European Commission

EU AGRICULTURE IN NUMBERS

Performance on the nine specific objectives of the CAP

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Agriculture and Rural Development

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This factsheet provides an overview of the agricultural sector and rural development in the EU-27. The factsheet presents facts and figures for each of the 9 specific objectives of the Common Agricultural Policy after 2020, as proposed by the Commission on 1 June 2018 (COM(2018)392 final). The information reflects all common context indicators and impact indicators in relation to agriculture and rural development for which data is available to date. This factsheet is based on available information received from Member States by the Commission up to May 2020. It is made available without prejudice to any finding in respect of Member State compliance with the regulatory framework and does not prejudge on Member States' future CAP Strategic Plans.

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List of abbreviations

AECM	Agri-environment-climate measures
AIR	Annual implementation report
AL	Arable land
ANC	Areas with natural constraints
AWU	Annual working unit
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CATS	Clearance of accounts Audit Trailing System
CMEF	Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
COP	Cereals, Oilseed and Protein crops
DG AGRI	Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development
DG ENV	Directorate-General for Environment
EAFRD	European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development
EEA	European Environment Agency
EBB	European Biodiesel Board
EBCC	European Bird Census Council
EIP-AGRI	European Innovation Platform for agricultural productivity and sustainability
ESVAC	European Surveillance of Veterinary Antimicrobial Consumption
EU	European Union
FADN	Farm Accountancy Data Network
FNVA	Farm Net Value Added
FY	Financial Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse gasses
GNB	Gross Nutrient Balance
IA	Impact Assessment
JRC	Joint Research Center
LFA	Less Favoured Areas
LU	Livestock Unit
LUCAS	Land use and land cover survey
MS	Member State
NEC	National Emission Ceilings
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
OG	Operational Groups
PC	Permanent Crops
PCU	Population correction unit
PECBMS	Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme
PG	Permanent grassland
PMEF	Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
PPP	Plant protection products
PPS	Purchasing Power Standard
RD	Rural Development
RE	renewable energy
SFC	System for Fund Management in the European Union
TFP	Total Factor Productivity
toe	tonnes of oil equivalent
UAA	Utilised Agricultural Area

Overview

In 2018, farmers earned on average just under half of what could be gained in other jobs, while it was 37% a decade ago in 2008.

The agricultural income per worker steadily increased over time to EUR 18 200 in 2019. Direct payments provide a safety net to farmers, which form about 1/4 of the agricultural income.

The trade balance in the EU-27 is positive and followed a positive trend in which both imports and exports are increasing over time. 2019 was a record year for both imports and exports of EU agri-food products.

Agriculture is characterised by a stagnant and low share of value added in the value chain (around 25% of the total value added), due to high input costs, variation in production and incorporation of new services.

Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) from agriculture have declined substantially between 1990 and 2010. Since then, emission levels appear to be relatively stable. Emissions from agriculture (including croplands and grasslands) account for roughly 12.6% of total EU GHG emissions in 2017.

The nitrogen surplus in EU-27 remained more or less stable in the last decade (2005-2015) at around 50 kg N per hectare per year. The target under the Farm to Fork strategy aims to reduce by 50% the nutrient losses on agricultural land by 2030.

Landscape features are supplying many benefits to agro-ecosystems and the wider environment. Currently, about 0.5% of the agricultural area is covered by landscape features. In addition, 4.1% is land laying fallow.

In the EU-27 the share of young farmers below 35 years of age in the total number of farm managers decreased over time between 2010 and 2016 towards 5.1%.

The employment rate in rural areas has increased and the gap with urban areas has almost disappeared in 2018, when 72% of the working-age population (aged 20 to 64) were employed in rural areas.

In addition, the rural poverty rate in the EU-27 decreased over time from 30% in 2010 to 23.7% in 2018. It shows a continuous downward trend between 2010 and 2018.

At the end of 2018, 52% of rural households were served by a Next Generation Access network compared to 81% of total EU rural households. There is a clear improvement on the situation over time in rural areas, but closing the connectivity gap of rural areas with regard to Next Generation Access remains a challenge.

The overall sales of veterinary anitmicrobials across the EU-27 have decreased by more one third between 2010 and 2017 weighted for those MS that provided data each year.

The total area under organic farming is increasing in the EU-27, covering almost 13 million hectares in 2018. With 8.0% of the total utilized agricultural area under organic farming in 2018, the EU-27 area follows a positive trend.

In the EU-27, the share of managers with basic agricultural training equals 23%, whereas 9% achieved a full agricultural training in 2016. This share is rather slowly increasing between 2010 and 2016. Full agricultural training means any training course continuing for the equivalent of at least two years full time training after the end of compulsory education and completed at an agricultural college, university or other institute of higher education in agriculture.

SUPPORT VIABLE FARM INCOME AND RESILIENCE ACROSS THE UNION TO ENHANCE FOOD SECURITY

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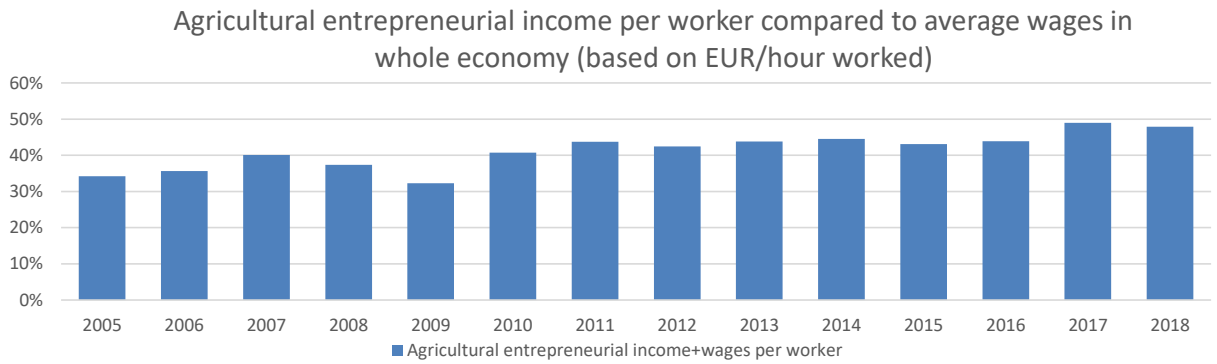
Agriculture and Rural Development

Reducing income disparities

Evolution of agricultural income compared to general economy

Methodology (I.1)

In the EU-27, the agricultural income per worker is on average about 41% of the average wage in the whole economy between 1995 and 2018. This share ranges from 32% in 2009 to 49% in 2017. At EU level, the gap between the agricultural income per worker and the average wage in the economy seems to be slowly converging over time.



Source: DG AGRI - EUROSTAT

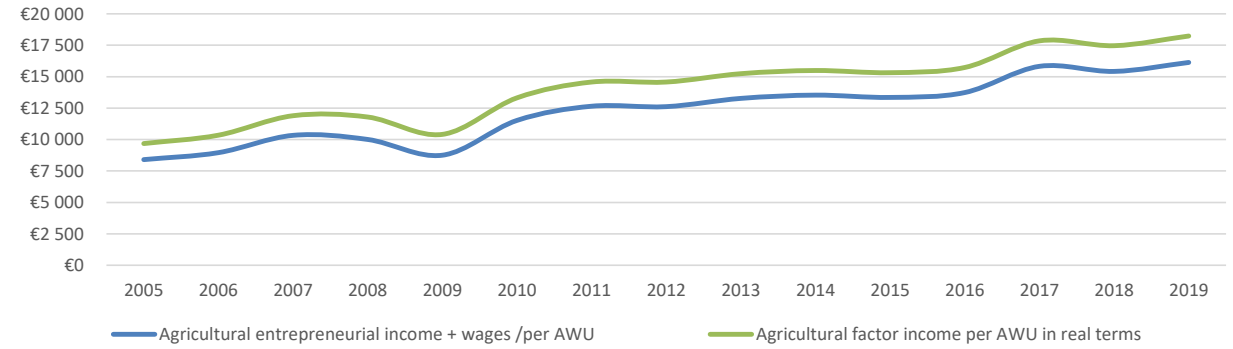
Find here a comparison per Member State based on 2011-2013 data

Reducing farm income variability

Evolution of agricultural income

Methodology (I.01 & I.02)

The average agricultural factor income per worker is on average around EUR 13 800 between 2001 and 2019 with a positive trend increasing from about EUR 9 700 in 2005 to EUR 18 200 in 2019. Direct payments form about 1/4 of the agricultural income in 2017.



Source: DG AGRI - EUROSTAT

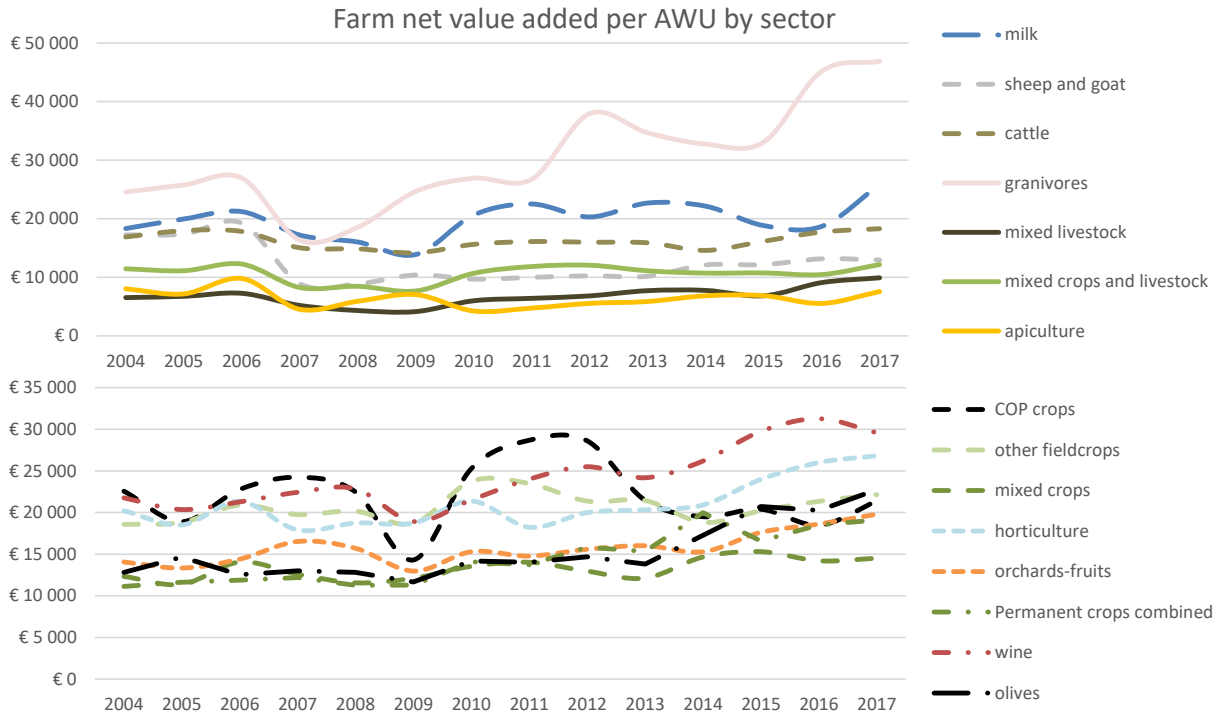
Supporting viable farm income

Evolution of agricultural income level by sector

The income per worker is above average for (COP) field crops, granivores and wine and around the average for milk and horticulture. Income per worker is on average lower in EU-27 in the mixed (crops and) livestock, apiculture and permanent crops sectors. Income is more volatile between 2004 and 2017 for arable crops and granivores compared to the other sectors.

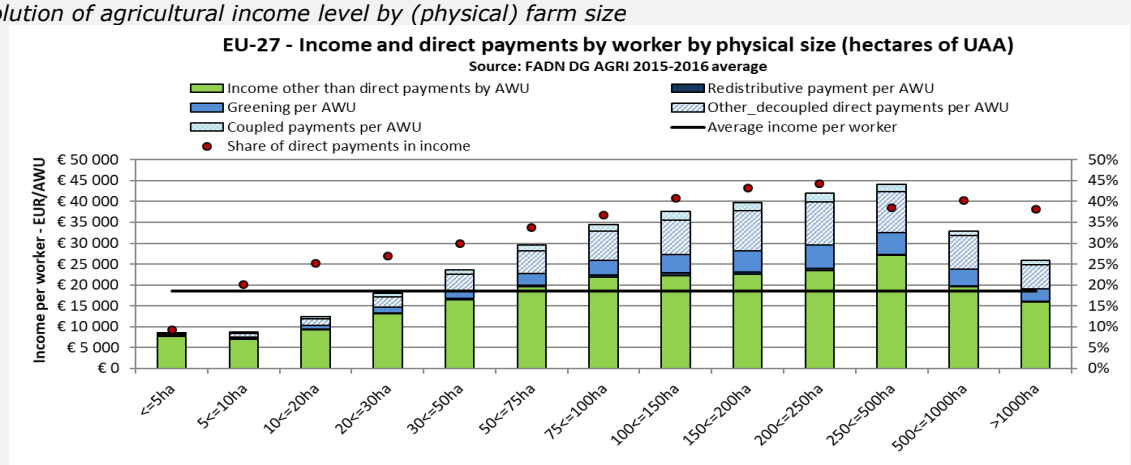
The income per worker is lower for smaller farms. Income per worker increases with farm size up to 500 hectare. The share of direct payments in the income per worker also increases with farm size up to farms with more than 75 hectares and then stabilises around 40%.

Note: The four graphs below are based on FADN data. Please note that FADN data is based on a sample survey, with the sample partly different each year. FADN is based on a sample of farms throughout Europe representing only the so-called professional farms, i.e. farms above a certain threshold of economic size. This explains the differences in income level between FADN and EUROSTAT data.



Source: DG AGRI - FADN

Evolution of agricultural income level by (physical) farm size

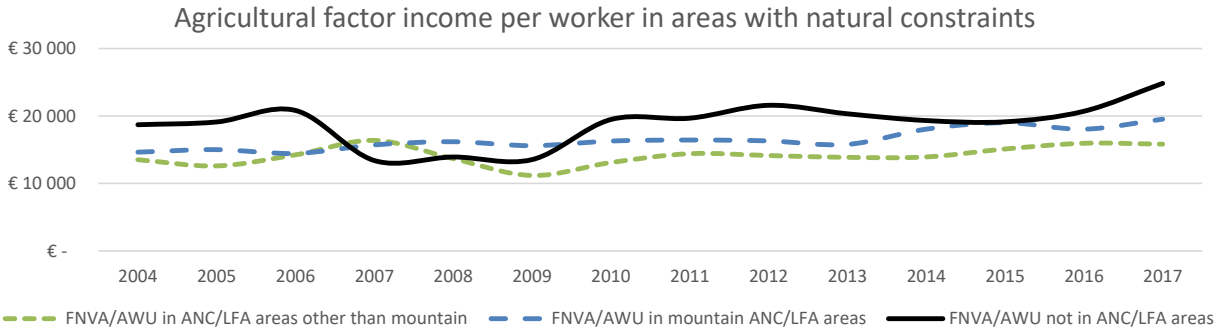


Find more information on CAP income support in the dashboard - Farming Income support

Contributing to territorial balance

Evolution of agricultural income in areas with natural constraints

In the EU-27 the agricultural factor income per worker (FNVA/AWU in FADN) is on average lower in ANC mountain areas (87% of income 'not in ANC') and ANC 'other than mountain' (75%).



Source: DG AGRI - FADN

More information on this objective in the brief on ensuring viable farm income

Agriculture and Rural Development

ENHANCE MARKET ORIENTATION AND INCREASE COMPETITIVENESS

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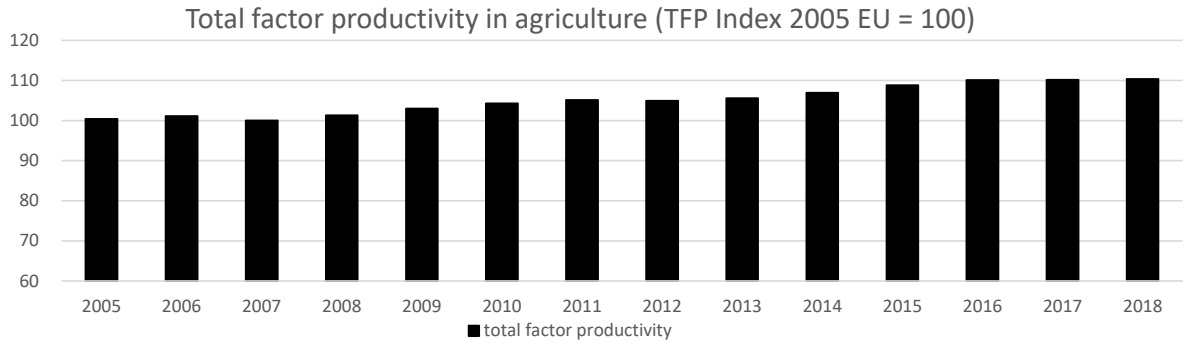
Increasing farm productivity

Total factor productivity [Methodology (C.22)] [Methodology (I.03)]

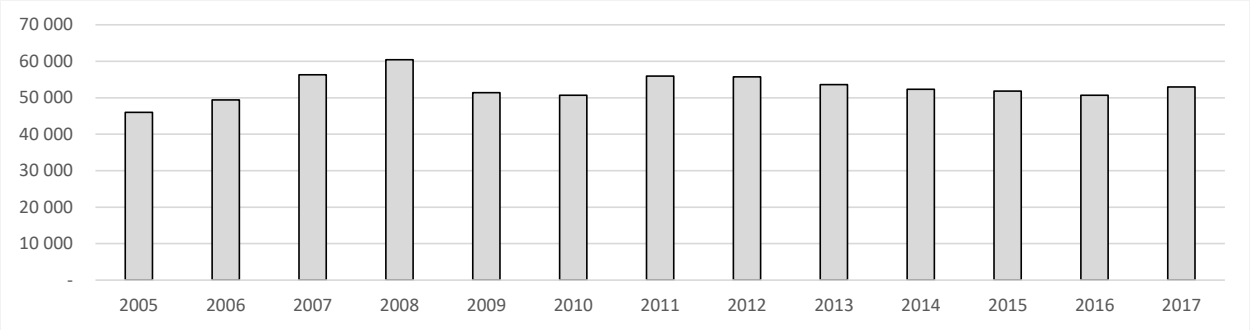
The total factor productivity (TFP) is increasing in the EU-27 from 100.4 (3 year average) in 2005 to 110.4 in 2018.



Source: DG AGRI calculations based on EUROSTAT

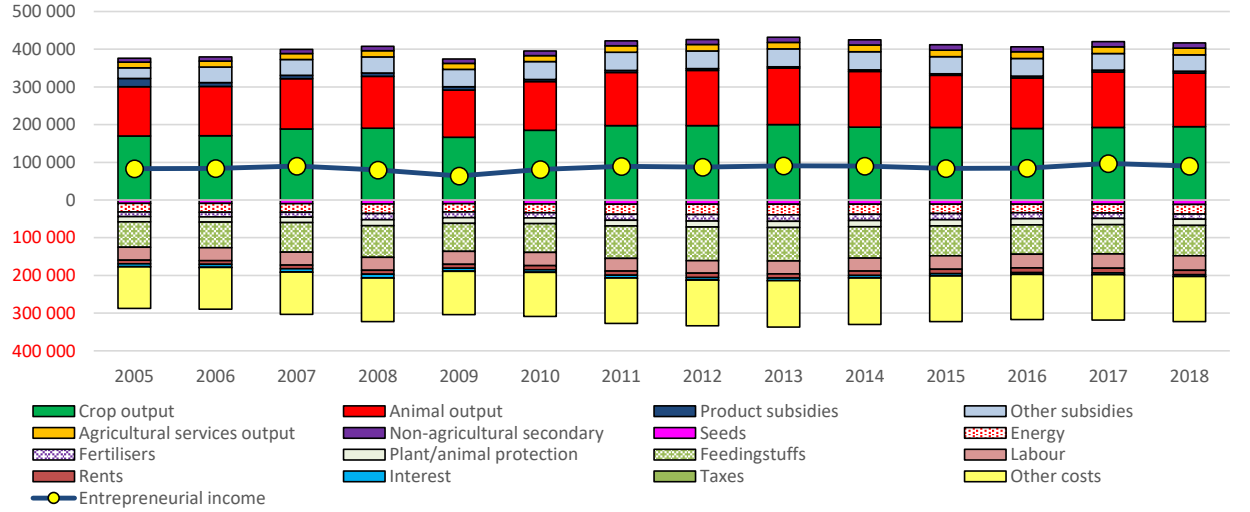
Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture in EUR million (current prices) [Methodology (C.28)]

The indicator measures producer investments in fixed assets realized by productive activity. At EU-27 level, the amount of investments is rather stable, just above EUR 50 billion per year.



Source: EUROSTAT

Cost and revenue structure of agricultural income (real prices) in million EUR



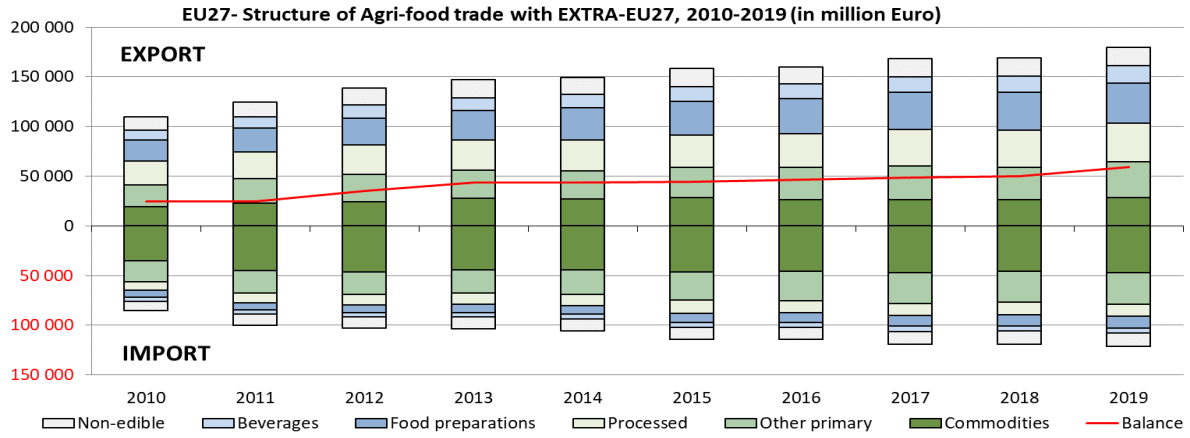
Source: EUROSTAT

Harnessing Agri-food trade

Agri-food trade imports and exports

Methodology (I.06)

The trade balance in the EU-27 is positive and follows a positive trend in which both imports and exports are increasing over time. The main agri-food products imported into the EU-27 in terms of value in 2018 are tropical fruits, coffee and tea, oilcakes, palm and palm kernel oil and soybeans. The main agri-food export product to non-EU countries are beverages such as wine and spirits and infant food. The main export markets for the EU-27 are the US, the UK, China, Switzerland, Japan and Russia.



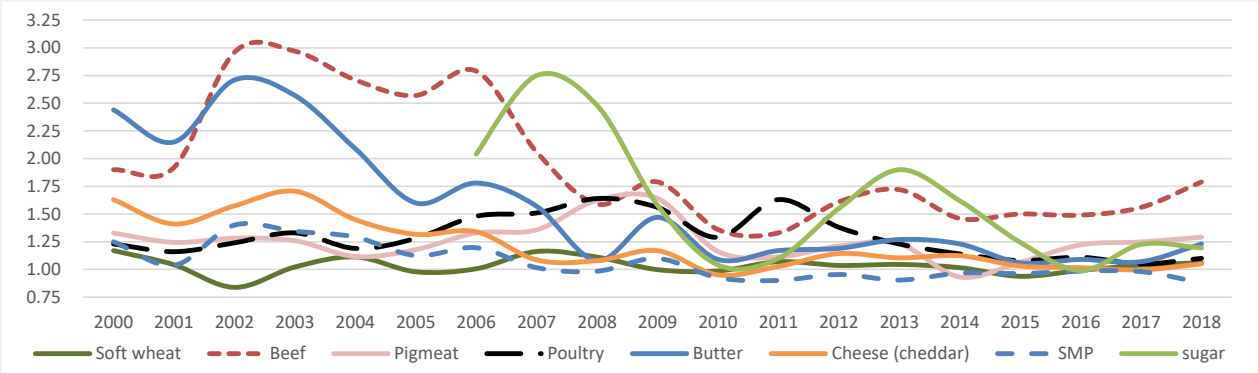
Source: COMEXT

See also the agri-food trade factsheet for more data on the EU-27

Find more information about the competitiveness of the EU on the dashboard - Market Orientation

Ratio between EU and world market prices for the main agricultural products

Data are at EU-28 level. The shift away from market management increased trade opportunities and reduced the price gap between EU and world market prices over time.



Source: AGRIVIEW, FAOSTAT and other data

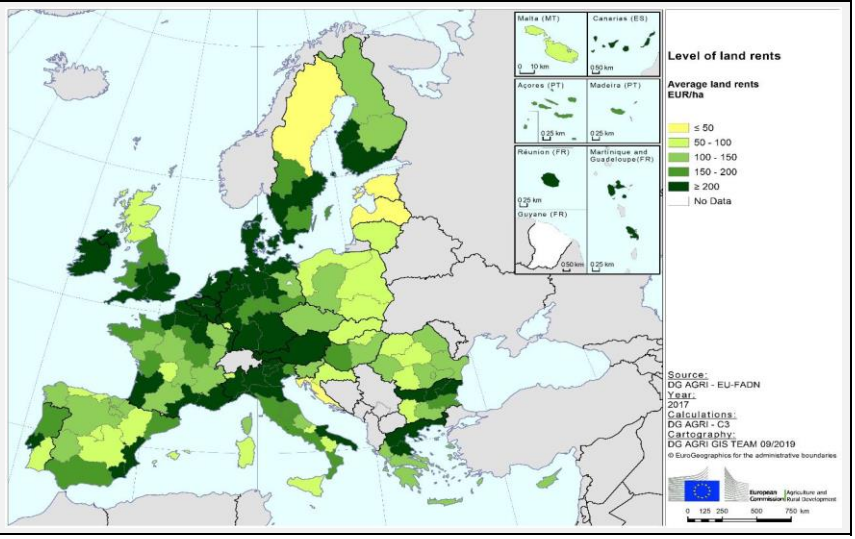
See the EU Market Observatories for prices at Member State level

Average land rent

Land rent rates vary widely both across and within Member States. This variation is a reflection of multiple factors, primarily the productivity of land in the region, but also the evolution of agricultural prices and production costs, pressures on land from urban expansion, or infrastructure projects, and the level of public support received in the area.

The growth in land values and rental rates is also affected by the very different national legislation on land markets that characterises EU agriculture, with both direct (taxation, inheritance) and indirect (pension schemes, state aids on alternative land uses) influences on land rental rates.

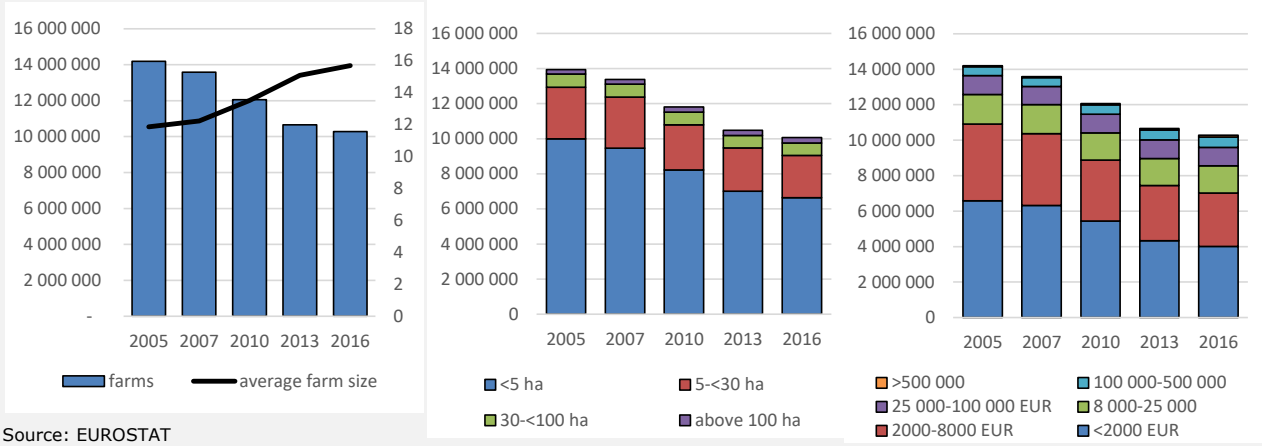
Source: DG AGRI based on FADN



Number of farms

Methodology (C.17, C.18, C.21, C.33)

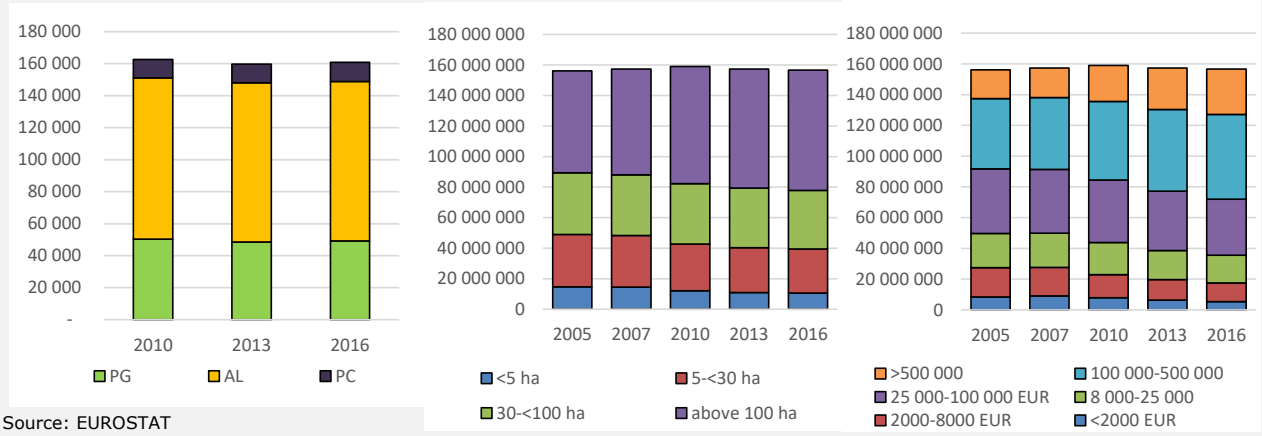
The total number of farms declined between 2005 and 2016 in the EU-27 from about 14.2 million to 10.3 million farms. The average farm size increased from 12 to 16 hectares in the same time period, linked to a decline in the number of farms below 5 hectares as indicated in the second graph. Also, the average economic farm size grow (measured in standard output in EUR) as indicated in the third graph.



Source: EUROSTAT

Number of hectares (x 1000)

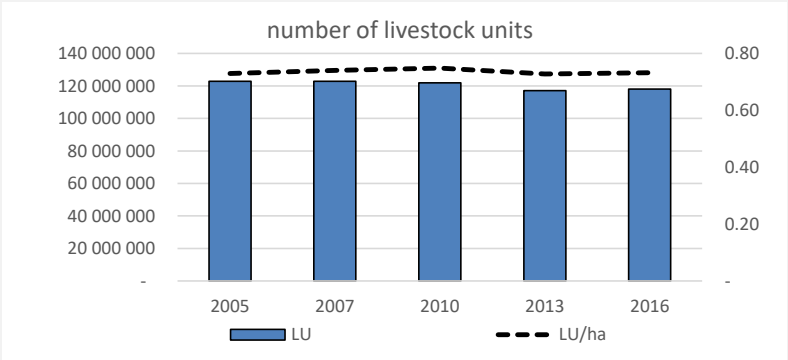
Also, the agricultural area remained stable over time from 162.9 million hectares in 2010 to 161.4 million hectares in 2016. The small decline is agricultural area is caused by a decline in permanent grassland and arable land.



Source: EUROSTAT

Number of livestock units

The number of livestock units slightly decreased over time from 122.8 million in 2005 to 118.1 million Livestock units (LU) in 2016. The livestock density (calculated as total number of livestock units/total utilised agricultural area) remained stable around 0.73 over the same time period.



Source: EUROSTAT

IMPROVE THE FARMERS' POSITION IN THE VALUE CHAIN

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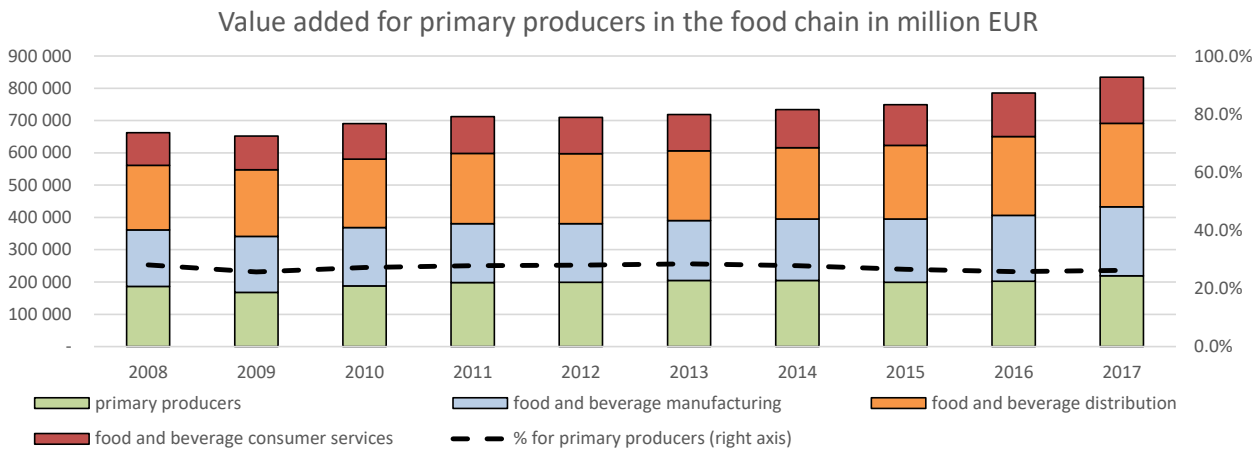
Improving the farmers' position in the value chain

Value added for primary producers in the food chain

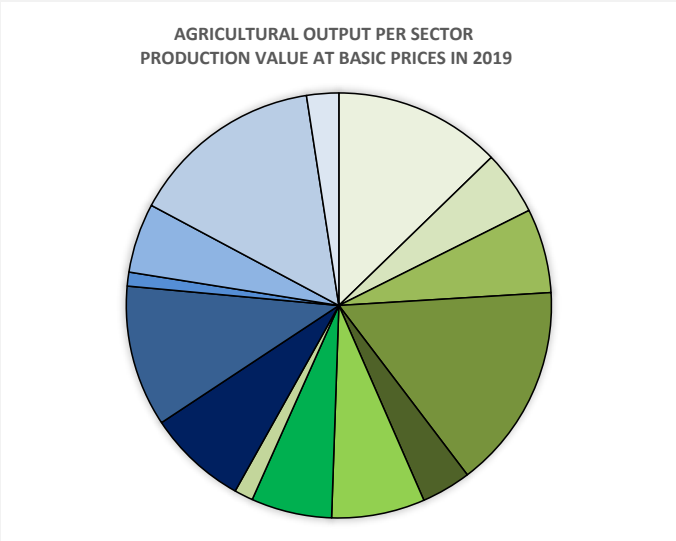
The total value added in the food chain is increasing over time. In 2017, 26.3% of the value added in the food chain went to primary producers. This share for primary producers fluctuated between 28.5% in 2013 and 25.7% in 2009. In contrast, the share of value added for food and beverage consumer services is increasing.



Source: EUROSTAT

Agricultural output per sector

The circle diagram gives an overview of the importance of different sectors based on the output at production value. Milk, vegetables and horticulture, cereals production and pigs are the most important sectors in terms of production value in EU-27 in 2019.



PRODUCTS	% in MS
Crop output, of which:	**57.5%**
Cereals (including seeds)	12.4%
Industrial crops	4.8%
Forage plants	6.3%
Vegetables & horticulture	15.3%
Potatoes (including seeds)	3.7%
Fruits	6.9%
Wine	6.0%
Olive oil	1.4%
Animal output, of which:	**42.5%**
Cattle	7.4%
Pigs	10.5%
Sheep and goats	1.0%
Poultry	5.2%
Milk	14.4%
Eggs	2.4%

Source: EUROSTAT

[For more information, see also the brief on the farmers' position in the value chain]

CONTRIBUTE TO CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION, AS WELL AS SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

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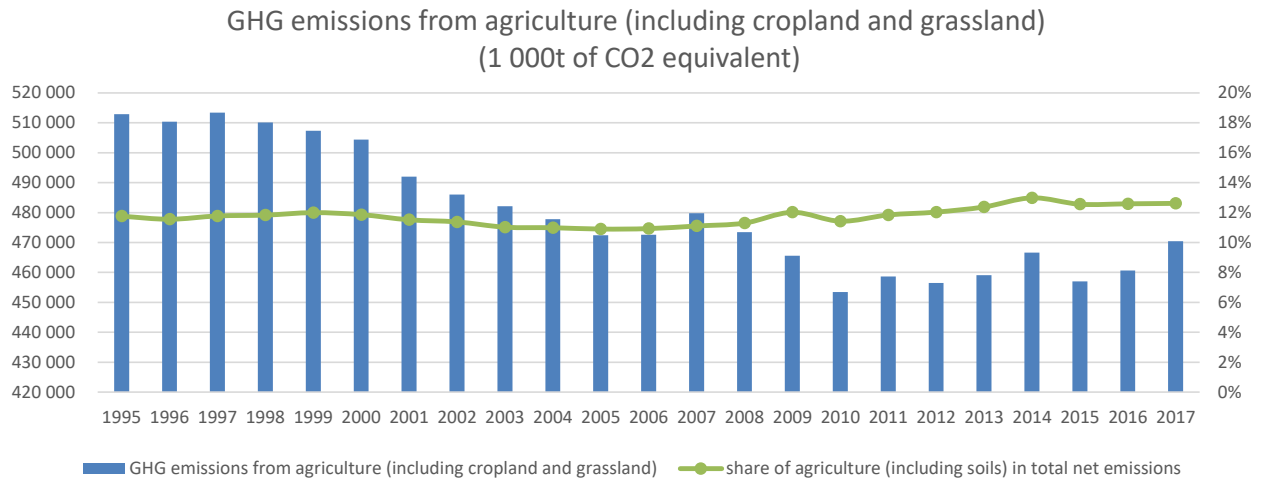
Contributing to climate change mitigation

Reducing GHG emissions from agriculture

Methodology (I.07)

The total emissions of greenhouse gasses from agriculture (including emissions from cropland and grassland) decreased between 1995 and 2017 by 8% in EU-27). Also, the share of agriculture in the total net emissions slightly increased from 11.8% in 1995 to 12.6% in 2017.



Source: EEA

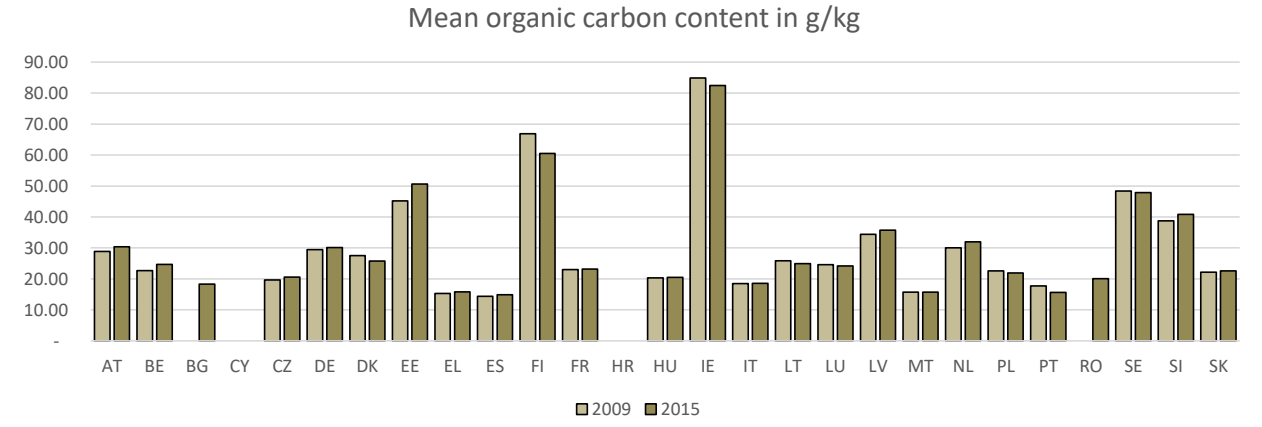
Click here for an overview of the GHG emission from agriculture per hectare by MS

Enhancing carbon sequestration

Increase the soil organic carbon

Methodology (I.12)

This indicator estimates the total organic carbon content in arable soils. Soil organic carbon, the major component of soil organic matter, is extremely important in all soil processes. It is also important for the earth's ability to bind water and thus cope with large fluctuations in precipitation, which is important in terms of climate adaptation. The annual rate of loss of organic matter can vary greatly, depending on cultivation practices, the type of plant/crop cover, drainage status of the soil and weather conditions. The mean Soil Organic Carbon concentration per Member State is presented solely for orientation purposes since it has very limited practical meaning given the high variability of Soil Organic Carbon concentration in different areas.



Source: JRC

Click here to see a map at regional level (De Brogniez et al., 2014)

Click here to see the dashboard on climate change and air quality

For more information on this objective, see also the CAP brief on agriculture and climate mitigation

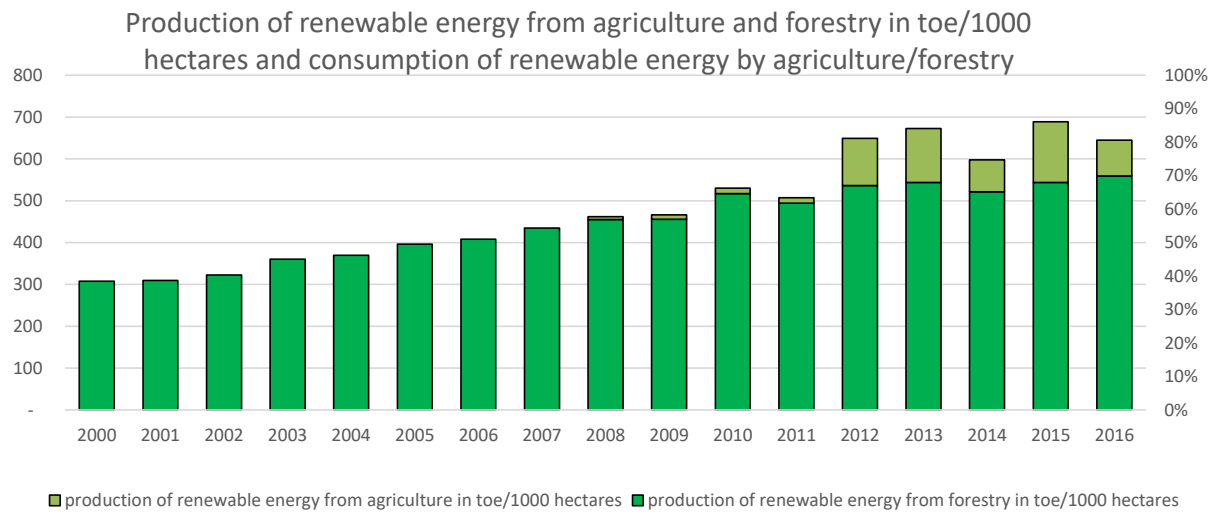
Increasing sustainable energy in agriculture

Production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry

Methodology (C.43)

The following graph shows the production of renewable energy from agriculture (biodiesel, biogas and bioethanol) and forestry in tonnes of oil equivalent per 1000 hectares of land. Data for the production of renewable energy from agriculture are not available before 2008.

The EU-27 shows a positive trend in the production of renewable energy from forestry per hectare whereas the production of renewable energy from agriculture fluctuates over time.

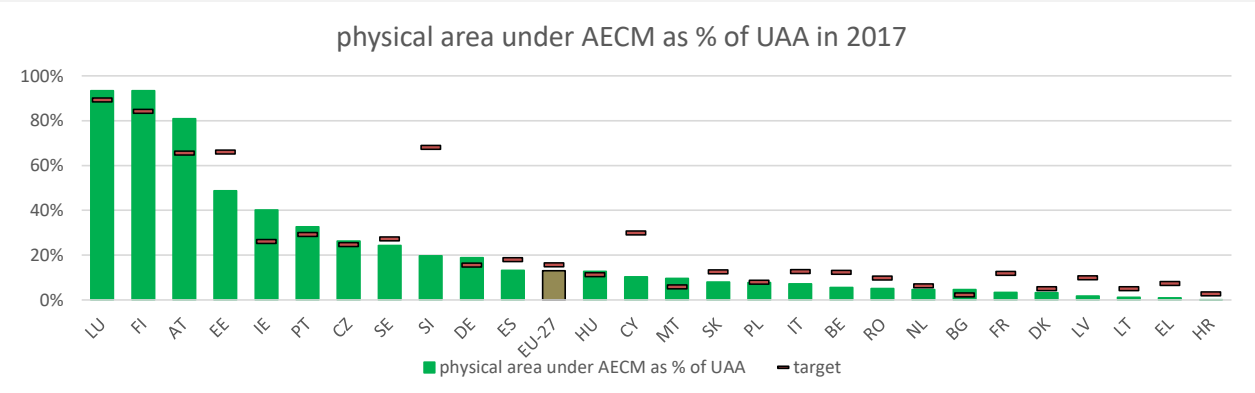


Source: EUROSTAT and DG AGRI estimates based on EurObserv'ER, EBB and Tallage's report Stratégie grains

Physical area under Agri-Environment-Climate Measures (AECM)

13% of physical area is under Agri-environment and climate measures in 2017 in the EU-27. The physical area measures the total number of hectares with at least one AECM commitment. There are strong differences between Member States. The targets set by the Member States in their Rural development programmes result in a combined target of 16% at EU-27 level by the end of this programming period.

N.B.: The percentage of physical area under AECM builds up over time, therefore the physical area is compared to the target set by each MS (compared to the UAA in 2017). Specific support for organic farming - covered by a different rural development measure - is not included.



Source: Annual implementation reports

Click here to see the summary dashboard on environment and climate action

FOSTER SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES SUCH AS WATER, SOIL AND AIR

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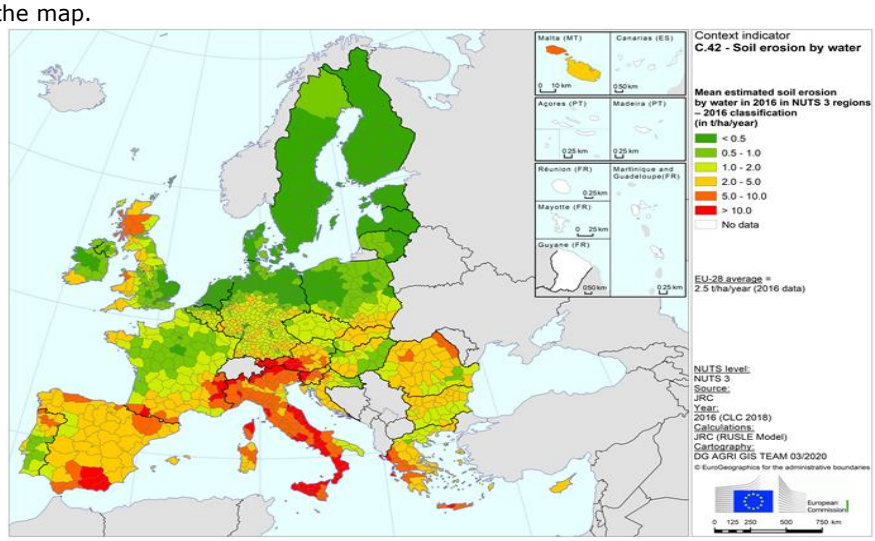
Reducing soil erosion

Share of land in moderate and severe soil erosion on agricultural land [Methodology (I.13)]

Agricultural area is at risk of soil erosion if the rate of soil erosion is more than 11 tonnes per hectare per year. The rate at Member State level represents national average values, therefore, it may mask higher erosion rates in many areas even though a country has a low mean. As it is now, the indicator can only give an indication of the erosion of soil in particular contexts. The estimated erosion rates are linked to agricultural practices and therefore the indicator reflects and captures the effects of policy measures to prevent erosion by agriculture. Moreover, the indicator gives only estimations and it is not directly measurable since it is based on modelling and estimations from different sources and parameters.

At the EU-27 average, the area at risk of soil erosion by water in 2016 is around 3.4% of all agricultural areas and natural grassland (similar to the level in 2010). At regional level there are differences in the level of the soil loss as indicated in the map.



Source: JRC - ISPRA

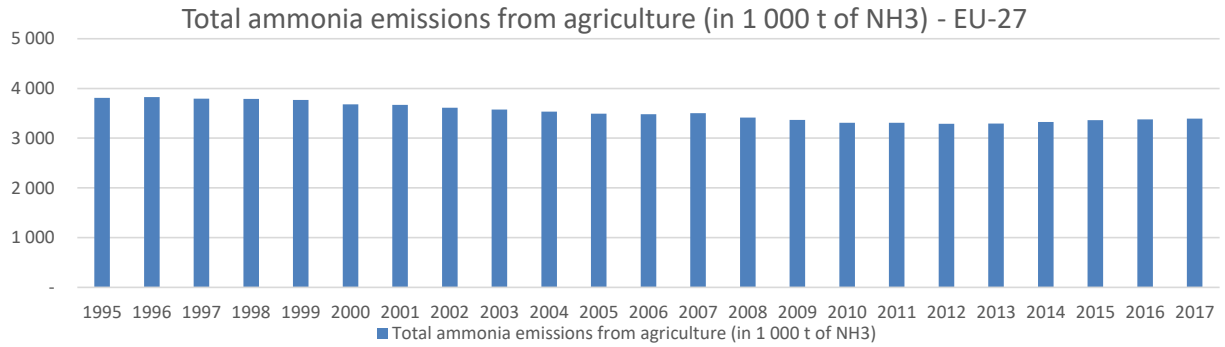
[Click here to find information on the % of land under contracts to improve soil]

[More information about soils in the brief on efficient soil management]

Improving air quality

Reduce ammonia emissions from agriculture [Methodology (I.07)]

There is a downward trend in the total ammonia emission from agriculture in the EU-27 up to 2013, after which it stabilises and emissions slightly increasing again. The National emission reduction commitments in % for NH3 compared to the base year 2005 is to achieve a reduction of 6% by 2020, and a reduction of 19% by 2030 for the EU-28. Currently the EU-27 achieved a reduction of 3% between 2005 and 2017.



Source: EEA

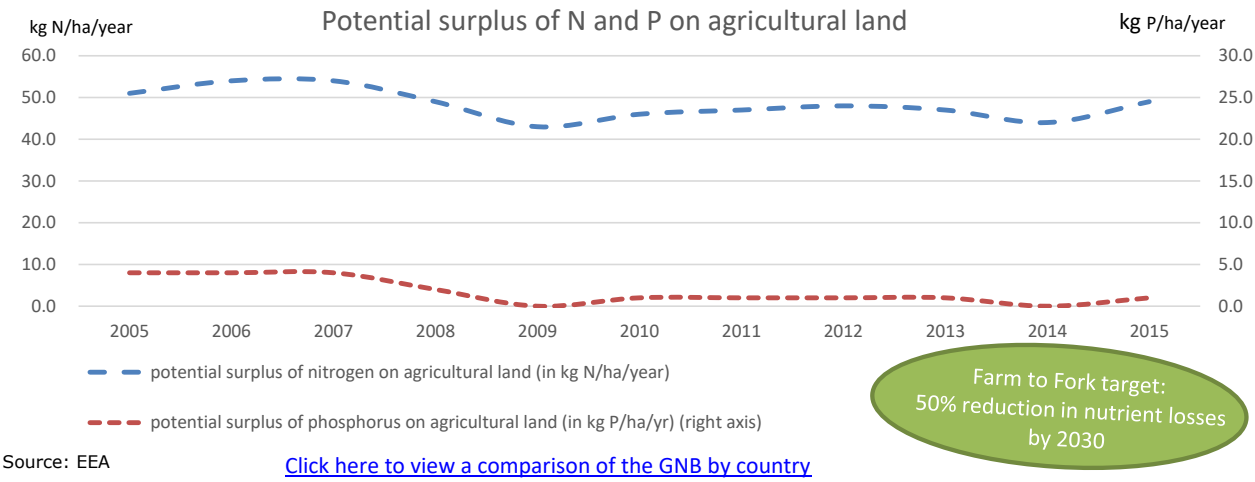
[Click for more information on NH3 emission targets (p.23) and emission per ha by Member State (p.27)]

Improving water quality

Gross nutrient balance on agricultural land [Methodology (I.11)]

The two water quality indicators below show the potential impact of agriculture on water quality due to pollution by nitrates and phosphates. Where N and P are applied in excess, they can cause surface and groundwater pollution and eutrophication. The gross nutrient balance provides an estimate of the potential water pollution. The actual concentration is shown in the second graph.

The nitrogen surplus in EU-27 remained more or less stable over time around 50 kg N per hectare per year. The phosphorus surplus decreased from 4 kg/ha in 2005 to only 1 kg/ha in 2015.

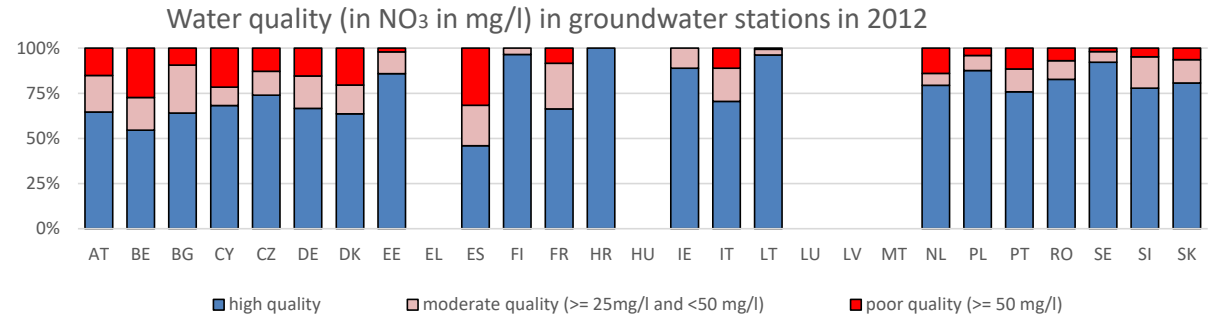


Source: EEA

Click here to view a comparison of the GNB by country

Reducing nutrient leakage

Nitrate in groundwater - percentage of groundwater stations with N concentration over 50 mg/l as per Nitrate directive. Groundwater stations exceeding 50 mg/l are in breach of the Nitrate Directive.



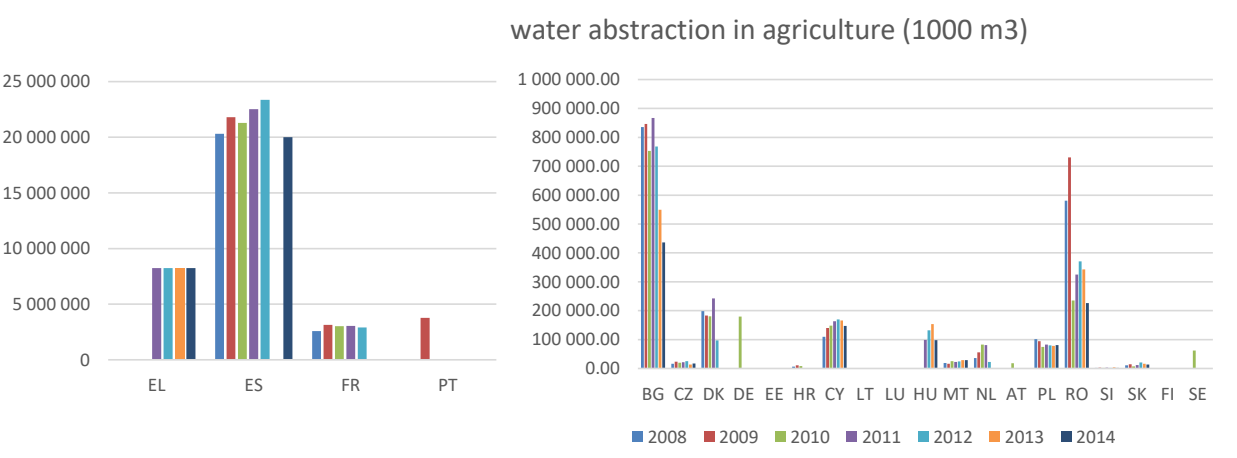
Source: EEA

Reducing pressure on water resource

The new impact indicator 'Water Exploitation Index Plus (WEI+)', aims to illustrate the percentage used of the total renewable freshwater resources available in a defined territory (basin, sub-basin etc.) for a given time step (e.g., seasonal, annual). As this indicator is up to now only available per river (sub-)basin, this factsheet presents data on water abstraction.

Water abstraction from agriculture Methodology (I.10) Methodology (C.20)

This indicator refers to the volume of water which is applied to soils for irrigation purposes. Data concern water abstraction from total surface and groundwater and are provided voluntarily by MS. Data for water use in agriculture are very difficult to get since many farmers use water from streams, wells and ponds. About 10.1 million hectares (6.3% of the UAA) were irrigated in 2016 in the EU-27.



Source: EUROSTAT

Find here the data for the Water Exploitation Index Plus per river basin

Find more information about water quality and quantity in the related dashboard

Agriculture and Rural Development

CONTRIBUTION TO THE PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY, ENHANCE ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND PRESERVE HABITATS AND LANDSCAPES

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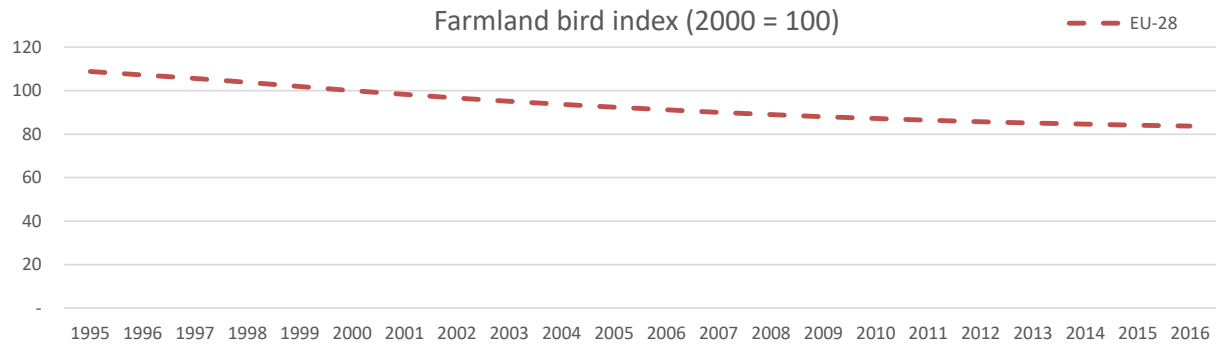
Increasing farmland bird population

Farmland Bird Index

Methodology (I.08)

The farmland bird indicator is intended as a barometer of change for the biodiversity of agricultural landscapes in Europe. The indicator is a composite index that measures the rate of change in the relative abundance of common bird species at selected sites. The "EU list of species" currently covers 39 species which are dependent on farmland for feeding and nesting and are not able to thrive in other habitats. The population counts are carried out by a network of volunteer ornithologists coordinated by national schemes. The farmland bird index decreased over time for the EU-28 to 83.7 in 2016, but the decrease slowed down in most recent years for which data exists (no EU-27 data is available at the time of writing).



Source: EBCC/RSPB/BirdLife/Statistics Netherlands: the European Bird Census Council (EBCC) and its Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme (PECBMS)

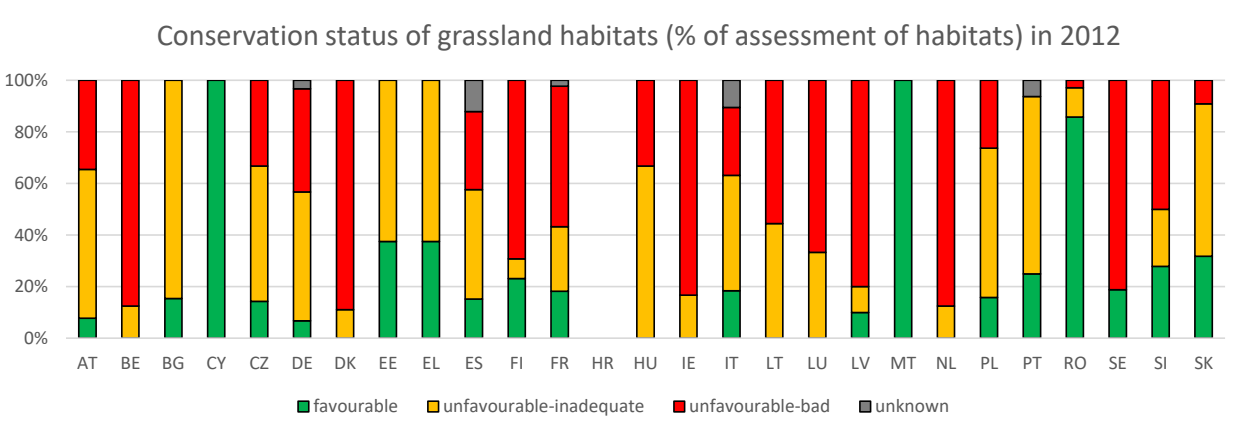
Enhancing biodiversity protection

Percentage of species and habitats of Community interest related to agriculture with stable or increasing trends
This indicator is under development. The new impact indicator will be based on the indicator below.

Conservation status of grassland habitats

Methodology (C.36)

The context indicator covers a set of habitat types (listed in Annex I of the Habitats Directive) which are considered to be of European interest that are linked to agro- and grassland ecosystems. Trends in this indicator should primarily be influenced by the implementation of measures under the Habitats Directive, such as the establishment of the Natura 2000 Network and habitats and species protection measures.



Source: EEA - DG ENV

Click here for more information at regional level (p.44)

see also the dashboard on biodiversity on the Europa website

Enhancing provision of ecosystem

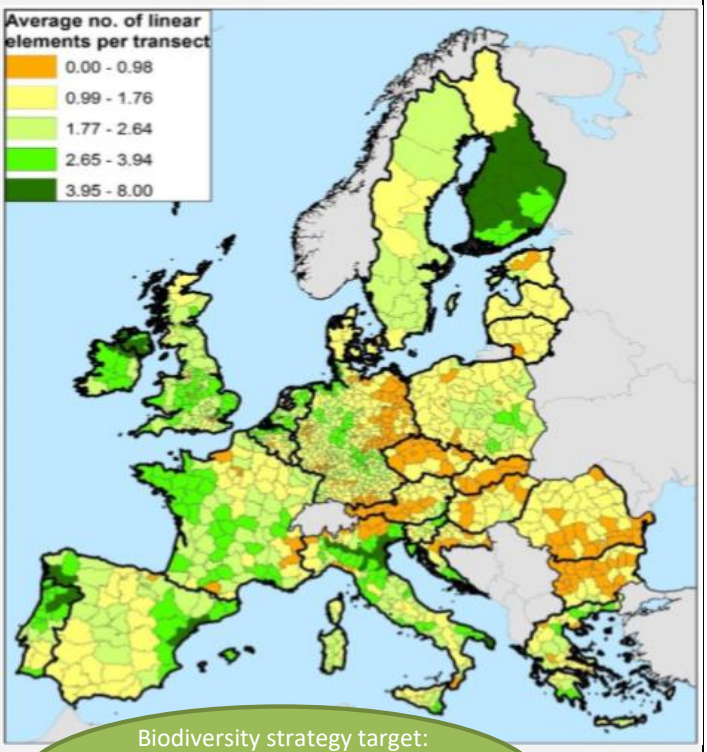
Share of Utilised Agricultural Area covered with landscape features

This indicator is under development. The following map gives an idea of landscape elements on agricultural area.

Average number of linear elements per transect with agriculture as main land cover, 2015

The map shows the density of linear features in agricultural land per NUTS3 region (average number of linear elements per point) based on the LUCAS survey 2015. The map shows in yellow and orange the regions with a low density of linear elements. In some cases this is related to the presence of large Alpine pastures. Landscape features are supplying many benefits to agro-ecosystems and the wider environment.

	fallow land as % in UAA	landscape elements as % in UAA*	total
EU27	**4.1**	**0.5**	**4.6**
BE	0.7	0.7	1.4
BG	3.8	0.2	4
CZ	0.8	0	0.8
DK	0.9	0.4	1.3
DE	1.6	0.5	2.2
EE	3.4	1	4.4
IE	0.1	0.9	1
EL	2.8	0.2	3
ES	13	0.2	13.2
FR	1.6	0.3	2
HR	1	0.7	1.6
IT	2.3	1.4	3.7
CY	11.1	0	11.1
LV	16.3	0.5	16.8
LT	2.9	0.3	3.3
LU	0.2	0	0.2
HU	3	0.4	3.3
MT	9.3	0	9.3
NL	0.4	3.4	3.8
AT	1.7	0.4	2.1
PL	1.7	0.6	2.3
PT	7.4	0.3	7.6
RO	3.1	0.3	3.4
SI	0.2	0	0.2
SK	1.9	0	1.9
FI	11.2	5.3	16.5
SE	5.4	1.7	7.1



Biodiversity strategy target:
Increasing land for biodiversity, including agricultural area under high-diversity landscape features

* Linear elements considered here: Grass margins, shrub margins, single trees bushes, lines of trees, hedges and ditches. This estimation is to be taken with caution because of methodological caveats.

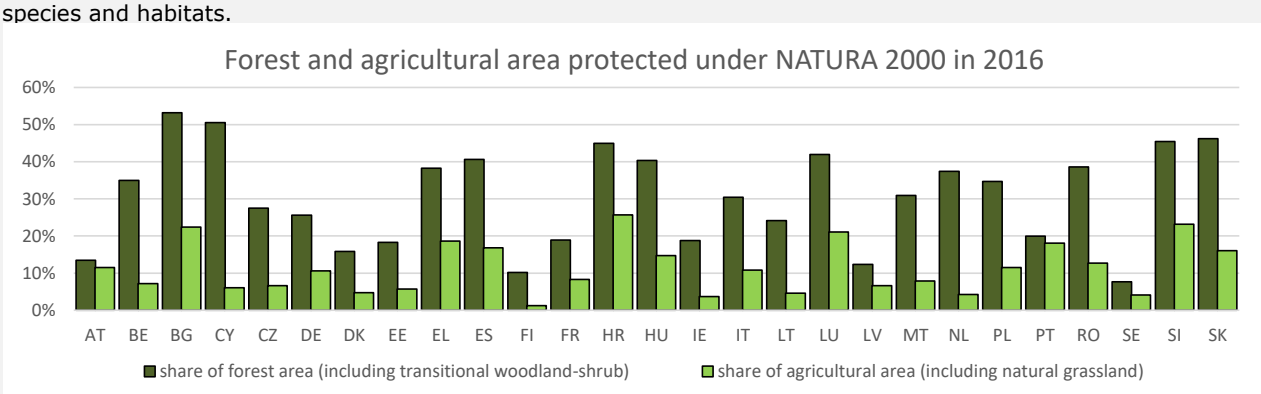
Source: DG AGRI based on Eurostat and JRC based on LUCAS survey.

see also Annex 5.4 of the IA

Area under NATURA 2000

Methodology (C.34)

The Natura 2000 network is an EU-wide network of nature protection areas established under the 1992 Habitats Directive. The aim of the network is to assure the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats.



Source: NATURA 2000 Barometer Statistics Reports, NATURA 2000 data and CORINE Land Cover (CLC)

ATTRACT YOUNG FARMERS AND FACILITATE BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL AREAS

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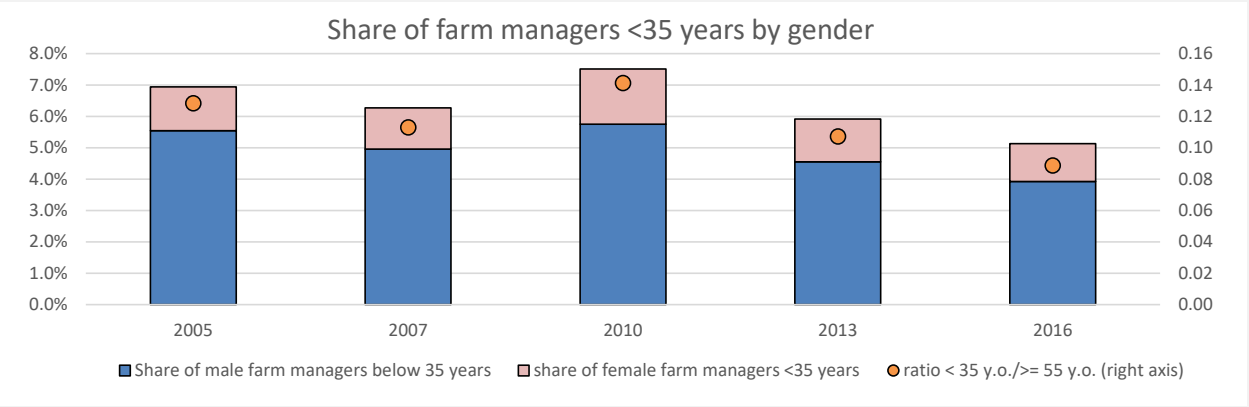
Attracting young farmers

The new impact indicator 'evolution of number of new farmers' is under development.

Age structure of farm managers by gender Methodology (C.23)

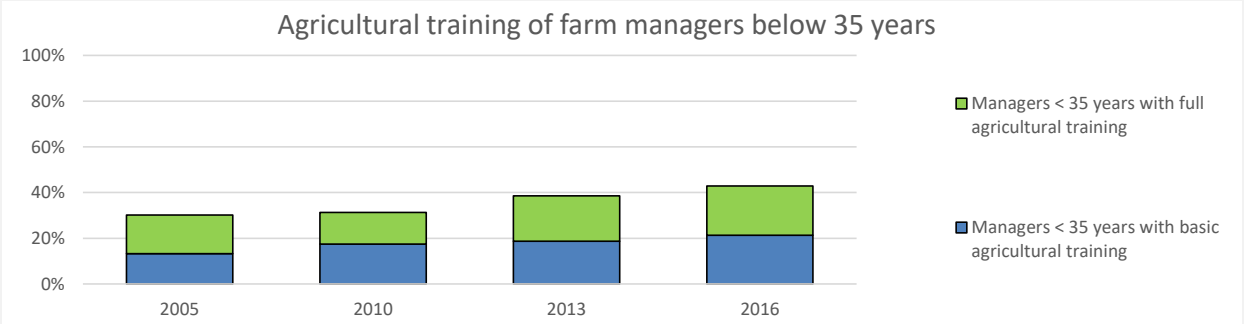
Even though the CAP considers someone a young farmer when the person is below 40 years, EUROSTAT, up to 2013, split up the age class at 35 years. In the EU-27 the share of young farmers in the total number of farm managers decreased over time between 2010 and 2016 towards 5.1%. Whereas the EU-trend decreased between 2010 and 2016, some Member States show an increase over time in the percentage of farm managers below 35 years. The ratio of young managers to elderly follows a similar trend as the share of young farmers below 35 years. The ratio of young female managers to male managers is about 1:3.



Source: EUROSTAT

Agricultural training of farm managers Methodology (C.24)

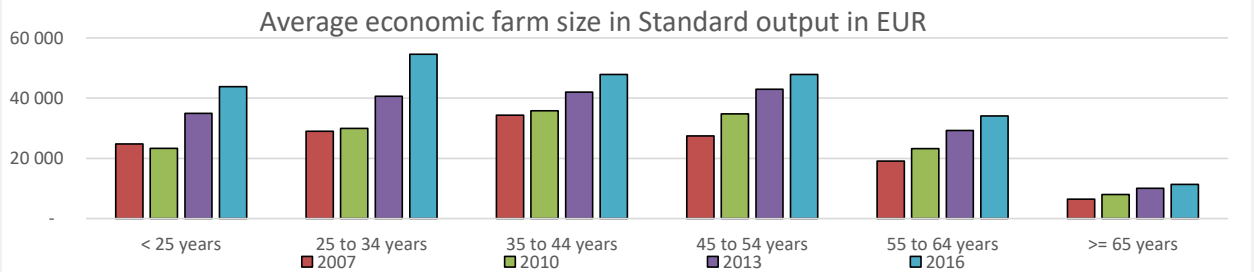
The share of farm managers below 35 years of age with at least a basic level of agricultural training is higher than the share of total farm managers in EU-27. The share of 'young' farm managers with at least a basic agricultural training in EU-27 equals 43% in 2016. 2005 and 2013: without HR due to a lack of data.



Source: DG AGRI - EUROSTAT

Economic farm size by age class

The average economic farm size in EU-27 is increasing in each age cohort over time. The economic farm size is the highest in the age classes of 25 to 54 years old.



Source: DG AGRI - EUROSTAT

PROMOTE EMPLOYMENT, GROWTH, SOCIAL INCLUSION AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL AREAS, INCLUDING BIO-ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY

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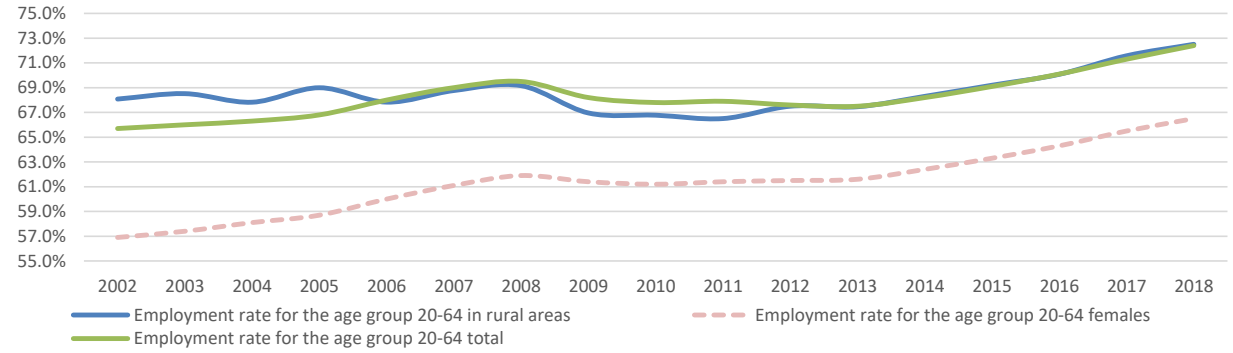
Contributing to jobs in rural areas

Evolution of the employment rate in predominantly rural areas [Methodology (I.14)]

The employment rate in the EU-27 steadily increased from 67.5% in 2013 to 72.4% in 2018. The employment rate in predominantly rural areas follows a similar trend as the total employment rate in the EU-27. By 2015, the EU-27 got back to the employment level before the 2009 financial crisis.

N.B.: the employment rate for women is for the total population of women.



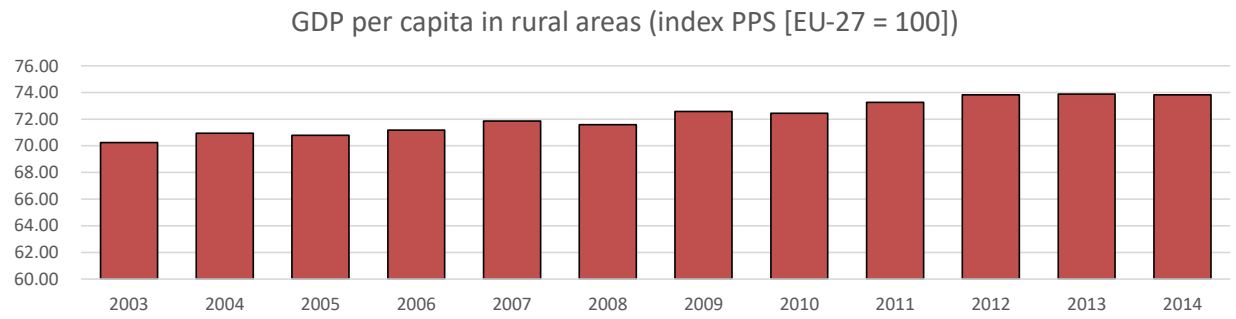
Source: EUROSTAT

Contributing to growth in rural areas

Evolution of GDP per head in predominantly rural areas [Methodology (I.16)]

Under the objective of balanced territorial development, the CAP aims to reduce the gap in standard of living between rural and other areas in the EU. GDP per capita, corrected for purchasing power, can be used to compare the aggregate standard of living between different geographical entities.

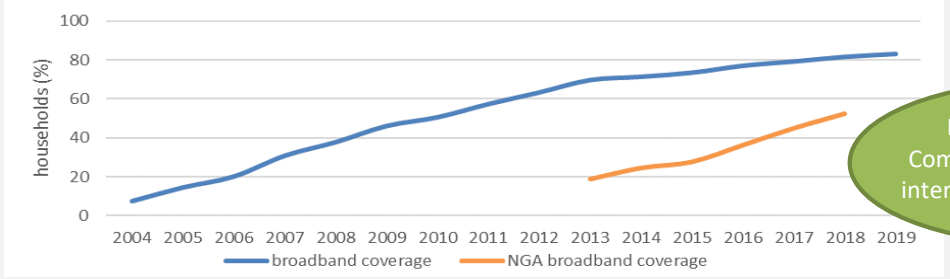
The following graph shows that, taking the EU-27 level as a reference, the total GDP per capita in rural areas in the EU-27 is below the total EU-average with about 26 to 31 index points between 2003 and 2014. There is a convergence between the GDP per capita visible between rural areas and the total GDP per capita in the EU.



Source: EUROSTAT

broadband coverage in rural areas

At the end of 2018, 52% of rural households were served by a Next Generation Access network compared to 81% of total EU rural households. There is a clear improvement on the situation over time in rural areas, but closing the connectivity gap of rural areas with regard to Next Generation Access remains a challenge.



Source: European Commission, Digital Scoreboard

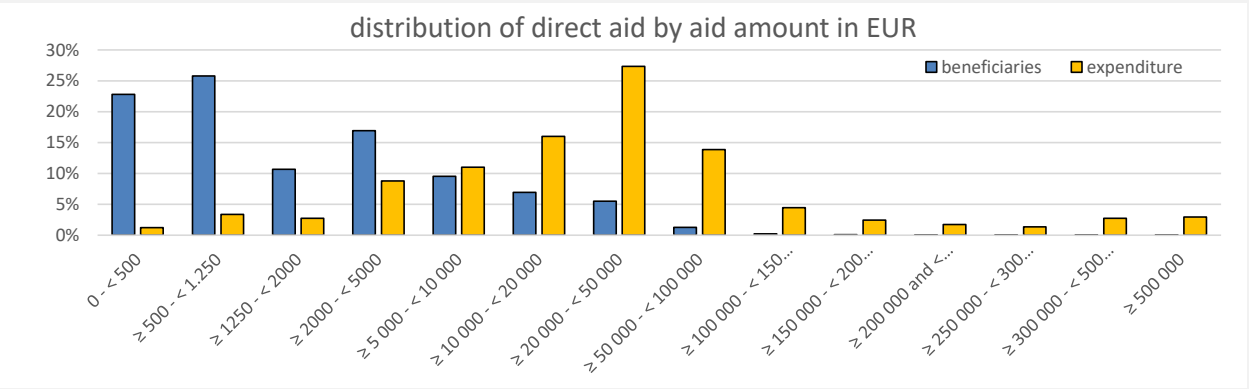
[View here the related dashboard on jobs and growth in rural areas]

[More information on this specific objective is available in the brief on jobs and growth in rural areas]

A fairer CAP

The impact indicator 'Improve the distribution of CAP support' is currently under development.

As indicated in the graph below, about 20% of the beneficiaries received 80% of direct payments in the EU-27. Payments are as concentrated as land in the EU.



Source: CATS data FY2018

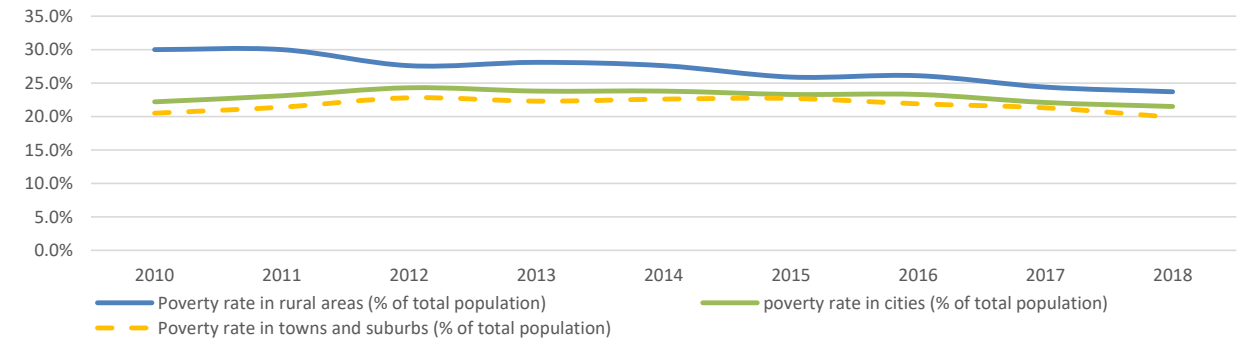
See page 9 for a comparison by MS

Promoting rural inclusion

Evolution of poverty index in rural areas

Methodology (I.15)

The rural poverty rate in the EU-27 decreased over time from 30% in 2010 to 23.7% in 2018. It shows a continuous downward trend as of 2010. The total poverty rate in the EU-27 is consistently above the poverty rate in towns and suburbs and cities and follow a different path than the poverty rate in rural areas.



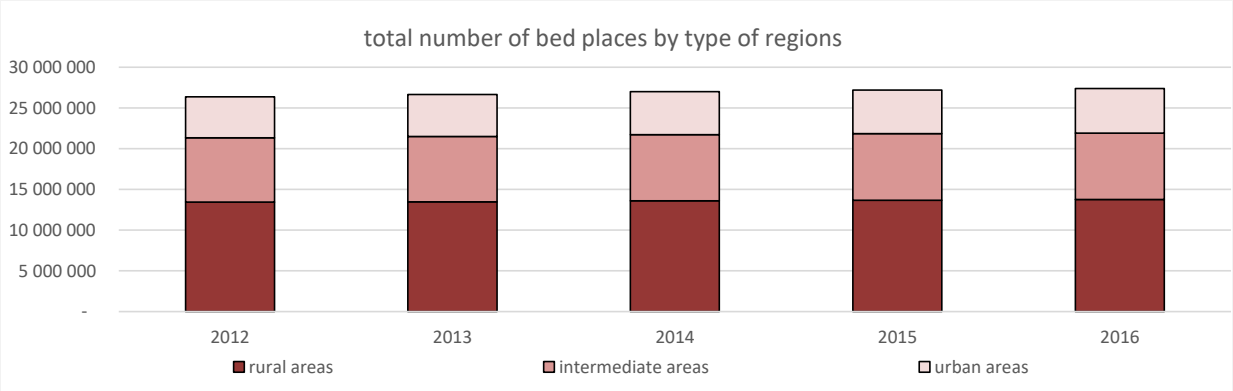
Source: EUROSTAT

Click here for a comparison across MS

Tourism infrastructure

Methodology (C.30)

The total number of bed places in the EU-27 increased between 2012 and 2016 by 3.9%. The majority of bed places are located in rural areas. The total number of bed places in urban areas increased most in absolute and relative terms between 2012 and 2016.



Source: EUROSTAT

IMPROVE THE RESPONSE OF EU AGRICULTURE TO SOCIETAL DEMANDS ON FOOD AND HEALTH, INCLUDING SAFE, NUTRITIOUS AND SUSTAINABLE FOOD, AS WELL AS ANIMAL WELFARE

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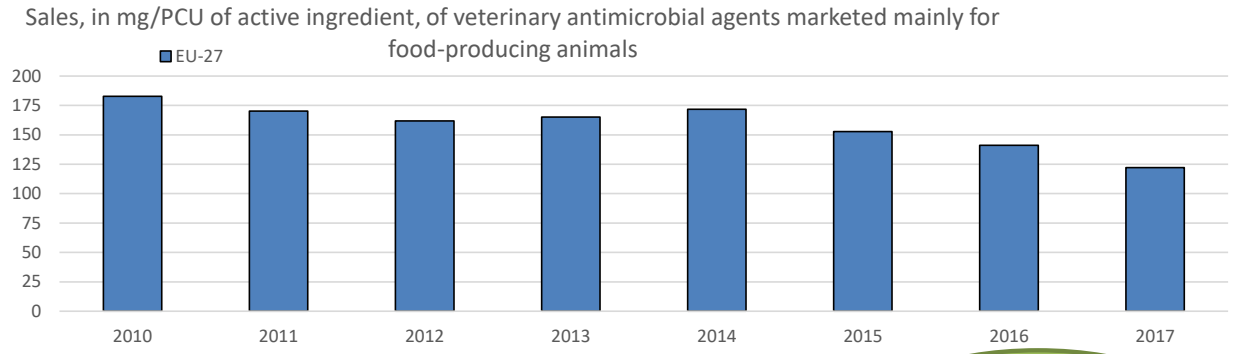
Agriculture and Rural Development

Find here the brief for CAP Specific Objective 9 about health, food and antimicrobial resistance

Limiting antibiotic use in agriculture

Sales/use in food producing animals

The sales in veterinary antimicrobial agents in mg per population correction unit (PCU) is decreasing over time in the EU-27. However, there are large differences between Member States in the use of antibiotics in animal production. The EU-average is weighted for those Member States that provide data on a yearly basis. 2017 is the first year for which all MS reported data. The sales decreased by 33% between 2010 and 2017.



Source: European Surveillance of Veterinary Antimicrobial Consumption (ESVAC)

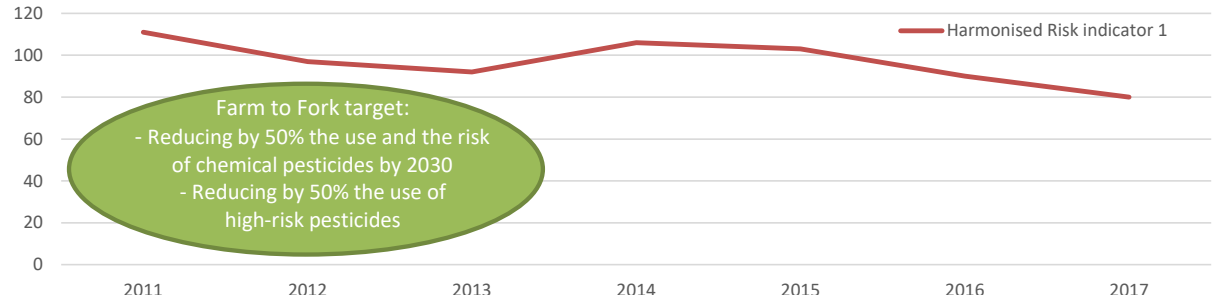
Farm to Fork target: 50% reduction in antibiotic sales by 2030

Sustainable use of pesticides

Reduce risks and impacts of pesticides

Harmonised Risk Indicator 1 is calculated by multiplying the quantities of active substances placed on the market in plant protection products by a weighting factor. For practical purposes, active substances are grouped into four categories, in line with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009. The weightings applied to each category are intended to reflect policy on the use of pesticides and to support the goal of the Sustainable Use Directive to reduce the risk and impact of pesticide use and promote alternative approaches or techniques.

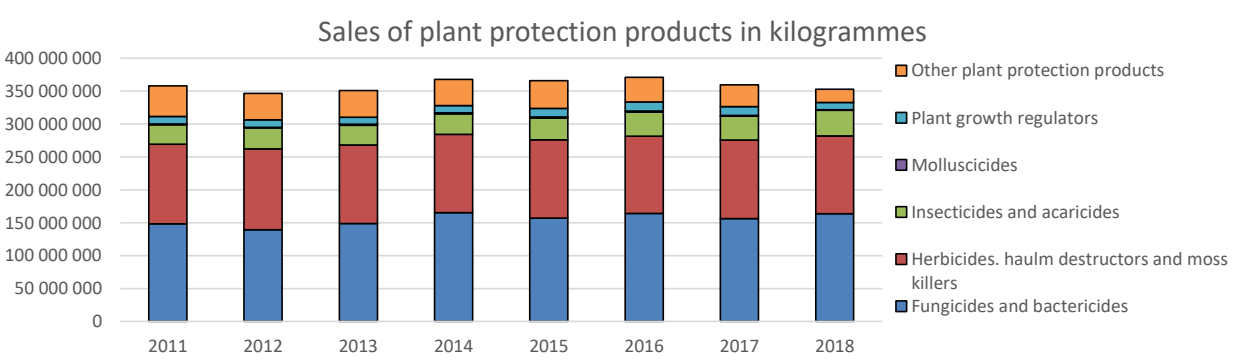
A baseline of the average of three years 2011-2013 is used as the starting point against which subsequent values are compared. The Harmonised Risk Indicator 1 shows a 20% reduction in the risk to human health and the environment from pesticides in the European Union in the period from 2011 to 2017.



Source: European Commission

Sales of plant protection products in kilogrammes

The following graph provides only information about the sales of plant protection products (PPP). For some MS and for some years there is no data for some of the different PPPs. Therefore, the graph cannot provide the trend in sales at EU-level. Plant protection product sales in the EU-27 are quite stable between 2011 and 2018 around 350 million kilogrammes.



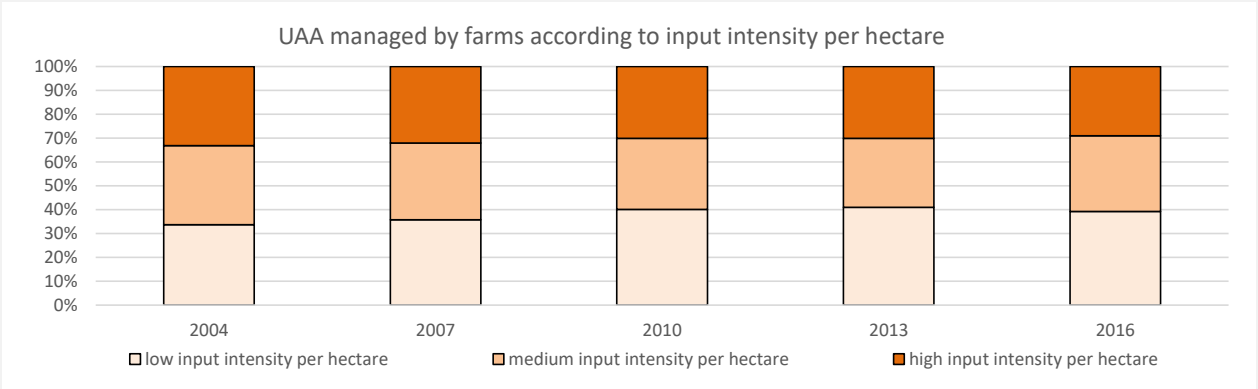
Source: EUROSTAT

Agriculture and Rural Development

Farming intensity Methodology (C.33)

Farming intensity in the graph below is defined as the level of inputs used by the farm per hectare of land. The inputs considered are fertilizers, pesticides, other crop protection products and purchased feed. The thresholds have been set in such a way that the UAA in the EU is equally divided into the three categories for the first year of the analysis (2004 for the EU-25) - > EUR 342 constant per ha for the highest category, < EUR 150 constant per ha for the lowest category. These levels do not pretend to represent any real borders of extensive and intensive farming. They are set in a pragmatic way to study developments in farming intensity over time.

In the EU, the area with low input intensity per hectare increased between 2005 and 2016 from 34% to 39%, whereas to area with high input intensity decreased from 33% to 29% in 2016. Data is for EU-28.



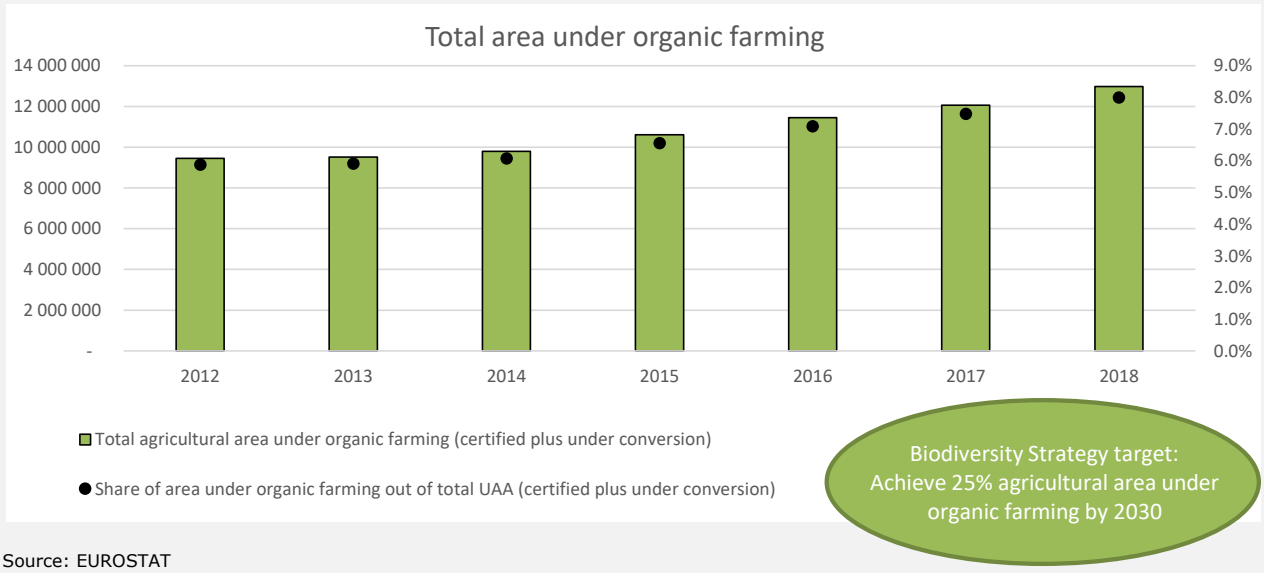
Source: DG AGRI - FADN and EUROSTAT

Responding to consumer demand for quality food

Currently, no data is available for the indicator 'Value of production under EU quality schemes (incl. organics)'.

Area under organic farming Methodology (C.19)

The total area under organic farming is increasing in the EU-27, covering almost 13 million hectares in 2018. With 8.0% of the total utilized agricultural area under organic farming in 2018, the EU-27 area follows a positive trend. However, significant differences exist between Member States.



Source: EUROSTAT

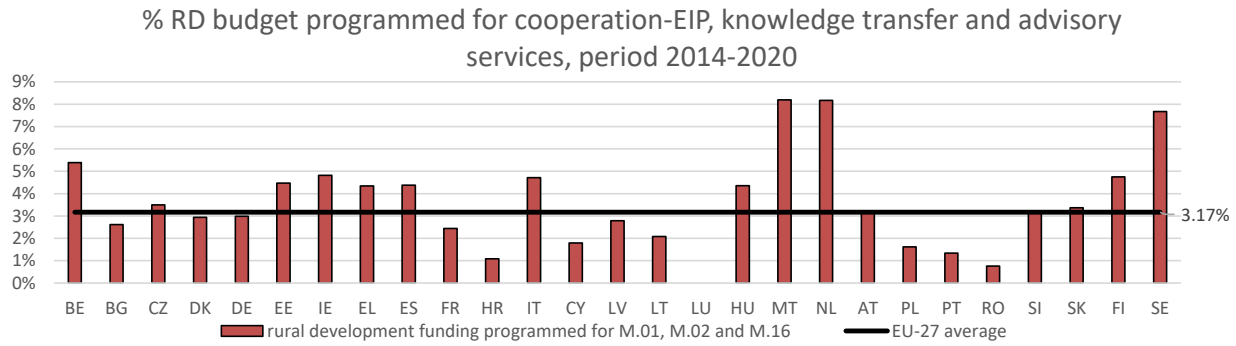
Find more information about organic production and a comparison between Member States in the related dashboard

FOSTERING KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATION AND DIGITALISATION IN AGRICULTURE

Sharing knowledge and innovation

Share of CAP budget for knowledge sharing and innovation

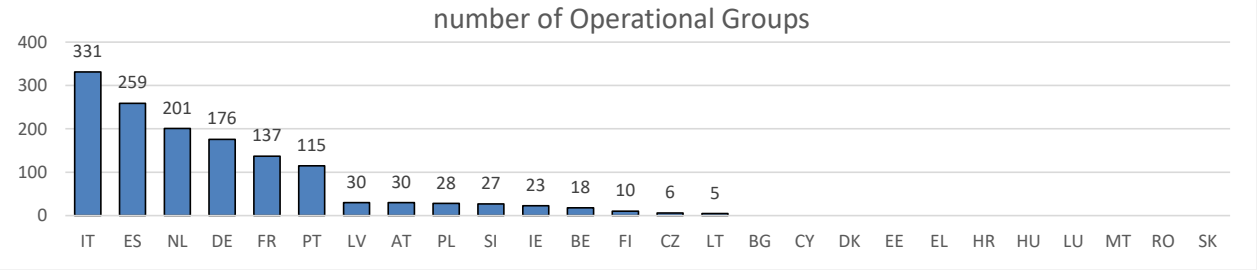
Under the programming period 2014-2020, the EU-27 programmed 3.17% of their total rural development envelope (EAFRD + national contribution) under M01: knowledge transfer and information actions, M02: advisory services, farm management and farm relief services and M16: Co-operation-EIP.



Source: Member State notification in SFC (based on adopted programmes up to May 2020)

Number of EIP operational groups per MS

The European Innovation Platform for agricultural productivity and sustainability (EIP-AGRI) contains EIP operational groups (OG) that are set-up by interested actors such as farmers, researchers, advisors and businesses involved in the agricultural and food sector. The OG come together to work on concrete, practical solutions to a problem or innovative opportunity and whose project is funded by the EAFRD. The figures in the graph are the number of OGs officially submitted by the management authority to the Commission.



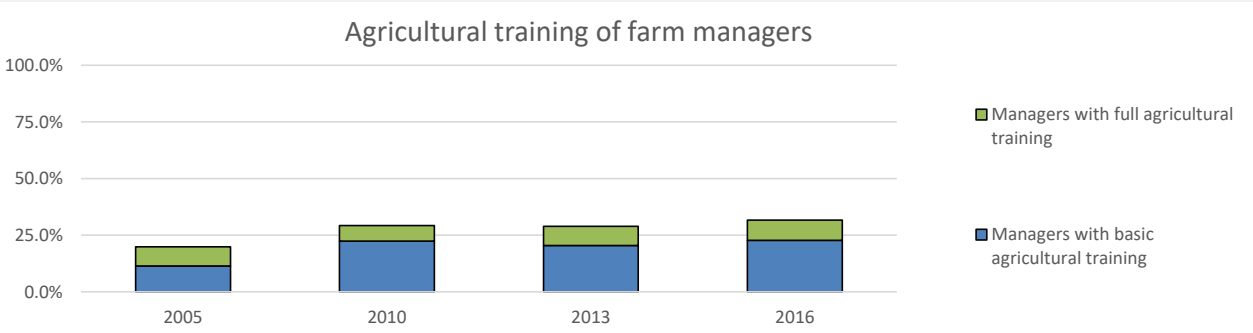
Source: DG AGRI (updated till 05-2020)

Find here an overview of the operational groups and geographical coverage

Agricultural training of farm managers

Methodology (C.24)

In the EU-27, 31.6% of the total farm managers attained basic or full agricultural training in 2016. This share is rather slowly increasing between 2010 and 2016. Full agricultural training means any training course continuing for the equivalent of at least two years full time training after the end of compulsory education and completed at an agricultural college, university or other institute of higher education in agriculture. The share of managers with basic agricultural training equals 23%, whereas 9% achieved a full agricultural training.



Source: DG AGRI - EUROSTAT

Indicator overview

Indicator	Source	impact in PMEF	Current CMEF indicator
Support viable farm income and resilience across the Union to enhance food security			
Agricultural income versus general economy	EUROSTAT	yes	Impact indicator I.01
Evolution of agricultural income	EUROSTAT	yes	Impact indicators I.01 & I.02
Evolution of agricultural income by sector	DG AGRI - FADN	yes	
Evolution of agricultural income by farm size	DG AGRI - FADN		
Evolution of agricultural income in ANC areas	DG AGRI - FADN	yes	
Enhance market orientation and increase competitiveness			
Total factor productivity	EUROSTAT	yes	Impact indicator I.03
Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture	EUROSTAT		Context indicator C.28
Cost and revenue structure of income	EUROSTAT		
Agri-food trade imports and exports	COMEXT	yes	Impact indicator I.06
Ratio EU prices versus world market	DG AGRI, FAOSTAT		Impact indicator I.04
Number of farms, hectares and Livestock units	EUROSTAT		Context C.17, C.18, C.21, C.33
Improve the farmers' position in the value chain			
Value added for primary producers in food chain	EUROSTAT	yes	Result indicator Pillar I
Agricultural output per sector	EUROSTAT		
Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as sustainable energy			
GHG emissions from agriculture	EEA	yes	Impact indicator I.07
Mean organic carbon content	JRC	yes	Impact indicator I.12
Production of renewable energy from agriculture	EURObserv'ER, …	yes	Context indicator C.43
Physical area under AECM	AIR		
Foster sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources such as water, soil and air			
% of agricultural area at risk of soil erosion	JRC	yes	Impact indicator I.13
Ammonia emissions from agriculture	EEA	yes	Impact indicator I.07
Gross nutrient balance in agricultural land	EEA	yes	Impact indicator I.11
Nitrates in groundwater	EEA	yes	Impact indicator I.11
Water abstraction in agriculture	EUROSTAT		Impact indicator I.10, C.20
Contribution to the protection of biodiversity, enhance ecosystem services and preserve habitats and landscapes			
Farmland Bird Index	EBCC-PECBMS	yes	Impact indicator I.08
Conservation status of agricultural habitats	EEA-DG ENV		Context indicator C.36
Average number of linear elements	JRC		
Area under NATURA 2000	NATURA 2000 Barometer		Context indicator C.34
Attract young farmers and facilitate business development in rural areas			
Age structure of farm managers by gender	EUROSTAT		Context indicator C.23
Agricultural training of farm managers <35 years	EUROSTAT		Context indicator C.24
Economic farm size by age class	EUROSTAT		
Promote employment, growth, social inclusion and local development in rural areas, including bio-economy and sustainable forestry			
Employment rate in predominantly rural areas	EUROSTAT	yes	Impact indicator I.14
GDP per head in predominantly rural areas	EUROSTAT	yes	Impact indicator I.16
Broadband coverage in rural areas	Digital scoreboard		
Distribution of direct aids	DG AGRI (CATS)	yes	
Poverty index in rural areas	EUROSTAT	yes	Impact indicator I.15
Tourism infrastructure	EUROSTAT		Context indicator C.30
Improve the response of EU agriculture to societal demands on food and health, including safe, nutritious and sustainable food, as well as animal welfare			
Sales of veterinary antimicrobial agents	ESVAC	yes	
Risks and impact of pesticides	DG SANTE	yes	
Sales of plant protection products	EUROSTAT		
Farming intensity	DG AGRI - FADN		Context indicator C.33
Area under organic farming	EUROSTAT		Context indicator C.19
Fostering knowledge, innovation and digitalisation in agriculture			
% RD budget to knowledge and innovation	DG AGRI (SFC)	yes	
Number of EIP operational groups	DG AGRI		
Agricultural training of farm managers	EUROSTAT		Context indicator C.24

Methodology

This factsheet provides an overview of the current state of the agricultural sector and rural development in the EU-27 based on a common set of indicators. The factsheet follows the order of the nine specific objectives and includes the impact indicators that are in Annex I of the CAP Strategic Plan proposal. It includes the context indicators in the new Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (PMEF) for which data is available to date.

The name of the impact indicators that are in the new PMEF, are in **bold**. The description of the impact indicator is given below the name.

For example:

Sharing knowledge and innovation

Share of CAP budget for knowledge sharing and innovation

Indicators that are not impact indicators in the new PMEF are used as a proxy in case the new impact indicator is still under development. Additional data is presented in graphs where this is relevant and available. These indicator names are shown in *italics* and surrounded by a light grey box.

For example: *Agricultural training of farm managers*

All impact indicators are also context indicators in the existing Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (CMEF) and the future PMEF. The table of contents provides a link to the methodological fiches of the impact and context indicators that already exist in the current CMEF. It is possible that some of these fiches will be updated for the PMEF. The table also indicates which indicators are already in the CMEF and which indicators are proposed as impact indicators in the new PMEF.

Complementary information

The factsheets are complementary to the CAP dashboards that are grouped by theme and focus on the results that are achieved by the CAP in a dynamic IT tool. A number of graphs in these factsheets are similar to the ones in the CAP dashboards, but provide longer time series:

Here you can access the different CAP indicator dashboards

The statistical factsheets published on the EUROPA website present the main economic and agricultural data for each country and the European Union: key data, population and economy, CAP expenditure and distribution of direct aids, agricultural input, output and income, agricultural labour input, agricultural prices, agricultural trade and farm structure:

https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/statistics/factsheets_en