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Pressures and Risks to the Agricultural Environment: Turkey and EU Countries

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Abstract: The environmental accounts have been developed in connection to the framework of the system of national accounts. The research on these accounts started some 40 years ago with the application of input-output calculations to the interface between economy and environment.

Key words: Pressure, risk, agriculture, gas, water

INTRODUCTION

A review of the System of Environmental and Economic Accounts (SEEA), through the 2000 Handbook of National Accounting-Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting was conducted within the context of the London group in a joint effort with other international organisations: United Nations, International Monetary Fund, OECD and the World Bank. The result is the revised Hand book of National Accounting-Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting 2003 commonly referred to as SEEA 2003.

Protection of ambient air and climate comprises measures and activities aimed at the reduction of emissions into the ambient air or ambient concentrations of air pollutants as well as to measures and activities aimed at the control of emissions of greenhouse gases and gases that adversely affect the stratospheric ozone layer.

Wastewater management comprises activities and measures aimed at the prevention of pollution of surface water through the reduction of the release of wastewater into inland surface water and seawater. It includes the collection and treatment of wastewater including monitoring and regulation activities. Septic tanks are also included. Excluded are actions and activities aimed at the protection of groundwater from pollutant infiltration and the cleaning up of water bodies after pollution. Wastewater is defined as water that is of no further immediate value for the purpose for which it was used or in the pursuit of which it was produced because of quality, quantity or time of its occurrence.

Includes the collection and treatment of waste including monitoring and regulation activities. It also includes recycling and composting the collection and treatment of low level radioactive waste, street cleaning and the collection of public litter. Waste are materials that are not prime products (that is products made for the market) for which the generator has no further use for own purposes of production, transformation or consumption and which he wants to dispose of. Wastes may be generated during the extraction of raw materials during the processing of raw materials to intermediate and final products, during the consumption of final products and during any other human activity. Residuals recycled or reused at the place of generation are excluded. Also, excluded are waste materials that are directly discharged into ambient water or air.

Hazardous waste is waste that due to its toxic, infectious, radioactive, flammable or other character defined by the legislator poses a substantial actual or potential hazard to human health or living organisms. For the purposes of this definition, hazardous waste comprises for each country all those materials and products which are considered to be hazardous in accordance with that country's practices. Low level radioactive waste is included whereas other radioactive waste is excluded.

Low level radioactive waste is waste that because of its low radionuclide content does not require shielding during normal handling and transportation.

Other environmental protection activities refers to all environmental protection activities which take the form of general environmental administration and management activities or training or teaching activities specifically oriented towards environmental protection or which consist of public information when they are not classified elsewhere in The Classification of Environmental Protection Activities and Expenditure (CEPA). It also includes activities leading to indivisible expenditure as well as activities not elsewhere classified (Anonymous, 2003).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The principles of Environmental Accounts are set out in the SEEA 2003 (System of Integrated Economic and Environmental Accounting) which is based on the

concept and definitions set out in the System of National Accounting (SNA in 1993). Environmental Accounts in Europe are prioritized according to the European Strategy for Environmental Accounting, as adopted by the Statistical Programme Committee (SPC) in 2003 (Eurostat, 2009).

Main working groups Eurostat, the Member States, partner countries and other interested parties meet several times per year. The Director's Meeting on Environment Statistics and Accounts (DIMESA) is a high-level group composed of senior officials from the European Statistical System and from the environmental protection agencies. This forum discusses and adopts the strategy of environmental statistics and accounts. The environmental accounts working group and environmental expenditure statistics working group discuss methodological and practical issues relating to environmental accounts. When methodological developments are to be considered, this is done in a series of meetings in task forces composed of country representatives and experts engaged in the field (United Nations Environment Programme, 2006).

Manuals provide conceptual guidelines as well as descriptions of sources and methods used in practice by member states for the compilation of the data.

Environment statistics cover water, wastewater, solid waste, air emission, air quality, biodiversity, environmental expenditure, environmental employment, climate statistics, soil pollution statistics, sea pollution statistics, noise pollution statistics and sustainable development indicators.

Water statistics cover the data related to water quality measurements, water reserve estimations, water obtaining, purifying and use. Solid waste statistics cover the data related to all kinds of dangerous or safe solid waste created, collected, disposed or recycled/recovered, waste trade and physical composition of waste.

Air emission statistics include the greenhouse gas releases that are to be declared to the UN Secretariat for climate change by the contracting states of the climate change framework convention. Air quality statistics include the air quality measurements held through the country in the province and sub province centers (Turkstat, 2010). Researchers aimed to find which risks and pressures for agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in this study.

Empirical results

Air emissions: For the new member states the targets are specified in the 2003 treaty of accession. Total ozone precursor emissions decreased in the EU-27 by 0.55% comparing 2004 and 2008. While the highest contribution from the agriculture, hunting and forestry still comes from Greece, Lithuania, Malta and Netherlands, the lowest contribution from this sector Estonia, Hungary and Finland (Table 1).

Table 1: Air emissions accounts by agriculture, hunting and forestry (Thousands of ton)

Geo/Time	2004 year	2005 year	2006 year	2007 year	2008 year	2008 to 2004 years (%)
European Union (27 countries)	87.827,24	88.625,82	85.875,26	84.142,72	87.343,52	-0.55
Belgium	2.706,23	2.675,52	2.637,04	2.424,42	2.513,77	-7.11
Bulgaria	931,18	1.092,31	1.121,07	1.119,19	994,44	6.79
Czech Republic	2.523,67	2.531,16	2.441,93	2.589,59	2.617,51	3.72
Denmark	1.843,64	1.907,94	1.859,97	1.853,86	1.944,41	5.47
Germany (including former GDR from 1991)	7.664,1	7.012,4	7.405,03	6.610,05	7.086,77	-7.53
Estonia	237,92	211,33	194,86	207,73	200,53	-15.72
Ireland	903,79	972,91	945,73	903,2	890,77	-1.44
Greece	2.666,3	3,140	3.250,5	3.702,4	3.820,5	43.29
Spain	10.745,44	10.725,42	10.821,37	10.865,85	10.943,05	1.84
France	12.319,4	12.226,53	11.913,7	11.720,39	11.872,47	-3.63
Italy	7.618,89	7.709,05	7.609,98	7.247,77	7.379,44	-3.14
Cyprus	70,2	71,14	77,9	74	72,8	3.70
Latvia	397,29	389,32	419,52	452,39	409,27	3.02
Lithuania	275,69	284,79	311,26	335,99	325,12	17.93
Luxembourg	51,2	51,96	53,31	55,56	51,89	1.35
Hungary	1.369,1	1.194,15	1.249,71	1.105,35	1.196,1	-12.64
Malta	5,49	5,04	5,81	7,14	7,19	30.97
Netherlands	8.887,83	8.882,33	8.330,38	8.827,03	10.039,63	12.96
Austria	1.059,2	1.019,51	988,66	972,98	987,42	-6.78
Poland	13.809,64	14.793,85	13.061,14	12.168,63	12.757,3	-7.62
Portugal	891,9	816,5	758,6	700,7	973,7	9.17
Romania	316,5	317,13	334,66	285,78	313,55	-0.93
Slovenia	224,55	228,02	229,3	228,01	234,36	4.37
Slovakia	113,57	194,8	109,73	90,43	103,73	-8.66
Finland	2.003,8	1.902,42	1.721,27	1.808,31	1.764,33	-11.95
Sweden	2.400,28	2,556	2.561,37	2.506,27	2.455,42	2.30
United Kingdom	5.790,46	5.714,28	5.461,47	5.279,73	5.388,05	-6.95
Norway	529	552,88	539,4	540,08	533,67	0.88

Air pollution: Air pollution from agriculture sector increased in the total EU-countries by 9.25% comparing 2006 and 2010. Especially, from 2006 to 2009 air pollution numbers decreased but in 2010 this number suddenly increased. While the highest air pollution contribution from the agriculture still comes from Germany (including former GDR from 1991), Spain, France, Italy, Poland, United Kingdom and Turkey, the lowest contribution from this sector Bulgaria, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Liechtenstein and Norway (Table 2).

Greenhouse gas emissions: The greenhouse gas emissions are reported under the Kyoto Protocol and the EU Decision 280/2004/EC. The new EU Member States and candidate countries have differing targets and often differing base years under the Kyoto Protocol. Overall emissions for agriculture of EU-15 have shown a decrease of 2.40% from the EU-15 base year 2006 until 2009. While the greenhouse gas emissions of agriculture increased over 1% in Estonia (5.69%), Latvia (4.10%), Luxembourg (4.60%), Austria (2.48%), Iceland (2.03%) and Switzerland (1.66%) base year 2006 for 2009, the greenhouse gas emissions of this sector decreased over (-0.01%) remains the other countries. Estonia (5.69%), Latvia (4.10%), Luxembourg (4.60%), Austria (2.48%), Iceland (2.03%) and Switzerland (1.66%) are the largest emitters in EU-Countries between 2006 and 2010, respectively (Table 3).

Waste: Although, 3.079 million tonnes of waste for all NACE activities were generated in EU-27 and the candidate EU-countries in 2010 according to reporting under the Waste Statistics Regulation, 39 million tonnes of waste for all agriculture, forestry and fishing activities were generated in EU-27 and the candidate EU-countries in 2010 according to reporting under the Waste Statistics Regulation. When agriculture, forestry and fishing share in its total (%) are examined from below Table 4, the highest waste share belong to Spain (14.68%) and Romania (46.32%) and the lowest waste share Greece (0.01%), Luxembourg (0.01%), Malta (0.01%), Liechtenstein (0.00%) and Croatia (0.00%). Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Serbia and Turkey have not any agriculture, forestry and fishing waste numbers. Estonia uses oil shale for energy production, a process that generates large volumes of hazardous waste (Table 4).

Table 2: Air pollution (Agriculture) (Ton)

Geo/Time	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Countries share in total for 2010 year
Belgium	65.262	62.339	62.146	64.289	64.113	1.65
Bulgaria	45.854	47.967	46.721	38.282	36.371	0.94
Czech Republic	59.970	56.600	54.020	66.940	65.920	1.69
Denmark	75.963	76.362	74.777	72.163	71.760	1.84
Germany (including former GDR from 1991)	526.480	528.763	530.669	540.400	513.457	13.20
Estonia	9.299	9.578	10.130	9.365	9.591	0.25
Ireland	106.963	104.204	105.557	106.559	104.607	2.69
Greece	64.087	65.627	61.907	59.241	62.297	1.60
Spain	351.076	360.303	330.583	333.514	342.645	8.81
France	635.872	636.733	653.712	639.201	628.400	16.16
Italy	383.910	395.054	385.898	370.655	358.305	9.21
Cyprus	5.244	5.187	5.029	4.886	5.033	0.13
Latvia	14.172	14.866	14.534	14.936	15.805	0.41
Lithuania	34.431	35.425	28.687	27.995	29.788	0.77
Luxembourg	4.294	4.360	4.402	4.459	4.490	0.12
Hungary	78.908	68.457	66.915	66.032	63.656	1.64
Malta	1.551	1.645	1.485	1.483	1.497.	0.04
Netherlands	123.570	122.788	110.415	108.990	106.649	2.74
Austria	57.224	58.355	58.011	59.088	58.221	1.50
Poland	279.677	283.854	279.480	268.004	265.526	6.83
Portugal	41.956	42.902	41.849	42.459	42.635	1.10
Romania	178.955	184.794	168.236	169.058	142.680	3.67
Slovenia	17.119	17.862	16.875	17.107	16.679	0.43
Slovakia	26.271	26.185	24.402	24.341	23.685	0.61
Finland	34.277	34.315	34.374	33.421	33.707	0.87
Sweden	45.800	44.300	43.790	42.150	43.778	1.13
United Kingdom	271.713	262.027	249.559	249.992	252.956	6.50
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liechtenstein	282	293	289	291	259	0.01
Norway	19.821	20.169	20.323	20.645	20.669	0.53
Turkey	-	-	-	-	504.253	12.96
Total	3.560.001	3.571.314	3.484.775	3.455.946	3.889.432	100.00

Table 3: Greenhouse gas emissions (CO^2 equivalent) (agriculture) thousands of ton

Geo/Time	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2009 to 2006 year (%)
European Union (27 countries)	474.962	475.886	475.367	464.288	461.567	-2.25
European Union (15 countries)	383.895	384.099	383.248	374.666	373.808	-2.40
Belgium	9.918	9.991	9.880	9.980	10.042	0.63
Bulgaria	6.377	6.233	6.398	6.252	6.406	-1.96
Czech Republic	8.013	8.179	8.374	7.926	7.777	-1.09
Denmark	9.595	9.830	9.884	9.540	9.520	-0.57
Germany (including former GDR from 1991)	68.506	67.6120	70.467	68.659	67.479	0.22
Estonia	1.247	1.302	1.423	1.318	1.344	5.69
Ireland	18.723	18.295	18.162	17.926	17.910	-4.26
Greece	9.389	9.603	9.223	8.939	9.282	-4.79
Spain	41.594	42.714	38.816	38.725	40.014	-6.90
France	94.816	95.554	98.142	94.617	93.876	-0.21
Italy	36.766	37.379	36.014	34.775	33.741	-5.42
Cyprus	676	692	672	656	670	-2.96
Latvia	2.171	2.263	2.228	2.260	2.330	4.10
Lithuania	4.440	4.631	4.420	4.443	4.458	0.07
Luxembourg	652	657	670	682	690	4.60
Hungary	8.898	8.955	8.812	8.295	8.267	-6.78
Malta	93	95	86	83	78	-10.75
Netherlands	16.899	16.718	16.757	16.696	16.624	-1.20
Austria	7.447	7.512	7.647	7.632	7.453	2.48
Poland	35.346	36.181	36.173	35.238	34.624	-0.31
Portugal	7.533	7.688	7.5400	7.508	7.515	-0.33
Romania	18.619	17.907	18.416	18.136	16.777	-2.59
Slovenia	2.023	2.078	1.965	1.996	1.963	-1.33
Slovakia	3.162	3.268	3.153	3.019	3.065	-4.52
Finland	5.786	5.784	5.873	5.715	5.882	-1.23
Sweden	8.016	7.939	8.002	7.770	7.873	-3.07
United Kingdom	48.255	46.822	46.171	45.503	45.908	-5.70
Iceland	641	662	679	654	646	2.03
Liechtenstein	24	24	25	24	23	0.00
Norway	4.281	4.359	4.325	4.264	4.273	-0.40
Switzerland	5.545	5.608	5.700	5.637	5.688	1.66
Turkey	26.502	26.310	25.043	25.696	-	-3.04

Table 4: Generation of waste (ton) (All NACE activities and agriculture, forestry and fishing) 2010 year

Geo/NACE_R^2	Total all NACE activities	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Agriculture, forestry and fishing share in its total (%)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing share in total all NACE (%)
Belgium	57.858.497	231.033	0.58	0.01
Bulgaria	164.806.321	618.107	1.56	0.02
Czech Republic	20.423.326	113.683	0.29	0.00
Denmark	10.642.793	77.118	0.19	0.00
Germany (including former GDR from 1991)	327.233.384	256.272	0.65	0.01
Estonia	18.569696	109.873	0.28	0.00
Ireland	18.077.558	101.143	0.26	0.00
Greece	65.244.220	5.073	0.01	0.00
Spain	114.320.717	5.816.630	14.68	0.19
France	325.774.659	1.681.799	4.25	0.05
Italy	132.099.547	435.897	1.10	0.01
Cyprus	1.911.523	129.184	0.33	0.00
Latvia	804.187	68.024	0.17	0.00
Lithuania	4.321.679	455.855	1.15	0.01
Luxembourg	10.054.619	2.547	0.01	0.00
Hungary	12.870.527	487.655	1.23	0.02
Malta	1.150.038	2.889	0.01	0.00
Netherlands	110.051.026	3.948.255	9.97	0.13
Austria	30.259.980	550.439	1.39	0.02
Poland	150.568.238	1.543.029	3.89	0.05
Portugal	32.883.758	193.001	0.49	0.01
Romania	212.702.820	18.352.682	46.32	0.60
Slovenia	4.368.08	141.284	0.36	0.00
Slovakia	8.825.606	525.604	1.33	0.02
Finland	102.656.181	2.772.031	7.00	0.09
Sweden	113.580.201	308.946	0.78	0.01
United Kingdom	230.119.752	494.404	1.25	0.02
Iceland	-	-	-	-

Table 4: Continue

Geo/NACE_R[2]	Total all NACE activities	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Agriculture, forestry and fishing share in its total (%)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing share in total all NACE (%)
Liechtenstein	62.038	57	0.00	0.00
Norway	7.204.389	195.252	0.49	0.01
Croatia	667.812	467	0.00	0.00
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1.876.208	0	0.00	0.00
Serbia	33.622.997	0	0.00	0.00
Turkey	753.835.179	0	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	3.079.447.565	39.618.233	100.00	1.29

Hazardous waste generation: Total 1.2 million tons of hazardous waste for agriculture, forestry and fishing activities were generated in EU-27 in 2010 according to reporting under the Waste Statistics Regulation. Agriculture, forestry and fishing share (%) are examined as follows in Table 5. Belong to this sector's share, calculated countries its inside share. Namely, when agriculture, forestry and fishing share (%) are detailed examined from Table 5, According to 2004 base year, EU-27, EU-25 and EU-15's share are almost the same that is the share is nearly 25.00 (%). The highest share of hazardous waste generation by this sector is belong to Denmark (621.22%), Italy (140.13%), Poland (1309.78%) and Norway (1028.18). In Portugal (1309.78%) while hazardous waste numbers is 92 tons in 2004, this number is 1.297 tons. When researchers compare these numbers for Portugal, these numbers are steadily increasing structure or trend. Normally, this increased trend validated for Denmark, Italy and Norway (Table 5).

Water: The amounts available per capita are a combined effect of a country's climate, its hydrology, its geography and its population density. The absolute values of this indicator vary among countries over more than one order of magnitude with the relative share of both constituents being extremely different. The external inflow per capita is high for relatively small countries with large rivers passing through the territory, like for Austria, Slovakia and Hungary in the Danube Basin, the Netherlands at mouth of the River Rhine, Portugal with major river inflow from Spain, Latvia with the Daugava or Slovenia with alpine rivers flowing in. In contrast, large amounts of precipitation-fed resources (internal flow) are available in sparsely populated humid countries such as Finland, Sweden and Estonia or Alpine countries such as Slovenia and Austria. At the other end of the scale, some countries are relatively short in internal water resources due to their dense population (e.g., Belgium and Netherlands). The Southern European island states (Malta, Cyprus) face an especially difficult situation due to their semi-arid climate without any river inflow.

The per-capita-abstraction of fresh groundwater is relatively uniform throughout Europe with the exception of a few Mediterranean countries (Portugal, Greece and Cyprus) where abstraction is higher, mainly due to the climate-triggered demand. The picture is completely different for surface water abstraction which differs widely between countries, even neighbouring countries like Latvia and Lithuania. This is due to the use of surface water for cooling purposes in thermal power stations (generation of electricity, like in Belgium) or for agriculture as in Spain. Depending on the structure of a country's energy supply, water for cooling purposes can be the dominant driving force for surface water abstraction. In industrialized countries that experienced fewer structural changes (e.g Sweden, Switzerland), total abstraction remained relatively (Table 6).

According to 2005 base year, while the highest share of annual water abstraction by agriculture, forestry, fishing is belong to Bulgaria (41.76%), Czech republic (163.64%), Denmark (200.00%), Romania (143.01%) and Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the (44.18%), the lowest share is belong to Estonia (-100.00%), Cyprus (-54.55%), Turkey (-1.88%) and Serbia (-9.52%).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Although, the highest air emission contribution from the agriculture, hunting and forestry still comes from Greece, Lithuania, Malta and Netherlands, the lowest contribution from this sector Estonia, Hungary and Finland. The highest air pollution contribution from the agriculture still comes from Germany (including former GDR from 1991), Spain, France, Italy, Poland, United Kingdom and Turkey but the lowest contribution from this sector Bulgaria, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Liechtenstein and Norway.

Estonia (5.69%), Latvia (4.10%), Luxembourg (4.60%), Austria (2.48%), Iceland (2.03%) and Switzerland (1.66%) are the largest emitters in EU-countries between 2006 and 2010, respectively. The highest waste share belong to Spain and Romania and the lowest waste share Greece,

Table 5: Hazardous waste generation by agriculture, forestry and fishing (ton)

Geo/Time	2004	2006	2008	2010	2010 to 2004 year (%)
European Union (27 countries)	1.000.000	870.000	940.000	1.240.000	24.00
European Union (25 countries)	990.000	860.000	930.000	1.230.000	24.24
European Union (15 countries)	920.000	790.000	860.000	1.190.000	29.35
Belgium	16.640	5.618	23.315	23.584	41.73
Bulgaria	69	0	2.449	30	-56.52
Czech Republic	6.535	5.298	7.368	6.167	-5.63
Denmark	938	821	1.445	6.765	621.22
Germany (including former GDR from 1991)	1.501	1.150	2.717	1.577	5.06
Estonia	5.814	6.423	9.240	360	-93.81
Ireland	0	0	0	34.446	-
Greece	0	0	0	94	-
Spain	38.043	26.434	23.854	26.632	-30.00
France	394.300	394.300	401.290	710.390	80.16
Italy	9.172	10.221	9.723	22.025	140.13
Cyprus	6.931	399	727	964	-86.09
Latvia	2.295	1.068	675	732	-68.10
Lithuania	2.239	5.930	4.421	2.891	29.12
Luxembourg	109	109	90	23	78.90
Hungary	17.190	8.334	7.808	9.768	-43.18
Malta	6	0	0	11	83.33
Netherlands	6.597	4.303	3.552	4.631	-29.80
Austria	10.721	14.768	63.290	77.314	621.15
Poland	19.317	19.317	3.073	5.400	-72.05
Portugal	92	19.414	1.347	1.297	1309.78
Romania	8.742	8.742	3.274	8.633	-1.25
Slovenia	280	411	110	90	-67.86
Slovakia	13.790	25.949	42.201	9.270	-32.78
Finland	3.000	15	231	0	
Sweden	19.224	19.224	19.223	13.854	-27.93
United Kingdom	418.242	294.569	308.542	270.601	-35.30
Iceland	3.039	-	-	-	-
Liechtenstein	-	-	0	0	-
Norway	919	16.474	14.386	10.368	1028.18
Croatia	77	-	85	79	2.60
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	-	-	0	0	-
Serbia	-	-	-	0	-
Turkey	0	0	0	0	-

Table 6: Annual water abstraction by agriculture, forestry, fishing (total) (millions of cubic metres)

Geo/Time	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009 to 2005 year (%)
Belgium	3	3	3	-	-	
Bulgaria	692	866	1.003	995	981	41.76
Czech Republic	11	14	19	22	29	163.64
Denmark	3	3	2	5	9	200.00
Germany (including former GDR from 1991)	-	-	13	-	-	
Estonia	9	6	3	-	0	-100.00
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	5.220	5.073	5.075	-	-	-
Spain	17.420	16.490	16.230	15.840	-	-
France	3.422	3.481	3.136	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	55	43	28	11	25	-54.55
Latvia	48	47	48	-	-	-
Lithuania	75	77	77	77	75	0.00
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	270	265	-	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	19	38	21	24	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	1.101	1.093	1.122	1.149	1.159	5.27
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	
Romania	472	505	1.056	1.058	1.147	143.01
Slovenia	2	6	4	2	2	0.00
Slovakia	11	16	9	9	12	9.09
Finland	40	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	55	55	55	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6: Continue

Geo/Time	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009 to 2005 year (%)
England and Wales	1.246	1.228	1.138	942	-	-
Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Ireland (UK)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	1	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	4	3	6	9	-
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	249	182	125	276	359	44.18
Turkey	30.138	28.684	24.558	26.605	29.572	-1.88
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	84	126	128	82	76	-9.52

Luxembourg, Malta, Liechtenstein and Croatia. The highest share of hazardous waste generation by this sector is belong to Denmark (621.22%), Italy (140.13%), Poland (1309.78%) and Norway (1028.18).

For 2005 base year, the highest share of annual water abstraction by agriculture, forestry, fishing is belong to Bulgaria (41.76%), Czech Republic (163.64%), Denmark (200.00%), Romania (143.01%) and Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the (44.18%). The lowest share of annual water abstraction by agriculture, forestry, fishing is belong to Estonia (-100.00%), Cyprus (-54.55%), Turkey (-1.88%) and Serbia (-9.52%).

CONCLUSION

In this study, researchers examined agriculture, forestry and fishing sector according to different indicators. These indicators are as follows: air emissions, air pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, waste, hazardous waste generation and water. Especially, this important data are belong to between 2004 and 2010 year.

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