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FOCUS ON LFA-OTHER THAN MOUNTAIN IN THE EU-25 (2004-2005)

Executive summary

This note analyses the **economic situation** and the **degree of dependence on Less Favoured Areas (LFA) payments** for EU farms in *LFA-Other than mountain* based on the latest Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) data available (2004-2005). It aims to contribute to the **Impact Assessment of the LFA-Other than mountain revision**. It completes the note *Overview of the LFA farms in the EU (2004-2005)*.

6% of the *LFA-Other than mountain* **beneficiaries** have a **negative income** even though they benefit from the LFA payments. It means that, *all other things being equal*, these farms have a great probability of giving up farming or at least the current production type if this situation lasts. For these farms the LFA payments do not allow to overcome the economic difficulties. They are mostly located in Poland (19%), Germany (16%) and Ireland (13%). They are essentially Specialists grazing livestock (34%), Specialists field crops (27%) and Mixed crops and livestock (14%).

3% of the *LFA-Other than mountain* **beneficiaries** are **dependent on the LFA payments** to ensure a positive income. In case the LFA payments would be removed, these farms would have a great probability to abandon farming or at least the current production type. These farms are mainly located in Ireland (25%), Poland (19%) and Finland (15%). They are also mostly Specialists grazing livestock (45%), Specialists field crops (19%) and Mixed crops and livestock (14%).

As concerns the **NON-beneficiaries** located in *LFA-Other than mountain*, **7%** have **negative income**. They are mainly located in Poland (27%), Spain (19%) and Hungary (16%). The majority of them are Specialist permanent crops (28%) or Specialist field crops (21%).

The *LFA-Other than mountain* **NON-beneficiaries** with **positive but lowest incomes** by Member State are also mainly located in these Member States, and also in Greece. They are essentially Specialists permanent crops and Specialists field crops as well.

1. INTRODUCTION

This note provides an analysis of the **Less Favoured Areas (LFA) *Other than mountain*** in the EU based on the latest Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) data available. The economic situation of the LFA beneficiaries and the importance of the LFA allowances in farm income are studied in order to identify and characterise the dependent ones. Similarly the farms located in LFA-*Other than mountain* but not beneficiaries of the LFA allowances are analysed in order to identify and characterise the possible fragile ones. The note aims to contribute to the **Impact Assessment of the LFA revision**. It completes the note *Overview of the LFA farms in the EU (2004-2005)*.

The methodology applied follows the one implemented in the above-mentioned note. It is summed up in the next chapter. The third section presents a typology of the LFA-*Other than mountain* beneficiaries according to their economic situation and the importance of the LFA payments in the farm income. The fourth section identifies and characterises the non-beneficiaries located in LFA-*Other than mountain* according to their economic situation.

2. METHODOLOGY

This analysis is based on FADN data. The **FADN**¹ is a European system of sample surveys that take place each year and collect structural and accountancy data on the farms, with the aim to monitor the income and business activities of agricultural holdings and to evaluate the impacts of the Common Agricultural Policy measures. It covers only the farms exceeding a minimum economic size (threshold²) in order to cover the most relevant part of the agricultural activity of the EU Member States, i.e. at least the 90% of the total Standard Gross Margin³ (SGM) covered in the Farm Structure Survey (FSS, EUROSTAT).

The **LFA scheme** is part of the Rural Development measures (Regulation No 1257/1999 for the programming period 2000-2006). It aims "*to ensure continued agricultural land use and thereby contribute to the maintenance of a viable rural community, to maintain countryside, to maintain and promote sustainable farming systems which in particular take account of environmental protection requirements*"⁴. Less-favoured areas include: mountain areas, other less-favoured areas (land of poor productivity, production resulting from low productivity of the natural environment, low population), and areas affected by specific handicaps. In FADN, the farms in other less-favoured areas and in areas affected by specific handicaps⁵ are grouped together in the class **LFA-*Other than mountain***.

At the time of drafting this note, **Cyprus**⁶ and **the Netherlands**⁷ have not provided FADN data on LFA, therefore they are not included in this analysis. For **Germany** and **Italy**, the

¹ For more information on FADN: <http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rca/index.cfm>

² The thresholds by Member State are displayed in Table 12 in annex.

³ The standard Gross Margin (SGM) of a crop or livestock item is defined as the value of output from one hectare or from one animal less the cost of variable inputs required to produce that output. The concept of SGM is used to determine the economic size of farms, and to classify the farms by type of farming in FADN and in the Farm Structure Survey (FSS) organised by Eurostat.

⁴ Regulation No 1257/1999, chapter V, article 13.

⁵ In FADN farms are considered in LFA when the majority of the utilised agricultural area situated in LFA.

⁶ At the time of drafting this note, Cyprus is under process to provide missing information.

⁷ The Netherlands consider indeed LFA not significant for the country.

LFA-Mountain farms and *LFA-Other than mountain farms* have been wrongly mixed⁸, thus some hypotheses have been applied to re-allocate more properly the LFA farms between *LFA-Mountain* and *LFA-Other than mountain*, based on the use of the altitude class⁹. The German and Italian¹⁰ results in this note should be considered as **estimates**.

The comparison of the number of farms in FADN and in **Farm Structure Survey** for 2005 shows that on average for the EU-23 (EU-25 without Cyprus and the Netherlands), FADN covers **43%** of the all the farms¹¹, 39% of the farms in *LFA-Mountain* and 55% of the farms in *LFA-Other than mountain*. All the farms located in LFA are not necessarily beneficiaries of the compensatory allowances, because of the eligibility conditions of the LFA payments. They differ a lot from one Member State to another¹². The comparison of the number of LFA beneficiaries in FADN and in the Clearance of Accounts Trail System (CATS) results that FADN covers approximately **60%** of the beneficiaries, which seems coherent with the coverage in terms of number of farms in comparison with the FSS (43%).

Only **48%** and **46%** of the farms represented by FADN respectively in *LFA-Mountain* and in *LFA-Other than mountain* are beneficiaries of the compensatory allowances (average data 2004-2005). On total in EU-23¹³ around **25%** of the farms represented by FADN are **beneficiaries of the LFA scheme**.

Some data for some Member States or regions are not available for some accounting years because of deficiencies in the data delivery:

- Malta 2004;
- Spain - Cataluña 2004.

In this analysis, a **two year average (2004-2005)**¹⁴ has been used to limit the impacts of price fluctuations linked to conjuncture. However the reader should note that the severe drought suffered by the Southern Member States (especially Spain and Portugal) in 2005 influences negatively the two year average results of these Member States. Data and estimations are displayed only if there are more than 15 farms for one year or 20 farms for a two year average (10 farms / year) in the sample (confidentiality rule).

For a more detailed presentation of the methodology, please refer to the note *Overview of the LFA farms in the EU (2004-2005)*.

⁸ For Germany all the LFA farms have been classified in FADN under *LFA-Other than Mountain*. In Italy all the LFA farms have been classified under *LFA-Mountain* for some years.

⁹ Germany: the LFA farms originally classified 2 (LFA-Other than Mountain) and within the altitude class > 600 m have been reallocated to LFA-Mountain. Italy: the LFA farms originally classified 3 (LFA-Mountain) and within the altitude class < 300 m have been reallocated to LFA-Other than Mountain. These reallocations allow getting the best possible coverage in terms of number of farms by category in comparison with the Farm Structure Survey.

¹⁰ At the time of drafting this note, Italy has provided a file with the proper information for all the years concerned (2003 to 2006) and the introduction of the corrections in the database are ongoing.

¹¹ This is because the FADN field of survey covers only the farms exceeding a minimum economic size.

¹² See IEEP, 2006. *Implementation of Articles 18, 19, 20 and 16 of Regulation (EC) no. 1257/1999 in the 25 Member States of the European Union*. http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/eval/reports/lfa/full_annex_en.pdf

¹³ EU-23: EU-25 without Cyprus and the Netherlands.

¹⁴ It was chosen not to use a three-year average (2004-2005-2006) because 2006 data are not available for all Member States and not to use a three-year average (2003-2004-2005) because it would not have allowed comparing on the same basis the Member States of the EU-15 and of the EU-10.

3. LFA-OTHER THAN MOUNTAIN BENEFICIARIES

This section provides a typology of the *LFA-Other than mountain* beneficiaries according to their economic situation and the importance of the LFA payments in farm income. It focuses then on the farms with negative income and on the farms dependent on the LFA allowances to ensure positive income. The income indicator used is the Farm Net Value Added (FNVA)¹⁵.

For general information of the EU *LFA-Other than mountain* farms, the reader should refer to the note *Overview of the LFA farms in the EU (2004-2005)*.

3.1. Typology

Table 1 displays the number of *LFA-Other than mountain* beneficiaries whether their FNVA (indicator of farm income) is positive or negative and if positive, according to the share of the LFA payments in the FNVA. It shows that **6% of the beneficiaries** have a **negative** farm income (FNVA/AWU) even though they benefit from the LFA payments. It means that the total output including all direct payments does not allow covering the intermediate consumptions and the depreciation. From this amount, the wages, rent and interests would still need to be paid and the own labour and capital should be remunerated as well. It signifies that, *all other things being equal*, these farms have a great **probability of giving up farming or the current production type** if this situation lasts. For these farms the LFA payments do not allow to overcome the economic difficulties.

Table 1: Number of beneficiaries by % of LFA payments in FNVA in the EU-23

FNVA	% of LFA payments in FNVA	Number of farms	% of farms	FNVA/AWU (€AWU)
Negative	Total	40 402	6%	-3 623
	]	525 032	74%	17 043
Positive	[25,50]	90 319	13%	7 965
	[50,75]	22 231	3%	5 886
	[75,100]	10 061	1%	4 124
	]100,High[	20 823	3%	1 768
	Total	668 465	94%	15 108
	Total	Total	708 866	100%	14 174

Source: EU FADN DG AGRI (data 2004-2005).

3% of the EU *LFA-Other than mountain* beneficiaries are dependent on the LFA payments to ensure a positive farm income. It indicates that, *all other things being equal*, the farm income (FNVA) would switch to negative values without the LFA payments. In case the LFA payments would be removed, these farms would have a great probability to abandon farming or the current production type.

¹⁵ The **FNVA** represents the remuneration of the all fixed production factors (land, labour and capital), both owned by the farm or external. It equals total output (total production value), plus direct payments minus intermediate consumption and depreciation. The FNVA is the indicator of the economic performance of the farm from which wages, rents and interests still need to be paid, for which subsidies and taxes on investments need to be added. Own labour and capital need to be remunerated. It is expressed per Annual Work Units (AWU) to take into account the differences in the total labour force to be remunerated per holding. This indicator allows comparing the farms irrespective of the family/non-family nature of the production factors employed.

For **4% of the LFA-Other than mountain beneficiaries**, the share of the LFA payments in farm income is also very important since it ensures **between 50% and 100% of the farm income**. For these farms, the removal of the LFA payments would also have probably heavy impacts: the types of production or even the continuation of farming might be put into question.

For **13% of the LFA-Other than mountain beneficiaries**, the share of the LFA payments is between 25% and 50% of the FNVA. It means that the LFA payments constitute a significant part of the farm income. Their removal would probably create difficulties and/or incentive for major reorientation of production.

Finally, the share of LFA payments in FNVA remains below 25% for **74% of the LFA-Other than mountain beneficiaries**.

3.2. Focus on the beneficiaries with negative income

Table 2 presents the number of *LFA-Other than Mountain* beneficiaries with **negative** income by Member State. It shows that they are mostly located in **Poland** (19%), **Germany** (16%) and **Ireland** (13%), and to a lesser extent in Spain, Portugal and Finland (7%). Luxembourg (- 12 260 €AWU), Finland (-10 218 €AWU), France (-7 985 €AWU) and Sweden (- 7 962 €AWU) have the lowest average incomes.

Table 2: Beneficiaries with negative income by Member State

FNVA	% of LFA payments in FNVA	Member States	Number of farms	% of farms	FNVA/AWU (€AWU)
Negative	Total	Belgium			
		Czech Republic			
		Denmark			
		Germany	6 277	16%	-4 862
		Greece	2 413	6%	-2 241
		Spain	2 760	7%	-4 281
		Estonia			
		France	2 184	5%	-7 985
		Hungary			
		Ireland	5 180	13%	-3 989
		Italy			
		Lithuania			
		Luxembourg	157	0%	-12 260
		Latvia	597	1%	-1 700
		Malta			
		Austria	730	2%	-2 609
		Poland	7 848	19%	-1 131
		Portugal	2 760	7%	-2 510
		Finland	2 631	7%	-10 218
		Sweden	1 342	3%	-7 962
		Slovakia	276	1%	-4 466
		Slovenia	2 577	6%	-1 687
		United Kingdom	1 578	4%	-5 416
Total	40 402	100%	-3 623		

Source: EU FADN DG AGRI (data 2004-2005). Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).

Table 3 features the number of beneficiaries with negative income by type of farming. They are essentially **Specialists grazing livestock** (34%), **Specialists field crops** (27%) and **Mixed crops and livestock** (14%). The lowest average incomes are observed for the

Specialists granivores (-6 312 €AWU), Specialists field crops (-4 623 €AWU), and Specialists grazing livestock (-4 463 €AWU).

Table 3: Beneficiaries with negative income by type of farming

FNVA	% of LFA payments in FNVA	Types of farming	Number of farms	% of farms	FNVA/AWU (€AWU)
Negative	Total	(1) Specialist field crops	11 077	27%	-4 623
		(2) Specialist horticulture			
		(3) Specialist permanent Crops	2 648	7%	-2 208
		(4) Specialist grazing livestock	13 536	34%	-4 463
		(5) Specialist granivore	611	2%	-6 312
		(6) Mixed cropping	3 210	8%	-2 033
		(7) Mixed livestock	3 286	8%	-1 667
		(8) Mixed crops-livestock	5 700	14%	-3 091
		Total	40 402	100%	-3 623

Source: EU FADN DG AGRI (data 2004-2005). Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).

3.3. Focus on the beneficiaries dependent on the LFA payments

Table 4 reports the number of **beneficiaries dependent on the LFA payments to ensure a positive farm income** by Member State. These farms are primarily located in **Ireland** (25%), **Poland** (19%), and **Finland** (15%). The lowest average incomes for these farms are obtained in Poland (245 €AWU) and Portugal (434 €AWU). The highest average incomes for these farms are observed in Finland (6 715 €AWU), Luxembourg (4 214 €AWU) and the United Kingdom (4 065 €AWU), which correspond to the Member States with the highest average LFA payments per AWU. The average share of LFA payments in FNVA is especially high in Portugal (214%), Germany (201%), Latvia (187%) and Poland (181%). Though, the very low average values of income for Portugal are also driven by the severe drought suffered by some southern Member States in 2005.

Table 5 represents the number of beneficiaries **dependent on the LFA payments to ensure a positive farm income** by type of farming. It shows that they are once more mostly **Specialists grazing livestock** (45%), **Specialists field crops** (19%) and **Mixed crops and livestock** (14%). The lowest average incomes for these farms are obtained for the Mixed livestock (208 €AWU) and Mixed cropping (769 €AWU). The highest average incomes for these farms are observed for Specialists field crops (4 376 €AWU), which correspond to the type of farming with the highest average LFA payments per AWU. The average share of LFA payments in FNVA is especially high for Mixed livestock farms (204%).

Table 4: Number of beneficiaries dependent on LFA by Member State

FNVA	% of LFA payments in FNVA	Member States	Number of farms	% of farms	FNVA/AWU (€AWU)	% of LFA payments in FNVA	LFA payments per AWU (€AWU)	
Positive	]100,High[	Belgium					
		Czech Republic	259	1%	3 743	144%	5 382	
		Denmark						
		Germany	1 058	5%	1 361	201%	2 734	
		Greece						
		Spain						
		Estonia						
		France	831	4%	1 508	173%	2 605	
		Hungary						
		Ireland	5 301	25%	1 372	166%	2 281	
		Italy						
		Lithuania						
		Luxembourg	46	0%	4 214	158%	6 663	
		Latvia	693	3%	712	187%	1 331	
		Malta						
		Austria						
		Poland	4 017	19%	245	181%	443	
		Portugal	921	4%	434	214%	928	
		Finland	3 173	15%	6 715	168%	11 288	
		Sweden	364	2%	2 173	166%	3 600	
Slovakia	185	1%	1 308	162%	2 119			
Slovenia								
United Kingdom	1 094	5%	4 065	156%	6 337			
Total			20 823	100%	1 768	168%	2 963	

Source: EU FADN DG AGRI (data 2004-2005). Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).

Table 5: Number of beneficiaries dependent on LFA by type of farming

FNVA	% of LFA payments in FNVA	Types of farming	Number of farms	% of farms	FNVA/AWU (€AWU)	% of LFA payments in FNVA	LFA payments per AWU (€AWU)
Positive	]100,High[	(1) Specialist field crops	3 984	19%	4 376	171%	7 496
		(2) Specialist horticulture					
		(3) Specialist permanent Crops					
		(4) Specialist grazing livestock	9 289	45%	1 853	164%	3 036
		(5) Specialist granivore					
		(6) Mixed cropping	1 793	9%	769	148%	1 138
		(7) Mixed livestock	1 404	7%	280	204%	572
		(8) Mixed crops-livestock	2 881	14%	991	168%	1 666
		Total			20 823	100%	1 768	168%	2 963

Source: EU FADN DG AGRI (data 2004-2005). Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).

4. LFA-OTHER THAN MOUNTAIN NON-BENEFICIARIES

4.1. NON-beneficiaries with negative income

According to the average FADN data 2004-2005, **7%** of the *LFA-Other than mountain* NON-beneficiaries have **negative income**.

Table 6 displays the number of *LFA-Other than Mountain NON-beneficiaries with negative income* and some general information by Member State. The majority of these farms are located in **Poland** (27%), **Spain** (19%), **Hungary** (16%) and **Greece** (11%). Sweden (-15 783 €/AWU) and Italy (-9 607 €/AWU) have the lowest average incomes, and the highest is in Poland (-1 200 €/AWU). On average, these farms have a rather low economic size with 14 ESU for the EU-23. It goes from 6 ESU in Greece, Hungary and Poland to 44 ESU in France.

Table 6: Number of LFA-Other than Mountain NON-beneficiaries with negative income by Member State

FNVA	Member States	Number of farms	% of farms	FNVA/ AWU (€/AWU)	Economic size (ESU)
Negative	Czech Republic				
	Germany	451	1%	-6 623	39
	Greece	6 680	11%	-2 436	6
	Spain	11 251	19%	-4 184	21
	Estonia				
	France	3 348	6%	-6 851	44
	Hungary	9 206	16%	-3 959	6
	Italy	5 486	9%	-9 607	22
	Lithuania				
	Luxembourg				
	Latvia				
	Malta				
	Austria				
	Poland	15 697	27%	-1 200	6
	Portugal	4 041	7%	-2 694	11
	Finland				
	Sweden	1 326	2%	-15 783	22
	Slovenia				
	United Kingdom				
Total	58 668	100%	-3 827	14	

Source: EU FADN DG AGRI (data 2004-2005). Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).

4.2. NON-beneficiaries with positive income

According to the average FADN data 2004-2005, **93%** of the *LFA-Other than mountain* NON-beneficiaries have **positive income**. Table 7 shows their number and some general information by Member State. These farms are primarily located in **Spain** (36%), **Poland** (23%), **Greece** (15%) and **Italy** (14%). The average incomes go from 3 639 €/AWU in Latvia to 33 660 €/AWU in the United Kingdom. The average economic size goes from 9 ESU in Greece to 103 ESU in Germany. Given the high number of farms, the national averages might hide a wide diversity of situations.

Table 7: Number of NON-beneficiaries with positive income by Member State

FNVA	Member States	Number of farms	% of farms	FNVA/ AWU (€AWU)	Economic size (ESU)
Positive	Belgium				
	Czech Republic	2 036	0%	9 973	59
	Denmark				
	Germany	10 036	1%	33 489	103
	Greece	114 065	15%	9 575	9
	Spain	277 830	36%	18 832	23
	Estonia				
	France	44 867	6%	23 748	81
	Hungary	22 662	3%	12 097	21
	Italy	105 956	14%	20 767	25
	Lithuania				
	Luxembourg				
	Latvia	708	0%	3 639	11
	Malta	338	0%	16 240	34
	Austria	1 596	0%	26 275	38
	Poland	177 858	23%	4 509	10
	Portugal	12 994	2%	9 849	21
	Finland	948	0%	16 773	92
	Sweden	2 964	0%	24 947	46
	Slovenia				
United Kingdom	5 969	1%	33 660	94	
Total	781 733	100%	14 446	23	

Source: EU FADN DG AGRI (data 2004-2005). Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).

4.3. Analysis of the NON-beneficiaries by type of farming

Table 8: Number of LFA-Other than Mountain NON-beneficiaries by type of farming

FNVA	Member States	Number of farms	% of farms	FNVA/ AWU (€AWU)	Economic size (ESU)
Negative	(1) Specialist field crops	12 447	21%	-5 224	13
	(2) Specialist horticulture	3 033	5%	-3 351	19
	(3) Specialist permanent Crops	16 679	28%	-3 782	16
	(4) Specialist grazing livestock	4 841	8%	-3 289	12
	(5) Specialist granivore	2 053	3%	-9 699	50
	(6) Mixed cropping	7 085	12%	-2 406	7
	(7) Mixed livestock	5 869	10%	-2 100	7
	(8) Mixed crops-livestock	6 662	11%	-3 012	8
	Total	58 668	100%	-3 827	14
Positive	(1) Specialist field crops	157 406	20%	15 713	25
	(2) Specialist horticulture	35 960	5%	17 478	36
	(3) Specialist permanent Crops	270 957	35%	13 249	18
	(4) Specialist grazing livestock	102 487	13%	19 059	32
	(5) Specialist granivore	26 234	3%	22 956	61
	(6) Mixed cropping	61 517	8%	11 737	17
	(7) Mixed livestock	60 138	8%	5 901	13
	(8) Mixed crops-livestock	67 034	9%	12 292	23
	Total	781 733	100%	14 446	23
Total	Total	840 401		13 335	23

Source: EU FADN DG AGRI (data 2004-2005). Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).

Table 8 presents the number of NON-beneficiaries with negative and positive income **by type of farming**. It illustrates that the majority of the ones with **negative** income are **Specialist permanent crops** (28%) or **Specialist field crops** (21%). The lowest average income is observed for Specialists granivores (-9 699 €AWU), also with the highest average economic size (50 ESU). Mixed livestock farms have the highest average income (minus 2 100 €AWU), and the lowest average economic size (7 ESU).

The majority of the **NON-beneficiaries with positive income** are also **Specialist permanent crops** (35%) or **Specialist field crops** (20%). But the lowest average income is observed for Mixed livestock farms (5 901 €AWU), and the highest for Specialists granivores (22 956 €AWU). It is coherent with the general observations of the high volatility and income potential for pig and poultry farms and of the greater stability of mixed farms incomes. The lowest average economic size is still noted for Mixed livestock farms (13 ESU) and the highest for Specialists granivores (61 ESU).

4.4. Focus on the NON-beneficiaries with positive income

Table 9 presents the distribution of the **NON-beneficiaries with positive income** according to the **income quartile** by Member State. The income quartile by Member State ranks the whole population of each Member State according to the income per AWU and divides it into four groups of the same size. The first quartile (Q1) gathers 25% of the farms' population with the lowest income per AWU. The Member States where there are not enough farms behind each cell are not displayed (Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, and Slovenia).

It shows that on average for the EU-23, the population of the NON-beneficiaries with positive income is **rather evenly distributed** among the four income quartiles, with a very slightly higher proportion of farms within the quartiles **Q1 (25,5%)** and **Q2 (26,9%)**. By Member State, the distribution is also not clearly oriented towards one specific quartile. However, one can identify four different patterns of distribution:

- Slightly higher proportion of Q1 and lower of Q4: Spain, France, Poland (it means that the NON-beneficiaries with positive income are slightly more concentrated in the lowest incomes group in these Member States);
- Slightly lower proportion of Q1 and higher of Q4: Germany, Italy, Portugal and the United Kingdom (it means that the NON-beneficiaries with positive income are slightly more concentrated in the highest incomes group);
- Slightly lower proportion of Q1, higher of Q2 or Q3 and lower of Q4: Greece, Hungary, and Sweden;
- Even distribution: Czech Republic.

For the remaining Member States (Latvia, Malta, Austria and Finland), the information available does not allow identifying a clear pattern.

The highest average income is obtained for Q4 in the United Kingdom (57 887 €AWU), which has also the highest average economic size (132 ESU), and the lowest for Q1 in Portugal (519 €AWU).

Table 9: Distribution of the NON-beneficiaries with positive income according to the income quartile by Member State

Member States	Income quartile (by Member State)	Number of farms	% of farms	FNVA/ AWU (€AWU)	Economic size (ESU)
Czech Republic	Q1	560	0.1%	2 740	18
	Q2	555	0.1%	6 094	37
	Q3	448	0.1%	9 871	102
	Q4	474	0.1%	19 813	92
	Total	2 036	0.3%	9 973	59
Germany	Q1	1 449	0.2%	6 598	47
	Q2	1 950	0.2%	15 387	101
	Q3	2 284	0.3%	26 889	87
	Q4	4 354	0.6%	53 179	130
	Total	10 036	1.3%	33 489	103
Greece	Q1	25 648	3.3%	2 883	7
	Q2	30 787	3.9%	6 167	8
	Q3	29 531	3.8%	10 294	9
	Q4	28 099	3.6%	19 889	13
	Total	114 065	14.6%	9 575	9
Spain	Q1	85 069	10.9%	3 573	9
	Q2	72 667	9.3%	9 316	12
	Q3	64 416	8.2%	16 684	22
	Q4	55 679	7.1%	48 961	59
	Total	277 830	35.5%	18 832	23
France	Q1	12 912	1.7%	7 746	46
	Q2	10 754	1.4%	17 636	77
	Q3	10 724	1.4%	26 923	93
	Q4	10 478	1.3%	45 791	118
	Total	44 867	5.7%	23 748	81
Hungary	Q1	777	0.1%	634	9
	Q2	8 968	1.1%	2 636	8
	Q3	7 389	0.9%	9 046	23
	Q4	5 529	0.7%	24 517	43
	Total	22 662	2.9%	12 097	21
Italy	Q1	18 669	2.4%	2 658	11
	Q2	26 369	3.4%	7 193	13
	Q3	30 012	3.8%	13 939	19
	Q4	30 907	4.0%	42 535	48
	Total	105 956	13.6%	20 767	25
Latvia	Q1				
	Q2				
	Q3				
	Q4	99	0.0%	10 363	32
	Total	708	0.1%	3 639	11
Malta	Q1				
	Q2				
	Q3				
	Q4	123	0.0%	37 714	55
	Total	338	0.0%	16 240	34
Austria	Q1				
	Q2				
	Q3				
	Q4	616	0.1%	42 974	53
	Total	1 596	0.2%	26 275	38
Poland	Q1	51 133	6.5%	816	5
	Q2	50 979	6.5%	2 152	7
	Q3	39 795	5.1%	4 064	10
	Q4	35 952	4.6%	12 039	22
	Total	177 858	22.8%	4 509	10
Portugal	Q1	1 652	0.2%	519	6

Member States	Income quartile (by Member State)	Number of farms	% of farms	FNVA/ AWU (€AWU)	Economic size (ESU)
	Q2	3 230	0.4%	1 916	8
	Q3	3 515	0.4%	4 783	14
	Q4	4 597	0.6%	18 191	42
	Total	12 994	1.7%	9 849	21
Finland	Q1				
	Q2	230	0.0%	13 684	125
	Q3				
	Q4				
	Total	948	0.1%	16 773	92
Sweden	Q2	1 079	0.1%	7 508	26
	Q3	1 102	0.1%	21 481	44
	Q4	783	0.1%	44 819	77
	Total	2 964	0.4%	24 947	46
United Kingdom	Q1	704	0.1%	5 780	41
	Q2	1 740	0.2%	17 377	63
	Q3	1 611	0.2%	31 084	106
	Q4	1 914	0.2%	57 887	132
	Total	5 969	0.8%	33 660	94
Total	Q1	199 580	25.5%	2 944	11
	Q2	210 321	26.9%	7 167	15
	Q3	191 778	24.5%	12 794	23
	Q4	180 054	23.0%	33 654	47
	Total	781 733	100.0%	14 446	23

Source: EU FADN DG AGRI (data 2004-2005). Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).

Table 10 presents the number of NON-beneficiaries with positive but lowest incomes by Member State. It shows that the majority of these farms are located in **Spain** (43%), **Poland** (26%) and **Greece** (13%). Therefore the most fragile NON-beneficiaries might be found in these Member States (after the ones with negative income).

Table 10: Number of LFA-Other than Mountain NON-beneficiaries with positive income within the first income quartile by Member State

Member States	Number of farms	% of farms	FNVA/ AWU (€AWU)	Economic size (ESU)
Czech Republic	560	0%	2 740	18
Denmark				
Germany	1 449	1%	6 598	47
Greece	25 648	13%	2 883	7
Spain	85 069	43%	3 573	9
Estonia				
France	12 912	6%	7 746	46
Hungary	777	0%	634	9
Italy	18 669	9%	2 658	11
Latvia				
Malta				
Austria				
Poland	51 133	26%	816	5
Portugal	1 652	1%	519	6
Finland				
United Kingdom	704	0%	5 780	41
Total	199 580	100%	2 944	11

Source: EU FADN DG AGRI (data 2004-2005). Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).

Table 11 shows that the NON-beneficiaries with positive but lowest incomes by Member State are mainly **Specialist permanent crops** (41%) or **Specialists field crops** (18%).

Table 11: Number of *LFA-Other than Mountain* NON-beneficiaries with positive income within the first income quartile by type of farming

Type of farming	Number of farms	% of farms	FNVA/ AWU (€AWU)	Economic size (ESU)
(1) Specialist field crops	36 355	18%	3 502	13
(2) Specialist horticulture	6 374	3%	3 783	25
(3) Specialist permanent Crops	81 741	41%	3 652	10
(4) Specialist grazing livestock	18 296	9%	2 730	13
(5) Specialist granivore	3 196	2%	2 291	30
(6) Mixed cropping	16 628	8%	2 572	9
(7) Mixed livestock	18 891	9%	1 068	6
(8) Mixed crops-livestock	18 100	9%	1 710	8
Total	199 580	100%	2 944	11

Source: EU FADN DG AGRI (data 2004-2005). Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).

5. CONCLUSION

This analysis shows that **6%** of the *LFA-Other than mountain* **beneficiaries** have a **negative income** even though they benefit from the LFA payments. It means that, *all other things being equal*, these farms have a great probability of giving up farming or at least the current production type if this situation lasts. For these farms the LFA payments do not allow to overcome the economic difficulties. They are mostly located in Poland (19%), Germany (16%) and Ireland (13%). They are essentially Specialists grazing livestock (34%), Specialists field crops (27%) and Mixed crops and livestock (14%).

3% of the *LFA-Other than mountain* **beneficiaries** are **dependent on the LFA payments** to ensure a positive income. In case the LFA payments would be removed, these farms would have a great probability to abandon farming or at least the current production type. These farms are mainly located in Ireland (25%), Poland (19%) and Finland (15%). They are also mostly Specialists grazing livestock (45%), Specialists field crops (19%) and Mixed crops and livestock (14%).

As concerns the **NON-beneficiaries** located in *LFA-Other than mountain*, **7%** have **negative income**. They are mainly located in Poland (27%), Spain (19%) and Hungary (16%). The majority of them are Specialist permanent crops (28%) or Specialist field crops (21%).

The *LFA-Other than mountain* **NON-beneficiaries** with **positive but lowest incomes** by Member State are also mainly located in these Member States, and also in Greece. They are essentially Specialists permanent crops and Specialists field crops as well.

Annexes

Table 12: FADN Minimum thresholds of economic size by Member State in 2005

Member State	2005 thresholds (ESU)
Belgium	16
Cyprus	1
Czech Republic	4
Denmark	8
Germany	8
Estonia	2
Spain	2
France	8
Ireland	2
Italy	4
Latvia	2
Lithuania	2
Luxembourg	8
Hungary	2
Malta	8
The Netherlands	16
Austria	8
Poland	2
Portugal	2
Slovenia	2
Slovakia	6
Finland	8
Sweden	8
The United Kingdom	16 except Northern Ireland: 8ESU

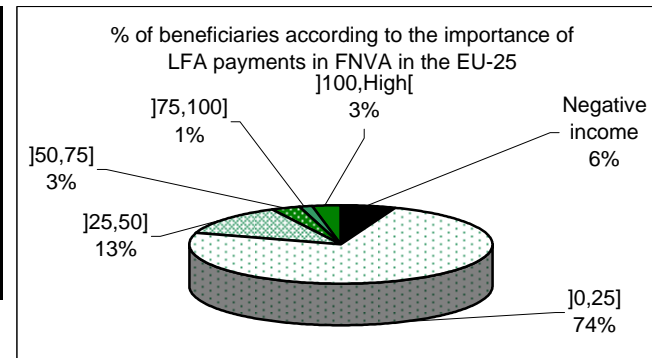
Source: Regulation N°1859/82.

LFA-other than mountain beneficiaries' characteristics

Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).

Source: EU FADN, average data 2004-2005.

FNVA	% of LFA payments in FNVA	Number of farms	% of farms	FNVA/AWU (€/AWU)
Negative	Total	40.402	6%	-3.623
	[0,25]	525.032	74%	17.043
Positive	[25,50]	90.319	13%	7.965
	[50,75]	22.231	3%	5.886
	[75,100]	10.061	1%	4.124
	]100,High[	20.823	3%	1.768
	Total	668.465	94%	15.108
Total	Total	708.866	100%	14.174



Analysis by Member State

FNVA	% of LFA payments in FNVA	Member States	Number of farms	% of farms	FNVA/AWU (€/AWU)	% of LFA payments in FNVA	LFA payments per AWU (€/AWU)	Stocking density (LU/ha)	Number of grazing days outside UAA	
Negative	Total	Belgium								
		Czech Republic								
		Denmark								
		Germany	6.277	16%	-4.862		994	1,2	8	
		Greece	2.413	6%	-2.241		854	2,7	482	
		Spain	2.760	7%	-4.281		851	1,0	0	
		Estonia								
		France	2.184	5%	-7.985		1.730	1,0	0	
		Hungary								
		Ireland	5.180	13%	-3.989		1.949	1,0	35	
		Italy								
		Lithuania								
		Luxembourg	157	0%	-12.260		5.140	1,2	0	
		Latvia	597	1%	-1.700		809	0,3	0	
		Malta								
		Austria	730	2%	-2.609		970	1,3	0	
		Poland	7.848	19%	-1.131		326	1,3	13	
		Portugal	2.760	7%	-2.510		871	0,5	0	
		Finland	2.631	7%	-10.218		9.036	0,9	0	
		Sweden	1.342	3%	-7.962		1.787	0,7	0	
		Slovakia	276	1%	-4.466		1.213	0,5	157	
		Slovenia	2.577	6%	-1.687		392	1,0	0	
United Kingdom	1.578	4%	-5.416		3.536	1,0	3.030			
		Total	40.402	100%	-3.623		1.311	0,9	156	

FNVA	% of LFA payments in FNVA	Member States	Number of farms	% of farms	FNVA/AWU (€/AWU)	% of LFA payments in FNVA	LFA payments per AWU (€/AWU)	Stocking density (LU/ha)	Number of grazing days outside UAA
Positive	]0,25]	Belgium	5.141	1%	38.988	3%	1.285	1,9	28
		Czech Republic	1.313	0%	9.331	7%	698	1,1	0
		Denmark	127	0%	42.361	6%	2.508	1,2	294
		Germany	60.648	12%	27.620	6%	1.608	1,3	6
		Greece	76.688	15%	11.719	5%	632	6,0	1.295
		Spain	74.011	14%	27.831	3%	834	1,0	2.869
		Estonia	2.493	0%	9.362	11%	986	0,4	232
		France	36.314	7%	25.417	6%	1.640	1,1	0
		Hungary	213	0%	15.239	7%	1.018	0,6	0
		Ireland	47.660	9%	24.317	10%	2.318	1,4	217
		Italy	14.250	3%	22.817	5%	1.105	0,6	99
		Lithuania	17.049	3%	6.479	14%	934	0,6	0
		Luxembourg	801	0%	45.477	14%	6.468	1,6	0
		Latvia	6.077	1%	5.895	13%	757	0,5	0
		Malta	377	0%	11.532	5%	522	12,1	0
		Austria	10.734	2%	20.025	5%	1.095	1,4	3
		Poland	130.695	25%	5.687	8%	432	1,4	8
		Portugal	14.702	3%	11.317	10%	1.120	0,8	0
		Finland	2.796	1%	30.939	17%	5.115	1,6	0
		Sweden	4.249	1%	30.954	6%	1.817	0,9	0
		Slovakia	553	0%	8.538	9%	728	0,9	15
Slovenia	1.760	0%	8.970	7%	630	1,5	0		
United Kingdom	16.386	3%	33.285	11%	3.541	1,1	3.781		
		Total	525.032	100%	17.043	7%	1.127	1,2	738

FNVA	% of LFA payments in FNVA	Member States	Number of farms	% of farms	FNVA/AWU (€/AWU)	% of LFA payments in FNVA	LFA payments per AWU (€/AWU)	Stocking density (LU/ha)	Number of grazing days outside UAA	
Positive	]25,50]	Belgium							
		Czech Republic	465	1%	9.119	38%	3.427	0,5	0	
		Denmark								
		Germany	5.177	6%	11.891	33%	3.954	1,0	1	
		Greece	2.673	3%	5.573	31%	1.726	13,8	3.850	
		Spain	4.579	5%	3.023	35%	1.050	1,2	107	
		Estonia	431	0%	3.787	32%	1.220	0,3	95	
		France	2.676	3%	9.537	32%	3.099	1,0	0	
		Hungary								
		Ireland	21.183	23%	8.991	33%	2.968	0,8	205	
		Italy	955	1%	10.336	34%	3.475	0,6	104	
		Lithuania	10.013	11%	4.381	33%	1.440	0,4	0	
		Luxembourg	381	0%	20.979	33%	6.957	1,4	0	
		Latvia	4.015	4%	3.931	34%	1.350	0,3	0	
		Malta								
		Austria	772	1%	6.165	32%	2.001	1,3	0	
		Poland	19.449	22%	1.777	32%	564	1,0	5	
		Portugal	4.110	5%	3.902	32%	1.254	0,6	0	
		Finland	5.272	6%	25.285	36%	9.084	1,2	0	
		Sweden	742	1%	9.388	34%	3.180	1,0	0	
		Slovakia	255	0%	5.599	33%	1.861	0,4	0	
Slovenia	719	1%	1.477	37%	546	1,4	0			
United Kingdom	6.271	7%	22.221	33%	7.418	0,5	4.924			
Total			90.319	100%	7.965	34%	2.686	0,6	512	

FNVA	% of LFA payments in FNVA	Member States	Number of farms	% of farms	FNVA/AWU (€/AWU)	% of LFA payments in FNVA	LFA payments per AWU (€/AWU)	Stocking density (LU/ha)	Number of grazing days outside UAA	
Positive	]50,75]	Belgium							
		Czech Republic	165	1%	9.111	61%	5.588	0,4	0	
		Denmark								
		Germany	1.528	7%	6.265	59%	3.698	1,1	0	
		Greece								
		Spain								
		Estonia								
		France								
		Hungary								
		Ireland	5.212	23%	4.759	62%	2.958	0,7	0	
		Italy								
		Lithuania	2.513	11%	2.421	57%	1.370	0,3	0	
		Luxembourg	102	0%	12.670	60%	7.655	1,3	0	
		Latvia	888	4%	2.303	58%	1.345	0,2	0	
		Malta								
		Austria								
		Poland	3.521	16%	983	59%	576	1,0	35	
		Portugal	856	4%	2.187	59%	1.292	0,3	0	
		Finland	2.526	11%	21.646	59%	12.824	1,2	0	
		Sweden								
		Slovakia	124	1%	3.863	62%	2.381	0,4	248	
Slovenia										
United Kingdom	1.893	9%	12.819	59%	7.612	0,4	4.345			
Total	22.231	100%	5.886	60%	3.509	0,5	393			

FNVA	% of LFA payments in FNVA	Member States	Number of farms	% of farms	FNVA/AWU (€/AWU)	% of LFA payments in FNVA	LFA payments per AWU (€/AWU)	Stocking density (LU/ha)	Number of grazing days outside UAA
Positive	]75,100]	Belgium							
		Czech Republic							
		Germany	634	6%	4.539	84%	3.814	1,1	0
		Greece							
		Spain							
		France							
		Ireland	2.776	28%	2.921	85%	2.488	0,8	15
		Italy							
		Lithuania							
		Luxembourg							
		Latvia	575	6%	1.368	88%	1.201	0,3	0
		Malta							
		Austria							
		Poland	1.998	20%	531	84%	448	0,9	0
		Portugal							
		Finland	1.641	16%	13.049	86%	11.258	1,1	0
		Sweden							
		Slovakia	72	1%	3.099	85%	2.635	0,4	0
Slovenia									
United Kingdom	650	6%	9.684	83%	8.055	0,2	1.873		
Total	10.061	100%	4.124	85%	3.526	0,4	125		

FNVA	% of LFA payments in FNVA	Member States	Number of farms	% of farms	FNVA/AWU (€/AWU)	% of LFA payments in FNVA	LFA payments per AWU (€/AWU)	Stocking density (LU/ha)	Number of grazing days outside UAA	
Positive	]100,High[	Belgium							
		Czech Republic	259	1%	3.743	144%	5.382	0,4	0	
		Denmark								
		Germany	1.058	5%	1.361	201%	2.734	0,9	0	
		Greece								
		Spain								
		Estonia								
		France	831	4%	1.508	173%	2.605	1,0	0	
		Hungary								
		Ireland	5.301	25%	1.372	166%	2.281	1,0	548	
		Italy								
		Lithuania								
		Luxembourg	46	0%	4.214	158%	6.663	1,5	0	
		Latvia	693	3%	712	187%	1.331	0,2	0	
		Malta								
		Austria								
		Poland	4.017	19%	245	181%	443	1,2	1	
		Portugal	921	4%	434	214%	928	0,4	0	
		Finland	3.173	15%	6.715	168%	11.288	1,2	0	
		Sweden	364	2%	2.173	166%	3.600	1,0	0	
Slovakia	185	1%	1.308	162%	2.119	0,4	359			
Slovenia										
United Kingdom	1.094	5%	4.065	156%	6.337	0,5	2.146			
Total			20.823	100%	1.768	168%	2.963	0,7	256	

Analysis by type of farming

FNVA	% of LFA payments in FNVA	Types of farming	Number of farms	% of farms	FNVA/AWU (€/AWU)	% of LFA payments in FNVA	LFA payments per AWU (€/AWU)	Stocking density (LU/ha)	Number of grazing days outside UAA
Negative	Total	(1) Specialist field crops	11.077	27%	-4.623		1.902	0,6	32
		(2) Specialist horticulture							
		(3) Specialist permanent Crops	2.648	7%	-2.208		408	0,3	0
		(4) Specialist grazing livestock	13.536	34%	-4.463		1.856	1,0	358
		(5) Specialist granivore	611	2%	-6.312		511	1,0	0
		(6) Mixed cropping	3.210	8%	-2.033		484	0,6	0
		(7) Mixed livestock	3.286	8%	-1.667		525	0,9	5
		(8) Mixed crops-livestock	5.700	14%	-3.091		906	0,8	194
		Total	40.402	100%	-3.623		1.311	0,9	156
Positive	]0,25]	(1) Specialist field crops	75.646	14%	18.572	5%	1.006	0,6	59
		(2) Specialist horticulture	3.173	1%	10.157	2%	205	1,1	0
		(3) Specialist permanent Crops	58.768	11%	13.026	3%	336	0,9	48
		(4) Specialist grazing livestock	213.965	41%	21.878	8%	1.754	1,2	1.457
		(5) Specialist granivore	16.382	3%	14.441	4%	642	0,7	43
		(6) Mixed cropping	33.851	6%	10.927	4%	461	0,9	119
		(7) Mixed livestock	54.808	10%	7.842	8%	638	1,2	282
		(8) Mixed crops-livestock	68.440	13%	16.487	6%	965	1,1	706
		Total	525.032	100%	17.043	7%	1.127	1,2	738
Positive	]25,50]	(1) Specialist field crops	13.695	15%	9.760	36%	3.556	0,3	7
		(2) Specialist horticulture							
		(3) Specialist permanent Crops	1.602	2%	2.784	33%	927	0,7	0
		(4) Specialist grazing livestock	45.296	50%	10.758	33%	3.578	0,6	998
		(5) Specialist granivore	1.493	2%	5.439	32%	1.731	1,0	0
		(6) Mixed cropping	6.036	7%	2.469	35%	859	0,4	0
		(7) Mixed livestock	9.556	11%	2.680	30%	810	0,7	0
		(8) Mixed crops-livestock	12.618	14%	5.512	34%	1.850	0,6	75
		Total	90.319	100%	7.965	34%	2.686	0,6	512

FNVA	% of LFA payments in FNVA	Types of farming	Number of farms	% of farms	FNVA/AWU (€/AWU)	% of LFA payments in FNVA	LFA payments per AWU (€/AWU)	Stocking density (LU/ha)	Number of grazing days outside UAA
Positive	]50,75]	(1) Specialist field crops	4.583	21%	10.848	59%	6.410	0,3	6
		(2) Specialist horticulture							
		(3) Specialist permanent Crops							
		(4) Specialist grazing livestock	10.932	49%	6.566	60%	3.947	0,5	738
		(5) Specialist granivore							
		(6) Mixed cropping	1.084	5%	1.720	56%	971	0,2	0
		(7) Mixed livestock	1.993	9%	1.121	57%	635	0,7	35
		(8) Mixed crops-livestock	3.090	14%	3.426	60%	2.058	0,6	187
		Total	22.231	100%	5.886	60%	3.509	0,5	393
Positive	]75,100]	(1) Specialist field crops	2.560	25%	6.828	86%	5.868	0,3	0
		(3) Specialist permanent Crops							
		(4) Specialist grazing livestock	4.667	46%	4.739	85%	4.032	0,4	270
		(5) Specialist granivore							
		(6) Mixed cropping							
		(7) Mixed livestock							
		(8) Mixed crops-livestock	953	9%	2.788	85%	2.363	0,7	0
		Total	10.061	100%	4.124	85%	3.526	0,4	125
		Positive]100,High[(1) Specialist field crops	3.984	19%	4.376	171%	7.496	0,2	0
(2) Specialist horticulture									
(3) Specialist permanent Crops									
(4) Specialist grazing livestock	9.289			45%	1.853	164%	3.036	0,7	566
(5) Specialist granivore									
(6) Mixed cropping	1.793			9%	769	148%	1.138	0,2	0
(7) Mixed livestock	1.404			7%	280	204%	572	0,8	0
(8) Mixed crops-livestock	2.881			14%	991	168%	1.666	0,9	23
Total	20.823			100%	1.768	168%	2.963	0,7	256

LFA-other than mountain NON-beneficiaries' characteristics

Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).

Source: EU FADN, average data 2004-2005.

Analysis by Member State

FNVA	Member States	Number of farms	% of farms	FNVA/ AWU (€/AWU)	Stocking density (LU/ha)	Total direct payments (€)	Environmental payments (€)	FNVA (€)	Economic size (ESU)
Negative	Czech Republic								
	Germany	451	1%	-6.623	1,6	8.786	0	-8.920	39
	Greece	6.680	11%	-2.436	1,2	1.698	0	-2.106	6
	Spain	11.251	19%	-4.184	0,5	2.618	4	-6.762	21
	Estonia								
	France	3.348	6%	-6.851	1,0	12.616	555	-9.349	44
	Hungary	9.206	16%	-3.959	0,9	2.673	151	-3.991	6
	Italy	5.486	9%	-9.607	0,9	2.244	79	-11.614	22
	Lithuania								
	Luxembourg								
	Latvia								
	Malta								
	Austria								
	Poland	15.697	27%	-1.200	1,3	1.161	0	-1.814	6
	Portugal	4.041	7%	-2.694	0,4	1.800	184	-3.785	11
	Finland								
	Sweden	1.326	2%	-15.783	0,6	13.650	2.891	-14.478	22
Slovenia									
United Kingdom									
Total	58.668	100%	-3.827	0,7	2.949	152	-5.054	14	

FNVA	Member States	Number of farms	% of farms	FNVA/ AWU (€/AWU)	Stocking density (LU/ha)	Total direct payments (€)	Environmental payments (€)	FNVA (€)	Economic size (ESU)
Positive	Belgium								
	Czech Republic	2.036	0%	9.973	0,9	19.378	876	43.974	59
	Denmark								
	Germany	10.036	1%	33.489	1,8	22.182	493	65.673	103
	Greece	114.065	15%	9.575	3,9	4.050	3	11.227	9
	Spain	277.830	36%	18.832	0,7	5.270	24	26.533	23
	Estonia								
	France	44.867	6%	23.748	1,2	29.642	1.442	47.353	81
	Hungary	22.662	3%	12.097	0,7	11.355	723	27.571	21
	Italy	105.956	14%	20.767	1,5	4.430	318	26.408	25
	Lithuania								
	Luxembourg								
	Latvia	708	0%	3.639	0,4	4.896	381	10.623	11
	Malta	338	0%	16.240	36,4	16.425	0	38.301	34
	Austria	1.596	0%	26.275	1,6	14.893	6.318	45.019	38
	Poland	177.858	23%	4.509	1,6	2.140	2	7.993	10
	Portugal	12.994	2%	9.849	0,4	10.806	886	17.830	21
	Finland	948	0%	16.773		38.195	0	78.717	92
	Sweden	2.964	0%	24.947	0,8	30.846	7.836	36.884	46
	Slovenia								
United Kingdom	5.969	1%	33.660	2,0	20.500	979	66.962	94	
Total	781.733	100%	14.446	1,1	6.460	231	22.117	23	

Analysis by type of farming

FNVA	Member States	Number of farms	% of farms	FNVA/ AWU (€/AWU)	Stocking density (LU/ha)	Total direct payments (€)	Environmental payments (€)	FNVA (€)	Economic size (ESU)
Negative	(1) Specialist field crops	12.447	21%	-5.224	0,6	6.413	142	-4.656	13
	(2) Specialist horticulture	3.033	5%	-3.351		197	0	-7.645	19
	(3) Specialist permanent Crops	16.679	28%	-3.782	0,6	1.407	107	-5.205	16
	(4) Specialist grazing livestock	4.841	8%	-3.289	0,8	3.928	614	-4.389	12
	(5) Specialist granivore	2.053	3%	-9.699	0,8	2.209	19	-20.869	50
	(6) Mixed cropping	7.085	12%	-2.406	0,5	1.896	76	-3.085	7
	(7) Mixed livestock	5.869	10%	-2.100	0,6	1.721	13	-2.834	7
	(8) Mixed crops-livestock	6.662	11%	-3.012	1,0	3.306	263	-3.900	8
	Total	58.668	100%	-3.827	0,7	2.949	152	-5.054	14
Positive	(1) Specialist field crops	157.406	20%	15.713	0,6	12.534	290	19.951	25
	(2) Specialist horticulture	35.960	5%	17.478	0,7	1.390	9	51.230	36
	(3) Specialist permanent Crops	270.957	35%	13.249	0,6	2.771	129	17.674	18
	(4) Specialist grazing livestock	102.487	13%	19.059	1,2	10.236	559	31.579	32
	(5) Specialist granivore	26.234	3%	22.956	1,0	3.455	76	44.705	61
	(6) Mixed cropping	61.517	8%	11.737	0,7	4.353	184	18.196	17
	(7) Mixed livestock	60.138	8%	5.901	1,1	3.297	65	9.806	13
	(8) Mixed crops-livestock	67.034	9%	12.292	0,9	10.001	373	20.884	23
	Total	781.733	100%	14.446	1,1	6.460	231	22.117	23
Total	Total	840.401		13.335	1,1	6.215	225	20.220	23

Focus on the LFA-Other than mountain NON-beneficiaries with positive income

Member States	Income quartile (by Member State)	Number of farms	% of farms	FNVA/ AWU (€/AWU)	Stocking density (LU/ha)	Total direct payments (€)	Environmental payments (€)	FNVA (€)	Economic size (ESU)
Belgium	Q2								
	Q3								
	Total								
Czech Republic	Q1	560	0,07%	2.740	0,8	5.768	113	6.284	18
	Q2	555	0,07%	6.094	0,8	12.860	638	21.428	37
	Q3	448	0,06%	9.871	1,0	35.567	2.565	87.913	102
	Q4	474	0,06%	19.813	0,6	27.784	460	73.358	92
	Total	2.036	0,26%	9.973	0,9	19.378	876	43.974	59
Denmark	Q1								
	Q2								
	Q3								
	Q4								
	Total								
Germany	Q1	1.449	0,19%	6.598	1,5	12.092	258	10.061	47
	Q2	1.950	0,25%	15.387	1,7	12.994	268	34.747	101
	Q3	2.284	0,29%	26.889	1,8	18.973	204	52.934	87
	Q4	4.354	0,56%	53.179	1,9	31.339	823	104.721	130
	Total	10.036	1,28%	33.489	1,8	22.182	493	65.673	103
Greece	Q1	25.648	3,28%	2.883	5,5	2.717	0	3.725	7
	Q2	30.787	3,94%	6.167	4,8	3.778	6	7.503	8
	Q3	29.531	3,78%	10.294	3,3	4.304	2	10.967	9
	Q4	28.099	3,59%	19.889	3,7	5.297	3	22.429	13
	Total	114.065	14,59%	9.575	3,9	4.050	3	11.227	9
Spain	Q1	85.069	10,88%	3.573	0,7	1.624	13	4.471	9
	Q2	72.667	9,30%	9.316	0,8	2.714	4	12.273	12
	Q3	64.416	8,24%	16.684	0,6	5.062	16	25.421	22
	Q4	55.679	7,12%	48.961	0,8	14.416	75	80.138	59
	Total	277.830	35,54%	18.832	0,7	5.270	24	26.533	23
Estonia	Q1								
	Q2								
	Q3								
	Q4								
	Total								

Member States	Income quartile (by Member State)	Number of farms	% of farms	FNVA/ AWU (€/AWU)	Stocking density (LU/ha)	Total direct payments (€)	Environmental payments (€)	FNVA (€)	Economic size (ESU)
France	Q1	12.912	1,65%	7.746	0,9	16.507	605	13.444	46
	Q2	10.754	1,38%	17.636	1,2	24.344	998	40.694	77
	Q3	10.724	1,37%	26.923	1,2	33.903	2.102	56.013	93
	Q4	10.478	1,34%	45.791	1,3	46.908	2.254	87.112	118
	Total	44.867	5,74%	23.748	1,2	29.642	1.442	47.353	81
Hungary	Q1	777	0,10%	634	1,3	3.052	86	1.013	9
	Q2	8.968	1,15%	2.636	0,9	3.089	101	3.379	8
	Q3	7.389	0,95%	9.046	0,7	11.504	646	28.518	23
	Q4	5.529	0,71%	24.517	0,7	25.730	1.922	69.283	43
	Total	22.662	2,90%	12.097	0,7	11.355	723	27.571	21
Italy	Q1	18.669	2,39%	2.658	0,9	1.821	41	3.005	11
	Q2	26.369	3,37%	7.193	1,0	2.361	153	8.081	13
	Q3	30.012	3,84%	13.939	1,1	3.672	239	16.961	19
	Q4	30.907	3,95%	42.535	2,0	8.506	703	65.355	48
	Total	105.956	13,55%	20.767	1,5	4.430	318	26.408	25
Lithuania	Q2								
	Q3								
	Q4								
	Total								
Luxembourg	Q2								
	Q3								
	Q4								
	Total								
Latvia	Q1								
	Q2								
	Q3								
	Q4	99	0,01%	10.363	0,5	19.325	2.042	36.910	32
	Total	708	0,09%	3.639	0,4	4.896	381	10.623	11
Malta	Q1								
	Q2								
	Q3								
	Q4	123	0,02%	37.714	64,6	32.088	0	73.438	55
	Total	338	0,04%	16.240	36,4	16.425	0	38.301	34

Member States	Income quartile (by Member State)	Number of farms	% of farms	FNVA/ AWU (€/AWU)	Stocking density (LU/ha)	Total direct payments (€)	Environmental payments (€)	FNVA (€)	Economic size (ESU)
Austria	Q1								
	Q2								
	Q3								
	Q4	616	0,08%	42.974	1,9	17.409	7.058	81.375	53
	Total	1.596	0,20%	26.275	1,6	14.893	6.318	45.019	38
Poland	Q1	51.133	6,54%	816	1,4	1.151	0	1.322	5
	Q2	50.979	6,52%	2.152	1,5	1.414	2	3.573	7
	Q3	39.795	5,09%	4.064	1,7	2.017	3	7.773	10
	Q4	35.952	4,60%	12.039	1,8	4.713	3	23.990	22
	Total	177.858	22,75%	4.509	1,6	2.140	2	7.993	10
Portugal	Q1	1.652	0,21%	519	0,5	1.384	48	610	6
	Q2	3.230	0,41%	1.916	0,4	2.290	101	2.946	8
	Q3	3.515	0,45%	4.783	0,3	5.533	298	8.235	14
	Q4	4.597	0,59%	18.191	0,5	24.208	2.189	41.814	42
	Total	12.994	1,66%	9.849	0,4	10.806	886	17.830	21
Finland	Q1								
	Q2	230	0,03%	13.684		54.257	0	79.984	125
	Q3								
	Q4								
	Total	948	0,12%	16.773		38.195	0	78.717	92
Sweden	Q2	1.079	0,14%	7.508	0,8	18.761	3.926	8.828	26
	Q3	1.102	0,14%	21.481	0,8	28.441	6.837	33.198	44
	Q4	783	0,10%	44.819	0,8	50.878	14.628	80.719	77
	Total	2.964	0,38%	24.947	0,8	30.846	7.836	36.884	46
Slovenia	Q3								
	Q4								
	Total								
United Kingdom	Q1	704	0,09%	5.780	1,7	9.947	308	8.941	41
	Q2	1.740	0,22%	17.377	1,8	12.472	978	33.573	63
	Q3	1.611	0,21%	31.084	2,0	23.440	873	68.233	106
	Q4	1.914	0,24%	57.887	2,1	29.202	1.315	117.566	132
	Total	5.969	0,76%	33.660	2,0	20.500	979	66.962	94
Total	Q1	199.580	25,53%	2.944	1,1	2.803	57	4.069	11
	Q2	210.321	26,90%	7.167	1,2	3.982	121	10.340	15
	Q3	191.778	24,53%	12.794	1,1	6.565	264	20.729	23
	Q4	180.054	23,03%	33.654	1,0	13.297	516	57.359	47
	Total	781.733	100,00%	14.446	1,1	6.460	231	22.117	23

Focus on the LFA-Other than mountain NON-beneficiaries with positive income within the first income quartile by Member State

Income quartile (by Member State)	Member States	Number of farms	% of farms	FNVA/ AWU (€/AWU)	Economic size (ESU)
Q1	Czech Republic	560	0%	2.740	18
Q1	Denmark				
Q1	Germany	1.449	1%	6.598	47
Q1	Greece	25.648	13%	2.883	7
Q1	Spain	85.069	43%	3.573	9
Q1	Estonia				
Q1	France	12.912	6%	7.746	46
Q1	Hungary	777	0%	634	9
Q1	Italy	18.669	9%	2.658	11
Q1	Latvia				
Q1	Malta				
Q1	Austria				
Q1	Poland	51.133	26%	816	5
Q1	Portugal	1.652	1%	519	6
Q1	Finland				
Q1	United Kingdom	704	0%	5.780	41
Q1	Total	199.580	100%	2.944	11

Income quartile (by Member State)	Type of farming	Number of farms	% of farms	FNVA/ AWU (€/AWU)	Economic size (ESU)
Q1	(1) Specialist field crops	36.355	18%	3.502	13
Q1	(2) Specialist horticulture	6.374	3%	3.783	25
Q1	(3) Specialist permanent Crops	81.741	41%	3.652	10
Q1	(4) Specialist grazing livestock	18.296	9%	2.730	13
Q1	(5) Specialist granivore	3.196	2%	2.291	30
Q1	(6) Mixed cropping	16.628	8%	2.572	9
Q1	(7) Mixed livestock	18.891	9%	1.068	6
Q1	(8) Mixed crops-livestock	18.100	9%	1.710	8
Q1	Total	199.580	100%	2.944	11