania	6 468	2 768	73	1 974	1 093	903	942	123	193
Slovakia	810	387	0	585	160	88	150	9	21
Slovenia									
EU other and EFTA	140 352	58 279	4 838	51 403	27 419	26 340	11 489	8 068	745
Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austria	3 298	1 325	0	556	627	472	253	26	20
Belgium	3 974	2 024	0	0	921	569	184	33	10
Cyprus	143	66	0	55	61	69	5	0	0
Denmark	3 061	2 673	0	1 153	1 019	403	512	361	22
Finland	1 566	632	0	1 362	282	212	178	1 195	6
France	30 290	10 424	252	13 232	5 436	4 935	3 591	776	252
Germany	21 993	9 723	0	11 531	4 617	3 024	2 412	2 532	122
Greece	3 484	959	360	941	453	1 548	238	159	27
Ireland	10 115	2 325	0	2 405	1 391	1 749	116	100	2
Italy	11 986	6 307	2 622	3 218	2 714	2 182	1 013	96	119
Luxembourg	297	77	0	136	42	42	8	1	0
Malta	32	40	0	2	11	5	1	0	0
Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	7 406	4 434	0	1 407	1 906	1 057	143	743	5
Portugal	2 581	1 329	308	817	621	559	59	45	9
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	12 871	8 047	1 297	6 074	3 013	3 367	1 126	44	78
Sweden	2 457	891	0	1 084	406	372	248	882	11
United Kingdom	19 959	5 474	0	6 642	3 137	4 916	1 281	571	55
Iceland	232	46	0	50	24	59	0	0	0
Norway	1 795	557	0	409	267	403	68	454	2
Switzerland	2 812	927	0	328	471	395	52	51	4
Israel	389	96	0	195	91	549	17	0	2
Regional Office for Africa	228 466	14 842	23 645	8 309	6 520	157 705	7 777	5 177	2 288
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific	809 434	169 122	457 990	435 707	127 041	264 047	74 036	56 496	9 150
Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean	526 629	22 670	17 027	47 721	23 512	208 745	19 177	1 605	2 757
Regional Office for the Near East	57 726	6 346	5 781	17 311	4 986	37 525	4 417	0	635
World	1 960 484	348 079	519 531	682 636	220 255	741 025	152 903	99 048	19 702

PART

2

Metadata

TABLE 27: **Country groups**

REU geographical aggregates[1,2]					
Central Asia[3]	Caucasus & Turkey[4]	CIS Europe[5]	South Eastern Europe[6]	EU Central & Eastern[7]	EU other & EFTA[8]
Kazakhstan	Armenia	Belarus	Albania	Bulgaria	Austria
Kyrgyzstan	Azerbaijan	Republic of Moldova	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Czech Republic	Belgium
Tajikistan	Georgia	Russian Federation	Croatia	Estonia	Cyprus
Turkmenistan	Turkey	Ukraine	Montenegro	Hungary	Denmark
Uzbekistan			Serbia[9]	Latvia	Finland
			TFYR Macedonia	Lithuania	France
				Poland	Germany
				Romania	Greece
				Slovakia	Ireland
				Slovenia	Italy
					Luxembourg
					Malta
					Netherlands
					Portugal
					Spain
					Sweden
					United Kingdom
					Iceland
					Norway
					Switzerland

[1] For purposes of comparison, based mainly on geographical criteria, while also taking into consideration, as much as possible, economic and population aspects, we have sub-divided the region of Europe and Central Asia into six sub-groups, which will be referred to in the book as "sub-regions".

[2] Israel is represented in the maps and in the data tables. However, due to its geographical distance from the other countries in the region, and to its non-EU and EFTA membership, it has not been included in the following six sub-regions.

[3] Group abbreviated as 'C Asia' in charts.

[4] Group abbreviated as 'Cauc & Turk' in charts.

[5] Group abbreviated as 'CIS Europe' in charts.

[6] Group abbreviated as 'SE Europe' in charts.

[7] Group abbreviated as 'EU CE' in charts.

[8] Group abbreviated as 'EU Other' in charts.

[9] Kosovo is not considered to be a part of Serbia in World Bank sourced data.

Metadata

Aggregation

Two types of aggregation are used in the book, namely sum and weighted mean. Two restrictions are imposed when computing the aggregation. Sufficiency condition: the aggregation is computed only when sufficient countries has reported data. The current threshold is set at 50% of the variable and the weighting variable if present. Comparability condition: Since aggregation are usually computed over years, this condition is designed to ensure that the number of reporting entites are comparable over the years. The current restriction is that the number of reporting entities does not vary above 15 countries in order to account for transition in countries.

Agricultural area (ha)

Agricultural area, this category is the sum of areas under a) arable land - land under temporary agricultural crops (multiple-cropped areas are counted only once), temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, land under market and kitchen gardens and land temporarily fallow (less than five years). The abandoned land resulting from shifting cultivation is not included in this category. Data for "Arable land" are not meant to indicate the amount of land that is potentially cultivable; (b) permanent crops - land cultivated with long-term crops which do not have to be replanted for several years (such as cocoa and coffee); land under trees and shrubs producing flowers, such as roses and jasmine; and nurseries (except those for forest trees, which should be classified under "forest"); and (c) permanent meadows and pastures - land used permanently (five years or more) to grow herbaceous forage crops, either cultivated or growing wild (wild prairie or grazing land). Data are expressed in 1000 hectares.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Agricultural area organic (ha)

Sum of areas under "Agricultural area certified organic" and "Agricultural area in conversion to organic". Agricultural area certified organic is the land area exclusively dedicated to organic agriculture and managed by applying organic agriculture methods. It refers to the land area fully converted to organic agriculture. It is the portion of land area (including arable lands, pastures or wild areas) managed (cultivated) or wild harvested in accordance with specific organic standards or technical regulations and that has been inspected and approved by a certification body. Agricultural area in conversion to organic is the land area which is going through the organic conversion process, usually two years period of conversion to organic land.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Agricultural population, total

Agricultural population is defined as all persons depending for their livelihood on agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry. It comprises all persons economically active in agriculture as well as their non-working dependents. It is not necessary that this referred population exclusively come from rural population.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Agricultural production indices

The FAO indices of agricultural production show the relative level of the aggregate volume of agricultural production for each year in comparison with the base period 1999-2001. They are based on the sum of price-weighted quantities of different agricultural commodities produced after deductions of quantities used as seed and feed weighted in a similar manner. The resulting aggregate represents, therefore, disposable production for any use except as seed and feed. All the indices at the country, regional and world levels are calculated by the Laspeyres formula. Production quantities of each commodity are weighted by 1999-2001 average international commodity prices and summed for each year. To obtain the index, the aggregate for a given year is divided by the average aggregate for the base period 1999-2001. Since the FAO indices are based on the concept of agriculture as a single enterprise, amounts of seed and feed are subtracted from the production data to avoid double counting , once in the production data and once with the crops or livestock produced from them. Deductions for seed (in the case of eggs, for hatching) and for livestock and poultry feed apply to both domestically produced and imported commodities. They cover only primary agricultural products destined to animal feed (e.g. maize, potatoes, milk, etc.). Processed and semi-processed feed items such as bran, oilcakes, meals and molasses have been completely excluded from the calculations at all stages. It should be noted that when calculating indices of agricultural, food and nonfood production, all intermediate primary inputs of agricultural origin are deducted. However, for indices of any other commodity group, only inputs originating from within the same group are deducted; thus, only seed is removed from the group "crops" and from all crop subgroups, such as cereals, oil crops, etc.; and both feed and seed originating from within the livestock sector (e.g. milk feed, hatching eggs) are removed from the group "livestock products". For the main two livestock subgroups, namely, meat and milk, only feed originating from the respective subgroup is removed. Indices which take into account deductions for feed and seed are referred to as "net". Indices calculated without any deductions for feed and seed are referred to as "gross".The "international commodity prices" are used in order to avoid the use of exchange rates for obtaining continental and world aggregates, and also to improve and facilitate international comparative analysis of productivity at the national level. These" international prices", expressed in so-called"international dollars", are derived using a Geary-Khamis formula for the agricultural sector. This method assigns a single "price" to each commodity. For example, one metric ton of wheat has the same price regardless of the country where it was produced. The currency unit in which the prices are expressed has no influence on the indices published. The commodities covered in the computation of indices of agricultural production are all crops and livestock products originating in each country. Practically all products are covered, with the main exception of fodder crops. The category of food production includes commodities that are considered edible and that contain nutrients. Accordingly, coffee and tea are excluded along with inedible commodities because, although edible, they have practically no nutritive value. Prices applied to meat in reality represent the prices of animals for slaughtering in terms of live weight. For example, if the price of one metric ton (1000 kg) of pigs alive is 825 dollars and the ratio meat to live weight is 75 to 100, the price applicable to 750 kg of pig meat will be 825 dollars, corresponding to 1100 dollars per metric tons. The indices are calculated from production data presented on a calendar year basis. The FAO indices may differ from those produced by the countries themselves because of differences in concepts of production, coverage, weights, time reference of data and methods of calculation.

Agricultural tractors, total (tractors)

Agricultural tractors generally refer to wheel and crawler or tracklaying type tractors (excluding garden tractors) used in agriculture. Data are expressed in numbers in use in the agricultural sector.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Agricultural water withdrawal, share of total water withdrawal (percent)

Agricultural water withdrawal as percentage of total water withdrawal.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

All GHG agricultural sectors, total emissions in CO_2eq (gigagrams)

Agriculture Total contains all the emissions produced in the different agricultural emissions sub-domains, providing a picture of the contribution to the total amount of GHG emissions from agriculture. GHG Emissions from agriculture consist of non-CO_2 gases, namely methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O), produced by crop and livestock production and management activities.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Aquaculture fish production (tonnes)

Aquaculture is defined as the farming of aquatic organisms. Farming implies some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding, protection from predators, etc. Farming also implies individual or corporate ownership of the stock being cultivated. For statistical purposes, aquatic organisms which are harvested by an individual or corporate body which has owned them throughout their rearing period contribute to aquaculture, while aquatic organisms which are exploitable by the public as a common property resource, with or without appropriate licenses, are the harvest of fisheries. In the case of capture-based aquaculture, only the incremental growth (or weight gain) in captivity, could and should be reported as the production from aquaculture. Data included here covers an aquaculture production of fish, molluscs, crustaceans and miscellaneous aquatic animals but excluding production for marine mammals, crocodiles, corals, pearls, sponges and aquatic plants.

Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics)

Owner: FAO

Aquaculture fish production inland (tonnes)

Aquaculture production from inland areas.

Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics)

Owner: FAO

Aquaculture fish production marine (tonnes)

Aquaculture production from marine areas.

Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics)

Owner: FAO

Arable land (ha)

Arable land is the land under temporary agricultural crops (multiple-cropped areas are counted only once), temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, land under market and kitchen gardens and land temporarily fallow (less than five years). The abandoned land resulting from shifting cultivation is not included in this category. Data for 'Arable land' are not meant to indicate the amount of land that is potentially cultivable.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Arable land and permanent crops (ha)

Arable land and Permanent crops, this category is the sum of areas under 'Arable land' and 'Permanent crops'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Artificial sweeteners

High-intensity or low-caloric sweetening agents that are produced chemically.

Beef and buffalo meat (tonnes)

See 'Buffalos', 'Meat, total', and 'Production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Beer of barley (tonnes)

See 'Beer of barley' and 'Crop production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Buffaloes

Indian, Asiatic, pigmy, water buffalo (Bubalus bubalus; B. arnee; B. depressicornis); African buffalo (genus Syncerus); American bison (Bison bison); European bison (Bison bonasus); beeffalo (cross between a bison and a domesticated beef animal). See 866. Excludes wild bisons and buffaloes.

Burning crop residues, total emissions in CO_2eq (gigagrams)

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from burning crop residues consist of methane and nitrous oxide gases produced by the combustion of a percentage of the crop residues burnt on-site.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Butter and ghee production (tonnes)

See 'Butter, ghee' and 'Production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Butter, Ghee

Default composition: 886 Butter, cow milk, 887 Ghee, butteroil of cow milk, 952 Butter, buffalo milk, 953 Ghee, of buffalo milk, 983 Butter and ghee, sheep milk, 1022 Butter of goat mlk

Capture fish production (tonnes)

Capture fishery is defined as the hunting, collecting and gathering activities directed at removing or collecting live wild aquatic organisms. The capture production statistics here indicates the nominal catches of aquatic organisms, killed, caught, trapped or collected for all commercial, industrial, recreational and subsistence purposes in live weight equivalent. Data included here covers capture production of fish, molluscs, crustaceans and miscellaneous aquatic animals but excluding production for marine mammals, crocodiles, corals, pearls, sponges and aquatic plants.

Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics)

Owner: FAO

Capture fish production inland (tonnes)

Capture fishery production from inland areas.

Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics)

Owner: FAO

Capture fish production marine (tonnes)

Capture fishery production from marine areas.

Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics)

Owner: FAO

Cassava

Manioc, mandioca, yuca (Manihot esculenta, syn. M. utilissima); yuca dulce (M. palmata, syn. M. dulcis). A semi-permanent crop grown in tropical and subtropical regions. Sometimes bitter and sweet cassavas are referred to as separate species, the former being M. esculenta and the latter M. palmata, but this is incorrect since the toxicity varies according to location. Cassava is the staple food in many tropical countries. It is not traded internationally in its fresh state because tubers deteriorate very rapidly.

Cattle

Common ox (Bos taurus); zebu, humped ox (Bos indicus); Asiatic ox (subgenus Bibos); Tibetan yak (Poephagus grunniens). Animals of the genus listed, regardless of age, sex, or purpose raised. Data are expressed in number of heads.

Cattle and buffaloes (heads)

See 'Cattle' and 'Buffaloes'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Cereals

Cereals include Wheat, Rice Paddy, Barley, Maize, Popcorn, Rye, Oats, Millets, Sorghum, Buckwheat, Quinoa, Fonio, Triticale, Canary Seed, Mixed Grain and Cereals Nes.

Cereals excluding beer in primary equivalent (kcal/cap/day)

Cereals include Wheat, Rice Paddy, Barley, Maize, Popcorn, Rye, Oats, Millets, Sorghum, Buckwheat, Quinoa, Fonio, Triticale, Canary Seed, Mixed Grain and Cereals Nes.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Cereals harvested area (ha)

See 'Cereals' and 'Crop area'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Cereals production (tonnes)

See 'Cereals' and 'Crop production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Cereals, producer price index 2004-2006=100 (index)

Cereals producer price index, 2004-2006=100.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Cheese (all kinds) production (tonnes)

All kinds of cheese. See also 'Production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Chickens

Fowl (Gallus domesticus); Guinea fowl (Numida meleagris. Domesticated birds only. Data are expressed in thousands.

Citrus

Including inter alia: bergamot (Citrus bergamia); citron (C. medica var. cedrata); chinotto (C. myrtifolia); kumquat (Fortunella japonica). Some minor varieties of citrus are used primarily in the preparation of perfumes and soft drinks.

Coarse grain

Coarse grains include Barley, Maize, Popcorn, Rye, Oats, Millet, Sorghum, Buckwheat, Quinoa, Fonio, Triticale, Canary seed, Mixed grain and Cereals, nes.

Coarse grain harvested area (ha)

See 'Coarse grain' and 'Crop area'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Coarse grain production (tonnes)

See 'Coarse grain' and 'Crop production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Cocoa, beans

Theobroma cacao. The seeds contained in the fruit of the cacao-tree, including whole or broken, raw or roasted.

Cocoa, paste

Obtained by grinding roasted cocoa beans. Also called liquor. Not defatted.

Coconut Oil

Default composition: Oil, coconut (copra)

Coconuts

Cocos nucifera Husked coconut. In shell, covered by the endocarp, while exocarp (the smooth outer skin) and mesocarp (the fibrous covering) are removed. Immature nuts contain a milky juice that is consumed as a refreshing drink. Mature nuts are consumed as such, or processed for copra or desiccated coconut. The flesh, from which copra/oil is extracted, constitutes 40-70% of the weight of the husked coconut. The oil content is about 36% of the flesh.

Cotton lint

Gossypium spp. Fibres from ginning seed cotton that have not been carded or combed. Trade data also include fibres that have been cleaned, bleached, dyed or rendered absorbent.

Cottonseed Oil

Default composition: Oil, cottonseed

Cottonseed oil (tonnes)

Default composition: Oil, cottonseed

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Crop area

Crop area is a surface of land on which a crop is grown. In general, the area measured for cadastral purposes includes, in addition to the area cultivated, headlands, ditches and other non-cultivated areas. Such an area can be called gross area as against the net area which includes only the portion of the gross area actually cultivated. For various reasons, e.g. natural calamities or economic considerations, certain areas planted or sown with a given crop are not harvested or are harvested before the crop reaches maturity. Hence the need for the concept of area to be sub-divided into sown or planted area and harvested area. Sown area data are necessary to estimate quantities used for seeding purposes; harvested area, to provide reliable and accurate yield and production data. A peculiarity of permanent crops is that number of trees or plants is reported in addition to or, instead of, the area planted. This is particularly so as regards plants growing outside of compact plantations, which are either interplanted with other crops or are scattered. Both area and number of trees are also divided into productive or bearing and non-productive or non-bearing areas or trees. In most cases, non-bearing refers to young plants that are not yet bearing.

Crop production

Crop production data refer to the actual harvested production from the field or orchard and gardens, excluding harvesting and threshing losses and that part of crop not harvested for any reason. Production therefore includes the quantities of the commodity sold in the market (marketed production) and the quantities consumed or used by the producers (auto-consumption). When the production data available refers to a production period falling into two successive calendar years and it is not possible to allocate the relative production to each of them, it is usual to refer production data to that year into which the bulk of the production falls. Crop production data are recorded in tonnes (t). In many countries, crop production data are obtained as a function of the estimated yield and the total area. If such a compilation method of production statistics is enforced by the country, it must be ensured that the total area does not refer to sown or planted area, which would give then the <U+393C><U+3E31>biological production', but to the actually harvested area during the year.\

Crop residues, total emissions in CO_2eq (gigagrams)

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from crop residues consist of nitrous oxide gas from decomposition of nitrogen in crop residues left on managed soils.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Crop yield

Harvested production per unit of harvested area for crop products. In most of the cases yield data are not recorded but obtained by dividing the production data by the data on area harvested. Data on yields of permanent crops are not as reliable as those for temporary crops either because most of the area information may correspond to planted area, as for grapes, or because of the scarcity and unreliability of the area figures reported by the countries, as for example for cocoa and coffee.

Crops net per capita production index number (2004-2006 = 100)

See 'Agricultural production indices'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Cultivated organic soils, total emissions in CO_2eq (gigagrams)

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions data from cultivated organic soils are those associated with nitrous oxide gas from drained organic soils. Computed at Tier 1 and complemented by geo-spatial data, following the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories (IPCC, 2006). Available by country, with global coverage and relative to the period 1990-2010 with annual updates.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Domestic food price volatility (index)

The Domestic Food Price Volatility is a measure of variation of the Domestic Food Price Level Index. It has been computed as the Standard Deviation (SD) of the deviations from the trend over the previous five years.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: ILO and World Bank ICP (International Comparison Project)

Egg production

Covers all domestic birds which have contributed to egg production during the year, wherever they lay and the corresponding total production, including eggs intended to be used for hatching but excluding waste on farms.

Eggs

Default composition: 1062 Eggs, hen, in shell, 1063 Eggs, liquid, 1064 Eggs, dried, 1091 Eggs, other bird, in shell; nutrient data only: 916 Egg albumine

Eggs primary production (tonnes)

See 'Eggs' and 'Egg production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Emissions

The release of greenhouse gases and/or their precursors into the atmosphere over a specified area and period of time.

Employees, agriculture, female (share of female employment)

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Employees, agriculture, male (share of male employment)

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Employment in agriculture (share of total employment)

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Employment, total

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind.

Source: World Bank

Owner: International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Enteric fermentation, total emissions in CO_2eq (gigagrams)

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from enteric fermentation consist of methane gas produced in digestive systems of ruminants and to a lesser extent of non-ruminants.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of animal fats (US$)

Value of exports of animal fats in current US$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of beverages (US$)

Value of exports of beverages in current US$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of cereals and prep. (US$)

Value of exports of cereals and prep. in current US$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of coffe, tea, cocoa, and spices (US$)

Value of exports of coffe, tea, cocoa, and spices in current US$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of dairy products (milk equivalent) (US$)

Value of exports of milk equivalent in current US$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of fruit and vegetables (US$)

Value of exports of fruit and vegetables in current US$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of meat and meat prep. (US$)

Value of exports of meat and meat prep. in current US$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of oilseeds (US$)

Value of exports of oilseeds in current US$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of sugar and honey (US$)

Value of exports of sugar and honey in current US$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Exports of veg. oils (US$)

Value of exports of veg. oils in current US$.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Fats, Animals, Raw

Default composition: 869 Fat, cattle, 871 Fat, cattle butcher, 949 Fat, buffaloes, 979 Fat, sheep, 994 Grease incl. lanolin wool, 1019 Fat, goats, 1037 Fat, pigs, 1040 Fat, pig butcher, 1043 Lard, 1065 Fat, poultry, 1066 Fat, poultry, rendered, 1129 Fat, camels, 1160 Fat, other camelids, 1168 Oils, fats of animal nes, 1221 Lard stearine oil, 1222 Degras, 1225 Tallow, 1243 Fat, nes, prepared

Female employment, total

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind.

Source: World Bank

Owner: International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Fertilizers consumption

Mineral fertilizers made their appearance with the Industrial revolution and had an important role in sustaining the growing population of earth: half the population of earth are now estimated to be fed with crops grown using synthetic fertilizers (Erisman et al. 2008). Fertilizers can have a negative impact on the environment, leading to eutrophication and poisoning of water, and pollution of soil (e.g. heavy metals, soil acidification, POP-Persistent Organic Pollutants). Also, the production of fertilizers is energy intensive and mineable phosphorus reserves are finite.

Fertilizers Manufactured, nes

Mineral or chemical fertilizers not elsewhere specified.

Fertilizers, Organic

Animal or vegetable fertilizers, whether or not mixed together or chemically treated; fertilizers produced by the mixing or chemical treatment of animal or vegetable products.

Fibre crops

Natural fibre crops include Agave Fibres Nes, Cotton lint, Fibre Crops Nes, Flax fibre and tow, Hemp Tow Waste, Jute, Manila Fibre (Abaca), Other Bastfibres, Ramie, Seed cotton and Sisal.

Food

Data refer to the total amount of the commodity available as human food during the reference period. Data include the commodity in question, as well as any commodity derived therefrom as a result of further processing. Food from maize, for example, comprises the amount of maize, maize meal and any other products derived therefrom available for human consumption. Food from milk relates to the amounts of milk as such, as well as the fresh milk equivalent of dairy products.

Food net per capita production index number (2004-2006 = 100)

See 'Agricultural production indices'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Food net production value (constant 2004-2006 I$)

See 'Agricultural production indices'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Food production

For primary commodities, production relates to the total domestic production whether inside or outside the agricultural sector, i.e. including non-commercial production and production in kitchen gardens. Unless otherwise indicated, production is reported at the farm level for primary crops (i.e. excluding harvesting losses for crops) and livestock items and in terms of live weight (i.e. the actual ex-water weight of the catch at the time of capture) for primary fish items. Production of processed commodities relates to the total output of the commodity at the manufacture level (i.e. it comprises output from domestic and imported raw materials of originating products). Reporting units are chosen accordingly, e.g. cereals are reported in terms of grains and paddy rice. As a general rule, all data on meat are expressed in terms of carcass weight. Usually the data on production relate to that which takes place during the reference period. However, production of certain crops may relate to the harvest of the year preceding the utilization period if harvesting takes place late in the year. In such instances, the production of a given year largely moves into consumption in the subsequent year. In the Food Balance Sheets a distinction is made between "output" and "input". The production of primary as well as of derived products is reported under "output". For derived commodities, the amounts of the originating commodity that are required for obtaining the output of the derived product are indicated under "input", and are expressed in terms of the originating commodity. The various factors used, i.e. milling rates, extraction rates, conversion or processing factors, carcass weights, milk yield, egg weights etc., should indicate the average national rate at which these commodities are generally converted.

Forest area (ha)

Forest area is the land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 metres and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use. Forest is determined both by the presence of trees and the absence of other predominant land uses. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 metres (m) in situ. Areas under reforestation that have not yet reached but are expected to reach a canopy cover of 10 percent and a tree height of 5 m are included, as are temporarily unstocked areas, resulting from human intervention or natural causes, which are expected to regenerate. Includes: areas with bamboo and palms provided that height and canopy cover criteria are met; forest roads, firebreaks and other small open areas; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of specific scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest; windbreaks, shelterbelts and corridors of trees with an area of more than 0.5 ha and width of more than 20 m; plantations primarily used for forestry or protective purposes, such as: rubber-wood plantations and cork, oak stands. Excludes: tree stands in agricultural production systems, for example in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems. The term also excludes trees in urban parks and gardens.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Freshwater Fish

Default composition: 1501 Frwtr Diad F, 1502 Frwtr Fz Whl, 1503 Frwtr Fillet, 1504 Frwtr Fz Flt, 1505 Frwtr Cured, 1506 Frwtr Canned, 1507 Frwtr Pr nes, 1508 Frwtr Meals

Fruit, citrus nes

Including inter alia: bergamot (Citrus bergamia); citron (C. medica var. cedrata); chinotto (C. myrtifolia); kumquat (Fortunella japonica). Some minor varieties of citrus are used primarily in the preparation of perfumes and soft drinks.

Fruit, excluding melons

Fruit Crops consist of fruits and berries that, with few exceptions, are characterized by their sweet taste. Nearly all are permanent crops, mainly from trees, bushes and shrubs, as well as vines and palms. Fruits and berries grow on branches, stalks or the trunks of plants, usually singly, but sometimes grouped in bunches or clusters

(e.g. bananas and grapes). Commercial crops are cultivated in plantations, but significant quantities of fruits are also collected from scattered plants that may or may not be cultivated.

Fruit, fresh nes

Including inter alia: azarole (Crataegus azarolus); babaco (Carica pentagona); elderberry (Sambucus nigra); jujube (Zizyphus jujuba); litchi (nephelium litchi); loquat (Eriobotrya japonica); medlar (Mespilus germanica); pawpaw (Asimina triloba); pomegranate (Punica granatum); prickly pear (Opuntia ficus-indica); rose hips (Rosa spp.); rowanberry (Sorbus aucuparia); service-apple (Sorbus domestica); tamarind (Tamarindus indica); tree-strawberry (Arbutus unedo). Other fresh fruit that are not identified separately because of their minor relevance at the international level. Because of their limited local importance, some countries report fresh fruit under this heading that are classified separately by FAO.

Goats

Includes Hircus, Ibex, Nubiana, Pyrenaica, Tibetana, Kashmir and Angora.

Government expenditure

Data presented on government expenditure refers to Core Areas of Government Functions Relevant to the Agriculture Sector based on the Classification of Functions of Government (COFOG) as outlined in the IMF's Government Finance Statistics Manual, 2001 (GFSM 2001). COFOG is essential for making international comparisons of the extent to which governments are involved in economic and social functions because it avoids problems associated with organizational changes in a single government, and problems of organizational differences among countries. Statistics on expenditures in agriculture, forestry and fisheries and on environmental protection can be used to study the effectiveness of government programs that support an enabling environment for essential public goods with high economic and social returns. COFOG provides key aggregates that could be used as indicators or measures of results / outcomes.

Government expenditure allocated to agricultural and rural development

Data on government expenditure on agriculture refers to all non-repayable payments, whether capital or current, requited or not by government for the agricultural and rural development sector.

Grain, mixed

A mixture of cereal species that are sown and harvested together. The mixture wheat/rye is known as meslin, but in trade is usually classified with wheat.

Grapes

Default composition: 560 Grapes, 561 Raisins, 562 Juice, grape, 563 Grapes, must

Groundnut Oil

Default composition: 244 Oil, groundnut

Honey, natural

Honey produced by bees (Apis mellifera) or by other insects.

Industrial roundwood

The wood removed (volume of roundwood under bark) for production of goods and services other than energy production (woodfuel). It represents the sum of: sawlogs and veneer logs; pulpwood, round and split; and other industrial roundwood. See http://www.fao.org/forestry/62283/en/ for further information.

Industrial roundwood production (m^3)

See 'Industrial roundwood' and 'Production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Industrial water withdrawal, share of total water withdrawal (percent)

Industrial water withdrawal as percentage of total water withdrawal.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Irrigation potential (ha)

Area of land which is potentially irrigable. Country/regional studies assess this value according to different methods. For example, some consider only land resources, others consider land resources plus water availability, others include economical aspects in their assessments (such as distance and/or difference in elevation between the suitable land and the available water) or environmental aspects, etc. If available, this information is given in the individual country profiles. The figure includes the area already under agricultural water management .

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Jute and jute-like

White jute (Corchorus capsularis); red jute, tossa (C. olitorius). Trade data cover raw or processed jute (but not spun), tow and waste, yarn waste and garnetted stock and may include jute-like fibres.

Land area (sq. km)

Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Food and Agriculture Organization, electronic files and web site.

Livestock

Animals such as cattle and sheep which are kept on the holding or otherwise for agricultural production.

Livestock net per capita production index number (2004-2006 = 100)

See 'Agricultural production indices'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Maize

Zea mays Corn, Indian corn, mealies. A grain with a high germ content. At the national level, hybrid and ordinary maize should be reported separately owing to widely different yields and uses. Used largely for animal feed and commercial starch production.

Maize oil (tonnes)

See 'Oil, maize' and 'Crop production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Male employment, total

Employees are people who work for a public or private employer and receive remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece rates, or pay in kind.

Source: World Bank

Owner: International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Manufactures Unit Value (MUV) (index)

The MUV is a composite index of prices for manufactured exports from the fifteen major developed and emerging economies to low- and middle-income economies, valued in U.S. dollars. For the MUV (15) index, unit value indexes in local currency for each country are converted to U.S. dollars using market exchange rates and are combined using weights determined by the share of each country's exports in G15 exports to low- and middle-income countries. The shares are calculated using SITC revision 3 Manufactures exports data from UN COMTRADE in 2005, the base year. The primary manufacturing prices index source is OECD's Domestic Producer Price Index (PPI) for manufacturing. Whenever PPI is not available, export price indexes or the export unit values are used as proxies. The countries and relative weights (in parentheses) are: Brazil (2.95%), Canada (0.93%), China (11.79%), France (5.87%), Germany (13.29%), India (1.77%), Italy (6.07%), Japan (16.70%), Mexico (0.93%), South Africa (0.75%), South Korea (10.95%), Spain (2.30%), Thailand (2.51%), United Kingdom (3.50%), and United States (19.68%).

Source: World Bank

Owner: World Bank, Development Prospects Group; Historical US GDP deflator: US Department of Commerce.

Manure applied to soils, total emissions in CO_2eq (gigagrams)

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from manure applied to soils consist of nitrous oxide gas from nitrogen additions to managed soils from treated manure.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Manure left on pasture, total emissions in CO_2eq (gigagrams)

Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emissions data from manure left on pasture consist of nitrous oxide gas from nitrogen additions to managed soils from grazing livestock.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Manure management, total emissions in CO_2eq (gigagrams)

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from manure management consist of methane and nitrous oxide gases from aerobic and anaerobic decomposition processes.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Meat in primary equivalent (kcal/cap/day)

See 'Meat'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Meat, ass

Including frog legs, marine mammals, etc. Some countries includeunder this heading meats that are listed above, but which are notreported separately. Fresh, chilled or frozen.

Meat, beef, preparations

Meat and offal (o/t liver) that are boiled, steamed, grilled, fried,roasted or otherwise cooked. Includes prepared meals that contain morethan 20% of meat and offal by weight.

Meat, producer price index 2004-2006=100 (index)

Meat producer price index, 2004-2006=100.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Meat, total

Meat from animals, fresh, chilled or frozen, with bone in. All data shown relate to total meat production from both commercial and farm slaughter. Data are given in terms of dressed carcass weight, i.e. excluding offals and slaughter fats.

Meat, total (tonnes)

See 'Meat, total' and 'Production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Milk

Whole fresh milk production from Buffalos, Camels, Cows, Goats and Sheep.

Milk excluding butter

Default composition: 882 Milk, whole fresh cow, 888 Milk, skimmed cow, 889 Milk, whole condensed, 890 Whey, condensed, 891 Yoghurt, 892 Yoghurt, concentrated or not, 893 Buttermilk, curdled, acidified milk, 894 Milk, whole evaporated, 895 Milk, skimmed evaporated, 896 Milk, skimmed condensed, 897 Milk, whole dried, 898 Milk, skimmed dried, 899 Milk, dry buttermilk, 900 Whey, dry, 901 Cheese, whole cow milk, 904 Cheese, skimmed cow milk, 905 Whey, cheese, 907 Cheese, processed, 908 Milk, reconstituted, 917 Casein, 951 Milk, whole fresh buffalo, 954 Milk, skimmed buffalo, 955 Cheese, buffalo milk, 982 Milk, whole fresh sheep, 984 Cheese, sheep milk, 985 Milk, skimmed sheep, 1020 Milk, whole fresh goat, 1021 Cheese of goat mlk, 1023 Milk, skimmed goat, 1130 Milk, whole fresh camel; nutrient data only: 903 Whey, fresh, 909 Milk, products of natural constituents nes, 910 Ice cream and edible ice

Milk excluding butter in primary equivalent (kcal/cap/day)

See 'Milk excluding butter'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Milk production (tonnes)

Production data of milk indicates the quantity of milk produced during the year from the animals of the species to which the Supply Utilization Accounts refer. Milk production data is reported according to the concept of net milk production: total production of whole fresh milk, excluding the milk sucked by young animals but including amounts fed to livestock.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Milk, producer price index 2004-2006=100 (index)

Milk producer price index, 2004-2006=100.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Municipal water withdrawal, share of total water withdrawal (percent)

Municipal water withdrawal as percentage of total water withdrawal.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Natural Phosphates

Products obtained by grinding soft mineral phosphates and containing tricalcium phosphate and calcium carbonate as essential ingredients. The minimum content of nutrients is 25% P2O5 (Phosphorus expressed as P2O5 soluble in mineral acids, at least 55% of the declared content of P2O5 being soluble in 2% formic acid).

Natural Sodium Nitrate

Chemically obtained product containing sodium nitrate as its essential ingredient. The minimum content of nutrients is 15% N (Nitrogen expressed as nitric nitrogen).

Nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers consumption (tonnes of K20 total nutrients)

Nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers consumption.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Nitrogen fertilizers consumption (tonnes of N total nutrients)

Nitrogen fertilizers consumption.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Non food net per capita production index number (2004-2006 = 100)

See 'Agricultural production indices'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Official Development Assistance

The concessional (Official Development Assistance, ODA) and non-Concessional commitments made by bilateral and multilateral donors to developing countries is referred to as 'External Assistance to Agriculture'. The term 'Agriculture' is generally used in the broad sense to cover agriculture, forestry, fisheries, land and water, agro-industries, environment, manufacturing of agricultural inputs and machinery, regional and river development, and rural development. The narrow concept of agriculture has also been defined to look at the contribution made to develop agriculture in a strict sense. This includes assistance provided for the development of agriculture (crop and animal husbandry), forestry, fisheries (including training, extension and research) and development of land and water resources.

Oil-bearing crops

Oil-bearing crops or oil crops include both annual (usually called oilseeds) and perennial plants whose seeds, fruits or mesocarp and nuts are valued mainly for the edible or industrial oils that are extracted from them. They include: Castor oil seed, Coconuts, Cottonseed, Groundnuts, with shell, Hempseed, Jojoba Seeds, Karite Nuts (Sheanuts), Linseed, Melonseed, Mustard seed, Oil palm fruit, Oilseeds, Nes, Olives, Palm kernels, Palm oil, Poppy seed, Rapeseed, Safflower seed, Seed cotton, Sesame seed, Soybeans, Sunflower seed and Tung Nuts.

Oil-bearing crops harvested area, share of world total

See 'Oil-bearing crops' and 'Crop area'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Oil-bearing crops production (tonnes)

See 'Oil-bearing crops' and 'Crop production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Oil, maize

Extracted from germ by pressure or by solvents.

Oil, palm

Obtained from the mesocarp of the fruit of the oil palm by pressure, and also by solvent from the residues of the pressure extraction.

Oilcrops Oil, Other

Default composition: 263 Karite nuts (sheanuts), 265 Castor oil seed, 275 Tung nuts, 277 Jojoba seed, 280 Safflower seed, 296 Poppy seed, 299 Melonseed, 305 Tallowtree seed, 310 Kapok fruit, 311 Kapokseed in shell, 312 Kapokseed shelled, 333 Linseed, 336 Hempseed, 339 Oilseeds nes, 343 Flour, oilseeds

Oilcrops primary, producer price index 2004-2006=100 (index)

Oilcrops primary producer price index, 2004-2006=100.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Oilseeds nes

Includes inter alia: beech nut (Fagus sylvatica);(Aleurites moluccana);(Carapa guineensis);(Croton tiglium);(Bassia latifolia);(Guizotia abyssinica);(Licania rigida);(Perilla frutescens);(Jatropha curcas);(Shorea robusta);(Pongamia glabra);(Astrocaryum spp.). Other oilseeds, oleaginous fruits and nuts that are not identified separately because of their minor relevance at the international level. Because of their limited local importance, some countries report commodities under this heading that are classified individually by FAO. Also included under this code are tea seeds, grape pips and tomato seeds from which oil is extracted.

Olive Oil

Default composition: 261 Oil, olive, virgin, 274 Oil, olive residues

Olive oil, virgin (tonnes)

See 'Olive oil, virgin' and 'Crop production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Other land (ha)

Other land is the land not classified as Agricultural land and Forest area. It includes built-up and related land, barren land, other wooded land, etc.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Other naturally regenerated forest (ha)

Naturally regenerated forest is forest predominantly composed of trees established through natural regeneration. Other naturally regenerated forest is forest where there are clearly visible indications of human activities.

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment

Owner: FAO

Palmkernel Oil

Default composition: 258 Oil, palm kernel

Paper and paperboard

The sum of Paper and Paperboard, Newsprint, Paper and Paperboard other than Newsprint, Printing and Writing Paper, Other Paper and Paperboard, Household and Sanitary Paper, Wrapping and Packaging Paper and Paperboard and Other Paper and Paperboard Not Elsewhere Specified. See http://www.fao.org/forestry/62283/en/ for further information.

Part of equipped area actually irrigated (percent)

Percent of area equipped for irrigation that is actually irrigated in any given year, expressed in percentage. Irrigated land that is cultivated more than once a year is counted only once.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Pastry

All baked products excluding those listed under bread. Pastry products may contain ingredients other than wheat flour, such as milk, eggs, sugar, honey, starch, fats, fruit, seeds, etc.

Per Capita food production variability (index)

Per capita food production variability corresponds to the variability of the net food production value in constant 2004-2006 1000 International $ (Net Food PIN) divided by the population number as from UN 2010 estimates. Variability is based on the trend of the Net Food PIN per capita over the period 1985 to 2010 and corresponds to the standard deviation of the deviation from the trend over a period of 5 years. Missing values for Eritrea/Ethiopia, former Yugoslavia and Caucasus countries for 1985 to 1992 are estimated backward using the share of the value of food production of each country in the total value of the region it belonged to prior to 1992.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Per capita supply

Estimates of per capita food supplies available for human consumption during the reference period in terms of quantity, caloric value, protein and fat content. Calorie supplies are reported in kilocalories (1 calorie = 4.19 kilojoules). Per capita supplies in terms of product weight are derived from the total supplies available for human consumption (i.e. Food) by dividing the quantities of Food by the total population actually partaking of the food supplies during the reference period, i.e. the present in-area (de facto) population within the present geographical boundaries of the country. In other words, nationals living abroad during the reference period are excluded, but foreigners living in the country are included. Adjustments are made wherever possible for part-time presence or absence, such as temporary migrants, tourists and refugees supported by special schemes (if it has not been possible to allow for the amounts provided by such schemes under imports). In almost all cases, the population figures used are the mid-year estimates published by the United Nations Population Division. Per capita supply figures shown in the commodity balances therefore represent only the average supply available for the population as a whole and do not necessarily indicate what is actually consumed by individuals. Even if they are taken as approximation to per capita consumption, it is important to note that the amount of food actually consumed may be lower than the quantity shown here, depending on the degree of losses of edible food and nutrients in the household, e.g. during storage, in preparation and cooking etc. In many cases commodities are not consumed in the primary form in which they are presented in the commodity balance, e.g. cereals enter the household mainly in processed form like flour, meal, husked or milled rice. To take this fact into account, the caloric value, the protein and fat content shown against primary commodities in the commodity balances have been derived by applying the appropriate food composition factors to the quantities of the processed commodities and not by multiplying the quantities shown in the commodity balance with the food composition factors relating to primary commodities.

Permanent crops (ha)

Permanent crops is the land cultivated with long-term crops which do not have to be replanted for several years (such as cocoa and coffee); land under trees and shrubs producing flowers, such as roses and jasmine; and nurseries (except those for forest trees, which should be classified under "forest"). Permanent meadows and pastures are excluded from land under permanent crops.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Permanent meadows and pastures (ha)

Permanent meadows and pastures is the land used permanently (five years or more) to grow herbaceous forage crops, either cultivated or growing wild (wild prairie or grazing land). Data are expressed in 1000 hectares.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Pesticide consumption

Data refer to quantities of pesticides applied to crops and seeds in the agriculture sector. Figures are generally expressed in terms of active ingredients. Data are expressed in tonnes (t). However, due to some country reporting practices, the data may be reported by: consumption in formulated product (including diluents and adjuvants); sales; distribution or imports for use in the agricultural sector. In these cases it is specified in the country notes.

Pesticides

Pesticides refer to insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, disinfectants and any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying or controlling any pest, including vectors of human or animal disease, unwanted species of plants or animals causing harm during or otherwise interfering with the production, processing, storage, transport or marketing of food, agricultural commodities, wood and wood products or animal feedstuffs, or substances which may be administered to animals for the control of insects, arachnids or other pests in or on their bodies. The term includes substances intended for use as a plant growth regulator, defoliant, desiccant or agent for thinning fruit or preventing the premature fall of fruit, and substances applied to crops either before or after harvest to protect the commodity from deterioration during storage and transport.

Phosphate fertilizers consumption (tonnes of P205 total nutrients)

Phosphate fertilizers consumption.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Pig meat

Meat, with the bone in, of domestic or wild pigs (e.g. wild boars),whether fresh, chilled or frozen.

Pig meat per capita (tonne/cap)

See 'Pig meat' and 'Production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Pigs

Domestic pig (Sus domestica); wild boar (Sus scrofa). See 866. Excludes non-domesticated wild boars.

Pigs (heads)

Domestic pig (Sus domestica); wild boar (Sus scrofa). See 866. Excludes non-domesticated wild boars.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Planted forest (ha)

Planted forest is forest predominantly composed of trees established through planting and/or deliberate seeding.

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment

Owner: FAO

Population ages 0-14, total

Population with age between 0 and 14 years.

Source: United Nations Population Division

Owner: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects.

Population ages 15-64, total

Population with age between 15 and 64 years.

Source: United Nations Population Division

Owner: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects.

Population ages 65 and above, total

Population with age above 65.

Source: United Nations Population Division

Owner: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects.

Population density (people per sq. km of land area)

Population density is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: Food and Agriculture Organization and World Bank population estimates.

Population, total

Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship–except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. The values shown are midyear estimates.

Source: United Nations Population Division

Owner: United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects.

Potash fertilizers consumption (tonnes of K20 total nutrients)

Potash fertilizers consumption.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Potassium Sulphate

Is a white crystalline salt and contains 48 to 52 per cent potash (K20). Potassium sulfate can be extracted from naturally occurring brines or by the decomposition of potassium chloride with sulfuric acid.

Poultry birds (heads)

Domesticated birds for commercial use.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Poultry meat

Poultry birds, fresh, chilled or frozen, with bone in. All data shown relate to total meat production from both commercial and farm slaughter. Data are given in terms of dressed carcass weight, i.e. excluding offals and slaughter fats. Poultry meat includes Bird meat, nes, Chicken meat, Duck meat, Goose and guinea fowl meat and Turkey meat.

Poultry meat (tonnes)

See 'Poultry meat' and 'Production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Primary forest (ha)

Primary forest is naturally regenerated forest of native species, where there are no clearly visible indications of human activities and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed.

Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment

Owner: FAO

Production

Figures relate to the total domestic production whether inside or outside the agricultural sector, i.e. it includes non-commercial production and production from kitchen gardens. Unless otherwise indicated, production is reported at the farm level for crop and livestock products (i.e. in the case of crops, excluding harvesting losses) and in terms of live weight for fish items (i.e. the actual ex-water weight at the time of the catch). All data shown relate to total meat production from both commercial and farm slaughter. Data are expressed in terms of dressed carcass weight, excluding offal and slaughter fats. Production of beef and buffalo meat includes veal; mutton and goat meat includes meat from lambs and kids; pig meat includes bacon and ham in fresh equivalent. Poultry meat includes meat from all domestic birds and refers, wherever possible, to ready-to-cook weight.

Production - Livestock primary

Livestock primary products include products from live and slaughtered animals. Products from slaughtered animals include meat, offals, raw fats, fresh hides and skins. Products from live animals include milk, eggs, honey, beeswax and fibres of animal origin. All data shown relate to total meat production from both commercial and farm slaughter. Data are given in terms of dressed carcass weight, i.e. excluding offals and slaughter fats. Production of beef and buffalo meat includes veal; mutton and goat meat includes meat from lambs and kids, respectively; pig meat includes bacon and ham in fresh equivalent. Poultry meat includes meat from all domestic birds and refers, wherever possible, to ready-to-cook weight. Cow milk production relates to total production of whole fresh milk, excluding the milk sucked by young animals but including amounts fed to livestock. The concept of production of buffalo, sheep and goat milk is the same as for cow milk; however, the coverage is probably less adequate. Egg production covers all domestic birds which have contributed to egg production during the year, wherever they lay and the corresponding total production, including eggs intended to be used for hatching but excluding waste on farms.

Pulses

Pulses are annual leguminous crops yielding from one to 12 grains or seeds of variable size, shape and colour within a pod. They are used for both food and feed. The term "pulses" is limited to crops harvested solely for dry grain, thereby excluding crops harvested green for food (green peas, green beans, etc.) which are classified as vegetable crops. Also excluded are those crops used mainly for oil extraction (e.g. soybean and groundnuts) and leguminous crops (e.g. seeds of clover and alfalfa) that are used exclusively for sowing purposes. They include Bambara beans, Beans, dry, Broad beans, horse beans, dry, Chick peas, Cow peas, dry, Lentils, Lupins, Peas, dry, Pigeon peas, Pulses, nes, and Vetches.

Rape and Mustard Oil

Default composition: Oil, rapeseed, mustard

Rapeseed oil (tonnes)

See 'Rape and Mustard oil'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Recovered paper

Waste and scraps of paper or paperboard that have been collected for re-use as a raw material for the manufacture of paper and paperboard. It includes: paper and paperboard that has been used for its original purpose and residues from paper and paperboard production. See http://www.fao.org/forestry/62283/en/ for further information.

Rice (paddy)

Oryza spp., mainly oryza sativa. Rice grain after threshing and winnowing. Also known as rice in the husk and rough rice. Used mainly for human food.

Rice cultivation, total emissions in CO_2eq (gigagrams)

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from rice cultivation consist of methane gas from the anaerobic decomposition of organic matter in paddy fields.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Root and tuber crops

Roots and tubers are plants yielding starchy roots, tubers, rhizomes, corms and stems. They include Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Cassava, Yautia (Cocoyam), Taro (Cocoyam), Yams, Roots And Tubers Nes.

Root and tuber crops production (tonnes)

See 'Root and tuber crops' and 'Crop production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Roots and tubers harvested area (ha)

See 'Root and tuber crops' and 'Crop area'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Roots and tubers, nes
Including inter alia: arracacha (Arracacoa xanthorrhiza); arrowroot (Maranta arundinacea); chufa (Cyperus esculentus); sago palm (Metroxylon spp.); oca and ullucu (Oxalis tuberosa and Ullucus tuberosus); yam bean, jicama (Pachyrxhizus erosus, P. angulatus); mashua (Tropaeolum tuberosum); Jerusalem artichoke, topinambur (Helianthus tuberosus). Other tubers, roots or rhizomes, fresh, that are not identified separately because of their minor relevance at the international level. Because of their limited local importance, some countries report roots and tubers under this commodity heading that are classified individually by FAO.

Roundwood
All roundwood felled or otherwise harvested and removed. It comprises all wood obtained from removals, i.e. the quantities removed from forests and from trees outside the forest, including wood recovered from natural, felling and logging losses during the period, calendar year or forest year. It includes: all wood removed with or without bark, including wood removed in its round form, or split, roughly squared or in other form (e.g. branches, roots, stumps and burls (where these are harvested) and wood that is roughly shaped or pointed. In the production statistics, it represents the sum of: wood fuel, including wood for charcoal; sawlogs and veneer logs; pulpwood, round and split; and other industrial roundwood. See http://www.fao.org/forestry/62283/en/ for further information.

Roundwood production (m^3)
See 'Roundwood' and 'Production'.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Rural population, total
Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices.
Source: United Nations Population Division
Owner: United Nations Population Division, World Urbanization Prospects.

Safflower seed
Carthamus tinctorius. Valued mainly for its oil. Minor uses include as a human food and as poultry feed.

Safflower seed
Glycine soja. The most important oil crop. Also widely consumed as a bean and in the form of various derived products because of its high protein content, e.g. soya milk, meat, etc.

Sawnwood
Wood that has been produced from both domestic and imported roundwood, either by sawing lengthways or by a profile-chipping process and that, with a few exceptions, exceeds 5 mm in thickness. It includes: planks, beams, joists, boards, rafters, scantlings, laths, boxboards, sleepers and "lumber", etc., in the following forms: unplaned, planed, grooved, tongued, fingerjointed, chamfered, rabbeted, V-jointed, beaded, etc. It excludes: wooden flooring. See http://www.fao.org/forestry/62283/en/ for further information.

Sesameseed Oil
Default composition: Oil, sesame

Share of freshwater resources withdrawn by agriculture (percent)
Water withdrawn for irrigation in a given year, expressed in percent of the total actual renewable water resources (TRWR_actual). This parameter is an indication of the pressure on the renewable water resources caused by irrigation.
Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)
Owner: FAO

Sheep
Ovis spp.. See 'Cattle'. Includes Uriel, Argali, Bighorn, Karakul and Astrakhan.

Sheep and goat meat (tonnes)
See 'Sheep', 'Goats', 'Meat, total', and 'Production'.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Sheep and goats (heads)
See 'Sheep' and 'Goats'.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Soyabean Oil
Default composition: Oil, soybean

Soybean oil (tonnes)
See 'Soybean oil' and 'Crop production'.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Sugar
Beta vulgaris var. altissima. In some producing countries, marginal quantities are consumed, either directly as food or in the preparation of jams.

Sugar (Raw Equivalent)
Default composition: 158 Sugar, cane, raw, centrifugal, 159 Sugar, beet, raw, centrifugal, 162 Sugar Raw Centrifugal, 164 Sugar refined, 168 Sugar confectionery, 171 Sugar flavoured

Sugar and sweeteners in primary equivalent (kcal/cap/day)
See 'Sugar' and 'Sweetners'.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Sugar beet
Beta vulgaris var. altissima. In some producing countries, marginal quantities are consumed, either directly as food or in the preparation of jams.

Sugar beet, producer price index 2004-2006=100 (index)
Sugar beet producer price index, 2004-2006=100.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Sugar cane
Saccharum officinarum. In some producing countries, marginal quantities of sugar cane are consumed, either directly as food or in the form of juice.

Sugar harvested area (ha)
See 'Sugar' and 'Crop area'.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Sugar production (tonnes)
See 'Sugar' and 'Crop production'.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Sunflower oil (tonnes)
See 'Sunflowerseed oil' and 'Crop production'.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Sunflower seed
Helianthus annuus. Valued mainly for its oil. Minor uses include as a human food and as feed for birds.

Sunflowerseed Oil
Default composition: Oil, sunflower

Synthetic fertilizers, total emissions in CO_2eq (gigagrams)
Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from synthetic fertilizers consist of nitrous oxide gas from synthetic nitrogen additions to managed soils.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Total area equipped for irrigation (ha)
Area equipped to provide water (via irrigation) to crops. It includes areas equipped for full/partial control irrigation, equipped lowland areas, and areas equipped for spate irrigation.
Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)
Owner: FAO

Total forest (ha)
Sum of 'Other naturally regenerated forest (ha)', 'Primary forest (ha)', and 'Planted forest (ha)'.
Source: Global Forest Resources Assessment
Owner: FAO

Total land area (ha)
Land area is the total area of the country excluding area under inland water bodies. Possible variations in the data may be due to updating and revisions of the country data and not necessarily to any change of area. Data are expressed in 1 000 hectares.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Total pesticides use (tonnes)
Pesticides refer to insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, disinfectants and any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying or controlling any pest, including vectors of human or animal disease, unwanted species of plants or animals causing harm during or otherwise interfering with the production, processing, storage, transport or marketing of food, agricultural commodities, wood and wood products or animal feedstuffs, or substances which may be administered to animals for the control of insects, arachnids or other pests in or on their bodies. The term includes substances intended for use as a plant growth regulator, defoliant, desiccant or agent for thinning fruit or preventing the premature fall of fruit, and substances applied to crops either before or after harvest to protect the commodity from deterioration during storage and transport. Pesticides use data refers to quantities of pesticides applied to crops and seeds in the agriculture sector. Figures are expressed in metric tons of active ingredients. However, due to some country reporting practices, the data may be reported by: use in formulated product; sales; distribution or imports for use in the agricultural sector. In these cases it is specified in the country notes.
Source: FAO FAO, Statistics Division
Owner: FAO

Total share of freshwater resources withdrawn (percent)
Total freshwater withdrawn in a given year, expressed in percentage of the actual total renewable water resources (TRWR_actual). This parameter is an indication of the pressure on the renewable water resources.
Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)
Owner: FAO

Total water withdrawal (m^3/yr)
Annual quantity of water withdrawn for agricultural, industrial and municipal purposes. It includes renewable freshwater resources as well as potential over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or withdrawal of fossil groundwater and potential use of desalinated water or treated wastewater. It does not include in stream uses, which are characterized by a very low net consumption rate, such as recreation, navigation, hydropower, inland capture fisheries, etc.
Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)
Owner: FAO

Total water withdrawal per capita (m^3/yr/person)
Total annual amount of water withdrawn per capita.
Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)
Owner: FAO

Urban population, total
Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices.
Source: United Nations Population Division
Owner: United Nations Population Division, World Urbanization Prospects.

Value of agricultural exports
Value of agricultural exports should be reported in national currency, US dollars or other currency. Export values are mostly reported as FOB. In the FAOSTAT database export values are expressed in thousand US dollars.

Value of agricultural imports
Value of agricultural imports should be reported in national currency, US dollars or other currency. Import values are mostly reported as CIF. In the FAOSTAT database import values are expressed in thousand US dollars.

Vegetable oils in primary equivalent (kcal/cap/day)
See 'Oilcrops'.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Vegetable production (tonnes)
See 'Vegetable, including melons' and 'Crop production'.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Vegetable, including melons
Vegetables, as classified in this group, are mainly annual plants cultivated as field and garden crops in the open and under glass, and used almost exclusively for food. Vegetables grown principally for animal feed or seed should be excluded. Certain plants, normally classified as cereals and pulses, belong to this group when harvested green, such as green maize, green peas, etc. This grouping differs from international trade classifications for vegetables in that it includes melons and watermelons, which are normally considered to be fruit crops. But, whereas fruit crops are virtually all permanent crops, melons and watermelons are similar to vegetables in that they are temporary crops. Chillies and green peppers are included in this grouping when they are harvested for consumption as vegetables and not processed into spices. FAO production data for green peas and green beans refer to the total weight including pods, although some countries report on a shelled weight basis. The weight of the pods ranges from 40 to 50 percent for peas to up to 70 percent for broad beans. Area data on small vegetable gardens are often omitted in agricultural surveys, although production estimates may be reported. Trade data for fresh vegetables also include chilled vegetables, meaning the temperature of the products has been reduced to around 0C without the products being frozen.

Vegetables harvested area (ha)
See 'Vegetable, including melons' and 'Crop area'.
Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Owner: FAO

Vegetables, fresh nes
Including inter alia: bamboo shoots (Bambusa spp.); beets, chards (Beta vulgaris); capers (Capparis spinosa); cardoons (Cynara cardunculus); celery (Apium graveolens); chervil (Anthriscus cerefolium); cress (Lepidium sativum); fennel (Foeniculum vulgare); horseradish (Cochlearia armoracia); marjoram, sweet (Majorana hortensis); oyster plant (Tragopogon porrifolius); parsley (Petroselinum crispum); parsnips (Pastinaca sativa); radish (Raphanus sativus); rhubarb

(Rheum spp.); rutabagas, swedes (Brassica napus); savory (Satureja hortensis); scorzonera (Scorzonera hispanica); sorrel (Rumex acetosa); soybean sprouts tarragon (Artemisia dracunculus); watercress (Nasturtium officinale). Other vegetables that are not identified separately because of their minor relevance at the international level. Because of their limited local importance, some countries report vegetables under this heading that are classified individually by FAO.

Vineyards harvested area (ha)

See 'Grapes' and 'Crop area'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Waste

Amount of the commodity in question lost through wastage (waste) during the year at all stages between the level at which production is recorded and the household, i.e. storage and transportation. Losses occurring before and during harvest are excluded. Waste from both edible and inedible parts of the commodity occurring in the household is also excluded. Quantities lost during the transformation of primary commodities into processed products are taken into account in the assessment of respective extraction/conversion rates. Distribution wastes tend to be considerable in countries with hot humid climate, difficult transportation and inadequate storage or processing facilities. This applies to the more perishable foodstuffs, and especially to those which have to be transported or stored for a long time in a tropical climate. Waste is often estimated as a fixed percentage of availability, the latter being defined as production plus imports plus stock withdrawals.

Water resources per capita (m^3/yr/person)

Total annual internal renewable water resources per inhabitant.

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Wheat

Triticum spp.: common (T. aestivum) durum (T. durum) spelt (T. spelta). Common and durum wheat are the main types. Among common wheat, the main varieties are spring and winter, hard and soft, and red and white. At the national level, different varieties should be reported separately, reflecting their different uses. Used mainly for human food.

Wheat harvested area (ha)

See 'Wheat' and 'Crop area'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Wheat production (tonnes)

See 'Wheat' and 'Crop production.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Wine production (tonnes)

See 'Wine' and 'Crop production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Wood-based panels

The wood-based panels category is an aggregate category. In the production and trade statistics, it represents the sum of: veneer sheets, plywood, particle board, and fibreboard. See http://www.fao.org/forestry/62283/en/ for further information.

Wood pulp

Wood pulp is a fibrous material prepared from pulpwood, wood chips, particles, residues or recovered paper by mechanical and/or chemical process for further manufacture into paper, paperboard, fibreboard or other cellulose products. In the production and trade statistics, it represents the sum of: mechanical wood pulp; semi-chemical wood pulp; chemical wood pulp; and dissolving wood pulp. See http://www.fao.org/forestry/62283/en/ for further information.

Woodfuel

Roundwood that will be used as fuel for purposes such as cooking, heating or power production. It includes: wood harvested from main stems, branches and other parts of trees (where these are harvested for fuel) and wood that will be used for charcoal production (e.g. in pit kilns and portable ovens). The volume of roundwood used in charcoal production, is estimated by using a factor of 6.0 to convert from the weight (MT) of charcoal produced to the solid volume (CUM) of roundwood used in production. It is reported in cubic metres underbark (i.e. excluding bark). See http://www.fao.org/forestry/62283/en/ for further information.

Woodfuel production (m^3)

See 'Woodfuel' and 'Production'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Wool production (tonnes)

See 'Fats, Animals and Raw'.

Source: FAO, Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

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ISBN 978-92-5-108167-9 ISSN 2306-1170

9 789251 081679

I3621E/1/03.14