

From grass to glass; a look at the dairy chain

Dairy farming is a prominent sector in many regions of the EU, shaping landscapes and environments (particularly in mountainous areas). Since 1984, it has operated under a programme of production quotas and support prices. The latest major policy reform of 2003⁽¹⁾ aimed to increase competitiveness, improve market orientation towards higher added value products like cheese and fresh dairy products, facilitate the restructuring of the sector and encourage entrance into the sector by young farmers.

Milk is made of fats, proteins, other solids and water. It is consumed as milk, or converted through processes such as separation, combination and compression into a variety of dairy products and ingredients (i.e. creams, butters, skimmed milk powder, yoghurts, cheese and whey).

The following publication aims to give an overview of selected statistics and indicators linked to the dairy chain in the EU.

⁽¹⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 1788/2003.

Key points

There are considerable differences in the amount of dairy products available for human consumption in the Member States (see Figure 1 below).

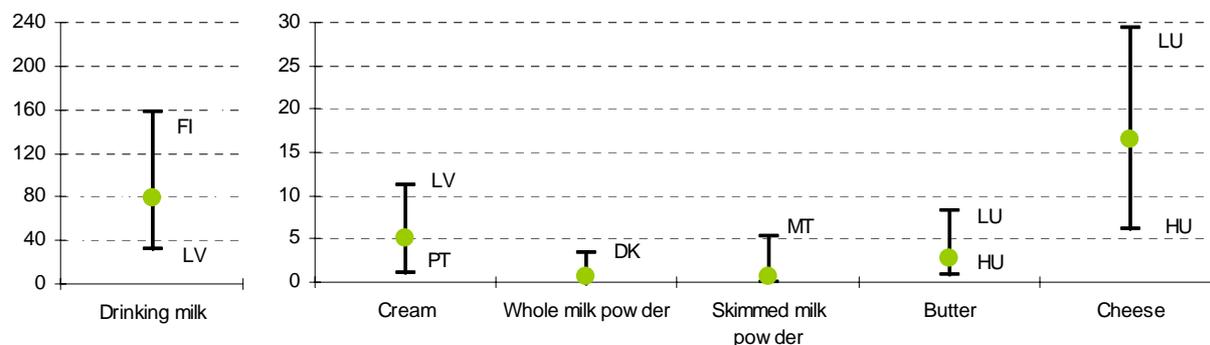
Milk is produced in every single Member State. Under the quota system, the volume of milk produced among Member States has remained stable over a number of years, although the amount of milk used on farms declined by a quarter between 1996 and 2006.

Import volumes of dairy products from non-Community countries are relatively limited, largely reflecting the perishable nature of these products, and were principally imported (70.7 %) from Switzerland and New Zealand.

The aggregated price level of milk, cheese and eggs was considerably different among Member States; in Poland average prices were about a third lower than the average across the EU-27 in 2007, while prices were about 40 % higher in Cyprus and Greece. Between 1997 and 2007, consumer prices of milk, cheese and eggs declined in the vast majority of Member States (when compared with the change for all goods and services). Figures for the first five months of 2008, however, point to a sharp turnaround due to steep price increases for milk, cheese and eggs.

Figure 1: Gross human apparent consumption (availability for human consumption) of selected dairy products, available Member States, 2005 (kg per head) (1)

Minimum and maximum levels (either end of vertical line), median share (circle)



Source: Eurostat (Supply balance sheets)

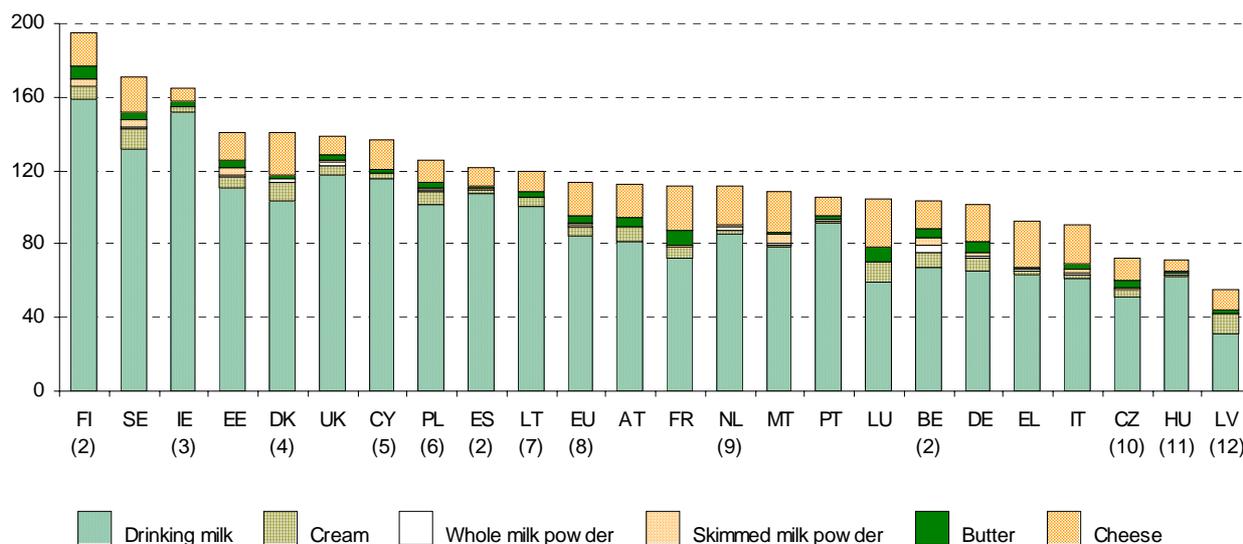
(1) Belgium, the Czech Republic, Spain, Slovakia and Finland, 2004 for all dairy products; Denmark and Hungary, 2004 for cheese; Slovenia, only data for butter and cheese is available for 2004; Bulgaria and Romania, not available.

Availability of dairy products for consumption

As outlined in Figure 2, there are considerable variations in the amount of different types of dairy products available for human consumption in the Member States. Between 2003 and 2005, an average 84 kg of drinking milk per head of population (see footnote 8 of Figure 2 for country coverage) were available to EU consumers, compared with about 18 kg of cheese, 5 kg of cream and about 4 kg of butter. Per capita availability of dairy products was highest in Finland, Sweden and Ireland and lowest in the Czech Republic, Hungary and Latvia.

There were considerable differences in the availability of individual types of dairy products for human consumption (generally based on average figures for 2003-2005); the amount of drinking milk available varied from 32 kg per head in Latvia in 2005 to 159 kg on average in Finland for the years 2002 to 2004, while for cheese the range was from between 6 and 7 kg per head in Slovakia (not shown due to limited data availability) and Hungary (average for 2003 and 2004) to 26 kg in Luxembourg.

Figure 2: Gross human apparent consumption (availability for human consumption) of selected dairy products, average of latest data available (2003-2005) (kg per head) (1)



Source: Eurostat (Supply balance sheets)

- (1) Data for Bulgaria and Romania, not available; limited data for Slovakia and Slovenia, not shown.
- (2) Average for the years 2002-2004.
- (3) Skimmed milk, not available; whole milk, average for the years 2002-2004.
- (4) Skimmed milk, not available; cheese, average for the years 2002-2004.
- (5) Drinking milk, 2005; all other dairy products, average for the years 2004-2005.
- (6) Average for the years 2004-2005.
- (7) Drinking milk, 2005; whole milk, average for the years 2003 and 2005.
- (8) Average based on available data for Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.
- (9) Butter, not available.
- (10) Average for the years 2003-2004.
- (11) Cheese, average for the years 2003-2004.
- (12) Skimmed and whole milk, not available; drinking milk, 2005; all other dairy products, average for the years 2004-2005.

Milk production

The vast majority of milk (over 95 %) collected in the EU in 2006 came from cows, although in a number of the southern European Member States significant quantities of milk were also produced from sheep and goats; in Greece a majority (59 %) of milk came from sheep and goats, and in Cyprus about one fifth of all milk produced. This publication concentrates, however, on cows' milk production.

There were 2.8 million holdings in the EU-27 with dairy cows in 2005. However, 1.9 million holdings only had between one and two cows, Romania and Poland accounting for 1.6 million of these small dairy units.

Among those Member States for which data are available, the number of farms with dairy cows declined sharply between 1995 and 2005; in Italy, the number of holdings with dairy cows halved and in Spain the number fell by almost two thirds.

Although the number of cows (of which organic dairy cows comprise a very small proportion) also declined in the same period, the average number of cows per holding increased, sometimes sharply (i.e. in Denmark, Greece and Portugal – see Table 1). In contrast to the small herd sizes in Romania and Poland, the average size of a dairy herd in the United Kingdom was just under 80 head in 2005, had risen to 85 head in Denmark, and was just over 100 head, on average, in Cyprus.

Table 1: Number of holdings with dairy cows and their average size, and cow numbers, 2005

	Number of holdings with dairy cows			Number of dairy cows				Number of organic dairy cows		Average number of dairy cows per holding	
	1995 (units)	2005 (units)	2005 Share in EU-27 (%)	1995 (1 000 head)	2005 (1 000 head)	2005 Share in EU-27 (%)	2006 (1) (1 000 head)	1995	2005		
EU-27	:	2 821 360	100.0	:	25 151	100.0	:	:	8.9		
BE	21 880	15 180	0.5	688	549	2.2	8.3	31.5	36.2		
BG	:	152 560	5.4	:	357	1.4	0.1	:	2.3		
CZ	:	6 780	0.2	:	441	1.8	4.3	:	65.0		
DK	15 960	6 630	0.2	702	564	2.2	53.1	44.0	85.1		
DE	:	110 370	3.9	:	4 236	16.8	:	:	38.4		
EE	:	9 210	0.3	:	115	0.5	3.2	:	12.5		
IE	42 440	23 820	0.8	1 312	1 082	4.3	0.9	30.9	45.4		
EL	27 960	9 780	0.3	184	168	0.7	0.3	6.6	17.2		
ES	122 690	42 390	1.5	1 357	1 002	4.0	2.5	11.1	23.6		
FR	:	103 850	3.7	:	3 884	15.4	62.1	:	37.4		
IT	114 940	61 020	2.2	2 173	1 860	7.4	58.4	18.9	30.5		
CY	:	240	0.0	:	24	0.1	:	:	101.0		
LV	:	50 900	1.8	:	172	0.7	3.1	:	3.4		
LT	:	170 790	6.1	:	494	2.0	6.3	:	2.9		
LU	1 400	970	0.0	49	39	0.2	0.2	34.7	40.6		
HU	:	16 250	0.6	:	287	1.1	:	:	17.7		
MT	:	180	0.0	:	7	0.0	0.0	:	40.4		
NL	37 470	23 530	0.8	1 708	1 433	5.7	16.2	45.6	60.9		
AT	90 080	54 580	1.9	706	536	2.1	81.4	7.8	9.8		
PL	:	727 100	25.8	:	2 854	11.3	:	:	3.9		
PT	58 460	15 860	0.6	382	287	1.1	:	6.5	18.1		
RO	:	1 134 400	40.2	:	1 658	6.6	8.2	:	1.5		
SI	:	19 710	0.7	:	131	0.5	0.9	:	6.6		
SK	:	13 460	0.5	:	193	0.8	5.0	:	14.4		
FI	32 740	16 940	0.6	396	319	1.3	4.6	12.1	18.8		
SE	17 640	8 550	0.3	481	393	1.6	24.1	27.3	46.0		
UK	38 390	26 310	0.9	2 555	2 065	8.2	58.6	66.6	78.5		

Source: Eurostat (Eurofarm and Food: From farm to fork statistics)

(1) Spain and the United Kingdom, 2005; Luxembourg, 2002.

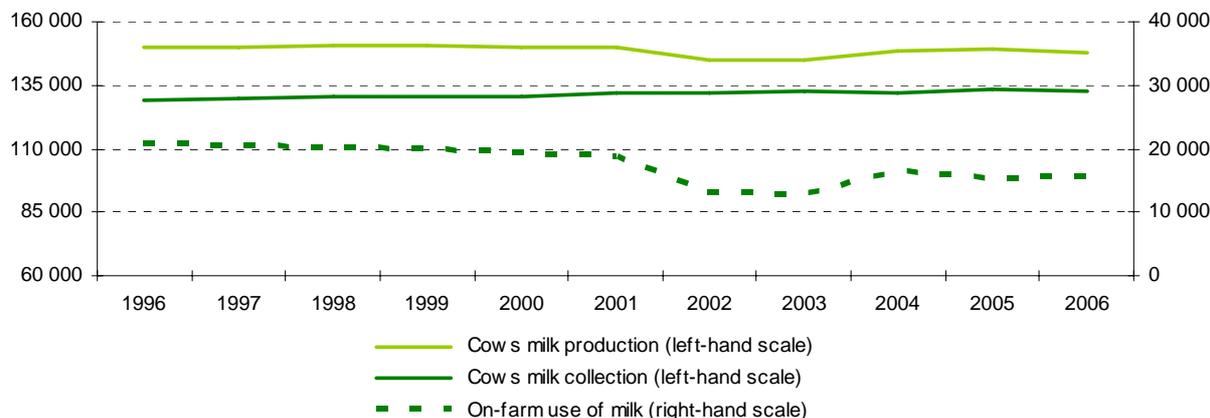
Despite the relatively steep decline in the number of dairy cows in the period between 1995 and 2005, the production of cows' milk remained steady (see Figure 3); this reflects strong growth in milk yields. Average milk yields across the EU-27 in 2005 were about 6 000 litres per cow, although the range extended from 8 200 litres per cow in Sweden and Denmark down to 3 700 litres per cow in Bulgaria and 3 000 litres per cow in Romania.

Reflecting the distribution of quotas (see Figure 4), more than a third (37.4 %) of cows' milk produced across the EU-27 in 2005 came from holdings in either Germany or

France, with a further third (32.4 %) coming from either the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Italy or Poland.

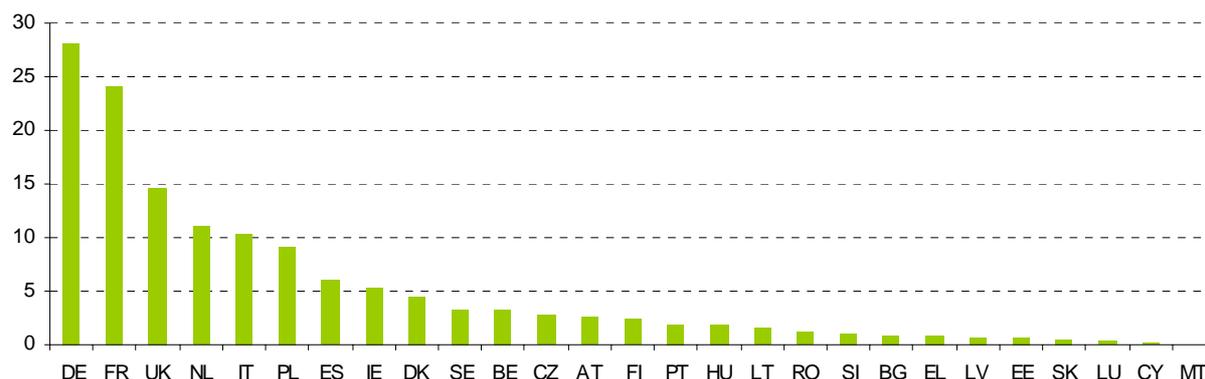
Across the EU-27 as a whole, about 10 % of milk produced in 2006 was produced for home consumption, farm processing, direct sale, or use as animal feed (down from 14 % in 1996). However, in a number of Member States that have joined the EU since 2005, this proportion remains considerably higher; in Latvia, Hungary and Poland it accounted for about a quarter of milk produced, in Bulgaria and Lithuania closer to about one third and in Romania a little over three quarters of all milk produced in 2006.

Figure 3: Production of milk, EU-27 (1 000 tonnes)



Source: Eurostat (Agricultural products statistics)

Figure 4: Distribution of milk quotas (for deliveries) in the EU-27, 2007/08 (million tonnes)



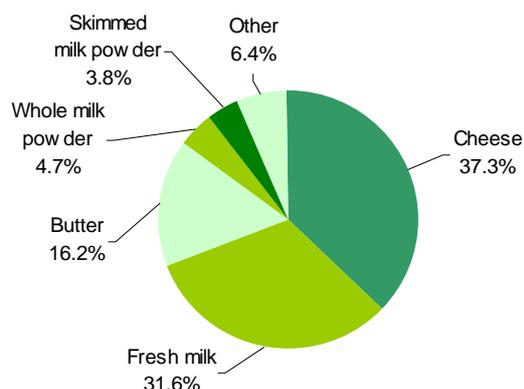
Source: European Commission ('Agriculture in the European Union - Statistical and economic information 2007', http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/agrista/2007/table_en/index.htm)

Product and trade

About 90 % of milk produced in the EU-27 was collected by dairies in 2006 for processing into drinking milk and a variety of milk products.

The 133 million tonnes of milk delivered to dairies across the EU-27 in 2006 were principally transformed into 31 million tonnes of drinking milk, 9 million tonnes of cheese, 7 million tonnes of acidified milk, 2 million tonnes of butter and 1 million tonnes of both skimmed milk powder and other milk powder. In terms of milk equivalent quantities, however, the European Commission has estimated that more milk went into the production of cheese in 2006 (see Figure 5) than any other dairy product.

Figure 5: Milk used in dairy products in the EU, 2006 (estimate) (1)



Source: European Commission ('Milk and milk products in the European Union' - August 2006, http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/markets/milk/index_en.htm)

(1) Milk equivalent quantity, expressed as percentages and based on total protein and fat content.

There were about 5 400 dairies across the EU-27 (excluding Bulgaria, Cyprus and Luxembourg) in 2006, about 30 % of which were in Italy and a further, combined, 30% in Greece, Spain and the United Kingdom.

Table 2 illustrates the very different scale of dairy operations among EU-27 Member States in 2006: more northerly Member States tended to report larger dairies and the southern Member States smaller dairies. The United Kingdom was a notable exception, however, with over four fifths (86.5 %) of its dairies collecting less than 5 000 tonnes of milk a year, a similar proportion to the situations in Spain, Romania and Portugal.

Table 2: Structure of dairy operators, 2006 (% by size class)

	<5 000 t	>5 000 t <20 000 t	>20 000 t <100 000 t	>100 000 t	Unattributed
EU-27 (1)	73.6	13.6	8.6	3.9	0.2
BE	50.0	10.9	6.3	32.8	:
BG	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	13.3	28.9	51.1	6.7	:
DK	18.2	40.9	40.9	:	:
DE	19.5	11.1	36.8	32.6	:
EE	46.2	15.4	38.5	0.0	:
IE	35.6	27.1	22.0	15.3	:
EL (2)	94.8	3.7	1.1	0.5	:
ES	83.8	9.3	4.1	2.7	:
FR	65.8	17.7	10.9	5.7	:
IT	77.6	16.7	5.0	0.7	:
CY	:	:	:	:	:
LV	67.2	22.4	:	:	10.4
LT	66.7	:	:	33.3	:
LU	:	:	:	:	:
HU	43.2	32.4	24.3	:	:
MT	:	:	100.0	:	:
NL	:	31.3	:	31.3	37.5
AT	57.7	16.7	17.9	7.7	:
PL	25.2	31.9	34.5	8.4	:
PT	92.3	5.6	2.0	:	:
RO	90.2	6.8	2.9	:	:
SI (2)	63.2	31.6	5.3	:	:
SK	25.6	30.8	43.6	:	:
FI (2)	13.0	39.1	43.5	4.3	:
SE	20.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	:
UK	86.5	5.0	4.2	4.4	:

Source: Eurostat (Food: Farm to fork statistics)

(1) Greece, Slovenia and Finland, 2003; Bulgaria and Luxembourg not available. Figures for Cyprus are thought unreliable at the moment.

(2) 2003.

There were a little over 13 000 dairy products manufacturing enterprises (including dairies) in the EU-27 in 2005, employing an estimated 400 000 persons (see Table 3). One third (33.1 %) of the EU-27's dairy products manufacturing enterprises were located in Italy, with a further fifth in Spain (11.5 %) and France (11.2 %) combined. A little over half (53.6 %) of the turnover generated by the EU-27's dairy products manufacturing enterprises came from enterprises in France (20.0 %), Germany (19.2 %) and Italy (14.3 %).

Further down the chain, there were about 15 000 wholesalers specialised in dairy produce, eggs, edible oils and fats in the EU-27 in 2005, a majority of which were based in Italy (24.0 %), Spain (18.8 %) and Greece (12.5 %). These specialist wholesalers employed a further 119 000 persons, representing 1.2 % of the wholesale and commission trade workforce within the EU-27. Specialist dairy produce, eggs, edible oils and fats wholesalers across the EU-27 generated turnover of EUR 72.2 thousand million, of which a little under one third (30.2 %) came from specialist wholesalers in France, and this corresponded to 1.7 % of the total turnover generated for all wholesale and commission trade (excluding motor vehicles and motorcycles).

Specialised dairy produce, eggs, edible oils and fats wholesalers accounted for a considerably higher share of wholesale activity in France and Greece, with some 3.6 % and 3.0 % of turnover.

Table 3: Structural characteristics of dairy products manufacturers and wholesalers, 2005

	Dairy products manufacturers (NACE Group 15.5)			Specialist dairy produce, eggs, edible oils & fats wholesalers (NACE Class 51.33)		
	Enterprises	Persons employed (1 000)	Turnover (EUR 1 000 million)	Enterprises	Persons employed (1 000)	Turnover (EUR 1 000 million)
EU-27 (1)	13 098	400.0	120.0	15 357	119.1	72.2
BE	381	7.1	3.1	389	2.7	2.3
BG	411	8.1	0.2	460	3.1	0.2
CZ (2)	318	12.8	1.6	:	:	:
DK	71	:	:	127	1.0	2.6
DE	453	39.3	23.0	652	9.1	7.6
EE	30	2.6	0.3	24	0.3	0.1
IE	42	6.3	3.3	162	0.8	0.2
EL	787	9.8	1.8	1 925	12.1	2.2
ES	1 502	26.9	9.0	2 882	14.8	5.4
FR	1 462	60.3	24.1	1 107	17.3	21.8
IT	4 339	47.3	17.2	3 693	14.0	9.1
CY	144	1.5	0.2	14	0.1	0.1
LV	48	4.1	0.3	105	0.9	0.1
LT	36	9.6	0.5	64	0.8	0.1
LU	6	:	:	9	0.0	0.1
HU	90	8.6	1.0	216	1.4	0.4
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	255	10.5	7.2	440	5.5	6.1
AT	169	4.7	2.0	126	0.9	0.5
PL	723	45.2	4.7	726	6.7	1.3
PT	393	6.9	1.5	525	4.2	1.8
RO	752	18.2	0.6	396	2.8	0.3
SI	54	1.6	0.3	26	0.2	0.1
SK	40	3.7	0.4	15	1.4	0.2
FI	55	5.2	2.1	51	0.5	1.0
SE	117	9.8	2.6	103	1.0	0.5
UK	534	29.0	9.9	935	14.0	6.9

Source: Eurostat (Structural business statistics)

(1) Estimates.

(2) 2004.

Figure 6: Main non-Community partners for imports of dairy products and birds' eggs, EU-27 (%)



(thousand tonnes)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
SITC 02 Dairy products and birds' eggs	402.3	402.8	373.0	400.7	334.6	289.5	322.7	328.8
SITC 022 Milk, cream & milk products (except butter & cheese)	138.2	148.1	138.6	152.6	116.1	94.5	108.1	118.1
SITC 023 Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	94.4	88.1	91.7	92.3	91.8	79.8	90.4	89.9
SITC 024 Cheese and curd	142.0	143.2	124.4	132.1	106.3	94.0	100.7	94.1
SITC 025 Birds' eggs and egg yolks	27.8	23.4	18.4	23.6	20.3	21.3	23.5	26.7

Source: Eurostat (External trade statistics - COMEXT)

Given their highly perishable, short-life nature, the EU-27 imported relatively few dairy products in 2007 from non-Community countries; it imported 118 100 tonnes of milk, cream and milk products, 94 100 tonnes of cheese and curd, and 89 900 tonnes of butter and other fats from oils derived from milk (see table to Figure 6). For each of the four dairy product categories, the volume of imports from non-Community countries in 2007 was lower than in

2000, in the case of cheese and curd being about one third (33.7 %) lower.

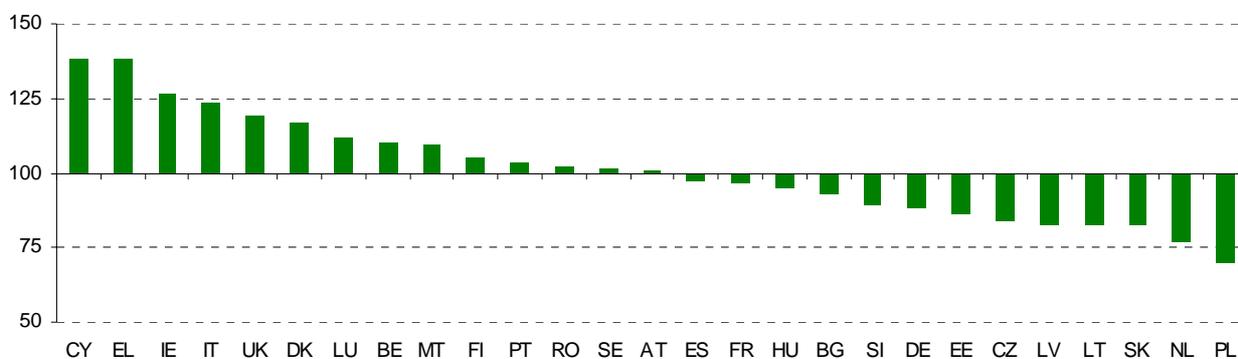
The majority of imports of dairy products and birds' eggs to the EU-27 from non-Community countries came from a relatively small group of countries. About half (49.6 %) of all imports came from New Zealand or Switzerland in 2000, their share growing to 70.7 % of all non-Community imports by 2007.

Prices of dairy products

The price of dairy products (milk, cheese and eggs) varied considerably in 2007 among the Member States (see Figure 7). In Poland, the combined price level of

milk, cheese and eggs was about one third less than the EU-27 average, in sharp contrast to Cyprus and Greece, where prices were almost 40 % higher than the EU-27 average.

Figure 7: Relative price level indices for milk, cheese and eggs (based on purchasing power parities), 2007 (EU-27 = 100)



Source: Eurostat (Price statistics, Purchasing power parities)

Between 1997 and 2007, there were contrasting developments in the evolution of consumer prices for milk, cheese and eggs as a whole when compared with average price inflation (as measured by the all-items harmonised indices of consumer prices), as outlined in Figure 8.

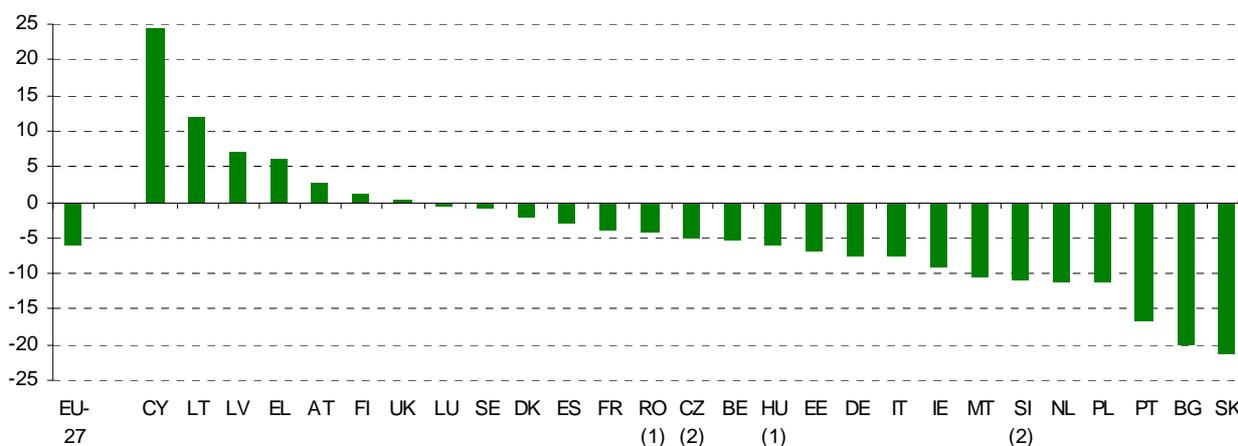
On average across the whole of the EU-27, the price of milk, cheese and eggs declined by 6.0 % in relation to price increases observed for all-items ⁽²⁾. During this period, the price of milk, cheese and eggs

became cheaper relative to all-items in a clear majority of Member States, and particularly in Bulgaria, Slovakia and Portugal, although the difference narrowed sharply in 2007. The main exception was Cyprus, where there was a strong rise in the relative price of milk, cheese and eggs.

Monthly data for May 2008 show that average prices for milk, cheese and eggs in the EU-27 were 9.9 % higher than a year earlier (in Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia this being nearer 25 % higher). These significant price rises for milk, cheese and eggs completely alter the picture of relatively cheap milk, cheese and eggs that were noted for the majority of Member States in the previous decade.

⁽²⁾ No adjustments were made to the weight of milk, cheese and eggs in the all-items index over the ten years, as this was relatively minor and 1997 weights are unavailable for some Member States.

Figure 8: Relative change in consumer prices for milk, cheese and eggs compared with the all-items index for consumer prices, 1997–2007 (%)



Source: Eurostat (based on Price statistics, Harmonised indices of consumer prices, 2005=100)

(1) For the period 2001-2007.
(2) For the period 2000-2007.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

DETAILS OF DATA SOURCES

The information presented in this publication is largely drawn from the Eurostat database 'Food', which brings together data that provide information on food products and the food sector which are considered relevant for food safety purposes. For completeness, the primary reference data sources have been given and are also detailed below.

Food: from farm to fork statistics

The domain is structured in 4 main areas:

- Food consumption;
- From production to distribution: organic production, volume of production and trade of quality wines, volume of production and sales of food products, relative price levels of food products;
- Inputs to the food chain: volume of agricultural primary production, volume of seeds, consumption of pesticides, main countries from which food products enter the EU territory;
- Which actors are involved in the food chain: number of enterprises and agricultural holdings, number of restaurants.

Statistics on the structure of agricultural holdings (FSS)

Farm structure survey data are used to collect information on agricultural holdings in the Member States at different geographic levels (Member States, regions, districts) and over periods, they provide a base for decision making in the Common Agricultural Policy.

Two kinds of farm structure surveys are carried out by the Member States:

- a basic survey (full scope Agricultural Census - AC) every 10 years,
- sample based intermediate surveys.

Structural business statistics (SBS)

SBS data have been collected within the legal framework provided by Council Regulation No 58/97 of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics. Only the SBS data set relating to annual enterprise statistics has been used in this publication. Data are presented using the NACE Rev. 1.1 classification.

External trade statistics

External trade statistics are an important data source for EU decision-makers, being used extensively for multilateral and bilateral negotiations within the framework of the common commercial policy.

In this publication, external trade statistics relating to the trading of goods between a Member State and a non-Community country are used. Extra-EU trade imports are recorded at the frontier country where the goods are placed under the customs procedures. Extra-EU trade statistics do not record exchanges involving goods in transit, placed in a customs warehouse or given temporary admission.

Price statistics: purchasing power parities (PPPs)

PPPs are produced as a multi-country exercise where Eurostat is responsible for the coordination and calculation of the final PPP results and National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) conduct necessary price surveys and provide other input data.

The PPP expenditure classification adheres to the definitions, concepts, classifications and accounting rules of the European System of Accounts (ESA 1995).

The main statistics of interest used in this publication are:

- Purchasing power parities;
- Price level indices.

Price statistics: harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICP)

Harmonized indices of consumer prices (HICPs) are designed for international comparisons of consumer price inflation. The coverage of the HICPs is defined in terms of 'household final monetary consumption expenditure', by reference to the national accounts concepts of ESA 1995. Expenditures are classified according to the COICOP/HICP (Classification Of Individual Consumption by Purpose adapted to the needs of HICPs).

DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES AND INDICATORS

Gross human apparent consumption (in supply balance sheets):

Apparent consumption = (commercial production + estimated own account production for self-consumption + imports + opening stocks) – (exports + usage input for processed food + feed + non-food usage + wastage + closing stocks).

Holding: a single unit both technically and economically, which has single management and which produces agricultural products. The holding may also provide other supplementary (non-agricultural) products and services.

Number of enterprises: a count of the number of enterprises active during at least a part of the reference period.

Number of persons employed: is defined as the total number of persons who work in the observation unit (inclusive of working proprietors, partners working regularly in the unit and unpaid family workers), as well as persons who work outside the unit who belong to it and are paid by it (for example, sales representatives, delivery personnel, repair and maintenance teams).

Turnover: comprises the total invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties.

Purchasing power parities (PPPs): these are spatial price indices, which, just as temporal price indices allow making real/volume comparisons in time, are designed to make real/volume comparisons in space or across countries. Therefore, they are key statistical tools for international volume and price level comparisons.

PPPs are defined as currency conversion rates that both convert to a common currency and equalise the purchasing power of different currencies. They eliminate the differences in price levels between countries in the process of conversion of economic indicators expressed in a national currency to an artificial common currency, called a purchasing power standard (PPS).

Price level indices (PLIs), EU-27=100: these are the ratios of PPPs to exchange rates. By expressing the PPPs in a common currency unit, they provide a measure of the differences in price levels between countries by indicating for a given product group or aggregate the number of units of the common currency needed to buy the same volume of the goods and services in each country. At the level of GDP they provide a measure of the differences in the general price levels of countries.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

EU European Union
EU-27 27 EU Member States

BE	Belgium	BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic	DK	Denmark
DE	Germany	EE	Estonia
IE	Ireland	EL	Greece
ES	Spain	FR	France
IT	Italy	CY	Cyprus
LV	Latvia	LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg	HU	Hungary
MT	Malta	NL	Netherlands
AT	Austria	PL	Poland
PT	Portugal	RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia	SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland	SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom		

t tonnes
: not available

FURTHER INFORMATION

Elisabeth.Thielen@ec.europa.eu

Further information

Data: [Eurostat Website: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat)

Select your theme on the left side of the homepage and then 'Data' from the menu.

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

Food : From farm to fork statistics

Food consumption

From production to distribution - Which quality label and at which price

Inputs to the food chain

Actors involved in the food chain

Journalists can contact the media support service:

Bech Building, Office A4/125, L - 2920 Luxembourg

Tel. (352) 4301 33408, Fax (352) 4301 35349, E-mail: eurostat-mediasupport@ec.europa.eu

European Statistical Data Support:

Eurostat set up with the members of the 'European statistical system' a network of support centres, which will exist in nearly all Member States as well as in some EFTA countries.

Their mission is to provide help and guidance to Internet users of European statistical data.

Contact details for this support network can be found on our Internet site: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/>

A list of worldwide sales outlets is available at the:

Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.

2, rue Mercier
L - 2985 Luxembourg

URL: <http://publications.europa.eu>

E-mail: info@publications.europa.eu

Manuscript completed on: 13.08.2008

Data extracted on: 14.07.2008

ISSN 1977-0316

Catalogue number: KS-SF-08-076-EN-N

© European Communities, 2008