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13 Agriculture in the Carpathian region

The territory of the Carpathian region comprises some parts of eight countries: Austria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and Ukraine. These countries have very different agro-ecological background, such as soil, physical surface, and regional climate offering a wide palette of agricultural farming activities. This paper is attempting to give an overview on the Carpathian nations' agricultural farming cultures evolved under the above-mentioned agro-ecological circumstances and it is also trying to reveal how these nations use agricultural farming for improving their living conditions.

First of all, I would like to point out the fact that within the countries of this region – with the only exception of Austria – agriculture has by far greater importance than in any other earlier member states that joined the European Union before 2004. The greater importance of agriculture is manifested by the higher ratio of agricultural lands of the total land territory, by the higher ratio of manpower employed in agriculture[8] and by the higher contribution of agriculture to the GDP than in the EU states. Nevertheless, the productivity of agriculture in this region is much lower than in the older states of the EU. This can be explained by several reasons: by the overall economic development level of the Carpathian region (*Figure 8*), by the lower subsidization of agricultural farming, by the poorer availability of capital resources etc.

13.1 The relationship between employment of active wage earners and agricultural farmers

In this region agriculture plays a kind of buffering role in employment as this sector can provide temporary jobs for the unemployed or if new jobs are created in industrial or service sector, they can be filled in by agricultural manpower.

13.1.1 Austria

In Austria 5.7% of the total employed persons worked in the agricultural sector in 2002. Apart from the regions around Vienna the highest ratio of people employed in agriculture can be seen in Lower-Austria (*Figure 12*). In Burgerland, an underdeveloped region by Austrian standards, the ratio of agricultural employment is below national average (*Table 24*).

[8] By the term 'employed in agriculture' we mean people working in agricultural, forestry and fishery sectors.

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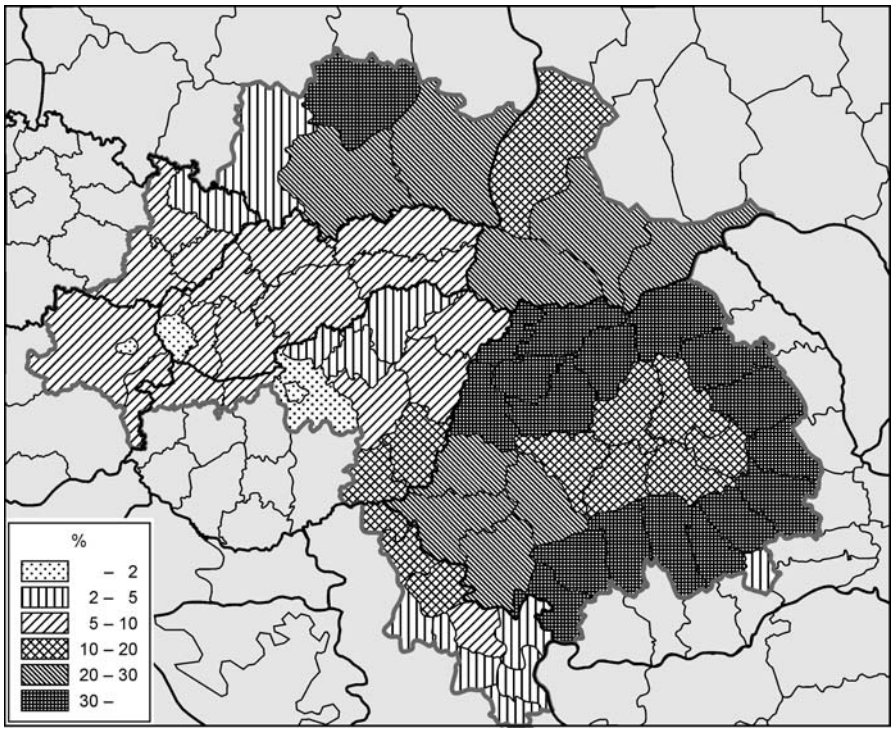
Figure 12

The ratio of persons employed in agriculture in the Carpathian region, % of total (2004)



Source: Eurostat, national statistical yearbooks.

Table 24

The number and ratio of total employed persons and employed persons in agriculture in Austria (2004)

Regions	Total number of persons (1000 persons)	Employed persons		Persons employed in agriculture	
		1000 persons	%	1000 persons	%
1. Burgenland	277.4	122.4	66	6.5	5.3
2. Lower-Austria	1,563.2	702.0	67	61.8	8.8
3. Vienna	1,612.5	888.8	78	8.0	0.9
Österreich	8,173.3	4,139.0	74	235.9	5.7

Source: Eurostat.

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13.1.2 Czech Republic

In the Czech Republic the 68% ratio of total employed persons is high but the 4% ratio of persons employed in agriculture is low which can be explained by the relatively high general level of the country's economy – within the Carpathian region.

In the Czech Republic a low ratio of total persons employed implies a low ratio of people employed in agriculture as well. The Czech example in the Carpathian region demonstrates that in Moravskoslezsko region with the lowest ratio of total employment has the lowest ratio of people employed in agriculture while Jihovýchod region has the highest ratio of total employment with also the highest ratio of people employed in agriculture (*Table 25*).

Comparing the Austrian and Czech figures from the point of view of total and agricultural employment we can conclude that the capital city in the Czech Republic is excluded from the Czech regions belonging to the Carpathian region. This makes the implication of higher general employment – higher agricultural employment coherence more spectacular. Thus, agriculture really has a kind of buffering role. This is largely relevant for the other countries of East Central Europe as well.

Table 25

The ratio of total employed persons and persons employed in agriculture in the Czech Republic (2004)

Regions	Total number of persons (1000 persons)	Employed persons		Persons employed in agriculture	
		1000 persons	%	1000 persons	%
1. Jihovýchod	1,640.2	774.1	67	49.3	6.4
2. Střední Morava	1,227.0	558.6	64	28.7	5.1
3. Moravskoslezsko	1,258.9	528.5	59	15.4	2.9
Česka Republika	10,216.0	4,930.5	68	196.3	4.0

Source: Eurostat.

13.1.3 Hungary

In 2004 in the ranking of the total employed people among the 25 members of the European Union Hungary (56%) was by far lagging behind the average of the EU taking the 23rd place only and was preceded even by Slovakia. The ratio of people employed in agriculture (5.1%) is low compared to the Carpathian region's average but there are extremely large differences in the ratio of agricultural employ-

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ment among the Hungarian regions. The ratio of people employed in agriculture is the lowest in Central-Hungary (1.4%) and the highest in the Southern Great Plain region (10.8%) (*Table 26*).

Table 26

The ratio of total employed persons and persons employed in agriculture in Hungary (2004)

Regions	Total number of persons (1000 persons)	Employed persons		Persons employed in agriculture	
		1000 persons	%	1000 persons	%
1. Central-Hungary	2,835.5	1,304.1	66	18.0	1.4
2. Central-Transdanubia	1,111.9	420.5	54	21.1	5.0
3. West-Transdanubia	1,001.8	422.7	61	21.1	5.0
4. North-Hungary	1,275.6	396.3	46	17.3	4.4
5. Northern Great Plain	1,275.6	509.2	49	39.6	7.8
6. Southern Great Plain	1,357.6	484.7	52	52.3	10.8
Hungary	10,107.1	3,879.3	56	198.8	5.1

Source: Eurostat.

Regarding the ratio of total and agricultural employments Hungary is representing a special model. In the economically more advanced Transdanubian regions with higher ratio of employed people have lower ratio of people working in the agricultural sector than the national average. Nevertheless North-Hungary (*Figure 12*) the weakest region from the point of view of total employment has almost the lowest ratio of agricultural jobs. Nevertheless, the Great Plain – a region lagging behind Transdanubia – has the highest ratio of agricultural employment.

13.1.4 Poland

Poland has the lowest ratio of employment (48%) and a very high ratio (18%) of agricultural employment in the EU. In the Polish regions of the Carpathian region the ratio of employed persons – with the exception of Śląskie region – is slightly above the national average. However the ratio of people employed in agriculture is by far exceeding even the very high Polish average. This is explained by the fact that in Poland the collectivisation of agriculture has not been fully accomplished leaving traditional small-scale peasant farms in the south-eastern part of Poland. The older generation of active population did not emigrate from here

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because they wanted to preserve old traditions. The middle-aged generation remained here because they could not find any other employment chances in agriculture (*Table 27*).

Regarding the ratio of total and agricultural employment Poland is somewhere close to the Czech model. A higher ratio of total employment implies higher ratio of people employed in agriculture in the Polish regions. Śląskie Region is a special exception from this rule as it is economically well-advanced under Polish circumstances, but among the Polish regions of the Carpathian region the employment ratio here is the lowest (*Figure 4*), and the ratio of people employed in agriculture is only one-third of the national average (*Figure 12*). This is explained by the fact that Śląskie is an urbanised and industrialised region, and the majority of agricultural lands is covered by forests requiring a lower amount of agricultural labour force.

Table 27

The ratio of total employed persons and persons employed in agriculture in Poland (2004)

Regions	Total number of persons (1000 persons)	Employed persons		Persons employed in agriculture	
		1000 persons	%	1000 persons	%
1. Małopolskie	3,256.6	1,097.6	49	245.2	22.3
2. Śląskie	4,709.9	1,568.1	46	98.4	6.3
3. Podkarpackie	2,707.9	694.5	49	207.6	29.9
4. Świętokrzyskie	1,290.1	445.3	50	149.2	33.5
Polska	38,182.2	12,906.9	48	2,314.1	17.9

Source: Eurostat.

13.1.5 Romania

No detailed statistical data have been published on Romania and on the aforementioned countries in the Romanian Statistical Yearbook titled Agriculture and Sylviculture. Unfortunately the Statistical Yearbook provides data on national level only saying that Romania has 21.6 million inhabitants. The employment ratio of the active wage earners is 61%. This means 9.2 million people in absolute figures. 2.9 million of them is employed in agriculture which is 32% of the total employment. Among the EU-27 states Romania has the highest ratio of agricultural jobs. This situation originates from the massive termination of urban jobs after the change of regime in 1990 and from the 'privatization' of the assets of cooperatives by a public initiative returning to a private farming system run be-

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fore the collectivization of agriculture. This was a return to the old peasant farming system which was fostered by the Romanian re-privatization model as well. Former landowners could reclaim their land up to 10 hectares only and it was only 10 years after the change of regime when the Romanian laws allowed private persons to own 50 hectares of land.

The introduction of petty peasant properties increased the ratio of agricultural employment. However, this is the only East Central European, post-socialist country where foreigners are allowed to purchase land. Foreigners – mostly Italians – recently purchased large territories and if this tendency continues it will drastically decrease the number of agricultural jobs even in the near future.

13.1.6 Serbia

In March 2002, the governments of Yugoslavia and its two constituent parts, Serbia and Montenegro, agreed to replace the federal republic by a state to be called the Union of Serbia and Montenegro. Each republic would retain its own currency, tax and budgetary systems, customs services, banking systems and financial supervision, but the two republics would form a common market with free movement of people, goods, services and capital. The republics also agreed to harmonize their respective trade and customs policies by aligning them with the economic system of the EU.

Macroeconomic conditions are reviewed in the context of aggregate trends for the two Republics. Economic recovery began in 2000 with a 6–7 percent increase in real GDP. This growth continued in 2001, despite continued contraction within the industrial sector, because the agriculture and service sectors recovered strongly.

13.1.7 Slovakia

In Slovakia both the ratio of total employment (54%) and the ratio of people employed in agriculture (4.4%) are low. This general figure covers large differences between Bratislavský kraj – including Bratislava, the capital – and the other parts of the country. The larger is the distance of a region from the capital the lower employment ratio it has (*Figure 4*). By the regional indicators of agricultural employment the Slovak model is similar to the Hungarian one (*Figure 12*). In the central region including Bratislava the ratio of people employed in agriculture is low but in the less advanced East-Slovakian regions not only the employment ratio but also the ratio of people employed in agriculture is the lowest within the country (*Table 28*).

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Table 28

The ratio of total employed persons and persons employed in agriculture in Slovakia (2004)

Regions	Total number of persons (1000 persons)	Employed persons		Persons employed in agriculture	
		1000 persons	%	1000 persons	%
1. Bratislavský kraj	600.4	382.9	86	6.1	1.6
2. Západné Slovensko	1,863.9	697.6	52	38.9	5.6
3. Stredné Slovensko	1,352.5	468.3	49	21.5	4.6
4. Východné Slovensko	1,565.6	586.9	47	23.4	4.6
Slovensko	5,382.4	2,055.7	54	89.9	4.4

Source: Eurostat.

13.1.8 Ukraine

Agrarian sector is an important branch of economy in Ukraine in a whole and particularly in its Carpathians region. According to the data of the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, in 2005 almost 5 million people or 19.3% of total number of economically active population were involved into agricultural industry and subsidiary branches (hunting, forestry and fish production). In the Carpathians region oblasts this indicator is even higher than in Ukraine and fluctuates from 20.0% – in Ľviv oblast to 29.2% in Chernivtsi oblast.

In 2004 these branches contribution in gross domestic product of Ukraine amounted to 10.8%. In the Carpathian region it was even higher and amounted correspondingly to 13.8% in Ivano-Frankivsk, 14.4% – in Ľviv, 17.6% in Zakarpattia and 22.4% in Chernivtsi oblast (*Table 29*).

In the Carpathians region the ratio of people employed in agriculture is high like in Poland and Romania (*Figure 12*). The highest ratio of people employed in agriculture can be seen in Chernivtsi oblast.

13.1.9 Summary

As a general figure, the ratio of people employed in agriculture is 7.6% in those parts of the Carpathian region where we had available statistical data. In case of Romania we had national level data only and there the ratio of people employed in agriculture was 32%. If we had available data on Serbia and Ukraine they would further increase this general ratio. Thus, the role of agriculture in employ-

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ment is very important in the Carpathian region but there are significant differences in the ratio of agricultural employment among the different regions of the Carpathians (*Figure 12*). In all Carpathian countries the ratio of people employed in agriculture is the lowest in the regions around their capitals: Vienna, Budapest, Bucharest and Bratislava, where the ratio of total employment is the highest. In the most backwarded Czech, Slovak and Hungarian regions with the lowest general employment ratio the ratio of people employed in agriculture is also the lowest on national level (*Figure 12*). However, in the most backwarded Romanian regions the ratio of people employed in agriculture is the highest.

Table 29

The ratio of total employed and employed persons in agricultural sector of Ukraine (2005)

Regions	Total number of persons (1000 persons)	Employed persons		Persons employed in agriculture*	
		1000 persons	%	1000 persons	%
1. Zakarpattia oblast	992.3	551.0	55.5	157.6	28.6
2. Lviv oblast	1,907.1	1,064.6	55.8	212.9	20.0
3. Ivano-Frankivsk oblast	1,013.5	522.5	51.6	135.8	26.0
4. Chernivtsi oblast	664,2	361.7	54.5	105.6	29.2
Ukraine	35,821.2	20,680.0	57.7	3,986.3	19.3

*Agriculture, forestry and fishing.
Source: Eurostat.

13.2 Land use structure

The Carpathian region has various soils and for this reason its land use structure was also varied during the past centuries. It was influenced by the given country's market situation, overall economic development and other factors.

13.2.1 Austria

The ratio of utilized agricultural areas is especially low in the Vienna region which can be explained by the area's urbanization.

In Lower-Austria the ratio of green fodder, while in the other two Austrian regions the ratio of permanent crops are extraordinarily high but in Burgenland the ratio of fallow is also high (*Table 30, Figure 13*).

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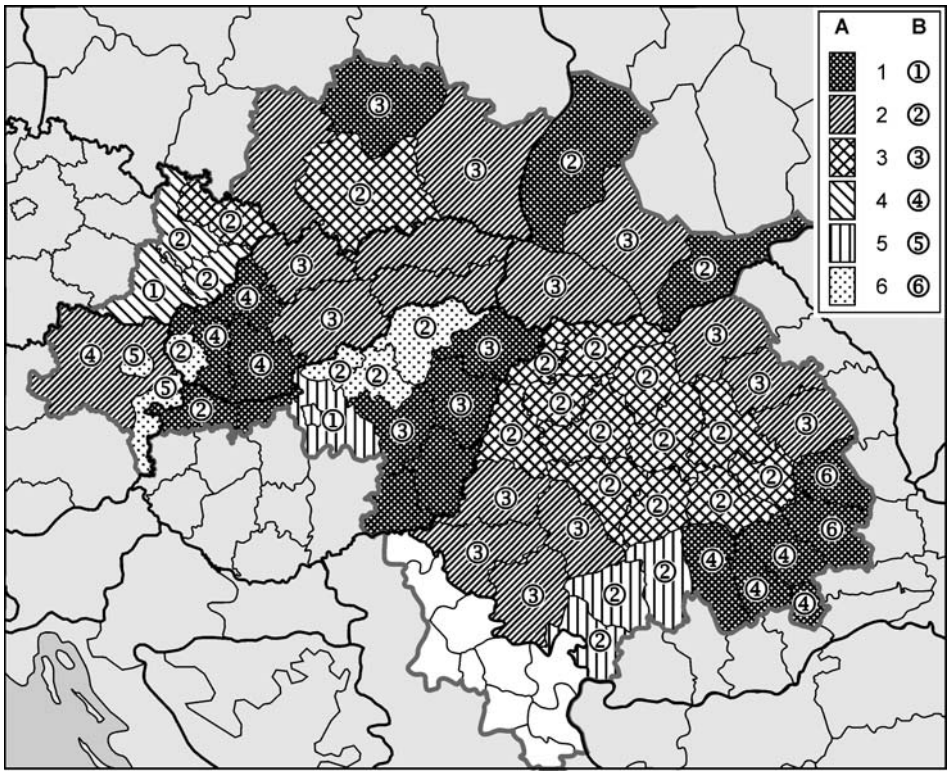
Figure 13

The land areas by land use in Carpathian regions (2004)



Key: 1 – Arable land; 2 – Forest; 3 – Grassland; 4 – Green fodder; 5 – Permanent crops; 6 – Vineyards. A – Land use (primary); B – Land use (secondary).
Source: Eurostat.

13.2.2 Czech Republic

The three Carpathian regions of the Czech Republic are in the Jihovýchod region where the ratio of utilized agricultural area is the highest (*Table 31*). Here, in the same regions the ratio of arable land is also high (*Figure 13*) and the ratio of green fodder on arable land here is the highest. The other two Czech regions are mainly covered by forest and wooden areas.

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Table 30

The structure of land use in Austria (2004)

Regions	Total area	Utilized agricultural area		Arable land		Forest Wooded area		Private gardens		Grassland		Green fodder on arable land		Fallow		Permanent crops		Vineyards	
	1000 ha	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%
1. Burgenland	396.5	188.1	47.4	153.0	38.6	81.1	20.5	0.4	0.1	19.9	5.0	10.3	2.6	20.1	5.1	14.7	3.7	13.6	3.4
2. Lower-Austria	1917.8	696.2	49.1	696.2	36.3	635.2	33.1	2.0	0.1	211.5	11.0	78.6	4.1	52.0	2.7	32.0	1.7	29.0	1.5
3. Wien	41.5	5.7	22.4	5.7	13.7	13.0	31.3	0.1	0.2	2.3	5.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.5	1.2	2.9	1.0	2.4

Source: Eurostat.

Table 31

The structure of land use in Czech Republic (2004)

Regions	Total area	Utilized agricultural area		Arable land		Forest Wooded area		Private gardens		Grassland		Green fodder on arable land		Fallow		Permanent crops		Vineyards	
	1000 ha	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%
1. Jihovýchod	1399.2	750.1	60.7	624.2	44.6	406.9	29.1	0.6	0.0	103.5	7.4	110.8	7.9	5.2	0.4	22.7	1.6	16.0	1.2
2. Střední Morava	912.3	400.8	52.0	293.0	32.1	336.3	36.9	0.4	0.1	103.1	11.3	49.6	5.4	2.5	0.3	4.4	0.5	0.6	0.1
3. Moravskoslezsko	553.5	223.2	51.5	146.6	25.4	196.3	35.4	0.2	0.0	81.8	14.8	23.2	4.2	2.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0

Source: Eurostat.

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13.2.3 Hungary

In the Carpathian region some regions of Hungary, especially in North-Hungary, Central-Hungary and Southern Great Plain are the only places with significant ratio of private gardens (*Table 32*). This country has the highest ratio of arable land in the Carpathian region. North-Hungary has large vineyard territories (*Figure 13*).

As the author of this paper is Hungarian, she could take a look not only at the Eurostat data but also at the Statistical Yearbook of Agriculture published by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office. On the basis of these two publications she could make a comparison and take her major research notes on Hungary as follows:

1. The utilized agricultural area is the most important data of land use, and it was a major problem that the relevant Eurostat data are incorrect.[9]
2. On the basis of the above statement it seems that not all data match within the two statistical sources: the following land use data are matching: total area, arable land, forest, private gardens, garland and vineyards.
3. The following land use data are not matching: utilized agricultural area and permanent crops.
4. The following land use data are included in Eurostat but excluded from the Hungarian Statistical Yearbook of Agriculture: green fodder on arable land and fallow.
5. And finally certain data are included in the Hungarian Statistical Yearbook of Agriculture but excluded from Eurostat: reeds, fishpond and uncultivated land. Uncultivated land is a significant part of total land area, on national level about 17%, fit and it is not identical with fallow.
6. It may occur that utilized agricultural area data in Eurostat are incorrectly given in the case of other Carpathian countries as well. Nevertheless, for a better comparison this paper still provides Eurostat data of each country.

13.2.4 Poland

In Poland the highest per capita area of fallows is in the Carpathian region (*Table 33*) but Poland has no vineyards. The ratio of wooded and grassland areas is dominant (*Figure 13*). The ratio of arable land is significant in Świętokrzyskie only, this explains the high ratio of people employed in agriculture there (*Figure 12*).

[9] To illustrate the difference between data let me give an example for the territory of utilized agricultural areas in Central-Hungary. It is 395.1 thousand hectares (according to Eurostat) and 299.6 thousand hectares (according to the Statistical Yearbook of Agriculture).

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Table 32

The structure of land use in Hungary (2004)

Regions	Total area	Utilized agricultural area		Arable land		Forest Wooded area		Private gardens		Grassland		Green fodder on arable land		Fallow		Permanent crops		Vineyards	
	1000 ha	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%
1. Central-Hungary	740.4	395.1	53.4	299.6	40.5	151.6	20.5	12.9	1.7	63.4	8.6	11.0	1.5	23.2	3.1	19.5	2.6	6.7	0.4
2. Central-Transdanubia	1103.9	644.4	58.4	503.5	45.6	219.4	19.9	12.5	1.1	112.1	10.2	19.7	1.8	9.6	0.9	15.0	1.4	9.5	0.9
3. West-Transdanubia	1122.3	647.7	57.1	509.2	45.4	285.9	25.5	9.9	0.9	114.1	10.2	21.2	1.9	11.2	1.0	14.3	1.3	7.3	0.7
4. North-Hungary	1312.0	746.4	56.5	498.3	37.7	377.2	18.6	18.2	1.4	194.2	14.7	10.7	0.8	28.8	2.2	37.2	2.8	22.7	1.7
5. Northern Great Plain	1817.2	1268.6	69.8	970.8	53.4	202.7	11.2	14.6	1.8	337.3	13.1	22.3	1.2	14.8	0.8	44.9	2.5	4.1	0.2
6. Southern Great Plain	1846.6	1320.6	71.5	1028.6	55.7	226.9	12.3	18.6	1.0	227.4	12.3	21.5	1.2	19.1	1.0	45.9	2.5	29.7	1.6

Source: Eurostat.

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Table 33

The structure of land use in Poland (2004)

Regions	Total area	Utilized agricultural area		Arable land		Forest Wooded area		Private gardens		Grassland		Green fodder on arable land		Fallow		Permanent crops		Vineyards	
	1000 ha	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%
1. Małopolskie	1519.0	744.6	49.0	485.4	22.0	444.3	29.3	4.4	0.3	245.8	16.2	41.4	2.7	59.6	3.9	13.9	0.9	–	–
2. Śląskie	1233.1	485.8	39.4	367.6	27.8	397.4	32.2	2.4	0.2	109.9	8.9	22.0	1.8	85.2	6.9	8.4	0.7	–	–
3. Podkarpackie	1784.4	768.1	43.1	542.6	30.4	660.7	37.0	4.6	0.3	215.5	12.1	22.7	1.3	113.9	6.4	11.9	0.7	–	–
4. Świętokrzyskie	1170.8	653.0	55.8	493.8	42.2	326.4	27.5	0.8	0.1	133.0	11.4	15.9	1.4	85.7	7.3	26.3	2.3	–	–

Source: Eurostat.

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13.2.5 Romania

In Romania the ratio of utilized agricultural areas is high (*Table 34*). A large part of the country has significant ratio of forest and grassland, while other parts of the country are rich in arable land (*Figure 13*).

13.2.6 Serbia

Serbia's Carpathian region part can be divided into lowland and highland areas from the aspects of agriculture. The Middle-Banat, North-Banat, South-Banat and Danube-bank regions are plains with fertile soils favouring cereal and industrial crop farming. Extensive areas of vine growing are available here only on the sandy soils of the South-Banat region near Veršec. Corn production here is serving for intensive stock breeding purposes. Besides subsistence farming competitive agriculture has a significant role on 50–500 hectares of private farms and state-owned agricultural-industrial complexes. In the Braničevčki, a Morovski, Borski, Zaječarski and Nišavski regions highland agriculture is dominating with pasturing and crop farming as main profile but in the valleys only. This area also has extensive forests. Some places of the area's western part are fruit-farming while the eastern parts vine growing sites. This kind of agriculture – due to the fragmented structure of land properties – is dominated by subsistence farming activities.

13.2.7 Slovakia

Slovakia is rich in forests and wooded areas (*Table 35, Figure 13*). Its physical geographical conditions are excellent for forestry purposes. Tilling of arable land is important in Západné Slovensko region only.

13.2.8 Ukraine

Forestry is an important industry of primary sector of economy in the Carpathians region considering its natural and geographic conditions. In 2005 forest area of four Carpathians oblasts amounted to 2268 thousand hectares, which is 21,0% of forest reserve of Ukraine.

Ukraine owns the biggest agricultural area in Europe of about 48 million hectares that is good for large scale farming. More than 76% of agricultural land is used for arable farming. Pasture and grazing land take up 18%, permanent crops (such as vines) occupy about 2% of agricultural land (*Table 36*).

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Table 34

The structure of land use in Romania (2003)

Regions	Total area	Utilized agricultural area		Arable land		Forest Wooded area		Private gardens (2007)		Grassland		Green fodder on arable land		Fallow		Permanent crops		Vineyards	
	1000 ha	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%
1. Nord-Vest	3416.0	2076.6	60.8	1008.0	29.5	1043.6	30.6	26.4	0.8	1006.1	29.5	227,5	6,7	24.2	0.7	62.5	1.8	14.8	0.4
2. Centru	3410.0	1932.6	56.7	767.4	22.5	1242.7	36.4	18.5	0.5	1134.0	33.3	204,4	6,0	26.9	0.8	31.3	0.9	12.0	0.4
3. Nord-Est	3685.0	2109.0	57.2	1349.6	36.6	1236.1	33.5	41.9	1.1	687.6	18.7	260,0	7,1	5.2	0.1	71.8	2.0	42.7	1.2
4. Sud-Est	3576.2	2324.7	65.0	1794.3	50.2	599.7	15.7	25.5	0.7	397.3	11.1	135,2	3,8	24.8	0.7	139.1	3.7	106.4	3.0
5. Sud-Muntenia	3445.3	2448.4	71.1	1964.2	57.0	678.1	19.7	27.5	0.8	374.6	10.9	177,7	5,2	7.6	0.2	109.7	3.2	51.7	1.5
6. Bucuresti-Ilfov	182.1	117.4	64.5	110.3	60.6	25.6	14.1	2.7	1.8	2.5	1.4	13,4	7,4	1.8	1.0	4.6	2.5	2.1	1.2
7. Sud-Vest Oltenia	2921.2	1826.5	62.5	1244.7	42.6	850.4	29.1	15.9	0.5	467.4	16.0	101,3	3,5	8.4	0.3	114.4	3.9	52.2	1.8
8. Vest	3203.3	1961.9	61.3	1098.5	34.3	1043.9	32.6	19.5	0.6	820.6	25.6	143,6	4,5	15.3	0.5	42.7	1.3	10.6	0.3

Source: Eurostat.

Agriculture in the Carpathian Region.
In: Socio-Economic Analysis of the Carpathian Area.
Pécs: Centre for Regional Studies, 2008. 116-132. p. Discussion Papers, Special

Table 35

The structure of land use in Slovakia (2004)

Regions	Total area	Utilized agricultural area		Arable land		Forest Wooded area		Private gardens		Grassland		Green fodder on arable land		Fallow		Permanent crops		Vineyards	
	1000 ha	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%
1. Bratislavský kraj	205	84	41.0	72	35.1	75	36.6	2	1.0	6	2.9	11	5.4	2	1.0	4	2.0	3	1.5
2. Západné Slovensko	1499	843	56.2	743	49.6	382	25.5	18	1.2	67	4.5	35	6.3	2	0.1	15	1.0	9	0.6
3. Stredné Slovensko	1626	469	28.8	214	13.2	840	51.7	6	0.4	246	15.1	58	3.6	2	0.1	3	0.2	2	0.1
4. Východné Slovensko	1573	539	34.3	332	21.1	707	45.0	6	0.4	196	12.5	72	4.6	5	0.3	5	0.3	2	0.1

Source: Eurostat.

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Table 36

The structure of land use in the Carpathians region of Ukraine (2007)

Regions	Total area, 1000 ha	Forest Wooded area		Total agricultural area		Agricultural land use									
						arable land		grassland		fallows		orchard		vineyard	
		1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%	1000 ha	%
1. Zakarpattia oblast	1,275.3	694.0	54.4	453.5	35.6	200.5	44.2	2,25.9	49.8	0.0	0.0	13.6	3.0	4.6	1.0
2. Ivano-Frankivsk oblast	1,392.7	626.0	44.9	633.3	45.5	372.4	58.8	2,13.7	33.7	30.7	4.8	9.6	1.5	0.1	0.0
3. L'viv oblast	2,183.1	689.9	31.6	1,268.5	58.1	797.2	62.8	4,47.7	35.3	0.7	0.1	13.8	1.1	0.1	0.0
4. Chernivtsi oblast	809.6	258.0	31.9	472.3	58.3	336.5	71.2	1,09.9	23.3	0.0	0.0	14.4	3.0	0.1	0.0
5. The Ukrainian Carpathians	5,660.7	2,222.9	39.3	2,827.6	50.0	1,706.6	60.4	9,97.2	35.2	31.4	1.1	51.4	1.8	4.9	0.2
6. Ukraine	60,354.8	10,800.0	17.9	41,675.9	69.1	32,446.2	77.9	79,38.8	19.0	392.2	0.9	280.7	0.7	93.0	0.2

Source: National Statistical Office of Ukraine.