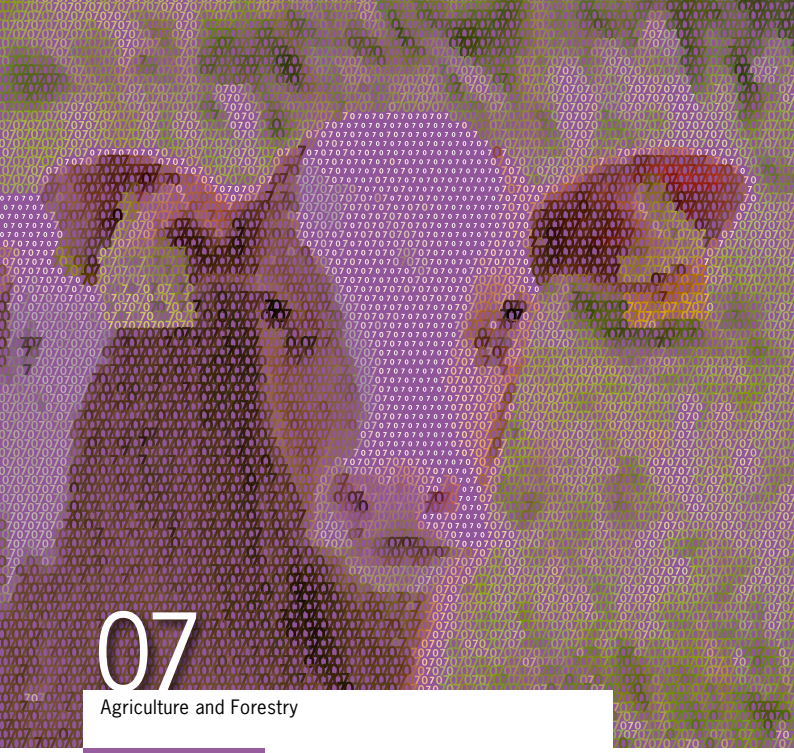


07

Agriculture and Forestry

1112-1500

Swiss Agriculture

Pocket Statistics 2015

2015
International
Year of Soils

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation

Federal Department of Home Affairs FDHA
Federal Statistical Office FSO

Neuchâtel, 2015

GLOSSARY

The terms listed in the glossary are indicated in the text with an asterisk (*).

Gross value added (GVA)
Gross value added is the increase in the value of goods resulting from the production process. In the National Accounts, the gross value added is obtained by subtracting the intermediate consumption from the output.

Livestock unit (LSU)
The livestock unit allows different types of livestock to be compared with one another. One LSU corresponds to the feed eaten and solid and liquid manure produced by a 650 kg cow. On this basis, conversion factors which depend on the age and sex of the animal are used (for example, a sheep which is more than 1 year old is equivalent to 0.17 LSU).

Annual work unit (AWU)
The annual work unit corresponds to the work of one full-time job over a year (based on 280 working days).

Agriculture
The term is used in a strict sense and does not include small production units.

Utilised agricultural area (UAA)
Area used for crop production, excluding summer pastures and woods.

Farm
All the workers, equipment and means of production used to produce agricultural products. On the basis of the FSO's agriculture census, one farm corresponds to the following minimum standards: 1 hectare of UAA* or 30 ares under specialised cultivation or 10 ares of crops grown under protection or 8 sows or 80 fattening pigs or 300 poultry.

Output
The value of the goods and services produced for sale or for private final consumption (by producer households), for intermediate consumption on the farm (for example, forage for milk production) or for the production of fixed assets (plantations or livestock). Changes in stock are also taken into account.

NOTES

Indices
The indices are produced by dividing an annual figure by the figure for the reference year and multiplying it by 100. This enables completely different figures to be compared, provided that the same reference year is used (for example, 1996=100).

Rounded figures
Figures are rounded up or down, which means that when the figures are added together they may differ from the total.

Sources

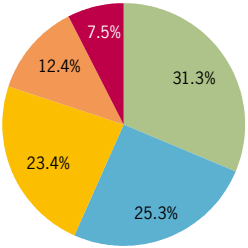
Eurostat:	Statistical office of the European Union
FOEN:	Federal Office for the Environment
FSO:	Federal Statistical Office
FSVO:	Federal Food Safety and Veterinary Office
SCA:	Swiss Customs Administration
SFU:	Swiss Farmers' Union

CONTENTS

For several years agriculture in Switzerland has been in a state of upheaval. The figures in this pocket statistics give an overview of the status and the changes in individual areas of Swiss agriculture.

Context

Land use[1]



Forest and woods
Unproductive areas (lakes, rivers, scrub vegetation, wetlands, rocks, scree, glaciers and perpetual snow)
Agricultural areas (excl. alpine agricultural areas)
Alpine agricultural areas
Settlement and urban areas

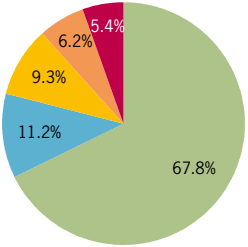
[1] Areas surveyed between 2004 and 2009
The total area of Switzerland is 41,290 km^2

Source: FSO – Swiss Land Use Statistics (NOAS04)

The agricultural and alpine agricultural areas together account for more than one third of the total area of Switzerland and therefore have a significant influence on the landscape. Between 1985 and 2009, 1.1 m^2 of this land disappeared every second. The agricultural and alpine agricultural areas shrank by 5.4% (850 km^2), equivalent to the size of the canton of Jura. While in the lowlands, 80% of the former agricultural area changed to permanent settlement and urban areas, in mountain areas, the overgrowing of alpine agricultural areas by shrubs and forests dominated.

According to the latest survey, 9.3% of the alpine agricultural areas are overgrown.

Alpine agricultural areas[1]

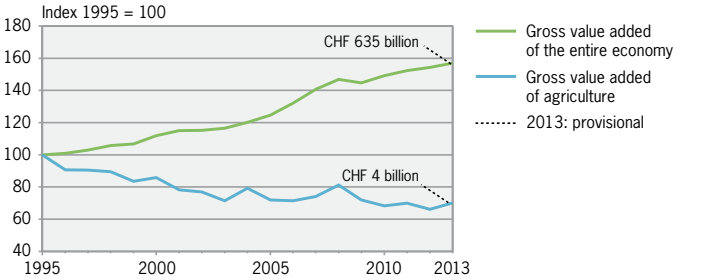


Favourable pastures in the Alp and Jura mountains
Alpine sheep-grazing pastures
Overgrown pastures in the Alp and Jura mountains
Stony pastures in the Alp and Jura mountains
Alpine meadows

[1] Areas surveyed between 2004 and 2009
The alpine agricultural area is 5,139 km^2

Source: FSO – Swiss Land Use Statistics (NOAS04)

Gross value added (GVA*) of agriculture and the Swiss economy
At current prices

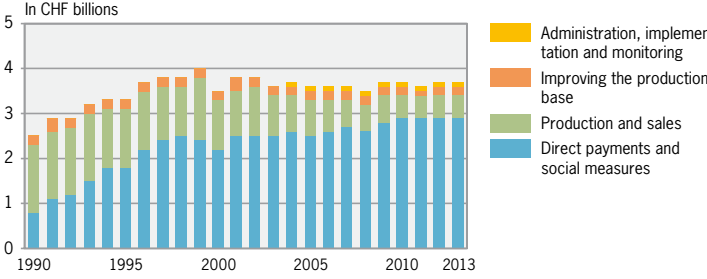


Sources: FSO – National accounts, branch accounts for the primary sector

Between 1995 and 2013, agriculture's share in the gross value added* of the Swiss economy fell from 1.5% to 0.7%. Within the primary sector, agriculture's share in the gross value added amounted to 91%.

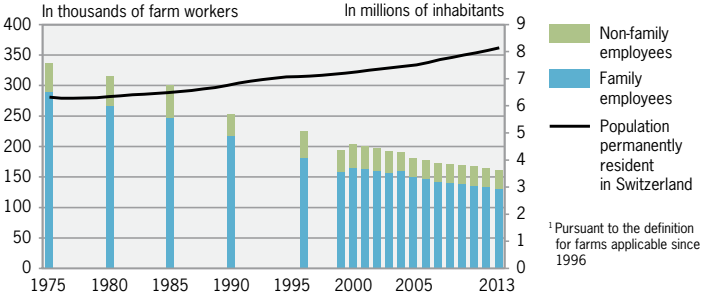
In 2013, the Swiss Confederation spent CHF 3.7 billion on the agricultural and food sectors. Of this amount, 78% was paid to eligible farms in the form of direct payments and social contributions.

Federal expenditure on agriculture and food



Source: FFA – Federal budget

Farm workers[1] and resident population

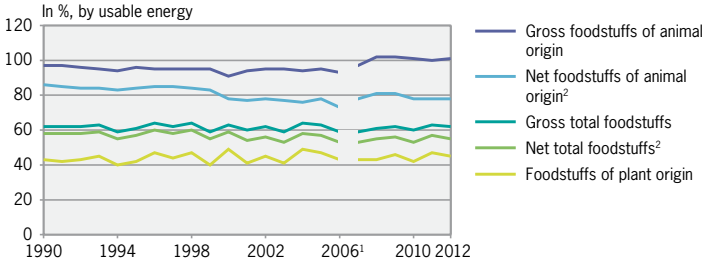


Sources: FSO – Farm structure survey, ESPOP and STATPOP

In 2013, 159,000 people worked in agriculture, less than half as many as in 1975. Of these, 55% worked part time. Out of every 5 people working in agriculture, 4 are family members.

Over the past 20 years, 60% of food consumption (in terms of usable energy) was covered by domestic production. Self-sufficiency levels were highest for animal products, particularly for milk.

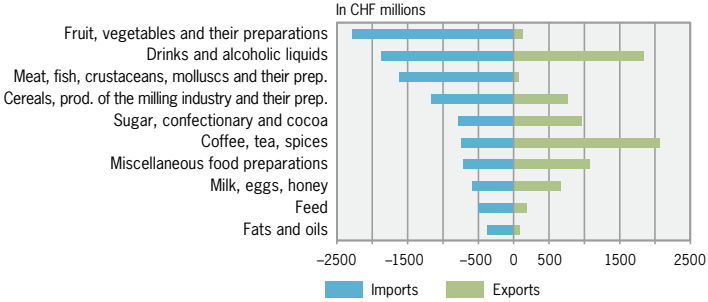
Self-sufficiency rate



[1] New calculation method since 2008
[2] Excluding animal products manufactured from imported feed

Source: SFU – Food statement

Imports and exports of the most important foodstuffs, 2013

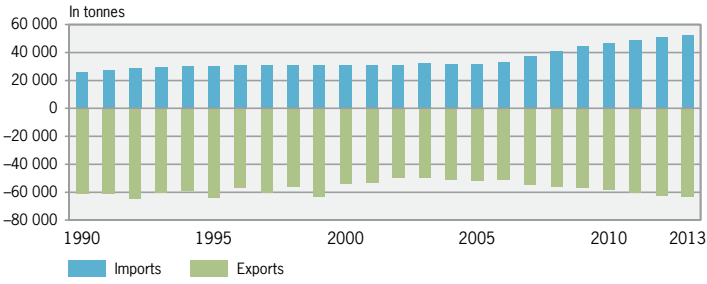


Source: SCA – Swiss foreign trade statistics

In 2013, fruit and vegetables were the most commonly imported agricultural products in terms of value. Drinks containing water were the most common exports (in the "drinks and alcoholic beverages" category) as well as coffee (in the "coffee, tea and spices" category).

Imports of cheese (including quark) have grown significantly since 2006. This can be attributed to the liberalisation of the cheese trade between Switzerland and the EU. Between 2002 and 2007, customs duties and export subsidies were gradually abolished on both sides. The cheese trade has been fully liberalised since 1 June 2007.

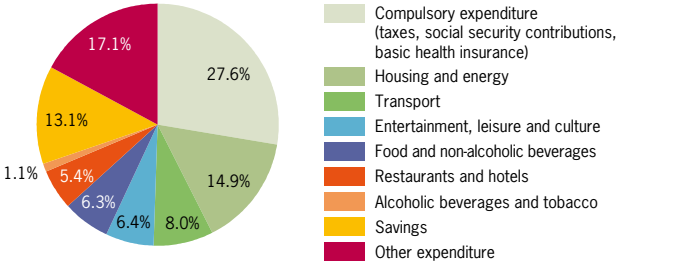
Imports and exports of cheese



Source: SCA – Swiss foreign trade statistics

Household expenditure, 2012

Proportion of gross household income



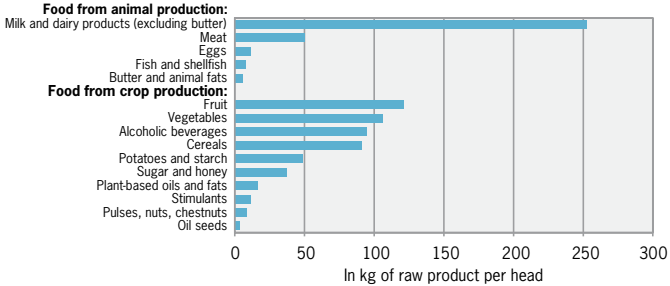
Average number of persons per household: 2.2

Source: FSO – Household Budget Survey

In 2012, households spent roughly 12% of their budgets on food, i.e. an average of CHF 1,200 a month, including meals and drinks in restaurants. At approximately CHF 141 a month, meat was the largest food expenditure item.

In 2012, approximately 870 kg of food were consumed per person. Of this, 540 kg were from crop and 330 kg from animal production.

Food consumption[1], 2012

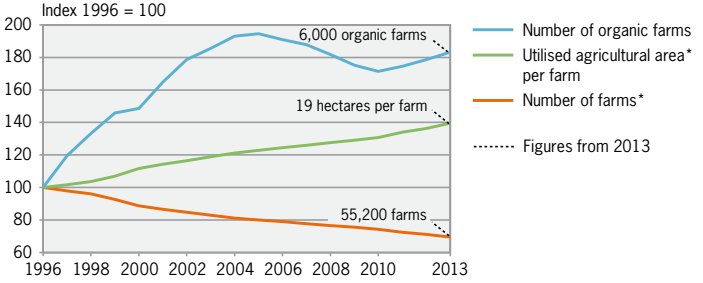


[1] Does not represent quantities actually consumed as losses (e.g. unsold or spoilt food) are not recorded completely.

Source: SFU – Food statement

Structures

Farms and utilised agricultural area

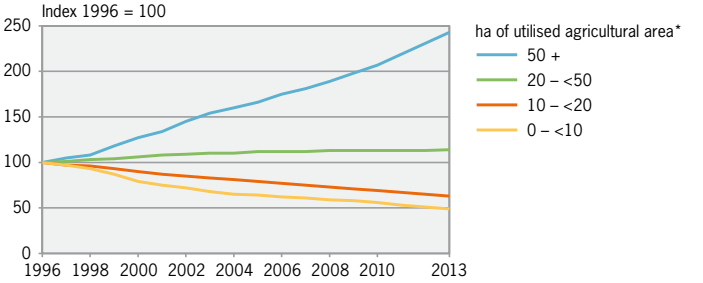


Source: FSO – Farm structure survey

The number of farms* declined from 79,500 in 1996 to 55,200 in 2013. Compared with the previous year, around 1,400 farms closed down, which equates to 4 farms a day. The opposite trend was observed among organic farms, the number of which increased by more than 150 between 2012 and 2013.

Between 1996 and 2013, the average utilised agricultural area per farm grew by 5.4 hectares to reach 19 hectares, which equates to an increase of 40%.

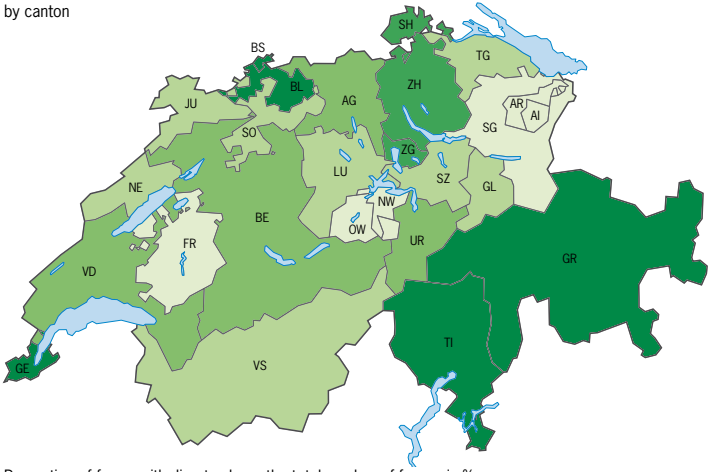
Number of farms by size category



Source: FSO – Farm structure survey

Farms with direct sale, 2013

by canton



Proportion of farms with direct sale on the total number of farms, in %

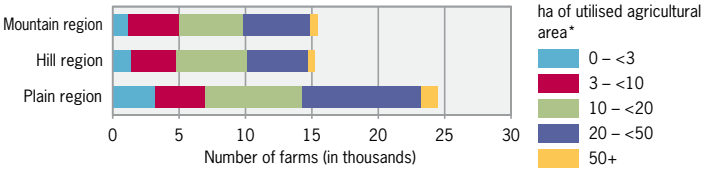
< 10.0 | 10.0 – 14.9 | 15.0 – 19.9 | 20.0 – 24.9 | ≥ 25.0 | CH: 15.2 %

Source: FSO – Farm structure survey 2013 © FSO, ThemaKart, Neuchâtel 2015

The largest share of farms engaging in direct sales were located in the cantons of Basel-Stadt and Geneva, where 60%, respectively 30%, of the farms sold products directly from the farm in 2013.

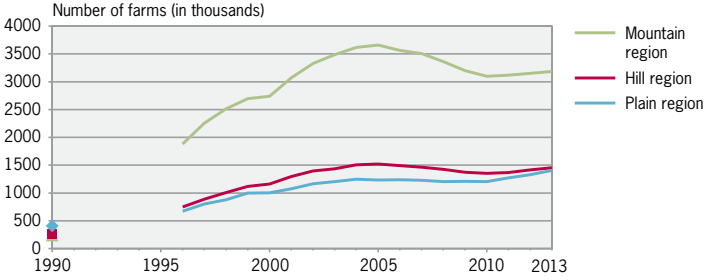
The size of the utilised agricultural area per farm is particularly dependent on the topography, land suitability and economic and operational factors.

Farms by size category and region, 2013



Source: FSO – Farm structure survey © FSO, Neuchâtel 2015

Organic farms by region

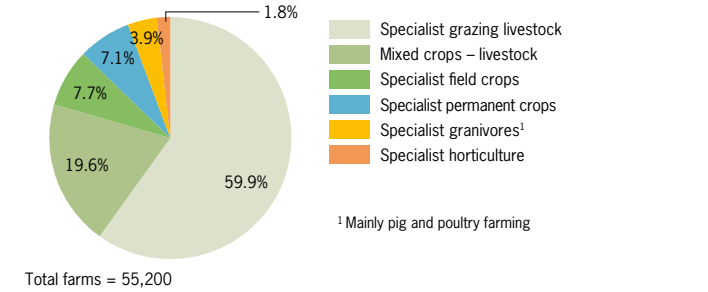


Source: FSO – Farm structure survey

Up until 2005, farms converting to organic farming were mostly found in the mountain region. Between 2006 and 2010, however, these farms also showed the largest decline. Since then, the number of organic farms has increased again in all three regions.

The majority of farms specialise in grazing livestock. This made up 60% of all farms in 2013. Between 2012 and 2013, the largest structural change was observed among farms specialising in permanent crops, such as vineyards and fruit cultivation. The decline amounted to 5%.

Farms by type of farming, 2013



Total farms = 55,200

Source: FSO – Farm structure survey

Numbers of livestock
In thousands[1], in May

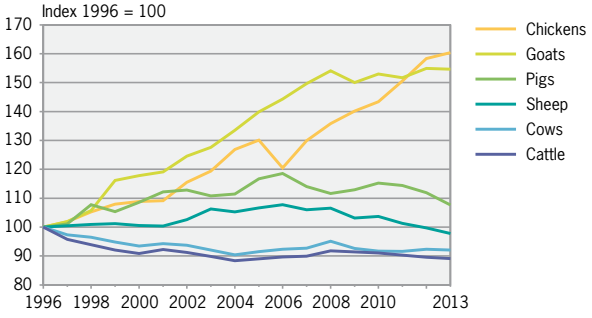
	2003	2008	2013
Cattle	1 570	1 600	1 560
of which cows	700	730	700
Horses	50	60	60
Sheep	440	450	410
Goats	70	90	90
Pigs	1 530	1 540	1 480
Poultry	7 440	8 470	10 000

[1] Rounded

Source: FSO — Farm structure survey

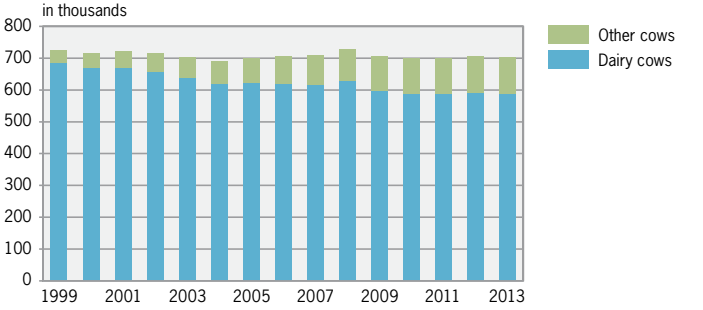
Since 2000, cattle numbers have stabilised at between 1.5 and 1.6 million head. The number of pigs peaked in 2006 and has shown a downward trend ever since. The number of poultry has seen a continual increase.

Numbers of livestock



Source: FSO – Farm structure survey

Cow numbers

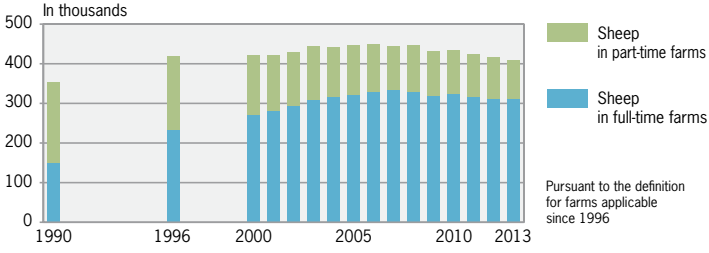


Source: FSO – Farm structure survey

Between 2012 and 2013, the number of dairy cows fell by 4,600. During the same period, the number of other cows, which mainly includes suckler cows, increased by 2,450.The trend towards meat production using suckler cows therefore continued.

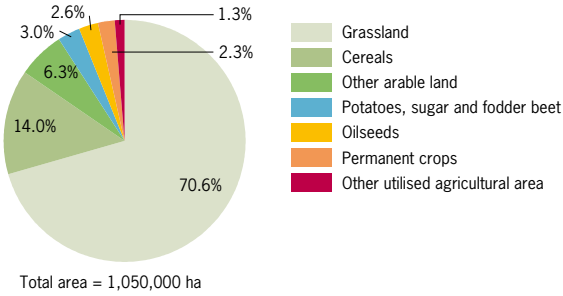
In 1990, the majority of sheep were reared in part-time farms. The number of these sheep fell by more than half between 1990 and 2013, whereas the number of sheep reared in full-time farms doubled. The overall sheep population has been in decline since 2006. In 2013, around 22% of sheep were reared on organic farms.

Sheep farming



Source: FSO – Farm structure survey

Use of utilised agricultural area, 2013
Excluding alpine areas

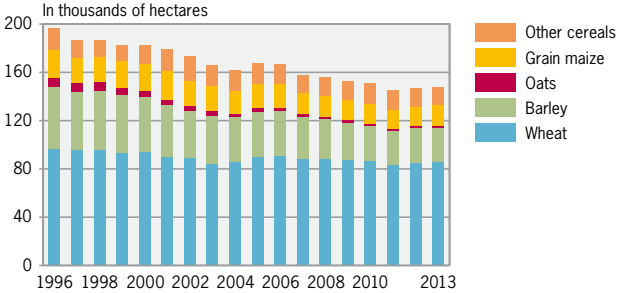


Source: FSO – Farm structure survey

The total utilised agricultural area decreased by 22,600 hectares between 2000 and 2013. 70.6% of the utilised agricultural area* consisted of grassland (artificial and permanent meadows, pastures).

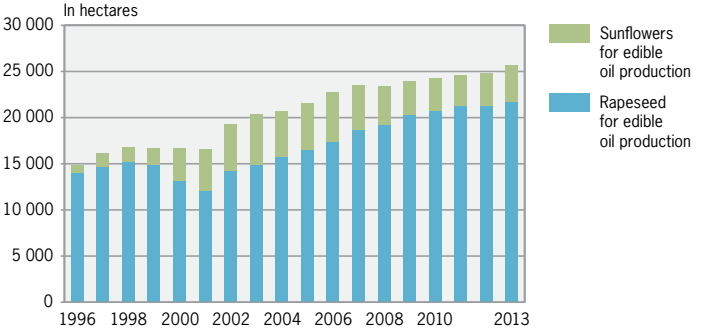
In 2013, 22,200 farms* grew cereal crops. The area under cereals shrank by a quarter compared to 1996. Bread cereals are now grown over an area of 84,500 hectares, and fodder cereals over an area of 63,000 hectares.

Area under cereals



Source: FSO – Farm structure survey

Area under oil seeds for edible production oil

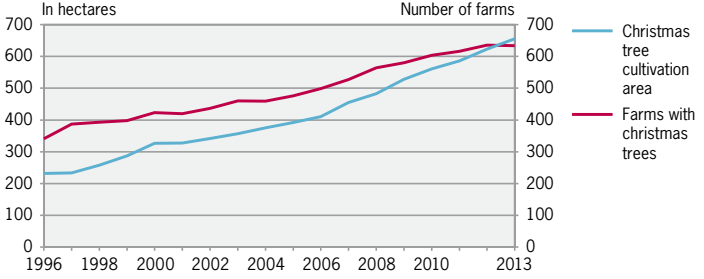


Source: FSO – Farm structure survey

Sunflower oil is mainly imported, while most rapeseed oil is produced in Switzerland. The increasing rapeseed growing areas have been cultivated by around 6,600 farms in the last five years.

The planting of Christmas trees as a niche production continued to develop between 1996 and 2013. The cultivation area has more than doubled. In 2013, 600 farms cultivated on average one hectare each.

Christmas trees



Source: FSO – Farm structure survey

Canton figures, 2013

	Farms	Jobs	Utilised agricultural area*	Cattle	Dairy cows	Pigs
		In thousands	In thousands of ha	In thousands	In thousands	In thousands
ZH	3 708	11.1	74	93	36	39
BE	11 250	33.3	190	312	123	256
LU	4 833	13.7	77	150	62	414
UR	608	1.6	7	11	4	2
SZ	1 680	4.3	24	43	17	18
OW	674	1.7	8	18	8	10
NW	474	1.3	6	12	5	11
GL	387	1.0	7	11	5	2
ZG	583	1.7	11	28	9	18
FR	2 973	8.7	76	133	52	80
SO	1 482	4.1	32	43	16	27
BL/BS	952	3.2	22	28	10	10
SH	595	1.8	16	17	3	20
AR	758	1.7	12	22	10	20
AI	497	1.1	7	14	6	22
SG	4 268	11.3	72	136	59	178
GR	2 476	6.6	55	72	17	5
AG	3 493	10.2	61	87	27	95
TG	2 785	8.6	50	73	39	186
TI	1 134	2.9	14	10	4	3
VD	3 841	12.9	109	111	34	43
VS	3 446	9.2	37	31	11	1
NE	847	2.2	32	41	15	8
GE	402	1.7	11	3	0	1
JU	1 061	3.0	40	59	16	14
Switzerland	**55 207**	**158.9**	**1 050**	**1 557**	**587**	**1 485**

ZH: Zurich, BE: Bern, LU: Lucerne, UR: Uri, SZ: Schwyz, OW: Obwalden, NW: Nidwalden, GL: Glarus, ZG: Zug, FR: Fribourg, SO: Solothurn, BS: Basel Stadt, BL: Basel Landschaft, SH: Schaffhausen, AR: Appenzell Ausserrhoden, AI: Appenzell Innerrhoden, SG: St. Gallen, GR: Graubünden, AG: Aargau, TG: Thurgau, TI: Ticino, VD: Vaud, VS: Valais, NE: Neuchâtel, GE: Geneva, JU: Jura

Sources: FSO – Farm structure survey, Regional accounts for agriculture

Canton figures, 2013 (continuation)

	Proportion of grassland in the UAA*	Proportion of organically managed UAA*	Output of agriculture	Subsidies[1]
	In %	In %	In CHF[2] per ha	In CHF[2] per ha
ZH	56	10	10 700	2 400
BE	74	10	9 000	2 900
LU	80	7	12 600	3 100
UR	98	13	5 500	3 700
SZ	93	11	6 700	3 300
OW	98	30	9 000	4 100
NW	98	17	8 300	3 600
GL	98	24	6 000	3 500
ZG	80	14	10 100	3 000
FR	68	5	9 600	2 800
SO	67	11	7 400	2 500
BL/BS	71	14	8 400	2 500
SH	32	4	9 000	2 300
AR	98	18	8 300	3 100
AI	97	5	10 200	3 300
SG	89	11	10 400	3 100
GR	94	59	4 300	3 800
AG	54	7	10 700	2 500
TG	60	11	16 300	2 700
TI	84	15	9 600	3 100
VD	44	5	9 900	2 600
VS	77	19	13 300	3 200
NE	85	7	6 200	2 400
GE	24	4	18 800	2 100
JU	73	11	5 400	2 700
Switzerland	**71**	**12**	**9 700**	**2 900**

[1] Data according to regional accounts for agriculture. They are mainly comprised of direct payments.
[2] Rounded to the nearest hundred

Production, yields and income

Animal production[1]
In thousands of tonnes

	2003	2008	2013
Meat[2]			
Cattle	137	135	143
Pigs	230	231	235
Sheep	6	5	5
Poultry	56	64	80
Cow's milk	3885	4071	4003[3]
Chicken's eggs	36	37	48

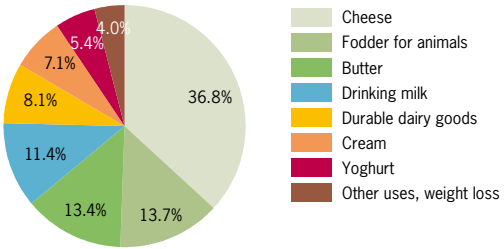
[1] Gross domestic production
[2] Usable output, carcass weight
[3] Provisional

Source: SFU – Animal production

Between 2003 and 2013, meat production increased by 8%. Once again, a noticeable increase was seen for poultry meat.

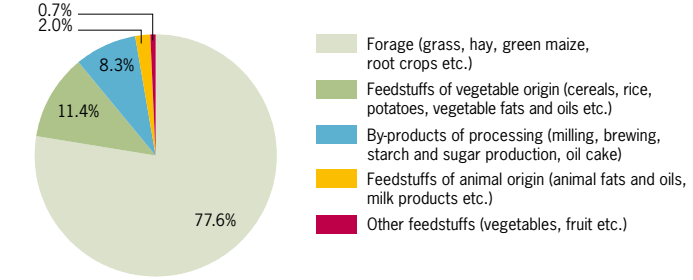
Since 2008, more than 4 billion kg of milk have been produced every year. In 2013, the milk yield fell by around 2% compared with the previous year. Just over a third of the milk yield was used to make cheese in 2013. Butter manufacture grew from 37,000 tonnes in 2000 to 47,000 tonnes in 2013. Surplus butter was exported.

Milk processing, 2013



Source: SFU – Milk statistics

Animal feed balance sheet, 2012
Domestic production and imports



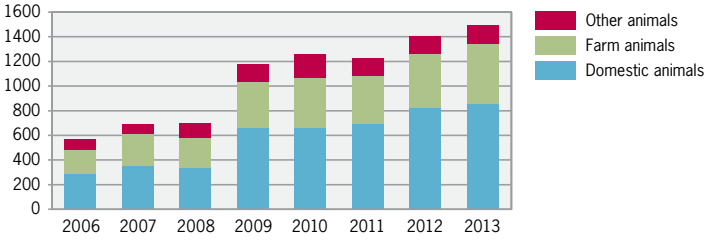
Total quantity = 8.4 millions of tonnes of dry matter

Source: SFU – Animal feed balance

According to the livestock feed balance, the majority of animal feed consisted of grass and hay in 2012. 77% of feed was from domestic fodder crops. 12% of the total feed was imported.

The number of animal welfare convictions has risen dramatically since the revised Animal Welfare Act came into force in September 2008. In 2013, the offences primarily concerned domestic animals (mainly dogs), while a third related to farm animals, which mainly involved cattle

Animal welfare
Convictions



Source: FSVO – Statistics on criminal proceedings

Crop production[1]
In thousands of tonnes

	2003	2008	2013
Cereals	847	1002	838
Potatoes	458	473	341
Sugar beet	1257	1625	1376
Vegetables	293	326	381
Fruit and berries	338	322	291

2013: provisional

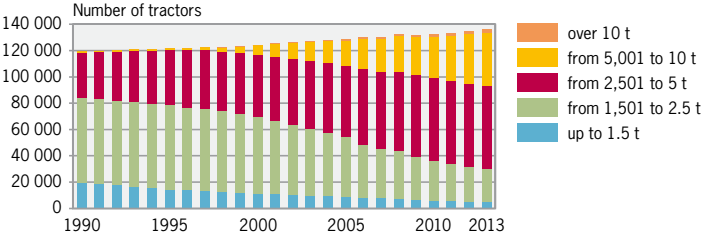
Source: SFU – Crop production

[1] Gross production minus losses in the field and on the farm

Crop yields are largely dependent on the weather. The cold and wet spring in 2013 caused delays in crop cultivation. Some crops, such as potatoes and sugar beet, were unable to make up for the lag. However, the sunny and warm summer ensured good vegetable yields.

From 1990 to 2013, the number of tractors increased by 14% to 136,000. The trend towards heavier tractors continued. Around 1,400 or 1% of tractors were equipped with a particle filter.

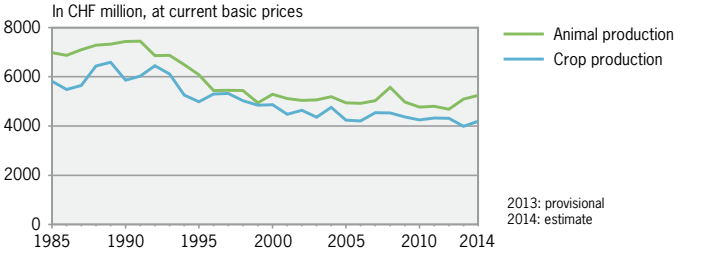
Agricultural tractors[1] **by total weight**



[1] with green registration plates, including forestry tractors

Source: FSO – Road Motor Vehicle Statistics

Output*

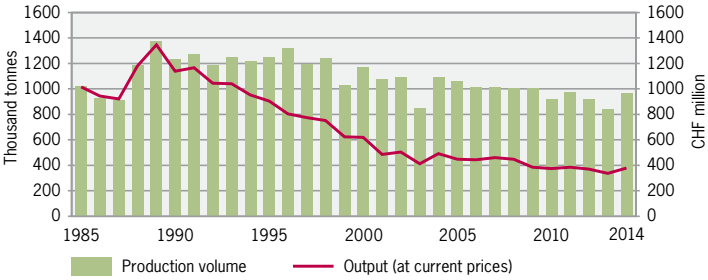


Source: FSO – Economic accounts for agriculture

The total output of agriculture in 2014 was estimated at CHF 10.6 billion. This was an increase of 3.7% compared to the previous year. The increase in crop harvests and delivered milk yields as well as the higher milk prices are the main reasons behind this growth.

Between 1985 and 2013, the area under cereals decreased by 20%. The decline in volume amounted to 6%. Due to a fall in prices, the estimated output fell even more sharply, amounting to CHF 379 million in 2014, which was only a third of the value in 1985.

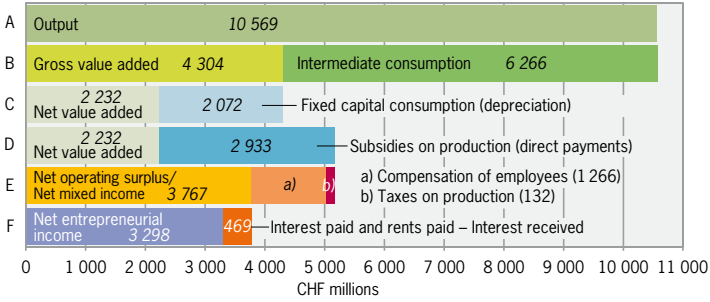
Cereals production and output*



2013: provisional, 2014: estimate

Source: FSO – Economic accounts for agriculture

Economic accounts for agriculture, 2014[1]
At current prices



[1] Estimate

Source: FSO – Economic accounts for agriculture

The simplified structure of the economic accounts for agriculture is as follows:

A) The total output* is the value of all the goods and services produced by agriculture.

B) The gross value added* is obtained by subtracting the intermediate consumption, in other words, the expenditure on all the goods and services used during the production process.

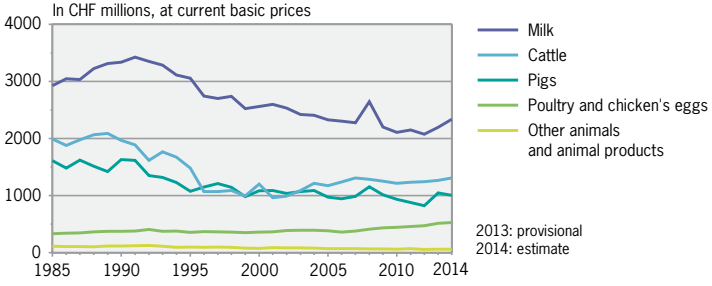
C) Depreciation (fixed capital consumption) is subtracted from this to give the net value added.

D) The subsidies (direct payments) are added as resource to the net value added.

E) The net operating surplus or the net mixed income (for self-employment) is obtained by subtracting the taxes on production and the compensation of employees.

F) To give the net entrepreneurial income of the agricultural sector, interest on debt and rent is then deducted. This allows self-employed people working in agriculture to pay their household expenses and income tax and to fund their pensions. This amount can be defined as the “remuneration for self-employed work and own capital”.

Details of output of animal products

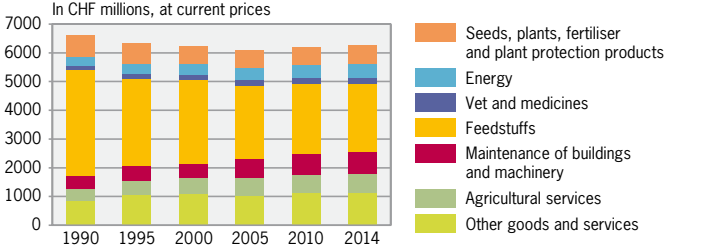


Source: FSO – Economic accounts for agriculture

Output from animal production was estimated at CHF 5.2 billion in 2014. The development was shaped in particular by the fall in prices for milk, cattle and pigs during the 1990s.

38% of intermediate consumption was spent on animal feed (including feed produced on farms for their own needs). Specialised processes such as soil cultivation, harvesting with special machinery, artificial insemination etc., were increasingly contracted out to third parties (agricultural services). The share of these costs in intermediate consumption rose from 6% (1990) to 11% (2014 estimation).

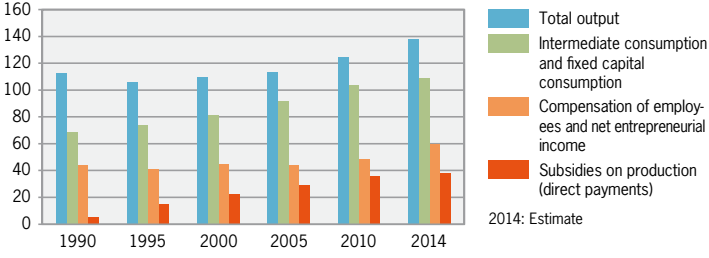
Intermediate consumption in agriculture



2014: estimate

Source: FSO – Economic accounts for agriculture

Output, income and subsidies in agriculture per work unit
In CHF thousands per annual work unit (AWU*), at current prices

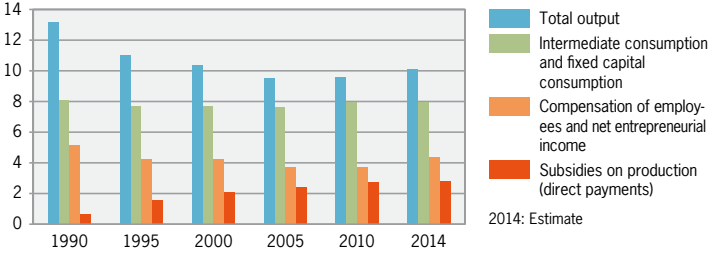


Source: FSO – Economic accounts for agriculture

Production costs continued to rise between 1990 and 2014, although the prices of many agricultural products fell. Thanks to improved labour productivity and the introduction of direct payments, the average remuneration paid for labour in agriculture (at current prices) increased from the early 2000s.

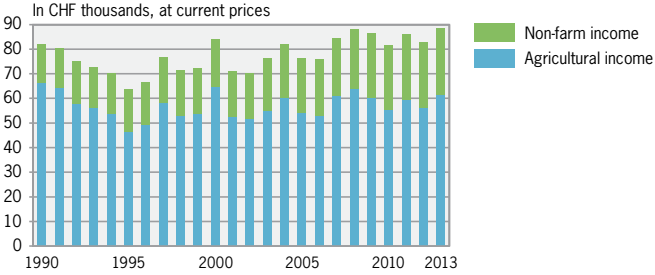
The output per hectare showed a downward trend in the 1990s. Since then it has fluctuated at around CHF 10,000/hectare. It particularly depends on milk prices, yields and slaughter markets for cattle and pigs.

Output, income and subsidies in agriculture per hectare
In CHF thousands per hectare, at current prices



Source: FSO – Economic accounts for agriculture

Total income per farm

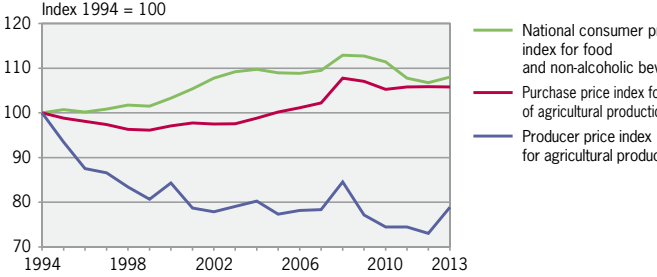


Source: Agroscope – Farm Accountancy Data Network

The agricultural income per farm amounted to CHF 61,000 in 2013. The average yearly income per (full-time) family member was CHF 47,000 on average. A farming household earned almost a third of its total income outside of agriculture.

Up until 2008, food became increasingly expensive for consumers. This was followed by a decline in the national consumer prices index until 2012, and a subsequent rise in 2013. Producer prices are heavily influenced by the milk and pig market. These prices fell, particularly between 2009 and 2012, and recovered in 2013.

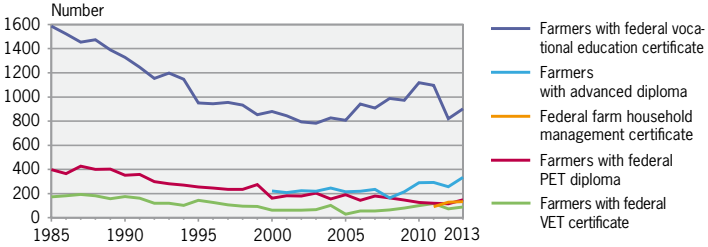
Price indices linked to agriculture



Sources: FSO – Swiss Consumer Price Index; SFU

Social factors

Education in agriculture
Vocational qualifications

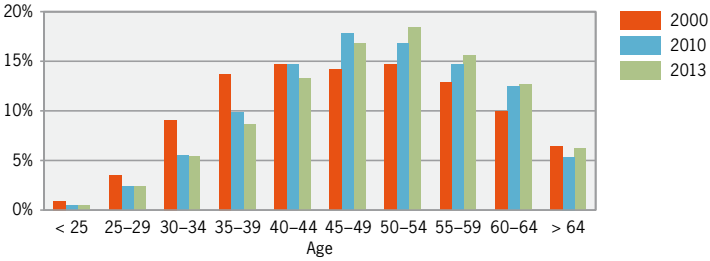


Source: FSO – Statistics on basic vocational education

In 2013, a total of 903 apprentices obtained a federal VET diploma in farming, 120 of whom were women. This was 83 more diplomas than in the previous year. Furthermore, 134 people successfully completed the federal certificate in agriculture, which was introduced in 2011.

Between 2000 and 2013, the age pyramid of farmers has shifted to the right. In 2013, more than half of farms were managed by individuals aged over 50.

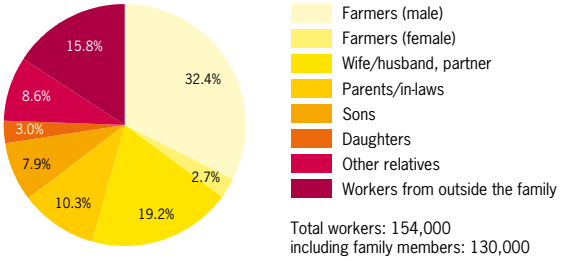
Farmers by age group[1]



[1] As % of farmers whose age is known (approx. 90%)

Source: FSO – Farm structure survey

Workers on family farms, 2013

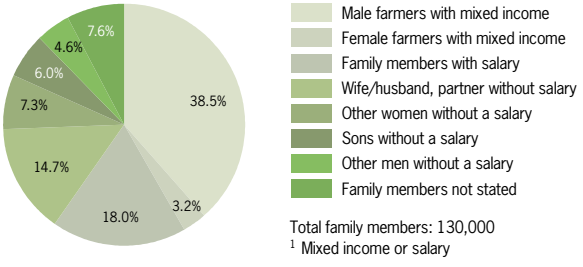


Source: FSO – Farm structure survey, complementary survey 2013

In 2013, agricultural work was mainly carried out by farmers and their wives or partners. 4,100 farms were managed by women. Almost 8% of employees were sons of the family running the farm.

For farm work, one third of family members received no salary. 65% of the approximately 30,000 wives/partners were not paid, but had a share in the income from self-employment.

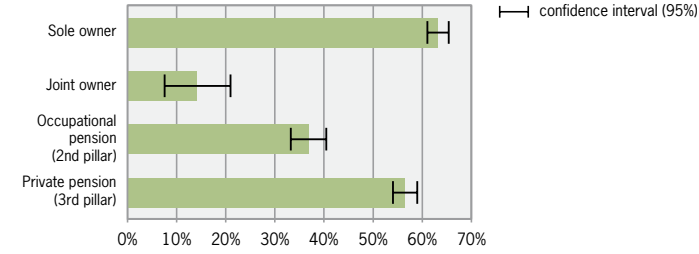
Income[1] from employment of family members for agricultural work, 2013



[1] Mixed income or salary

Source: FSO – Farm structure survey, complementary survey 2013

Farmer's property and pensions[1], 2013



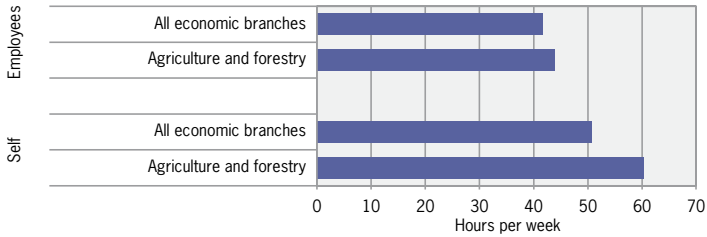
[1] Level of employment not taken into account

Source: FSO – Farm structure survey, complementary survey 2013

In 2013, 37% of farmers had an occupational pension and 57% had a private pension in addition to AHV (old age and survivors' insurance).

The normal weekly hours worked by employees and self-employed persons who work full-time in agriculture and forestry are above the average level for all economic sectors.

Normal weekly working hours for full-time employed people, 2013

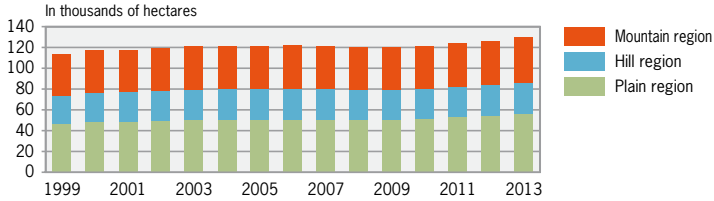


[1] Including self-employed people and employees in their own company (joint stock company and limited-liability company).

Source: FSO – Swiss Labour Force Survey

Effects on the environment

Ecological compensation areas
Areas eligible for subsidies[1]



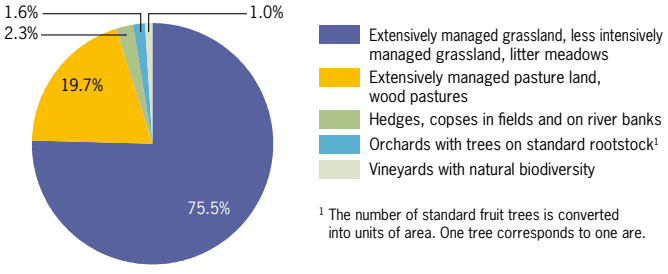
[1] The number of standard fruit trees is converted into units of area. One tree corresponds to one are.

Source: Federal Office for Agriculture

In 2013, around 130,000 hectares of ecological compensation areas were eligible for subsidies. That amounts to 12.4% of the utilised agricultural area. This area increased by around 3,600 hectares compared to the previous year. Most of the ecological compensation areas are extensively managed pastures.

In order to promote natural biodiversity, the Swiss Confederation supports ecological compensation areas demonstrating particular biological quality. These areas equate to 4.1% of the utilised agricultural area.

Ecological compensation areas of particular biological quality, 2013
According to the Swiss Ecological Quality Ordinance



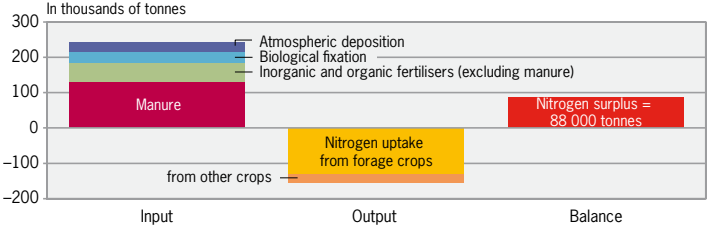
[1] The number of standard fruit trees is converted into units of area. One tree corresponds to one are.

Ecological compensation areas of particular biological quality: 44,000 hectares

Source: Federal Office for Agriculture

Nitrogen balance of agricultural land, 2012[1]

Amounts of nitrogen inputs and uptake from agricultural soil



[1] According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) method.

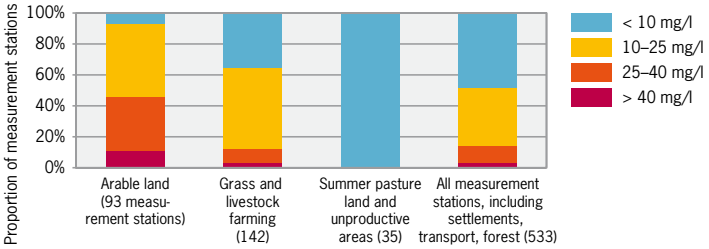
Source: FSO – Nitrogen balance

Nitrogen inputs and their uptake by crop production led to a nitrogen surplus in the agricultural area (including alpine meadows) of 57 kg/hectare in 2012. Half of these inputs came from farmyard manure. Nitrogen can become a pollutant in the environment (as ammonia in the air or as nitrate in groundwater).

Although water quality in Swiss lakes, rivers and streams has been constantly improving over recent years, nitrate concentrations still remain too high in agricultural areas.

Maximum nitrate concentration in groundwater, 2012

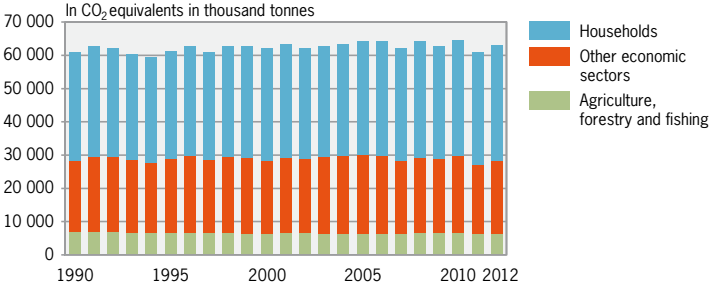
According to land use in catchment areas



The Swiss Federal Ordinance on protection of lakes and rivers requires concentrations of nitrate in groundwater to be at the most 25 milligrammes per litre.

Source: FOEN – NAQUA National Groundwater Monitoring

Greenhouse gas emissions[1]



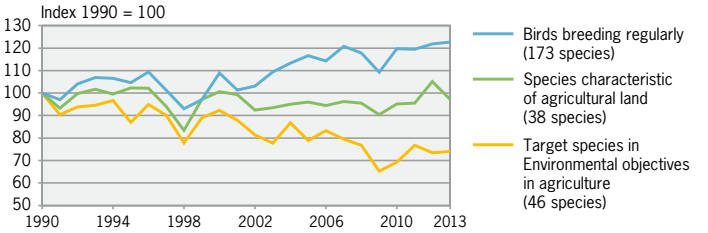
[1] CO_2, CO_2 of the biomass, N_2O, CH_4 and synthetic gases

Source: FSO – Environmental accounts

The share of Switzerland's greenhouse gas emissions caused by agriculture decreased between 1990 and 2012 from 11.3% to 10.2%, despite a trend towards growing emissions in the economy as a whole.

All Swiss breeding bird populations have shown a positive trend since 1990. However, this trend is predominantly limited to species that are already common. As part of the "Environmental Objectives for Agriculture" (2008), the Federal Offices for Environment and for Agriculture classified 46 "target species and indicator species". Despite temporary increases, their numbers have shown a negative trend since 1990.

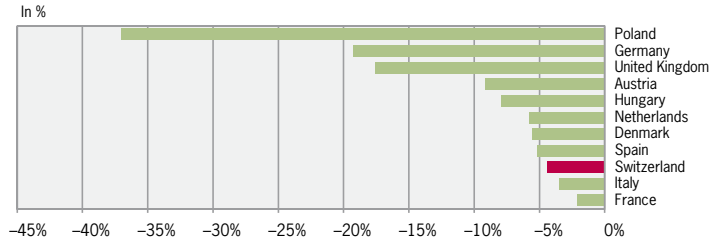
Population of breeding birds



Source: Swiss Ornithological Institute Sempach – Swiss Bird Index®

Internationale Vergleiche

Trend in number of farms between 2007–2010

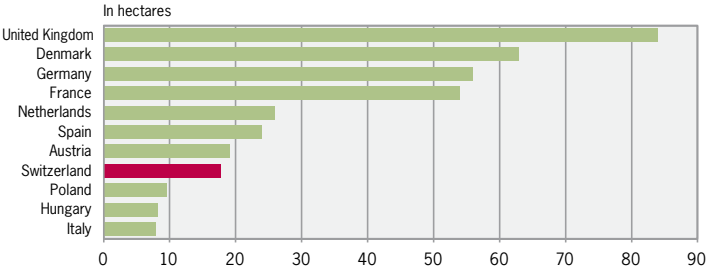


Source: Eurostat – Agricultural census 2010

Compared to other European countries, Switzerland has a rather low level of structural change in agriculture, compared to Poland, which has seen a decline in over 35% of farms in the space of 5 years.

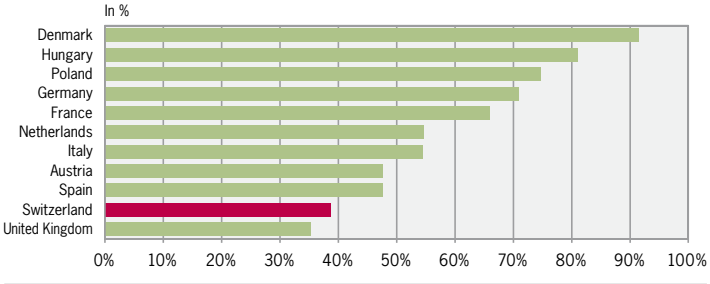
The size of farms depends on their legal status, the type of crop or animal production and the climatic and topographic conditions.

Utilised agricultural area by holding, 2010



Source: Eurostat – Agricultural census 2010

Proportion of arable land in the utilised agricultural area, 2010

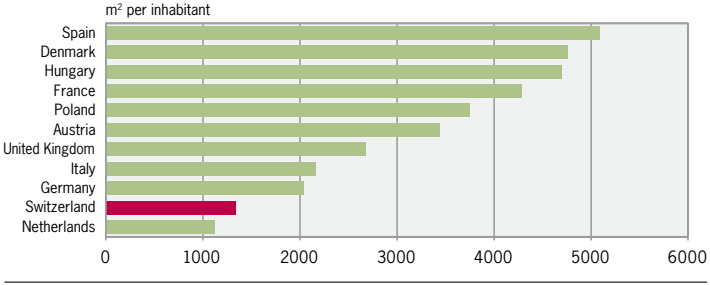


Source: Eurostat – Agricultural census 2010

Open cropland as a percentage of total utilised agricultural area (UAA) in Switzerland is low compared to other European countries and is below the average in the EU-27 countries.

The utilised agricultural area by inhabitant depends on many factors, including the land area, population density and the intensity of agricultural use. For example, Spain's utilised agricultural area per person was five times higher than that of the Netherlands, where intensive agricultural production is carried out.

Utilised agricultural area per inhabitant, 2010



Source: Eurostat – Agricultural census 2010

Key figures at a glance

Trends of the past 10 years according to a selection of 10 key figures:

Key figure	Page	Trend[1] 2004–2013	Trend[1] 2012–2013
Social factors			
Total income per farm	25		
Normal weekly working hours	28		
Economy			
Number of farms	9		
Number of jobs	6		
Gross value added	5		
Producer price index	25		
Environment			
Organic area	9		
Ecological compensation areas	29		
Nitrogen input[2]	30		
Populations of breeding birds in agricultural areas	31		

[1] When the difference in the key figure average between 2004/2006 and 2011/2013 or between 2012 and 2013 is greater than +/–3%, we speak of an increase or decrease. Otherwise the indicator is indicated as stable.

[2] Trends for 2003–2012 and 2011–2012

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