

FAO
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Yearbook
2012

Europe and Central Asia
Food and agriculture



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CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Introduction: | 1 |
| Foreword | 1 |
| Acknowledgements | 3 |
| Part 1 Thematic Data and Trends: | 5 |
| People and demography | 6 |
| Food production | 12 |
| Land | 14 |
| Crop production | 18 |
| Crop production - Wheat | 22 |
| Crop production - Coarse grains | 24 |
| Crop production - Oil-bearing crops | 26 |
| Crop production - Sugar Beet | 30 |
| Crop production - Roots and tubers | 32 |
| Crop production - Vegetables | 34 |
| Crop production - Fruits (excluding grapes) | 36 |
| Wine production | 40 |
| Processed crops | 42 |
| Livestock - Cattle | 46 |
| Livestock - Pigs | 48 |
| Livestock - Sheep | 50 |
| Livestock - Poultry | 52 |
| Meat production | 54 |
| Dairy, eggs and wool | 58 |
| Fishery and aquaculture | 62 |
| Forestry | 64 |
| Food prices and food price volatility | 68 |
| Trade in agricultural commodities and food products | 72 |
| Water | 82 |
| Inputs | 84 |
| Pollution | 86 |
| Organic agriculture | 88 |
| Part 2 Metadata: | 93 |
| Definitions | 96 |
| Indicators list | 101 |

List of Tables


| | | |
|----|--|----|
| 1 | Population and structure | 10 |
| 2 | Rural and urban population, and labour force structure | 11 |
| 3 | Agriculture-in-aggregate production indicators | 16 |
| 4 | Land availability | 17 |
| 5 | Cereals and wheat | 28 |
| 6 | Coarse grain and oil-bearing crops | 29 |
| 7 | Sugar beet and roots and tubers | 38 |
| 8 | Vegetables and fruits | 39 |
| 9 | Processed crops | 44 |
| 10 | Livestock | 56 |
| 11 | Meat products | 57 |
| 12 | Dairy products and production of eggs and wool | 60 |
| 13 | Fish production, forest area and roundwood production | 66 |
| 14 | Producer price index | 70 |
| 15 | Trade of wheat and maize | 78 |
| 16 | Trade of cotton lint and potatoes | 79 |
| 17 | Trade of wine and dairy products | 80 |
| 18 | Trade of cattle and pigs | 81 |
| 19 | Water and irrigation | 90 |
| 20 | Inputs and agricultural emissions | 91 |
| 21 | List of countries | 95 |

be key to effectively addressing the many challenging environmental issues of our time, including climate change, water scarcity, atmospheric and sea pollution, as well as land degradation. Agriculture has a clear role in providing ecosystem services to protect the environment and in preserving our planet's natural resource base. As the sector is now intertwined with almost every aspect of the development 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 our partners to enhance country capacities in providing more, better quality and timely statistical information in response to the continuous need to improve the quality, quantity and scope of agricultural and rural statistics, particularly in assisting policy-makers and analysts.

In response to the demand for a more comprehensive region-specific set of statistics and indicators which are amenable to an ever-widening audience, 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.

We hope you will find this book informative and useful.



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for Europe and Central Asia



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and Director,
Statistics Division

PART

1

Thematic Data and Trends

People and demography

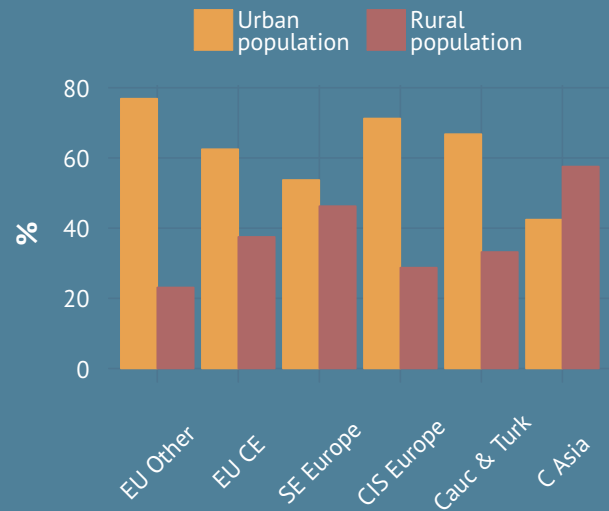
The global population reached almost 6.9 billion in 2010, and even though the rate of annual increase has slowed down in the last decade, it was still 1.2 percent. In Europe and Central Asia, population growth has shown differing patterns among its sub-regions. While in Central Asia and the Caucasus and Turkey population growth is in line with the global rate; across most of Europe population growth has stagnated and, in some countries, even moderately decreased. There is also a clear distinction between Western and Eastern Europe (including the countries of the former Soviet Union), where the former is an immigration destination with an overall moderately increasing population, while in the latter the population is declining slowly but steadily.

As a result of significant urbanization, more than half of the world's population now lives in urban areas. This urbanization has varied effects on agricultural resources (such as land and water), on land use and on food distribution. The depopulation of rural areas, together with the corresponding expansion of built-up areas, is having an adverse effect on food production and distribution, due, in large part, to the increasing distances between the points of production and consumption, and to the decreasing number of agricultural workers.

In the region of Europe and Central Asia, the rural population is greater than the urban only in Central Asia, and this is due to the fact that agriculture is still dominant in this sub-region and is, therefore, still a major economic activity and a source of employment. Although the urban population has grown by more than one percent annually in this sub-region over the last 10 years, the rural populations in countries such as Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan are still above 60 percent of the total population. In CIS Europe more than 70 percent of the population lives in urban areas, even though there has been a slight decrease, over the last ten years, in the urban populations in a number of the countries. Similarly, in the EU Central and Eastern sub-region, most of the countries experienced slight decreases in their urban populations over this same period. The fact that 67 percent of the population lives in urban areas in the Caucasus and Turkey sub-region is due to the high increase and large number of the urban population in Turkey. The level of urbanization is highest in the Western European countries with their large sprawls of urban areas. In Belgium and the United Kingdom less than 10 percent of the population lives in rural areas.

Population density is also growing. The average global population density is 53.2 persons per km². In the more urbanized Western European countries population density is much higher than the global average (493 persons per km² in the Netherlands and 360 persons per km² in Belgium), while in the Scandinavian countries - and in the other large sparsely populated countries of the region - the population density is well below the global average, as in Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation, where the density is six and nine persons per km², respectively.

CHART 1: Rural and urban population, share of total population (2010)

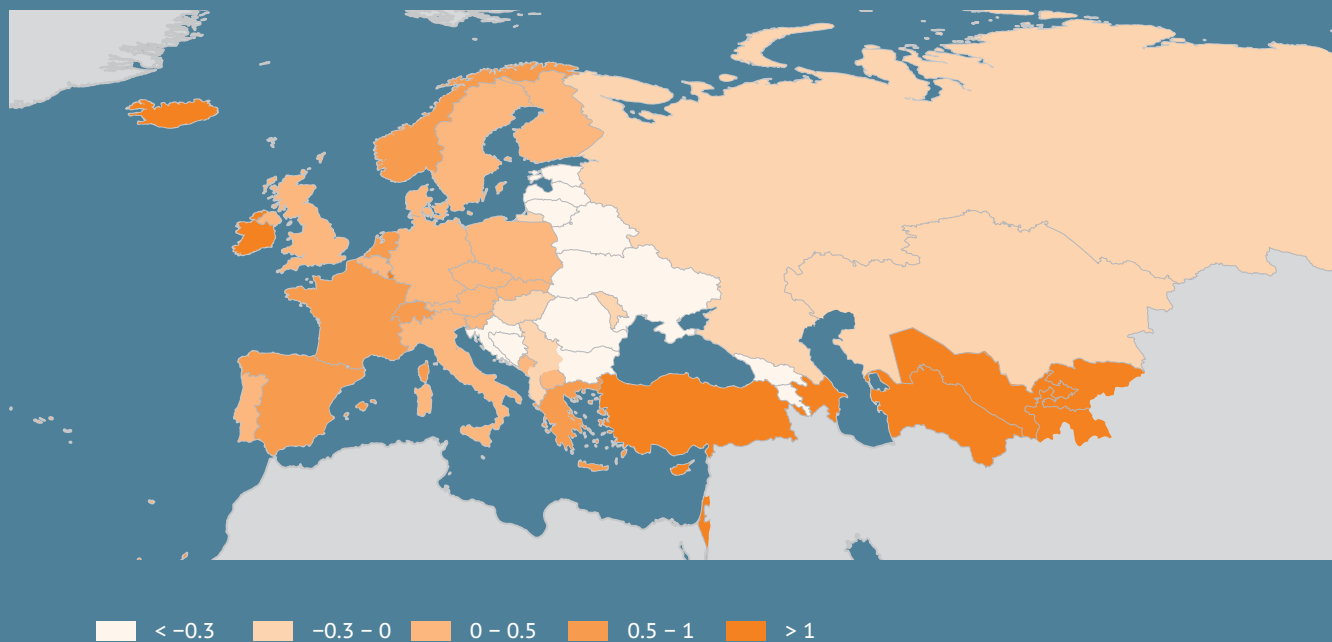


Source: World Bank (WDI)

Metalink: P1.DEM.UN.WUP.POP.URB.SH, p. 112

- With around 890 million people, the region of Europe and Central Asia is home to about 13 percent of the total world population
- Belgium has the highest proportion of urban population (97.4 percent), while the highest urban growth rates are in Turkey, Ireland and Israel (just above 2 percent per annum)
- The highest shares of rural population are in Central Asia

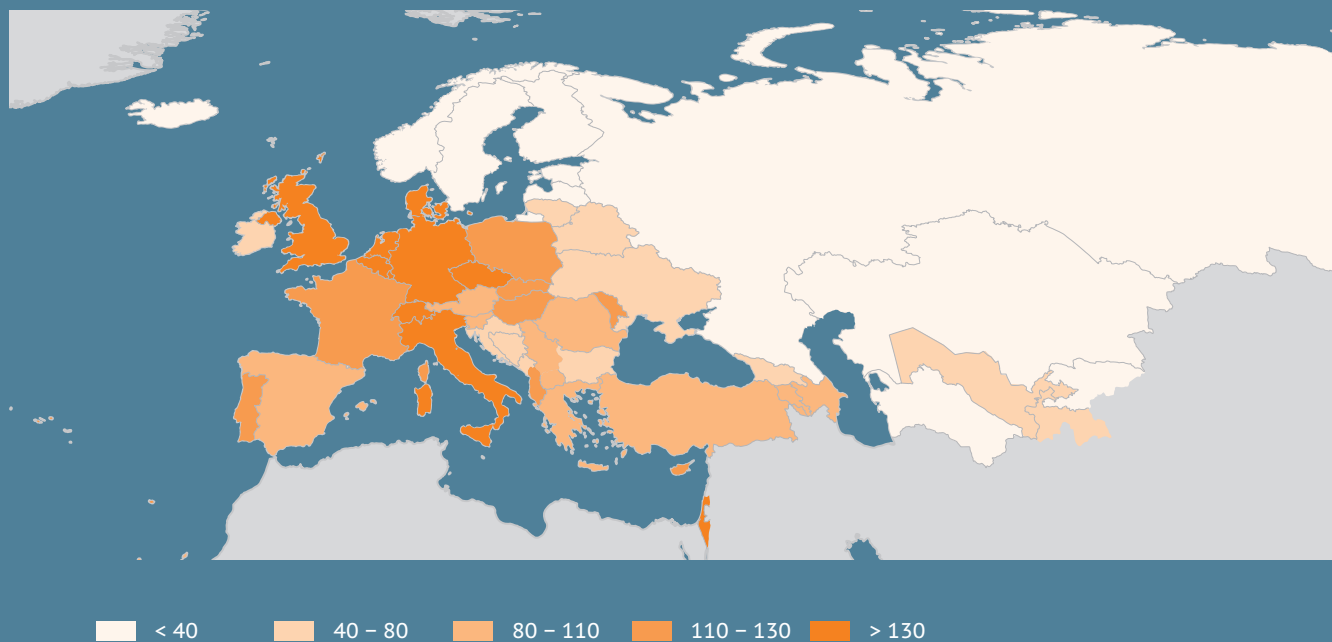
MAP 1: Population p.a. growth (% , 1990-2010)



Source: World Bank (WDI)

Metalink: P1.DEM.UN.WPP.POP.TOT.GR20, p. 109

MAP 2: Population density (people/km², 2010)



Source: World Bank (WDI)

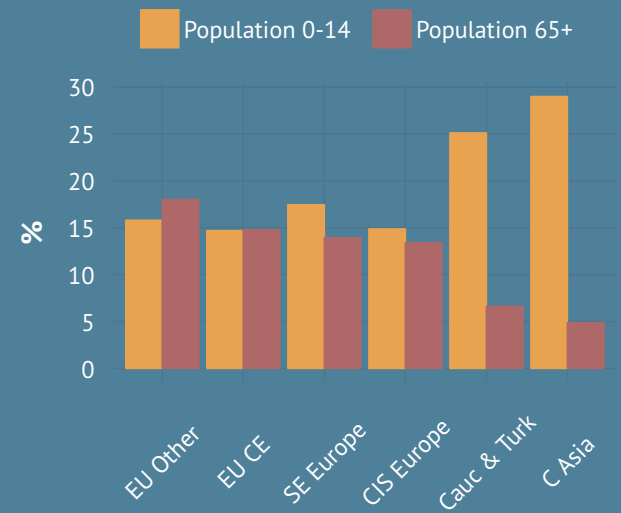
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As life expectancy is growing and fertility declining, the global population is aging continuously - a phenomenon that is very evident in many countries of Europe. While the global percentage of young people (below 15 years old) is 27 percent and that of those above 65 years old is eight percent, in the sub-region of EU other and EFTA, the young are 16 percent while those above 65 years of age are 18 percent of the total population. The highest differences in age distribution in this region are in Central Asia, where it is widest in Tajikistan with 37 percent of the population below 15 years old, and only 3.5 percent above 65 years of age.

More than one third of the world's population is employed in agriculture, which indicates that agriculture is not only a source of food, but also an important source of employment and income generation. In many countries of the world, more people are employed in agriculture than in any other sector of the economy. However, in most of the sub-regions of Europe and Asia, the opposite situation is true – with the exception of Central Asia and Albania. As an example, in the EU other and EFTA countries the agricultural population is only around three percent.

In France and Italy the share of employment in agriculture is around three and four percent, respectively; while this share in Tajikistan is 55 percent, in Georgia 53 percent, and in Albania it is 44 percent.

CHART 2: Population, share of total population (2010)

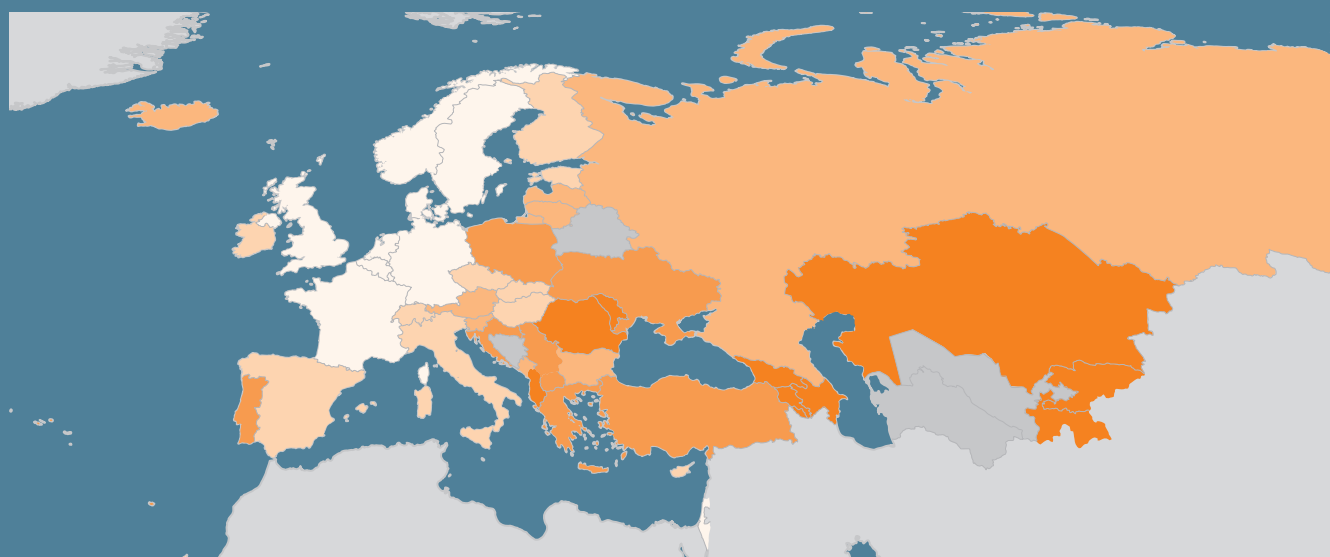


Source: World Bank (WDI)

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- Uzbekistan has the largest share of people under 14 years of age (29.4 percent), while Germany and Italy have the highest shares of people over 65 years of age (20.4 percent)
- Agricultural employment has the highest share in Albania (44 percent), and one of its lowest shares is in the United Kingdom (1.2 percent)
- Turkey, Ireland and Israel have experienced the highest rates of urban population growth in the last decade (over 2 percent)
- Portugal has the highest share of female contribution to agriculture (63.7 percent), with Azerbaijan and Tajikistan also having female shares of above 50 percent

MAP 3: Employment in agriculture, share of total employment (% , 2000-2010*)

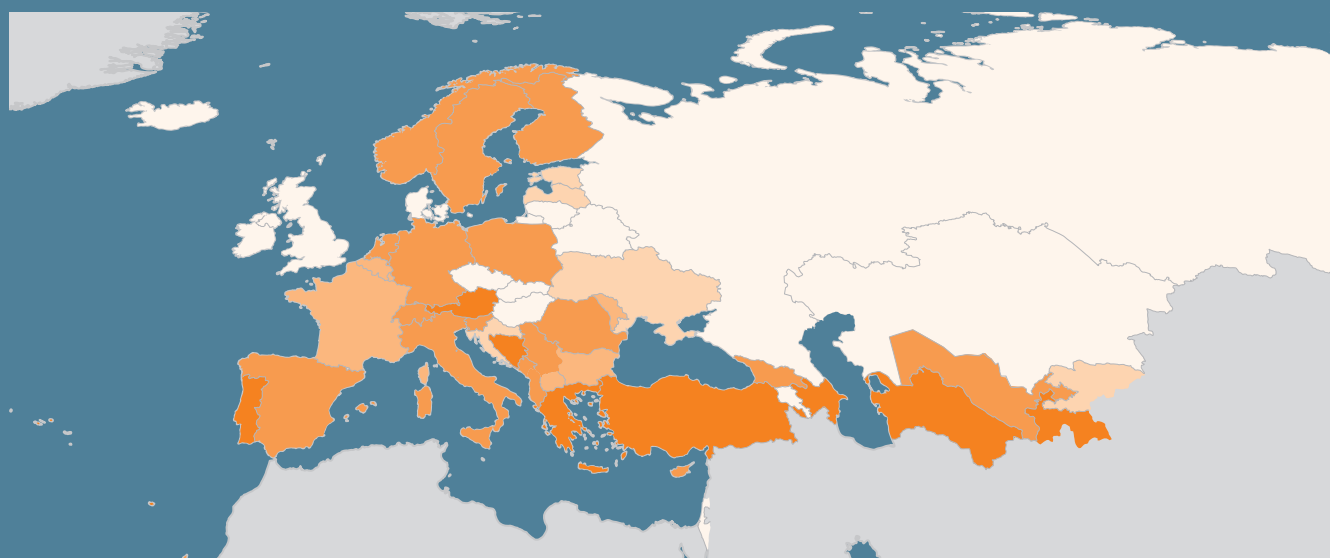


*
 No Data < 3 3 - 5 5 - 10 10 - 25 > 25

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Metalink: P1.RES.WBK.WDI.LAB.EAT, p. 103

MAP 4: Female, share of the agricultural labour force (% , 2010)



< 25 25 - 30 30 - 35 35 - 45 > 45

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P1.DEM.FAO.POP.AGR.FM.SHP, p. 105

TABLE 1: Population and structure

| | Population | | | | Age composition | | | Agricultural population | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|---------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | total | | p.a. growth | | between 0-14 | over 65 | between 14-65 | total | share of total | p.a. growth |
| | million people | million people | % | % | % | % | % | million people | % | % |
| | 2000 | 2010 | 1990-2000 | 2000-2010 | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | 2010 | 1990-2010 |
| WORLD | 6 117.8 | 6 894.6 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 26.8 | 7.6 | 65.6 | 2 619.1 | 38.0 | 0.3 |
| Central Asia | 55.1 | 61.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 29.0 | 4.9 | 66.1 | 12.9 | 20.8 | |
| Kazakhstan | 14.9 | 16.3 | -0.9 | 0.9 | 24.5 | 6.8 | 68.7 | 2.5 | 15.3 | |
| Kyrgyzstan | 4.9 | 5.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 30.0 | 4.4 | 65.5 | 1.1 | 20.4 | |
| Tajikistan | 6.2 | 6.9 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 37.0 | 3.5 | 59.5 | 1.9 | 27.4 | |
| Turkmenistan | 4.5 | 5.0 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 29.2 | 4.1 | 66.6 | 1.5 | 29.7 | |
| Uzbekistan | 24.7 | 28.2 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 29.4 | 4.4 | 66.3 | 5.9 | 20.8 | |
| Caucasus & Turkey | 79.2 | 89.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 25.1 | 6.6 | 68.3 | | | |
| Armenia | 3.1 | 3.1 | -1.4 | 0.1 | 20.2 | 11.1 | 68.7 | 0.3 | 9.4 | |
| Azerbaijan | 8.0 | 9.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 20.9 | 6.6 | 72.6 | 2.1 | 23.1 | |
| Georgia | 4.4 | 4.5 | -0.8 | 0.1 | 16.6 | 14.3 | 69.1 | 0.7 | 14.7 | |
| Turkey | 63.6 | 72.8 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 26.4 | 6.0 | 67.7 | 14.5 | 19.9 | -1.4 |
| CIS Europe | 209.1 | 200.7 | -0.2 | -0.4 | 14.9 | 13.4 | 71.7 | | | |
| Belarus | 10.0 | 9.5 | -0.2 | -0.5 | 15.0 | 13.6 | 71.4 | 0.9 | 9.0 | |
| Republic of Moldova | 3.6 | 3.6 | -0.2 | -0.2 | 16.7 | 11.2 | 72.2 | 0.5 | 14.9 | |
| Russian Federation | 146.3 | 141.8 | -0.1 | -0.3 | 15.0 | 12.8 | 72.2 | 11.5 | 8.1 | |
| Ukraine | 49.2 | 45.9 | -0.5 | -0.7 | 14.2 | 15.5 | 70.3 | 5.2 | 11.4 | |
| South Eastern Europe | 21.3 | 21.4 | -0.5 | 0.0 | 17.4 | 13.9 | 68.6 | | | |
| Albania | 3.1 | 3.2 | -0.7 | 0.4 | 22.7 | 9.7 | 67.7 | 1.3 | 41.8 | -1.5 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3.7 | 3.8 | -1.5 | 0.2 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 70.9 | 0.1 | 2.4 | |
| Croatia | 4.4 | 4.4 | -0.8 | -0.0 | 15.0 | 17.2 | 67.8 | 0.2 | 4.3 | |
| Macedonia, FYR | 2.0 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 17.6 | 11.8 | 70.6 | 0.2 | 7.5 | |
| Montenegro | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | -0.0 | 19.2 | 12.5 | 68.3 | 0.1 | 12.8 | |
| Serbia | 7.5 | 7.3 | -0.1 | -0.3 | 17.6 | 14.3 | 68.1 | 1.3 | 17.4 | |
| EU Central & Eastern | 104.2 | 102.0 | -0.2 | -0.2 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 70.5 | | | |
| Bulgaria | 8.2 | 7.5 | -0.6 | -0.8 | 13.7 | 17.5 | 68.8 | 0.3 | 4.0 | -7.0 |
| Czech Republic | 10.3 | 10.5 | -0.1 | 0.2 | 14.0 | 14.8 | 71.1 | 0.6 | 6.2 | |
| Estonia | 1.4 | 1.3 | -1.4 | -0.2 | 15.3 | 17.2 | 67.5 | 0.1 | 8.9 | |
| Hungary | 10.2 | 10.0 | -0.2 | -0.2 | 14.7 | 16.5 | 68.8 | 0.8 | 8.4 | -3.6 |
| Latvia | 2.4 | 2.2 | -1.1 | -0.6 | 13.8 | 17.8 | 68.4 | 0.2 | 9.3 | |
| Lithuania | 3.5 | 3.3 | -0.5 | -0.6 | 14.9 | 16.1 | 69.1 | 0.3 | 9.8 | |
| Poland | 38.5 | 38.2 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 14.8 | 13.6 | 71.6 | 5.7 | 14.8 | -2.4 |
| Romania | 22.4 | 21.4 | -0.3 | -0.5 | 15.2 | 14.9 | 69.9 | 1.8 | 8.4 | -5.1 |
| Slovakia | 5.4 | 5.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 15.1 | 12.1 | 72.8 | 0.4 | 7.1 | |
| Slovenia | 2.0 | 2.0 | -0.0 | 0.3 | 13.9 | 16.5 | 69.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | |
| EU other & EFTA | 391.3 | 413.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 15.8 | 18.0 | 66.2 | | | |
| Austria | 8.0 | 8.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 14.7 | 17.6 | 67.7 | 0.3 | 3.4 | -3.7 |
| Belgium | 10.3 | 10.9 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 16.9 | 17.4 | 65.7 | 0.1 | 1.2 | |
| Cyprus | 0.9 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 17.8 | 11.6 | 70.7 | 0.1 | 5.3 | -2.8 |
| Denmark | 5.3 | 5.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 18.0 | 16.5 | 65.5 | 0.1 | 2.5 | -3.5 |
| Finland | 5.2 | 5.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 16.5 | 17.2 | 66.2 | 0.2 | 3.9 | -3.8 |
| France | 60.8 | 64.9 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 18.4 | 16.8 | 64.8 | 1.3 | 2.0 | -4.4 |
| Germany | 82.2 | 81.8 | 0.3 | -0.1 | 13.5 | 20.4 | 66.1 | 1.3 | 1.6 | -4.3 |
| Greece | 10.9 | 11.3 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 14.6 | 18.6 | 66.9 | 1.1 | 9.6 | -2.8 |
| Ireland | 3.8 | 4.5 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 21.2 | 11.7 | 67.1 | 0.3 | 6.6 | -2.5 |
| Italy | 56.9 | 60.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 14.1 | 20.4 | 65.6 | 2.0 | 3.3 | -4.4 |
| Luxembourg | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 17.7 | 13.9 | 68.4 | 0.0 | 1.4 | |
| Malta | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 15.0 | 14.1 | 71.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | -4.5 |
| Netherlands | 15.9 | 16.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 17.7 | 15.3 | 67.0 | 0.4 | 2.5 | -2.5 |
| Portugal | 10.2 | 10.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 15.1 | 17.9 | 66.9 | 1.1 | 10.3 | -2.9 |
| Spain | 40.3 | 46.1 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 15.0 | 17.0 | 68.1 | 2.0 | 4.4 | -4.0 |
| Sweden | 8.9 | 9.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 16.5 | 18.2 | 65.2 | 0.2 | 2.5 | -2.8 |
| United Kingdom | 58.9 | 62.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 17.4 | 16.6 | 66.0 | 0.9 | 1.5 | -1.5 |
| Iceland | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 20.8 | 12.0 | 67.2 | 0.0 | 6.3 | -1.7 |
| Norway | 4.5 | 4.9 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 18.7 | 14.7 | 66.6 | 0.2 | 3.7 | -2.4 |
| Switzerland | 7.2 | 7.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 15.2 | 16.7 | 68.1 | 0.4 | 4.9 | -1.9 |
| Israel | 6.3 | 7.6 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 27.2 | 10.4 | 62.3 | 0.1 | 1.7 | -1.8 |

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

| | Population | | | | | Empl in agriculture | % of empl in agriculture | Agricultural employment by gender | |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| | rural | | urban | | density people/km ² | | | female | male |
| | share % | p.a. growth % | share % | p.a. growth % | | million people | % | | |
| | 2010 | 2000-2010 | 2010 | 2000-2010 | 2010 | 2000-2010* | 2000-2010* | 2000-2010* | 2000-2010* |
| WORLD | 49.3 | 0.4 | 50.7 | 2.1 | 53.2 | | | 42.6 | 57.4 |
| Central Asia | 57.6 | 1.1 | 42.4 | 1.3 | | | | 40.8 | 59.2 |
| Kazakhstan | 41.5 | 0.4 | 58.5 | 1.3 | 6.0 | 2.3 | 29.4 | 24.2 | 75.8 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 63.4 | 0.9 | 36.6 | 1.4 | 28.4 | 0.7 | 34.0 | 29.8 | 70.2 |
| Tajikistan | 73.5 | 1.1 | 26.5 | 1.1 | 49.1 | 1.4 | 55.5 | 53.2 | 46.8 |
| Turkmenistan | 50.5 | 0.4 | 49.5 | 1.9 | 10.7 | | | 53.2 | 46.8 |
| Uzbekistan | 63.1 | 1.4 | 36.9 | 1.3 | 66.4 | 3.4 | 38.5 | 43.5 | 56.5 |
| Caucasus & Turkey | 33.2 | 0.0 | 66.8 | 1.9 | | | | | |
| Armenia | 36.3 | 0.4 | 63.7 | -0.2 | 108.6 | 0.5 | 44.2 | 16.2 | 83.8 |
| Azerbaijan | 47.8 | 1.0 | 52.2 | 1.4 | 109.6 | 1.6 | 38.6 | 53.4 | 46.6 |
| Georgia | 47.1 | 0.0 | 52.9 | 0.1 | 77.9 | 0.9 | 53.4 | 36.2 | 64.1 |
| Turkey | 30.4 | -0.2 | 69.6 | 2.1 | 94.5 | 5.4 | 23.7 | 52.6 | 47.4 |
| CIS Europe | 28.7 | -0.4 | 71.3 | -0.4 | | | | | |
| Belarus | 25.7 | -2.1 | 74.3 | 0.1 | 46.8 | 1.0 | 21.2 | 18.7 | 81.3 |
| Republic of Moldova | 58.8 | 0.4 | 41.2 | -1.0 | 124.0 | 0.4 | 31.1 | 30.0 | 70.0 |
| Russian Federation | 27.2 | -0.1 | 72.8 | -0.4 | 8.7 | 6.5 | 9.7 | 24.6 | 75.4 |
| Ukraine | 31.9 | -1.0 | 68.1 | -0.5 | 79.2 | 3.3 | 15.8 | 27.4 | 72.6 |
| South Eastern Europe | 46.3 | -0.7 | 53.7 | 0.6 | | | | | |
| Albania | 52.0 | -0.7 | 48.0 | 1.8 | 117.0 | | 44.1 | 42.5 | 57.5 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 51.4 | -0.8 | 48.6 | 1.4 | 73.7 | | | 59.1 | 40.9 |
| Croatia | 42.2 | -0.5 | 57.8 | 0.4 | 78.9 | 0.2 | 14.9 | 29.8 | 70.2 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 32.1 | -1.2 | 67.9 | 1.0 | 81.7 | 0.1 | 19.7 | 32.4 | 67.6 |
| Montenegro | 40.5 | -0.3 | 59.5 | 0.2 | 47.0 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 38.5 | 61.5 |
| Serbia | 47.6 | -0.6 | 52.4 | -0.1 | 83.4 | 0.6 | 24.0 | 38.1 | 61.9 |
| EU Central & Eastern | 37.5 | -0.4 | 62.5 | -0.1 | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | 28.3 | -1.7 | 71.7 | -0.4 | 69.4 | 0.2 | 6.8 | 30.6 | 69.4 |
| Czech Republic | 26.5 | 0.4 | 73.5 | 0.2 | 136.2 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 23.2 | 76.8 |
| Estonia | 30.5 | -0.2 | 69.5 | -0.2 | 31.6 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 26.2 | 73.8 |
| Hungary | 31.7 | -1.3 | 68.3 | 0.3 | 110.5 | 0.2 | 4.5 | 22.7 | 77.3 |
| Latvia | 31.8 | -0.6 | 68.2 | -0.6 | 36.0 | 0.1 | 8.8 | 25.7 | 74.3 |
| Lithuania | 32.8 | -0.7 | 67.2 | -0.6 | 52.4 | 0.1 | 9.0 | 23.0 | 77.0 |
| Poland | 38.8 | 0.1 | 61.2 | -0.2 | 125.5 | 2.0 | 12.8 | 36.2 | 63.8 |
| Romania | 45.4 | -0.7 | 54.6 | -0.3 | 93.2 | 2.8 | 30.1 | 43.3 | 56.8 |
| Slovakia | 43.2 | -0.0 | 56.8 | 0.2 | 112.9 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 21.8 | 78.7 |
| Slovenia | 52.0 | 0.9 | 48.0 | -0.3 | 101.7 | 0.1 | 8.8 | 42.9 | 57.1 |
| EU other & EFTA | 23.1 | -0.1 | 76.9 | 0.7 | | | | | |
| Austria | 32.4 | -0.1 | 67.6 | 0.7 | 101.8 | 0.2 | 5.2 | 45.8 | 54.2 |
| Belgium | 2.6 | -0.5 | 97.4 | 0.6 | 359.8 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 32.2 | 67.8 |
| Cyprus | 29.7 | 1.0 | 70.3 | 1.8 | 119.4 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 36.7 | 63.3 |
| Denmark | 12.8 | -1.1 | 87.2 | 0.6 | 130.7 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 24.0 | 76.0 |
| Finland | 36.1 | -0.4 | 63.9 | 0.8 | 17.7 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 35.7 | 64.3 |
| France | 22.2 | -0.2 | 77.8 | 0.9 | 118.5 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 33.5 | 66.5 |
| Germany | 26.2 | -0.3 | 73.8 | 0.0 | 234.6 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 36.9 | 63.2 |
| Greece | 38.6 | -0.1 | 61.4 | 0.6 | 87.8 | 0.5 | 12.5 | 52.7 | 47.3 |
| Ireland | 38.1 | 0.9 | 61.9 | 2.1 | 65.0 | 0.1 | 4.6 | 7.4 | 92.6 |
| Italy | 31.6 | 0.2 | 68.4 | 0.8 | 205.6 | 0.9 | 3.8 | 45.0 | 55.0 |
| Luxembourg | 17.8 | 2.5 | 82.2 | 1.3 | 195.8 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 33.3 | 66.7 |
| Malta | 5.3 | -2.7 | 94.7 | 1.1 | 1300.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Netherlands | 17.1 | -2.6 | 82.9 | 1.2 | 492.6 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 36.6 | 63.4 |
| Portugal | 39.3 | -1.1 | 60.7 | 1.5 | 116.3 | 0.5 | 10.9 | 63.7 | 36.3 |
| Spain | 22.6 | 0.9 | 77.4 | 1.5 | 92.4 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 37.6 | 62.5 |
| Sweden | 15.3 | 0.1 | 84.7 | 0.6 | 22.9 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 35.7 | 64.3 |
| United Kingdom | 9.9 | -0.1 | 90.1 | 0.6 | 257.2 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 24.8 | 75.2 |
| Iceland | 7.7 | 1.1 | 92.3 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 16.7 | 83.3 |
| Norway | 22.4 | 0.2 | 77.6 | 1.1 | 16.0 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 39.8 | 60.2 |
| Switzerland | 26.4 | 0.7 | 73.6 | 0.9 | 195.7 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 43.1 | 56.9 |
| Israel | 8.3 | 1.6 | 91.7 | 2.0 | 352.3 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 21.6 | 78.4 |

Food production

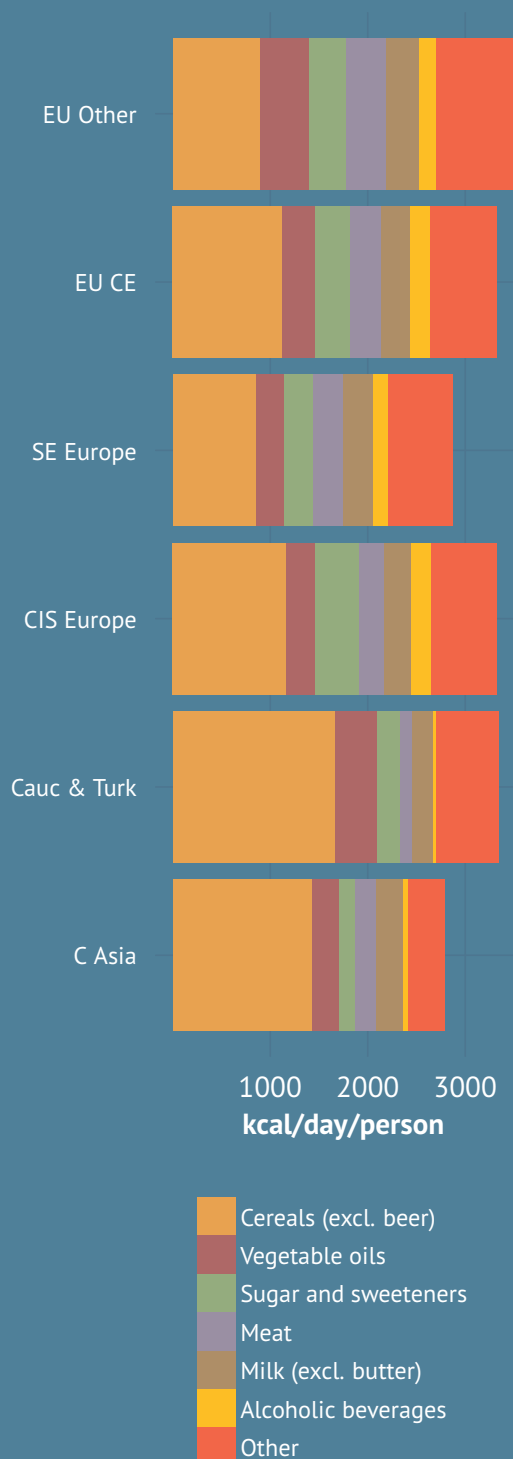
In the 21st century, the growing population is putting growing pressure on agriculture to produce enough food. In addition, changing consumption patterns and increasing land use for energy production purposes are putting further demands on agriculture.

Per capita food production has increased by more than 40 percent in the last 50 years, mainly due to the extensive expansion of irrigated land and to improved use of fertilizers. These trends are visible in all of the world's regions.

Since 1960, per capita food production has increased by 40 percent in the Caucasus and Turkey, by 68 percent in EU Central and Eastern, and by 75 percent in EU other and EFTA. In the last ten years production has increased by 60 percent in Central Asia and CIS Europe. Countries like Denmark, Hungary, France and Ukraine still have exceptional potential for food production, while at the bottom of the list are the small mountainous states and islands, like Montenegro, Georgia and Iceland.

In the structure of primary food production, cereals play the most important role. The dominance of this product group can be seen in all of the sub-regions where it accounts for the highest share in both the Caucasus and Turkey and in Central Asia. Beyond cereals, vegetable oils and sugar also have a large share of per capita food production in this region. In many of the EU countries, meat production accounts for a higher share than in the Caucasus and Turkey or in Central Asia.

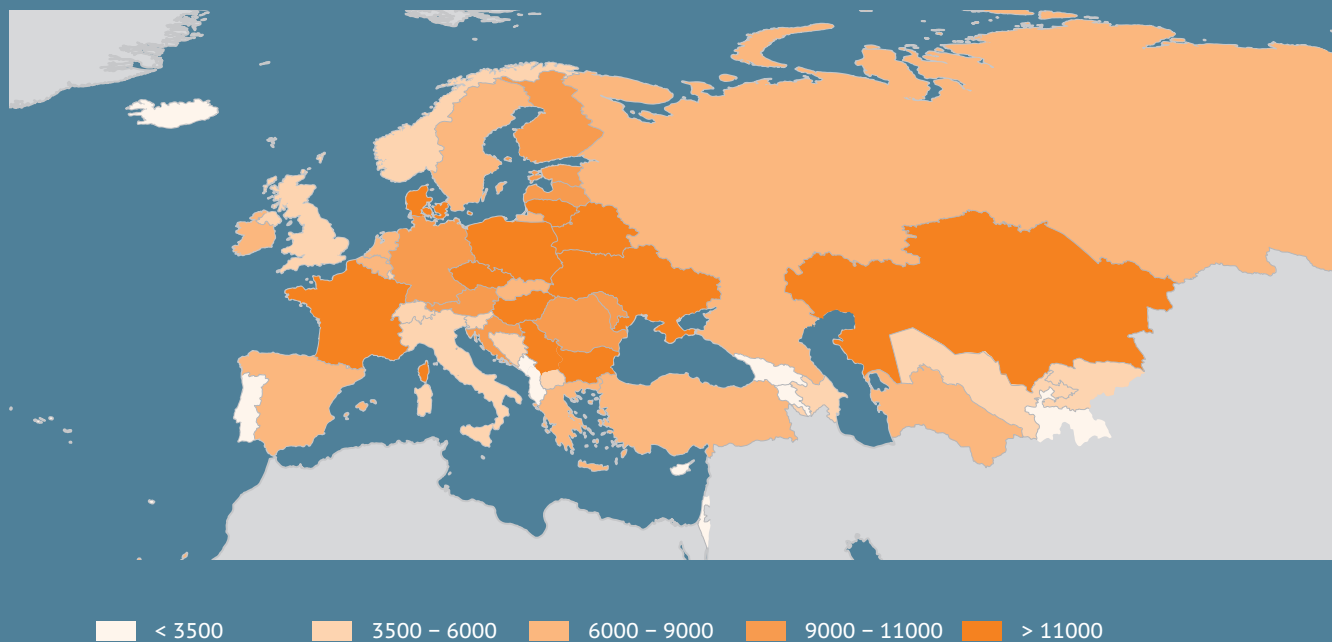
CHART 3: Per capita production of main primary food product groups (2010)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

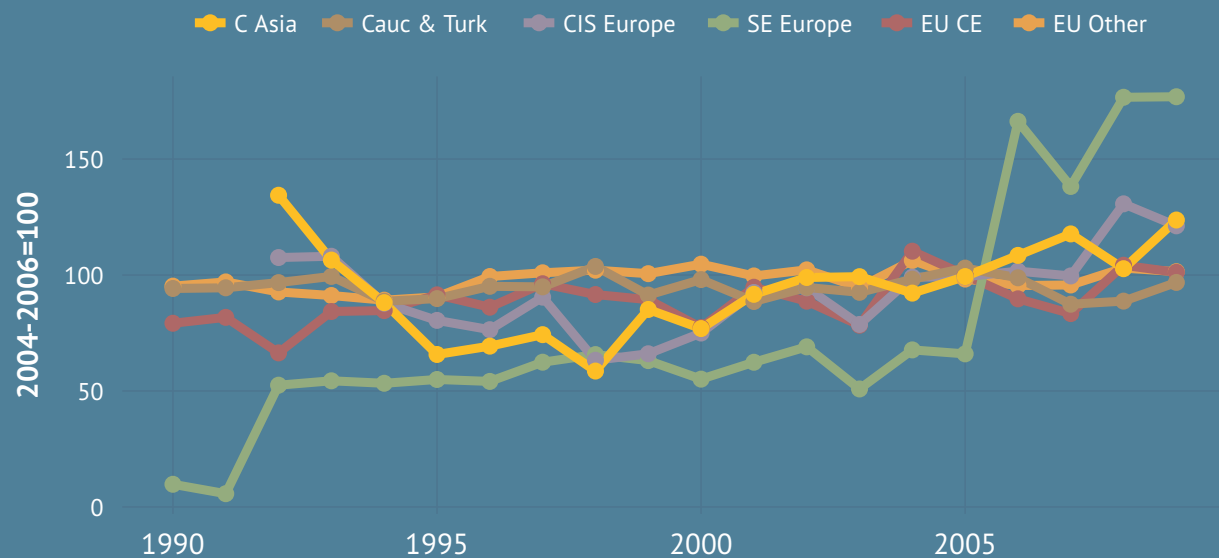
Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.MPP.PPP, p. 108

MAP 5: Per capita food production (kcal/day/person, 2009)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
 Metalink: P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.FD.QP.SHP, p. 105

CHART 4: Index of per capita food production (1990-2009)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
 Metalink: P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.FD.QP.SHP.IN, p. 105

Land

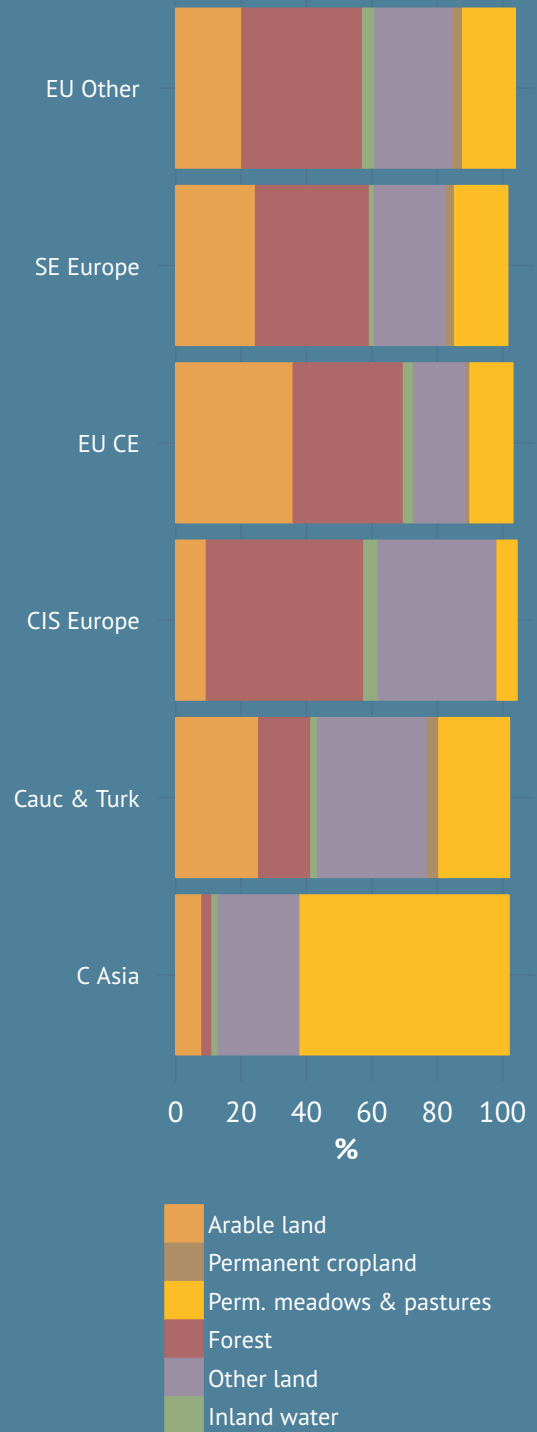
Almost 38 percent of the world's land surface is used for agriculture. Of this, 11 percent is arable land, 12 percent is permanent cropland and 26 percent is permanent pasture. As there is only a small amount of additional agricultural land left to be further used to meet the increasing demand for food of the world's growing population; technologically enhanced yields and intensive cultivation are options that must be, and are, considered and implemented.

The region of Europe and Central Asia covers 21 percent of the world's total land area, with 23 percent of the global agricultural land. On the whole, the proportion of agricultural land in this region is higher than the global average, with the exception of Central Asia and CIS Europe, which accounts for large shares of land surface but with smaller proportions of agricultural land. Nevertheless, due to its vast territory, CIS Europe has nearly half of all the agricultural land in this region. Another quarter of the region's agricultural land is in EU other and EFTA.

Over the last 50 years, per capita agricultural area in the region as a whole has decreased by half (in 2009 the regional average was 0.2 hectares per capita). CIS Europe has the largest per capita value with 0.8 hectares per capita. Largely due to the huge decrease in Kazakhstan, the per capita agricultural area in Central Asia has declined by 38 percent in the last two decades (0.5 hectares per capita in 2009). Similarly, the Caucasus and Turkey experienced a decrease of 29 percent. Even so, this indicator is still highest in Kazakhstan (1.5 hectares per capita), followed by the Russian Federation (0.9 hectares per capita) and Ukraine (0.7 hectares per capita). The lower index in EU other and EFTA can be explained by the high population density, urbanization and industrialization. In other parts, unfavorable geographical conditions (such as mountains) are responsible for the low values.

Globally, arable land accounts for almost 11 percent of the total land surface area, while 26 percent is permanent meadows and pastures, and 31 percent is covered with forests. Significant differences can be seen among the regions in terms of land use. Arable land dominates in EU Central and Eastern with a 36 percent share of the total land area. The share is also high in the Caucasus and Turkey, South East Europe, EU other and EFTA and in CIS Europe (with the exception of the Russian Federation). Permanent meadows and pastures have the highest share in Central Asia (64 percent), while in CIS Europe they account for only six percent. However, forested areas in CIS Europe, at 48 percent, are the largest of any of the sub-regions, while the Caucasus and Turkey and Central Asia are far behind the global average in terms of forests.

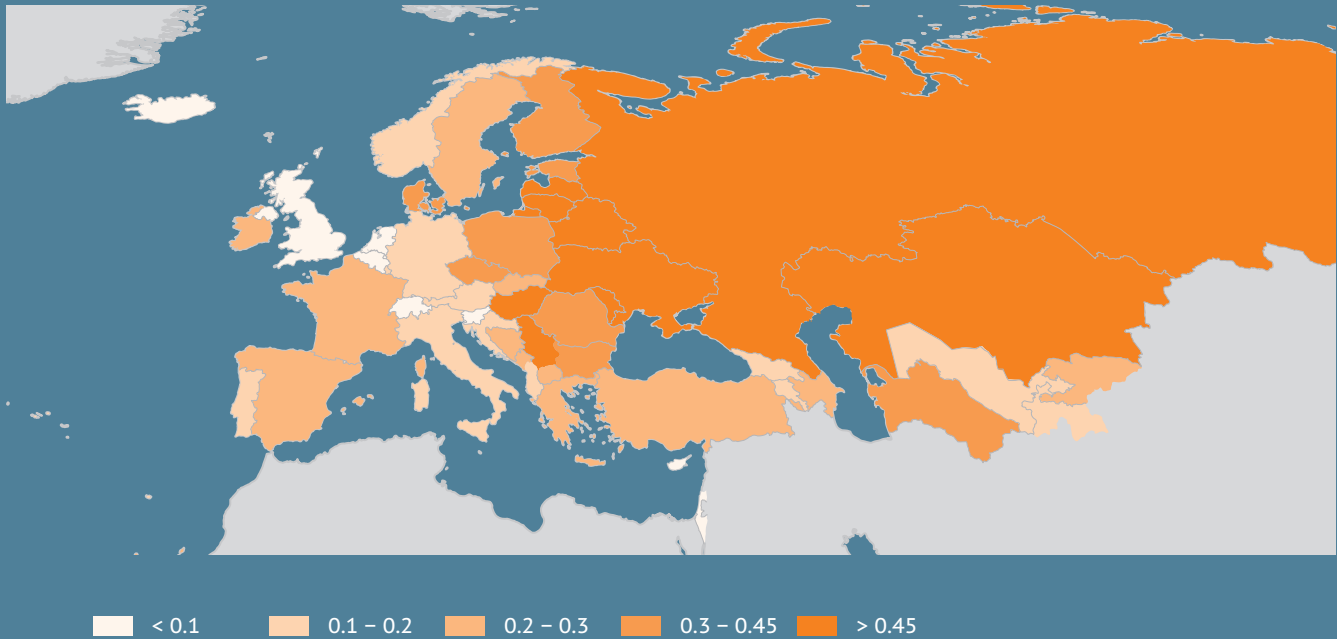
CHART 5: Land use, share of total land area (2009)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

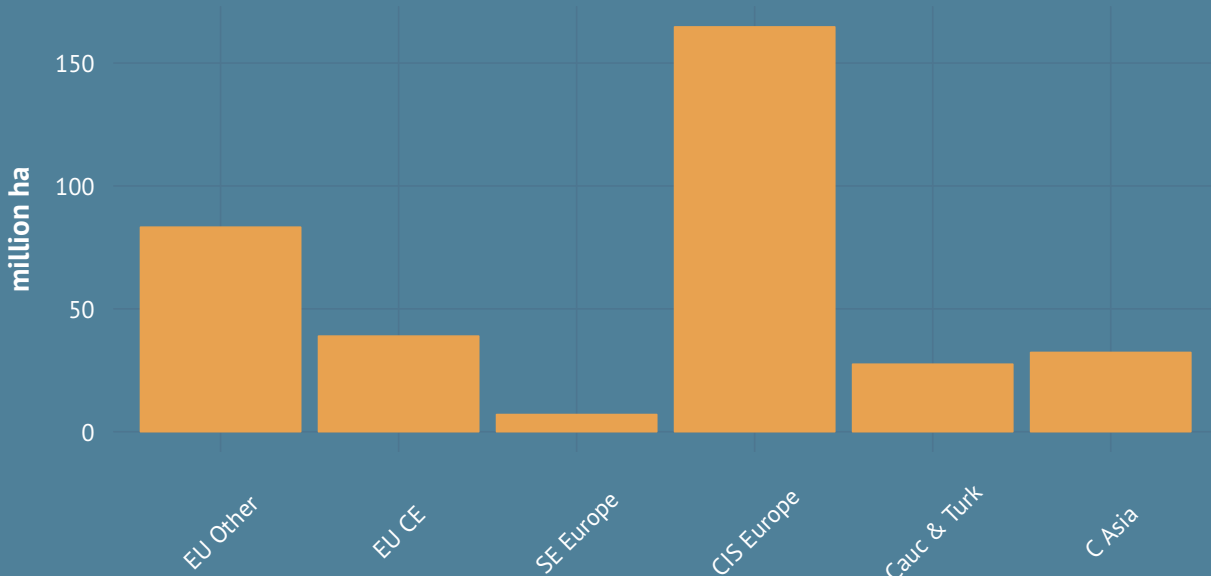
Metalink: P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ.ARL.SHL, p. 102

MAP 6: Per capita arable land (ha/person, 2009)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Metalink: P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ_ARL.SHP, p. 102

CHART 6: Agricultural land area (2009)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Metalink: P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ_ARPCL, p. 102

TABLE 3: Agriculture-in-aggregate production indicators

| | Gross per capita production index number (2004-2006 = 100) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| | crops | | livestock | | food | | non food | |
| | change | p.a. growth | change | p.a. growth | change | p.a. growth | change | p.a. growth |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| | 2009-2010 | 2000-2010 | 2009-2010 | 2000-2010 | 2009-2010 | 2000-2010 | 2009-2010 | 2000-2010 |
| WORLD | -1.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | -0.5 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 0.8 |
| Central Asia | -5.9 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 3.8 | -3.0 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 0.9 |
| Kazakhstan | -32.6 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 3.2 | -17.0 | 2.5 | -0.1 | 1.3 |
| Kyrgyzstan | -6.9 | -0.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 | -3.8 | 0.4 | 7.0 | -5.6 |
| Tajikistan | 4.0 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 7.9 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 2.0 | -0.5 |
| Turkmenistan | 14.0 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 6.2 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 28.9 | 3.3 |
| Uzbekistan | 5.2 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 4.3 | 7.4 | 4.9 | -0.4 | 0.6 |
| Caucasus & Turkey | -3.1 | -0.4 | 3.4 | 1.5 | -0.8 | 0.4 | -11.9 | -5.7 |
| Armenia | -30.5 | 4.6 | -1.0 | 3.5 | -19.1 | 4.2 | -13.0 | -9.2 |
| Azerbaijan | -10.9 | 2.4 | 5.4 | 5.2 | -5.2 | 4.1 | 3.2 | -7.5 |
| Georgia | -12.6 | -4.3 | -2.5 | -2.1 | -7.9 | -3.1 | -9.1 | -12.5 |
| Turkey | -2.0 | -0.7 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | -12.8 | -5.7 |
| CIS Europe | -19.1 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 1.9 | -10.0 | 1.7 | 7.1 | 1.7 |
| Belarus | -3.0 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 0.4 | 3.9 | -1.1 | 1.3 |
| Republic of Moldova | 0.3 | 1.4 | 12.6 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 39.0 | -8.3 |
| Russian Federation | -29.1 | -0.4 | 2.1 | 1.8 | -15.2 | 0.7 | 4.7 | 3.4 |
| Ukraine | -5.0 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 0.9 | -2.2 | 3.0 | 13.6 | 3.7 |
| South Eastern Europe | -4.6 | 3.8 | -0.2 | 3.3 | -3.2 | 3.8 | 2.7 | -2.6 |
| Albania | 11.2 | 4.4 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 6.2 | 2.7 | 9.5 | -1.2 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | -7.9 | 4.6 | -6.7 | 5.2 | -7.5 | 4.9 | -11.1 | -1.8 |
| Croatia | -9.1 | -0.4 | -8.3 | 2.7 | -8.4 | 0.6 | -49.2 | 2.9 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 5.3 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 22.1 | 2.3 |
| Montenegro | -2.3 | | 14.4 | | 5.5 | | 4.0 | |
| Serbia | -5.8 | | 2.3 | | -3.4 | | 4.6 | |
| EU Central & Eastern | -7.1 | 0.1 | -1.3 | -0.0 | -4.5 | 0.1 | -11.2 | -0.7 |
| Bulgaria | 14.1 | 3.0 | -2.8 | -4.3 | 9.4 | 0.2 | -15.8 | 2.2 |
| Czech Republic | -13.1 | -1.6 | -2.2 | -1.4 | -7.3 | -1.5 | -1.6 | -9.1 |
| Estonia | -13.7 | -1.3 | -0.1 | 1.8 | -4.4 | 0.7 | 14.0 | 8.1 |
| Hungary | -13.2 | 0.2 | -6.6 | -2.4 | -11.0 | -0.9 | 1.4 | -0.3 |
| Latvia | -10.2 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 2.6 | -4.2 | 2.5 | 4.7 | -5.6 |
| Lithuania | -28.8 | -1.2 | -1.8 | 1.4 | -12.7 | 0.3 | -17.1 | -16.9 |
| Poland | -12.6 | -1.3 | 2.0 | 1.1 | -5.4 | -0.2 | -15.6 | -0.7 |
| Romania | 4.5 | 2.6 | -6.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 3.3 | -2.1 |
| Slovakia | -16.7 | -0.5 | 0.1 | -1.8 | -8.6 | -1.2 | -2.2 | -7.9 |
| Slovenia | 0.2 | -1.5 | 0.9 | -0.2 | 0.6 | -0.7 | -16.0 | 2.8 |
| EU other & EFTA | -5.4 | -1.3 | 1.3 | -0.4 | -2.0 | -0.8 | -5.5 | -2.7 |
| Austria | -10.5 | -0.2 | 2.0 | -0.6 | -3.0 | -0.5 | -1.1 | 16.8 |
| Belgium | -2.3 | -0.9 | 2.5 | -1.2 | 0.5 | -1.1 | -0.5 | 0.2 |
| Cyprus | -1.9 | -5.7 | -1.3 | -2.2 | -1.6 | -3.7 | 18.2 | -6.3 |
| Denmark | -12.2 | -0.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | -3.0 | -0.2 | 8.2 | -4.2 |
| Finland | -22.2 | -2.3 | 0.3 | -0.1 | -7.2 | -0.8 | -1.5 | -7.2 |
| France | -6.2 | -1.4 | 1.2 | -1.4 | -2.6 | -1.4 | -6.0 | 1.3 |
| Germany | -11.4 | -1.3 | 2.4 | 0.9 | -3.1 | 0.1 | -16.8 | -0.7 |
| Greece | -9.2 | -3.7 | 0.1 | -0.0 | -7.3 | -2.5 | -7.2 | -8.0 |
| Ireland | -1.1 | -3.2 | 4.0 | -1.7 | 3.3 | -1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Italy | -4.6 | -1.6 | -0.2 | -0.8 | -3.1 | -1.3 | -11.2 | -1.0 |
| Luxembourg | -12.3 | -1.5 | -7.1 | -3.4 | -8.2 | -3.1 | -1.0 | -18.9 |
| Malta | 3.9 | -0.9 | -3.3 | -1.9 | -0.2 | -1.5 | 3.8 | 0.3 |
| Netherlands | -4.6 | -0.6 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 1.0 | -0.0 | 0.3 | -1.0 |
| Portugal | 1.1 | -1.0 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 1.4 | -0.4 | 1.5 | -2.4 |
| Spain | -0.5 | -1.0 | 0.6 | -0.8 | -0.1 | -0.9 | -0.3 | -5.1 |
| Sweden | -13.0 | -1.9 | -1.1 | -1.2 | -5.3 | -1.4 | 17.8 | 6.5 |
| United Kingdom | -2.8 | -1.0 | -0.2 | -0.7 | -1.2 | -0.8 | 5.9 | -0.3 |
| Iceland | 12.2 | 1.8 | -2.2 | -0.1 | -1.5 | 0.1 | -4.3 | -6.1 |
| Norway | -3.0 | -1.4 | 0.4 | -0.6 | -0.3 | -0.7 | -8.4 | -1.5 |
| Switzerland | -13.5 | -3.0 | 0.8 | 0.2 | -2.7 | -0.6 | -11.4 | 13.3 |
| Israel | -0.5 | -0.6 | -0.6 | 0.3 | -0.6 | -0.1 | -1.0 | -7.2 |

TABLE 4: Land availability

| | Land area | | Share of land area | | | Organic agriculture |
|---------------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|--------|---------|---------------------|
| | total | agricultural | permanent crops | arable | pasture | share of agric area |
| | million ha | | % | % | % | % |
| | 2009 | 2009 | 2009 | 2009 | 2009 | 2009 |
| WORLD | 13 003.5 | 37.6 | 1.2 | 10.6 | 25.8 | 0.7 |
| Central Asia | 392.7 | 72.1 | 0.2 | 8.0 | 63.9 | 0.1 |
| Kazakhstan | 270.0 | 77.2 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 68.5 | 0.1 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 19.2 | 55.4 | 0.4 | 6.7 | 48.3 | 0.1 |
| Tajikistan | 14.0 | 33.9 | 1.0 | 5.3 | 27.7 | |
| Turkmenistan | 47.0 | 69.4 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 65.3 | |
| Uzbekistan | 42.5 | 62.6 | 0.8 | 10.1 | 51.7 | |
| Caucasus & Turkey | 95.0 | 50.4 | 3.5 | 25.4 | 21.5 | 1.1 |
| Armenia | 2.8 | 61.6 | 1.9 | 16.1 | 43.6 | 0.0 |
| Azerbaijan | 8.3 | 57.6 | 2.7 | 22.7 | 32.1 | 0.4 |
| Georgia | 6.9 | 36.1 | 1.7 | 6.4 | 27.9 | |
| Turkey | 77.0 | 50.6 | 3.8 | 27.7 | 19.0 | 1.3 |
| CIS Europe | 1 719.2 | 15.6 | 0.2 | 9.4 | 6.0 | |
| Belarus | 20.3 | 44.0 | 0.6 | 27.3 | 16.1 | |
| Republic of Moldova | 3.3 | 75.2 | 9.2 | 55.2 | 10.8 | |
| Russian Federation | 1 637.7 | 13.2 | 0.1 | 7.4 | 5.6 | |
| Ukraine | 57.9 | 71.2 | 1.6 | 56.1 | 13.6 | |
| South Eastern Europe | 26.0 | 43.1 | 2.4 | 24.5 | 16.2 | 0.2 |
| Albania | 2.7 | 44.0 | 3.2 | 22.3 | 18.4 | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 5.1 | 41.7 | 2.0 | 19.5 | 20.2 | |
| Croatia | 5.6 | 23.2 | 1.6 | 15.5 | 6.1 | 1.1 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 2.5 | 40.2 | 1.4 | 16.7 | 22.1 | |
| Montenegro | 1.3 | 38.2 | 1.2 | 12.9 | 24.2 | |
| Serbia | 8.7 | 57.8 | 3.4 | 37.7 | 16.7 | |
| EU Central & Eastern | 104.6 | 50.2 | 1.2 | 36.0 | 13.0 | 3.1 |
| Bulgaria | 10.9 | 46.3 | 1.6 | 28.9 | 15.8 | 0.2 |
| Czech Republic | 7.7 | 54.9 | 1.0 | 41.2 | 12.7 | 8.9 |
| Estonia | 4.2 | 22.0 | 0.2 | 14.1 | 7.7 | 10.4 |
| Hungary | 9.1 | 63.9 | 2.1 | 50.6 | 11.1 | 2.4 |
| Latvia | 6.2 | 29.5 | 0.1 | 18.8 | 10.6 | 8.7 |
| Lithuania | 6.3 | 42.9 | 0.4 | 32.8 | 9.7 | 4.8 |
| Poland | 30.4 | 53.0 | 1.3 | 41.2 | 10.5 | 2.3 |
| Romania | 23.0 | 58.8 | 1.6 | 38.2 | 19.0 | 1.2 |
| Slovakia | 4.8 | 40.1 | 0.5 | 28.7 | 10.9 | 7.5 |
| Slovenia | 2.0 | 23.2 | 1.3 | 8.7 | 13.3 | 6.3 |
| EU other & EFTA | 358.1 | 39.3 | 3.0 | 20.2 | 16.0 | 3.9 |
| Austria | 8.2 | 38.4 | 0.8 | 16.6 | 21.0 | |
| Belgium | 3.0 | 45.0 | 0.7 | 27.7 | 16.6 | 3.0 |
| Cyprus | 0.9 | 13.5 | 3.7 | 9.4 | 0.5 | |
| Denmark | 4.2 | 62.1 | 0.1 | 57.3 | 4.6 | 5.6 |
| Finland | 30.4 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 0.1 | 7.4 |
| France | 54.8 | 53.4 | 1.9 | 33.5 | 18.0 | 2.3 |
| Germany | 34.9 | 48.4 | 0.6 | 34.3 | 13.6 | |
| Greece | 12.9 | 63.6 | 8.9 | 19.8 | 34.9 | 4.0 |
| Ireland | 6.9 | 60.8 | 0.0 | 15.8 | 45.0 | |
| Italy | 29.4 | 47.3 | 8.9 | 23.4 | 15.0 | 8.0 |
| Luxembourg | 0.3 | 50.6 | 0.8 | 23.9 | 25.9 | 2.7 |
| Malta | 0.0 | 29.1 | 4.1 | 25.0 | | |
| Netherlands | 3.4 | 56.8 | 1.1 | 31.3 | 24.5 | 2.6 |
| Portugal | 9.1 | 40.3 | 8.5 | 12.3 | 19.5 | |
| Spain | 49.9 | 55.5 | 9.5 | 25.1 | 21.0 | 4.8 |
| Sweden | 41.0 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 1.1 | 12.7 |
| United Kingdom | 24.2 | 71.6 | 0.2 | 25.0 | 46.4 | 4.2 |
| Iceland | 10.0 | 22.8 | | 0.1 | 22.7 | |
| Norway | 30.5 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 5.6 |
| Switzerland | 4.0 | 38.1 | 0.6 | 10.2 | 27.4 | 7.3 |
| Israel | 2.2 | 24.1 | 3.6 | 14.1 | 6.5 | 1.1 |

Crop production

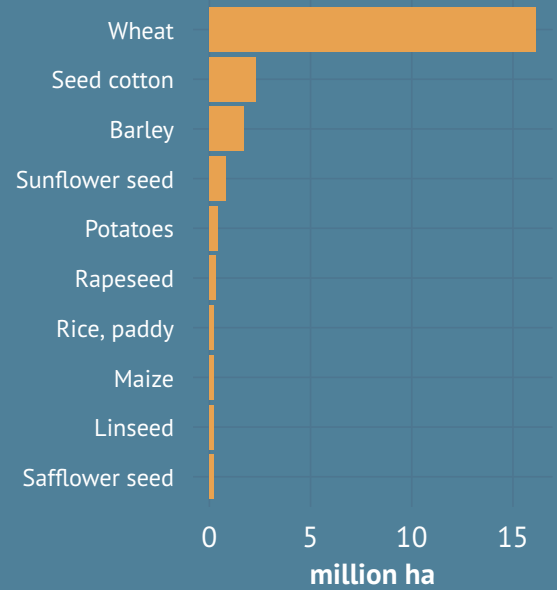
Wheat is the most important crop in the region of Europe and Central Asia. More than 80 million hectares of land are dedicated to growing wheat, of which 240 million tonnes were produced in 2010. Wheat is followed by barley and sunflower seeds in terms of harvested area, and by sugar beet and potatoes in terms of quantity produced.

In Central Asia, wheat is grown on 16 million hectares of land, representing 5.7 percent of the total agricultural area, with 21 million tonnes produced in 2010. This is followed by cotton which is planted on 2.3 million hectares, with a corresponding second highest ranking in crop production. Barley is also a significant crop in terms of area planted in this sub-region. The largest wheat producer in Central Asia is Kazakhstan, while Uzbekistan is the largest producer of cotton. Potatoes and tomatoes are also significant agricultural products in this sub-region.

In the Caucasus and Turkey, the area planted with wheat and barley represents one quarter of the total agricultural area. Even though olive oil is one of the significant products of Turkey, olive plantations cover only some 830 thousand hectares (with 1.4 million tonnes of olives produced in 2010). In terms of quantities produced in this sub-region, wheat is the leading crop, followed by sugar beet (18.2 million tonnes produced in 2010). Tomatoes are the third largest produced commodity, followed by barley (of which 7.9 million tonnes were produced in 2010). Both in terms of area planted and production, grapes are the sixth most farmed crop in this sub-region.

In South East Europe, the area planted with maize (1.8 million hectares) is twice as large as wheat. From this area 10.6 million tonnes of maize were produced in 2010, with Serbia being the main maize producer. Plums are also important, and the sugar beet quantities produced have also been comparatively significant.

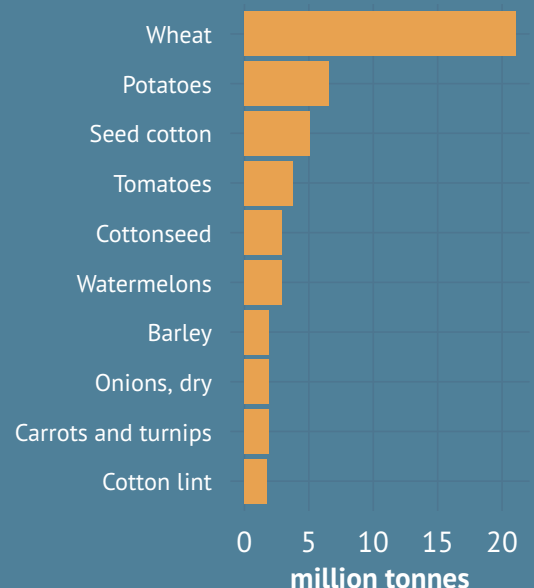
CHART 7: Harvested area of the most important crops in Central Asia (2010)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CROPAREA, p. 103

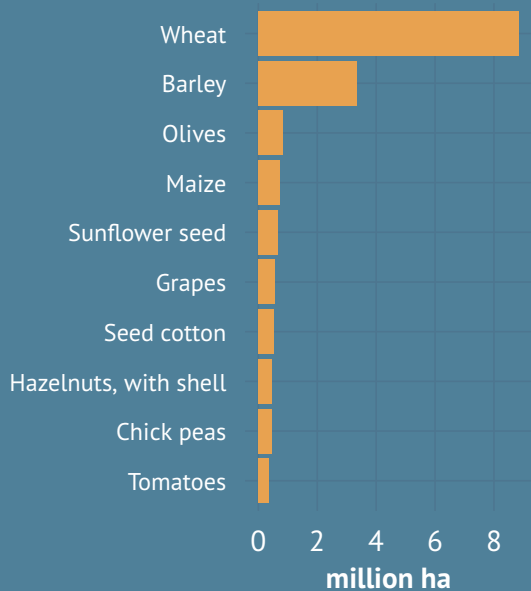
CHART 8: Production quantity of the most important crops in Central Asia (2010)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

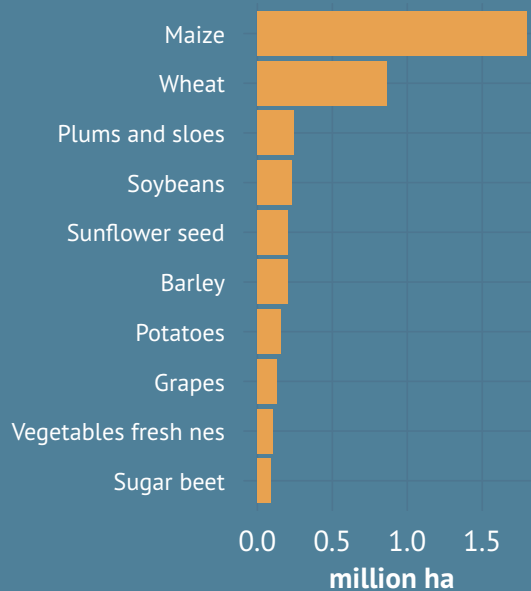
Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CROPPROD, p. 103

CHART 9: Harvested area of the most important crops in Caucasus & Turkey (2010)



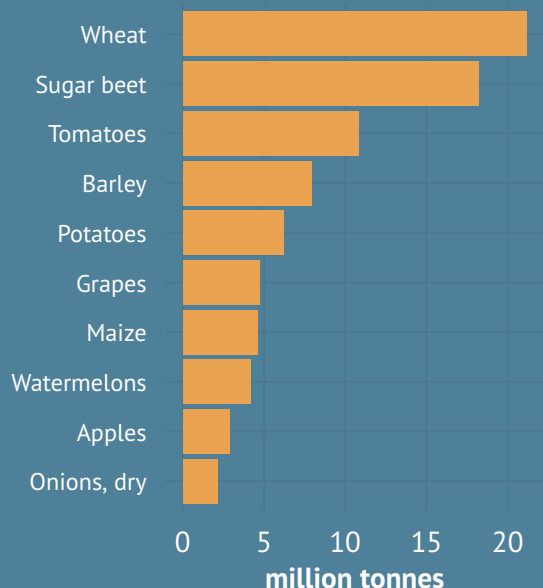
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
 Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CROP.AREA, p. 103

CHART 11: Harvested area of the most important crops in South Eastern Europe (2010)



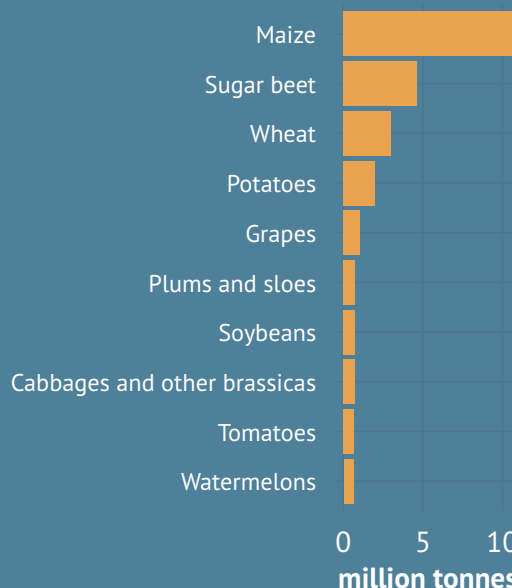
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
 Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CROP.AREA, p. 103

CHART 10: Production quantity of the most important crops in Caucasus & Turkey (2010)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
 Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CROP.PROD, p. 103

CHART 12: Production quantity of the most important crops in South Eastern Europe (2010)



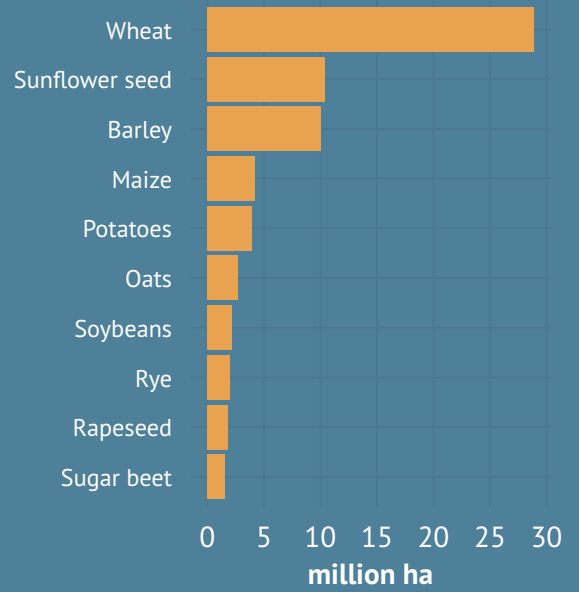
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
 Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CROP.PROD, p. 103

In CIS Europe, the harvested area of wheat accounts for 13 percent of the total global area planted with wheat, with the Russian Federation being the fourth largest wheat producer in the world. In this sub-region, the area planted with sunflowers and barley is 10 million hectares for each, producing 12.5 and 19 million tonnes of crops respectively. Maize is less important here than in other sub-regions, with only 1.6 percent of total arable land planted with maize in 2010.

In EU Central and Eastern, cereals and oil-bearing crops are the most important crops in terms of harvested area. Whereas in terms of quantities produced, the volumes of sugar beet and potato production are also significant. To note is that this sub-region accounts for 40 percent of the total maize production of the region of Europe and Central Asia.

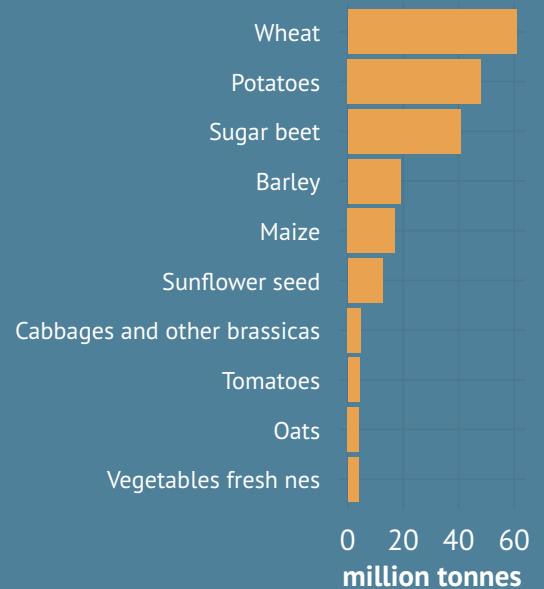
Although the harvested area of wheat in EU other and EFTA is similar to that in CIS Europe, the yields in this area are almost three times higher, producing some 105 million tonnes - which represent 16 percent of the global wheat production. The 4.4 million hectares of olive plantations in this sub-region (which includes Mediterranean countries such as Spain, Italy and Greece) represent 47 percent of the world total. In terms of area, barley is also another important crop in this sub-region. Sugar beet, with 1.2 million tonnes produced in 2010, accounted for 35 percent of the total production of the region of Europe and Central Asia, with France and Germany being the most important sugar beet producers.

CHART 13: Harvested area of the most important crops in CIS Europe (2010)



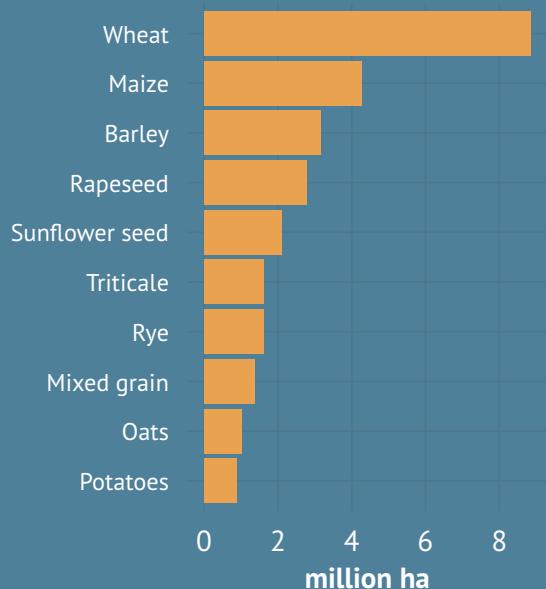
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CROPAREA, p. 103

CHART 14: Production quantity of the most important crops in CIS Europe (2010)



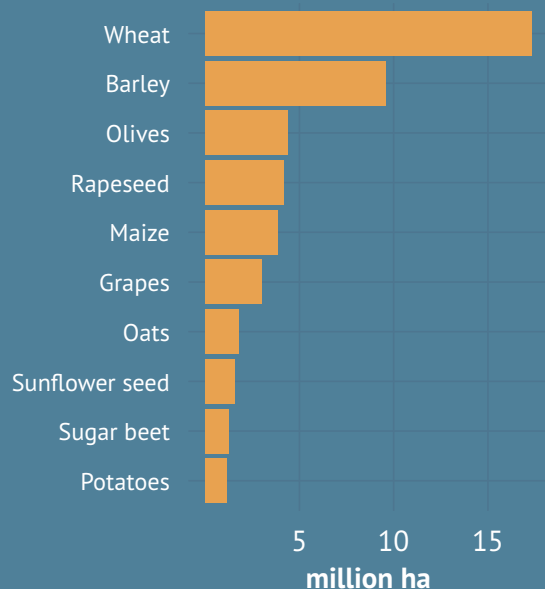
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CROP.PROD, p. 103

CHART 15: Harvested area of the most important crops in EU Central & Eastern (2010)



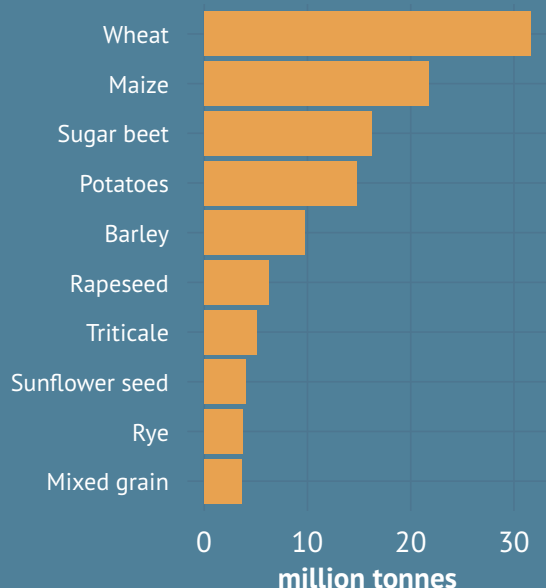
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CROP.AREA, p. 103

CHART 17: Harvested area of the most important crops in EU Other & EFTA (2010)



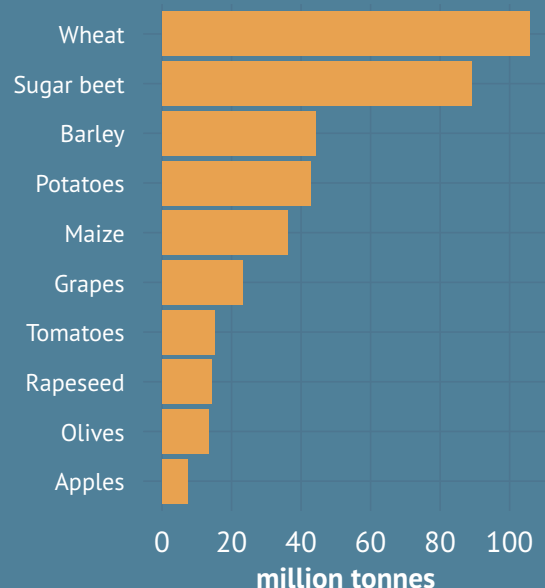
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CROP.AREA, p. 103

CHART 16: Production quantity of the most important crops in EU Central & Eastern (2010)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CROP.PROD, p. 103

CHART 18: Production quantity of the most important crops in EU Other & EFTA (2010)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CROP.PROD, p. 103

Crop production - Wheat

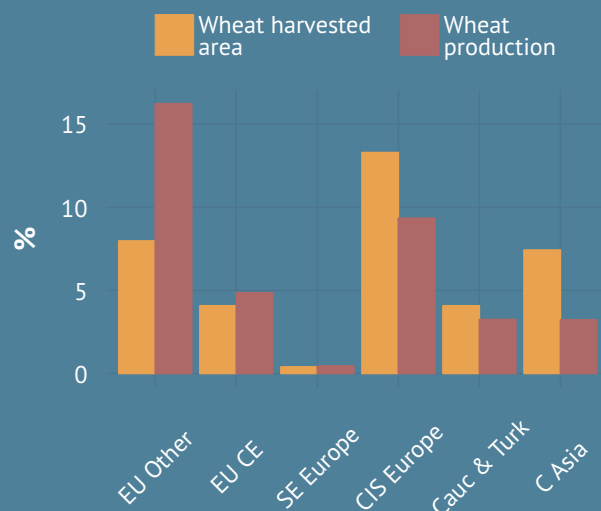
At the global level, 4.6 percent of total agricultural area is planted by wheat, whereas this percentage is substantially higher in the region of Europe and Central Asia at 37 percent. This is due to the overall favourable climatic and soil conditions in this region.

Among the Caucasus countries, Azerbaijan has a notable area of land used for wheat production, and similarly, Turkey also has a large harvested area. CIS Europe accounts for 13 percent of the global harvested area of wheat with nine percent of production.

In 2010, 240 million tonnes of wheat were produced in the region, and top producers such as the Russian Federation (41 million tonnes), France (38 million tonnes), in addition to Germany, Turkey, and Ukraine accounted for 60 percent of the region's total wheat production.

Comparing the last two decades, the 10-year average quantity of wheat produced increased by 60 percent in South Eastern Europe and Central Asia, by 28 percent increase in CIS Europe, and by 10 percent in the EU other and EFTA sub-region.

CHART 19: Area and production of wheat, share of world total (2010)

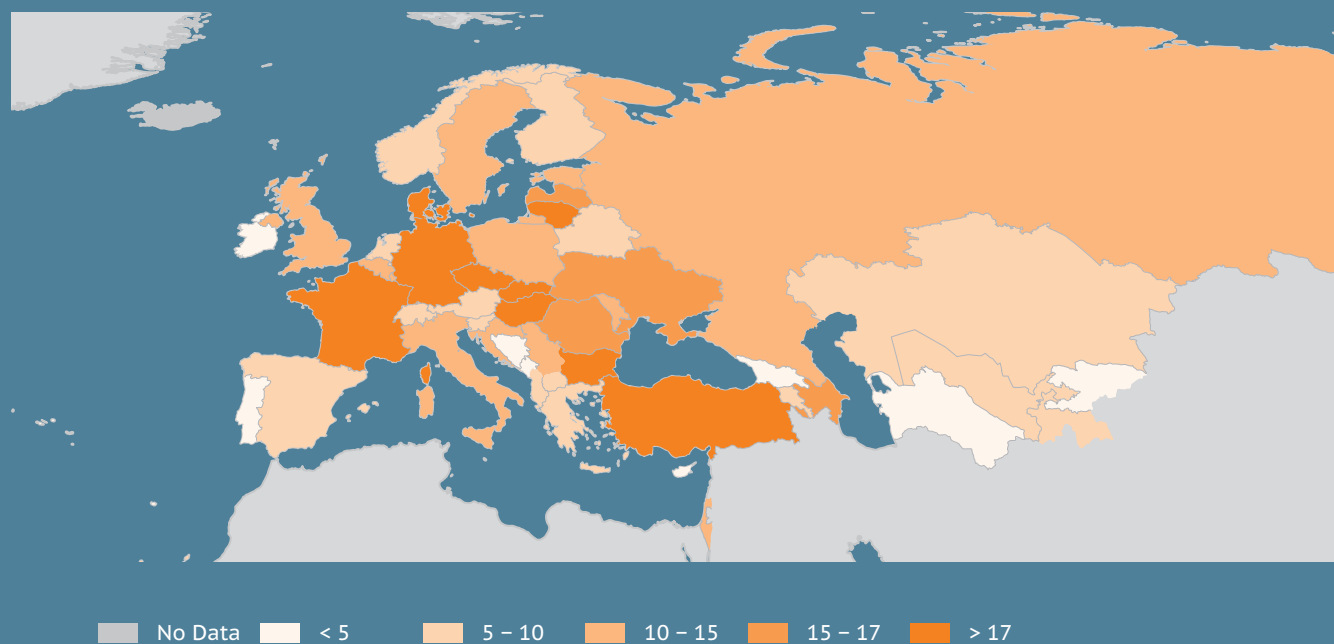


Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.WT.AH.SC, p. 113

- Wheat is the most important crop in the region of Europe and Central Asia
- Uzbekistan is the largest cotton producer in the region
- The Russian Federation is the world's fourth largest wheat producer (41 million tonnes in 2010)
- Cereal yields in the EU countries are about three times higher than those of the CIS Europe countries, with the highest yield for wheat in the Netherlands at 8.9 tonnes per hectare in 2010.

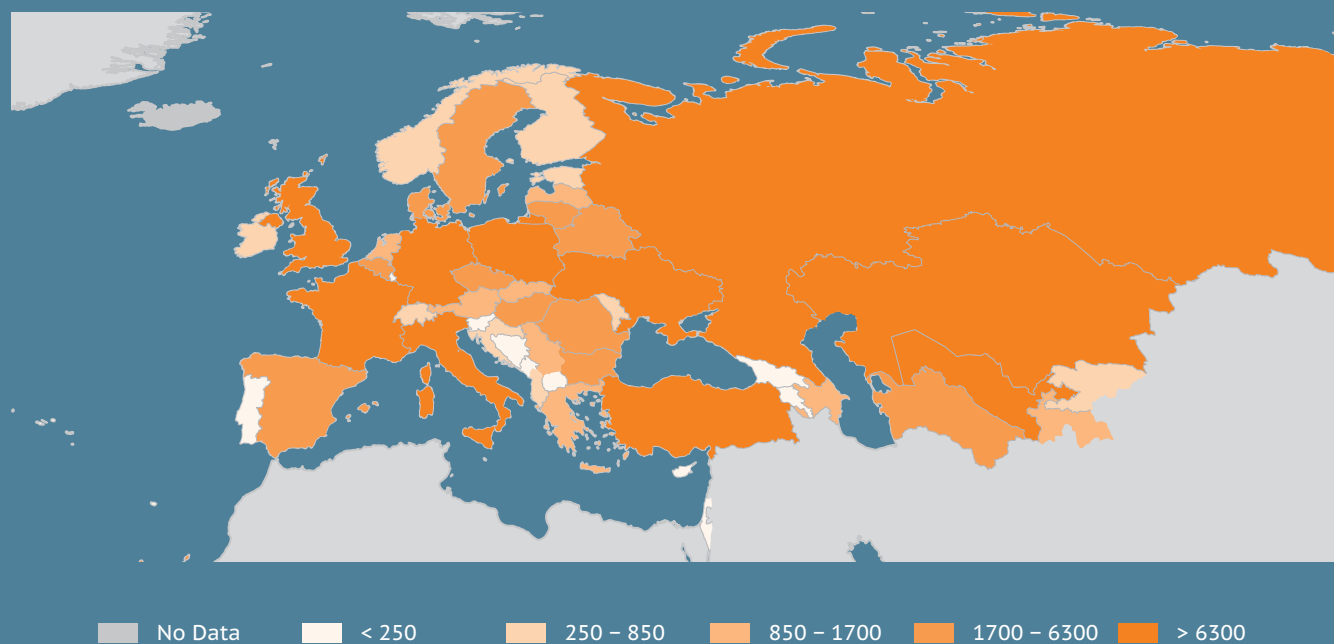
MAP 7: Wheat area, share of total agricultural area (% , 2009)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.WT.AH.SHL, p. 113

MAP 8: Wheat production (thousand tonnes, 2010)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.WT.QP, p. 113

Crop production - Coarse grains

Coarse grains are cereal grains other than wheat and rice that include maize (corn in the United States), barley, sorghum, rye, and oats. The global demand for these coarse grains is growing due to the requirements for fodder, food, for brewing and as biofuels. Three quarters of the quantities produced globally are maize.

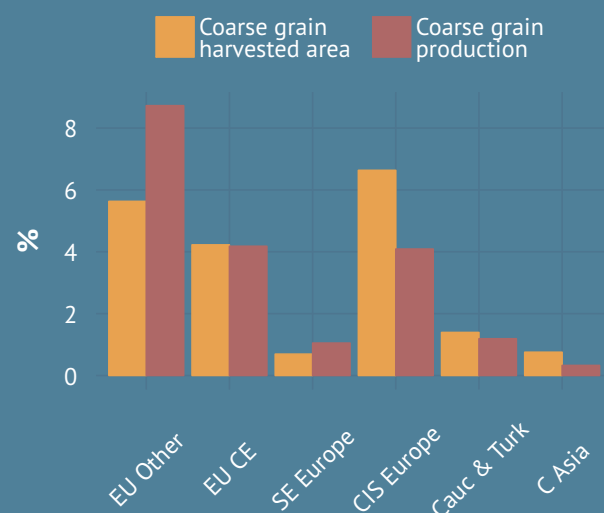
In 2010 the area planted with coarse grains accounted for 6.5 percent of the total global agricultural area. With the exception of Central Asia, this region is an important coarse grain producer with an above average share of area harvested. The region accounts for one fifth of the global total, both in terms of area harvested and in production.

In Central and Eastern Europe 25 percent of the total agricultural land is allocated to growing coarse grains (the highest share for any group of crops), with a four percent share in the global production. Poland is the main coarse grain producer in this sub-region. In comparison, the share of agricultural land allocated to growing coarse grains in EU other and EFTA is six percent, in the Caucasus and Turkey it is nine percent, and in CIS Europe it is 10 percent.

In 2010, 217 million tonnes of coarse grains were produced in this region. The biggest producers are France, Ukraine, Germany, Poland and the Russian Federation, which together provided almost half of the total quantity produced in the region.

Average coarse grain production in the region was 18 percent higher in the period 2001-2010 than it was between 1991-2000. This increase in production was principally due to meeting the growing demand for fodder in developing countries as a result of the respective increase in livestock numbers. Higher demand for biofuels is also a factor, even though this demand has leveled off recently. The increase in quantity produced has been most significant in the two sub-regions of South East Europe (by 243 percent) and the Caucasus and Turkey (by 117 percent).

CHART 20: Area and production of coarse grain, share of world total (2010)

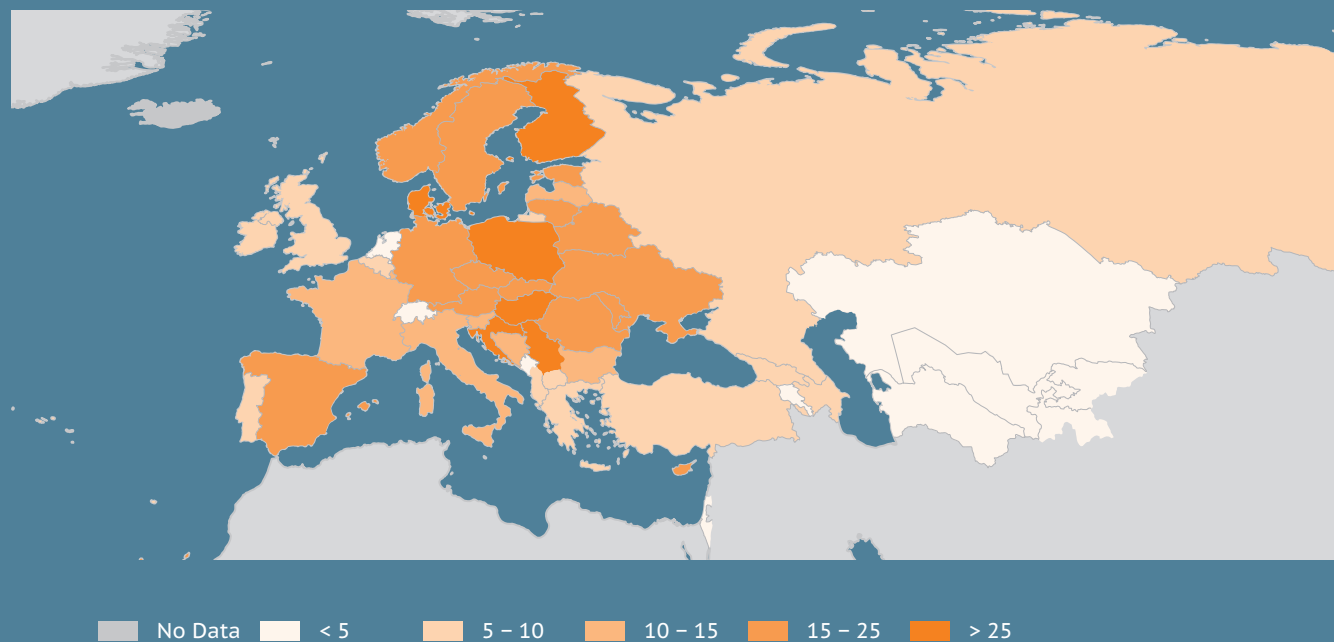


Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.CG.AH.SC, p. 103

- The region accounts for 20 percent of global coarse grain production
- The top coarse grain producer is France (27 million tonnes in 2010)
- Poland has the highest proportion of agricultural land used for growing coarse grains (37 percent)

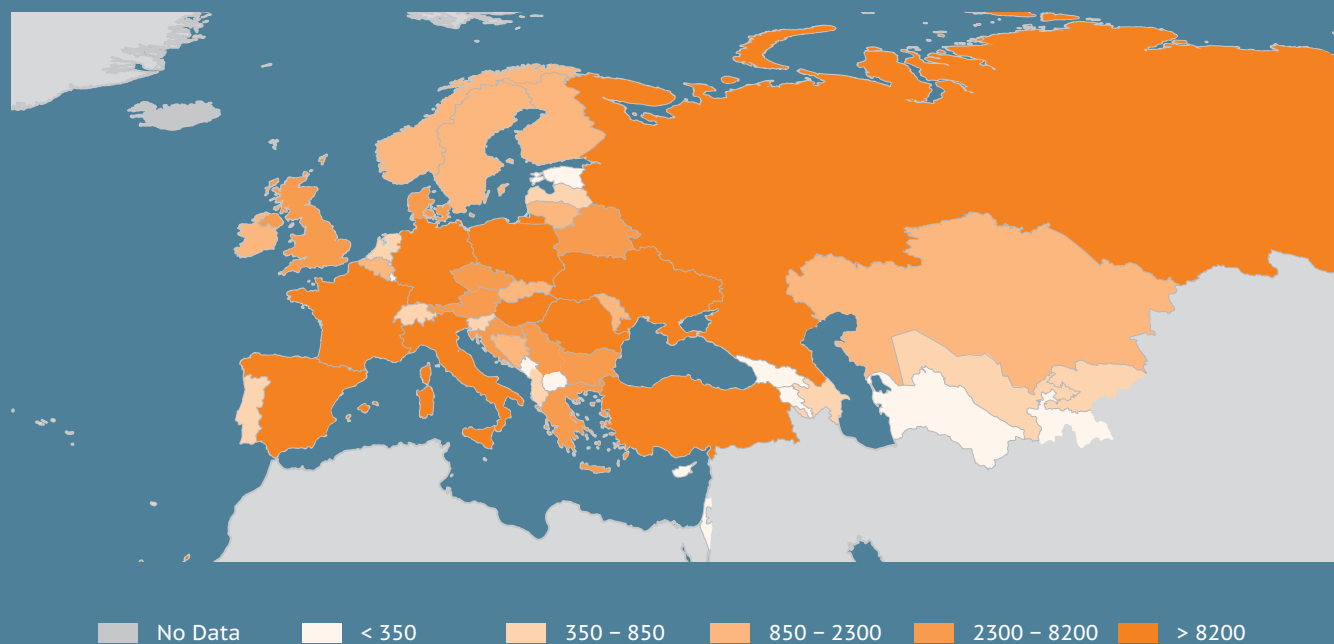
MAP 9: Coarse grains area, share of total agricultural area (% , 2009)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.CG.AH.SHL, p. 103

MAP 10: Coarse grains production (thousand tonnes, 2010)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.CG.QP, p. 103

Crop production - Oil-bearing crops

Global demand for oil crops has increased significantly in recent years. Demand for the four most important oil crops (oil-palm, soybeans, rapeseed and sunflower seed) has been driven by food, fodder and industrial needs. More than five percent of the world agricultural area was covered by oil crops (2010 data).

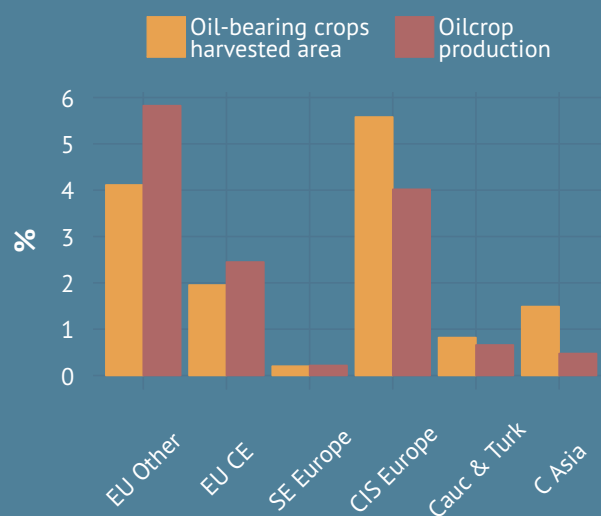
The region accounts for 14 percent of the total global harvested area, with the Caucasus and Turkey and South East Europe sub-regions accounting for four percent each. Central Asia accounts for one percent of this world total.

In CIS Europe, the share of oil crop area in the total agricultural area is 5 percent; and with 6.7 million tonnes (in 2010) CIS Europe produced four percent of the global oil crop production. In EU Central and Eastern oil-bearing crops account for nine percent of the sub-region's total harvested area, while in EU other and EFTA this figure is eight percent. EU supported policies on oil crops have been one of the main reasons for growth in the area and have resulted in high yields. Although these two sub-regions only account for six percent of oil-bearing crops in terms of area they produce eight percent of the total output.

The five biggest producers, namely, Ukraine, the Russian Federation, France, Germany and Spain, provided 60 percent of the region's total 23 million tonnes output in 2010.

Over the last two decades oil-bearing crop production has increased by 50 percent as a result of growing demand. Increases in production have been significant in CIS Europe and EU Central and Eastern, where the average production between 2001 and 2010 was twice the 1991-2000 average.

CHART 21: Area and production of oil-bearing crops, share of world total (2010)

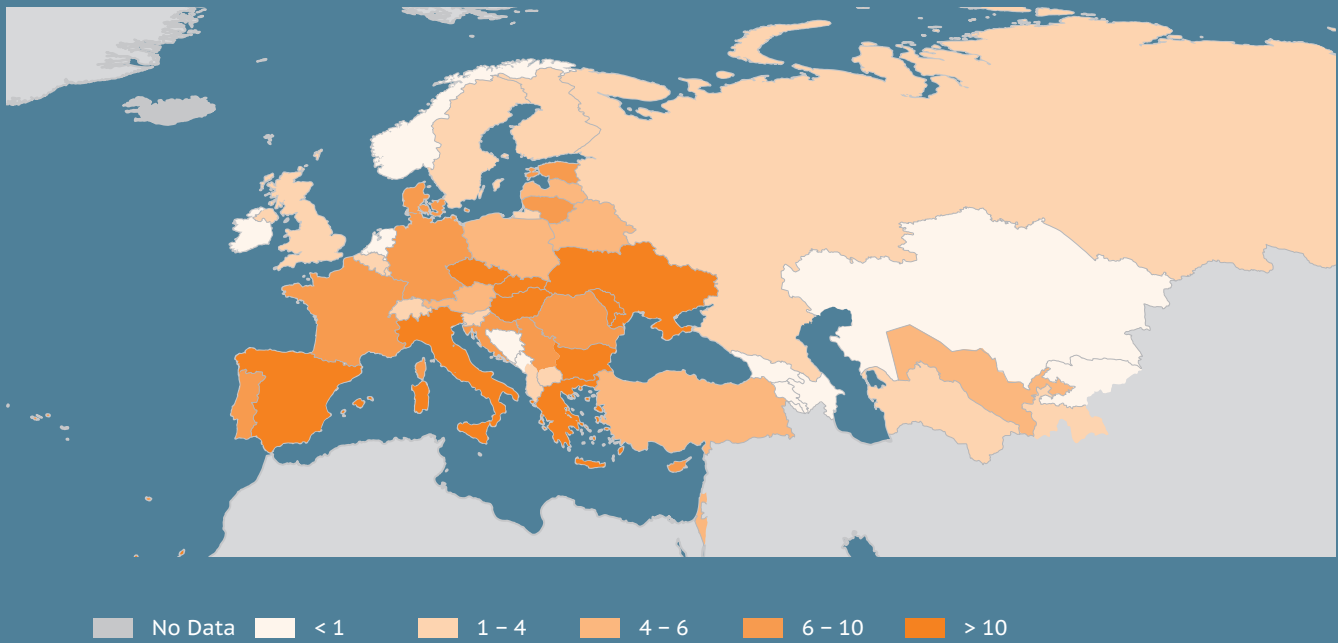


Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.OS.AH.SC, p. 108

- The region accounts for 14 percent of global oil-bearing crop production
- The top oil-bearing crop producer is Ukraine (3.7 million tonnes)
- Bulgaria has the highest proportion of oil-bearing crops to total harvested area (19 percent)

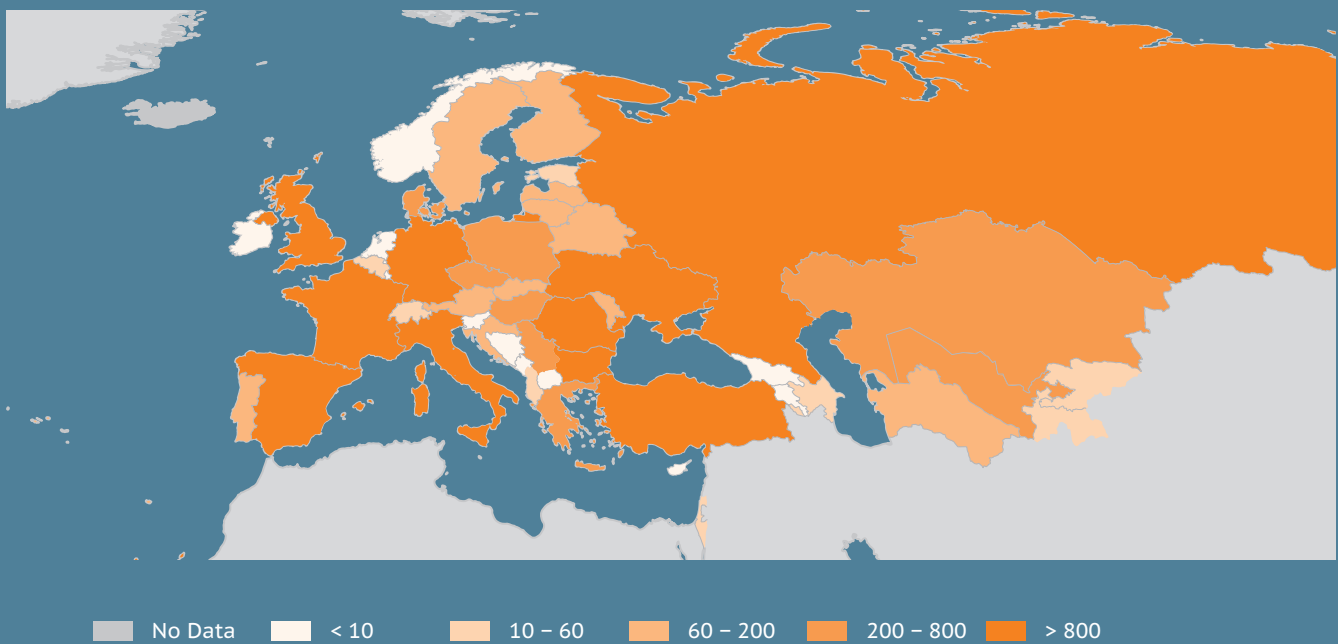
MAP 11: Oil-bearing crops area, share of total agricultural area (% , 2009)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.OS.AH.SHL, p. 108

MAP 12: Oil-bearing crops production (thousand tonnes, 2010)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.OS.QP, p. 108

TABLE 5: Cereals and wheat

| | Total cereals | | | | Wheat | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | area | | production | | area | | production | |
| | thousand ha | p.a. growth % | thousand tonnes | p.a. growth % | thousand ha | p.a. growth % | thousand tonnes | p.a. growth % |
| | 2010 | 2000-2010 | 2010 | 2000-2010 | 2010 | 2000-2010 | 2010 | 2000-2010 |
| WORLD | 682 539 | 0.1 | 2 432 237 | 1.7 | 216 975 | 0.1 | 650 881 | 1.1 |
| Central Asia | 18 717 | 1.8 | 25 484 | 2.8 | 16 126 | 2.3 | 21 040 | 2.9 |
| Kazakhstan | 15 068 | 2.1 | 12 116 | 0.5 | 13 138 | 2.7 | 9 638 | 0.6 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 580 | -0.0 | 1 510 | -0.3 | 375 | -1.7 | 813 | -2.4 |
| Tajikistan | 444 | 0.6 | 1 207 | 8.3 | 343 | -0.0 | 858 | 7.8 |
| Turkmenistan | 984 | 1.8 | 3 235 | 6.3 | 850 | 2.0 | 3 000 | 5.9 |
| Uzbekistan | 1 642 | 0.2 | 7 416 | 6.6 | 1 420 | 0.5 | 6 730 | 6.7 |
| Caucasus & Turkey | 13 290 | -1.2 | 35 213 | 0.2 | 8 844 | -1.3 | 21 164 | -0.6 |
| Armenia | 157 | 0.0 | 325 | 3.9 | 87 | -2.0 | 184 | 0.1 |
| Azerbaijan | 955 | 4.1 | 1 927 | 2.6 | 656 | 2.9 | 1 272 | 1.0 |
| Georgia | 173 | -5.6 | 220 | -6.2 | 48 | -5.7 | 48 | -6.0 |
| Turkey | 12 005 | -1.5 | 32 741 | 0.2 | 8 054 | -1.5 | 19 660 | -0.7 |
| CIS Europe | 49 780 | -1.3 | 107 418 | 1.3 | 28 855 | 0.5 | 60 844 | 2.8 |
| Belarus | 2 380 | 0.2 | 6 730 | 4.0 | 603 | 2.9 | 1 740 | 6.1 |
| Republic of Moldova | 885 | -0.6 | 2 386 | 2.3 | 328 | -1.3 | 744 | 0.2 |
| Russian Federation | 32 331 | -2.4 | 59 624 | -0.8 | 21 640 | 0.1 | 41 508 | 1.9 |
| Ukraine | 14 184 | 1.5 | 38 679 | 5.0 | 6 284 | 2.0 | 16 851 | 5.2 |
| South Eastern Europe | 3 022 | 7.6 | 14 661 | 11.7 | 862 | 4.2 | 2 997 | 4.1 |
| Albania | 146 | -2.0 | 694 | 2.1 | 74 | -4.1 | 295 | -1.4 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 286 | -2.4 | 1 104 | 1.7 | 55 | -6.2 | 145 | -8.0 |
| Croatia | 550 | -2.3 | 3 017 | 0.9 | 169 | -3.3 | 681 | -4.1 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 162 | -3.0 | 539 | -0.5 | 80 | -4.1 | 243 | -2.1 |
| Montenegro | 5 | | 16 | | 1 | | 2 | |
| Serbia | 1 873 | | 9 291 | | 484 | | 1 630 | |
| EU Central & Eastern | 22 051 | -0.5 | 78 103 | 2.6 | 8 847 | 0.3 | 31 607 | 1.7 |
| Bulgaria | 1 917 | 0.7 | 7 027 | 4.8 | 1 109 | 1.3 | 3 995 | 3.7 |
| Czech Republic | 1 467 | -1.2 | 6 883 | 0.6 | 834 | -1.5 | 4 162 | 0.2 |
| Estonia | 274 | -1.8 | 670 | -0.4 | 120 | 5.7 | 324 | 8.3 |
| Hungary | 2 586 | -0.7 | 12 304 | 2.1 | 1 011 | -0.1 | 3 764 | 0.2 |
| Latvia | 531 | 2.7 | 1 417 | 4.4 | 308 | 6.9 | 973 | 8.6 |
| Lithuania | 1 038 | 0.6 | 2 768 | 0.4 | 526 | 3.6 | 1 708 | 3.3 |
| Poland | 8 424 | -0.5 | 27 120 | 2.0 | 2 406 | -0.9 | 9 488 | 1.1 |
| Romania | 5 017 | -1.2 | 16 710 | 4.8 | 2 153 | 1.1 | 5 812 | 2.7 |
| Slovakia | 701 | -1.5 | 2 633 | 1.8 | 350 | -1.4 | 1 228 | -0.2 |
| Slovenia | 96 | -0.8 | 571 | 1.4 | 32 | -1.8 | 153 | -0.6 |
| EU other & EFTA | 35 335 | -0.8 | 205 600 | -0.7 | 17 314 | -0.5 | 105 717 | -0.1 |
| Austria | 995 | 1.8 | 5 330 | 1.7 | 303 | 0.3 | 1 518 | 1.5 |
| Belgium | 330 | 0.5 | 3 042 | 1.9 | 210 | -0.2 | 1 850 | 0.9 |
| Cyprus | 36 | -3.6 | 57 | 1.7 | 7 | 1.9 | 15 | 4.0 |
| Denmark | 1 489 | -0.2 | 8 772 | -0.7 | 764 | 2.0 | 5 060 | 0.8 |
| Finland | 954 | -2.0 | 2 992 | -3.1 | 211 | 3.5 | 724 | 3.0 |
| France | 9 259 | 0.2 | 65 676 | -0.0 | 5 426 | 0.3 | 38 207 | 0.2 |
| Germany | 6 613 | -0.6 | 44 413 | -0.2 | 3 298 | 1.1 | 24 107 | 1.1 |
| Greece | 917 | -3.2 | 4 499 | -1.0 | 510 | -5.1 | 1 600 | -3.7 |
| Ireland | 276 | -0.0 | 2 048 | -0.6 | 78 | -0.0 | 669 | -1.0 |
| Italy | 3 494 | -1.7 | 18 996 | -0.8 | 1 865 | -2.2 | 6 900 | -0.8 |
| Luxembourg | 30 | 0.4 | 166 | 0.8 | 14 | 2.5 | 83 | 3.2 |
| Malta | 3 | 0.6 | 15 | 2.2 | 3 | 1.3 | 13 | 3.2 |
| Netherlands | 210 | -0.4 | 1 804 | 0.4 | 154 | 1.2 | 1 370 | 1.8 |
| Portugal | 325 | -5.6 | 1 124 | -3.5 | 60 | -12.4 | 112 | -10.9 |
| Spain | 5 984 | -1.3 | 19 335 | -2.4 | 1 907 | -2.1 | 5 611 | -2.6 |
| Sweden | 959 | -2.4 | 4 333 | -2.5 | 404 | 0.1 | 2 184 | -0.8 |
| United Kingdom | 3 008 | -1.1 | 20 929 | -1.4 | 1 937 | -0.7 | 14 878 | -1.2 |
| Iceland | | | | | | | | |
| Norway | 301 | -0.9 | 1 145 | -1.3 | 72 | 0.6 | 293 | -0.7 |
| Switzerland | 152 | -1.8 | 924 | -2.6 | 91 | -0.5 | 524 | -1.1 |
| Israel | 79 | 0.6 | 239 | 2.7 | 64 | 0.0 | 112 | 1.8 |

TABLE 6: Coarse grain and oil-bearing crops

| | Coarse grains | | | | Oil-bearing crops | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | area | | production | | area | | production | |
| | thousand ha | p.a. growth % | thousand tonnes | p.a. growth % | thousand ha | p.a. growth % | thousand tonnes | p.a. growth % |
| | 2010 | 2000-2010 | 2010 | 2000-2010 | 2010 | 2000-2010 | 2010 | 2000-2010 |
| WORLD | 311 912 | 0.3 | 1 109 340 | 2.4 | 266 535 | 1.8 | 168 445 | 4.3 |
| Central Asia | 2 351 | -0.5 | 3 621 | 1.7 | 3 967 | 3.0 | 799 | 3.4 |
| Kazakhstan | 1 836 | -1.4 | 2 104 | -0.7 | 1 690 | 12.3 | 299 | 12.6 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 198 | 4.2 | 676 | 3.2 | 83 | -1.4 | 36 | 2.0 |
| Tajikistan | 86 | 5.4 | 273 | 17.0 | 172 | -3.3 | 37 | 1.8 |
| Turkmenistan | 69 | 2.3 | 90 | 10.3 | 640 | 1.1 | 104 | -0.5 |
| Uzbekistan | 161 | 3.1 | 479 | 7.7 | 1 383 | -0.8 | 322 | 0.3 |
| Caucasus & Turkey | 4 345 | -1.2 | 13 185 | 1.3 | 2 184 | 0.7 | 1 111 | 1.1 |
| Armenia | 70 | 3.4 | 141 | 13.7 | 0 | | 0 | |
| Azerbaijan | 296 | 7.7 | 651 | 7.2 | 47 | -8.3 | 16 | 1.8 |
| Georgia | 126 | -5.5 | 172 | -6.3 | 10 | -2.9 | 1 | -2.4 |
| Turkey | 3 852 | -1.5 | 12 221 | 1.2 | 2 127 | 1.1 | 1 094 | 1.1 |
| CIS Europe | 20 695 | -3.4 | 45 366 | -0.5 | 14 871 | 5.6 | 6 770 | 7.1 |
| Belarus | 1 778 | -0.6 | 4 989 | 3.3 | 377 | 6.4 | 155 | 14.0 |
| Republic of Moldova | 557 | -0.1 | 1 641 | 3.4 | 351 | 3.9 | 191 | 5.4 |
| Russian Federation | 10 490 | -6.1 | 17 056 | -5.3 | 7 540 | 4.0 | 2 745 | 4.5 |
| Ukraine | 7 871 | 1.2 | 21 679 | 4.8 | 6 603 | 7.8 | 3 680 | 9.5 |
| South Eastern Europe | 2 156 | 9.4 | 11 638 | 15.3 | 537 | 13.2 | 366 | 18.5 |
| Albania | 72 | 0.8 | 399 | 5.9 | 45 | 2.4 | 17 | 5.9 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 232 | -1.2 | 959 | 4.9 | 5 | 0.3 | 2 | 2.7 |
| Croatia | 381 | -1.8 | 2 336 | 3.0 | 120 | 1.7 | 76 | 4.5 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 78 | -2.0 | 270 | 0.9 | 12 | -1.2 | 9 | 1.9 |
| Montenegro | 4 | | 14 | | 3 | | 1 | |
| Serbia | 1 389 | | 7 660 | | 353 | | 262 | |
| EU Central & Eastern | 13 177 | -1.1 | 46 371 | 3.2 | 5 207 | 4.9 | 4 127 | 9.3 |
| Bulgaria | 797 | -0.1 | 2 976 | 6.5 | 939 | 5.3 | 867 | 16.6 |
| Czech Republic | 634 | -0.7 | 2 721 | 1.4 | 490 | 1.7 | 440 | 2.0 |
| Estonia | 154 | -5.1 | 346 | -4.5 | 98 | 13.0 | 50 | 13.0 |
| Hungary | 1 573 | -1.0 | 8 532 | 3.0 | 830 | 6.1 | 621 | 8.2 |
| Latvia | 224 | -1.0 | 444 | -1.1 | 111 | 28.3 | 87 | 35.3 |
| Lithuania | 512 | -1.7 | 1 059 | -2.9 | 262 | 14.9 | 158 | 17.3 |
| Poland | 6 018 | -0.3 | 17 633 | 2.5 | 809 | 6.0 | 800 | 8.1 |
| Romania | 2 852 | -2.6 | 10 837 | 6.0 | 1 392 | 2.7 | 907 | 10.4 |
| Slovakia | 351 | -1.5 | 1 405 | 4.0 | 268 | 4.4 | 190 | 6.5 |
| Slovenia | 64 | -0.2 | 418 | 2.3 | 7 | 24.2 | 7 | 32.0 |
| EU other & EFTA | 17 564 | -1.2 | 96 800 | -1.3 | 10 963 | 0.2 | 9 811 | 2.6 |
| Austria | 692 | 2.6 | 3 812 | 1.8 | 143 | 2.8 | 115 | 2.7 |
| Belgium | 120 | 1.8 | 1 192 | 3.7 | 25 | 3.2 | 19 | 5.9 |
| Cyprus | 28 | -4.6 | 42 | 1.0 | 10 | 3.1 | 4 | -3.3 |
| Denmark | 726 | -2.0 | 3 712 | -2.4 | 167 | 4.8 | 220 | 6.9 |
| Finland | 743 | -3.1 | 2 268 | -4.4 | 158 | 11.6 | 68 | 9.7 |
| France | 3 809 | 0.0 | 27 350 | -0.3 | 2 338 | 1.1 | 2 557 | 1.8 |
| Germany | 3 315 | -2.0 | 20 306 | -1.5 | 1 506 | 2.2 | 2 191 | 4.4 |
| Greece | 373 | -0.6 | 2 670 | 0.7 | 1 116 | -0.9 | 459 | -3.9 |
| Ireland | 199 | -0.0 | 1 379 | -0.4 | 8 | 11.3 | 9 | 10.7 |
| Italy | 1 382 | -1.4 | 10 458 | -1.3 | 1 474 | -1.2 | 923 | -1.0 |
| Luxembourg | 16 | -1.2 | 83 | -1.0 | 5 | 4.6 | 6 | 6.6 |
| Malta | 0 | -3.0 | 1 | -3.9 | 0 | 9.1 | 0 | 8.8 |
| Netherlands | 57 | -3.7 | 435 | -3.0 | 5 | -1.9 | 5 | 6.3 |
| Portugal | 235 | -3.3 | 842 | -2.7 | 264 | -4.6 | 62 | -1.7 |
| Spain | 3 954 | -0.9 | 12 798 | -2.5 | 2 887 | -1.3 | 2 151 | 3.6 |
| Sweden | 555 | -3.9 | 2 148 | -4.0 | 128 | 8.1 | 114 | 8.8 |
| United Kingdom | 1 071 | -1.6 | 6 051 | -1.8 | 697 | 3.9 | 873 | 6.7 |
| Iceland | | | | | | | | |
| Norway | 229 | -1.4 | 852 | -1.5 | 6 | 0.4 | 4 | 2.0 |
| Switzerland | 61 | -3.6 | 400 | -4.3 | 27 | 4.2 | 31 | 4.2 |
| Israel | 15 | 3.4 | 126 | 3.6 | 37 | -2.3 | 30 | -0.7 |

Crop production - Sugar Beet

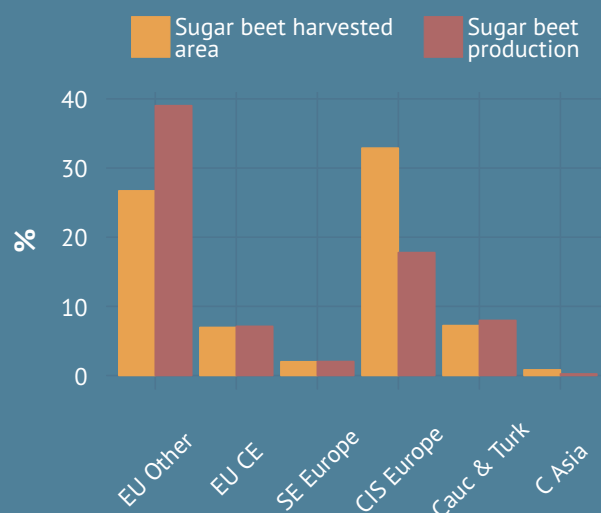
Most of the sugar consumed in the world is made from tropical sugar cane, and only some 30 percent is made of sugar beet, which is cultivated in the temperate zones. While sugar beet is still one of the significant crops in this region, production has dropped significantly in recent years as a result of changing EU support policies. In 2009, the area planted with sugar beet accounted for less than one percent of the total global agricultural land.

Europe and the United States are the largest sugar beet producers, with a 75 percent global share in both area harvested and production. In Central Asia and the Caucasus countries sugar beet production is less significant due to climatic conditions. However, seven percent of the total global area planted with sugar beet area is found in Turkey, which makes up eight percent of total world production. One third of the global area planted with sugar beet can be found in CIS Europe, and around 18 percent of global production comes from the Russian Federation and Ukraine. The other three sub-regions, namely, EU Central and Eastern, EU other and EFTA and South Eastern Europe, account for another third of the total global area, producing more than half of the total quantity. EU other and EFTA countries provide a remarkable 40 percent of total global production thanks to high yields.

In 2010, 169 million tonnes of sugar beet were produced in this region. The main producers, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, Turkey and Ukraine, produced almost two thirds of the regional total.

Over the last 20 years sugar beet production has declined and has been replaced by sugar cane. Average sugar beet production during the 2001-2010 period was 10 percent lower than that during 1991-2000. This decrease was most evident in the EU countries. The European Union changed its support policies, and as a result of the strict quota system, production in Central and Eastern Europe decreased by 20 percent.

CHART 22: Area and production of sugar beet, share of world total (2010)

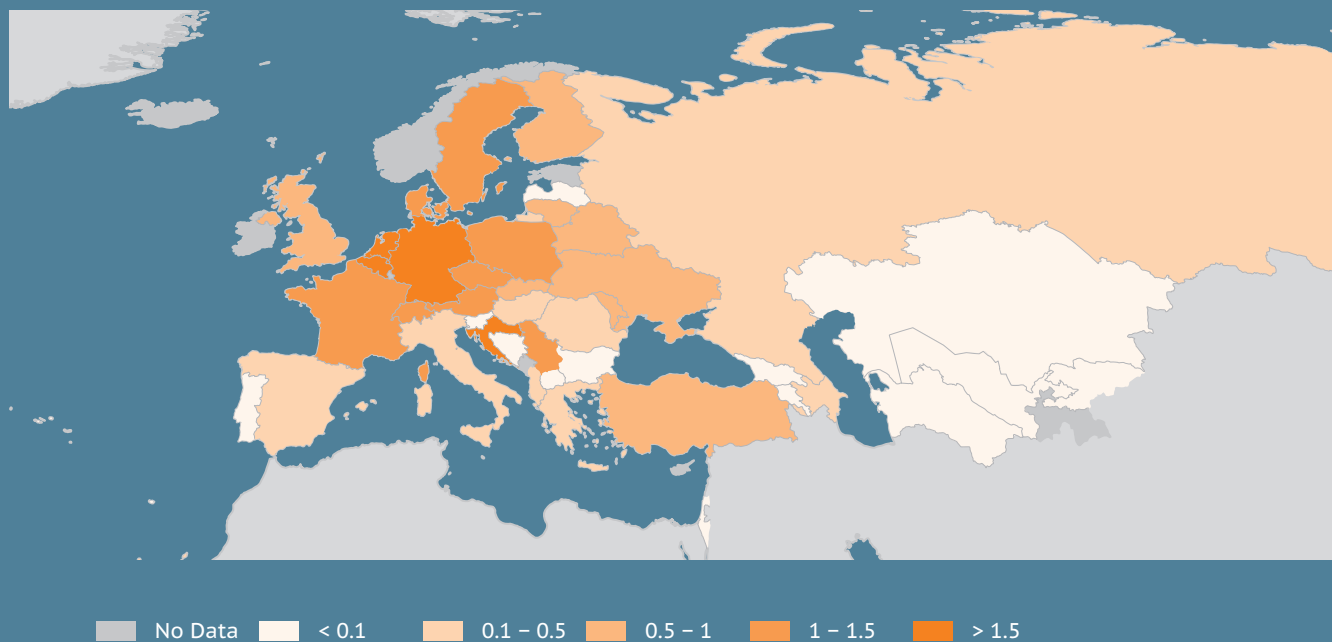


Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.SU.AH.SC, p. 112

- The region accounts for around 75 percent of global sugar beet production
- The top sugar beet producer is France (32 million tonnes)
- Belgium has the highest proportion of sugar beet to total harvested area (4.3 percent)
- The highest sugar beet yield is in France (83 tonnes per hectare in 2010)

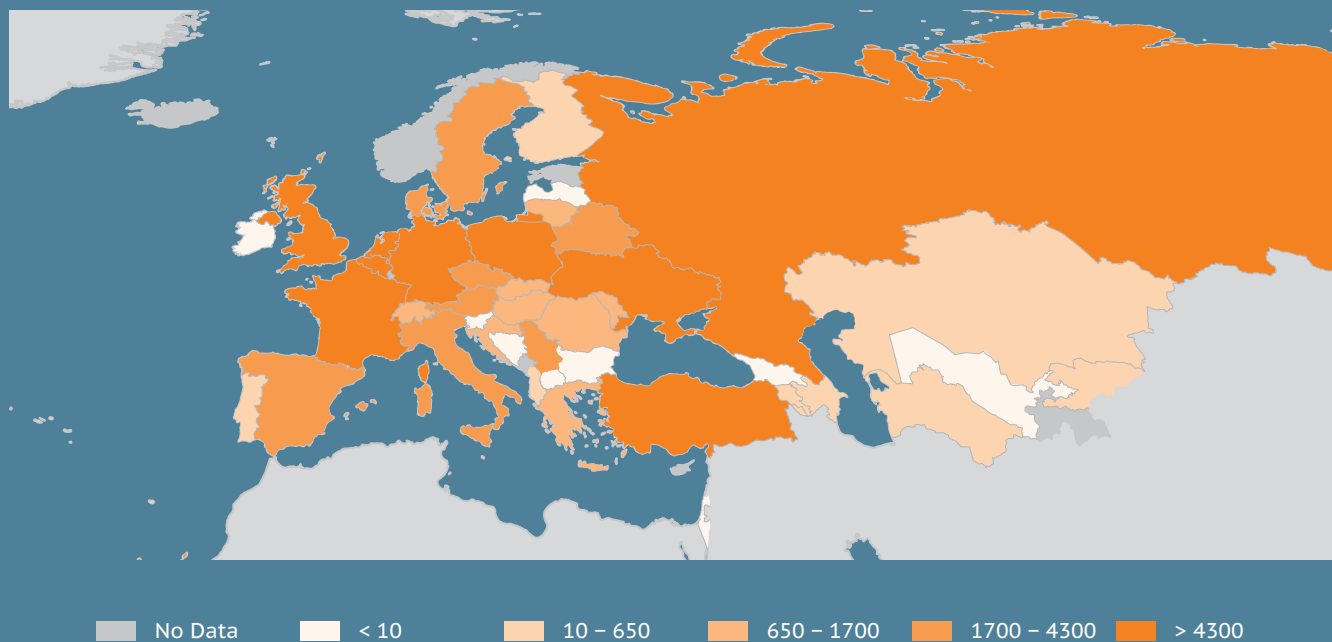
MAP 13: Sugar beet area, share of total agricultural area (% , 2009)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.SU.AH.SHL, p. 112

MAP 14: Sugar beet production (thousand tonnes, 2010)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.SU.QP, p. 112

Crop production - Roots and tubers

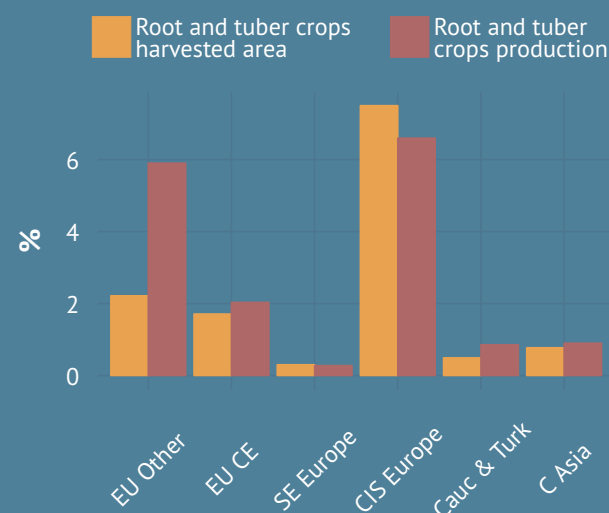
Roots and tubers have a long historical and traditional role in the food supply chain, but production trends have varied from region to region. In Europe production has decreased in recent years, while in Africa and parts of Asia it has increased. In the temperate zones, potatoes are the most important root crops, while in the tropical zones manioc is the most important. Root and tuber crops accounted for one percent of global agricultural area in 2010.

The region of Europe and Central Asia provides 17 percent of global production, with 13 percent of the total planted area. In the Netherlands and Belgium roots and tubers account for eight and five percent, respectively, of total harvested area. In Ukraine three percent of the total agricultural land is planted with roots and tubers, while in Belarus this share is four percent. However, these crops account for less than one percent of crop production in Central Asia and in the Caucasus and Turkey; only Armenia allocates about two percent of its harvested area to root and tuber crops.

In this region, 120 million tonnes of root and tuber crops were produced in 2010, with the Russian Federation and Ukraine accounting for 18 and 16 percent of the regional production, respectively. Germany, Poland and Belarus also produce significant amounts.

Over the last two decades production of roots and tubers in this region has grown by 12 percent when comparing the two ten-year averages, although trends are different between the sub-regions. In Central Asia, production increased by a remarkable 73 percent, in South East Europe by 46 percent, and in the Caucasus and Turkey by nine percent. However, it fell significantly: 32 percent in Central and Eastern Europe and 4 percent in EU other and EFTA. Production has not changed significantly in CIS Europe.

CHART 23: Area and production of roots and tubers, share of world total (2010)

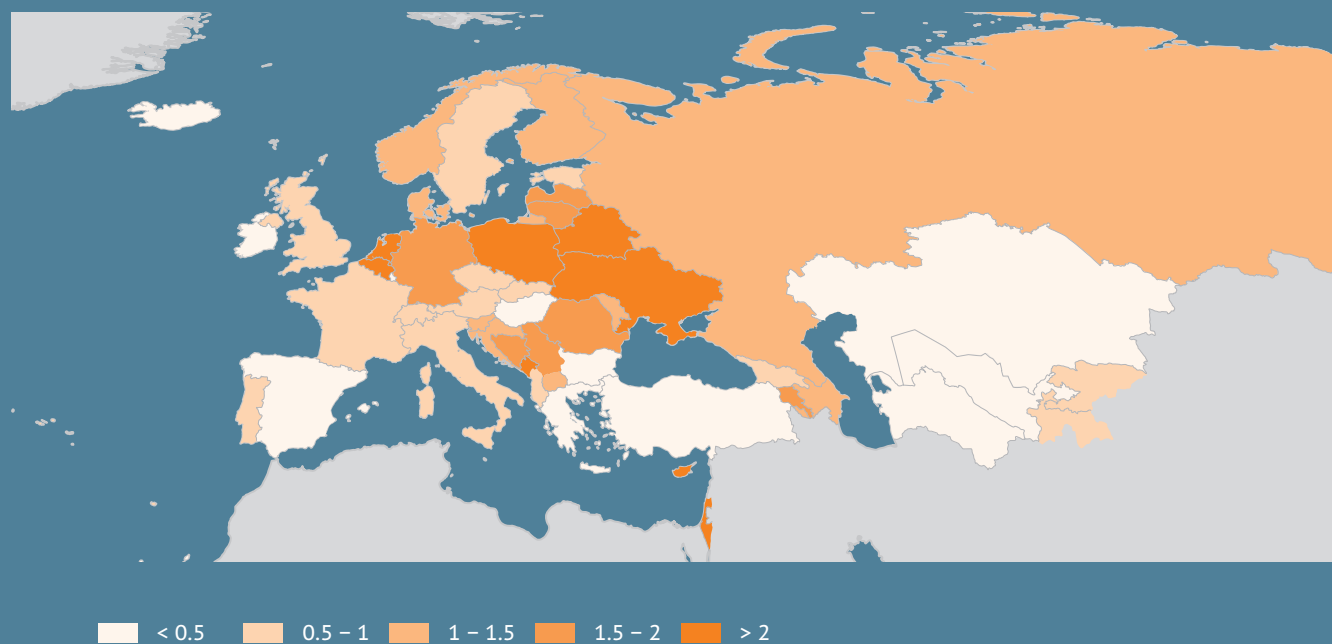


Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.RT.AH.SC, p. 110

- The region accounts for 17 percent of global production of roots and tubers
- The top producer of roots and tubers is the Russian Federation (22 million tonnes in 2010)
- Belgium has the highest proportion of roots and tubers to total harvested area (six percent)

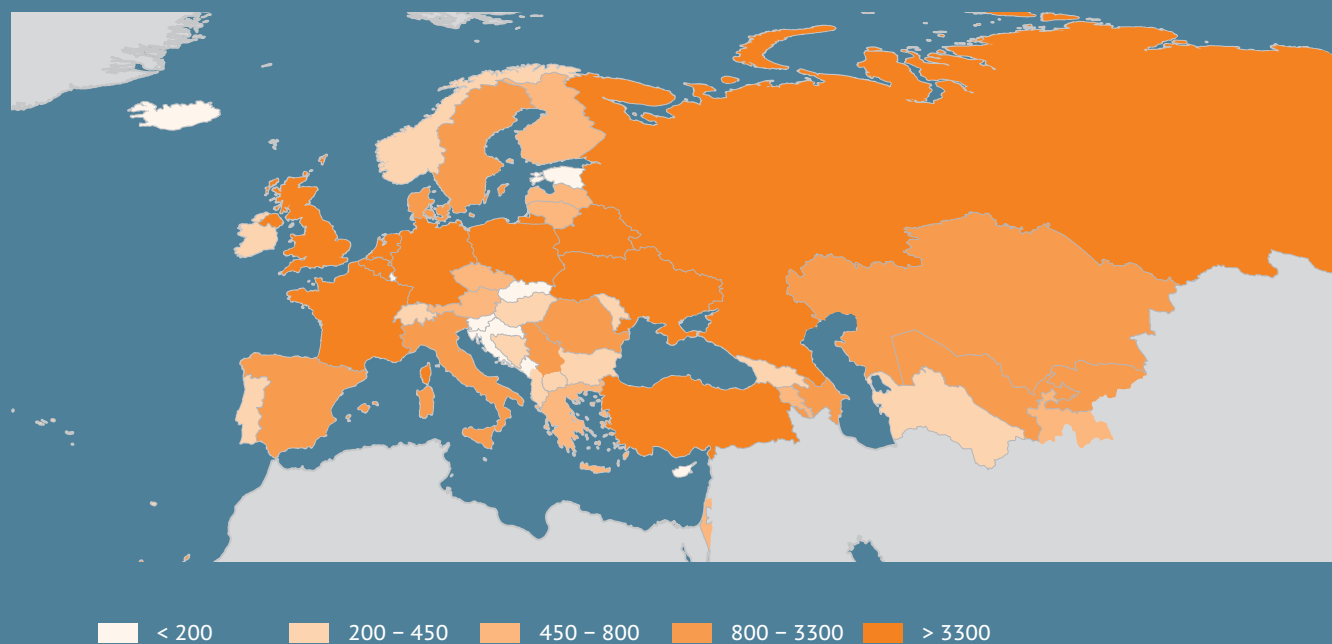
MAP 15: Roots and tubers area, share of total agricultural area (% , 2009)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.RT.AH.SHL, p. 110

MAP 16: Roots and tubers production (thousand tonnes, 2010)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.RT.QP, p. 110

Crop production - Vegetables

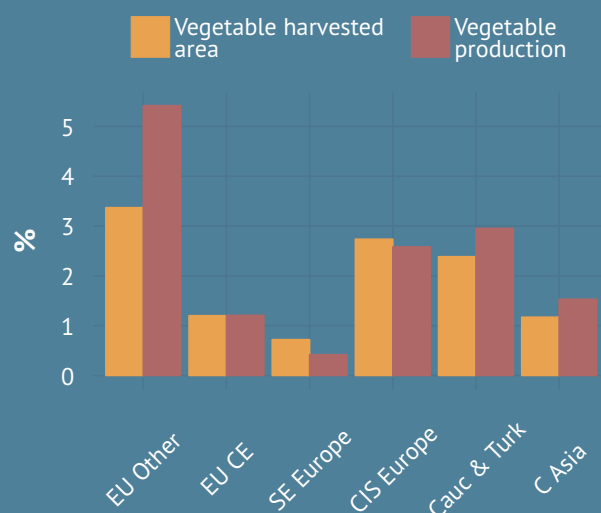
Globally, vegetable production has grown intensively especially on a per capita basis, which has increased 60 percent over the last 20 years. This trend is particularly strong in developing countries.

Vegetables cover 1.1 percent of the world's total agricultural area, with the region of Europe and Central Asia contributing with 12 percent of the total global area, and with 14 percent of global production (2010 data). As a result of intensive production, the EU other and EFTA countries produce five percent of all vegetables that are produced worldwide, although accounting for only three percent of the total global area planted with vegetables. Three percent of total world production comes from the Caucasus and Turkey; the latter being the region's largest vegetable growing country. South East Europe has the highest regional proportion of agricultural land planted with vegetables (more than three percent) but, due to the relatively small size of this sub-region, is not considered a significant producer.

The region of Europe and Central Asia produced 136 million tonnes of vegetables in 2010. The four main producers; namely, Turkey, Italy, the Russian Federation and Spain, produced almost half of the total regional output.

Globally, average vegetable production between 2001 and 2010 was 54 percent higher than the average of the preceding decade 1991-2000. In this region over the same two decades, the increase in vegetable production was 72 percent in Central Asia, 63 percent in South Eastern Europe, 31 percent in CIS Europe and 25 percent in Caucasus and Turkey. Growth was moderate in EU other and EFTA, while EU Central and Eastern was the only sub-region to show a decrease.

CHART 24: Area and production of vegetables, share of world total (2010)

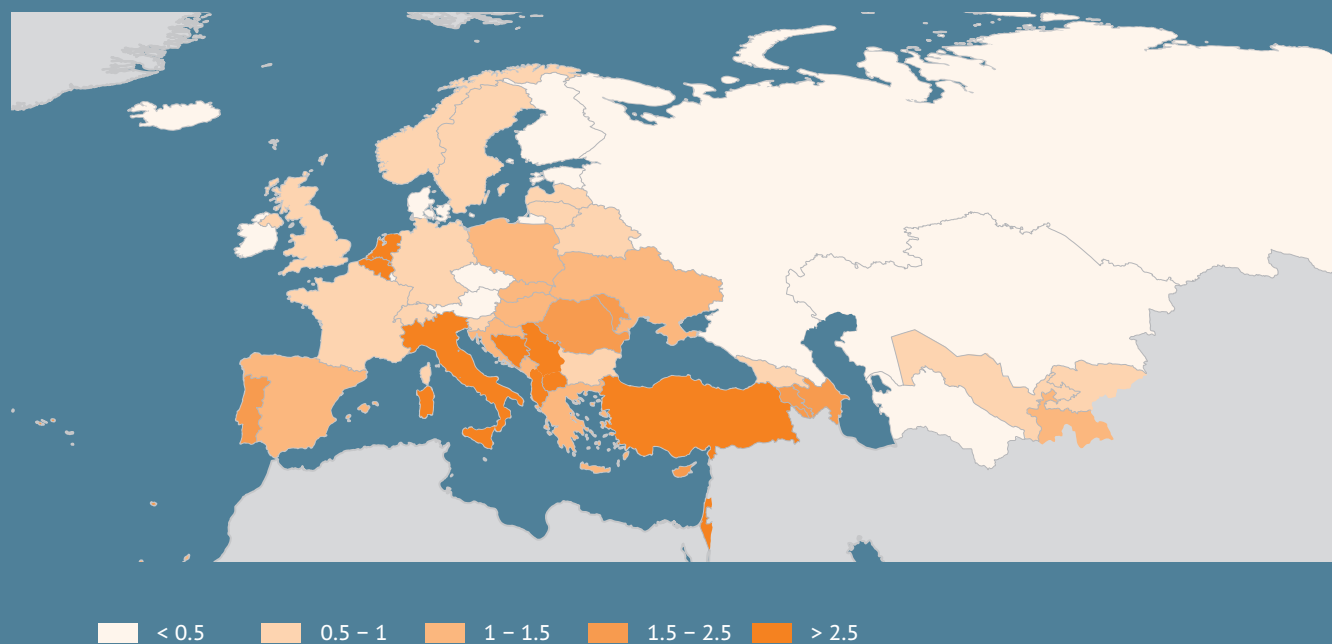


Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.VEG.AH.SC, p. 112

- The region accounts for 14 percent of global vegetable production
- The top vegetable producer is Turkey (26 million tonnes in 2010)
- Bosnia and Herzegovina has the highest proportion of total harvested area used for growing vegetables (5.9 percent)
- Vegetable production increased significantly in the last ten years in Central Asia and South Eastern Europe. EU Central and Eastern was the only sub-region to show a decrease.

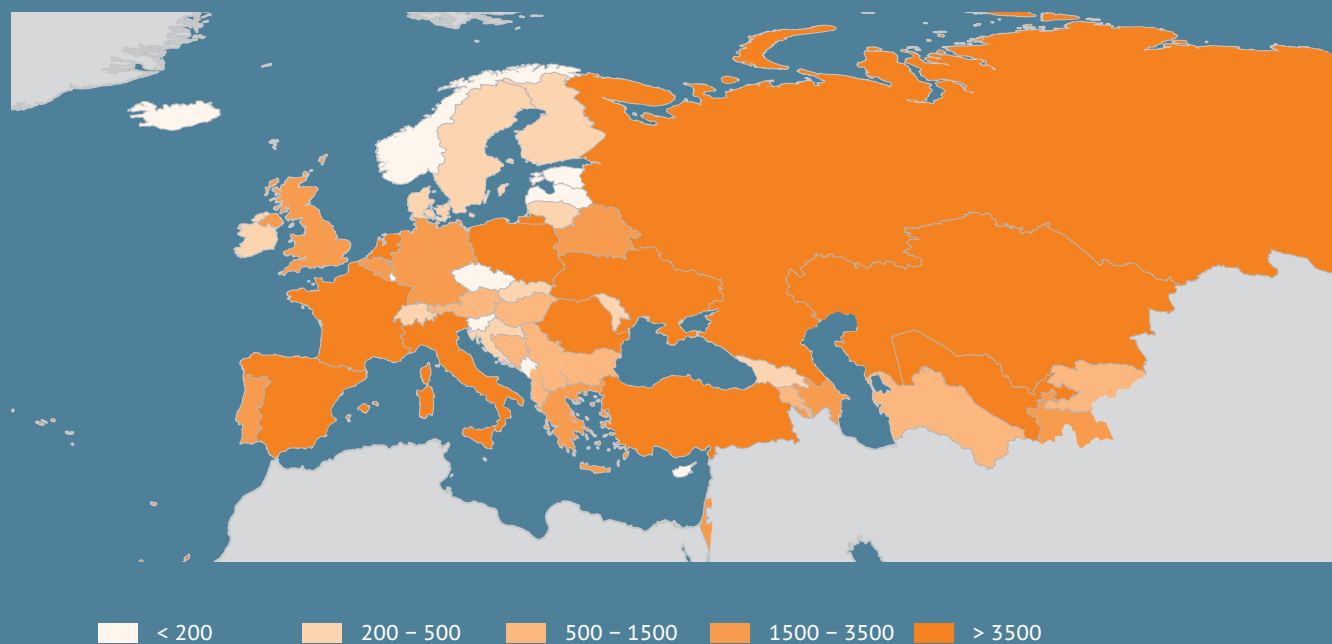
MAP 17: Vegetables area, share of total agricultural area (% , 2009)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.VEG.AH.SHL, p. 113

MAP 18: Vegetables production (thousand tonnes, 2010)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.VG.QP, p. 113

Crop production – Fruits (excluding grapes)

This section excludes grapes and vineyards which are covered under the wine section.

Globally, fruit production has been increasing continuously in recent years as a result of growing demand. At the same time, the relevance of the fruit producing regions has changed: Asian fruit production has become more important, while production in America and Europe has decreased in importance.

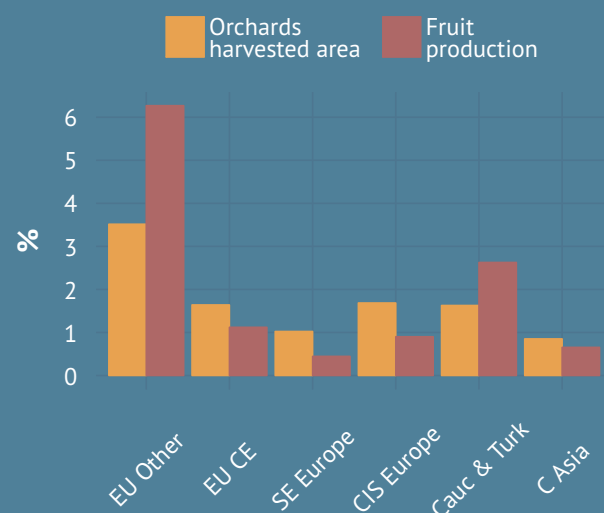
One percent of the total global agricultural area is allocated to permanent crops and orchards. In the Mediterranean region (which includes countries such as Lebanon, Israel, Tunisia, etc., in addition to the European Mediterranean countries), the percentage of agricultural land under permanent crops and orchards is much higher. The Mediterranean region provided around 11 percent of global fruit production in 2010 (excluding grapes).

In the Europe and Central Asia region, the highest proportion of permanent crop area in the total agricultural land is in South East Europe with 4.4 percent. In the Caucasus and Turkey this figure is around 1.6 percent, while for the sub-regions of Central Asia and CIS Europe the area planted with permanent crops is lower than the global average of one percent - with the exception of Republic of Moldova and Tajikistan.

The region of Europe and Central Asia, as a whole, is home to 10 percent of the global orchards area and also provides 10 percent of global fruit production with 54 million tonnes produced in 2010. The largest regional producers, namely, Turkey, Italy, Spain, and France, account for around 57 percent of the regional total.

For the region as a whole, the average yield between 2001 and 2010 was substantially higher than between 1991-2000 period. South Eastern Europe doubled its fruit production and in Central Asia production increased by 60 percent. However, the sub-regions of CIS Europe and EU other and EFTA experienced slight decreases in the yield over the same period.

CHART 25: Area and production of fruits, share of world total (2010)

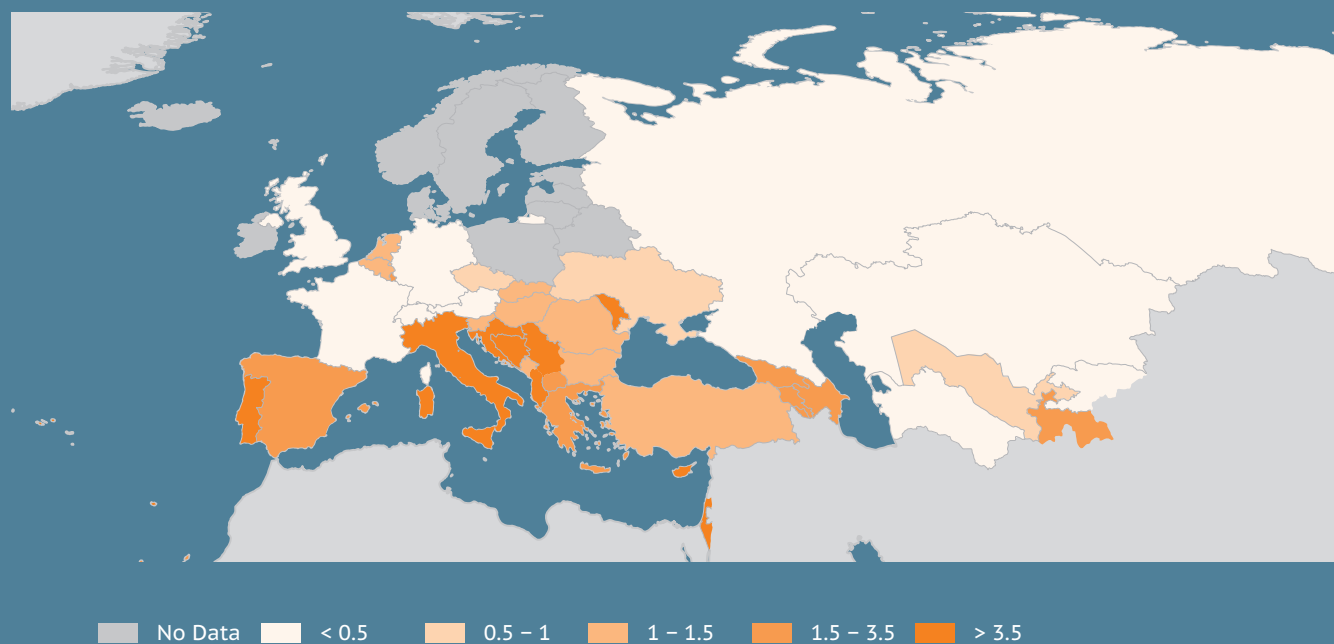


Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.FR.U.AH.SC, p. 108

- Ten percent of the global fruit production (excluding grapes) comes from this region
- The top fruit (excluding grapes) producer is Turkey, with 9.7 million tonnes in 2010
- The highest percentage of orchards is in the Republic of Moldova (nine percent)

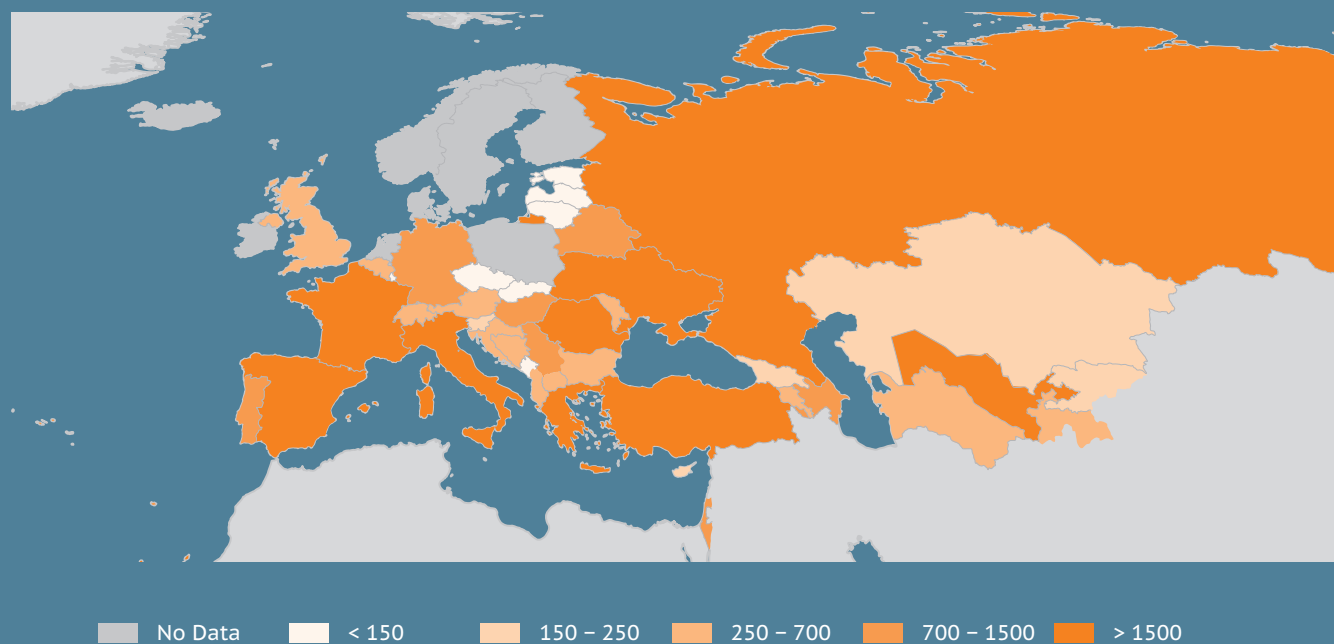
MAP 19: Orchards area, share of total agricultural area (% , 2009)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.FRUAH.SHL, p. 108

MAP 20: Fruit production (thousand tonnes, 2010)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.FRUAH.QP, p. 105

TABLE 7: Sugar beet and roots and tubers

| | Sugar beet | | | | Roots and tubers | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | area | | production | | area | | production | |
| | thousand ha | p.a. growth % | thousand tonnes | p.a. growth % | thousand ha | p.a. growth % | thousand tonnes | p.a. growth % |
| | 2010 | 2000-2010 | 2010 | 2000-2010 | 2010 | 2000-2010 | 2010 | 2000-2010 |
| WORLD | 4 676 | -2.5 | 228 452 | -0.9 | 52 178 | -0.2 | 727 303 | 0.4 |
| Central Asia | 38 | -6.9 | 525 | -6.7 | 403 | 2.3 | 6 529 | 5.4 |
| Kazakhstan | 9 | -6.7 | 152 | -5.7 | 179 | 1.2 | 2 555 | 4.2 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 8 | -9.8 | 139 | -11.1 | 84 | 2.0 | 1 339 | 2.5 |
| Tajikistan | | | | | 32 | 2.2 | 760 | 9.6 |
| Turkmenistan | 21 | -0.5 | 234 | 0.2 | 40 | 10.3 | 245 | 10.7 |
| Uzbekistan | 0 | -100.0 | 0 | -100.0 | 68 | 2.7 | 1 630 | 8.3 |
| Caucasus & Turkey | 338 | -2.0 | 18 204 | -0.4 | 256 | -2.4 | 6 213 | -0.3 |
| Armenia | 1 | 28.2 | 10 | 28.7 | 28 | -1.9 | 482 | 5.2 |
| Azerbaijan | 8 | 14.3 | 252 | 18.4 | 66 | 2.3 | 954 | 7.4 |
| Georgia | 0 | -100.0 | 0 | -100.0 | 21 | -4.8 | 229 | -2.7 |
| Turkey | 329 | -2.2 | 17 942 | -0.5 | 141 | -3.7 | 4 549 | -1.6 |
| CIS Europe | 1 538 | -0.4 | 40 612 | 3.2 | 3 911 | -3.5 | 47 956 | -2.7 |
| Belarus | 96 | 6.3 | 3 770 | 9.8 | 367 | -5.7 | 7 831 | -1.1 |
| Republic of Moldova | 26 | -8.3 | 838 | -1.2 | 28 | -8.2 | 280 | -1.6 |
| Russian Federation | 924 | 2.2 | 22 256 | 4.7 | 2 109 | -4.2 | 21 141 | -4.6 |
| Ukraine | 492 | -4.1 | 13 749 | 0.4 | 1 408 | -1.5 | 18 705 | -0.6 |
| South Eastern Europe | 93 | 14.3 | 4 622 | 23.1 | 156 | 1.6 | 2 002 | 5.6 |
| Albania | 2 | 3.6 | 40 | -0.5 | 9 | -2.3 | 208 | 2.6 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 0 | | 0 | | 36 | -1.9 | 379 | 2.8 |
| Croatia | 24 | 1.3 | 1 249 | 10.0 | 11 | -16.3 | 179 | -10.7 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 1 | -6.8 | 8 | -17.7 | 13 | -0.1 | 200 | 2.0 |
| Montenegro | | | | | 10 | | 149 | |
| Serbia | 66 | | 3 325 | | 77 | | 887 | |
| EU Central & Eastern | 325 | -5.7 | 16 245 | -2.6 | 891 | -7.4 | 14 779 | -8.0 |
| Bulgaria | 0 | -100.0 | 0 | -100.0 | 14 | -12.6 | 251 | -4.5 |
| Czech Republic | 56 | -0.8 | 3 065 | 0.9 | 27 | -8.9 | 665 | -7.7 |
| Estonia | | | | | 9 | -11.2 | 164 | -10.0 |
| Hungary | 14 | -13.3 | 819 | -8.4 | 20 | -8.0 | 440 | -6.5 |
| Latvia | 0 | -100.0 | 0 | -100.0 | 30 | -5.2 | 484 | -4.2 |
| Lithuania | 16 | -5.6 | 722 | -2.0 | 36 | -10.4 | 475 | -12.4 |
| Poland | 200 | -5.0 | 9 823 | -2.9 | 491 | -8.9 | 8 766 | -9.7 |
| Romania | 22 | -7.7 | 838 | 2.3 | 247 | -1.3 | 3 284 | -0.5 |
| Slovakia | 18 | -5.5 | 978 | 0.2 | 11 | -8.6 | 126 | -11.3 |
| Slovenia | 0 | -100.0 | 0 | -100.0 | 5 | -4.9 | 125 | -3.9 |
| EU other & EFTA | 1 249 | -4.2 | 89 152 | -2.7 | 1 156 | -1.7 | 42 907 | -1.6 |
| Austria | 45 | 0.4 | 3 132 | 2.0 | 22 | -0.8 | 672 | -0.3 |
| Belgium | 59 | -4.2 | 4 465 | -3.2 | 82 | 2.2 | 3 456 | 1.7 |
| Cyprus | | | | | 5 | -2.9 | 84 | -3.5 |
| Denmark | 39 | -4.0 | 2 356 | -3.4 | 38 | -0.1 | 1 358 | -1.9 |
| Finland | 15 | -7.6 | 542 | -6.4 | 25 | -2.4 | 659 | -1.7 |
| France | 383 | -0.7 | 31 910 | 0.3 | 166 | 0.2 | 6 582 | 0.2 |
| Germany | 367 | -2.1 | 23 858 | -1.5 | 255 | -1.7 | 10 202 | -2.9 |
| Greece | 13 | -12.1 | 762 | -12.9 | 32 | -4.3 | 795 | -2.4 |
| Ireland | 0 | -100.0 | 0 | -100.0 | 12 | -1.0 | 330 | -3.1 |
| Italy | 63 | -13.5 | 3 550 | -11.7 | 63 | -2.8 | 1 567 | -2.7 |
| Luxembourg | | | | | 1 | -2.9 | 20 | -1.8 |
| Malta | | | | | 1 | -2.4 | 10 | -12.2 |
| Netherlands | 71 | -4.4 | 5 280 | -2.5 | 157 | -1.4 | 6 844 | -1.8 |
| Portugal | 2 | -14.7 | 137 | -11.4 | 28 | -7.1 | 404 | -6.1 |
| Spain | 44 | -9.9 | 3 399 | -8.1 | 79 | -4.1 | 2 311 | -2.9 |
| Sweden | 38 | -3.7 | 1 974 | -2.7 | 27 | -1.9 | 816 | -1.8 |
| United Kingdom | 92 | -6.1 | 6 484 | -3.3 | 138 | -1.8 | 6 045 | -0.9 |
| Iceland | | | | | 1 | 0.4 | 12 | 2.4 |
| Norway | | | | | 13 | -1.4 | 321 | 0.2 |
| Switzerland | 18 | 0.2 | 1 302 | -0.8 | 11 | -2.6 | 421 | -3.5 |
| Israel | 0 | | 0 | | 23 | 7.0 | 569 | 3.6 |

TABLE 8: Vegetables and fruits

| | Vegetables | | | | Fruits | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | area | | production | | area | | production | |
| | thousand ha | p.a. growth % | thousand tonnes | p.a. growth % | thousand ha | p.a. growth % | thousand tonnes | p.a. growth % |
| | 2010 | 2000-2010 | 2010 | 2000-2010 | 2010 | 2000-2010 | 2010 | 2000-2010 |
| WORLD | 52 678 | 1.2 | 965 651 | 2.2 | 48 387 | 1.4 | 582 997 | 2.7 |
| Central Asia | 617 | 3.6 | 14 787 | 7.9 | 412 | 2.3 | 3 815 | 5.3 |
| Kazakhstan | 180 | 2.5 | 3 682 | 6.5 | 47 | -3.6 | 207 | -1.3 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 52 | 0.1 | 949 | 1.6 | 45 | 0.5 | 196 | 0.6 |
| Tajikistan | 66 | 5.0 | 1 625 | 14.0 | 74 | 0.7 | 350 | 2.4 |
| Turkmenistan | 51 | 4.6 | 1 001 | 5.5 | 12 | 2.5 | 386 | 6.5 |
| Uzbekistan | 267 | 4.8 | 7 529 | 9.3 | 234 | 5.3 | 2 676 | 6.9 |
| Caucasus & Turkey | 1 256 | 0.9 | 28 513 | 0.7 | 787 | 2.0 | 15 310 | 2.4 |
| Armenia | 28 | 1.8 | 841 | 7.0 | 32 | 4.1 | 346 | 3.7 |
| Azerbaijan | 111 | 2.9 | 1 624 | 4.5 | 109 | 3.5 | 884 | 4.9 |
| Georgia | 27 | -4.4 | 217 | -6.7 | 31 | -8.0 | 163 | -8.6 |
| Turkey | 1 090 | 0.9 | 25 831 | 0.5 | 615 | 2.7 | 13 918 | 2.5 |
| CIS Europe | 1 441 | -1.3 | 24 924 | 2.2 | 815 | -4.8 | 5 252 | -1.3 |
| Belarus | 82 | -2.2 | 2 341 | 5.4 | | | 765 | 10.1 |
| Republic of Moldova | 50 | -1.8 | 441 | 1.1 | 90 | -3.3 | 693 | -1.9 |
| Russian Federation | 759 | -1.4 | 13 233 | 0.6 | 421 | -5.7 | 1 962 | -4.5 |
| Ukraine | 551 | -0.9 | 8 908 | 4.3 | 212 | -5.2 | 1 832 | 0.2 |
| South Eastern Europe | 379 | 4.4 | 4 036 | 7.0 | 495 | 16.0 | 2 594 | 11.5 |
| Albania | 36 | 2.8 | 855 | 3.3 | 40 | 7.0 | 352 | 10.1 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 125 | 0.6 | 738 | 4.1 | 116 | 14.9 | 318 | 15.5 |
| Croatia | 11 | -13.7 | 209 | -6.1 | 56 | 2.3 | 408 | 1.5 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 47 | -1.3 | 761 | 3.5 | 25 | 3.6 | 342 | 0.9 |
| Montenegro | 7 | | 145 | | 7 | | 56 | |
| Serbia | 154 | | 1 327 | | 250 | | 1 117 | |
| EU Central & Eastern | 632 | -3.4 | 11 670 | -1.7 | 793 | -1.2 | 6 530 | -1.1 |
| Bulgaria | 30 | -15.1 | 510 | -9.8 | 67 | -0.3 | 251 | -7.6 |
| Czech Republic | 9 | -12.2 | 149 | -10.7 | 23 | -4.9 | 129 | -12.8 |
| Estonia | 3 | -5.2 | 74 | 2.2 | | | 5 | |
| Hungary | 67 | -2.9 | 1 145 | -2.7 | 84 | -1.4 | 949 | -3.1 |
| Latvia | 9 | -1.5 | 146 | 3.2 | | | 12 | |
| Lithuania | 15 | -3.8 | 242 | -3.2 | | | 40 | -9.4 |
| Poland | 205 | -1.9 | 5 203 | -1.4 | | | | |
| Romania | 262 | -0.8 | 3 867 | 1.3 | 153 | -2.6 | 2 048 | -0.0 |
| Slovakia | 29 | -2.3 | 274 | -4.2 | 15 | -4.9 | 87 | -8.3 |
| Slovenia | 3 | -1.4 | 61 | -2.7 | 7 | -1.1 | 234 | -0.9 |
| EU other & EFTA | 1 775 | -1.1 | 52 298 | -0.7 | 1 701 | -1.8 | 36 548 | -1.6 |
| Austria | 14 | 0.8 | 593 | 1.7 | 14 | -0.6 | 558 | -4.2 |
| Belgium | 51 | 0.3 | 1 966 | 2.4 | 18 | 0.3 | 572 | |
| Cyprus | 3 | -4.7 | 119 | -1.4 | 9 | -2.2 | 174 | -2.6 |
| Denmark | 10 | 0.1 | 306 | 3.1 | | | | |
| Finland | 9 | -1.1 | 243 | -0.0 | | | | |
| France | 236 | -1.8 | 5 021 | -2.5 | 116 | -3.7 | 4 150 | -2.8 |
| Germany | 108 | 0.7 | 3 338 | -1.5 | 75 | -10.5 | 1 481 | -10.1 |
| Greece | 118 | -2.1 | 3 376 | -2.4 | 147 | -1.6 | 2 927 | -2.5 |
| Ireland | 6 | -1.5 | 223 | 0.4 | | | | |
| Italy | 537 | -1.2 | 13 499 | -2.0 | 500 | 0.0 | 12 328 | -0.2 |
| Luxembourg | 0 | -11.5 | 1 | -3.0 | 2 | -2.8 | 13 | -4.3 |
| Malta | 5 | 1.2 | 83 | -0.0 | 1 | -2.9 | 8 | 7.6 |
| Netherlands | 97 | 2.7 | 4 576 | 2.4 | 21 | -1.0 | | |
| Portugal | 85 | -1.6 | 2 830 | 2.0 | 172 | 0.1 | 1 134 | 0.0 |
| Spain | 341 | -1.3 | 12 680 | 0.4 | 560 | -1.7 | 11 574 | -0.4 |
| Sweden | 23 | 2.7 | 310 | 0.9 | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 114 | -2.9 | 2 662 | -1.8 | 29 | 1.4 | 420 | 3.2 |
| Iceland | 0 | 2.2 | 5 | 3.9 | | | | |
| Norway | 6 | 1.6 | 150 | 0.6 | | | | |
| Switzerland | 14 | 2.6 | 316 | 0.2 | 8 | -1.7 | 336 | -5.3 |
| Israel | 67 | 2.7 | 1 682 | 0.5 | 53 | -1.8 | 1 271 | 0.1 |

Wine production

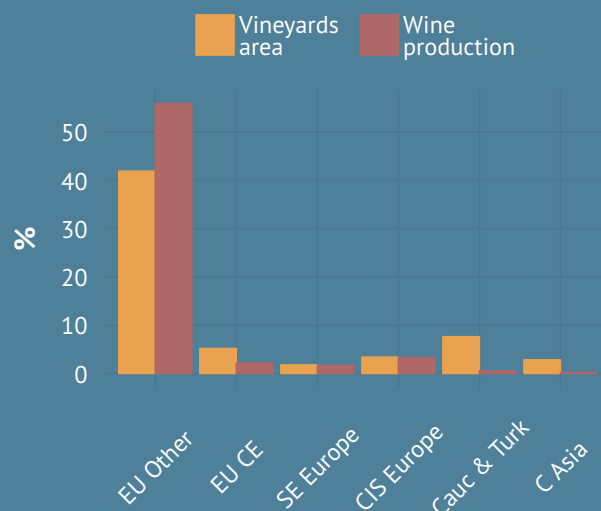
The region produced 16.7 million tonnes of wine in 2010, which was 64 percent of total global wine production. With 4.5 million hectares of its land covered by vineyards, the region is home to 63 percent of the world's total vineyard area.

The most important wine producers are in the EU other and EFTA sub-region, which accounts for 88 percent of the region's total wine production with 42 percent of the global area of vineyards.

The Mediterranean countries of the region have the largest total area of vineyards, and Italy, with its 777 thousand hectares of vineyards (5.6 percent of its total agricultural area) tops the list. The three major producers are France, Italy and Spain, and these three countries together are responsible for 48 percent of global wine production.

Over the past two decades wine production has decreased by 18 percent in this region, with the highest decrease occurring in France where production dropped by 30 percent in the last 20 years. One of the main factors of this regional decline is the emergence of new prominent wine producing countries such as Australia, South Africa, and the United States.

CHART 26: Area of vineyards and production of wine, share of world total (2010)

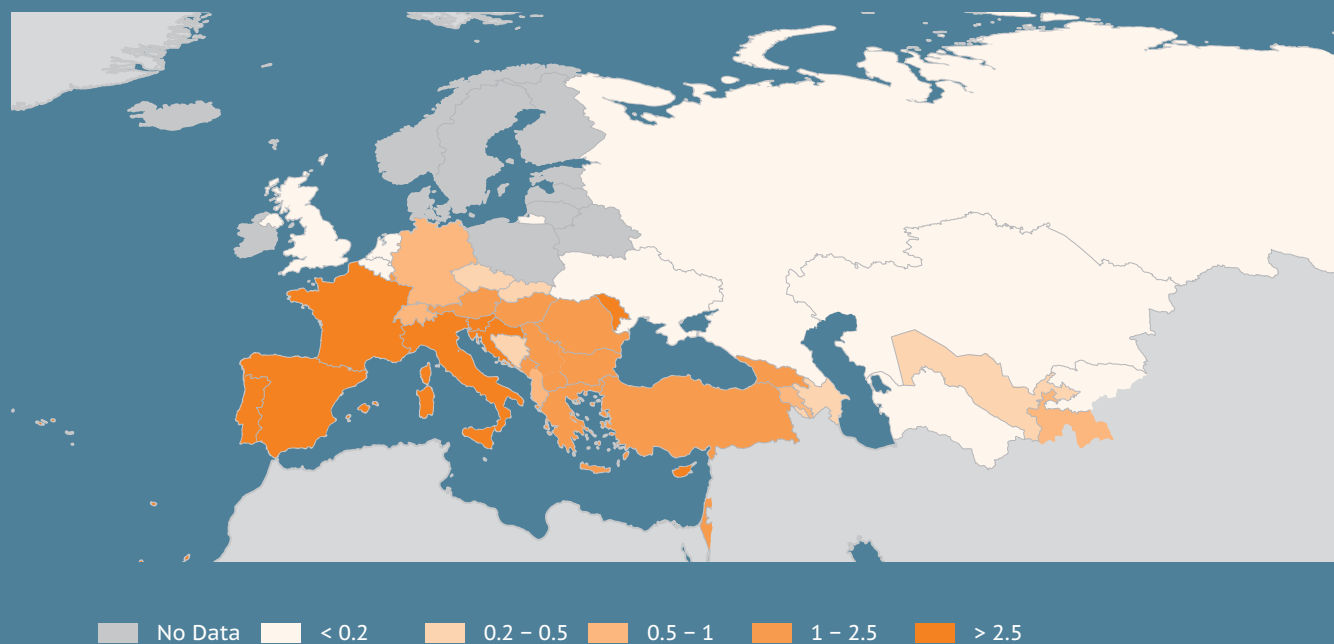


Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.GRPAH.SC, p. 113

- Almost half of the wine produced globally comes from just three countries: Italy, France and Spain.
- Italy is the largest wine producer in the world (4.6 million tonnes in 2010)
- The highest proportion of vineyards to total agricultural area is in Italy (5.6 percent)

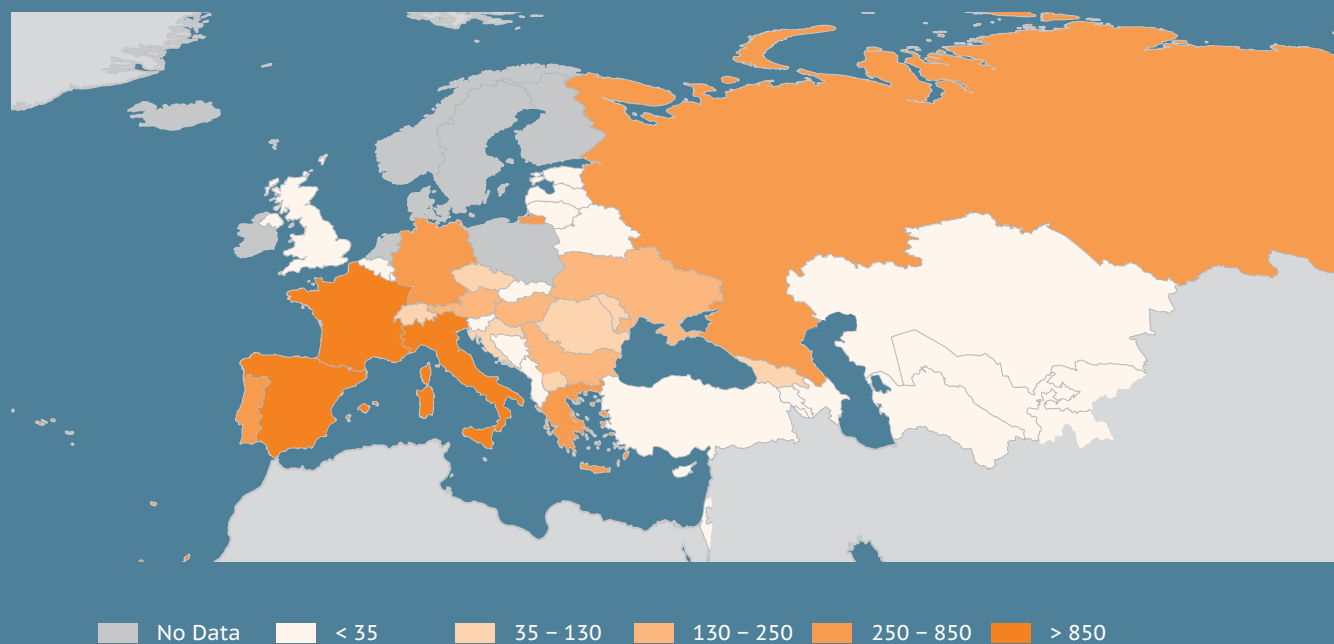
MAP 21: Area of vineyards, share of total agricultural area (% , 2009)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.GRPAH.SHL, p. 113

MAP 22: Wine production (thousand tonnes, 2010)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

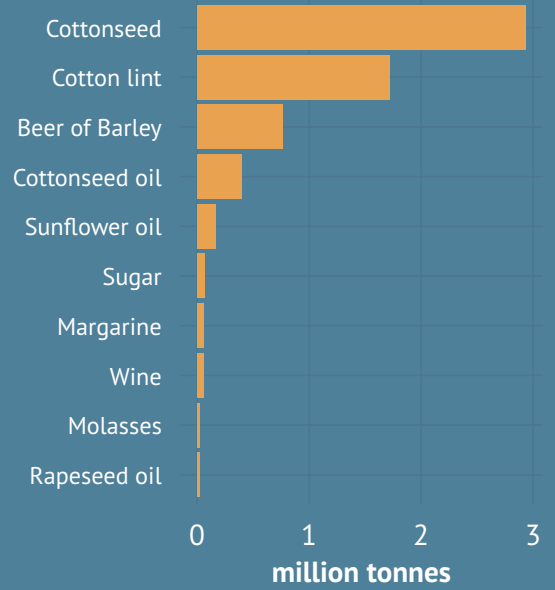
Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.GRPQP, p. 105

Processed crops

Processed crops include all agricultural and food products that are derived from their respective primary commodities. These processed crops include products such as beer, wine, sunflower and olive oil, cotton, sugar, bread, etc. In the region of Europe and Central Asia, the most important processed crop product is beer from barley, of which 54 million tonnes were brewed in 2010. The second most important processed product is raw sugar, with 23.6 million tonnes produced in 2010. This is followed by wine, with 16.7 million tonnes produced. The aggregate total amount of crop oils produced in 2010 was 25.8 million tonnes and 6.5 million tonnes of processed seed cotton.

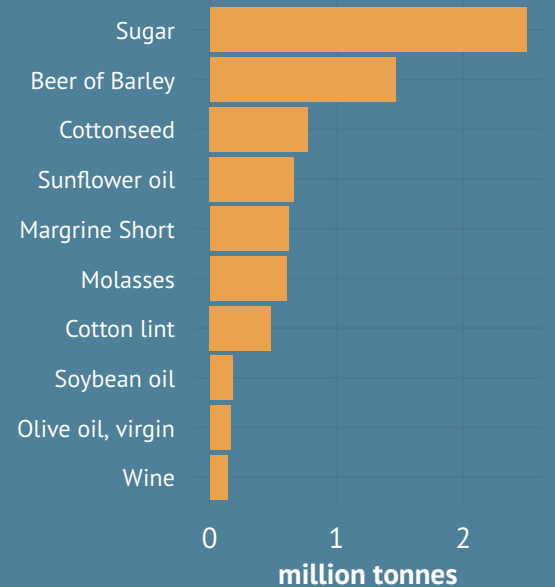
European production of beer accounts for 32 percent of the global total, with half brewed in the EU other and EFTA sub-region. The most important single beer producer is the Russian Federation, with around 10.3 million tonnes produced in 2010. Sugar production is also very important in the region, accounting for 15 percent of the global total. France and Germany are the regional leaders in sugar production, with 3.9 and 3.6 million tonnes respectively, in 2010. Cotton seed and cotton lint production is important in the Asian countries of the region, where 5.9 million tonnes of processed seed cotton were produced in 2010, amounting to nine percent of the global amount. In addition, this region accounts for 18 percent of total production of oils from crops; and it is the world leader in the production of olive oil, with an 80 percent share of the global total.

CHART 27: Production quantity of the most important processed crops in Central Asia (2010)



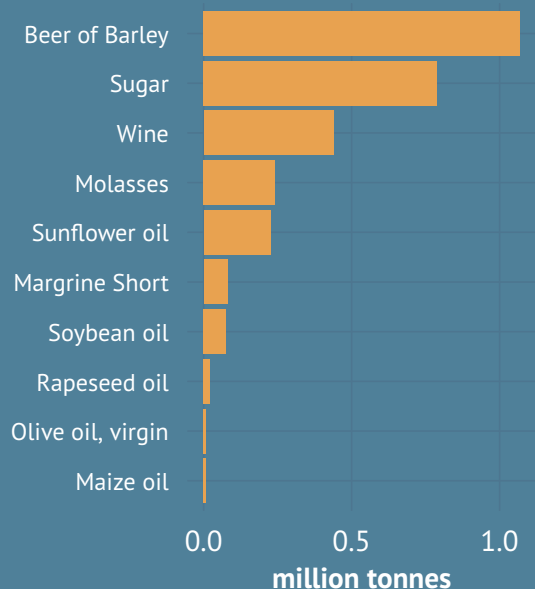
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PROC.QP, p. 109

CHART 28: Production quantity of the most important processed crops in Caucasus & Turkey (2010)



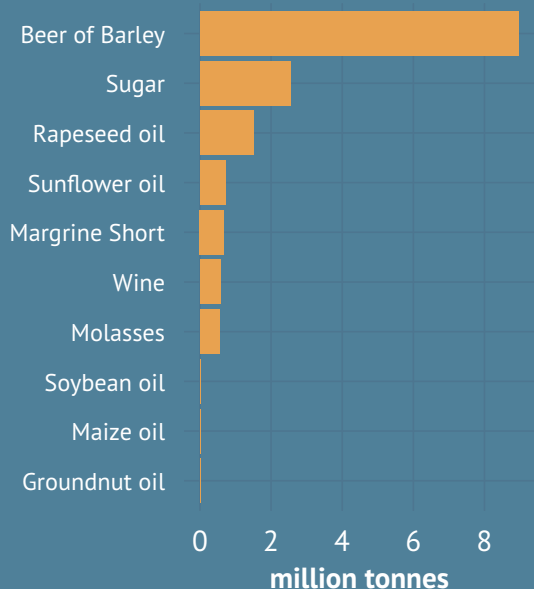
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PROC.QP, p. 109

CHART 29: Production quantity of the most important processed crops in South Eastern Europe (2010)



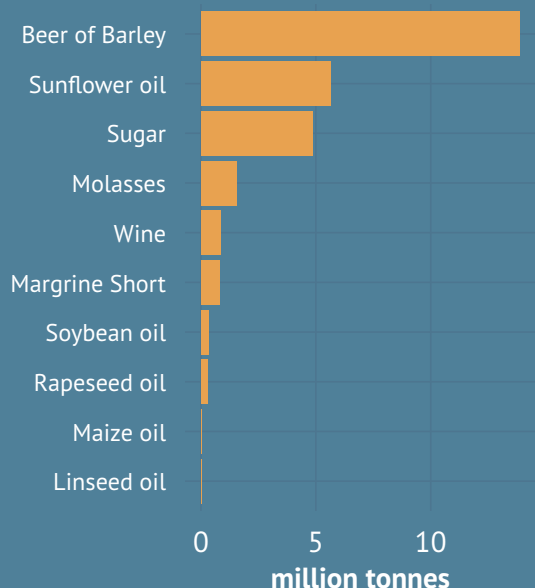
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PROC.QP, p. 109

CHART 31: Production quantity of the most important processed crops in EU Central & Eastern (2010)



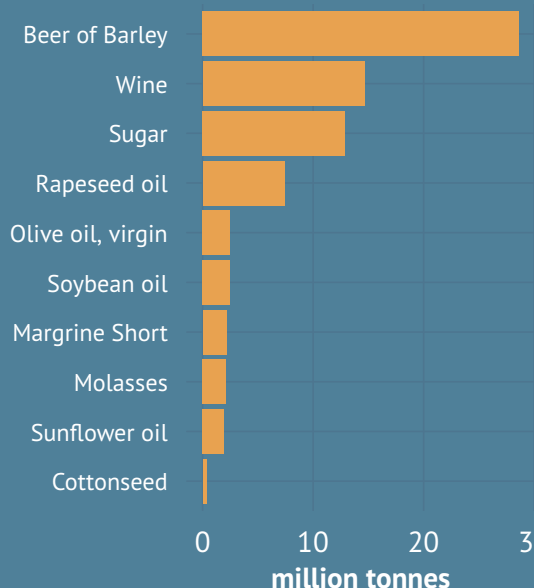
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PROC.QP, p. 109

CHART 30: Production quantity of the most important processed crops in CIS Europe (2010)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PROC.QP, p. 109

CHART 32: Production quantity of the most important processed crops in EU Other & EFTA (2010)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PROC.QP, p. 109

TABLE 9: Processed crops

| | Production | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | beer of barley | wine | sunflower oil | rapeseed oil | soybean oil | olive oil, virgin | cottonseed oil | maize oil |
| | thousand tonnes 2010 | thousand tonnes 2010 | thousand tonnes 2010 | thousand tonnes 2010 | thousand tonnes 2010 | thousand tonnes 2010 | thousand tonnes 2010 | thousand tonnes 2010 |
| WORLD | 168 929 | 26 217 | 12 616 | 22 527 | 39 762 | 3 269 | 4 616 | 2 312 |
| Central Asia | 763 | 55 | 165 | 22 | 8 | | 398 | 5 |
| Kazakhstan | 494 | 15 | 154 | 22 | 4 | | 30 | 0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 19 | 1 | 10 | 0 | | | 8 | |
| Tajikistan | 0 | 0 | 2 | | | | 14 | |
| Turkmenistan | | 17 | | | | | 70 | |
| Uzbekistan | 250 | 21 | | 1 | 5 | | 275 | 4 |
| Caucasus & Turkey | 1 465 | 138 | 665 | 90 | 179 | 162 | 127 | 50 |
| Armenia | 15 | 5 | 1 | | | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 377 | 7 | 7 | | | 0 | 1 | 16 |
| Georgia | 48 | 97 | 11 | | | | | |
| Turkey | 1 024 | 28 | 646 | 90 | 179 | 162 | 126 | 34 |
| CIS Europe | 13 882 | 863 | 5 624 | 264 | 328 | | | 43 |
| Belarus | 399 | 25 | 0 | 91 | | | | |
| Republic of Moldova | 90 | 99 | 59 | 1 | 6 | | | 9 |
| Russian Federation | 10 293 | 500 | 2 620 | 145 | 240 | | | 10 |
| Ukraine | 3 100 | 238 | 2 946 | 27 | 82 | | | 24 |
| South Eastern Europe | 1 069 | 439 | 226 | 21 | 75 | 9 | 0 | 8 |
| Albania | 34 | 18 | 1 | | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 84 | 4 | 15 | 9 | 5 | | | |
| Croatia | 356 | 50 | 35 | 7 | 16 | 6 | | 8 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 62 | 111 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | | |
| Montenegro | 4 | 18 | | | | 0 | | |
| Serbia | 529 | 238 | 173 | 3 | 54 | | | 0 |
| EU Central & Eastern | 8 968 | 565 | 724 | 1 496 | 24 | 1 | 0 | 23 |
| Bulgaria | 502 | 145 | 169 | | 0 | | 0 | 7 |
| Czech Republic | 1 710 | 52 | 13 | 314 | 4 | | | |
| Estonia | 129 | 0 | | 26 | | | | 0 |
| Hungary | 600 | 176 | 289 | 24 | 10 | | 0 | 15 |
| Latvia | 148 | 3 | 1 | 51 | 2 | | | |
| Lithuania | 296 | 7 | 1 | 6 | | | | |
| Poland | 3 390 | | 13 | 931 | 2 | | | |
| Romania | 1 697 | 125 | 197 | 69 | 2 | | | 0 |
| Slovakia | 311 | 32 | 42 | 74 | 3 | | | |
| Slovenia | 185 | 25 | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| EU other & EFTA | 28 632 | 14 651 | 1 934 | 7 420 | 2 463 | 2 463 | 54 | 240 |
| Austria | 867 | 177 | 52 | 171 | 12 | | | |
| Belgium | 1 812 | 0 | 27 | 523 | 14 | | | 60 |
| Cyprus | 34 | 12 | | | | 2 | | |
| Denmark | 634 | | 0 | 193 | 12 | | | |
| Finland | 403 | | 3 | 117 | 2 | | | |
| France | 1 429 | 4 542 | 592 | 1 809 | 91 | 6 | 0 | 51 |
| Germany | 8 898 | 720 | 458 | 2 889 | 595 | | | 16 |
| Greece | 405 | 303 | 15 | 14 | 65 | 353 | 16 | 4 |
| Ireland | 825 | | | 8 | 1 | | | |
| Italy | 1 237 | 4 580 | 146 | 58 | 307 | 548 | 24 | 63 |
| Luxembourg | 30 | 14 | 0 | | 0 | | | |
| Malta | 11 | 2 | | | | 0 | | |
| Netherlands | 2 394 | | 211 | 522 | 462 | | | |
| Portugal | 831 | 587 | 56 | 102 | 135 | 67 | 1 | 4 |
| Spain | 3 338 | 3 610 | 357 | 45 | 563 | 1 487 | 14 | 18 |
| Sweden | 370 | | 6 | 120 | 4 | | | |
| United Kingdom | 4 500 | 1 | 0 | 814 | 121 | | | 22 |
| Iceland | 15 | | | | | | | |
| Norway | 243 | | 4 | 7 | 73 | | | |
| Switzerland | 358 | 103 | 7 | 30 | 5 | | | 1 |
| Israel | 98 | 7 | 10 | 25 | 66 | 5 | 0 | 1 |

Livestock - Cattle

Cattle have held a very special role in human history ever since their domestication some 10,500 years ago in the ancient Fertile Crescent. They are raised for their meat, dairy products, leather and hides and are also used as draft animals in farming for pulling ploughs, and in transport for pulling wagons and carts.

As the human population increased, there was a corresponding increase in the need for more cattle to provide additional meat and milk, as well as other dairy products. This is particularly the case with the recent exponential human population growth. The increase in the consumption of meat (beef and veal) and dairy products requires that increasing numbers of livestock be kept. The cattle breeding sector needs to address the emerging challenge that, while the increasing demand for livestock products should be met, the environmental effects of cattle breeding have to be kept in check. This breeding contributes significantly to greenhouse gas emissions, pollutes the soil and water, and can reduce biodiversity through overgrazing. Another issue is the efficient management of manure, of which a useful utilization is as fertilizer.

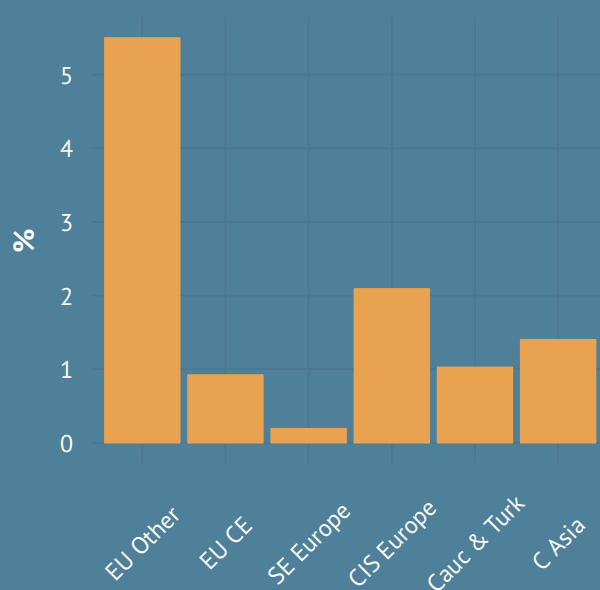
More than 1.4 billion cattle are kept worldwide today, of which 159 million (11 percent) are in this region of Europe and Central Asia. The sub-region of EU other and EFTA accounts for five percent of the global cattle population, corresponding to 50 percent of the total cattle numbers of the region. The most important countries here are France (20 million heads), Germany (13 million heads) and the United Kingdom (10 million heads).

The Russian Federation is another important cattle breeder accounting for 13 percent of the total regional number of animals. Another 13 percent is in Central Asia, where Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan have the largest numbers. Turkey, with 11 million heads, accounts for seven percent of the total cattle numbers in this region.

The average global density of cattle in 2010 was 29 cattle per hectare. In this region there are significant variances in this density: in EU other and EFTA it is 56 heads per hectare, with the highest densities in the Netherlands (207 heads per hectare), followed by Belgium and Ireland with 191 and 164 heads per hectare, respectively. In Central Asia, on the other hand, the value is seven heads per hectare.

In the last two decades the global cattle stock has increased by 10 percent. In South East Europe the cattle stock has quadrupled from a rather insignificant base; and it has also increased in the Caucasus and Turkey, and Central Asia. In the other sub regions, however, cattle numbers have decreased. The highest decrease was in Ukraine where the cattle population is one fifth of what it was 20 years ago.

CHART 33: Stock of cattle, share of world total (2010)

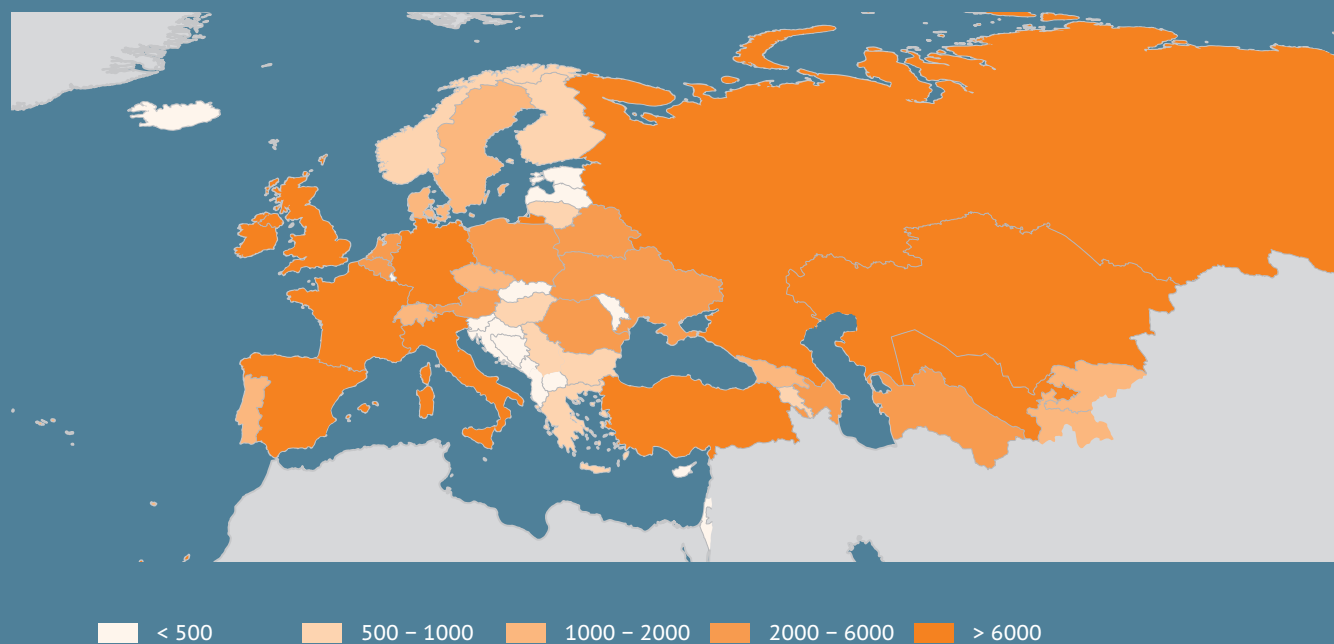


Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CATL.SC, p. 111

- The region accounts for 11 percent of the global cattle population
- France has the highest number of cattle heads (20 million heads in 2010)
- The highest intensity is in the Netherlands (207 heads per hectare)

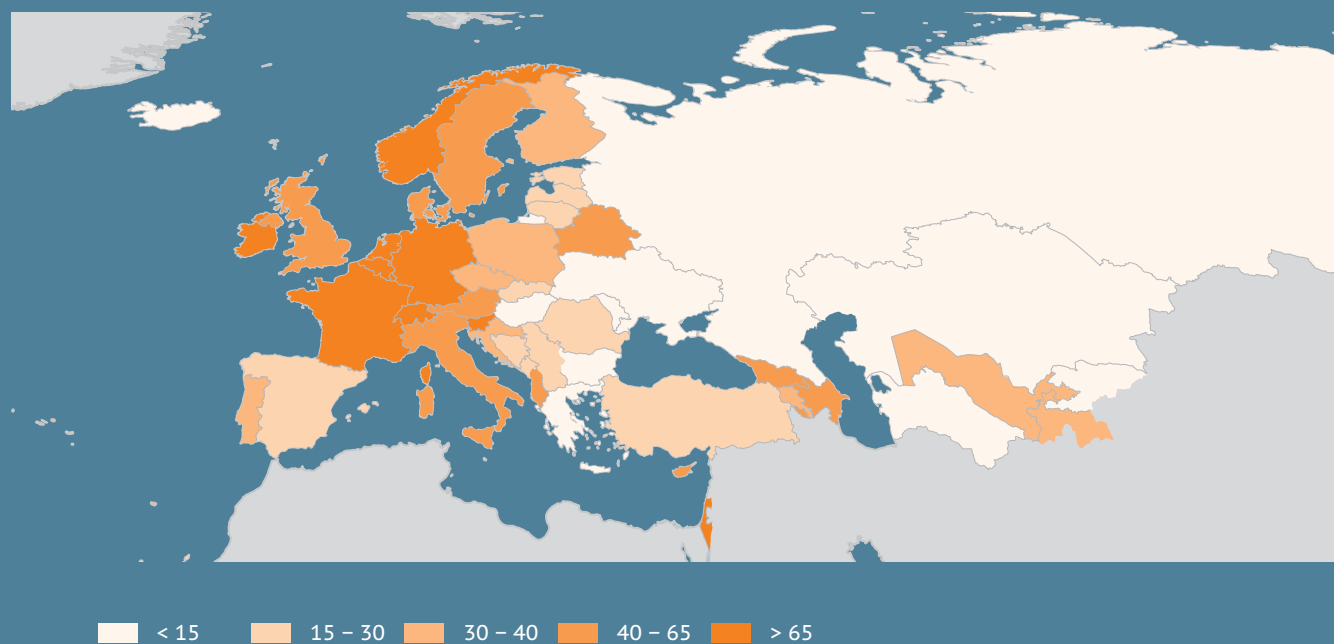
MAP 23: Cattle breeding (thousand heads, 2010)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: [P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CATL](#), p. 111

MAP 24: Number of cattle per 100 hectares of agricultural area (heads, 2009)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: [P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CATL.SHL](#), p. 111

Livestock - Pigs

Over the last decade demand for pork has increased in developing countries due to increasing incomes and thus higher meat consumption. In 2010, there were 966 million pigs in the world, of which around 20 percent were in the region of Europe and Central Asia - concentrated in the European countries. The EU other and EFTA countries have 13 percent of the global pig population.

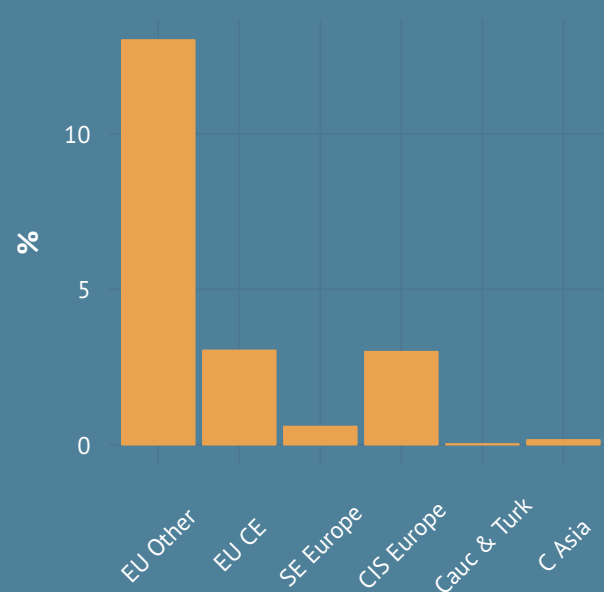
Pig numbers in Central Asia and in Turkey and Azerbaijan are negligible due to cultural traditions. Meanwhile, CIS Europe and EU Central and Eastern each have three percent of the global population; while in South Eastern Europe this number is 0.5 percent.

In 2010 there were 191 million pigs in the region, of which two thirds were in EU other and EFTA. The leading pig breeders are Germany (26 million heads) and Spain (25 million heads). The Russian Federation and Poland are also important pig breeders, with 17 and 15 million pigs, respectively.

In 2010, the average global density of pigs was 20 heads per hectare. In EU other and EFTA pig farming is very intensive, with an average 90 heads per hectare. The countries with the highest densities of pigs per hectare are the Netherlands (704), Denmark (469), Belgium (463) and Germany (160). This indicator was 55 heads per hectare in EU central and Eastern, 51 in South Eastern Europe, and under 10 heads per hectare in CIS Europe.

In the last two decades the global stock of pigs has increased by 13 percent. In EU other and EFTA this was six percent, while pig numbers have decreased by half in CIS Europe and two-thirds in EU Central and Eastern.

CHART 34: Stock of pigs, share of world total (2010)

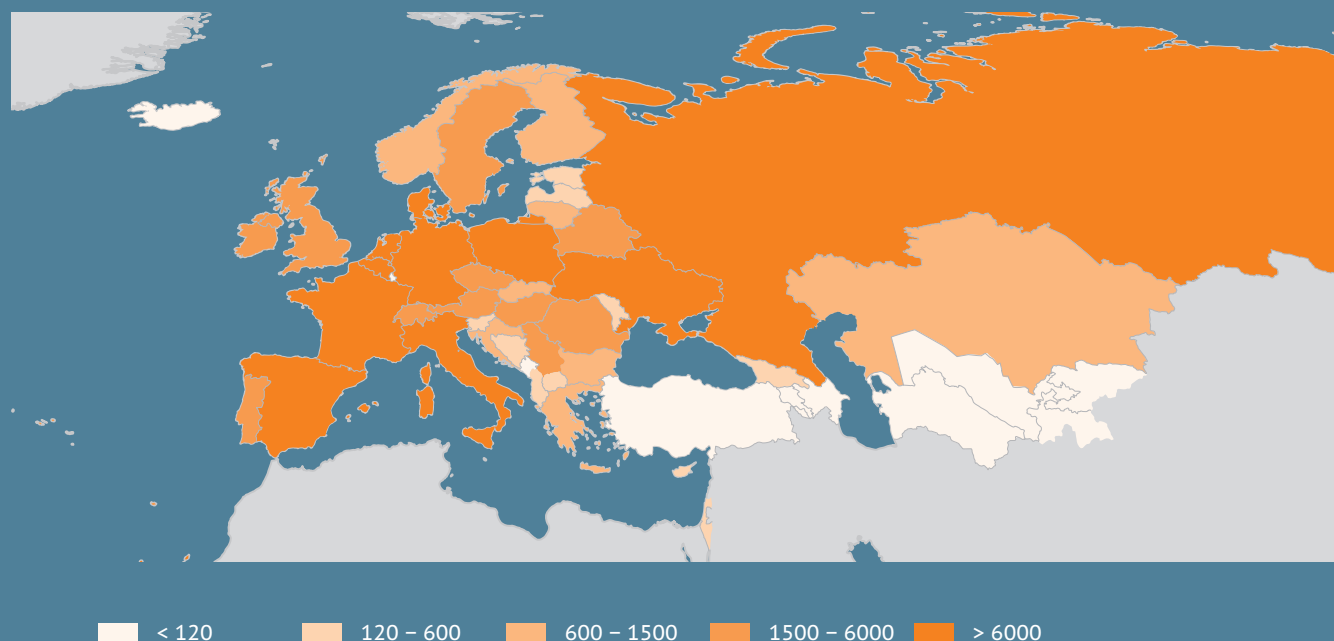


Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PIG.SC, p. 111

- The region accounts for 20 percent of the global pig population
- Germany has the highest number of pigs (26 million heads in 2010)
- The highest density of pigs per hectare is in the Netherlands (with 704 heads per hectare)

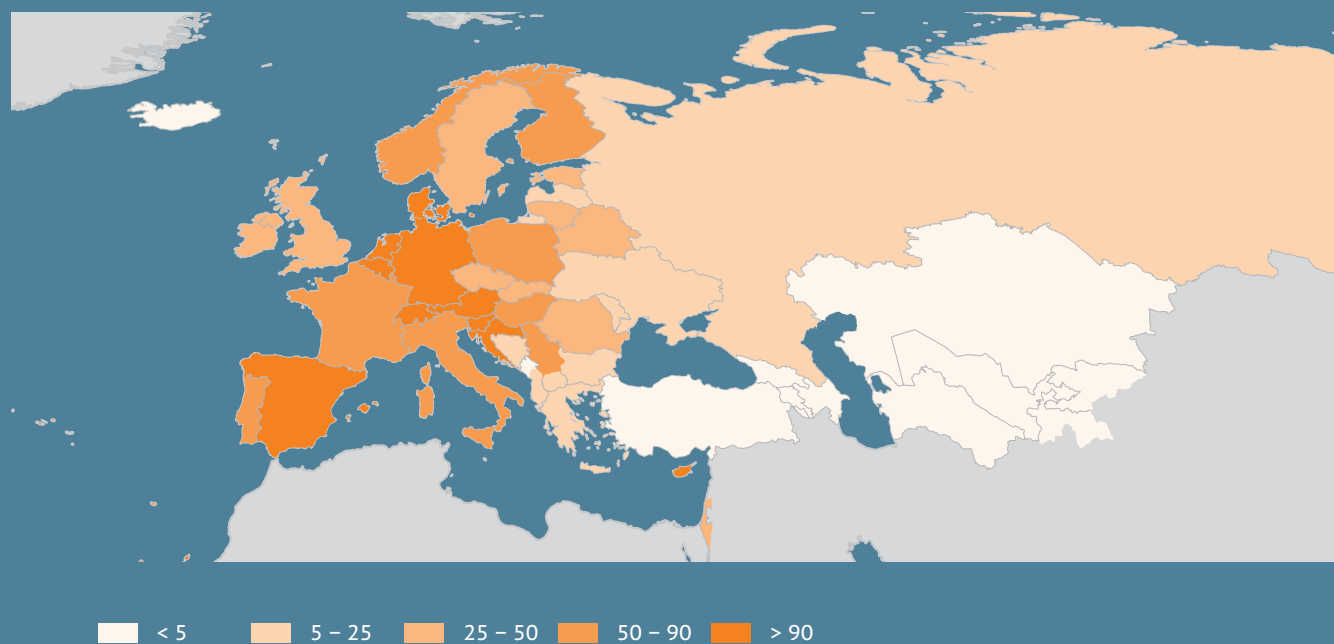
MAP 25: Pig breeding (thousand heads, 2010)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PIG, p. 111

MAP 26: Number of pigs per 100 hectares agricultural area (heads, 2009)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PIG.SHL, p. 111

Livestock – Sheep

The global number of sheep exceeded 1 billion head in 2010. Sheep are cheap to maintain and can provide both food and non-food products. These factors mean that sheep breeding has an important role to play in the developing world. This is especially pertinent as 70 percent of global livestock can be found in Asia and Africa.

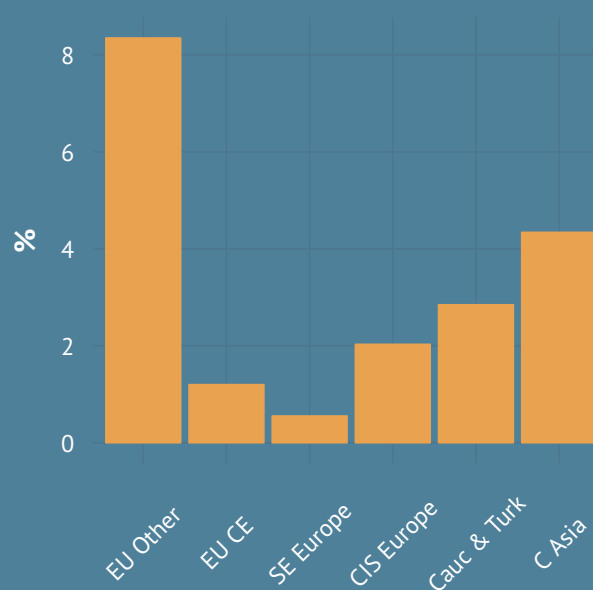
More than 19 percent of the global domestic sheep population is found in this region. In 2010, EU other and EFTA had an eight percent share of the global sheep population, while Central Asia was host to four percent, and the Caucasus and Turkey had a three percent share. The other sub-regions of Europe and Central Asia had more modest shares.

Overall, there were more than 208 million sheep in the region in 2010. Forty three percent of these were kept by farmers in the EU other and EFTA countries, with the United Kingdom having the largest sheep population in this region numbering around 31 million head. In Central Asia there were 47 million head (22 percent of the region's population), the Caucasus and Turkey accounted for 15 percent – with Turkey having nearly 22 million head. CIS Europe accounted for more than 10 percent, while South Eastern Europe and EU Central and Eastern accounted for three and six percent of regional sheep stocks respectively.

Data on livestock per hectare show that sheep breeding, regionally, is at its most intensive in the Caucasus and Turkey with 69 head per hundred hectares, followed by EU other and EFTA, South Eastern Europe, EU Central and Eastern, Central Asia and, lastly, CIS Europe. The world average was 22 head per hundred hectares in 2010. Generally, it can be seen that the Mediterranean countries have the higher intensities of sheep breeding.

In the last two decades the global number of sheep has fallen significantly, with drastic decreases in CIS Europe, EU Central and Eastern and the Caucasus and Turkey. More specifically, in CIS Europe the decrease was by nearly two thirds, and in EU Central and Eastern region nearly half of the sheep population disappeared. There were 20-30 percent decreases in the other sub-regions/groupings as well, except South Eastern Europe, where there was a moderate increase.

CHART 35: Stock of sheep, share of world total (2010)

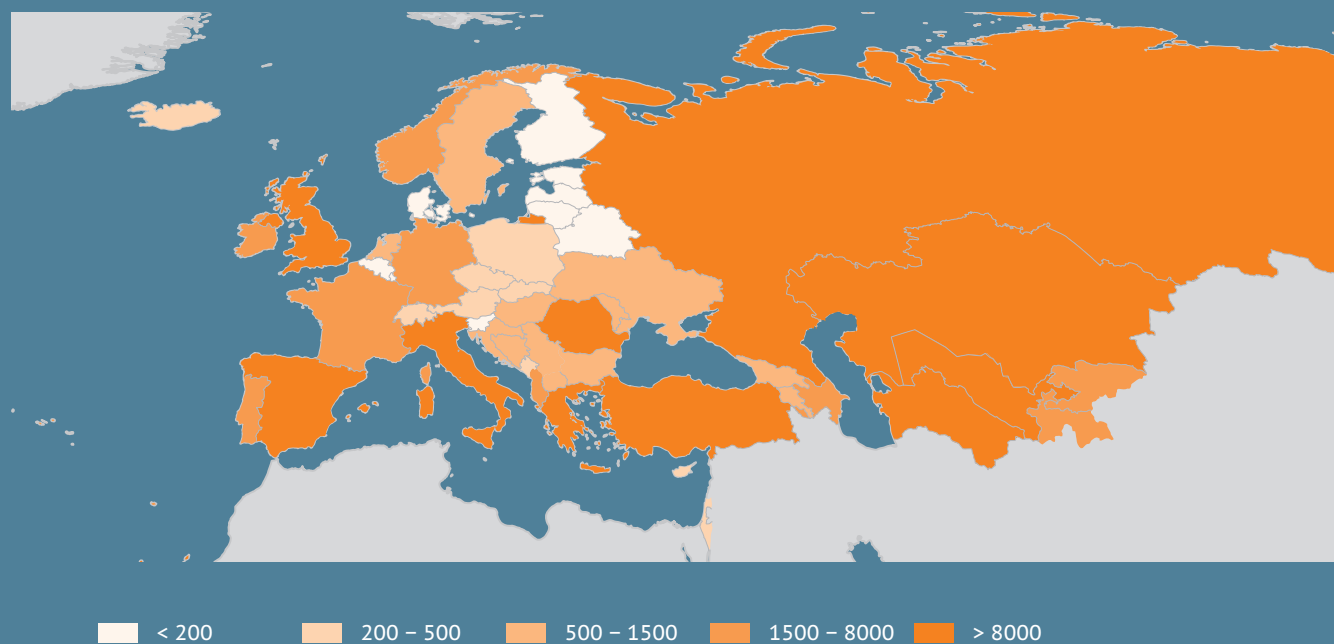


Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.SHEEP.SC, p. 111

- The region accounted for 19 percent of global sheep stocks
- The United Kingdom has the most sheep of any country in the region (31 million head in 2010)
- Norway has the highest intensity (229 head per hundred hectares)

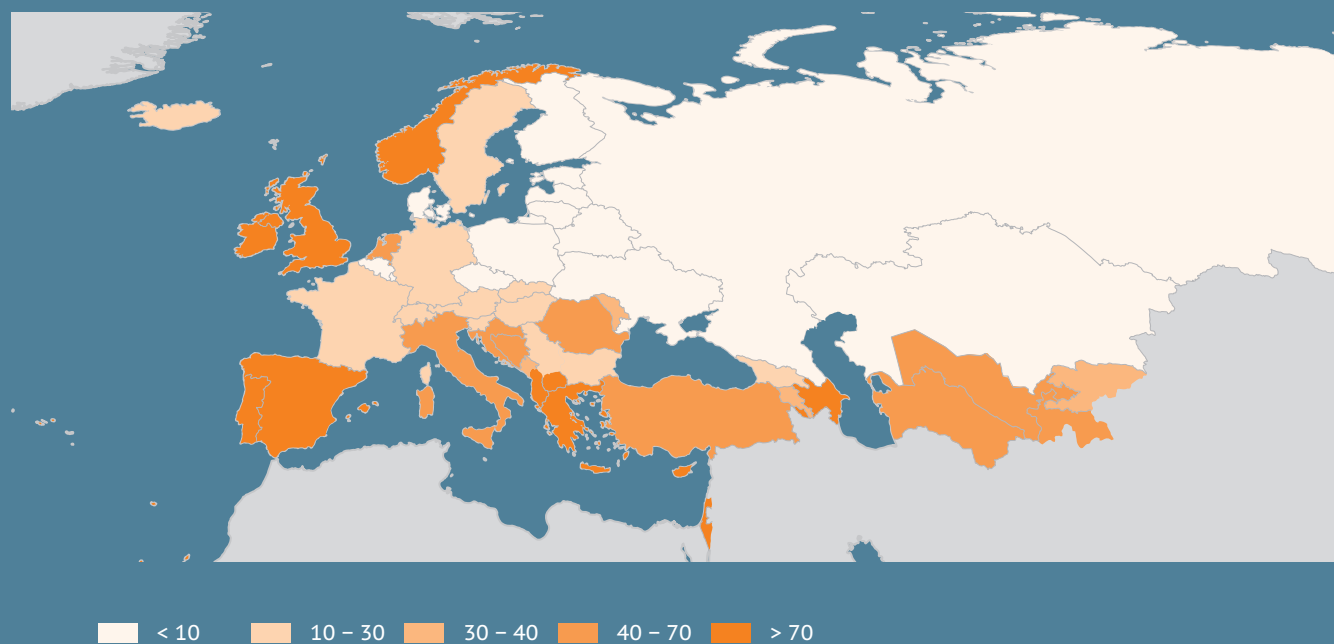
MAP 27: Sheep breeding (thousand heads, 2010)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.SHEEP, p. 111

MAP 28: Number of sheep per 100 hectares agricultural area (heads, 2009)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.SHEEPSHL, p. 112

Livestock – Poultry

The poultry sector is one of the most rapidly growing sub-sectors of the livestock industry. Production is becoming more intensive and vertically integrated due to technological advancements. Global demand is expected to continue growing, and Asia – prominently China – is playing a main role in this trend.

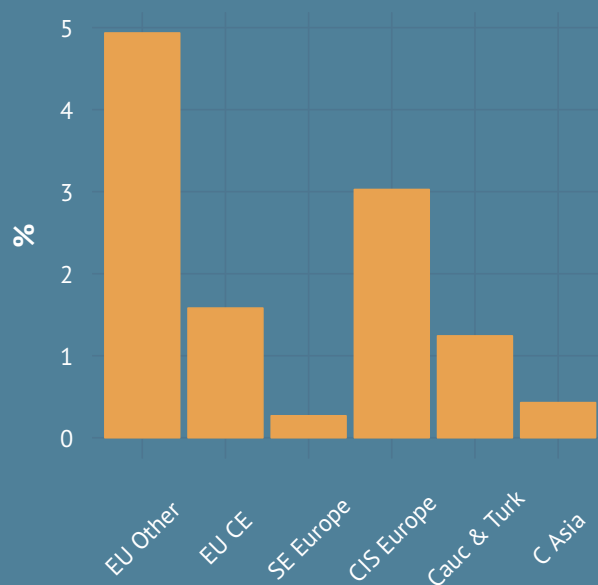
In 2010 there were more than 21 billion heads of poultry in the world, and 11 percent of this global stock was in this region. The EU other and EFTA accounted for five percent of the global stock, CIS Europe for three percent, EU Central and Eastern for two percent. The other sub-regions of Europe and Central Asia had lower shares.

More than 83 percent of the 2.5 billion heads of poultry in this region (2010 data) was in CIS Europe, and the EU and EFTA sub-regions. The Caucasus and Turkey accounted for another 11 percent. Nearly 404 million heads of poultry was kept in the Russian Federation, 234 million in Turkey and 190 million in Ukraine. There are further significant stocks in countries like France, the United Kingdom, Italy and Spain.

In 2010, the average number of poultry in the world was 422 thousand per hundred hectares. In this region, characteristic differences can be seen among the different sub-regions. Generally, intensity tends to decrease from west to east, which can be explained by the general economic conditions and technological gaps between the countries. In EU other and EFTA the indicator was 744,000 heads per capita, while in EU Central and Eastern the per capita figure was 662,000 and 226,000 in CIS Europe.

Globally, poultry numbers have increased by two thirds over the last two decades. In line with this, there has been significant growth in South Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Turkey and in EU Central and Eastern, while contrary to this global trend, in CIS Europe and Central Asia the poultry population has fallen considerably.

CHART 36: Stock of poultry, share of world total (2010)

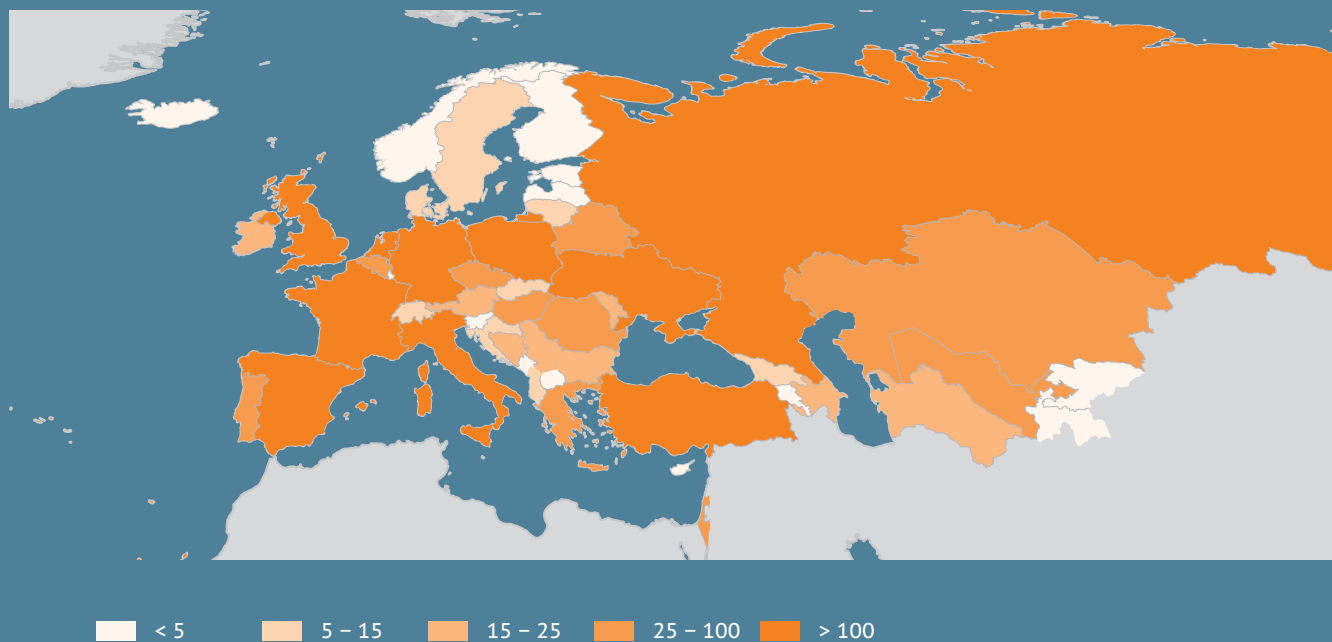


Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.POUL.SC, p. 111

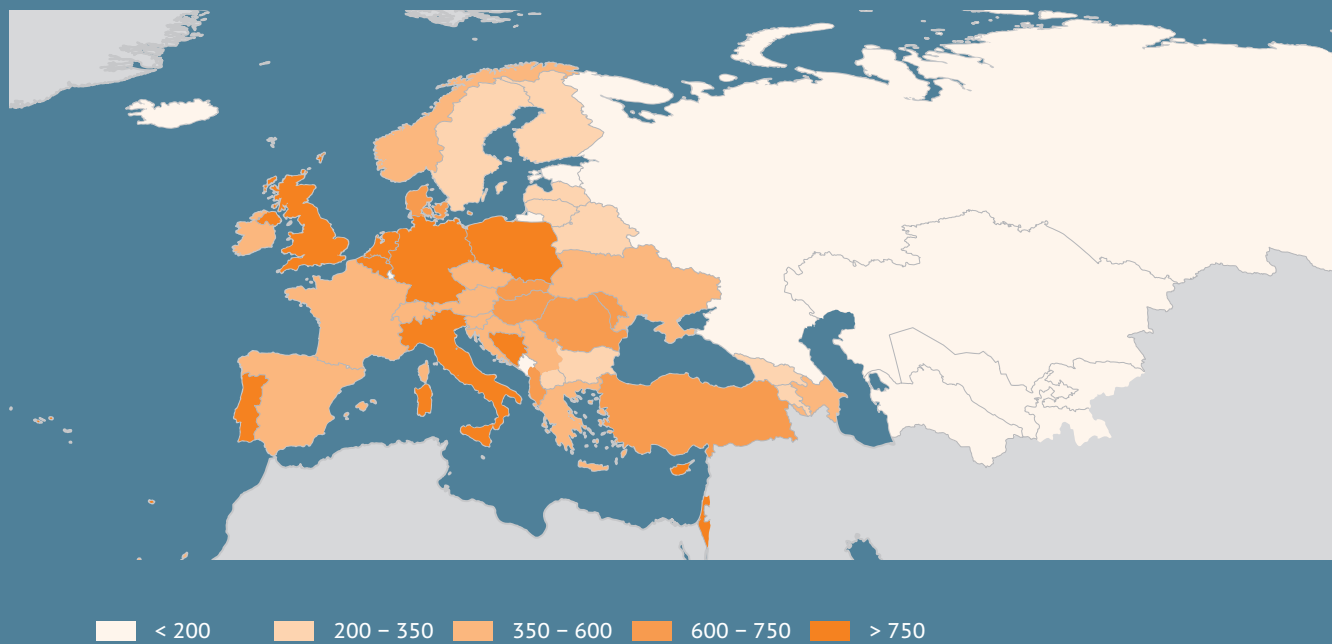
- The region accounts for 11 percent of the global poultry population
- The Russian Federation has the highest poultry head count (403 million heads)
- The Netherlands has the highest intensity, at 5.2 million heads per hundred hectares

MAP 29: Poultry (million heads, 2010)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
 Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.POUL, p. 111

MAP 30: Number of poultry per 100 hectares of agricultural area (heads, 2009)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
 Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.POUL.SHL, p. 111

Meat production

Sixty million tonnes of meat are produced in the region, which accounts for 20.6 percent of global meat production. EU other and EFTA with an output of 38.6 million tonnes in 2010 accounted for 62.5 percent of the regional output, while the second largest meat producing sub-region, CIS Europe, had a total production of 10 million tonnes.

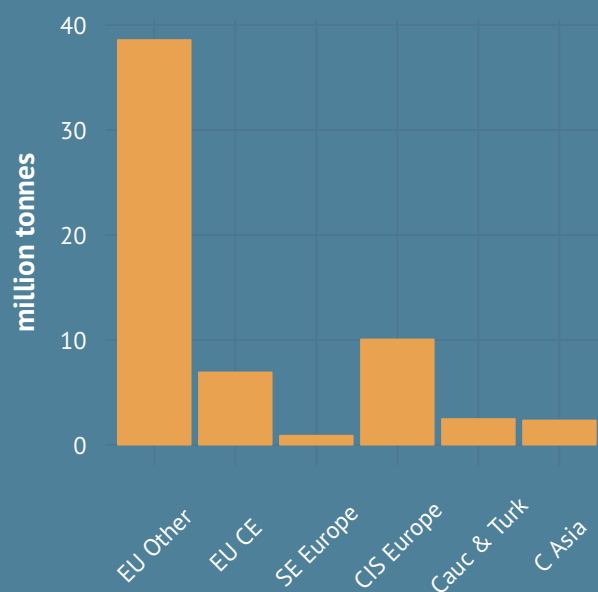
Beef (cattle meat) accounted for 20.5 percent of total regional meat production, which represents 19.8 percent of global beef production. The biggest beef producer — with 1.7 million tonnes — is the Russian Federation, which explains the fact that CIS Europe is the second largest sub-region in terms of meat production. Central Asia is also important in terms of beef production, and in 2010 1.4 million tonnes of beef was produced in this sub-region.

This region as a whole produced 27 million tonnes of pork (pig meat) in 2010, which was 25 percent of total global output. Pork, however, is produced in negligible amounts in the Central Asian countries.

Conversely, lamb and mutton are more important in the Central Asian countries, where 41 percent of the region's lamb and mutton were produced. However, regional lamb and mutton production is very limited, and total production accounts for only two percent of global production. In terms of total regional meat production, pork accounts for 45 percent, while lamb and mutton account for only three percent.

The poultry meat output is 17.6 million tonnes, which is 29.3 percent of the global total. After EU other and EFTA, and CIS Europe, EU Central and Eastern is the most important sub-region in terms of poultry production, which for 14 percent of total regional production in 2010.

CHART 37: Meat production (2010)

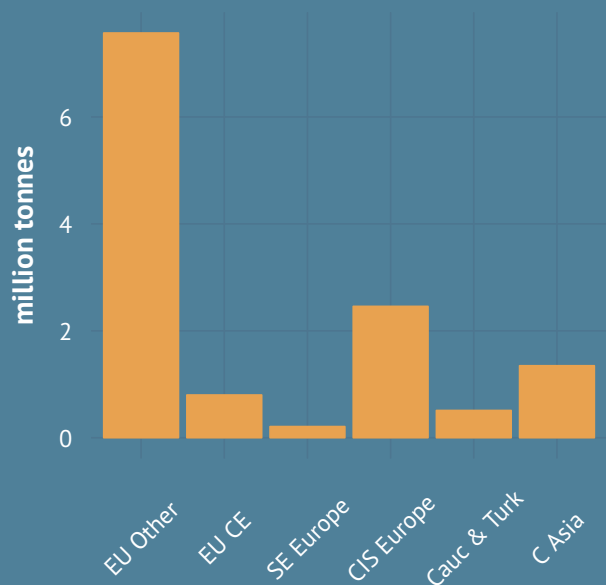


Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.MT.QP, p. 107

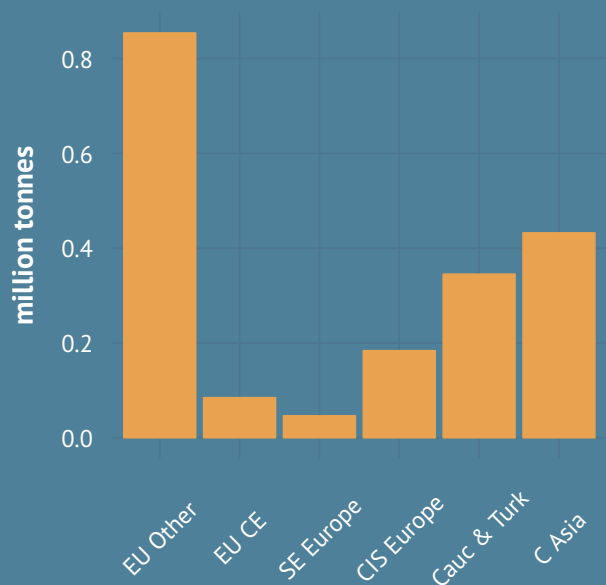
- The region accounts for 20 percent of global meat production

CHART 38: Cattle meat production (2010)



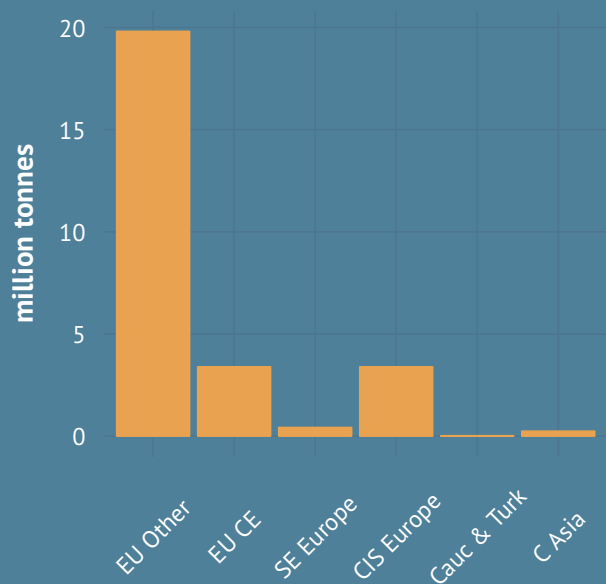
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
 Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CATL.QP, p. 102

CHART 40: Sheep meat production (2010)



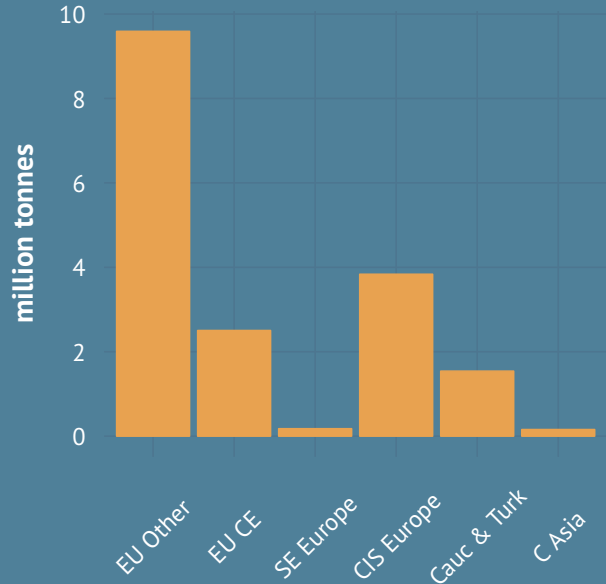
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
 Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.SHEEPQP, p. 111

CHART 39: Pig meat production (2010)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
 Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PIG.QP, p. 109

CHART 41: Poultry meat production (2010)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
 Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.POUL.QP, p. 109

TABLE 10: Livestock

| | Cattle | | Pigs | | Sheep | | Poultry | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| | stock | p.a. growth | stock | p.a. growth | stock | p.a. growth | stock | p.a. growth |
| | thousand heads | % | thousand heads | % | thousand heads | % | thousand heads | % |
| | 2010 | 2000-2010 | 2010 | 2000-2010 | 2010 | 2000-2010 | 2010 | 2000-2010 |
| WORLD | 1 428 636 | 0.8 | 965 855 | 0.7 | 1 078 948 | 0.2 | 21 488 551 | 2.9 |
| Central Asia | 19 984 | 4.7 | 1 510 | 2.3 | 46 817 | 4.9 | 92 142 | 8.1 |
| Kazakhstan | 6 095 | 4.3 | 1 326 | 3.0 | 14 661 | 5.3 | 32 700 | 6.1 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 1 278 | 3.2 | 61 | -5.2 | 3 882 | 1.7 | 4 733 | 4.7 |
| Tajikistan | 1 900 | 6.2 | 0 | -9.2 | 2 617 | 5.9 | 3 939 | 17.7 |
| Turkmenistan | 2 200 | 4.6 | 30 | -1.5 | 13 500 | 6.1 | 15 500 | 10.4 |
| Uzbekistan | 8 511 | 4.9 | 92 | 1.4 | 12 157 | 4.3 | 35 270 | 9.1 |
| Caucasus & Turkey | 14 643 | 0.2 | 255 | -6.6 | 30 710 | -1.7 | 266 907 | -0.3 |
| Armenia | 577 | 1.9 | 113 | 4.8 | 511 | 0.1 | 4 200 | -0.1 |
| Azerbaijan | 2 328 | 3.4 | 5 | -12.2 | 7 802 | 4.0 | 21 950 | 4.1 |
| Georgia | 1 015 | -1.0 | 135 | -10.5 | 602 | 0.9 | 6 675 | -2.4 |
| Turkey | 10 724 | -0.3 | 2 | -4.5 | 21 795 | -3.2 | 234 082 | -0.5 |
| CIS Europe | 29 871 | -3.7 | 28 926 | -1.2 | 21 904 | 4.1 | 650 470 | 2.2 |
| Belarus | 4 151 | -0.4 | 3 782 | 0.6 | 52 | -5.5 | 34 100 | 2.2 |
| Republic of Moldova | 222 | -6.3 | 337 | -6.8 | 804 | -1.5 | 22 457 | 6.0 |
| Russian Federation | 20 671 | -3.0 | 17 231 | -0.6 | 19 851 | 4.6 | 403 793 | 1.6 |
| Ukraine | 4 827 | -7.6 | 7 577 | -2.8 | 1 197 | 1.2 | 190 120 | 3.2 |
| South Eastern Europe | 2 716 | 3.7 | 5 676 | 10.9 | 5 956 | 3.2 | 57 600 | 6.9 |
| Albania | 493 | -3.8 | 164 | 4.8 | 1 806 | -0.7 | 7 645 | 3.8 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 462 | 0.0 | 590 | 2.8 | 1 046 | 6.0 | 21 190 | 8.1 |
| Croatia | 444 | 0.4 | 1 231 | -0.0 | 630 | 1.8 | 6 014 | -6.0 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 260 | -0.4 | 191 | -1.7 | 778 | -4.9 | 1 995 | -5.1 |
| Montenegro | 119 | | 12 | | 221 | | 601 | |
| Serbia | 938 | | 3 489 | | 1 475 | | 20 155 | |
| EU Central & Eastern | 13 145 | -1.3 | 29 316 | -2.4 | 12 944 | 0.3 | 339 774 | 4.6 |
| Bulgaria | 563 | -1.9 | 730 | -7.0 | 1 400 | -5.8 | 17 354 | 1.5 |
| Czech Republic | 1 329 | -1.7 | 1 908 | -6.4 | 206 | 8.6 | 25 067 | 5.3 |
| Estonia | 235 | -1.3 | 365 | 2.5 | 76 | 10.5 | 1 824 | -3.0 |
| Hungary | 700 | -2.0 | 3 247 | -4.8 | 1 223 | 2.7 | 40 284 | 2.6 |
| Latvia | 378 | -0.0 | 376 | -0.5 | 71 | 9.3 | 4 829 | 3.2 |
| Lithuania | 759 | -1.7 | 928 | -0.1 | 52 | 14.3 | 9 309 | 3.9 |
| Poland | 5 724 | -0.6 | 14 865 | -1.4 | 258 | -3.3 | 131 866 | 9.2 |
| Romania | 2 512 | -1.9 | 5 793 | -0.1 | 9 142 | 1.2 | 93 343 | 1.8 |
| Slovakia | 472 | -3.4 | 687 | -7.9 | 377 | 1.0 | 12 846 | 7.0 |
| Slovenia | 473 | 0.0 | 415 | -2.9 | 138 | 6.7 | 3 052 | -3.9 |
| EU other & EFTA | 78 566 | -0.8 | 125 720 | 0.1 | 90 061 | -2.3 | 1 060 467 | -0.8 |
| Austria | 2 013 | -0.8 | 3 134 | -0.9 | 358 | 0.2 | 16 338 | 1.1 |
| Belgium | 2 593 | -1.6 | 6 430 | -1.4 | 120 | -0.5 | 34 830 | -1.2 |
| Cyprus | 56 | 0.3 | 464 | 1.0 | 227 | -0.3 | 4 330 | -0.5 |
| Denmark | 1 571 | -1.7 | 13 173 | 1.0 | 160 | 1.0 | 14 546 | -4.0 |
| Finland | 926 | -1.3 | 1 367 | 0.5 | 126 | 2.3 | 4 896 | -5.3 |
| France | 19 621 | -0.3 | 14 532 | -0.3 | 7 977 | -1.8 | 172 741 | -5.4 |
| Germany | 12 810 | -1.3 | 26 509 | 0.3 | 2 089 | -2.7 | 128 899 | 0.8 |
| Greece | 625 | 0.4 | 950 | -0.2 | 8 966 | 0.0 | 33 030 | 0.7 |
| Ireland | 6 607 | -0.6 | 1 518 | -1.3 | 4 642 | -1.4 | 15 760 | 0.7 |
| Italy | 6 103 | -1.6 | 9 157 | 0.8 | 8 013 | -3.1 | 154 000 | 2.3 |
| Luxembourg | 199 | -0.3 | 84 | 0.4 | 9 | 1.3 | 90 | 2.3 |
| Malta | 16 | -1.6 | 66 | -1.9 | 13 | 0.7 | 515 | -4.7 |
| Netherlands | 3 972 | -0.2 | 12 252 | -0.7 | 1 128 | -1.5 | 103 438 | -0.3 |
| Portugal | 1 391 | -0.2 | 2 325 | -0.1 | 2 906 | -2.1 | 46 500 | 0.9 |
| Spain | 6 075 | -0.2 | 25 343 | 1.2 | 18 552 | -2.5 | 138 905 | 0.8 |
| Sweden | 1 537 | -0.9 | 1 520 | -2.3 | 565 | 2.7 | 7 808 | 0.4 |
| United Kingdom | 9 901 | -1.2 | 4 423 | -3.7 | 31 000 | -3.1 | 170 245 | 0.0 |
| Iceland | 74 | 0.2 | 40 | -0.9 | 480 | 0.3 | 218 | 0.4 |
| Norway | 875 | -1.2 | 850 | 1.5 | 2 308 | -0.2 | 4 412 | 3.0 |
| Switzerland | 1 603 | 0.1 | 1 583 | 0.6 | 426 | 0.1 | 8 966 | 2.6 |
| Israel | 430 | 0.9 | 224 | 4.7 | 445 | 1.6 | 47 599 | 3.5 |

TABLE 11: Meat products

| | Meat | | Cattle meat | | | Pig meat | | Sheep meat | | Poultry meat | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--|
| | production | production | p.a. growth | production | p.a. growth | production | p.a. growth | production | p.a. growth | | |
| | thousand tonnes | thousand tonnes | % | thousand tonnes | % | thousand tonnes | % | thousand tonnes | % | | |
| | 2010 | 2010 | 2000-2010 | 2010 | 2000-2010 | 2010 | 2000-2010 | 2010 | 2000-2010 | | |
| WORLD | 292 833 | 62 325 | 1.0 | 109 215 | 2.0 | 8 532 | 0.9 | 98 090 | 3.6 | | |
| Central Asia | 2 322 | 1 348 | 4.3 | 245 | 3.6 | 432 | 4.1 | 157 | 10.1 | | |
| Kazakhstan | 934 | 407 | 2.9 | 206 | 4.4 | 123 | 3.0 | 103 | 12.0 | | |
| Kyrgyzstan | 187 | 99 | -0.2 | 16 | -4.2 | 41 | 0.4 | 4 | -1.2 | | |
| Tajikistan | 72 | 29 | 6.8 | 3 | | 39 | 11.8 | 1 | 26.6 | | |
| Turkmenistan | 310 | 148 | 7.5 | 0 | -5.0 | 130 | 7.0 | 22 | 13.7 | | |
| Uzbekistan | 818 | 665 | 5.5 | 21 | 3.8 | 100 | 2.3 | 27 | 5.4 | | |
| Caucasus & Turkey | 2 460 | 512 | 0.4 | 23 | -7.2 | 345 | -0.8 | 1 540 | 8.3 | | |
| Armenia | 70 | 49 | 4.7 | 9 | -0.2 | 7 | -1.2 | 5 | 16.2 | | |
| Azerbaijan | 254 | 114 | 7.5 | 1 | -2.5 | 74 | 7.8 | 64 | 14.1 | | |
| Georgia | 56 | 27 | -5.7 | 13 | -10.0 | 5 | -5.8 | 12 | -1.6 | | |
| Turkey | 2 080 | 322 | -1.0 | 0 | -36.3 | 259 | -2.1 | 1 459 | 8.2 | | |
| CIS Europe | 10 048 | 2 458 | -1.6 | 3 394 | 2.7 | 184 | 3.2 | 3 835 | 13.7 | | |
| Belarus | 972 | 309 | 3.8 | 398 | 2.8 | 1 | -6.0 | 260 | 13.1 | | |
| Republic of Moldova | 111 | 10 | -5.5 | 57 | 1.4 | 2 | -4.1 | 41 | 9.7 | | |
| Russian Federation | 6 905 | 1 711 | -1.0 | 2 308 | 3.9 | 170 | 3.6 | 2 580 | 12.8 | | |
| Ukraine | 2 059 | 428 | -5.5 | 631 | -0.7 | 10 | 1.2 | 953 | 17.3 | | |
| South Eastern Europe | 871 | 210 | 9.3 | 426 | 17.2 | 46 | 8.6 | 176 | 13.8 | | |
| Albania | 92 | 41 | 1.3 | 12 | 4.8 | 14 | 1.2 | 17 | 15.6 | | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 76 | 23 | 3.7 | 13 | 7.8 | 2 | 3.2 | 38 | 19.2 | | |
| Croatia | 195 | 38 | 3.0 | 121 | 6.6 | 2 | 0.8 | 29 | -1.2 | | |
| Macedonia, FYR | 23 | 7 | 1.2 | 8 | -1.5 | 5 | 1.1 | 3 | -4.1 | | |
| Montenegro | 13 | 6 | | 2 | | 1 | | 6 | | | |
| Serbia | 471 | 96 | | 269 | | 23 | | 84 | | | |
| EU Central & Eastern | 6 904 | 801 | -1.7 | 3 395 | -1.8 | 85 | -2.6 | 2 503 | 3.3 | | |
| Bulgaria | 223 | 20 | -10.6 | 70 | -11.6 | 13 | -12.6 | 107 | -0.7 | | |
| Czech Republic | 602 | 74 | -3.7 | 291 | -3.5 | 2 | 10.6 | 195 | -1.2 | | |
| Estonia | 63 | 12 | -2.2 | 34 | 1.2 | 1 | 8.2 | 16 | 8.1 | | |
| Hungary | 869 | 28 | -8.5 | 452 | -3.0 | 1 | -13.6 | 376 | -2.2 | | |
| Latvia | 80 | 18 | -1.9 | 37 | 1.7 | 1 | 4.3 | 23 | 12.5 | | |
| Lithuania | 196 | 44 | -5.3 | 73 | -1.4 | 1 | 5.8 | 78 | 11.9 | | |
| Poland | 3 547 | 401 | 1.4 | 1 895 | -0.1 | 1 | -1.7 | 1 221 | 7.6 | | |
| Romania | 1 016 | 154 | -0.5 | 429 | -1.6 | 63 | 2.4 | 349 | 3.0 | | |
| Slovakia | 165 | 14 | -11.8 | 69 | -8.3 | 1 | -4.8 | 77 | 2.1 | | |
| Slovenia | 143 | 36 | -1.9 | 44 | -3.0 | 2 | 5.8 | 61 | 1.2 | | |
| EU other & EFTA | 38 589 | 7 570 | -0.1 | 19 811 | 0.9 | 854 | -2.8 | 9 589 | 0.8 | | |
| Austria | 903 | 225 | 1.0 | 542 | -1.3 | 7 | -0.3 | 121 | 0.9 | | |
| Belgium | 1 858 | 263 | -0.5 | 1 124 | 0.8 | 3 | -4.7 | 466 | 1.4 | | |
| Cyprus | 97 | 4 | 0.1 | 57 | 0.9 | 3 | -5.0 | 29 | -1.5 | | |
| Denmark | 1 996 | 132 | -1.5 | 1 668 | 0.3 | 2 | 1.7 | 190 | -0.6 | | |
| Finland | 395 | 83 | -1.0 | 203 | 1.6 | 1 | 0.5 | 105 | 4.1 | | |
| France | 5 839 | 1 550 | 0.1 | 2 260 | -0.2 | 122 | -0.9 | 1 791 | -2.1 | | |
| Germany | 8 220 | 1 205 | -0.8 | 5 488 | 3.3 | 38 | -2.2 | 1 380 | 5.7 | | |
| Greece | 441 | 70 | 1.0 | 100 | -3.4 | 89 | 1.0 | 117 | 0.4 | | |
| Ireland | 941 | 558 | -0.3 | 215 | -0.7 | 48 | -5.4 | 118 | -0.5 | | |
| Italy | 4 285 | 1 069 | -0.7 | 1 673 | 1.2 | 52 | -2.2 | 1 181 | 0.8 | | |
| Luxembourg | 27 | 16 | -0.7 | 10 | -2.2 | 0 | 8.4 | 0 | -1.0 | | |
| Malta | 15 | 1 | -1.2 | 8 | -1.9 | 0 | 0.5 | 5 | -2.9 | | |
| Netherlands | 2 520 | 389 | -1.9 | 1 287 | -2.3 | 13 | -3.2 | 828 | 0.8 | | |
| Portugal | 788 | 94 | -0.7 | 384 | 1.6 | 20 | -1.8 | 285 | 0.6 | | |
| Spain | 5 338 | 607 | -0.7 | 3 369 | 1.5 | 131 | -5.6 | 1 141 | 1.5 | | |
| Sweden | 549 | 148 | -0.1 | 263 | -0.5 | 5 | 2.5 | 115 | 2.3 | | |
| United Kingdom | 3 547 | 925 | 2.7 | 774 | -1.5 | 281 | -3.1 | 1 558 | 0.3 | | |
| Iceland | 29 | 4 | 0.7 | 6 | 2.6 | 9 | -0.6 | 7 | 8.5 | | |
| Norway | 328 | 84 | -0.8 | 129 | 2.3 | 24 | 0.4 | 85 | 7.0 | | |
| Switzerland | 471 | 143 | 1.1 | 249 | 1.0 | 5 | -0.1 | 69 | 3.4 | | |
| Israel | 683 | 108 | 5.4 | 19 | 2.4 | 6 | 1.4 | 546 | 2.8 | | |

Dairy, eggs and wool

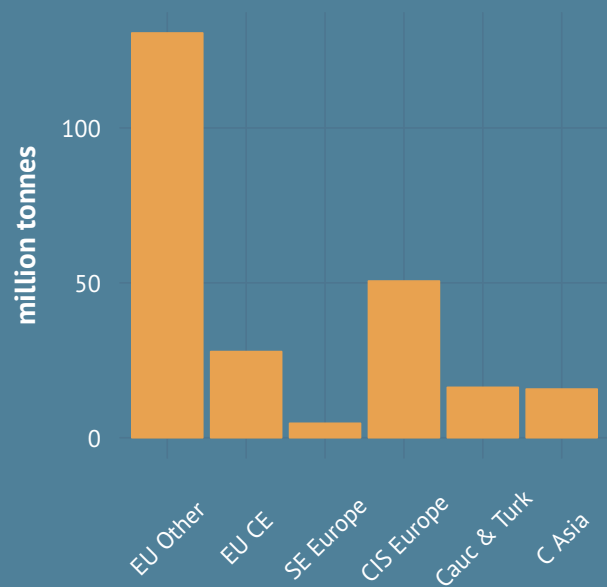
In 2010, 240 million tonnes of milk were produced in the region, which represents one third of global milk production. EU other and EFTA produced 125 million tonnes, representing more than half of regional production, and 17 percent of global production. CIS Europe produced more than 50 million tonnes of milk and is the second most productive sub-region. The Russian Federation and Germany are the most important milk producers in the region.

Two types of processed dairy products were analysed, namely, cheese and butter. EU and EFTA produce 75 percent of the cheese produced in the region and 65 percent of the butter. In 2010, the region accounted for 50 percent of the total global cheese production and 27 percent of butter. Germany produced the largest quantity of cheese and butter, with 2 million tonnes of cheese and half a million tonnes of butter.

Eggs are another animal product that play an important role in agriculture in the region. The region has a 17 percent global share in egg production, which amounts to 11.9 million tonnes of eggs. The Russian Federation has a leading role in egg production, which makes CIS Europe the second largest egg producing sub-region after EU other and EFTA.

The region accounts for 19 percent of the global sheep population and 20 percent of the world's wool production. The sub-region of EU other and EFTA plays a leading role (with 35 percent) in wool production, while 29 percent of the regional wool is produced in Central Asia. In this sub-region the most important wool producers are Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan, with around 38 thousand tonnes each; while the United Kingdom has the highest production in the region as a whole, with 67,000 tonnes of wool.

CHART 42: Milk production (2010)

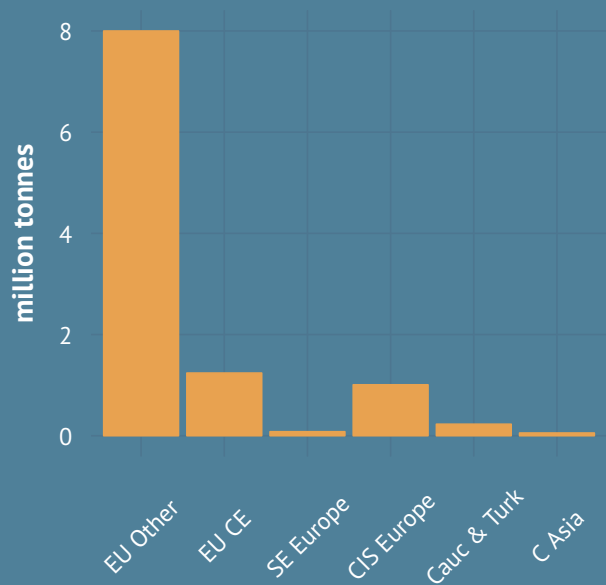


Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.MK.QP, p. 107

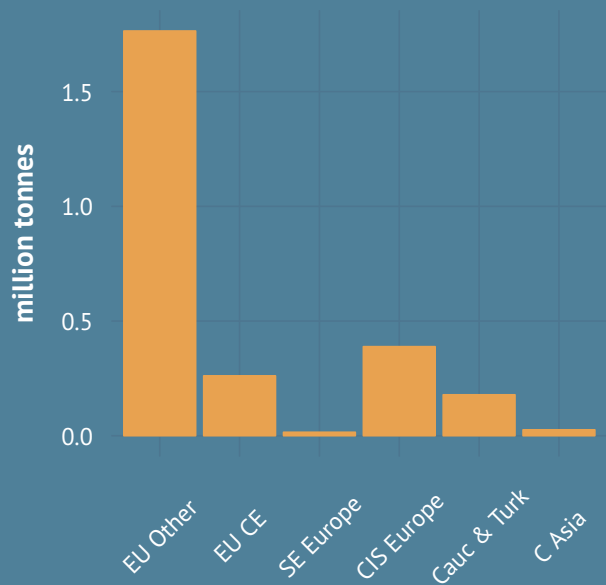
- The region accounts for 33 percent of global milk production
- The region accounts for 17 percent of global egg production
- The region accounts for 20 percent of global wool production; the UK is the largest regional producer

CHART 43: Cheese production (2010)



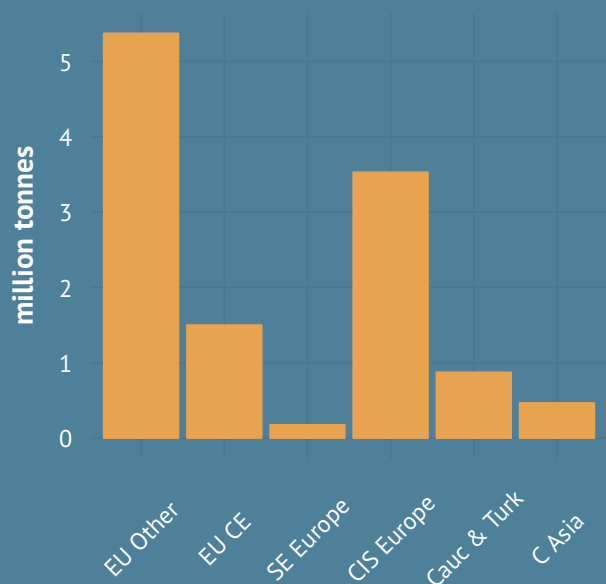
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
 Metalink: P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.CH.QP, p. 110

CHART 45: Butter production (2010)



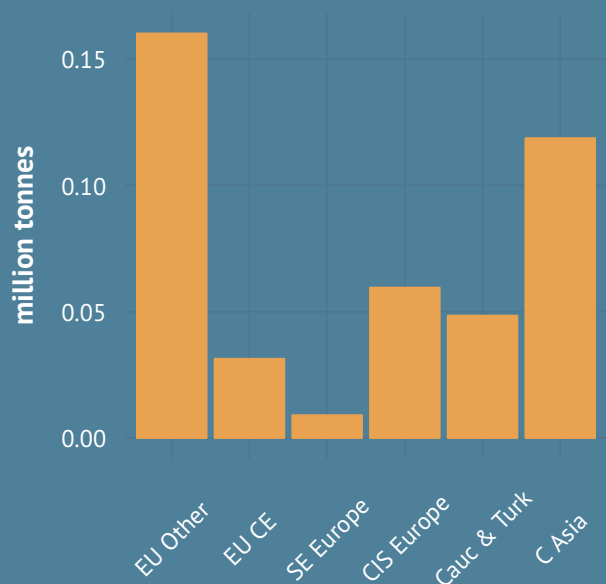
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
 Metalink: P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.BU.QP, p. 109

CHART 44: Production of eggs in shell (2010)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
 Metalink: P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.EG.QP, p. 110

CHART 46: Wool production (2010)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
 Metalink: P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.WO.QP, p. 110

TABLE 12: Dairy products and production of eggs and wool

| | Milk | | Cheese | | Butter | | Eggs | | Wool |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | production | p.a. growth | production | p.a. growth | production | p.a. growth | production | p.a. growth | production |
| | thousand tonnes | % | thousand tonnes | % | thousand tonnes | % | thousand tonnes | % | thousand tonnes |
| | 2010 | 2000-2010 | 2010 | 2000-2010 | 2010 | 2000-2010 | 2010 | 2000-2010 | 2010 |
| WORLD | 720 870 | 2.2 | 20 698 | 2.3 | 9 113 | 2.1 | 68 893 | 2.2 | 2 043 |
| Central Asia | 15 725 | 4.9 | 55 | 5.2 | 26 | 8.2 | 468 | 8.9 | 119 |
| Kazakhstan | 5 386 | 3.7 | 18 | 5.2 | 13 | 11.3 | 208 | 8.2 | 38 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 1 360 | 2.1 | 4 | 9.8 | 5 | 13.0 | 21 | 6.0 | 11 |
| Tajikistan | 661 | 7.9 | 17 | 9.9 | 0 | -3.0 | 13 | 24.0 | 6 |
| Turkmenistan | 2 150 | 8.1 | 2 | 0.2 | 4 | 0.3 | 51 | 9.1 | 38 |
| Uzbekistan | 6 169 | 5.5 | 14 | 1.4 | 4 | 7.4 | 175 | 9.5 | 27 |
| Caucasus & Turkey | 16 279 | 3.2 | 229 | 2.8 | 179 | 3.1 | 875 | -0.1 | 49 |
| Armenia | 601 | 2.9 | 17 | 13.7 | 1 | 69.7 | 39 | 6.2 | 1 |
| Azerbaijan | 1 529 | 4.0 | 54 | 3.1 | 21 | 5.0 | 71 | 8.8 | 16 |
| Georgia | 543 | -1.3 | 0 | -4.4 | 0 | -7.6 | 25 | 2.1 | 2 |
| Turkey | 13 606 | 3.3 | 159 | 2.1 | 157 | 2.9 | 740 | -0.9 | 30 |
| CIS Europe | 50 594 | 0.1 | 1 008 | 6.6 | 389 | -1.9 | 3 531 | 3.0 | 60 |
| Belarus | 6 628 | 4.0 | 158 | 11.6 | 99 | 4.2 | 198 | 0.7 | 0 |
| Republic of Moldova | 581 | 0.1 | 7 | 5.1 | 4 | 5.0 | 40 | 2.3 | 2 |
| Russian Federation | 32 136 | -0.0 | 603 | 4.4 | 207 | -2.5 | 2 274 | 1.8 | 53 |
| Ukraine | 11 249 | -1.2 | 239 | 11.1 | 79 | -5.2 | 1 018 | 7.3 | 4 |
| South Eastern Europe | 4 679 | 7.0 | 81 | 6.2 | 15 | 3.4 | 178 | 4.8 | 9 |
| Albania | 1 070 | 1.2 | 16 | 4.1 | 3 | 14.5 | 31 | 4.1 | 3 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 734 | 2.8 | 5 | -6.8 | 0 | 10.8 | 21 | 1.3 | 1 |
| Croatia | 780 | 2.4 | 30 | 3.0 | 4 | 5.5 | 42 | -1.0 | 1 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 399 | 4.4 | 7 | 12.7 | 7 | -1.5 | 19 | -3.0 | 1 |
| Montenegro | 179 | | | | | | 4 | | 0 |
| Serbia | 1 517 | | 24 | | 1 | | 61 | | 2 |
| EU Central & Eastern | 27 832 | -0.1 | 1 240 | 2.4 | 261 | -1.3 | 1 501 | 1.2 | 31 |
| Bulgaria | 1 278 | -2.9 | 77 | 0.2 | 1 | -1.7 | 90 | 0.7 | 7 |
| Czech Republic | 2 694 | -0.4 | 125 | -1.2 | 41 | -4.4 | 122 | -4.2 | 0 |
| Estonia | 676 | 0.7 | 17 | 0.5 | 5 | -5.6 | 11 | -3.2 | 0 |
| Hungary | 1 691 | -2.4 | 93 | -0.3 | 4 | -9.4 | 156 | -1.4 | 4 |
| Latvia | 834 | 0.1 | 32 | 11.0 | 6 | -2.3 | 45 | 6.3 | 0 |
| Lithuania | 1 736 | 0.1 | 78 | 4.9 | 9 | -7.2 | 48 | 1.4 | 0 |
| Poland | 12 298 | 0.3 | 664 | 3.4 | 174 | 0.7 | 618 | 3.9 | 1 |
| Romania | 5 062 | 0.9 | 84 | 7.4 | 8 | 3.0 | 310 | 0.8 | 18 |
| Slovakia | 934 | -1.5 | 51 | -0.6 | 7 | -6.2 | 80 | 2.5 | 1 |
| Slovenia | 628 | -0.4 | 19 | -1.7 | 6 | 4.9 | 22 | -0.5 | 0 |
| EU other & EFTA | 130 648 | -0.2 | 8 000 | 1.2 | 1 764 | -0.5 | 5 373 | -0.1 | 160 |
| Austria | 3 286 | -0.2 | 197 | 3.1 | 34 | -0.8 | 93 | 0.8 | 0 |
| Belgium | 3 067 | -1.8 | 89 | 3.9 | 89 | -3.4 | 189 | -0.3 | 0 |
| Cyprus | 195 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.4 | | | 10 | -0.7 | 0 |
| Denmark | 4 909 | 0.4 | 292 | -0.5 | 34 | -2.9 | 76 | 0.3 | 0 |
| Finland | 2 346 | -0.4 | 101 | 0.8 | 52 | -1.8 | 62 | 0.5 | 0 |
| France | 24 206 | -0.6 | 1 898 | 1.0 | 426 | -0.5 | 947 | -0.9 | 5 |
| Germany | 29 665 | 0.5 | 2 078 | 2.3 | 449 | 0.5 | 664 | -3.0 | 13 |
| Greece | 2 100 | 0.4 | 223 | -0.4 | 2 | -5.1 | 100 | -1.5 | 8 |
| Ireland | 5 237 | 0.1 | 176 | 5.6 | 135 | -0.7 | 45 | 3.3 | 14 |
| Italy | 11 344 | -1.6 | 1 174 | 0.9 | 108 | -2.1 | 737 | 0.7 | 9 |
| Luxembourg | 295 | 1.1 | | | 0 | -12.7 | 1 | 2.5 | 0 |
| Malta | 45 | -1.4 | 0 | -0.0 | | | 5 | -0.6 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 11 649 | 0.4 | 740 | 1.0 | 121 | -0.4 | 631 | -0.6 | 3 |
| Portugal | 2 065 | -0.3 | 75 | -0.2 | 22 | -1.0 | 131 | 1.1 | 7 |
| Spain | 7 544 | 0.8 | 215 | 0.8 | 38 | -0.2 | 842 | 2.4 | 28 |
| Sweden | 2 920 | -1.4 | 107 | -2.1 | 38 | -2.7 | 103 | 0.1 | 0 |
| United Kingdom | 13 960 | -0.4 | 337 | -0.1 | 150 | 1.3 | 632 | 0.8 | 67 |
| Iceland | 123 | 1.7 | 9 | 8.0 | 2 | 1.7 | 3 | 0.6 | 1 |
| Norway | 1 584 | -1.0 | 82 | -0.1 | 13 | -1.4 | 60 | 2.5 | 5 |
| Switzerland | 4 106 | 0.5 | 202 | 1.6 | 49 | 2.8 | 43 | 1.8 | 0 |
| Israel | 1 332 | 0.9 | 127 | 2.4 | 6 | -1.9 | 102 | 1.5 | 1 |

Fishery and aquaculture

The global fisheries sector, which has experienced significant changes in recent decades, produced 145 million tonnes of fish in 2009. Capture production has grown rapidly over the last 50 years, although, since the 1990s, it has stagnated and has even declined in some regions. Nevertheless, aquaculture is a dynamically growing sub-sector, largely due to overfishing, which has resulted in the near depletion of many species of fish, and has consequently led to a rapidly developing aquaculture technology in the second half of the twentieth century.

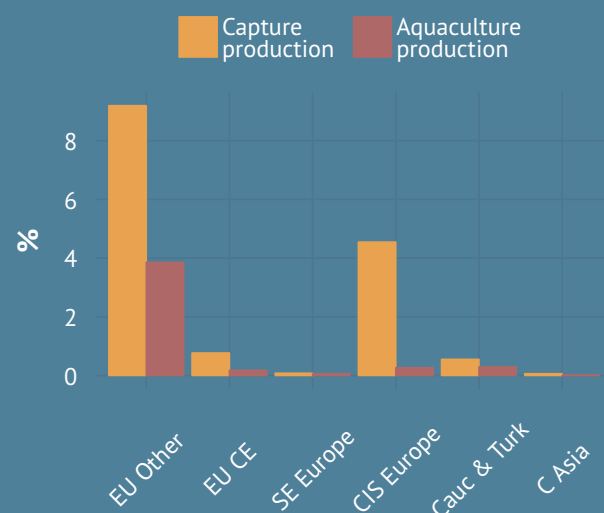
The region provided 15 percent of global fish capture in 2009. In this regard, CIS Europe, and EU other and EFTA dominate and account for the vast majority of the region's fish capture production.

Nearly 14 million tonnes of fish were caught in the region in 2009. CIS Europe and EU other and EFTA accounted for 30 and 60 percent respectively; with the Russian Federation, Norway and Iceland providing more than the half of all the fish caught. The Caucasus and Turkey accounted for four percent, EU Central and Eastern for five percent, while the share of South Eastern Europe and Central Asia was less than one percent.

Production has fallen radically in the CIS countries, with fish captures half of what they were two decades ago. In EU other and EFTA production peaked in 1997, with 12 million tonnes, but catches have since declined.

The global share of the aquaculture output of this region has steadily decreased from 20 percent in 1970 to a modest five percent in recent years. The total aquaculture output of the region in 2009 was some 3 million tonnes, with 83 percent of production from EU other and EFTA. Caucasus and Turkey and CIS Europe produced six percent each, and EU Central and Eastern produced four percent. The leading countries in aquaculture are Norway, Spain and France, who provide more than the half of the total output. The aquaculture sub-sector is growing dynamically, and global production has quadrupled in two decades. In EU other and EFTA production has doubled over the same period.

CHART 47: Fish production, share of world total (2009)

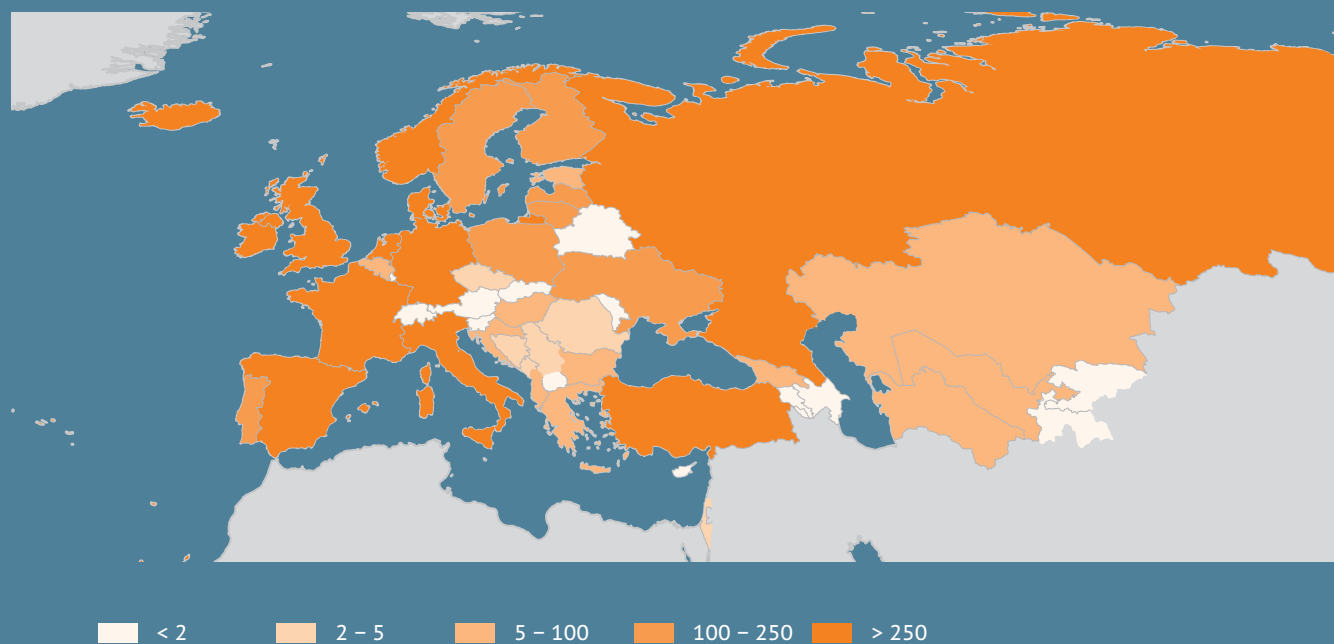


Source: Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics)

Metalink: P3.FTW,FAO.FI.CAP,QP,SC, p. 102

- The region accounts for 15 percent of global capture fish production
- The region accounts for five percent of global aquaculture output

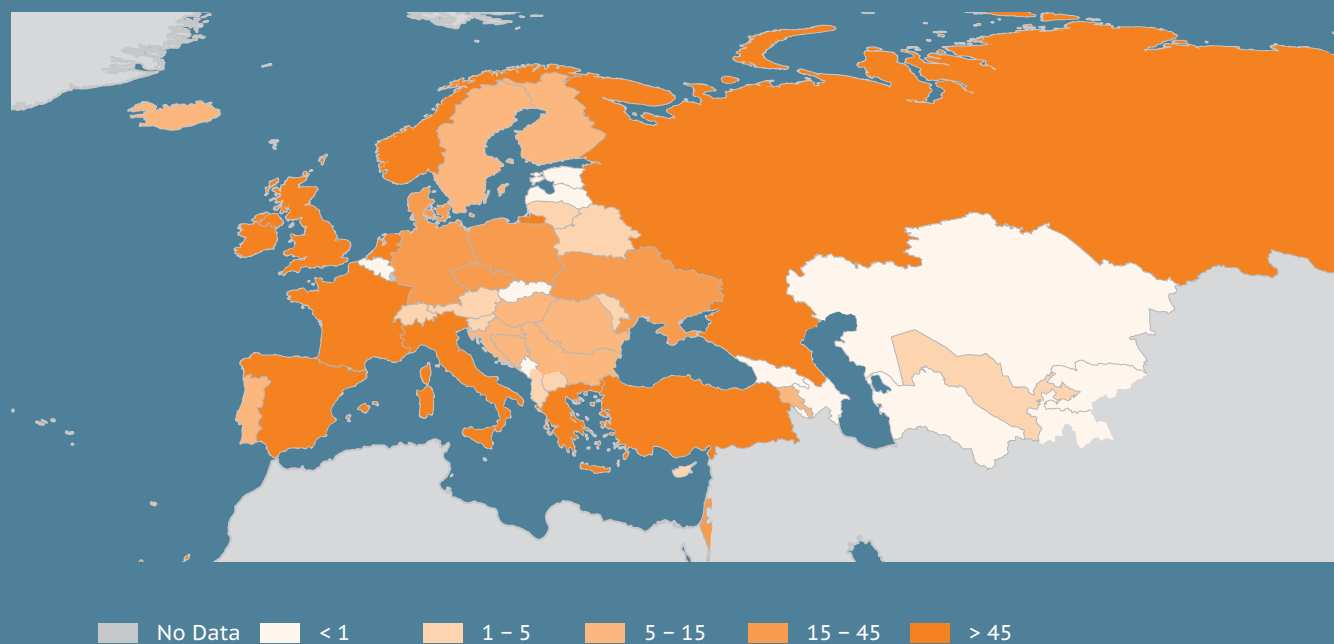
MAP 31: Capture fish production (thousand tonnes, 2009)



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

Metalink: P3.FTW.FAO.FI.CAP.QP, p. 102

MAP 32: Aquaculture production (thousand tonnes, 2009)



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

Metalink: P3.FTW.FAO.FI.ACQ.QP, p. 101

Forestry

In 2009, 31 percent of the earth's total land area was covered by forests, which equates to more than 4 billion hectares. Although deforestation has been slowing down in recent decades, and reforestation has been increasing, a net 5 million hectares of forest are still lost each year.

This region, with about one billion hectares of forested land, accounts for a quarter of the planet's total forest area, with the Russian Federation being one of the countries with the most forests in the world. CIS Europe accounts for 20 percent of the global forest area, while the EU and EFTA countries account for four percent.

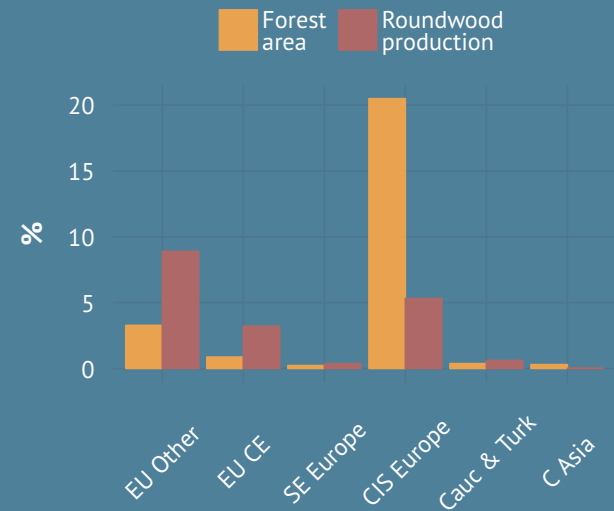
In CIS Europe nearly half of the total land area is forested, while more than a third of land is covered by forests in South Eastern Europe, EU Central and Eastern, and EU other and EFTA. Finland and Sweden top the ranks, with about 70 percent of the total land area land being covered by forests, while arid Central Asian countries and volcanic Iceland have the lowest. In Central Asia forests account for only three percent of the total land area, while in the Caucasus and Turkey forests cover almost 10 percent of total land – well below the global average of 16 percent.

While at the global level forest areas have decreased slightly in the last two decades, there has been an increase in the region of Europe and Central Asia.

Global roundwood output has fluctuated over the past 20 years, with 3.4 billion m³ produced in this region in 2010, which represents 20 percent of the global roundwood production. The leading sub-regions are EU other and EFTA (nine percent), CIS Europe (six percent) and EU Central and Eastern (three percent). The Russian Federation plays a leading role in roundwood production, with 173 million m³. The other major producers in the region are Sweden, France, Germany and Finland.

Production in these sub-regions has shown a general increase in the last two decades. However, the economic crisis has broken this trend.

CHART 48: Area of forests and production of roundwood, share of world total (2009)

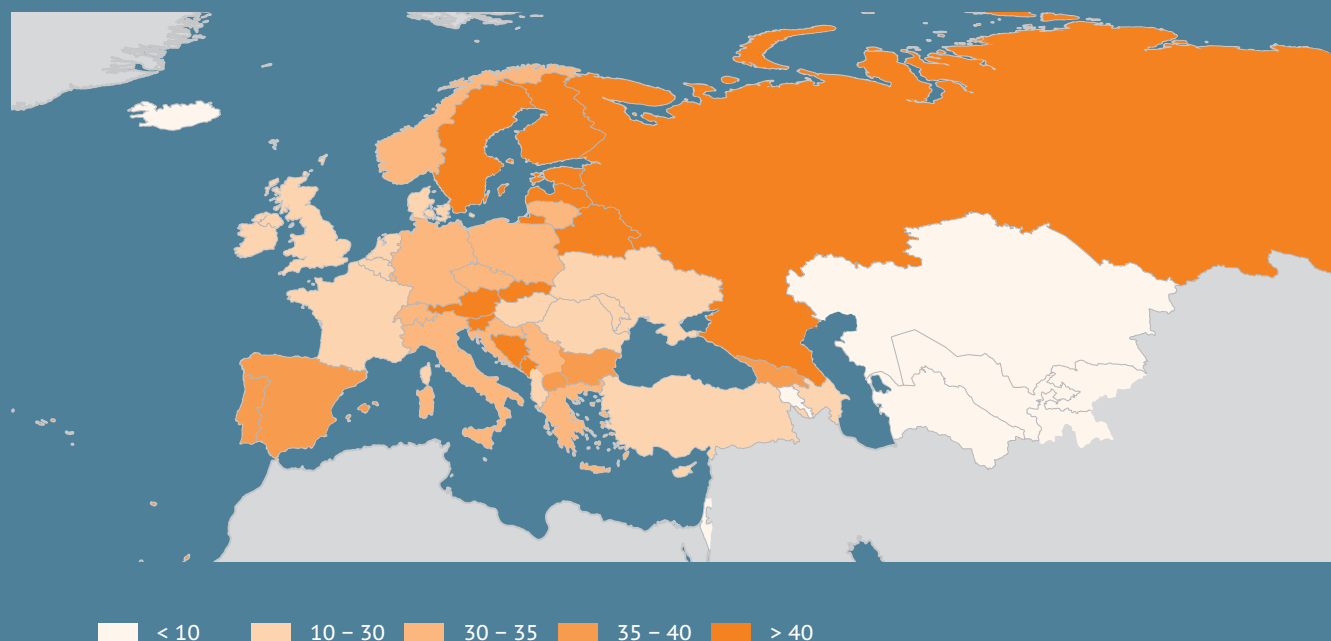


Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ.FOR.SC, p. 105

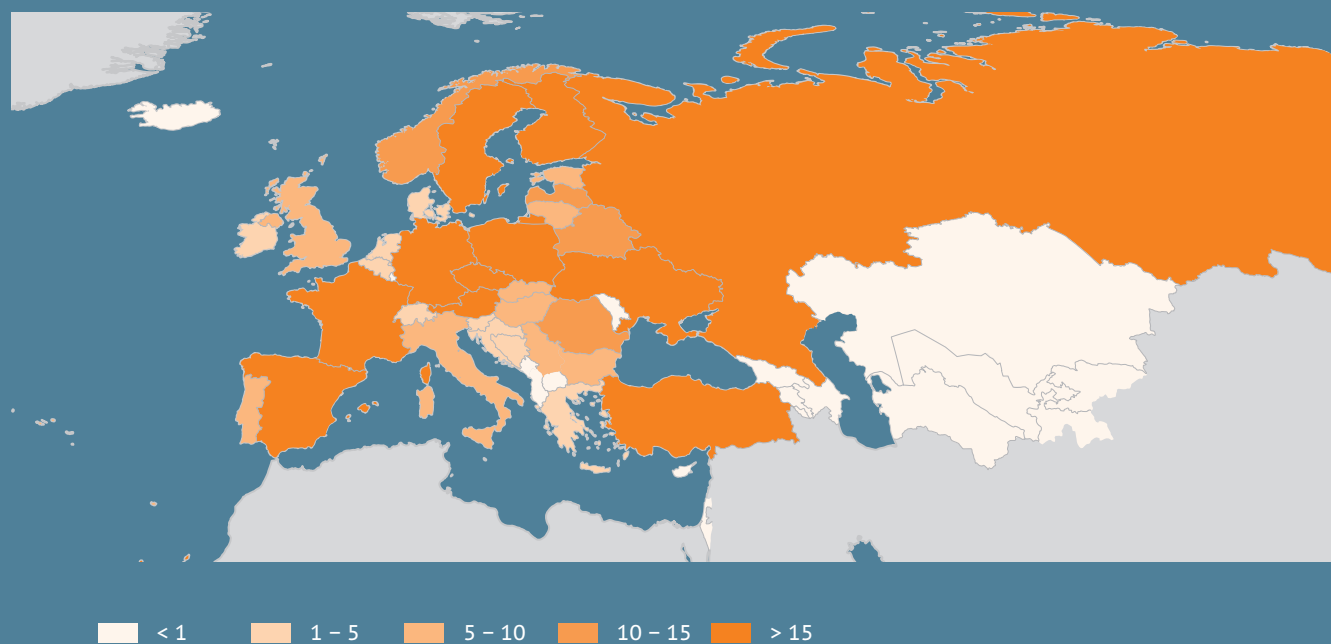
- One billion hectares of the region are covered by forests, accounting for 25 percent of the total global forest area
- In recent years there has actually been a slight increase in forested land in the region
- The region accounts for 20 percent of global roundwood production

MAP 33: Forest area, share of total land area (% , 2009)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ.FOR.SHL, p. 105

MAP 34: Production of roundwood (million m³, 2010)

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P1.RES.FAO.FOR.FPTR.RW.QP, p. 110

TABLE 13: Fish production, forest area and roundwood production

| | Capture | | Acquaculture | | Forest | | Roundwood | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | production | p.a. growth | production | p.a. growth | area | p.a. growth | production | p.a. growth |
| | thousand tonnes | % | thousand tonnes | % | thousand ha | % | thousand m ³ | % |
| | 2009 | 2000-2009 | 2009 | 2000-2009 | 2009 | 2000-2009 | 2010 | 2000-2010 |
| WORLD | 88 910 | -0.3 | 55 676 | 6.1 | 4 038 719 | -0.1 | 3 401 289 | 0.2 |
| Central Asia | 55 | 1.3 | 4 | -5.8 | 12 068 | 0.1 | 521 | -5.0 |
| Kazakhstan | 34 | -0.7 | 0 | -12.8 | 3 315 | -0.2 | 345 | -8.2 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0 | -14.5 | 0 | 6.5 | 937 | 1.0 | 46 | 0.7 |
| Tajikistan | 0 | 6.2 | 0 | 13.2 | 410 | 0.0 | 90 | Inf |
| Turkmenistan | 15 | 5.2 | 0 | -14.1 | 4 127 | 0.0 | 10 | 16.7 |
| Uzbekistan | 6 | 7.6 | 3 | -5.6 | 3 279 | 0.2 | 30 | -1.1 |
| Caucasus & Turkey | 491 | -1.9 | 164 | 9.9 | 15 162 | 0.8 | 21 440 | 3.5 |
| Armenia | 1 | -6.0 | 5 | 19.4 | 266 | -1.5 | 41 | -1.9 |
| Azerbaijan | 1 | -24.8 | 0 | -7.3 | 936 | 0.0 | 6 | -7.8 |
| Georgia | 25 | 33.3 | 0 | 9.7 | 2 745 | -0.1 | 838 | 12.1 |
| Turkey | 464 | -2.1 | 159 | 9.7 | 11 215 | 1.1 | 20 554 | 3.3 |
| CIS Europe | 4 042 | -1.2 | 150 | 3.3 | 827 682 | 0.0 | 201 862 | 1.2 |
| Belarus | 1 | -0.8 | 4 | -1.5 | 8 591 | 0.4 | 10 364 | 5.3 |
| Republic of Moldova | 2 | 17.9 | 5 | 19.1 | 381 | 1.8 | 352 | 1.5 |
| Russian Federation | 3 826 | -0.8 | 117 | 5.4 | 809 030 | -0.0 | 175 000 | 0.7 |
| Ukraine | 213 | -6.3 | 24 | -3.3 | 9 679 | 0.2 | 16 146 | 5.6 |
| South Eastern Europe | 70 | 11.4 | 33 | 14.8 | 9 081 | 5.1 | 17 153 | 8.4 |
| Albania | 6 | 8.0 | 2 | 21.5 | 777 | 0.1 | 430 | 5.5 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2 | 0.0 | 8 | | 2 185 | 0.0 | 3 615 | -0.6 |
| Croatia | 56 | 11.4 | 13 | 7.8 | 1 917 | 0.2 | 4 477 | 2.9 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 0 | 0.4 | 2 | -0.1 | 993 | 0.4 | 631 | -1.8 |
| Montenegro | 2 | | 1 | | 543 | | 364 | |
| Serbia | 4 | | 7 | | 2 666 | | 7 636 | |
| EU Central & Eastern | 683 | 1.7 | 98 | 1.4 | 35 295 | 0.4 | 116 075 | 1.9 |
| Bulgaria | 9 | -1.6 | 7 | -1.5 | 3 872 | 1.5 | 5 668 | 4.0 |
| Czech Republic | 4 | -0.2 | 20 | 0.7 | 2 655 | 0.1 | 17 022 | 1.9 |
| Estonia | 97 | -1.4 | 1 | 12.6 | 2 224 | -0.1 | 7 200 | -3.8 |
| Hungary | 6 | -1.6 | 15 | 2.2 | 2 020 | 0.6 | 5 740 | -0.1 |
| Latvia | 163 | 2.7 | 1 | 1.0 | 3 343 | 0.3 | 12 224 | -0.5 |
| Lithuania | 173 | 9.0 | 3 | 7.6 | 2 152 | 0.7 | 7 097 | 2.5 |
| Poland | 224 | -0.5 | 37 | 0.8 | 9 310 | 0.3 | 35 467 | 4.0 |
| Romania | 4 | -6.5 | 13 | 3.9 | 6 537 | 0.3 | 13 112 | 0.6 |
| Slovakia | 2 | 2.3 | 1 | -0.6 | 1 933 | 0.1 | 9 599 | 5.8 |
| Slovenia | 1 | -6.5 | 1 | 0.8 | 1 251 | 0.2 | 2 945 | 3.0 |
| EU other & EFTA | 8 174 | -2.6 | 2 146 | 1.7 | 132 318 | 0.4 | 322 655 | 1.0 |
| Austria | 0 | -2.1 | 2 | -3.5 | 3 882 | 0.1 | 17 831 | 3.2 |
| Belgium | 22 | -3.1 | 1 | -9.7 | 677 | | 4 827 | 1.5 |
| Cyprus | 1 | -28.4 | 3 | 8.9 | 173 | 0.1 | 9 | -7.6 |
| Denmark | 778 | -5.7 | 34 | -2.2 | 542 | 1.2 | 2 669 | 5.8 |
| Finland | 155 | -0.4 | 14 | -1.2 | 22 157 | -0.2 | 50 952 | -0.3 |
| France | 411 | -3.5 | 234 | -1.2 | 15 906 | 0.4 | 55 808 | -0.8 |
| Germany | 250 | 0.5 | 40 | -6.7 | 11 076 | 0.0 | 54 418 | 3.6 |
| Greece | 83 | -3.6 | 122 | 3.8 | 3 873 | 0.8 | 1 743 | -1.0 |
| Ireland | 269 | -0.5 | 47 | 0.7 | 730 | 1.6 | 2 618 | 0.7 |
| Italy | 253 | -1.1 | 162 | -2.4 | 9 071 | 0.9 | 7 844 | -0.4 |
| Luxembourg | 0 | | | | 87 | | 275 | 0.2 |
| Malta | 2 | 2.5 | 3 | 2.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | |
| Netherlands | 382 | -2.9 | 56 | -6.5 | 365 | 0.2 | 1 065 | 2.3 |
| Portugal | 200 | -0.5 | 7 | 0.7 | 3 452 | 0.1 | 9 648 | 0.8 |
| Spain | 905 | -2.6 | 266 | -1.8 | 17 997 | 0.6 | 15 648 | 0.4 |
| Sweden | 203 | -5.3 | 9 | 3.6 | 28 203 | 0.3 | 72 200 | 1.5 |
| United Kingdom | 591 | -3.5 | 179 | 1.5 | 2 874 | 0.3 | 9 718 | 2.3 |
| Iceland | 1 142 | -4.1 | 5 | 2.9 | 29 | 5.2 | 0 | |
| Norway | 2 524 | -0.4 | 962 | 7.3 | 9 989 | 0.8 | 10 443 | 1.7 |
| Switzerland | 2 | -0.9 | 1 | 0.9 | 1 235 | 0.4 | 4 938 | -1.5 |
| Israel | 3 | -6.5 | 19 | 0.3 | 154 | 0.1 | 27 | 0.0 |

Food prices and food price volatility

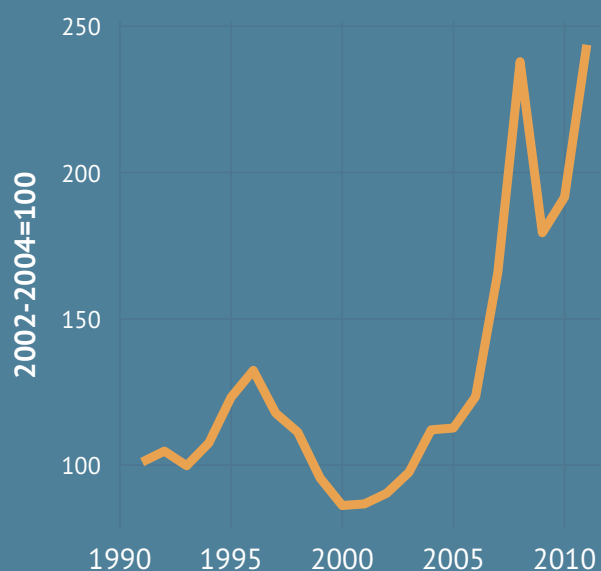
The price of food has an enormous impact on food security, especially in poorer countries, where people spend most of their income on food. In such countries high food prices can lead to hunger and malnutrition.

The global food price index has more than doubled over the last two decades and had the highest yearly increase between 2006-07.

High food price inflation is more typical in the eastern part of the Europe and Central Asia region, where the highest annual food price increase may have exceeded 10 percent in Turkey, Ukraine and Armenia. The food price index was relatively high in the United Kingdom and in Iceland as well. The highest deflation in food prices was in the Czech Republic, where the figure was -8.7 percent.

Both high food prices and volatility may enhance the vulnerability of rural areas in developing countries, because such volatility can lead to unpredictability. The countries that are most affected by food price volatility are Serbia and Ukraine, while food prices are most stable in Poland and Norway.

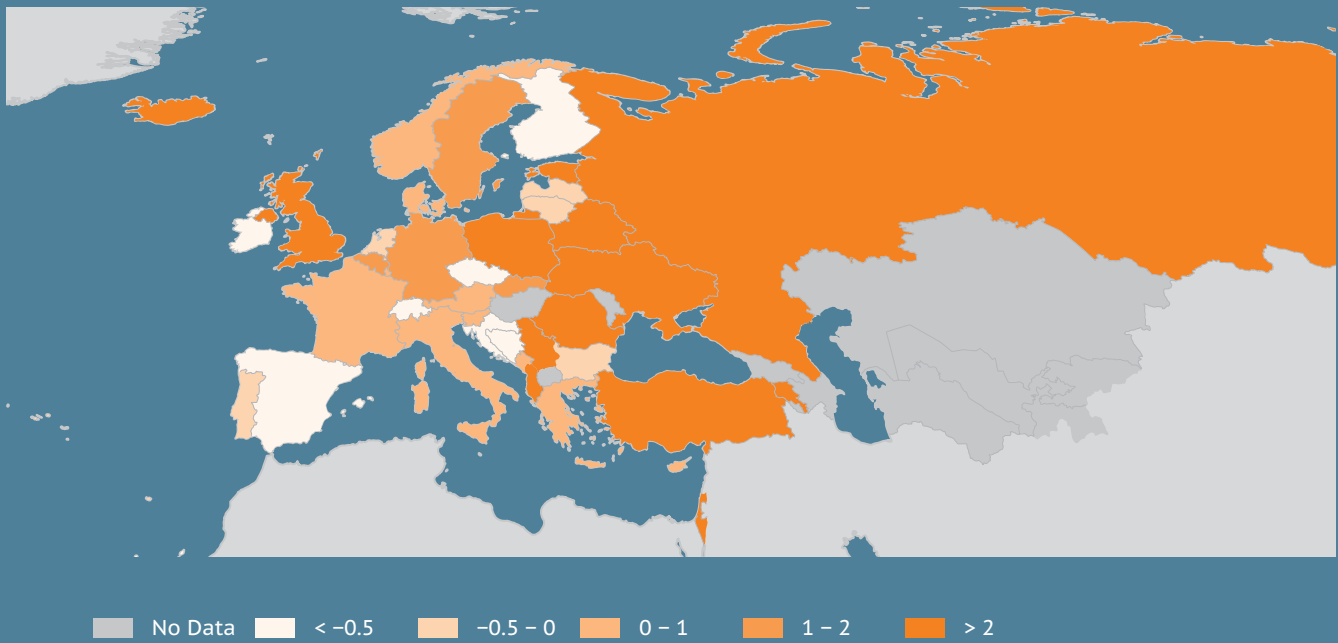
CHART 49: FAO Global Consumption Price Index (1990-2010)



Source: Statistics Division

Metalink: P2.HUN.FAO.FPV.GCI, p. 105

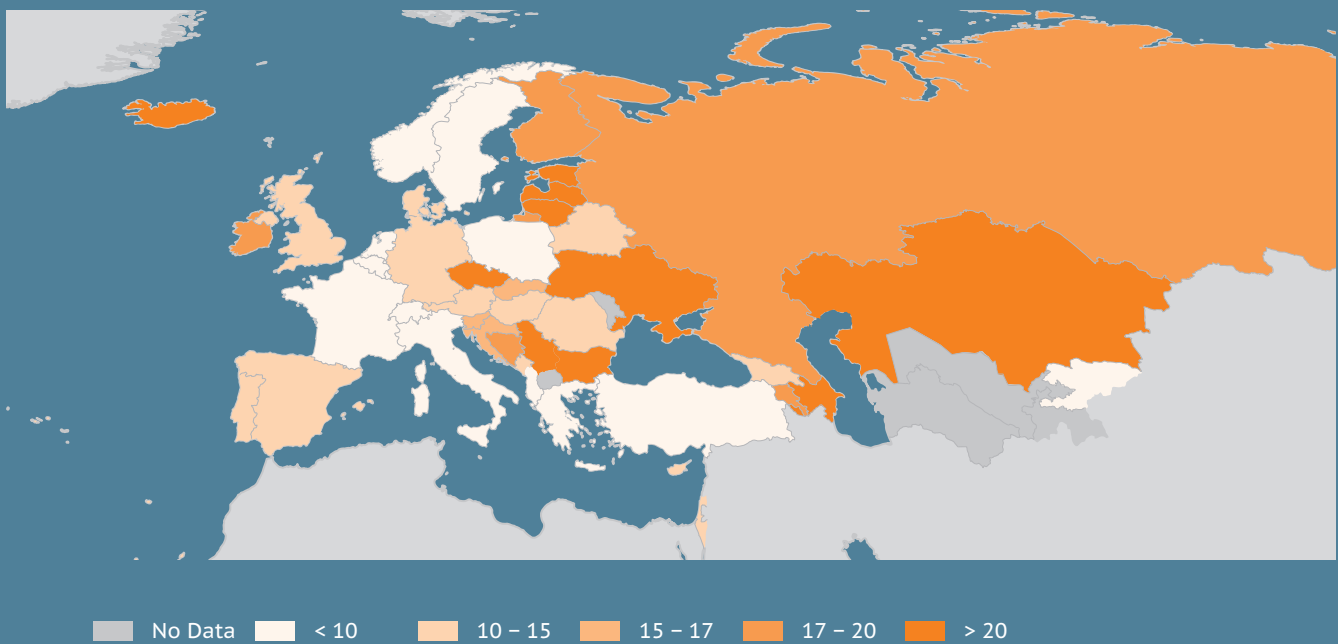
MAP 35: Food price inflation, annual change in the ILO price indices (% , 2010)



Source: LABORSTA (ILO)

Metalink: P2.HUN.FAO.FPV.FCPI.CH, p. 105

MAP 36: Food price volatility - annualized historical volatility (% , 2010)



Source: Statistics Division

Metalink: P2.HUN.FAO.FPV.FPVn, p. 105

TABLE 14: Producer price index

| | 2004-2006 = 100 | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-------|-------|
| | cereals | oilcrops | sugar beet | meat | milk |
| | index | index | index | index | index |
| | 2009 | 2009 | 2009 | 2009 | 2009 |
| WORLD | | | | | |
| Central Asia | | | | | |
| Kazakhstan | 191.5 | 158.1 | 205.8 | 174.5 | 173.8 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 160.7 | 131.1 | 381.6 | 159.4 | 196.9 |
| Tajikistan | 149.8 | 177.8 | | 80.0 | 238.4 |
| Turkmenistan | 153.6 | 136.1 | 153.6 | 167.7 | 158.9 |
| Uzbekistan | | | | | |
| Caucasus & Turkey | | | | | |
| Armenia | 98.9 | | 102.7 | 120.2 | 102.3 |
| Azerbaijan | 175.2 | 123.6 | 205.6 | 153.1 | 175.2 |
| Georgia | 103.9 | 81.7 | 114.1 | 135.0 | 89.4 |
| Turkey | 140.3 | 134.8 | 110.6 | 152.1 | 125.0 |
| CIS Europe | | | | | |
| Belarus | 162.4 | 170.3 | 103.3 | 168.5 | 187.6 |
| Republic of Moldova | 116.3 | 108.6 | 124.2 | 148.7 | 126.3 |
| Russian Federation | 147.2 | 151.0 | 125.1 | 149.5 | 158.4 |
| Ukraine | 170.0 | 184.0 | 246.5 | 166.7 | 186.3 |
| South Eastern Europe | | | | | |
| Albania | 104.8 | 184.2 | 100.1 | 119.7 | 99.9 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 95.6 | 109.2 | 105.2 | 86.9 | 111.9 |
| Croatia | 92.8 | 119.0 | 100.3 | 105.5 | 105.0 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 103.2 | 91.6 | 105.6 | 147.1 | 91.9 |
| Montenegro | | | | | |
| Serbia | 115.7 | 122.1 | 108.5 | 139.8 | 136.4 |
| EU Central & Eastern | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | 114.0 | 109.9 | 129.9 | 128.8 | 113.2 |
| Czech Republic | 90.0 | 105.6 | 67.1 | 90.8 | 77.3 |
| Estonia | 84.9 | 119.4 | 103.0 | 112.5 | 85.5 |
| Hungary | 122.9 | 116.9 | 62.4 | 118.6 | 96.2 |
| Latvia | 106.3 | 120.4 | 72.4 | 126.0 | 86.3 |
| Lithuania | 99.3 | 118.6 | 88.7 | 106.2 | 94.1 |
| Poland | 104.3 | 125.9 | 70.9 | 116.7 | 98.4 |
| Romania | 115.9 | 121.7 | 159.4 | 123.9 | 163.1 |
| Slovakia | 88.9 | 88.8 | 77.1 | 89.7 | 65.0 |
| Slovenia | 98.9 | 111.5 | 84.6 | 109.7 | 98.0 |
| EU other & EFTA | | | | | |
| Austria | 94.7 | 120.4 | 61.4 | 103.5 | 98.1 |
| Belgium | 100.5 | 97.4 | 84.6 | 98.3 | 83.0 |
| Cyprus | 97.0 | 126.1 | | 112.5 | 120.0 |
| Denmark | 109.6 | 135.7 | 96.5 | 104.5 | 94.3 |
| Finland | 97.3 | 121.1 | 70.1 | 115.3 | 110.5 |
| France | 105.1 | 119.1 | 78.5 | 103.6 | 100.7 |
| Germany | 95.7 | 113.4 | 70.9 | 113.6 | 87.2 |
| Greece | | 127.3 | 68.8 | 103.1 | 103.4 |
| Ireland | 86.4 | 123.6 | 97.0 | 97.5 | 84.0 |
| Italy | 115.1 | 122.9 | 97.6 | 127.4 | 100.5 |
| Luxembourg | 86.1 | 107.7 | | 105.5 | 83.9 |
| Malta | 108.7 | 87.1 | | 109.5 | 122.0 |
| Netherlands | 97.0 | 116.9 | 69.3 | 97.0 | 88.3 |
| Portugal | 112.8 | 67.7 | 104.3 | 98.1 | 96.2 |
| Spain | 105.7 | 81.8 | 69.7 | 94.2 | 98.9 |
| Sweden | 106.4 | 124.3 | 71.5 | 113.4 | 104.9 |
| United Kingdom | 138.9 | 160.2 | 93.5 | 144.8 | 128.5 |
| Iceland | | | | 234.6 | 110.8 |
| Norway | 119.3 | 112.1 | | 121.1 | 119.9 |
| Switzerland | 87.1 | 101.1 | 64.4 | 98.2 | 88.8 |
| Israel | 136.6 | 108.7 | | 126.1 | 117.6 |

Trade in agricultural commodities and food products

Global trade in agricultural commodities and food products plays an important role in ensuring that enough food is available for consumption. In the event of climatic anomalies, such as floods and droughts, which cause domestic production to fall, imports of agricultural commodities and food products become crucial in securing an adequate food supply for the population.

This global trade, however, has environmental and social effects that must be taken into consideration. For example, local production, sale and consumption of food puts less pressure on the environment since the produce is usually transported over shorter distances and directly stimulates the local economy.

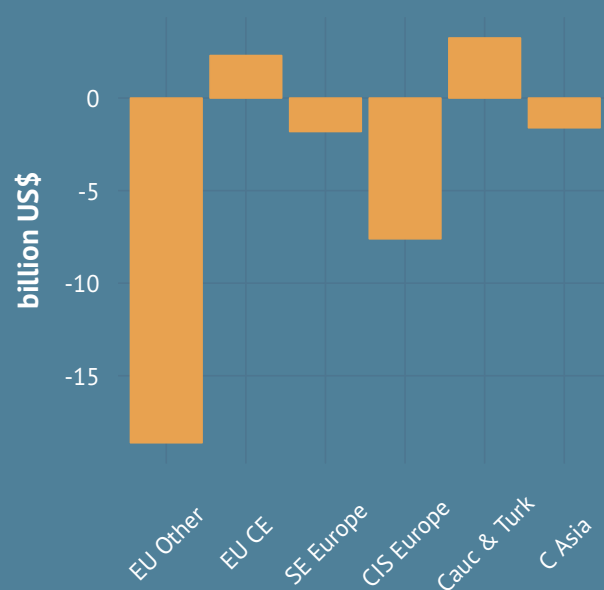
In 2009, the sub-regions of Caucasus and Turkey and EU Central and Eastern were net food exporters, while the trade balances of the countries of the other sub-regions were negative. EU other and EFTA had the largest negative balance, with a food trade deficit of US\$ 18 billion, while that deficit for CIS Europe was US\$ 7.6 billion.

In the last 10 years the net food exporting countries of the region have managed to increase their trade surpluses, while the food trade deficit in the other countries has increased markedly. Countries such as Turkey, Ukraine, Poland, the Netherlands and Spain have increased their surpluses, while the Russian Federation, Romania, the United Kingdom and most of the Central Asian countries have all experienced a rising negative balance.

While increased trade has indisputable advantages in terms of food security, dependency on food imports can have negative effects (particularly in terms of exposure to price volatility). In this region, a growing dependency on food imports can be observed over the last ten years. The food import dependency ratio¹ has fallen notably only in CIS Europe, where it was eight percent in 2009. In EU other and EFTA and in EU Central and Eastern the ratio has grown significantly. It must be noted, however, that for some countries, such as the Netherlands, this ratio can misleadingly exceed 100 percent due to the fact that the large quantities of re-exported agricultural commodities and food products distort the calculation.

Exporting a wider range of products leads to a more stable trade balance and greater income security. In this regard, the EU other and EFTA sub-regions has a favourable trade composition because its exports contain products, such as meat, cereals, milk and beverages. On the other hand, CIS Europe and EU Central and Eastern, which mainly export cereals, and the Caucasus and Turkey, which export high volumes of fruit and vegetables, are more dependent on seasonal weather patterns for their food and agricultural exports.

CHART 50: Net food trade balance (2009)



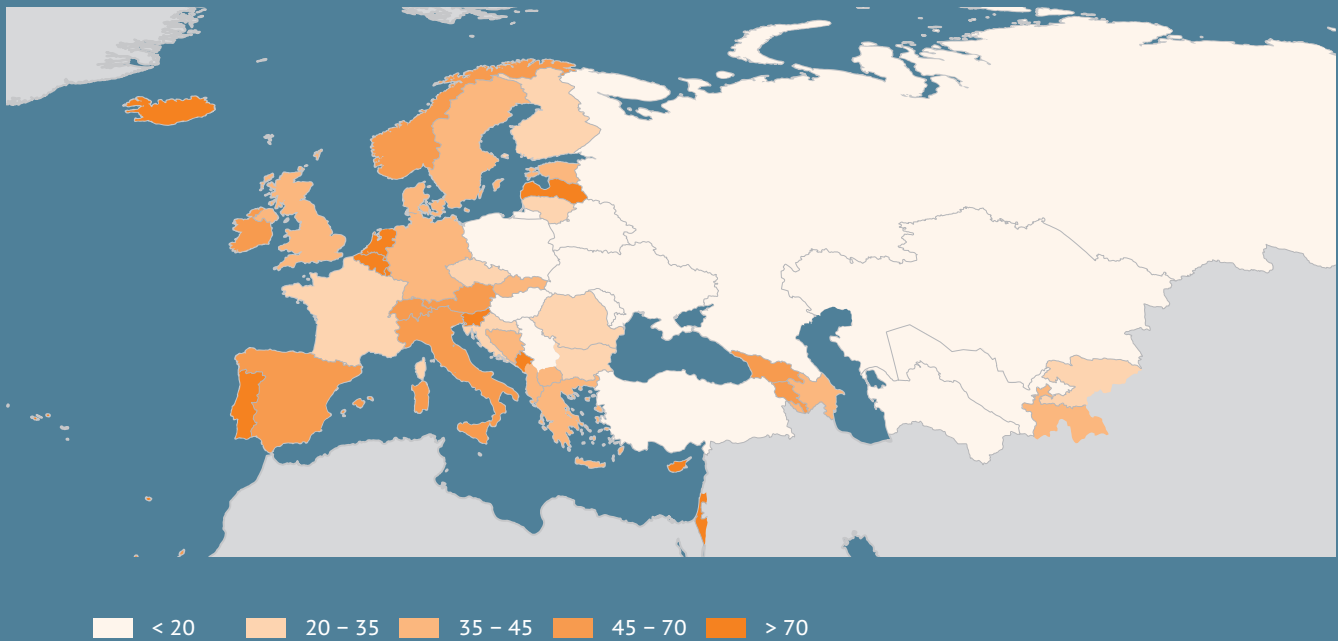
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.FD.NTV, p. 107

- Import dependency was highest in Belgium and lowest in Serbia (in 2010)

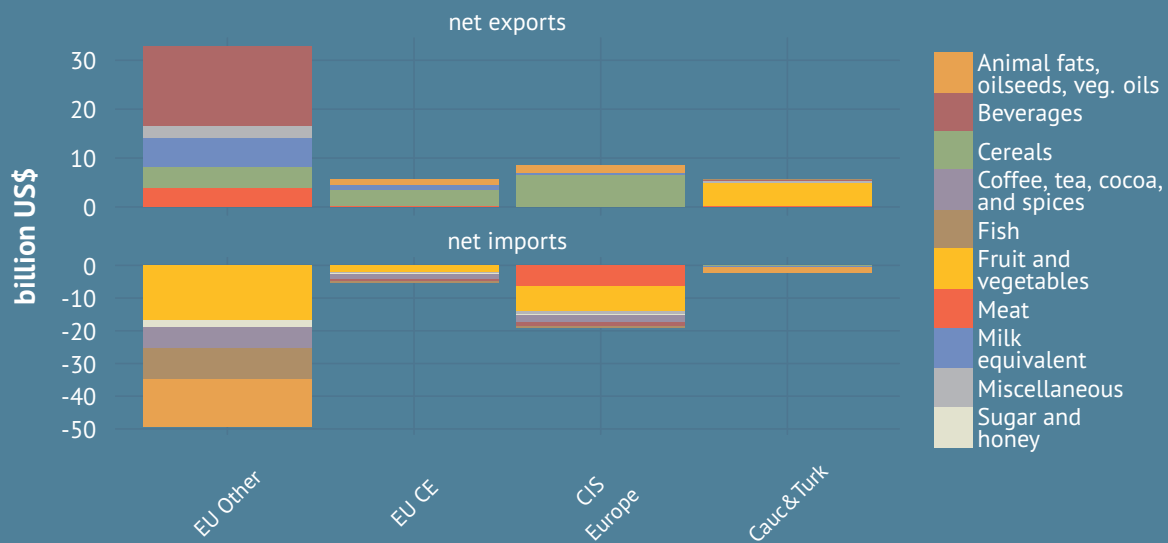
¹imports*100 / [production + imports - exports]

MAP 37: Import dependency ratio (% , 2009)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
 Metalink: P3.FTW.FAO.ESS.IMPDC, p. 106

CHART 51: Composition of trade in selected sub-regions (2009)



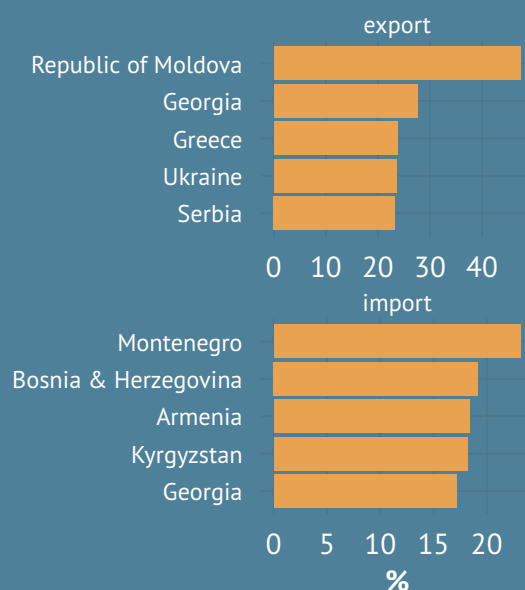
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
 Metalink: P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.FD.EXv, p. 104

The export of agricultural goods plays a most important role in the Republic of Moldova, where the share of agricultural goods in total exports was 47 percent. Agricultural exports are also an important part of total trade in Georgia, Greece, Ukraine and Serbia. On the other hand, the highest share of agricultural goods imported is in Montenegro (23 percent). The import share is also high in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan and Georgia. The trading patterns of many of these countries have changed markedly since the breakup of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia considering that what used to be domestic trade has become international trade over the last two decades.

In 2009, the region of Europe and Central Asia accounted for 48 percent (US\$ 327 billion) of global agricultural exports, and 50 percent (US\$ 351 billion) of global agricultural imports. The most important exporters are the Netherlands, Germany and France. The sub-region of EU other and EFTA accounts for 80 percent of the agricultural exports of this region. In the list of the ten most important exporters, only Poland and Turkey are not in the EU other and EFTA sub-region.

The most important agricultural commodity importers are Germany, the United Kingdom and France. For exports, only two countries of the regional top ten agricultural importers, namely the Russian Federation and Poland, are not in the EU other and EFTA sub-region.

CHART 52: Share of total merchandise trade (2009)

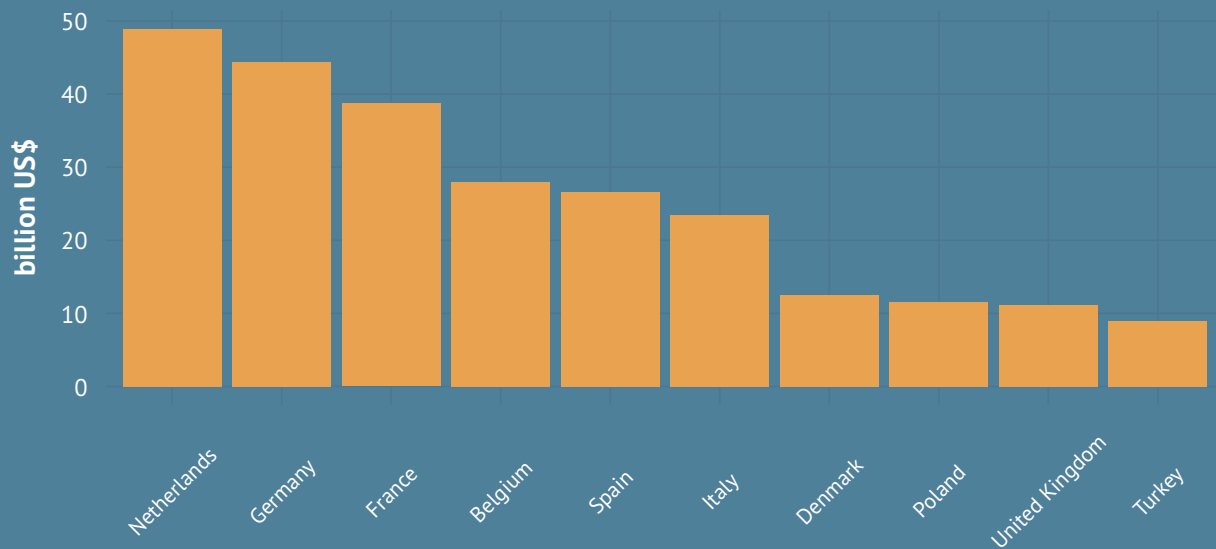


Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.APT.EXv.SHM, p. 101

- The region accounts for 48 percent of global agricultural and food exports, and 50 percent of the imports

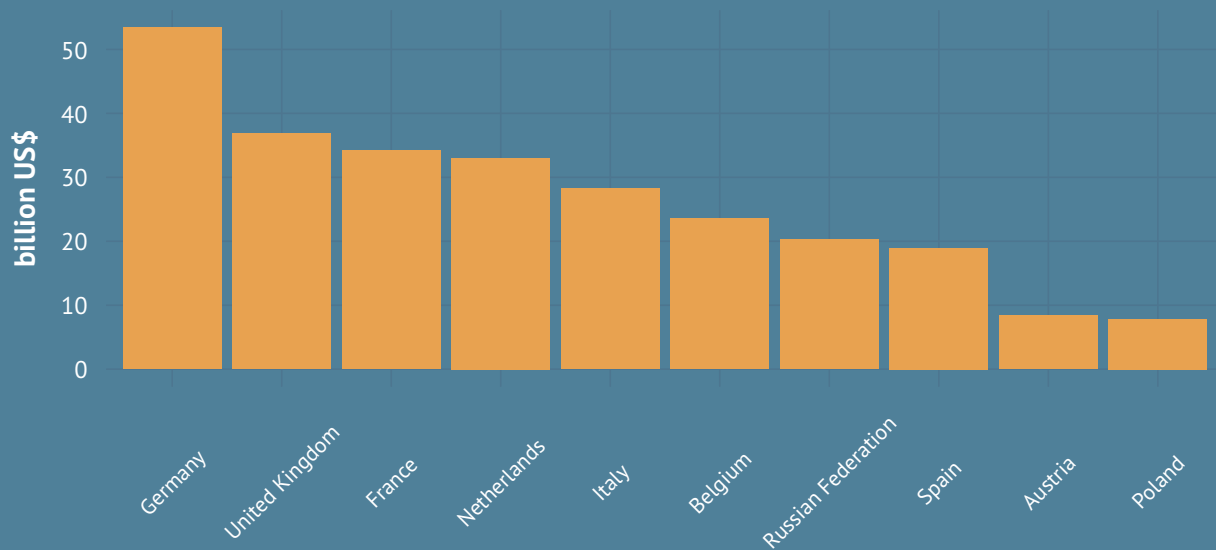
CHART 53: Major agricultural commodity exporters (2009)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.FD.EXv, p. 104

CHART 54: Major agricultural commodity importers (2009)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.FD.IMv, p. 106

Trade of the most important commodities is presented separately. In 2009, the main regional exporters of wheat were France and the Russian Federation, while the main regional importers were Italy and Spain.

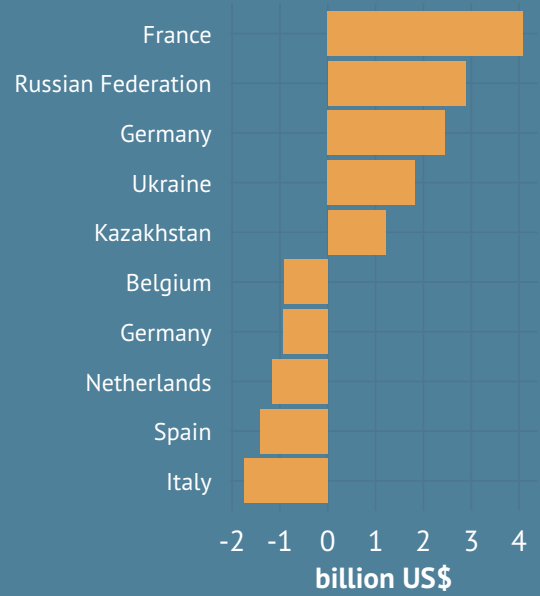
Greece and Uzbekistan were the largest importers of cotton lint, and Turkey exported the most.

The region produces 64 percent of total global wine production, and its exports represent 74 percent of global wine exports. In 2009, the most important regional wine exporters were France (US\$ 7.7 billion), Italy (US\$ 4.8 billion) and Spain (US\$ 2.3 billion), while United Kingdom and Germany were the largest importers.

The main potato exporters are the Netherlands, France and Germany, while Spain and Belgium import the most. The Netherlands is responsible for 22 percent of the world's potato exports.

Germany exports the most dairy products in the region, followed by France and the Netherlands. Germany also imports the most dairy products. The reason for this is that, on the one hand, Germany processes imported milk into dairy products, and on the other, as dairy products are very diversified, many foreign dairy products are sold in Germany.

CHART 55: Trade of wheat (2009)

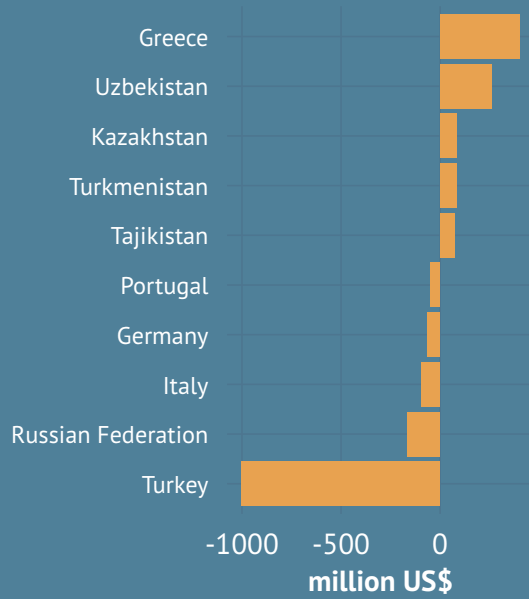


Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.WT.EXv, p. 104

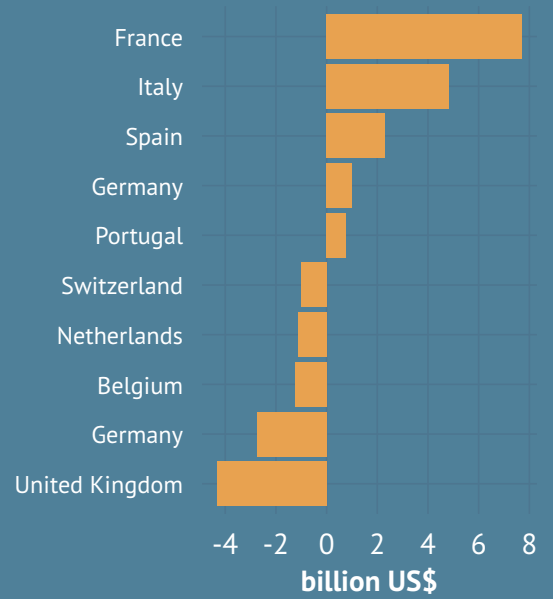
- Seventy-four percent of global wine exports come from this region

CHART 56: Trade of cotton lint (2009)



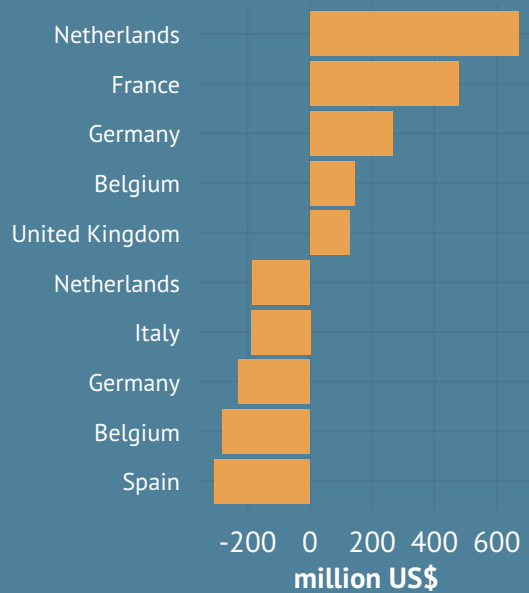
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CL.EXv, p. 104

CHART 58: Trade of wine (2009)



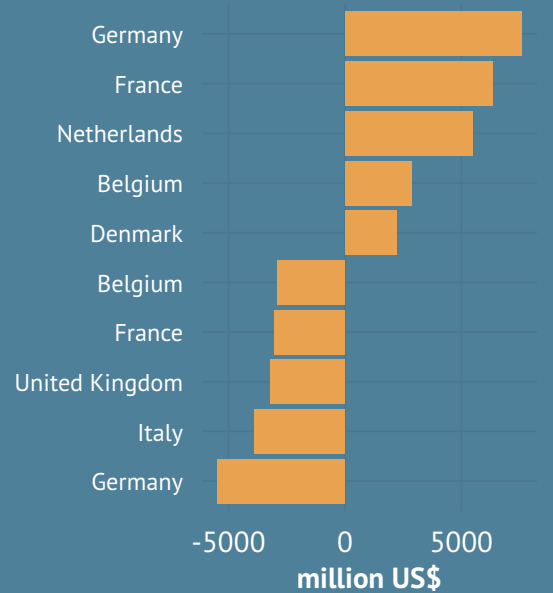
Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.WI.EXv, p. 105

CHART 57: Trade of potatoes (2009)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PT.EXv, p. 104

CHART 59: Trade of dairy products in milk equivalent (2009)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)
Metalink: P3.REU.FAO.ESS.DE.EXv, p. 104

TABLE 15: Trade of wheat and maize

| | Wheat and flour | | | | Maize | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | volume | | value | | volume | | value | |
| | Export | Import | Export | Import | Export | Import | Export | Import |
| | thousand tonnes 2009 | thousand tonnes 2009 | thousand US\$ 2009 | thousand US\$ 2009 | thousand tonnes 2009 | thousand tonnes 2009 | thousand US\$ 2009 | thousand US\$ 2009 |
| WORLD | 165 197 | 155 778 | 36 258 276 | 40 353 739 | 100 417 | 95 396 | 19 902 290 | 22 479 884 |
| Central Asia | 6 370 | 3 313 | 1 210 275 | 698 809 | 5 | 8 | 1 020 | 2 280 |
| Kazakhstan | 6 352 | 89 | 1 207 380 | 14 258 | 5 | 7 | 1 020 | 2 185 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 2 | 448 | 725 | 89 707 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| Tajikistan | 4 | 983 | 270 | 183 035 | | 0 | | 0 |
| Turkmenistan | | 325 | | 129 900 | | 0 | | 0 |
| Uzbekistan | 13 | 1 467 | 1 900 | 281 909 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 |
| Caucasus & Turkey | 2 889 | 5 357 | 664 128 | 1 324 591 | 331 | 638 | 82 420 | 160 412 |
| Armenia | 0 | 383 | 10 | 96 760 | | 47 | | 7 390 |
| Azerbaijan | 19 | 978 | 3 486 | 202 546 | | 74 | | 11 405 |
| Georgia | 15 | 600 | 3 334 | 122 183 | 5 | 32 | 1 097 | 6 481 |
| Turkey | 2 854 | 3 396 | 657 298 | 903 102 | 325 | 485 | 81 323 | 135 136 |
| CIS Europe | 30 826 | 309 | 4 736 569 | 69 241 | 8 600 | 182 | 12 139 333 | 163 988 |
| Belarus | 2 | 116 | 428 | 25 114 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 39 801 |
| Republic of Moldova | 333 | 85 | 39 462 | 17 202 | 64 | 1 | 12 905 | 1 075 |
| Russian Federation | 17 366 | 103 | 2 877 699 | 24 479 | 1 358 | 38 | 188 278 | 60 439 |
| Ukraine | 13 124 | 5 | 1 818 980 | 2 446 | 7 179 | 18 | 1 012 750 | 62 673 |
| South Eastern Europe | 766 | 969 | 143 375 | 204 570 | 1 996 | 305 | 365 021 | 82 655 |
| Albania | 0 | 309 | 44 | 65 594 | 0 | 64 | 8 | 15 211 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 16 | 395 | 3 979 | 76 951 | 12 | 162 | 3 750 | 34 340 |
| Croatia | 313 | 19 | 59 052 | 6 748 | 381 | 6 | 72 578 | 11 237 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 0 | 125 | 29 | 25 765 | 0 | 51 | 398 | 10 066 |
| Montenegro | 12 | 115 | 1 915 | 27 012 | 1 | 19 | 158 | 3 810 |
| Serbia | 424 | 6 | 78 356 | 2 500 | 1 602 | 3 | 288 129 | 7 991 |
| EU Central & Eastern | 13 038 | 2 537 | 2 559 183 | 497 575 | 7 578 | 1 707 | 1 555 012 | 491 084 |
| Bulgaria | 1 827 | 31 | 312 261 | 9 130 | 572 | 111 | 98 794 | 39 691 |
| Czech Republic | 1 794 | 129 | 309 616 | 28 937 | 449 | 35 | 81 321 | 30 815 |
| Estonia | 121 | 44 | 23 320 | 11 077 | 0 | 13 | 57 | 2 536 |
| Hungary | 1 857 | 97 | 359 629 | 18 681 | 4 176 | 37 | 849 909 | 54 600 |
| Latvia | 1 120 | 494 | 234 132 | 91 153 | 0 | 4 | 101 | 1 771 |
| Lithuania | 1 294 | 63 | 269 605 | 12 303 | 7 | 26 | 1 913 | 7 294 |
| Poland | 2 150 | 688 | 431 689 | 122 813 | 226 | 361 | 36 803 | 83 242 |
| Romania | 2 353 | 739 | 426 275 | 135 864 | 1 686 | 813 | 347 678 | 181 459 |
| Slovakia | 479 | 93 | 183 819 | 33 471 | 344 | 96 | 118 399 | 51 527 |
| Slovenia | 42 | 159 | 8 837 | 34 146 | 117 | 210 | 20 037 | 38 149 |
| EU other & EFTA | 38 872 | 34 898 | 9 080 866 | 8 204 395 | 8 805 | 16 169 | 2 545 254 | 4 322 395 |
| Austria | 650 | 584 | 180 136 | 120 614 | 455 | 401 | 150 634 | 95 318 |
| Belgium | 1 674 | 3 970 | 448 844 | 905 813 | 338 | 809 | 79 619 | 231 967 |
| Cyprus | 7 | 119 | 3 482 | 30 789 | 0 | 172 | 0 | 34 999 |
| Denmark | 1 567 | 574 | 283 550 | 148 310 | 2 | 98 | 1 607 | 59 535 |
| Finland | 66 | 45 | 14 267 | 13 452 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 268 |
| France | 17 957 | 710 | 4 082 004 | 237 035 | 6 733 | 346 | 1 847 590 | 332 917 |
| Germany | 10 514 | 4 275 | 2 447 347 | 923 808 | 687 | 1 964 | 201 399 | 620 698 |
| Greece | 700 | 929 | 209 053 | 229 930 | 93 | 176 | 24 197 | 71 294 |
| Ireland | 42 | 613 | 9 336 | 191 566 | 2 | 342 | 1 504 | 74 573 |
| Italy | 427 | 6 516 | 162 041 | 1 738 797 | 66 | 2 202 | 31 113 | 499 810 |
| Luxembourg | 44 | 65 | 19 108 | 19 902 | 1 | 10 | 1 679 | 5 486 |
| Malta | 0 | 32 | 0 | 8 033 | 26 | 55 | 9 738 | 11 646 |
| Netherlands | 1 070 | 5 539 | 260 269 | 1 151 118 | 243 | 3 146 | 120 985 | 770 131 |
| Portugal | 97 | 1 667 | 25 532 | 362 274 | 26 | 1 366 | 8 496 | 292 832 |
| Spain | 750 | 6 864 | 255 141 | 1 400 248 | 117 | 4 049 | 58 905 | 930 467 |
| Sweden | 511 | 128 | 98 280 | 35 780 | 0 | 11 | 423 | 6 891 |
| United Kingdom | 2 791 | 1 535 | 578 687 | 449 508 | 15 | 900 | 6 936 | 242 511 |
| Iceland | 0 | 44 | 19 | 11 418 | 0 | 21 | 9 | 4 751 |
| Norway | 0 | 306 | 19 | 84 508 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 8 179 |
| Switzerland | 5 | 386 | 3 751 | 141 492 | 0 | 67 | 419 | 28 122 |
| Israel | 6 | 1 830 | 3 585 | 381 075 | 12 | 895 | 4 652 | 164 087 |

TABLE 16: Trade of cotton lint and potatoes

| | Cotton lint | | | | Potatoes | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | volume | | value | | volume | | value | |
| | Export | Import | Export | Import | Export | Import | Export | Import |
| | thousand tonnes 2009 | thousand tonnes 2009 | thousand US\$ 2009 | thousand US\$ 2009 | thousand tonnes 2009 | thousand tonnes 2009 | thousand US\$ 2009 | thousand US\$ 2009 |
| WORLD | 6 663 | 6 058 | 8 969 499 | 8 582 004 | 10 114 | 9 634 | 3 004 459 | 3 310 169 |
| Central Asia | 444 | 1 | 518 500 | 763 | 2 | 138 | 629 | 32 130 |
| Kazakhstan | 69 | 0 | 83 172 | 363 | 0 | 106 | 164 | 19 480 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 22 | 0 | 21 504 | 300 | 1 | 1 | 350 | 200 |
| Tajikistan | 63 | | 70 989 | | 0 | 28 | 100 | 10 200 |
| Turkmenistan | 63 | | 83 164 | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 150 |
| Uzbekistan | 227 | 0 | 259 671 | 100 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 2 100 |
| Caucasus & Turkey | 53 | 753 | 79 661 | 1 003 175 | 152 | 39 | 28 563 | 13 608 |
| Armenia | | 0 | | 175 | 1 | 1 | 80 | 744 |
| Azerbaijan | 17 | 0 | 17 331 | 25 | 82 | 10 | 22 583 | 2 171 |
| Georgia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 1 | 18 | 128 | 2 634 |
| Turkey | 36 | 753 | 62 330 | 1 002 940 | 69 | 11 | 5 772 | 8 059 |
| CIS Europe | 0 | 165 | 165 | 196 612 | 107 | 418 | 17 359 | 158 501 |
| Belarus | 0 | 14 | 1 | 20 286 | 28 | 2 | 5 704 | 832 |
| Republic of Moldova | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 36 | 10 | 6 770 |
| Russian Federation | 0 | 143 | 163 | 163 883 | 75 | 374 | 10 473 | 147 955 |
| Ukraine | 0 | 8 | 1 | 12 416 | 4 | 6 | 1 172 | 2 944 |
| South Eastern Europe | 0 | 7 | 55 | 12 314 | 17 | 53 | 3 609 | 24 076 |
| Albania | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 3 239 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 0 | 4 | 43 | 7 145 | 2 | 15 | 869 | 5 491 |
| Croatia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 456 | 1 | 16 | 98 | 9 270 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 761 | 1 | 5 | 742 | 1 629 |
| Montenegro | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 8 | 40 | 1 786 |
| Serbia | 0 | 1 | 12 | 1 935 | 13 | 5 | 1 855 | 2 661 |
| EU Central & Eastern | 7 | 29 | 7 757 | 48 942 | 133 | 451 | 44 079 | 151 402 |
| Bulgaria | 0 | 6 | 38 | 8 330 | 0 | 22 | 28 | 4 799 |
| Czech Republic | 7 | 10 | 7 404 | 14 975 | 42 | 109 | 14 188 | 29 003 |
| Estonia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 1 850 |
| Hungary | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 707 | 6 | 29 | 1 832 | 9 610 |
| Latvia | 0 | 0 | 70 | 537 | 1 | 11 | 314 | 2 578 |
| Lithuania | 0 | 0 | 83 | 238 | 5 | 14 | 2 147 | 5 087 |
| Poland | 0 | 7 | 117 | 13 693 | 40 | 140 | 6 629 | 43 527 |
| Romania | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 422 | 5 | 51 | 981 | 13 889 |
| Slovakia | 0 | 1 | 0 | 971 | 23 | 37 | 12 621 | 24 930 |
| Slovenia | 0 | 1 | 42 | 2 066 | 10 | 31 | 5 329 | 16 129 |
| EU other & EFTA | 348 | 185 | 465 022 | 306 841 | 7 140 | 5 706 | 2 059 545 | 1 775 831 |
| Austria | 1 | 6 | 1 867 | 11 808 | 82 | 106 | 22 752 | 33 217 |
| Belgium | 3 | 13 | 7 099 | 20 917 | 722 | 1 328 | 143 541 | 280 245 |
| Cyprus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 80 | 10 | 53 114 | 6 208 |
| Denmark | 0 | 0 | 40 | 298 | 157 | 76 | 61 833 | 30 015 |
| Finland | 0 | 0 | 70 | 178 | 18 | 14 | 5 340 | 7 838 |
| France | 3 | 19 | 6 682 | 31 034 | 1 964 | 342 | 478 477 | 101 701 |
| Germany | 7 | 40 | 13 498 | 62 378 | 1 676 | 578 | 265 869 | 230 965 |
| Greece | 314 | 3 | 402 889 | 6 940 | 16 | 161 | 7 163 | 93 953 |
| Ireland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 023 | 2 | 57 | 2 424 | 31 809 |
| Italy | 5 | 55 | 9 721 | 93 880 | 148 | 598 | 81 265 | 189 579 |
| Luxembourg | 0 | 0 | 2 | 38 | 5 | 5 | 7 507 | 7 862 |
| Malta | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 1 | 8 | 604 | 3 124 |
| Netherlands | 0 | 4 | 389 | 8 007 | 1 698 | 1 046 | 670 235 | 185 772 |
| Portugal | 0 | 34 | 1 075 | 49 607 | 33 | 276 | 16 748 | 73 958 |
| Spain | 13 | 5 | 18 960 | 7 815 | 275 | 702 | 112 258 | 307 686 |
| Sweden | 0 | 0 | 89 | 162 | 4 | 60 | 3 042 | 23 229 |
| United Kingdom | 0 | 2 | 1 492 | 3 933 | 256 | 282 | 126 508 | 132 434 |
| Iceland | | 0 | | 2 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 1 343 |
| Norway | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 28 | 13 | 17 793 |
| Switzerland | 0 | 3 | 1 149 | 8 711 | 1 | 28 | 843 | 17 100 |
| Israel | 12 | 0 | 24 954 | 59 | 326 | 22 | 88 248 | 14 187 |

TABLE 18: Trade of cattle and pigs

| | Cattle | | | | Pigs | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | volume | | value | | volume | | value | |
| | Export | Import | Export | Import | Export | Import | Export | Import |
| | thousand heads 2009 | thousand heads 2009 | thousand US\$ 2009 | thousand US\$ 2009 | thousand heads 2009 | thousand heads 2009 | thousand US\$ 2009 | thousand US\$ 2009 |
| WORLD | 9 637 | 9 509 | 6 622 213 | 6 594 348 | 36 335 | 32 894 | 4 034 911 | 3 796 372 |
| Central Asia | 7 | 8 | 3 000 | 26 880 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 931 |
| Kazakhstan | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 157 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 931 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 7 | 0 | 3 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tajikistan | | | | | | | | |
| Turkmenistan | | 0 | | 0 | | | | |
| Uzbekistan | | 6 | | 20 723 | | | | |
| Caucasus & Turkey | 46 | 7 | 16 903 | 19 086 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 97 |
| Armenia | | 0 | | 1 061 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 0 |
| Azerbaijan | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 167 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Georgia | 46 | 1 | 16 903 | 551 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 97 |
| Turkey | 0 | 4 | 0 | 13 307 | | 0 | | 0 |
| CIS Europe | 8 | 51 | 12 078 | 180 569 | 5 | 1 314 | 1 700 | 250 019 |
| Belarus | 1 | 0 | 2 087 | 108 | 3 | 3 | 730 | 3 255 |
| Republic of Moldova | 2 | 0 | 1 339 | 205 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 4 631 |
| Russian Federation | 1 | 49 | 66 | 174 255 | 1 | 1 212 | 931 | 228 445 |
| Ukraine | 4 | 2 | 8 586 | 6 001 | 0 | 77 | 39 | 13 688 |
| South Eastern Europe | 56 | 261 | 58 411 | 190 353 | 35 | 814 | 7 590 | 82 491 |
| Albania | 0 | 49 | 0 | 26 585 | | 57 | | 7 951 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 0 | 50 | 0 | 55 950 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 7 775 |
| Croatia | 5 | 139 | 3 674 | 89 080 | 14 | 656 | 3 369 | 57 024 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 9 | 1 | 2 718 | 536 | 13 | 0 | 2 915 | 24 |
| Montenegro | | 22 | | 17 896 | | 12 | | 2 564 |
| Serbia | 43 | 0 | 52 019 | 306 | 7 | 35 | 1 306 | 7 153 |
| EU Central & Eastern | 1 441 | 75 | 731 365 | 61 186 | 2 052 | 4 341 | 328 376 | 512 807 |
| Bulgaria | 52 | 2 | 19 336 | 2 642 | 0 | 24 | 96 | 2 565 |
| Czech Republic | 169 | 4 | 128 025 | 4 373 | 92 | 465 | 16 656 | 58 523 |
| Estonia | 27 | 0 | 8 501 | 36 | 169 | 3 | 33 078 | 695 |
| Hungary | 116 | 4 | 128 279 | 3 247 | 526 | 506 | 64 809 | 89 040 |
| Latvia | 39 | 1 | 12 037 | 810 | 116 | 20 | 16 201 | 3 329 |
| Lithuania | 141 | 13 | 40 710 | 9 370 | 562 | 39 | 80 159 | 8 501 |
| Poland | 589 | 17 | 193 570 | 12 018 | 442 | 1 998 | 83 593 | 198 846 |
| Romania | 221 | 7 | 102 990 | 8 247 | 0 | 1 075 | 0 | 110 776 |
| Slovakia | 59 | 7 | 68 362 | 5 047 | 98 | 145 | 26 428 | 33 710 |
| Slovenia | 28 | 21 | 29 555 | 15 396 | 45 | 67 | 7 356 | 6 822 |
| EU other & EFTA | 2 863 | 3 442 | 2 797 066 | 2 519 678 | 25 034 | 17 247 | 2 949 897 | 2 140 361 |
| Austria | 116 | 122 | 105 478 | 145 081 | 116 | 646 | 13 326 | 99 623 |
| Belgium | 230 | 188 | 236 502 | 152 919 | 771 | 1 451 | 132 621 | 174 648 |
| Cyprus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 1 | 0 | 94 | 33 |
| Denmark | 11 | 0 | 5 621 | 606 | 8 065 | 2 | 775 220 | 194 |
| Finland | 1 | 0 | 2 536 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 369 | 148 |
| France | 1 307 | 151 | 1 653 710 | 77 543 | 846 | 310 | 167 603 | 31 485 |
| Germany | 588 | 140 | 303 740 | 122 196 | 2 485 | 10 736 | 307 655 | 1 263 030 |
| Greece | 1 | 61 | 353 | 69 500 | 41 | 30 | 5 384 | 5 017 |
| Ireland | 189 | 0 | 166 581 | 226 | 97 | 0 | 11 779 | 18 |
| Italy | 27 | 1 131 | 11 192 | 1 365 840 | 71 | 729 | 12 366 | 102 092 |
| Luxembourg | 39 | 3 | 28 641 | 3 503 | 77 | 106 | 12 047 | 9 091 |
| Malta | 0 | 0 | 0 | 401 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 239 | 888 | 176 771 | 258 812 | 10 425 | 1 154 | 1 255 720 | 149 840 |
| Portugal | 22 | 4 | 13 967 | 6 864 | 60 | 1 124 | 13 805 | 174 557 |
| Spain | 88 | 707 | 78 579 | 253 662 | 1 956 | 461 | 233 161 | 51 587 |
| Sweden | 1 | 0 | 1 352 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 3 651 | 161 |
| United Kingdom | 1 | 42 | 236 | 55 528 | 8 | 498 | 4 607 | 78 394 |
| Iceland | | | 0 | | | 0 | | 0 |
| Norway | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 427 | 16 |
| Switzerland | 6 | 4 | 11 783 | 6 937 | 0 | 1 | 62 | 427 |
| Israel | 0 | 93 | 0 | 58 742 | | 0 | | 8 |

Water

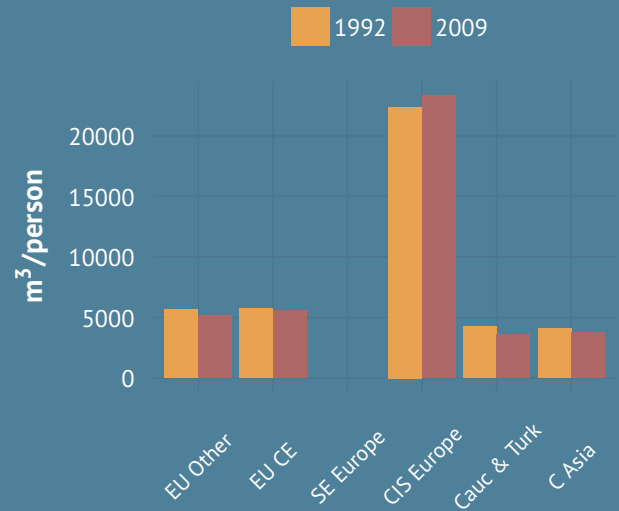
Global demand for water has risen radically in recent decades. Total annual water withdrawal per inhabitant had grown from 360 m³ at the beginning of the twentieth century to 607 m³ in 2005. Agriculture accounts for 70 percent of all water usage. The necessary and significant rise in global agricultural production during the last decades - driven by the consistently growing demand for food - has mainly been possible due to improved technology in irrigation.

Global renewable per capita water resources fell by 21 percent, to 6,242 m³ per person per year, between 1992 and 2009. Similarly, in Europe and Central Asia (with the exception of the CIS Europe sub-region), a slight decrease can be observed over the same period. CIS Europe is an exception due to the fact that this sub-region has plentiful resources of water, with an annual per capita value, which has actually risen by four percent since 1992, of over 23,000 m³. In EU Central and Eastern, following a slight decrease, the value was 5,500 m³, followed by EU other and EFTA with 5,100 m³ per capita. In Central Asia, and the Caucasus and Turkey, the indicator is below 4,000 m³ per capita, having fallen notably in the last decades. The richest countries in this region in terms of water resources are Iceland, Norway, the Russian Federation, Croatia and Finland.

In 2008, the region accounted for 13 percent (304 million hectares) of the total global area that was equipped for irrigation. The arid and semi-arid countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus and Turkey, together with the Mediterranean countries, all have much higher percentages of irrigated land area. In Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan more than 90 percent of agricultural land was irrigated, and in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan the figure exceeded 80 percent in 2008.

Therefore, Central Asian countries top the list in terms of per capita water withdrawal. In Turkmenistan, the annual indicator is over 5,000 m³ per inhabitant. In contrast, in Slovakia and Denmark the figure is just over 100 m³.

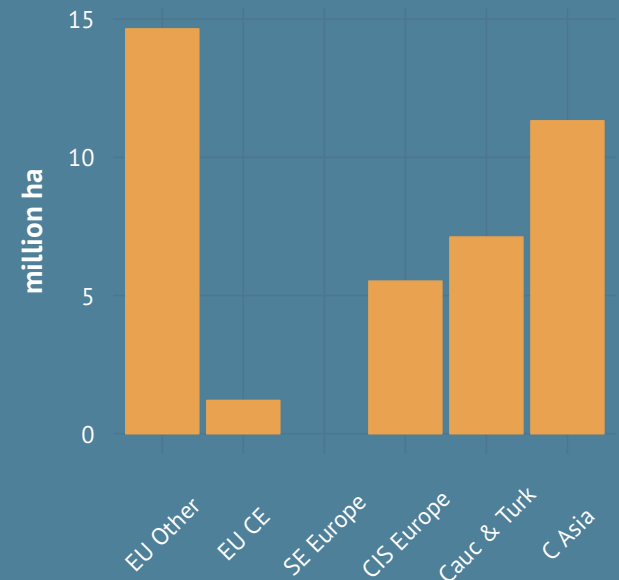
CHART 60: Water resources, renewable per capita (1992 and 2009)



Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Metalink: P1.RES.FAO.NRL.WTRpc, p. 110

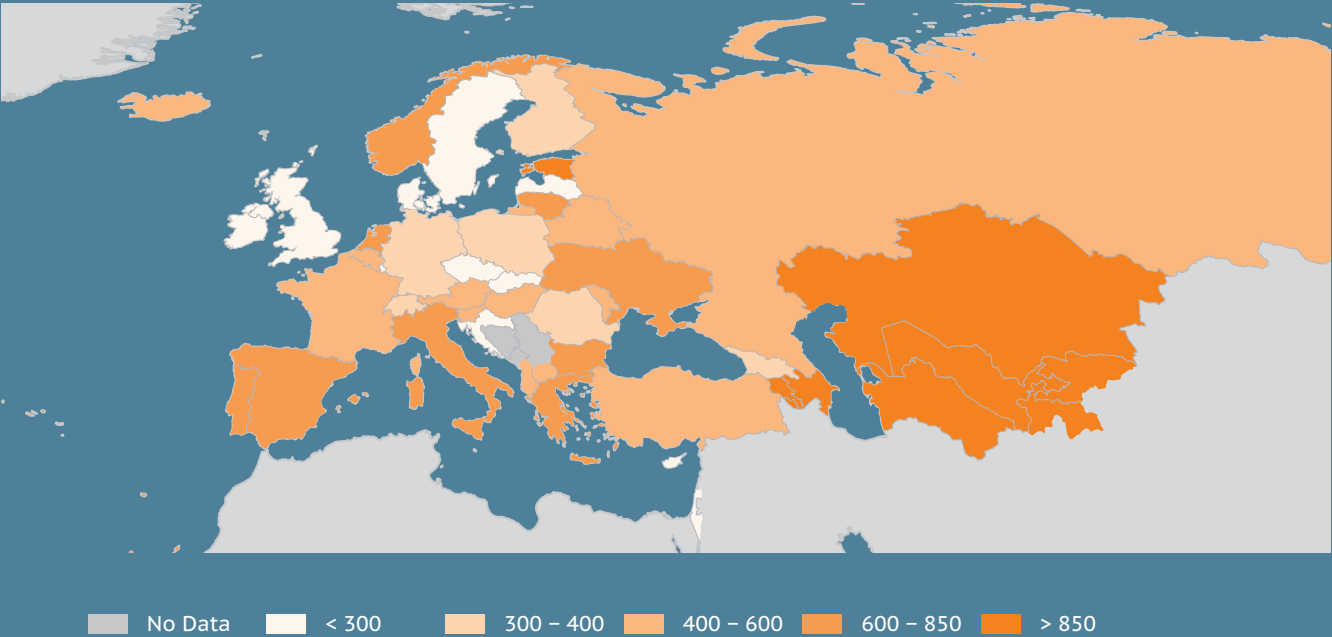
CHART 61: Total area equipped for irrigation (2008)



Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

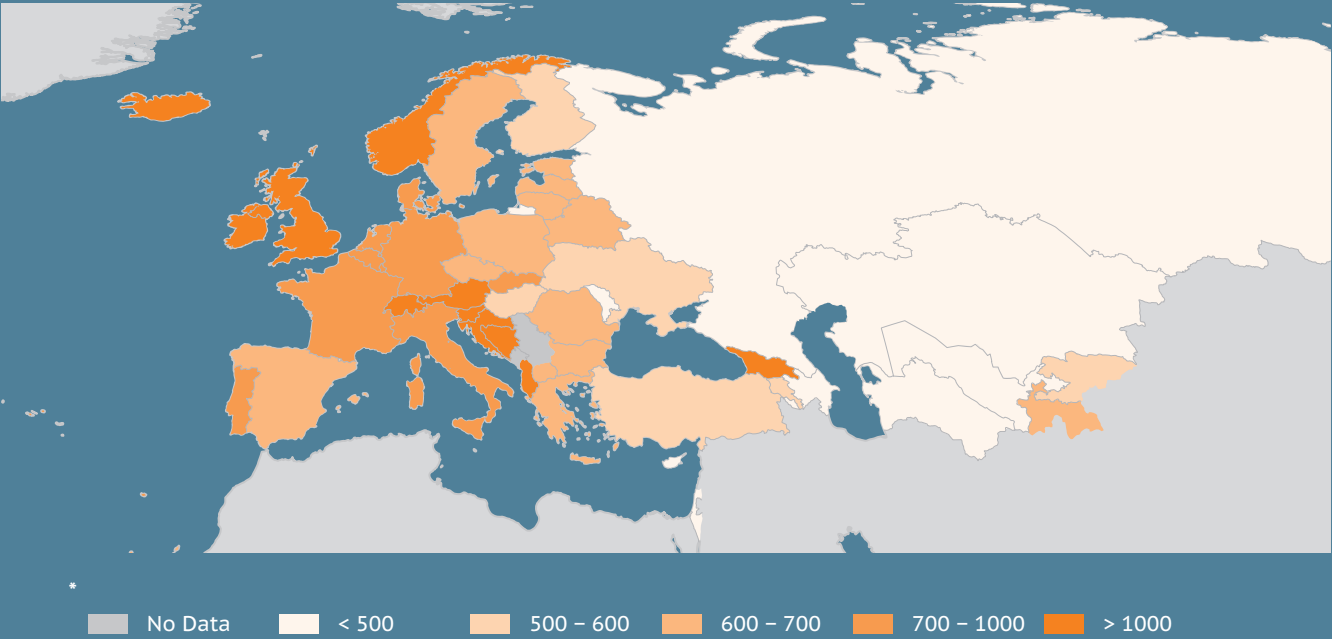
Metalink: P1.RES.FAO.NRL.TAEI, p. 112

MAP 38: Total water withdrawal per capita (m³, 2005)



Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)
Metalink: P4.ENV.FAO.NRL.WAT.TWWpc, p. 112

MAP 39: Average precipitation in depth (mm/year, 2000-2010*)



Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)
Metalink: P4.ENV.FAO.ACQ.CLIM.APD, p. 102

Inputs

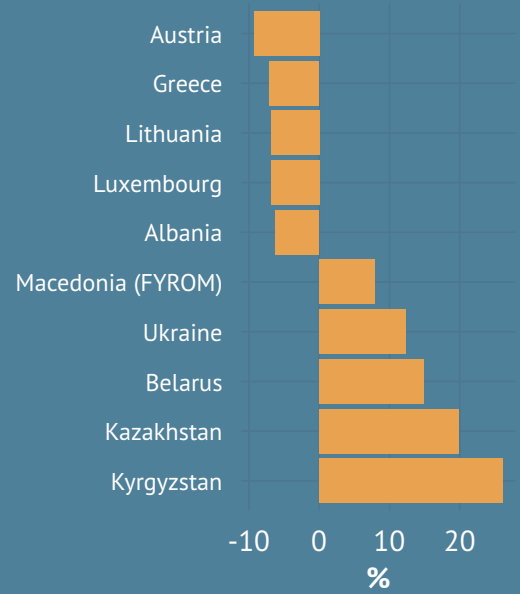
Agricultural investment plays a key role in modern farming, and inputs, such as fertilizers and pesticides, are indispensable for increasing yields, safeguarding the agricultural produce, and ensuring reliable incomes for farmers. However, over-usage can cause damage to the environment resulting in soil degradation and water pollution.

Between 2002 and 2009, global fertilizer usage increased by 13 percent to 122 kg per hectare. In the region, Iceland uses the most fertilizer per hectare, followed by Ireland, Luxembourg, Belarus and Croatia. Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Azerbaijan, Moldova and Kazakhstan are at the bottom of the list in terms of fertilizer use. Most of the countries that have seen substantial growth in fertilizer use in recent years have started from a very low base, with the exception of Belarus, where the benchmark indicator was relatively high. Conversely, countries like Austria and Luxembourg have taken notable steps in reducing their usage of fertilizers, by two-thirds and by half respectively in the last years.

Between 1961 and 2000, the global number of agricultural tractors per arable land has doubled. The differences between regions can be explained by the general gap in economic development and by the difference in the intensity of farming.

Incomplete information and statistics do not allow us to thoroughly analyze pesticide usage. However, it can be stated that, over the last decade countries like the Netherlands, Italy, the United Kingdom and France, which have traditionally used high volumes of pesticides, have all experienced reductions. In contrast, countries where usage was previously low - including Hungary, Lithuania, Slovakia and Finland - are now increasing their consumption.

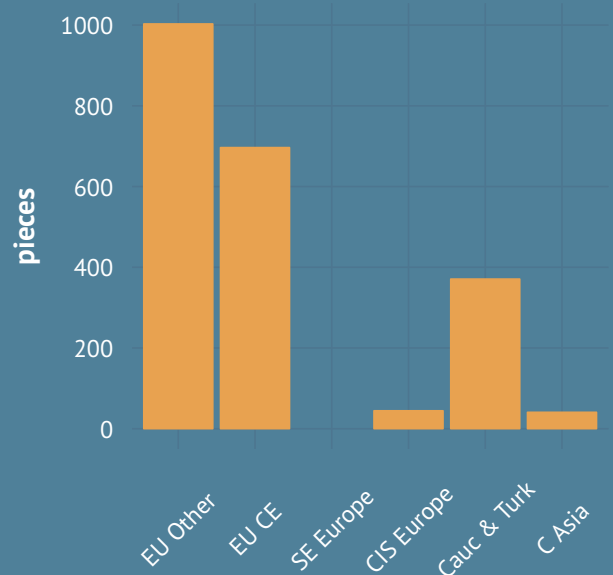
CHART 62: Annual change in fertilizer consumption (2002-2009)



Source: Statistics Division

Metalink: P1.REU.WBK.WDI.FER.HA, p. 101

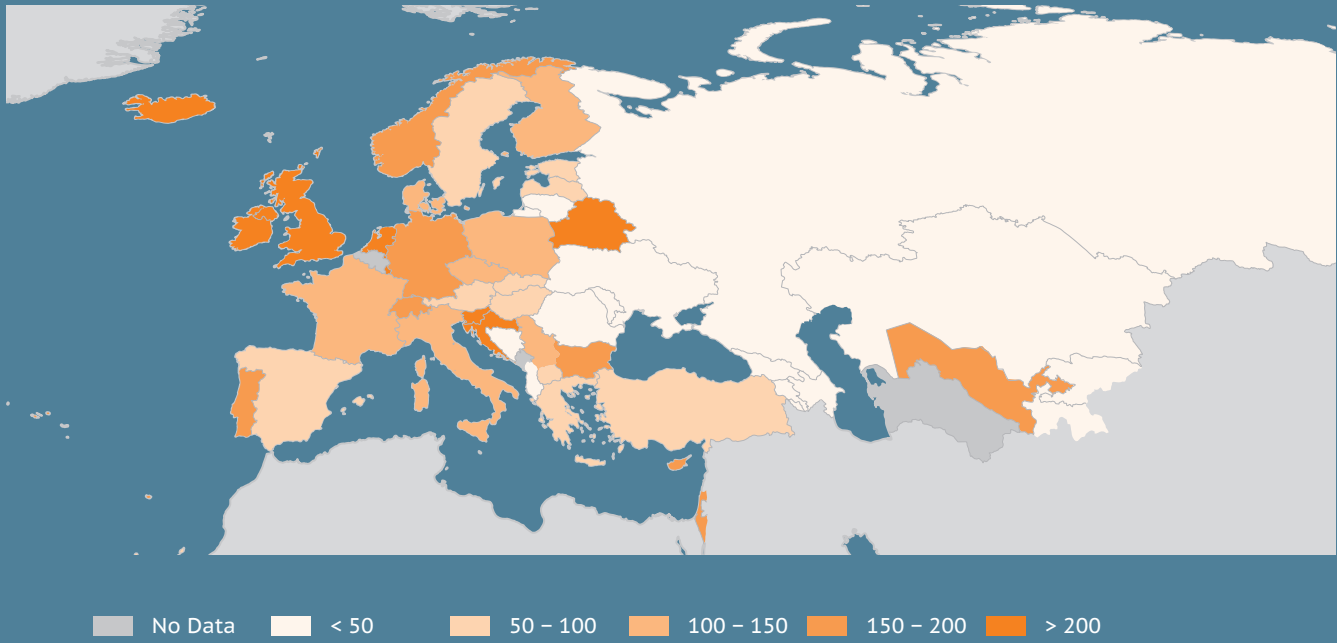
CHART 63: Agricultural tractors per 100 km² of arable land (2009)



Source: World Bank (WDI)

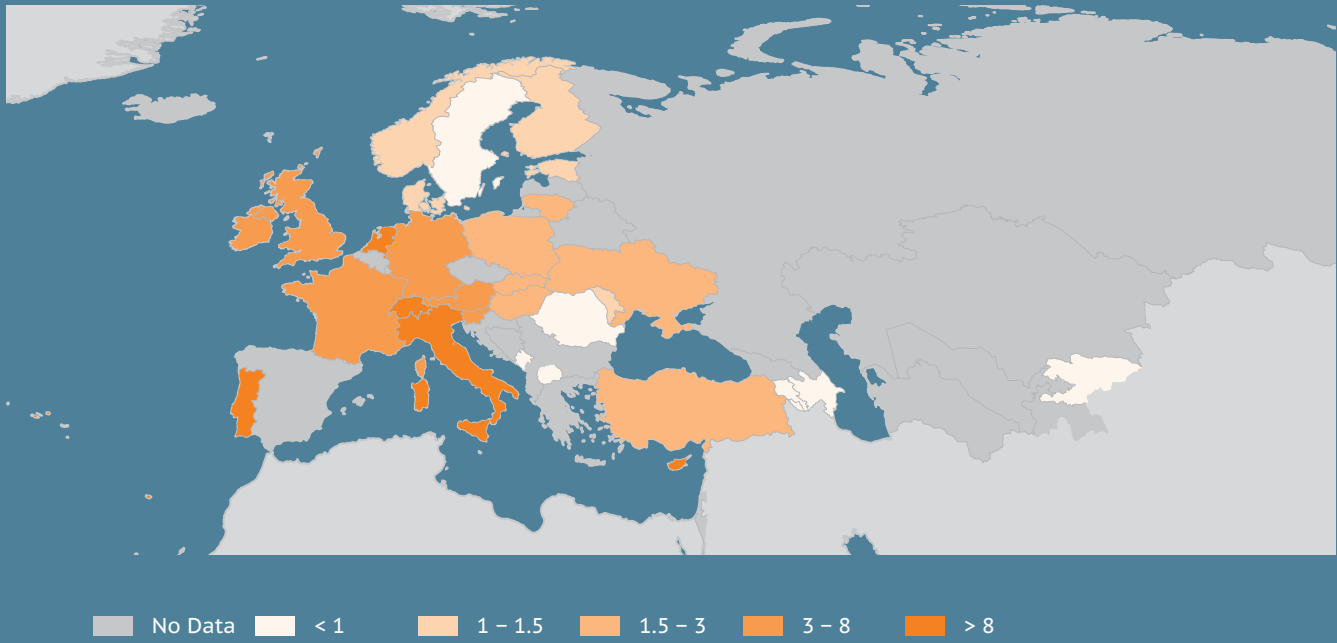
Metalink: P1.RES.WBK.WDI.TRA.SKM, p. 101

MAP 40: Fertilizer consumption, kilograms per hectare of arable land (kg/ha, 2009)



Source: World Bank (WDI)
Metalink: P1.RES.WBK.WDI.FER.HA, p. 105

MAP 41: Pesticide use, kilograms per hectare of arable and permanent crops (kg/ha, 2009)



Source: Statistics Division
Metalink: P1.RES.FAO.ESS.PES.TON.SHL, p. 109

Pollution

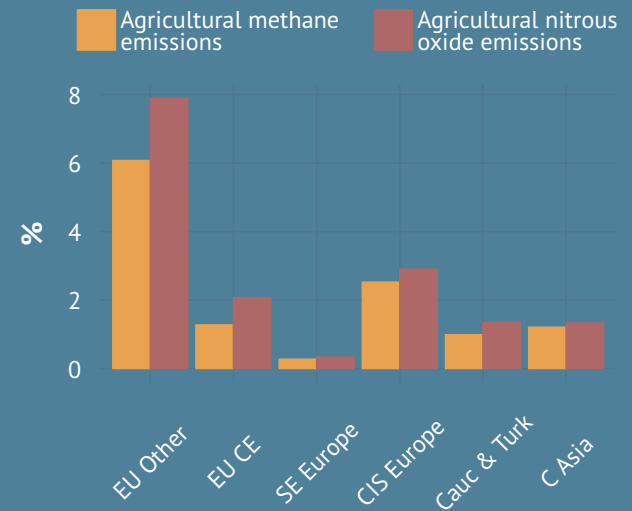
Agriculture has to serve an increasing demand for food while those involved in agriculture must ensure that the negative impacts that the sector has on the environment do not increase. This is one of the great challenges of the 21st century. Agriculture affects air quality and the atmosphere, ground and surface water, and it can pollute and degrade the soil. The agricultural sector is responsible for about 30 percent of total global anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and ammonia.

The region of Europe and Central Asia contributes 12 percent to global agricultural methane emissions and 16 percent to those of nitrous oxide. Not surprisingly, countries with large agricultural land areas and intensive farming such as the Russian Federation, France, Germany, United Kingdom and Turkey negatively contribute with the highest emissions.

Globally, agricultural activities accounted for 43 percent of methane emissions in 2005. In the sub-regions of EU other and EFTA, and South Eastern Europe this same percentage is reflected; while in Central Asia, Caucasus and Turkey, and EU Central and Eastern agriculture is responsible for between 27 and 30 percent of methane emissions. In CIS Europe the figure is 12 percent. Generally, countries with intensive farming with large numbers of livestock, and a high proportion of agricultural land, will produce higher methane emissions. So, for example, Ireland and Luxembourg have much higher agricultural methane emissions than a country like Norway.

Fertilizer use and cattle breeding are responsible for most of the nitrous oxide emissions resulting from agriculture. Globally, two thirds of nitrous oxide emissions come from the agricultural sector. In Central Asia, agriculture accounts for 72 percent of these nitrous oxide emissions, while in CIS Europe it accounts for 48 percent. In the EU other and EFTA and in South Eastern Europe the percentage is below the global indicator. More than the 80 percent of the nitrous oxide emissions in Ireland, Tajikistan, Lithuania, Uzbekistan and Armenia results from agricultural activities.

CHART 64: Agricultural nitrous oxide and methane emissions, share of world total (2005)

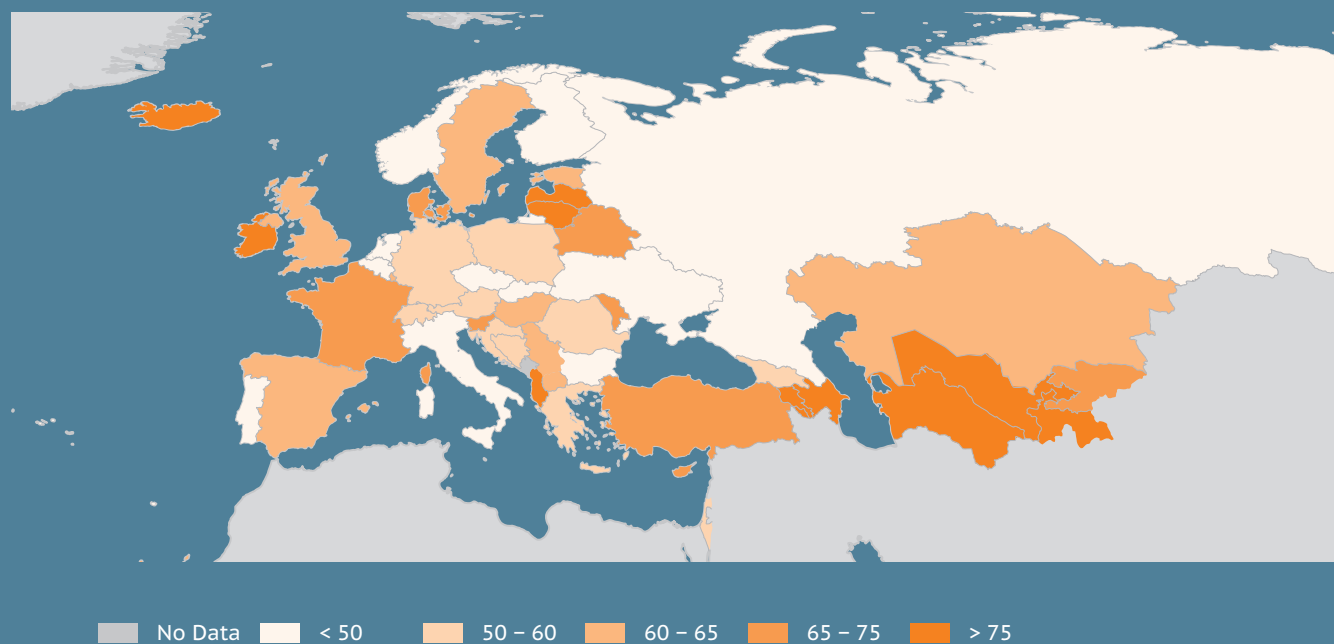


Source: World Bank (WDI)

Metalink: P4.ENVWBK.WDI.POL.AMTHEAB.SC, p. 101

- 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.

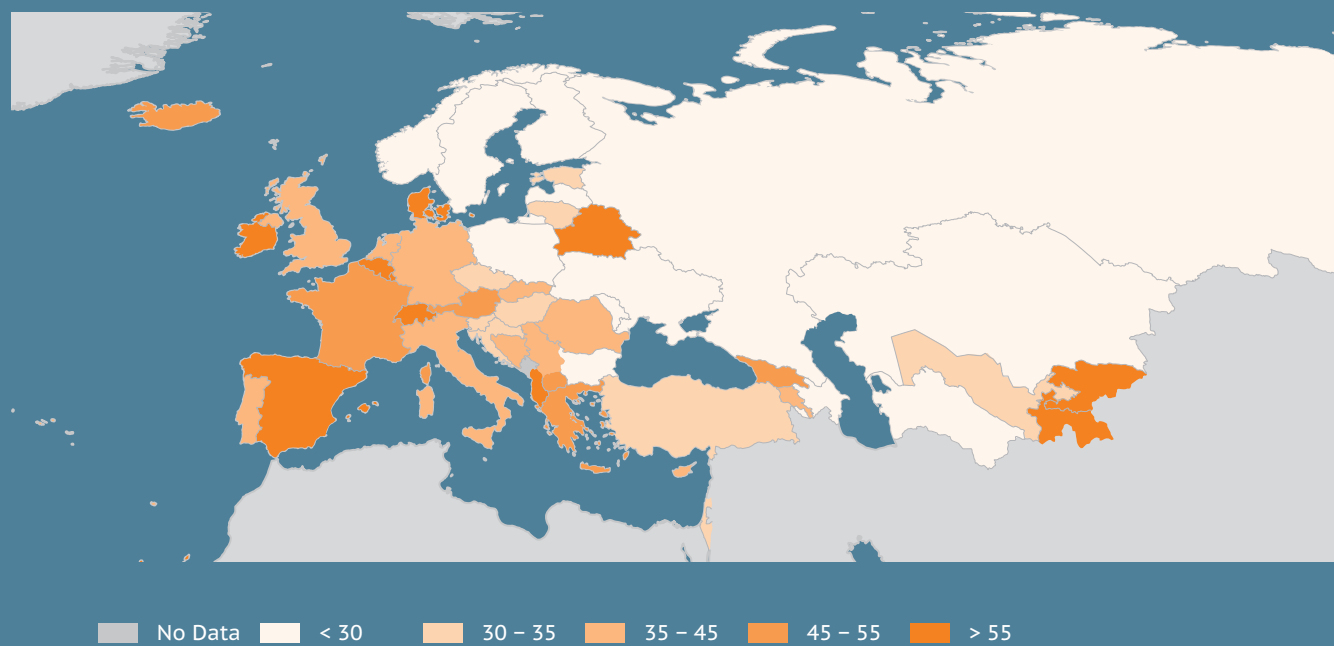
MAP 42: Agricultural nitrous oxide emissions, share of total emissions (% , 2005)



Source: World Bank (WDI)

Metalink: P4.ENV.WBK.WDI.POL.ANOE, p. 101

MAP 43: Agricultural methane emissions, share of total emissions (% , 2005)



Source: World Bank (WDI)

Metalink: P4.ENV.WBK.WDI.POL.AMTHE, p. 101

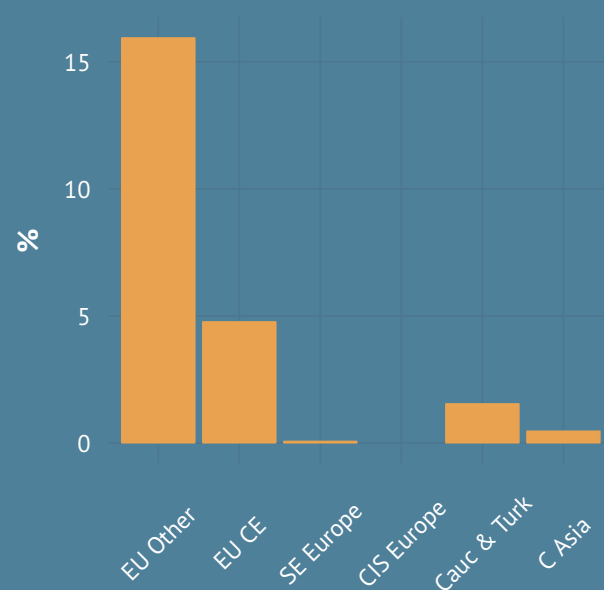
Organic agriculture

Although on a global scale, organic farming is growing dynamically, it still only makes up a small proportion of total agricultural production. In 2009, nearly 30 million hectares of land were being cultivated with organic crops. The majority of this land is to be found in Oceania, Europe and Latin America. Finding a balanced share of organic farming vis-à-vis conventional farming in the future will be a notable challenge. While conventional farming is putting increasing pressure on the environment, an ever increasing global population means an ever growing demand for food which, in turn, requires higher agricultural productivity and yields. While organic farming ensures that farming is more sustainable, it may not be able to meet the ever growing demand for food, since its yields can be substantially lower than those of conventional farming.

The region accounted for 26 percent of global land under organic crops (in 2009). The EU other and EFTA sub-region accounted for 18 percent of this, EU Central and Eastern for 5.4 percent and the Caucasus and Turkey for the final two percent. The leading countries in organic production are Spain, Italy, the United Kingdom and France. The prominent role that the EU other and EFTA sub-region has played in developing organic farming on a global scale cannot be understated; in 2004, it had three quarters of the total organic farming land of this region, although this share has fallen significantly since then.

In 2010, organic land accounted for 0.6 percent of total global agricultural land. In the EU other and EFTA sub-region this share of organic land was 3.9 percent of total agricultural land. In EU Central and Eastern it was 3.1 percent and in Caucasus and Turkey it was 1.1 percent. At 12.7 percent, Sweden has the largest share of organic land, followed by Estonia, the Czech Republic, Latvia and Italy.

CHART 65: Organic agriculture area, share of world total (2009)

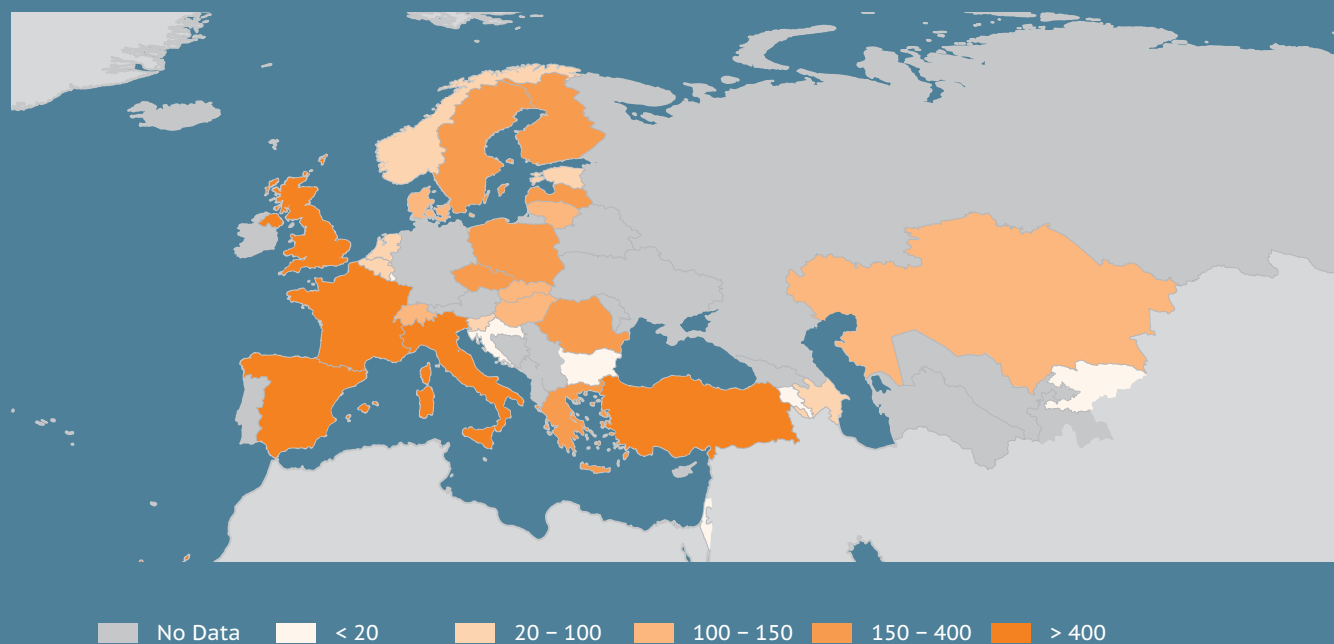


Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P4.ENV.FAO.BIO.ORGAN.HA.SC, p. 108

- The region accounts for 26 percent of global organic land
- Sweden has highest proportion of organic land (12.7 percent)

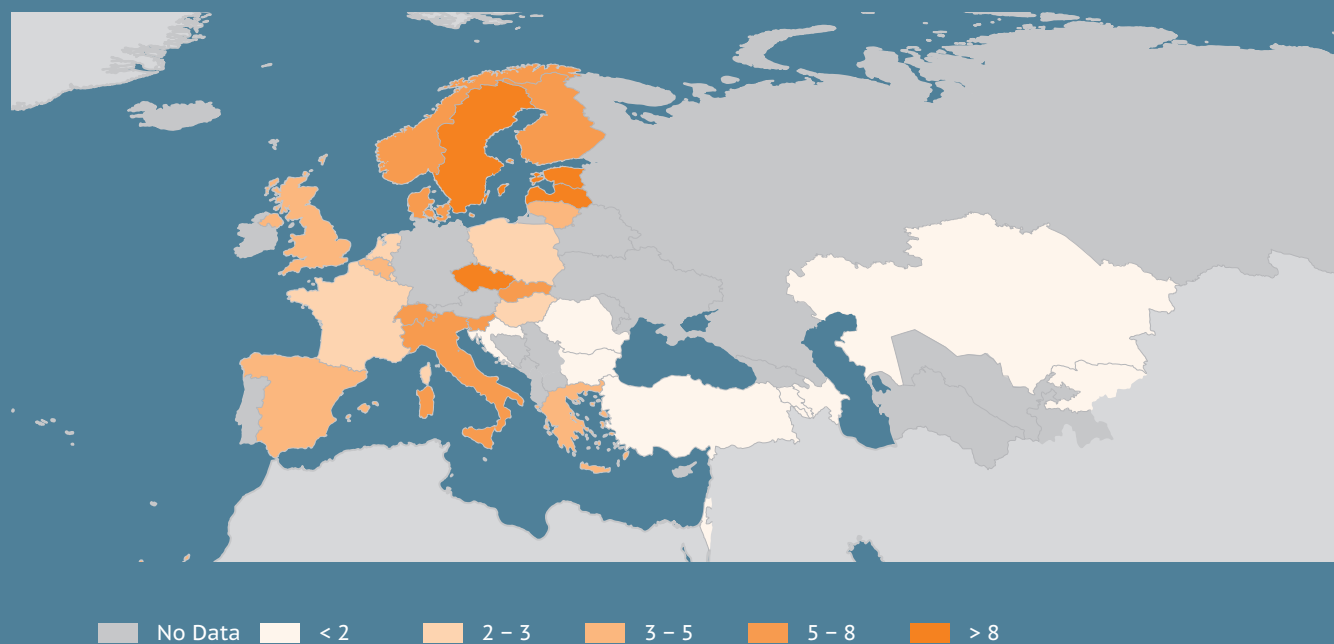
MAP 44: Organic agriculture area (thousand ha, 2009)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P4.ENV.FAO.BIO.ORGAN.HA, p. 108

MAP 45: Organic agriculture area, share of agricultural area (% , 2009)



Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Metalink: P4.ENV.FAO.BIO.ORGAN.HA.SHL, p. 108

TABLE 19: Water and irrigation

| | Water resources | Total water withdrawal | | % of freshwater resources withdrawn | | Irrigation | | Average |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| | renewable | volume | per capita | total | by agriculture | potential | equipped for | precipitation |
| | m ³ /person | million m ³ /yr | m ³ | % | % | thousand ha | thousand ha | |
| | 2009 | 2005 | 2005 | 2005 | 2005 | 2008 | 2008 | |
| WORLD | 6 242.0 | 3 941 055 | 607 | 9.3 | 6.5 | | 304 398 | 208 004 |
| Central Asia | 3 729.4 | | | | | | 11 319 | 1 841 |
| Kazakhstan | 6 919.0 | 34 197 | 2 254 | 31.2 | 26.1 | 3 768 | 3 556 | 250 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 4 379.0 | 10 080 | 1 999 | 43.7 | 40.9 | 2 247 | 1 077 | 533 |
| Tajikistan | 2 356.0 | 11 960 | 1 853 | 74.8 | 68.6 | 755 | 719 | 691 |
| Turkmenistan | 4 964.0 | 24 907 | 5 246 | 100.8 | 97.2 | 2 353 | 1 744 | 161 |
| Uzbekistan | 1 858.0 | 59 808 | 2 305 | 118.6 | 107.9 | 4 915 | 4 223 | 206 |
| Caucasus & Turkey | 3 605.1 | | | | | | 7 116 | 2 628 |
| Armenia | 2 518.0 | 2 827 | 922 | 36.4 | 23.9 | 666 | 274 | 562 |
| Azerbaijan | 3 825.0 | 12 211 | 1 422 | 35.2 | 26.9 | 3 200 | 1 426 | 447 |
| Georgia | 14 479.0 | 1 621 | 362 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 725 | 433 | 1 026 |
| Turkey | 2 973.0 | 40 100 | 588 | 18.8 | 13.9 | 8 500 | 4 983 | 593 |
| CIS Europe | 23 379.5 | | | | | | 5 520 | 2 093 |
| Belarus | 6 019.0 | 4 242 | 432 | 7.3 | 1.4 | | 131 | 618 |
| Republic of Moldova | 3 233.0 | 1 789 | 475 | 15.4 | 6.5 | 1 500 | 312 | 450 |
| Russian Federation | 31 510.0 | 66 200 | 460 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 29 000 | 4 346 | 460 |
| Ukraine | 3 054.0 | 37 744 | 804 | 27.0 | 14.1 | 5 500 | 731 | 565 |
| South Eastern Europe | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | 13 060.0 | 1 853 | 590 | 4.4 | 2.5 | | 340 | 1 485 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 9 952.0 | | | | | | 3 | 1 028 |
| Croatia | 23 917.0 | 631 | 142 | 0.6 | 0.0 | | 3 | 1 113 |
| Macedonia, FYR | 3 111.0 | 1 028 | 504 | 16.1 | 2.0 | | 128 | 619 |
| Montenegro | | | | | | | | |
| Serbia | | 4 121 | | | | | | |
| EU Central & Eastern | 5 543.8 | | | | | | 1 203 | 7 020 |
| Bulgaria | 2 824.0 | 6 119 | 791 | 28.7 | 4.7 | | 105 | 608 |
| Czech Republic | 1 260.0 | 1 709 | 167 | 13.0 | 0.3 | | 39 | 677 |
| Estonia | 9 545.0 | 1 792 | 1 331 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 150 | 4 | 626 |
| Hungary | 10 398.0 | 5 590 | 554 | 5.4 | 0.3 | | 141 | 589 |
| Latvia | 15 679.0 | 384 | 167 | 1.1 | 0.1 | | 1 | 641 |
| Lithuania | 7 453.0 | 2 375 | 695 | 9.5 | 0.3 | 200 | 1 | 656 |
| Poland | 1 610.0 | 11 959 | 313 | 19.4 | 1.9 | | 116 | 600 |
| Romania | 9 839.0 | 6 876 | 316 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 5 500 | 615 | 637 |
| Slovakia | 9 189.0 | 688 | 127 | 1.4 | 0.0 | | 172 | 824 |
| Slovenia | 15 746.0 | 942 | 471 | 3.0 | 0.0 | | 9 | 1 162 |
| EU other & EFTA | 5 130.1 | | | | | | 14 645 | 18 360 |
| Austria | 9 283.0 | 3 403 | 413 | 4.4 | 0.1 | | 117 | 1 110 |
| Belgium | 1 717.0 | 6 216 | 597 | 34.0 | 0.2 | | 23 | 847 |
| Cyprus | 716.0 | 184 | 178 | 23.6 | 20.4 | 37 | 46 | 498 |
| Denmark | 1 086.0 | 660 | 122 | 11.0 | 4.0 | | 435 | 703 |
| Finland | 20 592.0 | 1 634 | 312 | 1.5 | 0.0 | | 77 | 536 |
| France | 3 379.0 | 31 618 | 518 | 15.0 | 1.9 | | 2 642 | 867 |
| Germany | 1 869.0 | 32 299 | 391 | 21.0 | 0.1 | | 485 | 700 |
| Greece | 6 555.0 | 9 471 | 847 | 12.8 | 11.4 | | 1 555 | 652 |
| Ireland | 11 786.0 | 850 | 204 | 1.6 | 0.0 | | 0 | 1 118 |
| Italy | 3 175.0 | 45 395 | 774 | 23.7 | 10.5 | | 3 951 | 832 |
| Luxembourg | 6 225.0 | 65 | 143 | 2.1 | 0.0 | | 0 | 934 |
| Malta | 122.0 | 54 | 132 | 106.7 | 37.6 | 2 | 3 | 560 |
| Netherlands | 5 496.0 | 10 606 | 650 | 11.7 | 0.1 | | 457 | 778 |
| Portugal | 6 446.0 | 8 904 | 844 | 13.0 | 9.0 | | 584 | 854 |
| Spain | 2 443.0 | 32 461 | 748 | 29.1 | 17.6 | | 3 818 | 636 |
| Sweden | 18 688.0 | 2 616 | 290 | 1.5 | 0.1 | | 160 | 624 |
| United Kingdom | 2 375.0 | 12 990 | 215 | 8.8 | 0.9 | | 152 | 1 220 |
| Iceland | 537 975.0 | 165 | 556 | 0.1 | 0.0 | | | 1 940 |
| Norway | 79 024.0 | 2 939 | 636 | 0.8 | 0.2 | | 115 | 1 414 |
| Switzerland | 7 020.0 | 2 557 | 345 | 4.8 | 0.1 | | 25 | 1 537 |
| Israel | 245.0 | 1 954 | 296 | 109.8 | 63.4 | | 225 | 435 |

TABLE 20: Inputs and agricultural emissions

| | Tractors | Fertilizer use per ha | | Pesticide use per ha | | Methane emissions | | Nitrous oxide emissions | |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------|---------|-----------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| | x100 km ² - arable land | of arable land | | of arab and perm crops land | | total, CO ₂ equivalent | by agricul- ture, share of total | total, CO ₂ equivalent | by agricul- ture, share of total |
| | pieces | kg/ha | kg/ha | kg/ha | kg/ha | thousand kt | % | million mt | % |
| | 2000-2008 | 2002 | 2009 | 2000 | 2009 | 1990-2005* | 1990-2005* | 1990-2005* | 1990-2005* |
| WORLD | | 107.8 | 122.1 | | | 7 136 | 42.6 | 2 852.5 | 66.2 |
| Central Asia | | | | | | 122 | 29.9 | 34.8 | 72.1 |
| Kazakhstan | | 1.0 | 2.4 | 0.2 | | 47 | 25.3 | 17.6 | 62.5 |
| Kyrgyzstan | | 7.1 | 21.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 4 | 72.3 | 1.5 | 72.6 |
| Tajikistan | | | 47.2 | | | 4 | 68.6 | 1.4 | 86.9 |
| Turkmenistan | | | | | | 28 | 21.6 | 4.3 | 78.1 |
| Uzbekistan | | | 193.3 | | | 40 | 33.7 | 10.0 | 84.2 |
| Caucasus & Turkey | | | | | | 108 | 27.6 | 38.0 | 66.9 |
| Armenia | | 34.5 | 29.3 | | 0.8 | 3 | 36.7 | 0.6 | 81.6 |
| Azerbaijan | | 10.4 | 13.6 | | 0.3 | 37 | 13.6 | 2.6 | 77.5 |
| Georgia | | 33.0 | 43.0 | | | 4 | 50.8 | 2.0 | 56.9 |
| Turkey | | 72.8 | 96.5 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 64 | 33.6 | 32.8 | 66.4 |
| CIS Europe | 48.6 | | | | | 648 | 11.8 | 114.7 | 47.7 |
| Belarus | 89.8 | 136.0 | 281.1 | | | 11 | 70.9 | 11.7 | 72.9 |
| Republic of Moldova | 197.6 | 8.1 | 9.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 3 | 29.4 | 0.8 | 73.5 |
| Russian Federation | 30.0 | 13.6 | 15.6 | | | 563 | 9.1 | 76.1 | 44.3 |
| Ukraine | 103.3 | 15.9 | 29.7 | | 2.1 | 70 | 23.3 | 26.1 | 45.6 |
| South Eastern Europe | | | | | | 18 | 45.1 | 10.3 | 61.3 |
| Albania | 121.9 | 85.3 | 45.5 | | | 2 | 70.8 | 1.0 | 78.4 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | 32.7 | 24.5 | | | 3 | 42.4 | 1.2 | 57.8 |
| Croatia | | 257.0 | 246.8 | | | 4 | 33.3 | 2.9 | 52.4 |
| Macedonia, FYR | | 30.9 | 56.9 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1 | 46.6 | 0.6 | 63.9 |
| Montenegro | | | | | 0.0 | | | | |
| Serbia | 17.7 | | 133.8 | | | 8 | 43.7 | 4.6 | 63.6 |
| EU Central & Eastern | 696.6 | | | | | 143 | 27.1 | 70.9 | 55.1 |
| Bulgaria | 172.3 | 113.8 | 167.4 | | | 11 | 18.9 | 4.2 | 48.1 |
| Czech Republic | | 81.7 | 123.3 | 2.7 | | 11 | 33.6 | 8.9 | 36.9 |
| Estonia | | 44.1 | 69.5 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 2 | 30.5 | 0.9 | 60.5 |
| Hungary | | 122.2 | 80.0 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 8 | 33.6 | 7.0 | 60.1 |
| Latvia | | 50.6 | 64.9 | 0.6 | | 3 | 27.7 | 1.3 | 77.4 |
| Lithuania | 631.8 | 110.2 | 45.4 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 6 | 33.8 | 2.5 | 86.0 |
| Poland | 1 246.0 | 116.2 | 144.6 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 70 | 21.9 | 30.2 | 57.7 |
| Romania | 200.4 | 34.8 | 48.5 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 24 | 36.0 | 11.5 | 56.2 |
| Slovakia | 154.6 | 83.1 | 95.5 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 4 | 39.0 | 3.4 | 37.7 |
| Slovenia | | 403.5 | 241.9 | 13.8 | 5.9 | 3 | 32.1 | 1.2 | 70.4 |
| EU other & EFTA | | | | | | 415 | 44.4 | 264.0 | 56.4 |
| Austria | | 234.0 | 83.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 9 | 48.6 | 4.4 | 52.5 |
| Belgium | | | | 21.7 | | 10 | 56.7 | 6.6 | 44.3 |
| Cyprus | | 159.7 | 181.9 | 20.0 | 18.7 | 1 | 44.0 | 0.3 | 65.5 |
| Denmark | | 97.6 | 103.2 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 8 | 65.2 | 6.3 | 73.4 |
| Finland | | 136.5 | 108.0 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 10 | 20.7 | 7.1 | 41.7 |
| France | | 210.4 | 148.3 | 10.0 | 3.7 | 77 | 47.7 | 49.1 | 66.8 |
| Germany | | 220.1 | 181.4 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 68 | 43.8 | 56.6 | 52.2 |
| Greece | | 156.4 | 83.7 | 3.0 | | 7 | 50.0 | 6.0 | 58.2 |
| Ireland | | 597.0 | 477.3 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 15 | 76.7 | 7.5 | 90.5 |
| Italy | | 171.1 | 135.5 | 14.1 | 11.4 | 41 | 39.8 | 28.6 | 43.7 |
| Luxembourg | 1 039.7 | 581.1 | 301.8 | | | 1 | 81.3 | 0.5 | 60.3 |
| Malta | | 103.2 | 81.5 | 40.3 | | 0 | 28.6 | 0.1 | 39.8 |
| Netherlands | | 428.8 | 240.9 | 24.1 | 18.1 | 21 | 43.4 | 14.6 | 39.5 |
| Portugal | | 194.2 | 159.1 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 12 | 35.4 | 6.0 | 43.8 |
| Spain | 825.1 | 164.5 | 96.9 | 2.1 | | 36 | 56.8 | 26.5 | 62.6 |
| Sweden | | 99.9 | 69.4 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 11 | 28.1 | 5.9 | 60.2 |
| United Kingdom | | 319.1 | 239.2 | 9.1 | 7.0 | 66 | 38.2 | 30.6 | 60.0 |
| Iceland | 16 464.3 | 2 686.0 | 2 671.4 | 0.9 | | 0 | 53.5 | 0.4 | 79.7 |
| Norway | | 205.6 | 191.3 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 17 | 12.6 | 4.7 | 39.0 |
| Switzerland | | 195.9 | 190.4 | 7.2 | 10.1 | 5 | 67.6 | 2.4 | 59.3 |
| Israel | | 251.9 | 189.5 | | | 4 | 31.2 | 1.8 | 53.0 |

TABLE 21: List of countries

| REU geographical aggregates ^{2,3} | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Central Asia ⁴ | Caucasus & Turkey ⁵ | CIS Europe ⁶ | South Eastern Europe ⁷ | EU Central & Eastern ⁸ | EU other & EFTA ⁹ |
| 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 ¹⁰ | 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 |

²For 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".

³Israel 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.

⁴Group abbreviated as 'C Asia' in charts.

⁵Group abbreviated as 'Cauc & Turk' in charts.

⁶Group abbreviated as 'CIS Europe' in charts.

⁷Group abbreviated as 'SE Europe' in charts.

⁸Group abbreviated as 'EU CE' in charts.

⁹Group abbreviated as 'EU Other' in charts.

¹⁰Kosovo is not considered to be a part of Serbia in World Bank sourced data.

Definitions

% of equip. area actually irrigated

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.

Agricultural area

Agricultural area, this category is the sum of areas under "Arable land and Permanent crops" and "Permanent pastures".

Agricultural area organic, total

Sum of areas under "Agricultural area certified organic" and "Agricultural area in conversion to organic".

Agricultural machinery, tractors per 100 sq. km of arable land

Agricultural machinery refers to the number of wheel and crawler tractors (excluding garden tractors) in use in agriculture at the end of the calendar year specified or during the first quarter of the following year. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.

Agricultural methane emissions (% of total)

Agricultural methane emissions are emissions from animals, animal waste, rice production, agricultural waste burning (nonenergy, on-site), and savannah burning.

Agricultural nitrous oxide emissions (% of total)

Agricultural nitrous oxide emissions are emissions produced through fertilizer use (synthetic and animal manure), animal waste management, agricultural waste burning (nonenergy, on-site), and savannah burning.

Agricultural water withdrawal (m³/yr)

Annual quantity of water withdrawn for irrigation, livestock and aquaculture purposes. It includes renewable freshwater resources as well as over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or withdrawal of fossil groundwater, use of agricultural drainage water, (treated) wastewater and desalinated water.

Aquaculture 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.

Arable land

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.

Average precipitation in depth (mm per year)

Long-term average (over space and time) of annual endogenous precipitation (produced in the country) in depth.

Barley

Hordeum spp.: two-row barley (*H. disticum*) six-row barley (*H. hexastichum*) four-row barley (*H. vulgare*). Tolerates poorer soils and lower temperatures better than does wheat. Varieties include with husk and without (naked). Used as a livestock feed, for malt and for preparing foods. The roasted grains are a coffee substitute.

Beer of Barley

Beverage that may be alcoholic or non-alcoholic that is made from fermented malted cereals (mainly barley), water and hops. Non-malted cereals may also be used. The FAO definition differs from the main international classifications in that it includes non-alcoholic beer.

Butter

Emulsion of milk fat and water that is obtained by churning cream.

Capture 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.

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 meat

Meat of bovine 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. Commontrade names are beef and veal.

Cereals, Total

Includes barley, buckwheat, banary seed, cereals nes, fonio, maize, millet, mixed grain, oats, popcorn, quinoa, paddy rice, rye sorghum, triticale, wheat.

Cheese

Curd of milk that has been coagulated and separated from whey. May include some skimmed milk.

Coarse grain

Cereal grains other than wheat and rice.

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

Obtained first by pressure extraction from the kernels of cotton seeds. The residue from this process is then exposed to a solvent. Used mainly as a food.

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 "biological production", but to the actually harvested area during the year.

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.

Eggs Primary

Includes Hen eggs (in shell), other bird eggs (in shell).

Employees, agriculture, female (% 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. Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC

revision 2) or tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing.

Employees, agriculture, male (% of male employment)

See 'Employees, agriculture, female (% of female employment)'.

Employment in agriculture (% 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. Agriculture corresponds to division 1 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3) and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing.

Employment in agriculture, 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. Industry corresponds to divisions 2-5 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories C-F (ISIC revision 3) and includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water).

FAO Global Consumption Price Index

The FAO Global Food Consumption Price Index tracks changes in the cost of the global food basket as portrayed by the latest FAO world food balance sheet. Representative international prices for each of the commodities or commodity groups appearing in the balance sheet are weighted by their contribution to total calorific intake.

Female (% of agricultural labour force)

The female share of the agricultural labour force is calculated as the total number of women economically active in agriculture divided by the total population economically active in agriculture. Regional averages are weighted by population.

Fertilizer consumption (kilograms per hectare of arable land)

Fertilizer consumption measures the quantity of plant nutrients used per unit of arable land. Fertilizer products cover nitrogenous, potash, and phosphate fertilizers (including ground rock phosphate). Traditional nutrients—animal and plant manures—are not included. For the purpose of data dissemination, FAO has adopted the concept of a calendar year (January to December). Some countries compile fertilizer data on a calendar year basis, while others are on a split-year basis. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.

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 there from as a result of further processing. Food from maize, for example, comprises the amount of maize, maize meal and any other products derived there from 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 price inflation (%)

Annual change in the ILO food price indices. The price data for the different items included in the computation of the index are normally weighted in order to take into account the relative importance of each item with respect to total consumption expenditure. In most countries, the indices are computed in a derived form such as weighted arithmetic averages of price relatives for a

selected number of representative items between the period under consideration and the base period, using one or other forms of Laspeyres' formula. The number of items and the weights used to compute the index are given according to expenditure group. The term "item" is used here to mean the smallest grouping of goods and services for which a specific weight is given. The source(s) and the reference period of the weights used for the index, e.g. a household expenditure survey, national accounts, etc. If the reference period for the weights differs from the base period of the index, the adjustments made to the weights to take account of the price changes between the two periods are described. See <http://laborsta.ilo.org> for more information.

Food price volatility (annualized historical volatility)

Annualized historical volatility of the ILO food price indices.

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

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: rubberwood 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.

Fruit excl Melons,Total

Includes apples, apricots, avocados, bananas, berries nes, blueberries, carobs, cashewapple, cherries, citrus fruit nes, cranberries, currants, dates, figs, fruit fresh nes, fruit tropical fresh nes, gooseberries, grapefruit (inc.pomelos), grapes, kiwi fruit, lemons and limes, mangoes, mangosteens, guavas, oranges, papayas, peaches and nectarines, pears, persimmons, pineapples, plantains, plums and sloes, pome fruit nes, quinces, raspberries sour cherries, stone fruit nes, strawberries, tangerines, mandarins, clementines.

Grapes

Vitis vinifera. Includes both table and wine grapes.

Harvested area

Data refer to the area from which crops are gathered. Area harvested, therefore, excludes the area from which, although sown or planted, there was no harvest due to damage, failure, etc. If the crop under consideration is harvested more than once during the year as a consequence of successive cropping (i.e. the same crop is sown or planted more than once in the same field during the year), the area is counted as many times as harvested.

Inland water

Inland water is the area occupied by major rivers, lakes and reservoirs.

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 .

Land area

Land area is the total area of the country excluding area under inland water bodies.

Livestock

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

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

Extracted from germ by pressure or by solvents.

Meat, Total

Includes bird meat nes, buffalo meat, camel meat, cattle meat, chicken meat, duck meat, game meat, goose and guinea fowl meat, horse meat, meat nes, meat of asses, meat of meat of mules, meat of other rod, meat oth camelids, pig meat, rabbit meat, sheep meat, snails (not sea), turkey meat.

Methane emissions (kt of CO₂ equivalent)

Methane emissions are those stemming from human activities such as agriculture and from industrial methane production.

Milk Equivalent

Dairy products in milk equivalent.

Milk, Total

Includes buffalo milk (whole, fresh), camel milk (whole, fresh), cow milk (whole, fresh), goat milk (whole, fresh), sheep milk (whole, fresh).

Nitrous oxide emissions (metric tons of CO₂ equivalent)

Nitrous oxide emissions are emissions from agricultural biomass burning, industrial activities, and livestock management.

Oilcrops Primary

Includes, castor oil seed, coconuts, cottonseed, groundnuts with shell, hempseed, jojoba seeds, kapok fruit, 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, tal-lowtree seeds, tung nuts.

Olive oil, virgin

Obtained from olives by mechanical or other physical means. Olive oil is the only vegetable oil that can be consumed without refining.

Other land

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.

Permanent crops

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.

Permanent meadows and pastures

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).

Pesticides 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.

Pig meat

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

Pigs

Domestic pig (*Sus domestica*); wild boar (*Sus scrofa*). Animals of the genus listed, regardless of age, sex, or purpose raised, which are kept on the holding or otherwise for agricultural production. Data are expressed in number of heads. Excludes non-domesticated wild boars.

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.

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.

Potatoes

Solanum tuberosum Irish potato. A seasonal crop grown in temperate zones all over the world, but primarily in the northern hemisphere.

Poultry Birds

Fowl (*Gallus domesticus*); Guinea fowl (*Numida meleagris*); Duck (*Anas spp.*); Goose (*Anser spp.*); Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*); Pigeon (*Columba livia*); Turtle dove (*Streptopelia turtur*); Quail (*Coturnix spp.*); Partridge (*Alectoris rufa*); Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*), etc., which are kept on the holding or otherwise for agricultural production. Domesticated birds only. Data are expressed in thousands.

Poultry Meat

Includes chicken meat, duck meat, goose and guinea fowl meat, turkey meat, bird meat nes, whether fresh, chilled or frozen, with bone in or boneless. 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 quantity

Production data refer to the actual harvested production from the field, excluding harvesting 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.

Rapeseed

Brassica napus var. *oleifera*. Valued mainly for its oil. Older varieties are rich in Erucic acid, which is considered unhealthy.

Rapeseed oil

Obtained by pressure extraction for food use. Oil recovered with solvent from the residues of the pressure extraction is used for

industrial purposes. Canola oil is produced from new varieties of rapeseed.

Renewable water resources (m³/person/yr)

Total annual internal renewable water resources per inhabitant.

Roots and Tubers, Total

Includes cassava, potatoes, roots and tubers nes, sweet potatoes, taro (cocoyam), yams, yautia (cocoyam).

Roundwood production

Sawlogs and veneer logs, pulpwood, other industrial roundwood and wood for fuel.

Rural population, total

Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated as the difference between total population and urban population.

Sheep

Ovis spp. Includes Uriel, Argali, Bighorn, Karakul and Astrakhan Animals of the genus listed, regardless of age, sex, or purpose raised, which are kept on the holding or otherwise for agricultural production. It includes animals raised either for meat, dairy or wool production or kept for breeding. Data are expressed in number of heads.

Sheep meat

Meat of sheep and lamb, whether fresh, chilled or frozen, with bone in or boneless. 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.

Soybean oil

Obtained by solvent extraction from the beans. Used mainly for food.

Sugar beet

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

Sunflower oil

Obtained by pressure extraction. Mainly for food use.

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.

Total Merchandise Trade

According to the International Merchandise Trade Statistics Compilers Manual, by UNSD, it is recommended that international merchandise trade statistics record all goods which add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country by entering (imports) or leaving (exports) its economic territory. Goods simply being transported through a country (goods in transit) or temporarily admitted or withdrawn (except for goods for inward or outward processing) do not add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country and are not included in the international merchandise trade statistics.

Customs records are the main source of the data; use of additional sources where customs sources are not available is also recommended. Goods are to be included in statistics at the time when they enter or leave the economic territory of a country; in the case of customs-based data collection systems, the time of recording should be the date of lodgement of the customs declaration. Lists of goods to be included, to be included and recorded separately, and to be excluded are provided. Specific goods are to be excluded from detailed international merchandise trade statistics but recorded separately in order to derive totals of international merchandise trade for national accounts and balance of payments purposes.

Total water withdrawal (m³/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.

Urban population, total

Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated using World Bank population estimates and urban ratios from the United Nations World Urbanization Prospects.

Vegetables & Melons, Total

Includes artichokes, asparagus, beans (green), cabbages and other brassicas, carrots and turnips, cassava leaves, cauliflowers and broccoli, chillies and peppers (green), cucumbers and gherkins, eggplants (aubergines), garlic, leeks (other alliaceous veg), leguminous vegetables nes, lettuce and chicory, maize (green), mushrooms and truffles, okra, onions (inc. shallots, green), onions (dry), other melons (inc. cantaloupes), peas (green), pumpkins (squash and gourds), spinach, string beans, tomatoes, vegetables fresh nes, watermelons.

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.

Wine

Wines of fresh grapes of all qualities, including sparkling, fortified and dessert wines.

Wool, greasy

A natural fibre taken from sheep or lambs. Includes fleece-washed, shorn and pulled wool (from slaughtered animals), but does not include carded or combed wool.

Indicators list

% of equip. area actually irrigated

P1.RES.FAO.NRL.EAAI

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

% of equip. area irrigated by groundwater

P1.RES.FAO.NRL.EAIG

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Agricultural area (ha)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ.LDAG

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Agricultural area by total land area (%)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ.LDAG.SHL

Page: table 4 (p. 17).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Agricultural machinery, tractors per 100 sq. km of arable land

P1.RES.WBK.WDI.TRA.SKM

Page: table 20 (p. 91), chart 63 (p. 84).

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: FAO

Agricultural methane emissions (% of total)

P4.ENV.WBK.WDI.POL.AMTHE

Page: table 20 (p. 91), map 43 (p. 87).

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: IEA

Agricultural methane emissions (kt of CO2 equivalent)

P4.ENV.WBK.WDI.POL.AMTHEAB

Source: World Bank

Owner: IEA

Agricultural methane emissions (% of world total) (kt of CO2 equivalent)

P4.ENV.WBK.WDI.POL.AMTHEAB.SC

Page: chart 64 (p. 86).

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Agricultural nitrous oxide emissions (% of total)

P4.ENV.WBK.WDI.POL.ANOE

Page: table 20 (p. 91), map 42 (p. 87).

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: IEA

Agricultural nitrous oxide emissions (metric tons of CO2 equivalent)

P4.ENV.WBK.WDI.POL.ANOEAB

Source: World Bank

Owner: IEA

Agricultural nitrous oxide emissions (% of world total) (kt of CO2 equivalent)

P4.ENV.WBK.WDI.POL.ANOEAB.SC

Page: chart 64 (p. 86).

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Agricultural population, total

P1.DEM.FAO.POP.AGR

Page: table 1 (p. 10).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Agricultural population (% of total population)

P1.DEM.FAO.POP.AGR.SHP

Page: table 1 (p. 10).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Agricultural population growth (% p.a.)

P1.DEM.FAO.POP.AGR.GR20

Page: table 1 (p. 10).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Agricultural products, total exports (value)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.APT.EXV

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Agricultural products exports (% total merchandise trade exp. value)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.APT.EXV.SHM

Page: chart 52 (p. 74).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Agricultural products, total imports (value)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.APT.IMV

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Agricultural products imports (% total merchandise trade imp. value)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.APT.IMV.SHM

Page: chart 52 (p. 74).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Agricultural water withdrawal (m3/yr)

P4.ENV.FAO.NRL.WAT.WWA

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Annual change in fertilizer use, TOP 5 increase and decrease, kg per ha of arable land (% p.a.)

P1.REU.WBK.WDI.FER.HA

Page: chart 62 (p. 84).

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Aquaculture production (tonnes)

P3.FTW.FAO.FI.ACQ.QP

Page: table 13 (p. 66), map 32 (p. 63).

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

Owner: FAO

Aquaculture production (% of world total)

P3.FTW.FAO.FI.ACQ.QP.SC

Page: chart 47 (p. 62).

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

Aquaculture production growth (% p.a.)

P3 . FTW . FAO . FI . ACQ . QP . GR9

Page: table 13 (p. 66).*Source:* Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics)**Arable and permanent crops (ha)**

P1 . RES . FAO . ESS . LDAQ . ARPCL

Page: chart 6 (p. 15).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Arable and permanent cropland (% of world total)**

P1 . RES . FAO . ESS . LDAQ . ARPCL . SC

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Arable land (ha)**

P1 . RES . FAO . ESS . LDAQ . ARL

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Arable land (ha/person)**

P1 . RES . FAO . ESS . LDAQ . ARL . SHP

Page: map 6 (p. 15).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Arable land (% of total land area)**

P1 . RES . FAO . ESS . LDAQ . ARL . SHL

Page: table 4 (p. 17), chart 5 (p. 14).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Average precipitation in depth (mm per year)**

P4 . ENV . FAO . ACQ . CLIM . APD

Page: table 19 (p. 90), map 39 (p. 83).*Source:* Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Barley exports (volume)**

P3 . REU . FAO . ESS . BA . EX

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Barley imports (volume)**

P3 . REU . FAO . ESS . BA . IM

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Beer of barley production (tonnes)**

P3 . REU . FAO . ESS . PROC . PROD . BB

Page: table 9 (p. 44).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Capture production (tonnes)**

P3 . FTW . FAO . FI . CAP . QP

Page: table 13 (p. 66), map 31 (p. 63).*Source:* Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics)*Owner:* FAO**Capture production (% of world total)**

P3 . FTW . FAO . FI . CAP . QP . SC

Page: chart 47 (p. 62).*Source:* Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics)**Capture production growth (% p.a.)**

P3 . FTW . FAO . FI . CAP . QP . GR9

Page: table 13 (p. 66).*Source:* Fisheries and Aquaculture Department (Fishery and Aquaculture statistics)**Cattle exports (volume)**

P3 . REU . FAO . ESS . CT . EX

Page: table 18 (p. 81).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Cattle imports (volume)**

P3 . REU . FAO . ESS . CT . IM

Page: table 18 (p. 81).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Cattle meat production (tonnes)**

P3 . REU . FAO . ESS . CATL . QP

Page: table 11 (p. 57), chart 38 (p. 55).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Cattle meat production growth (% p.a.)**

P3 . REU . FAO . ESS . CATL . QP . GR10

Page: table 11 (p. 57).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Cereal exports (volume)**

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . CE . EX

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Cereal imports (volume)**

P3 . FEED . FAO . ESS . CE . IM

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Cereals (PPI, 2004-2006=100)**

P3 . REU . FAO . ESS . PPI . CE

Page: table 14 (p. 70).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Cereals harvested area (ha)**

P3 . REU . FAO . ESS . CRL . AREA

Page: table 5 (p. 28).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Cereals harvested area (% of world total)**

P3 . REU . FAO . ESS . CRL . AREA . SC

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Cereals harvested area growth (% p.a.)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CRL.AREA.GR10

Page: table 5 (p. 28).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Cereals production (tonnes)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CRL.PROD

Page: table 5 (p. 28).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Cereals production (% of world total)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CRL.PROD.SC

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Cereals production growth (% p.a.)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CRL.PROD.GR10

Page: table 5 (p. 28).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Coarse grain harvested area (ha)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.CG.AH

Page: table 6 (p. 29).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Coarse grain harvested area (% of world total)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.CG.AH.SC

Page: chart 20 (p. 24).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Coarse grain harvested area growth (% p.a.)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.CG.AH.GR10

Page: table 6 (p. 29).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Coarse grain harvested area (% of total agricultural area)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.CG.AH.SHL

Page: map 9 (p. 25).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Coarse grain production (tonnes)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.CG.QP

Page: table 6 (p. 29), map 10 (p. 25).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Coarse grain production (% of world total)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.CG.QP.SC

Page: chart 20 (p. 24).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Coarse grain production growth (% p.a.)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.CG.QP.GR10

Page: table 6 (p. 29).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Cotton lint exports (volume)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CL.EX

Page: table 16 (p. 79).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Cotton lint imports (volume)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CL.IM

Page: table 16 (p. 79).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Cottonseed oil (production)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PROC.PROD.CSO

Page: table 9 (p. 44).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Crops Gross per capita Production Index Number (2004-2006 = 100)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.GPCPIN.CRPS

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Crops Gross per capita Production Index Number (% change)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.GPCPIN.CRPS.CH

Page: table 3 (p. 16).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Crops Gross per capita Production Index Number (% p.a.)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.GPCPIN.CRPS.GR10

Page: table 3 (p. 16).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Crops Gross Production Index Number (2004-2006 = 100)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.GPIN.CRPS

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Crops harvested area (ha)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CROP.AREA

Page: chart 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 (p. 18, 19, 19, 20, 21, 21).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Crops production (tonnes)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CROP.PROD

Page: chart 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 (p. 18, 19, 19, 20, 21, 21).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Employees, agriculture, female (% of female employment)

P1.RES.WBK.WDI.LAB.AGRF

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: ILO, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Employees, agriculture, male (% of male employment)

P1.RES.WBK.WDI.LAB.AGRM

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: ILO, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)

P1.RES.WBK.WDI.LAB.EAT

Page: map 3 (p. 9).

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: ILO, Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.

Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)

P1.RES.WBK.WDI.LAB.EMP.EAG.SH

Page: table 2 (p. 11).*Source:* Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.*Owner:* ILO**Employment in agriculture, total**

P1.RES.WBK.WDI.LAB.EMP.EAG

Page: table 2 (p. 11).*Source:* Key Indicators of the Labour Market database.*Owner:* ILO**Exports of barley (value)**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.BA.EXv

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Exports of cattle (value)**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CT.EXv

Page: table 18 (p. 81).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Exports of cereals (value)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.CE.EXv

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Exports of coffe, tea, cocoa, and spices (value)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.BV.EXv

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Exports of cotton lint (value)**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CL.EXv

Page: table 16 (p. 79), chart 56 (p. 77).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Exports of fish (value)**

P3.FTW.FAO.FI.TOT.EXv

Source: Statistics Division*Owner:* FAO**Exports of food (US\$)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.FD.EXv

Page: chart 51, 53 (p. 73, 75).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Net food trade balance (US\$)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.FD.NTv

Page: chart 50 (p. 72).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Exports of fruit and vegetables (value)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.FV.EXv

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Exports of maize (value)**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.MZ.EXv

Page: table 15 (p. 78).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Exports of milk equivalent (value)**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.DE.EXv

Page: table 17 (p. 80), chart 59 (p. 77).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Exports of milk equivalent (value)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.MK.EXv

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Exports of oilseeds (value)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.OS.EXv

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Exports of pigs (value)**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PG.EXv

Page: table 18 (p. 81).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Exports of potatoes (value)**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PT.EXv

Page: table 16 (p. 79), chart 57 (p. 77).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Exports of rapeseed (value)**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.RS.EXv

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Exports of soybeans (value)**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.SB.EXv

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Exports of sugar (value)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.SU.EXv

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Exports of total meat (value)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.MT.EXv

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Exports of vegetable oils and animal fats (value)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.VL.EXv

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Exports of wheat (value)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.WT.EXv

Page: table 15 (p. 78), chart 55 (p. 76).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO

Exports of wine (value)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.WI.EXv

Page: table 17 (p. 80), chart 58 (p. 77).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

FAO Global Consumption price volatility

P2.HUN.FAO.FPV.GCI

Page: chart 49 (p. 68).

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Female (% of agricultural labour force)

P1.RES.ILO.LAB.GEND

Source: ILO

Owner: ILO

Female economically active population in agr., total

P1.DEM.FAO.POP.AGR.FM

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Female economically active population in agr. (% of total agr. pop.)

P1.DEM.FAO.POP.AGR.FM.SHP

Page: table 2 (p. 11), map 4 (p. 9).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Fertilizer consumption (kilograms per hectare of arable land)

P1.RES.WBK.WDI.FER.HA

Page: table 20 (p. 91), map 40 (p. 85).

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: FAO

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

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.GPCPIN.FOOD

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Food Gross per capita production index number (% change)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.GPCPIN.FOOD.CH

Page: table 3 (p. 16).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Food Gross per capita production index number (% p.a.)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.GPCPIN.FOOD.GR10

Page: table 3 (p. 16).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Food price inflation (%)

P2.HUN.FAO.FPV.FCPI

Source: LABORSTA

Owner: ILO

Food price inflation (% change)

P2.HUN.FAO.FPV.FCPI.CH

Page: map 35 (p. 69).

Source: LABORSTA

Food price volatility (annualized historical volatility)

P2.HUN.FAO.FPV.FPVn

Page: map 36 (p. 69).

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Food production (calories)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.FD.QP

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Food production (kcal/day/person)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.FD.QP.SHP

Page: map 5 (p. 13).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Food production (kcal/day/person)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.FD.QP.SHP.IN

Page: chart 4 (p. 13).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Forest area (ha)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ.FOR

Page: table 13 (p. 66).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Forest area, by total land area (ha)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ.FOR.SHL

Page: chart 5 (p. 14), map 33 (p. 65).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Forest area, share of world total (%)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ.FOR.SC

Page: chart 48 (p. 64).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Forest area growth (% p.a.)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ.FOR.GR9

Page: table 13 (p. 66).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Fruit production (tonnes)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.FR.UQ

Page: table 8 (p. 39), map 20 (p. 37).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Fruit production (% of world total)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.FR.UQ.SC

Page: chart 25 (p. 36).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Fruit production growth (% p.a.)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.FR.UQ.GR10

Page: table 8 (p. 39).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Grapes production (tonnes)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.GRP.QP

Page: map 22 (p. 41).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Gross per capita Production Index Number (2004-2006=100)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.GPCPIN.FD

Page: table 14 (p. 70).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Gross per capita Production Index Number growth (2004-2006=100, % p.a.)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.GPCPIN.FD.GR10

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Import dependency (%)**

P3.FTW.FAO.ESS.IMPDc

Page: map 37 (p. 73).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Imports of barley (value)**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.BA.IMv

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Imports of cattle (value)**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CT.IMv

Page: table 18 (p. 81).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Imports of cereals (value)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.CE.IMv

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Imports of cotton lint (value)**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CL.IMv

Page: table 16 (p. 79), chart 56 (p. 77).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Imports of food (US\$)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.FD.IMv

Page: chart 54 (p. 75).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Imports of maize (value)**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.MZ.IMv

Page: table 15 (p. 78).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Imports of milk equivalent (value)**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.DE.IMv

Page: table 17 (p. 80), chart 59 (p. 77).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Imports of pigs (value)**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PG.IMv

Page: table 18 (p. 81).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Imports of potatoes (value)**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PT.IMv

Page: table 16 (p. 79), chart 57 (p. 77).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Imports of rapeseed (value)**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.RS.IMv

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Imports of soybeans (value)**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.SB.IMv

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Imports of wheat (value)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.WT.IMv

Page: table 15 (p. 78), chart 55 (p. 76).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Imports of wine (value)**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.WI.IMv

Page: table 17 (p. 80), chart 58 (p. 77).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Industrial water withdrawal (m³/yr)**

P4.ENV.FAO.NRL.WAT.WWI

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Inland water (ha)**

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ.IWT

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Inland water, by total land area (ha)**

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ.IWT.SHL

Page: chart 5 (p. 14).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Irrigation potential (ha)**

P1.RES.FAO.NRL.IP

Page: table 19 (p. 90).*Source:* Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Livestock Gross per capita production index number (2004-2006 = 100)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.GPCPIN.LSTK

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Livestock Gross per capita production index number (% change)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.GPCPIN.LSTK.CH

Page: table 3 (p. 16).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Livestock Gross per capita production index number (% p.a.)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.GPCPIN.LSTK.GR10

Page: table 3 (p. 16).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Maize exports (volume)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.MZ.EX

Page: table 15 (p. 78).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Maize imports (volume)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.MZ.IM

Page: table 15 (p. 78).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Maize oil (production)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PROC.PROD.MO

Page: table 9 (p. 44).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Male economically active population in agr., total

P1.DEM.FAO.POP.AGR.ML

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Male economically active population in agr. (% of total agr. pop.)

P1.DEM.FAO.POP.AGR.ML.SHP

Page: table 2 (p. 11).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Meat (PPI, 2004-2006=100)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PPI.ME

Page: table 14 (p. 70).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Meat production, total (tonnes)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.MT.QP

Page: table 11 (p. 57), chart 37 (p. 54).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Total meat production (% of world total)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.MT.QP.SC

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Total meat production growth (% p.a.)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.MT.QP.GR10

Page: table 11 (p. 57).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Methane emissions (kt of CO2 equivalent)

P4.ENV.WBK.WDI.POL.MTHE

Page: table 20 (p. 91).

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: IEA

Milk (PPI, 2004-2006=100)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PPI.MI

Page: table 14 (p. 70).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Milk equivalent exports (volume)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.DE.EX

Page: table 17 (p. 80).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Milk equivalent imports (volume)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.DE.IM

Page: table 17 (p. 80).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Milk production (tonnes)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.MK.QP

Page: table 12 (p. 60), chart 42 (p. 58).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Milk production (% of world total)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.MK.QP.SC

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Milk production growth (% p.a.)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.MK.QP.GR10

Page: table 12 (p. 60).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Municipal water withdrawal (m3/yr)

P4.ENV.FAO.NRL.WAT.WWM

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Net food trade balance (US\$)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.FD.NT

Page: chart 50 (p. 72).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Net migration, total

P1.DEM.UN.WPP.MIG.NET

Page: table 2 (p. 11).

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNPD World Population Prospects 2010

Nitrous oxide emissions (metric tons of CO2 equivalent)

P4.ENV.WBK.WDI.POL.NOE

Page: table 20 (p. 91).

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: IEA

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

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.GPCPIN.NFOOD

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Non-food Gross per capita production index number (% change)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.GPCPIN.NFOOD.CH

Page: table 3 (p. 16).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Non-food Gross per capita production index number (% p.a.)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.GPCPIN.NFOOD.GR10

Page: table 3 (p. 16).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Oil-bearing crops harvested area (ha)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.OS.AH

Page: table 6 (p. 29).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Oil-bearing crops harvested area (% of world total)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.OS.AH.SC

Page: chart 21 (p. 26).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Oil-bearing crops harvested area growth (% p.a.)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.OS.AH.GR10

Page: table 6 (p. 29).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Oil-bearing crops harvested area (% of total agricultural area)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.OS.AH.SHL

Page: map 11 (p. 27).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Oilcrop production (tonnes)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.OS.QP

Page: table 6 (p. 29), map 12 (p. 27).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Oilcrop production (% of world total)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.OS.QP.SC

Page: chart 21 (p. 26).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Oilcrop production growth (% p.a.)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.OS.QP.GR10

Page: table 6 (p. 29).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Oilcrops primary (PPI, 2004-2006=100)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PPI.O

Page: table 14 (p. 70).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Olive oil, virgin production (tonnes)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PROC.PROD.OOV

Page: table 9 (p. 44).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Orchards harvested area (ha)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.FRU.AH

Page: table 8 (p. 39).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Orchards harvested area (% of world total)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.FRU.AH.SC

Page: chart 25 (p. 36).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Orchards harvested area growth (% p.a.)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.FRU.AH.GR10

Page: table 8 (p. 39).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Orchards harvested area (% of total agricultural area)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.FRU.AH.SHL

Page: map 19 (p. 37).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Organic agriculture area (ha)

P4.ENV.FAO.BIO.ORGAN.HA

Page: map 44 (p. 89).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO-FiBL-IFOAM

Organic agriculture area (% of world total)

P4.ENV.FAO.BIO.ORGAN.HA.SC

Page: chart 65 (p. 88).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Organic agriculture area (% of agricultural area)

P4.ENV.FAO.BIO.ORGAN.HA.SHL

Page: table 4 (p. 17), map 45 (p. 89).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Other land (ha)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ.OTH

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Other land by total land area (ha)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ.OTH.SHL

Page: chart 5 (p. 14).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Per capita production of the main primary food products

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.MPP.PPP

Page: chart 3 (p. 12).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Permanent cropland (ha)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ.PCL

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Permanent cropland by total land area (%)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ.PCL.SHL

Page: table 4 (p. 17), chart 5 (p. 14).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Permanent meadows and pastures land (ha)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ.PSTL

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Pasture land by total land area (%)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ.PSTL.SHL

Page: table 4 (p. 17), chart 5 (p. 14).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Pesticide consumption (kg)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.PES.TON

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Pesticide consumption (per ha of arable land)**

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.PES.SHL

Page: table 20 (p. 91), map 41 (p. 85).*Source:* Statistics Division**Pig meat production (tonnes)**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PIG.QP

Page: table 11 (p. 57), chart 39 (p. 55).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Pig meat production growth (% p.a.)**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PIG.QP.GR10

Page: table 11 (p. 57).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Pigs exports (volume)**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PG.EX

Page: table 18 (p. 81).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Pigs imports (volume)**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PG.IM

Page: table 18 (p. 81).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Population ages 0-14 (% of total)**

P1.DEM.UN.WPP.POP.AGE.YNG

Page: table 1 (p. 10), chart 2 (p. 8).*Source:* World Bank (WDI)*Owner:* The United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects.**Population ages 15-64 (% of total)**

P1.DEM.UN.WPP.POP.AGE.MDN

Page: table 1 (p. 10).*Source:* World Bank (WDI)*Owner:* The United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects.**Population ages 65 and above (% of total)**

P1.DEM.UN.WPP.POP.AGE.OLD

Page: table 1 (p. 10), chart 2 (p. 8).*Source:* World Bank (WDI)*Owner:* The United Nations Population Division's World Population Prospects.**Population density (people per sq. km of land area)**

P1.DEM.UN.WPP.POP.DEN

Page: table 2 (p. 11), map 2 (p. 7).*Source:* World Bank (WDI)*Owner:* Food and Agriculture Organization and World Bank population estimates.**Population, total**

P1.DEM.UN.WPP.POP.TOT

Page: table 1 (p. 10).*Source:* World Bank (WDI)*Owner:* (1) United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects, (2) United Nations Statistical Division. Population and Vital Statistics Reprint (various years), (3) Census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices, (4) Eurostat: Demographic Statistics, (5) Secretariat of the Pacific Community: Statistics and Demography Programme, and (6) U.S. Census Bureau: International Database.**Population growth (% p.a.)**

P1.DEM.UN.WPP.POP.TOT.GR20

Page: map 1 (p. 7).*Source:* World Bank (WDI)**Population growth (% p.a.)**

P1.DEM.UN.WPP.POP.TOT.GR10

Page: table 1 (p. 10).*Source:* World Bank (WDI)**Potatoes exports (volume)**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PT.EX

Page: table 16 (p. 79).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Potatoes imports (volume)**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PT.IM

Page: table 16 (p. 79).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Poultry meat production (tonnes)**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.POUL.QP

Page: table 11 (p. 57), chart 41 (p. 55).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Poultry meat production growth (% p.a.)**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.POUL.QP.GR10

Page: table 11 (p. 57).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Processed crops production**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PROC.QP

Page: chart 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 (p. 42, 42, 43, 43, 43, 43).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Production of butter and ghee (tonnes)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.BU.QP

Page: table 12 (p. 60), chart 45 (p. 59).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Production of butter and ghee growth (% p.a.)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.BU.QP.GR10

Page: table 12 (p. 60).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Production of cheese (tonnes)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.CH.QP

Page: table 12 (p. 60), chart 43 (p. 59).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Production of cheese growth (% p.a.)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.CH.QP.GR10

Page: table 12 (p. 60).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Production of eggs in shell (tonnes)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.EG.QP

Page: table 12 (p. 60), chart 44 (p. 59).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Production of eggs in shell (% of world total)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.EG.QP.SC

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Production of eggs in shell growth (% p.a.)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.EG.QP.GR10

Page: table 12 (p. 60).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Production of wool, greasy (tonnes)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.WO.QP

Page: table 12 (p. 60), chart 46 (p. 59).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Production of wool, greasy growth (% p.a.)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.WO.QP.GR10

Page: table 12 (p. 60).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Rapeseed exports (volume)**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.RS.EX

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Rapeseed imports (volume)**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.RS.IM

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Rapeseed oil production (tonnes)**

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PROC.PROD.R0

Page: table 9 (p. 44).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Renewable water resources (m³/person/yr)**

P1.RES.FAO.NRL.WTRpc

Page: table 19 (p. 90), chart 60 (p. 82).*Source:* Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Root and tuber crops harvested area (ha)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.RT.AH

Page: table 7 (p. 38).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Root and tuber crops harvested area (% of world total)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.RT.AH.SC

Page: chart 23 (p. 32).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Root and tuber crops harvested area growth (% p.a.)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.RT.AH.GR10

Page: table 7 (p. 38).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Root and tuber crops harvested area (% of total agricultural area)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.RT.AH.SHL

Page: map 15 (p. 33).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Root and tuber crops production (tonnes)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.RT.QP

Page: table 7 (p. 38), map 16 (p. 33).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Root and tuber crops production (% of world total)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.RT.QP.SC

Page: chart 23 (p. 32).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Root and tuber crops production growth (% p.a.)**

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.RT.QP.GR10

Page: table 7 (p. 38).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Roundwood (m³)**

P1.RES.FAO.FOR.FPT.RW.QP

Page: table 13 (p. 66), map 34 (p. 65).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)*Owner:* FAO**Roundwood, share of world total (%)**

P1.RES.FAO.FOR.FPT.RW.QP.SC

Page: chart 48 (p. 64).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Roundwood growth (% p.a.)**

P1.RES.FAO.FOR.FPT.RW.QP.GR10

Page: table 13 (p. 66).*Source:* Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)**Rural population (% of total population)**

P1.DEM.UN.WUP.POP.RUR.SH

Page: table 2 (p. 11), chart 1 (p. 6).*Source:* World Bank (WDI)*Owner:* See 'Rural population, total'.**Rural population, total**

P1.DEM.UN.WUP.POP.RUR

Source: World Bank (WDI)*Owner:* The data on urban population shares used to estimate rural population come from the United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects. Total population figures are World Bank estimates.**Rural population growth (% p.a.)**

P1.DEM.UN.WUP.POP.RUR.GR10

Page: table 2 (p. 11).*Source:* World Bank (WDI)

Share of freshwater resources withdrawn (total)

P4.ENV.FAO.NRL.WAT.WWfr

Page: table 19 (p. 90).

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Share of freshwater resources withdrawn by agriculture

P4.ENV.FAO.NRL.WAT.WWfrag

Page: table 19 (p. 90).

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Sheep meat production (tonnes)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.SHEEP.QP

Page: table 11 (p. 57), chart 40 (p. 55).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Sheep meat production growth (% p.a.)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.SHEEP.QP.GR10

Page: table 11 (p. 57).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Sources of growth in crop production, area harvested (%)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.CRPS.GSRCE.AR

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Sources of growth in crop production, yield (%)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.CRPS.GSRCE.YI

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Soybean oil production (tonnes)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PROC.PROD.SBO

Page: table 9 (p. 44).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Soybeans exports (volume)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.SB.EX

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Soybeans imports (volume)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.SB.IM

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Stock of cattle (heads)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CATL

Page: table 10 (p. 56), map 23 (p. 47).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Stock of cattle (% of world total)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CATL.SC

Page: chart 33 (p. 46).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Cattle per hectare of arable and permanent cropland (heads)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CATL.SHL

Page: map 24 (p. 47).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Stock of cattle growth (% p.a.)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.CATL.GR10

Page: table 10 (p. 56).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Stock of pigs (heads)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PIG

Page: table 10 (p. 56), map 25 (p. 49).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Stock of pigs (% of world total)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PIG.SC

Page: chart 34 (p. 48).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Pigs per hectare of arable and permanent cropland (heads)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PIG.SHL

Page: map 26 (p. 49).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Stock of pigs growth (% p.a.)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PIG.GR10

Page: table 10 (p. 56).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Stock of poultry (heads)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.POUL

Page: table 10 (p. 56), map 29 (p. 53).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Stock of poultry (% of world total)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.POUL.SC

Page: chart 36 (p. 52).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Poultry per hectare of arable and permanent cropland (heads)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.POUL.SHL

Page: map 30 (p. 53).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Stock of poultry growth (% p.a.)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.POUL.GR10

Page: table 10 (p. 56).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Stock of sheep (heads)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.SHEEP

Page: table 10 (p. 56), map 27 (p. 51).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Sheep breedings (% of world total)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.SHEEP.SC

Page: chart 35 (p. 50).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Sheep per hectare of arable and permanent cropland (heads)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.SHEEP.SHL

Page: map 28 (p. 51).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Stock of sheep growth (% p.a.)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.SHEEP.GR10

Page: table 10 (p. 56).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Sugar beet (PPI, 2004-2006=100)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PPI.SU

Page: table 14 (p. 70).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Sugar harvested area (ha)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.SU.AH

Page: table 7 (p. 38).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Sugar harvested area (% of world total)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.SU.AH.SC

Page: chart 22 (p. 30).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Sugar harvested area growth (% p.a.)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.SU.AH.GR10

Page: table 7 (p. 38).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Sugar harvested area (% of total agricultural area)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.SU.AH.SHL

Page: map 13 (p. 31).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Sugar production (tonnes)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.SU.QP

Page: table 7 (p. 38), map 14 (p. 31).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Sugar production (% of world total)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.SU.QP.SC

Page: chart 22 (p. 30).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Sugar production growth (% p.a.)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.SU.QP.GR10

Page: table 7 (p. 38).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Sunflower oil production (tonnes)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PROC.PROD.SFO

Page: table 9 (p. 44).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Total area equipped for irrigation (ha)

P1.RES.FAO.NRL.TAEI

Page: table 19 (p. 90), chart 61 (p. 82).

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Total economically active population in agr., total

P1.DEM.FAO.POP.AGR.EA

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Total land area (ha)

P1.RES.FAO.ESS.LDAQ.LAND

Page: table 4 (p. 17).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Total merchandise trade, exports (value)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.TMT.EXv

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Total merchandise trade, imports (value)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.TMT.IMv

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Total water withdrawal (m3/inhab/yr)

P4.ENV.FAO.NRL.WAT.TWWpc

Page: table 19 (p. 90), map 38 (p. 83).

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Total water withdrawal (m3/yr)

P4.ENV.FAO.NRL.WAT.TWW

Page: table 19 (p. 90).

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Urban population (% of total population)

P1.DEM.UN.WUP.POP.URB.SH

Page: table 2 (p. 11), chart 1 (p. 6).

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: See 'Urban population, total'.

Urban population, total

P1.DEM.UN.WUP.POP.URB

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank Staff estimates based on United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects.

Urban population growth (% p.a.)

P1.DEM.UN.WUP.POP.URB.GR10

Page: table 2 (p. 11).

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Vegetable harvested area (ha)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.VEG.AH

Page: table 8 (p. 39).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Vegetable harvested area (% of world total)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.VEG.AH.SC

Page: chart 24 (p. 34).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Vegetable harvested area growth (% p.a.)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.VEG.AH.GR10

Page: table 8 (p. 39).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Vegetable harvested area (% of total agricultural area)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.VEG.AH.SHL

Page: map 17 (p. 35).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Vegetable production (tonnes)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.VG.QP

Page: table 8 (p. 39), map 18 (p. 35).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Vegetable production (% of world total)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.VG.QP.SC

Page: chart 24 (p. 34).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Vegetable production growth (% p.a.)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.VG.QP.GR10

Page: table 8 (p. 39).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Vineyards harvested area (ha)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.GRP.AH

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Vineyards harvested area (% of world total)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.GRP.AH.SC

Page: chart 26 (p. 40).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Vineyards harvested area (% of total agricultural area)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.GRP.AH.SHL

Page: map 21 (p. 41).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Water withdrawal % by agricultureP4.ENV.FAO.NRL.WAT.WWAp_{perc}

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Water withdrawal % by industryP4.ENV.FAO.NRL.WAT.WWI_{perc}

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Water withdrawal % by the municipal sectorP4.ENV.FAO.NRL.WAT.WWM_{perc}

Source: Land and Water Division (AQUASTAT)

Owner: FAO

Wheat exports (volume)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.WT.EX

Page: table 15 (p. 78).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Wheat harvested area (ha)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.WT.AH

Page: table 5 (p. 28).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Wheat harvested area (% of world total)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.WT.AH.SC

Page: chart 19 (p. 22).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Wheat harvested area growth (% p.a.)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.WT.AH.GR10

Page: table 5 (p. 28).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Wheat harvested area (% of total agricultural area)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.WT.AH.SHL

Page: map 7 (p. 23).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Wheat imports (volume)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.WT.IM

Page: table 15 (p. 78).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Wheat production (tonnes)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.WT.QP

Page: table 5 (p. 28), map 8 (p. 23).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Wheat production (% of world total)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.WT.QP.SC

Page: chart 19 (p. 22).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Wheat production growth (% p.a.)

P3.FEED.FAO.ESS.WT.QP.GR10

Page: table 5 (p. 28).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Wine exports (volume)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.WI.EX

Page: table 17 (p. 80).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Wine imports (volume)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.WI.IM

Page: table 17 (p. 80).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Wine production (tonnes)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PROC.PROD.W

Page: table 9 (p. 44).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)

Owner: FAO

Wine production (% of world total)

P3.REU.FAO.ESS.PROC.PROD.W.SC

Page: chart 26 (p. 40).

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT)



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