

Evolution of the economy.

Agriculture and livestock

According to data from the ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Andorran crops occupy 1,905 hectares and belong to owners with an average age of 61. Sant Julià is the parish with most declared farms, followed by la Massana. The aid established by the new agriculture law is directed at livestock practices followed by those given over to develop crops on highlands, whereas the production of quality meat is the activity that receives least. The number of workers in the primary sector has fallen constantly since the tobacco crisis.

The total number of heads of sheep recovered significantly in 2001, with an increase of almost 31% with respect to 2000. The number of sheep on the census rose from 1,530 to 2,001. The increase in lamb births was one of the objectives the Ministry of Agriculture had set to compensate the fall in recent years. The subsidies have helped to redress the situation.

In July, the heavy rains and strong winds damaged 70% of the tobacco crop.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment has a year and a half to bring the legislation of the European Union on veterinary ambit into Andorran law in compliance with decision number 1/2001 of the Andorra-E.U. mixed committee of 13th December 2001, which establishes the application provisions of the complementary protocol concerning veterinary questions, which was published in the BOPA on 13th March 2002.