eurostat

AGRICULTURAL INCOME

1987

Sectoral income index analysis

eurostat

Theme 5
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

Series D
Studies and analyses

eurostat

OFICINA ESTADÍSTICA DE LAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEAS
DE EUROPÆISKE FÆLLESSKABERS STATISTISKE KONTOR
STATISTISCHES AMT DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN
ΣΤΑΤΙΣΤΙΚΗ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΩΝ
STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
OFFICE STATISTIQUE DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES
ISTITUTO STATISTICO DELLE COMUNITÀ EUROPEE
BUREAU VOOR DE STATISTIEK DER EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAPPEN
SERVIÇO DE ESTATÍSTICA DAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEIAS

L-2920 Luxembourg — Tél. 43011 — Télex : Comeur Lu 3423
B-1049 Bruxelles, bâtiment Berlaymont, rue de la Loi 200 (bureau de liaison) — Tél. 235 1111

Las publicaciones de Eurostat están clasificadas por temas y por series. La clasificación se encuentra al final de la obra. Para mayor información sobre las publicaciones, rogamos se pongan en contacto con Eurostat.
Para los pedidos, diríjanse a las oficinas de venta cuyas direcciones figuran en la página interior de la contracubierta.

Eurostats publikationer er klassificeret efter emne og serie. En oversigt herover findes bag i hæftet. Yderligere oplysninger om publikationerne kan fås ved henvendelse til Eurostat.
Bestilling kan afgives til de salgssteder, der er anført på omslagets side 3.

Die Veröffentlichungen von Eurostat sind nach Themenkreisen und Reihen gegliedert. Die Gliederung ist hinten in jedem Band aufgeführt. Genauere Auskünfte über die Veröffentlichungen erteilt Eurostat.
Ihre Bestellungen richten Sie bitte an die Verkaufsbüros, deren Anschriften jeweils auf der dritten Umschlagseite der Veröffentlichungen zu finden sind.

Οι εκδόσεις της Eurostat ταξινομούνται κατά θέμα και κατά σειρά. Η ακριβής ταξινόμηση αναφέρεται στο τέλος κάθε έκδοσης. Για λεπτομερέστερες πληροφορίες σχετικά με τις εκδόσεις, μπορείτε να απευθύνεσθε στην Eurostat.
Για τις παραγγελίες μπορείτε να απευθύνεσθε στα γραφεία πώλησης, των οποίων οι διευθύνσεις αναγράφονται στη σελίδα 3 του εξωφύλλου.

Eurostat's publications are classified according to themes and series. This classification is indicated at the end of the publication. For more detailed information on publications, contact Eurostat.
Orders are obtainable from the sales offices mentioned on the inside back cover.

Les publications de l'Eurostat sont classées par thème et par série. Cette classification est précisée à la fin de l'ouvrage. Pour des informations plus détaillées sur les publications, contactez l'Eurostat.
Pour les commandes, adressez-vous aux bureaux de vente dont les adresses sont indiquées à la page 3 de la couverture.

Le pubblicazioni dell'Eurostat sono classificate per tema e per serie. Tale classificazione è precisata alla fine dell'opera. Per informazioni più dettagliate sulle pubblicazioni rivolgersi all'Eurostat.
Per eventuali ordinazioni rivolgersi a uno degli uffici di vendita i cui indirizzi figurano nella 3ª pagina della copertina.

De publikaties van Eurostat zijn ingedeeld naar onderwerp en serie. Deze indeling is achter in het boek opgenomen. Voor nadere informatie over de publikaties kunt u zich wenden tot Eurostat.
Gelieve bestellingen op te geven bij de verkoopbureaus, waarvan de adressen op bladzijde 3 van de omslag zijn vermeld.

As publicações do Eurostat estão classificadas por tema e por série. Esta classificação está indicada no fim da obra. Para mais informações sobre as publicações é favor contactar Eurostat.
Encomendas : serviços de venda cujos endereços estão indicados na contracapa.

AGRICULTURAL INCOME 1987

Sectoral income index analysis

This volume is also available in the following languages:

DE ISBN 92-825-8199-3
FR ISBN 92-825-8201-9

Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication.

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Community, 1988

ISBN 92-825-8200-0

Catalogue number: CA-52-88-194-EN-C

Printed in the FR of Germany

Contents

I. Introduction

In 1988 - as in previous years - EUROSTAT has undertaken to publish forecasts of changes in agricultural income in the Member States and in the Community as a whole in the previous year. The forecast exercise is carried out in conjunction with the appropriate national authorities. EUROSTAT has, since 1976, been conducting this exercise with the aim of providing users of this publication with harmonized statistical information on the economic situation of agriculture in the Community. EUROSTAT regards it as an important task to continue work in this field and make further improvements to the analysis procedure.

This document centres on changes in agricultural income in the Community in 1987 as against 1986. The December 1987 issue of the "Press Notice" on the Sectoral Income Index 1987 gave a brief overview of the most important changes over the past year, and gave notice of a more detailed analysis, which is what this document is all about. It charts the effect of various components on the changes in income and the current situation against the background of medium-term trends.

The figures are based on updated estimates produced by the national agencies on the price, volume and value changes in the factors which determine agricultural income, taking as a basis the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA). The income changes are plotted for the Community as a whole and for the individual Member States, the Community results pertaining to EUR 11. No figures are included for Portugal, where the statistics are not yet adequate for the purpose.

Three indicators are derived from the EAA to show income trends in agriculture.

Net value added at factor cost in agriculture is computed from the value of final agricultural production less intermediate consumption, depreciation and production taxes plus subsidies. The resultant figure, deflated by the implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices, and divided by labour input as a whole in agriculture, gives **Indicator 1.**

Net income from agricultural activity of total labour input is computed by subtracting rents and interest payments from net value added at factor cost. This figure, deflated by reference to the above deflator and divided by total labour input in agriculture, gives **Indicator 2.**

Net income from agricultural activity of family labour input is computed by deducting compensation of employees from the net income from agricultural activity of total labour input. As above, the "real" figures are obtained by deflation, although in contrast to Indicators 1 and 2, income in this case (**Indicator 3**) relates only to family workers.

For the purposes of calculating Indicator 2, information is included on changes in rents and interest payments, while Indicator 3 also reflects changes in the compensation of employees. Full harmonization has yet to be achieved in the Member States on these factors. For this reason, the analysis centres on Indicator 1, which is more reliable than the other two.

Although current changes in income remain the central element in this publication, an attempt is made - as last year - to set out the different levels of income in agriculture between the Member States per annual work unit[1)]. With a view to achieving maximum comparability, the income parameters are converted on the basis of both ECU and PPS[2)]. For the first time, a comparison is made of the change in the absolute level of income in agriculture per AWU in the Member States.

In interpreting the above points, it is important to bear in mind that what we have here is a sectoral approach reflecting income trends as an average of all regions and holdings. The individual income situation may deviate very substantially from the average. Note also that the indicators relate to the activity sector "Agriculture", and that personal taxes and welfare payments must be deducted from the income figures to arrive at a figure for disposable income on the part of persons working in agriculture. Non-agricultural income is not included.

For the first time this year there is a new section on work on the development of a new income analysis instrument, aimed at identifying the level, development and structure of the disposable income of agricultural households. Initial non-harmonized results from this project are also given.

---

1) For definition see "Notes on methodology"

2) PPS = Purchasing Power Standard; for definition see EUROSTAT: "National Accounts, ESA Aggregates"

II. Changes in agricultural income in 1987 over 1986

A. Main results - Overview

According to Member States' estimates available at end January 1988, real net value added in agriculture per annual work unit in 1987 will be 3.5% below the 1986 level. Net income from agricultural activity of total labour input appears to have fallen by a similar amount, while net income from agricultural activity of family labour input is expected to have declined even more sharply (-5.1%).

Table 1 : **Probable change in real agricultural income per annual work unit in 1987 as against 1986 (in %)**

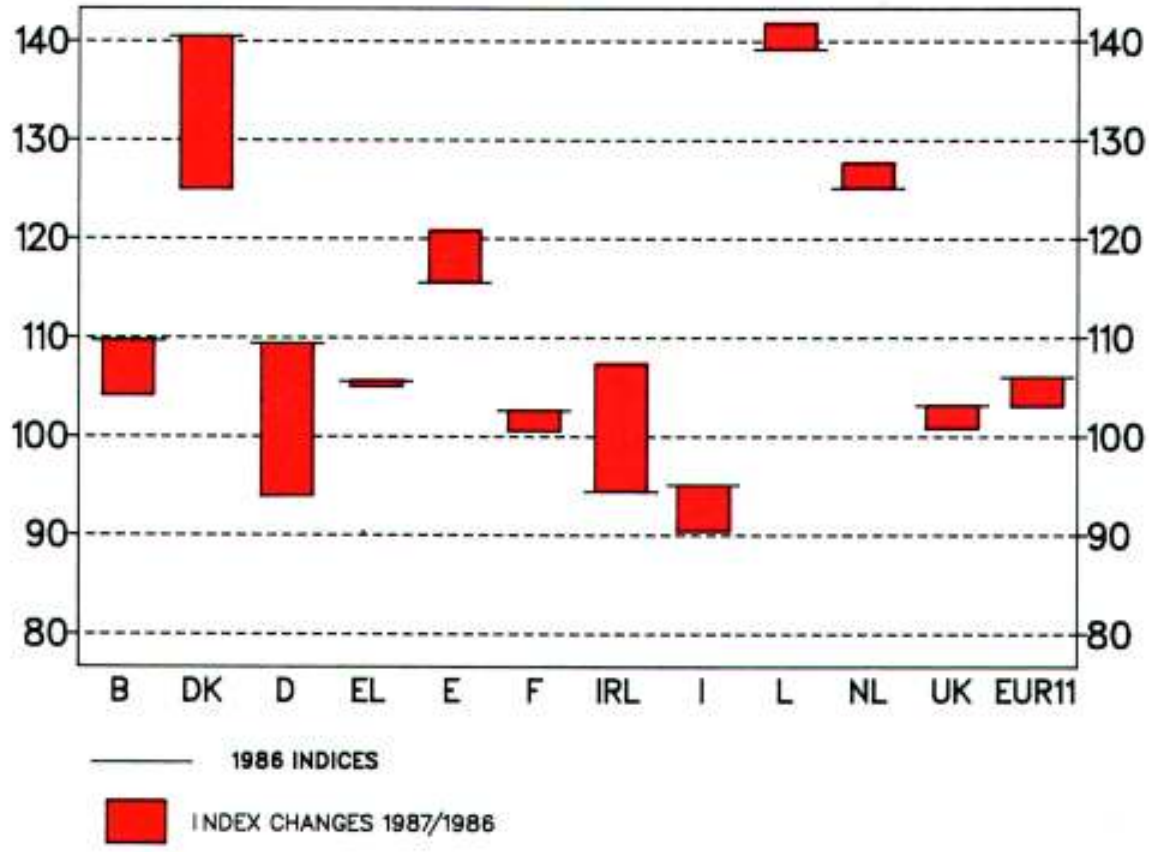
Member State	Net value added at factor cost Indicator 1	Net income from agricultural activity of total labour input in agriculture Indicator 2	Net income from agricultural activity of family labour input Indicator 3
B	- 5,8	- 6,0	- 6,7
DK	- 12,4	- 25,2	- 35,3
D	- 16,3	- 22,1	- 27,5
EL	- 0,6	- 0,5	- 0,8
E	5,8	6,6	7,9
F	- 2,5	- 2,1	- 2,7
IRL	13,9	19,1	21,1
I	- 6,2	- 4,9	- 9,3
L	2,4	2,4	1,9
NL	2,6	2,8	3,6
UK	- 2,9	- 1,6	- 4,0
EUR 11	- 3,5	- 3,4	- 5,1

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

These falls in income will affect most Member States, particularly the FR of Germany and Denmark (Table 1 and Figure 1). In Spain and Ireland, however, there are likely to be substantial increases.

FIGURE 1: ESTIMATED CHANGE IN REAL INCOME IN AGRICULTURE PER AWU 1987 AS COMPARED WITH 1986 (IN %)

FIGURE 2: REAL NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE PER AWU: 1986 INDICES("1980"=100) AND 1987 CHANGE OF INDICES COMPARED WITH 1986



Analysis of the relevant factors shows that the main reason for this development is the decline in the value of final animal production. Contributory factors have been the severe drop in pig prices and the marked restrictions on milk production. With prices virtually unchanged and production slightly on the increase, the value of final crop production rose only slightly. The lower level of final production overall was not offsett by the price-generated decline in intermediate consumption (fertilizers, feedingstuffs and energy) so that gross value added at market prices fell in 1987 by 1.1% for the Community as a whole. Net value added at factor cost fell slightly more, by 1.9%, the main contributory factor being a considerable rise in depreciation.

Labour input in agriculture fell more than in 1986 resulting in a slight rise in net value added at factor cost per annual work unit (+0.8%). In real terms, however, and despite lower rates of inflation in almost all the Member States, Indicator 1 fell by 3.5%. Indicator 2 fell by the same amount owing to a moderate rise in rents and a fall in interest payments. Indicator 3 fell more sharply; the reasons being higher expenditure on compensation of employees and the fact that family labour input declined less then total labour input.

Figure 2 shows the current agricultural income situation against the background of the longer-term trend. For this purpose, the index of real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit in 1986 was updated by reference to the rate of change for 1987. Apart from the index value for 1986 as a starting point, the graph includes the change in the index in 1987 and hence the new index status for 1987 in each of the Member States.

The highest index level in 1986 was reached in Denmark and Luxembourg; the figure for the Netherlands was above average, the lowest values in 1986 being for Ireland and Italy.

In interpreting the index values in Figure 2, the reader is reminded that they do not permit a comparison of income levels between the Member States but simply relate the 1986 and 1987 incomes in a given Member State with those of the base year "1980" [1].

---

1) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3

B. Changes in income in the Community and their causes

1. Real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit (Indicator 1)

a) Results

According to trend estimates based on information provided by the Member States, agricultural income in the Community is expected to have fallen by 3.5% in 1987 (Table 2).

Table 2 : **Indicator 1 - Change in net value added at factor cost in agriculture in 1987 as against 1986 (in %)**

Member State and estimate date	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Agricultural labour input (total) in AWU	Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU (1:2)	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices (deflator)	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU (3:4)
	1	2	3	4	5
B (01.02.88)	- 7,4	- 3,5	- 4,0	1,9	- 5,8
DK (25.01.88)	- 11,2	- 4,0	- 7,5	5,5	- 12,4
D (02.02.88)	- 19,2	- 5,5	- 14,5	2,1	- 16,3
EL (29.01.88)	13,6	- 1,1	14,9	15,6	- 0,6
E (01.02.88)	8,8	- 3,0	12,1	6,0	5,8
F (02.02.88)	- 2,6	- 3,2	0,7	3,2	- 2,5
IRL (02.02.88)	15,7	- 2,0	18,1	3,6	13,9
I (18.11.87)	- 2,9	- 1,7	- 1,2	5,3	- 6,2
L (02.02.88)	- 1,4	- 4,7	3,4	1,0	2,4
NL (13.01.88)	0,1	- 0,9	1,0	- 1,6	2,6
UK (January 88)	- 1,2	- 2,4	1,2	4,2	- 2,9
EUR 11	- 1,9	- 2,7	0,8	4,5 [1)]	- 3,5

1) Derived figure; cf. explanations on the rate of inflation in this chapter.

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

This development follows a slight increase in real net value added at factor cost in agriculture per annual work unit in the previous year (1986) of +1.0%.

The emerging average change in income in the Community is due to different trends in the individual Member States. A fall in income is expected for most Member States, for example:

- France: -2.5% (1986: +1.8%) and

- the United Kingdom: -2.9% (1986: +7.2%).

The decline in income of these two Member States thus roughly corresponds to the Community average. Above-average declines are expected for:

- Belgium: -5.8% (1986: -2.7%) and

- Italy: -6.2% (1986: +%4.8%).

Even more negative changes in income are expected for:

- Denmark: -12.4% (1986: -4.5%) and

- the FR Germany: -16.3% (1986: +11.8%).

The fall in income in the FR Germany, however, should be seen against the rise in 1986. In Denmark and Belgium, however, the negative trend of the previous year continues.

An almost unchanged income compared with 1986 is forecast for:

- Greece: -0.6% (1986: -3.1%).

Slight improvements in income are estimated for:

- Luxembourg: +2.4% (1986: +3.1%) and

- the Netherlands: +2.6% (1986: +6.4%).

This year's results thus represent a continuation of the previous years' positive trends for these countries.

There should be substantial increases for:

- Spain: +5.8% (1986: -6.5%) and

- Ireland: +13.9% (1986: -10.2%).

The sharp increase in incomes in Ireland, however, merely offsets the decline in income of the previous year.

b) Causes

The individual changes in the main economic accounts headings contributing to the net value added at factor cost and used to calculate Indicator 1 (real net value added at factor cost per AWU) are presented below.

Production volume

The volume of agricultural production in the Community remained virtually unchanged in 1987 compared with the previous year (Table 3). Whilst the volume of crop production rose, that of animal production fell on average. The changes in the Community as a whole result from the following trends in the Member States.

Table 3: **Change in volume of final output in agriculture, 1987 as against 1986 (in %)**

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR 11
Final crop output	- 3,6	- 2,5	-11,3	- 4,4	11,9	5,2	15,0	- 0,1	- 4,0	0,7	- 3,7	1,1
Final animal output	0,0	- 3,6	- 4,6	1,2	2,5	- 1,9	- 1,8	0,0	- 2,3	- 1,9	- 0,9	- 1,6
Final agricultural output	- 1,2	- 3,2	- 6,8	- 2,7	7,8	2,2	0,2	- 0,1	- 2,6	- 1,0	- 2,1	- 0,1

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

The only country with a sharp increase in production is Spain (+7.8%), but France, too, had a slight rise in production volume (+2.2%). There was a decline in production in all other Member States except Ireland, where the production volume remained virtually unchanged compared with the previous year (+0.2%). In Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium, there was only a slight change over the previous year (-0.1%, -1.0% and -1.2%) whereas the most marked decline in production is to be found in the FR Germany (-6.8%). The positive change in production volume in Spain and France stems mainly from the development of crop production. This also applies to the decline in production in most of the other Member States, except Denmark and the Netherlands, where the fall in animal production was responsible for the overall effect.

In the crop sector, the Community as a whole recorded very sharp increases in the production of industrial crops (+23.2%) mainly resulting from the increase in oil seed production (+46.3%). There was also a very marked increase in the amount of olive oil produced (+27.6%), probably due to the fact that Spain and Italy had very sharp declines in olive production in 1986 because of the harvest. Whilst cereal production remained unchanged (+0.1%), there was a decline in the production of wine (-4.8%), sugar beet (-5.1%) and citrus fruit (-20.7%).

The fall in the volume of animal production is mainly due to cutbacks in the production of milk (-4.7%) in the wake of quota reductions. Apart from this product - the one with the largest share of the value of production - the second main group of products: cattle for slaughter, had a fall in volume of 2.7%.

Here, it should be noted that, according to the concept used in the Economic Accounts for Agriculture, final production is increased only by those marketed quantities of animal production which are not related to reductions in livestock. The payment of premiums in 1987 for the discontinuation of milk production gives rise to the assumption that the dairy cow populations were reduced. The beef quantities involved in the process are offset in the economic accounts by a reduction in numbers, as a result of which final production is not increased.

Producer prices

The nominal fall in producer prices of an average of 1.2% for all products of the Community as a whole is most probably the main reason within the production sector for the reduction in agricultural income (Table 4). The main factor behind the falling prices is the fall in producer prices in the animal production sector. The nominal decreases in price of the previous year, which were then still being offset by nominal increases in the prices of most crop products thus continue. In 1987, the producer prices in the crop production sector also fell slightly.

Table 4: **Change in nominal prices of final agricultural output, 1987 as against 1986 (%)**

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR 11
Final crop output	0,0	- 0,5	0,6	12,8	- 2,0	- 5,0	1,9	0,9	- 1,3	1,9	2,2	- 0,4
Final animal output	- 5,7	- 3,1	- 4,7	10,7	- 3,9	- 0,7	4,3	- 3,0	- 0,2	- 4,2	1,5	- 2,0
Final agricultural output	- 3,8	- 2,3	- 3,0	12,1	- 2,6	- 3,0	4,0	- 0,7	- 0,4	- 2,0	1,8	- 1,2
Implicit GDP price index	1,9	5,5	2,1	15,6	6,0	3,2	3,6	5,3	1,0	- 1,6	4,2	4,6

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

The sharpest falls in producer prices occurred in Belgium (-3.8%), the FR Germany and France (-3.0%), as well as and in Spain, Denmark and the Netherlands. In the FR Germany, Netherlands and Belgium, the negative overall trend was due exclusively to the fall in producer prices in the animal sector. In the other three Member States mentioned, prices fell in both production sectors. In Italy and Luxembourg, producer prices remained almost unchanged nominally (-0.7% and -0.4%). Only the United Kingdom, Ireland and Greece had nominal price increases. In the United Kingdom and Ireland they amounted to only +1.8% and +4.0%, whereas the price increases in Greece were exceptionally high (+12.1%). However, they were still below the inflation rate of 15.6%, whereas in

Ireland the increase in agricultural producer prices was above the inflation rate of 3.6%. Ireland was therefore the only Member State where agricultural prices increased in real terms in 1987.

The slight fall in producer prices in the crop sector is the result of notable price reductions for industrial crops, especially oilseed, the prices of which fell on average by 17.5% within the Community. This is probably related to the vast increases in production and changes in the oilseed support measures. Prices of potatoes fell by 4.9% as a result of an increase in potato supplies within the Community. The prices for cereals (-3.7%), fresh fruit and citrus fruit, and to a lesser extent, grape must and wine, too, where affected by the reductions (-0.9%). On the other hand, the prices of fresh vegetables (+9.5%) and olive oil (+5.7%) were much higher in 1987 than in the previous year. There were also slight price increases for the other crop products.

The price trend in the animal sector was more pronounced. The prices of cattle for slaughter, for example, fell or stagnated, whereas those for animal products increased, the price of milk only increasing slightly, by 0.5%, whereas egg prices rose sharply by +10.5%. These price increases, however, were insufficient to make up for the declines in the prices of cattle for slaughter. The sharpest decreases in prices were encountered in the pig (-10.8%) and poultry (-4.4%) sectors. Prices of cattle, sheep and goats remained virtually constant.

Value of final production

The decrease in the value of final production in the Community of 1.5% is due to falling prices and volumes in most Member States (Table 5). Very markednegative changes in the value of production were encountered in the FR Germany, Denmark and Belgium. The only notable increases were in Greece (+9.1%), Spain (+5.0%) and Ireland (+4.2%). Whilst the increases in the value of final production in Greece and Ireland were due to prices, the trend in Spain was the result of an increase in production quantities.

Table 5: **Change in the value of final output in agriculture, 1987 as against 1986 (in %)**

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR 11
Volume of final output	-1,2	-3,2	-6,8	-2,7	7,8	2,2	0,2	-0,1	-2,6	-1,0	-2,1	-0,2
Prices of final output	-3,8	-2,3	-3,0	12,1	-2,6	-3,0	4,0	-0,7	-0,4	-2,0	1,8	-1,2
Value of final output	-5,0	-5,4	-9,6	9,1	5,0	-0,9	4,2	-0,8	-3,0	-3,0	-0,3	-1,5

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

Intermediate consumption

Depending on the structure and intensity of agricultural production, the importance of intermediate consumption for agricultural incomes differs from one Member State to another. For instance, in 1986 it accounted for 57.8% of the value of final production in Belgium, compared with only 23.3% in Greece.

The fall in the value of intermediate consumption in the Community which occurred in 1986 for the first time since the early 1970s continued in 1987 with a decline of -2% (Table 6), owing to a fall in the prices of intermediate consumption of 2.1%, while volume remained virtually unchanged (+0.1%).

Table 6: **Change in volume, prices and value of intermediate consumption in agriculture in 1987 as against 1986 (in %)**

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR 11
Volume change	1,0	-0,9	-1,0	1,0	0,9	1,6	-3,6	0,0	1,6	1,5	-2,1	0,1
Price change	-5,1	-2,7	-5,2	10,5	0,3	-1,1	-3,9	-1,5	-5,2	-8,1	1,5	-2,1
Value change	-4,2	-3,6	-6,1	11,6	1,2	0,5	-7,3	-1,5	-3,7	-6,7	-0,6	-2,0

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

Sharp falls in nominal prices of intermediate consumption were recorded in countries with a much lower rate of inflation than average such as the Netherlands, Luxembourg, the FR Germany and Belgium. The only country with much higher intermediate consumption prices than in 1986 was Greece. Most Member States recorded a slight increase in the volume of intermediate consumption. The exceptions were Ireland, the United Kingdom, the FR Germany and Denmark. In Italy, the volume of intermediate consumption remained unchanged.

The reason for the fall in intermediate consumption in the Community lies, as in 1986, in the much lower prices for energy (Table 7), which led to lower prices for fertilizers. There were also substantial price reductions for the important intermediate consumption heading "Feedingstuffs" in all Member States. By contrast, the prices of the other, less important components of intermediate consumption were above those of 1986.

Table 7 : **Change in volume, prices and value of the main intermediate consumption items in 1987 as against 1986 (in %)**
EUR 11

	Volume change	Price change	Value change
Feedingstuffs	- 0,6	- 3,4	- 4,0
Fertilizers and soil improvers	2,0	- 9,5	- 7,7
Energy and lubricants	2,2	- 6,0	- 4,0
Total intermediate consumption	0,1	- 2,1	- 2,0

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

The fall in the value of production in 1987, however, was not offset by the lower level of expenditure on intermediate consumption. **Gross value added at market prices** was thus 1.1% below that of 1986 for the Community as a whole. Sharp increases in gross value added at market prices were recorded in the countries with positive changes in the value of production (Ireland, Greece and Spain). A slight increase occurred in the Netherlands, whereas gross value added at market prices in the United Kingdom remained at the level of 1986. In the other Member States, gross value added at market prices was below the level of the previous year (between 0.5% for Italy and 13.5% for the FR Germany).

Subsidies, taxes linked to production and depreciation

The amounts contained in the heading **"Subsidies"** are subsidies within the meaning of the EAA, which account for only part of the total of subsidies for agriculture.

In the Community in 1987, the subsidies paid directly to agriculture (Table A.5) rose sharply (+11.7%). This positive change can be seen in the results of most Member States with the exception of Denmark, the Netherlands, the FR Germany and the United Kingdom. Exceptionally sharp increases occurred in Greece, Italy, Spain and France.

The **taxes linked to production**, too, increased in the Community as a whole in 1987 compared with the previous year (+4.3%), but this rise was much lower than the rise in subsidies. Ireland, the FR Germany, France and the United Kingdom had sharp increases in the taxes linked to production, whereas there were exceptional declines in Greece and Luxembourg. In the other Member States, the values either rose moderately or changed only slightly. The increase in the taxes linked to production is most probably due mainly to the co-responsibility levy for cereals and the special elimination levy for sugar, which became applicable for the whole year for the first time in 1987.

It should be borne in mind that changes in subsidies and taxes linked to production are subject to fluctuations from year to year as a result of the Member States recording them at different times of the year [1].

The proportion of final production accounted for by **depreciation** varied from 4.6% in Greece to 17.6% in the FR Germany in 1986. The differences are in some cases substantial and stem mainly from differences in the level of capitalization of farms in the Member States. For example, the above-average number of machines on the farms in the FR Germany should be regarded as a

---

1) The recording of subsidies and taxes linked to production in accordance with the manual on economic accounts for agriculture makes provision for the entry of taxes linked to production at the time of their application (production/sale of goods), whereas subsidies are to be booked in the reference year in which payment actually takes place.

reflection of the high level of investment in that country. Different construction costs in the Member States, partly due to the manner of construction and certain statutory regulations, also contribute to the above differences. Furthermore, the national development of prices has repercussions on the annual level of depreciation because the capital goods are assessed on the basis of the cost of their replacement.

The rate of increase of depreciation for the Community as a whole in 1987 was 5.1% above that of the previous year. There were substantial increases in the value of depreciation especially in countries with above-average inflation rates (Greece and Italy) in particular. By contrast, in the FR Germany, there was a slight decline in depreciation.

Changes in subsidies, taxes linked to production and depreciation in the Community resulted in the net value added at factor cost decreasing more rapidly (at 1.9%) than the gross value added at market prices, compared with 1986. This was the case for all Member States with a negative change in the gross value added at market prices. Luxembourg, where taxes linked to production decreased sharply, was an exception. In the Member States with substantial increases in the gross value added at market prices (Greece, Spain and Ireland,) the same effect occurred but in positive terms. In the Netherlands, the positive trend in the net value added at factor cost became less marked, and in the United Kingdom it even became negative.

Labour input and rate of inflation

The decrease in labour input (-2.7%) became slightly more pronounced in 1987 compared with the previous year (Table 8). The decline in the labour input expressed in annual work units was exceptionally high in the FR Germany and Luxembourg. However, the decrease in labour input was above average in Denmark, Belgium, France and Spain, too. In the United Kingdom the reduction in labour input was similar to the EUR 11 average. Below-average decreases were recorded in Ireland, Italy, Greece and the Netherlands. In all Member States, with the exception of Spain, Italy and the Netherlands, the decline in labour input became more pronounced in 1987 than in the previous year.

The increase in the general price level measured from the change in the implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices fell sharply in 1987 to 4.6% for the EC average[1] (column 4 in Table 2). This trend can also be found in all Member States except Denmark and the United Kingdom, which shows that the positive price trends, especially for imported forms of energy, which had a positive effect on the index of consumer prices in 1986, have now affected the trend in the prices of final products.

Prices rose at an above-average rate in the three Mediterranean states: Greece, Spain and Italy, although inflation slowed down considerably in these countries in particular. The rate of price increases in Denmark, too, was above the Community average in 1987. Very low inflation rates, especially compared with the previous year, are to be found in the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Belgium and the FR Germany. In the Netherlands in particular, the general price level fell by as much as 1.6%.

2. Other income indicators

a) Real net income from agricultural activity of total labour input per annual work unit (Indicator 2)

Indicator 2 fell by almost the same percentage as Indicator 1 on average for the Community. The results for the individual Member States, however, show once more a substantial margin of fluctuation (Table 8).

As in the case of Indicator 1, Ireland had the greatest increase: 19.1%, which is much higher than the increase for Indicator 1. There were also positive rates of change, as for Indicator 1, for Spain, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

---

1) This average does not correspond to the official rate of inflation. The weights used in the aggregation of national inflation rates in this case were the Member States' percentage shares in the net value added of agriculture. A precise description of the calculation is given in the appended "Notes on methodology".

Table 8 : **Indicator 2 - Change in net income from agricultural activity of total labour input in 1987 as against 1986 (in %)**

Membet State and date of estimate	Nominal net income of total labour input	Total agricultural labour input in AWU	Nominal net income of total labour input per AWU (1:2)	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices (deflator)	Real net income of total labour input per AWU (3:4)
	1	2	3	4	5
B (01.02.88)	- 7,6	- 3,5	- 4,2	1,9	- 6,0
DK (25.01.88)	- 24,2	- 4,0	- 21,1	5,5	- 25,2
D (02.02.88)	- 24,8	- 5,5	- 20,5	2,1	- 22,1
EL (29.01.88)	13,8	- 1,1	15,0	15,6	- 0,5
E (01.02.88)	9,6	- 3,0	13,0	6,0	6,6
F (02.02.88)	- 2,2	- 3,2	1,1	3,2	- 2,1
IRL(02.02.88)	21,0	- 2,0	23,4	3,6	19,1
I (18.11.87)	- 1,6	- 1,7	0,1	5,3	- 4,9
L (02.02.88)	- 1,5	- 4,7	3,4	1,0	2,4
NL (13.01.88)	0,2	- 0,9	1,1	- 1,6	2,8
UK(January 88)	0,1	- 2,4	2,5	4,2	- 1,6
EUR 11	- 1,7	- 2,7	1,0	4,6 [1)]	- 3,4

1) Derived figure; cf. explanations on the rate of inflation in this chapter.

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

Only the FR Germany and Denmark, the two Member States with the most negative income trends, had a sharper decrease in real net income per AWU of 22.1% and 25.2% than the real net value added per AWU. The change in Indicator 2 for all other Member States, including those with a decline in income, is more positive than that of Indicator 1.

The differences between Indicator 1 and Indicator 2 stem from the changes in interest and rent paid. The influence of these variables on the trend of incomes, however, is highly dependent, in the Member States, on the importance of interest and rent paid in agriculture. In most Member States, there were declines in interest payments, the main effect of which was that the change in Indicator 2 was more positive than that of Indicator 1.

In Spain, in spite of a rise in interest payments and rent paid, the increase in income for Indicator 2 became more pronounced. In Denmark, the slight increase in interest payments led to a very negative trend in net income from agricultural activity because of the great importance of this expenditure heading.

b) Real net income from agricultural activity of family labour input per annual work unit (Indicator 3)

Unlike Indicators 1 and 2, the third income indicator refers exclusively to family workers in agriculture. The real net incomes of family workers per AWU fell by 5.1% in 1987 for the Community as a whole following a 2.9% rise in 1986. As a result, the negative rate of change of Indicator 3 exceeded that of Indicator 2 (Table 9).

In the various Member States, the changes in income ranged from +21.1% in Ireland to -35.3% in Denmark. Positive trends were evident mainly in Ireland, Spain and the Netherlands. The increases in income in these countries were even higher than for Indicator 2. In all other Member States, the trend of net incomes of family workers was more negative than for the incomes of total labour input in agriculture. The net incomes of family workers in Denmark, Italy, the United Kingdom and the FR Germany fell much more sharply than for Indicator 2.

Discrepancies between Indicators 2 and 3 may generally be attributed to the importance of the compensation of employees and their current change as well as to the differences between the reduction in total labour input and that of family workers. In all Member States with the exception of FR Germany there was an increase in the compensation of employees.

In Denmark, Italy and the United Kingdom in particular, the change in the compensation of employees had a notable effect on the income trend. In the latter two Member States, the compensation of employees is a major factor.

As for the other income indicators too, the 1987 results for Indicator 3 must be viewed in the light of income changes in 1986.

Table 9 : **Indicator 3 - Change in net income from agricultural activity of family labour input in 1987 as against 1986 (in %)**

Member State and date of estimate	Nominal net income of family labour input	Family labour input in AWU	Nominal net income of family labour input per AWU (1:2)	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices (deflator)	Real net income of family labour input per AWU (3:4)
	1	2	3	4	5
B (01.02.88)	- 8,3	- 3,5	- 5,0	1,9	- 6,7
DK (25.01.88)	- 34,4	- 4,0	- 31,7	5,5	- 35,3
D (02.02.88)	- 29,7	- 5,0	- 26,0	2,1	- 27,5
EL (29.01.88)	14,0	- 0,6	14,7	15,6	- 0,8
E (01.02.88)	11,5	- 2,5	14,4	6,0	7,9
F (02.02.88)	- 2,8	- 3,2	0,4	3,2	- 2,7
IRL (02.02.88)	23,0	- 2,0	25,5	3,6	21,1
I (18.11.87)	- 6,1	- 1,7	- 4,5	5,3	- 9,3
L (02.02.88)	- 1,5	- 4,4	3,0	1,0	1,9
NL (13.01.88)	0,1	- 1,8	1,9	- 1,6	3,6
UK (January 88)	- 1,6	- 1,6	0,0	4,2	- 4,0
EUR 11	- 3,2	- 2,5	- 0,7	4,6 [1)]	- 5,1

1) Derived figure; cf. explanations on the rate of inflation in this chapter.

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

C. Income changes in the Member States and their causes

1. Belgium

Judging by information currently available, real income per annual work unit was well down in 1987, due largely to a fairly steep fall in the value of final production (-5.0%), which was price-induced rather than volume-induced. The negative price effect can be traced back in the main to price developments in the livestock sector, where the volume of production remained unchanged, but the value of production was down 5.7%. The less marked fall in the value of final crop production (-3.6%) was due to the volume of production being down by the same percentage.

Table 10: Changes in the major items of the income account for **Belgian** agriculture, % change in 1987 over 1986

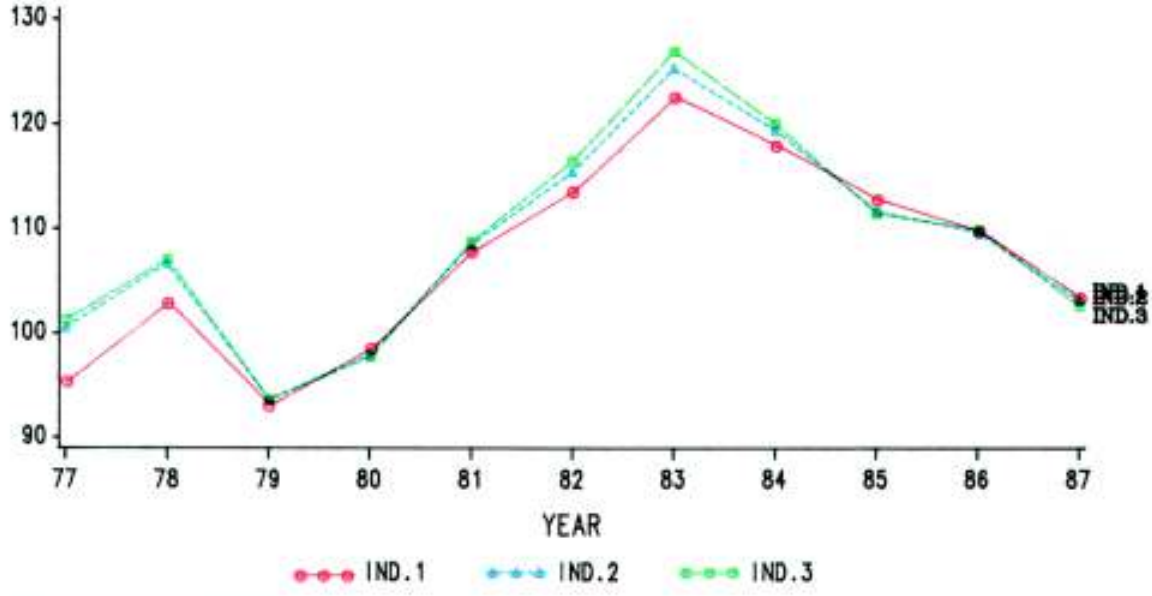
	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	- 1,2	- 3,8	- 5,0
Crop production	- 3,6	0,0	- 3,6
Animal production	0,0	- 5,7	- 5,7
Most marked changes[1] :			
Cattle and calves	- 3,0	- 4,6	- 7,5
Cereals	-17,5	- 7,7	-23,8
Pigs	7,0	-12,9	- 6,8
Fresh vegetables	- 2,7	15,0	11,9
Intermediate consumption	1,0	- 5,1	- 4,2
Gross value added at market prices			- 6,0

1) The products indicated are those which have made the most significant contribution to the change in the value of final production.

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

While the price index of crop production remained unchanged, there were marked price shifts for individual products, with substantial rises of 15% for fresh vegetables (the most important crop product group) and 18.1% for fresh fruit. Prices for root crops (an important crop in Belgium) were down by as much as 22.4%, with potato prices falling more sharply than sugar beet prices. Most other crop products were down in price too, while production volume followed a

FIGURE 3 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3
FOR BELGIUM BETWEEN 1977 AND 1987
"1980"(1)=100



(1) "1980"=(1979+1980+1981)/3

reverse trend. Only in the case of cereals and sugar beet were there falls in both price (-7.7% and -8.8%) and volume (-17.5% and -4.9% respectively).

An important element in the changed income situation is very probably the fall in the value of production for the two most important production sectors in Belgian farming: beef and pigmeat. Production of pigmeat was in fact up 7% in volume terms, but prices were down by 12.9%. In the beef and veal sector, the fall in the value of production was both volume and price-induced (-3% and -4.6%).

The value of intermediate consumption was also down (-4.2%), due in the main to much lower fertilizer and energy prices and to lower prices for feedingstuffs. However, the decline in expenditure on intermediate consumption was not pronounced enough to affect the fall in the value of production. As a result, gross value added at market prices was, at -6.0%, down more than the value of production. In factor cost terms, the largely unchanged tax and subsidies situation (provisional figures) took some of the edge off the negative trend,

although all the expenditure items with the exception of interest payments (i.e. depreciation, rents and compensation of employees) increased, with the result that net value added at factor cost was down 7.4% and net incomes by 7.6% or 8.3%.

With a moderate rate of inflation (1.9%) and a fairly sharp fall in labour input (-3.5%), the negative effects have a slightly less pronounced influence on real income per annual work unit (Indicator 1: -5.8%; Indicator 2: -6.0%; Indicator 3: -6.7%).

2. Denmark

In Denmark, a very negative trend in agricultural income is anticipated for 1987 with a fall in real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit of 12.4%. The decline of the previous year has become much more marked. For the net incomes per annual work unit, the result is even more negative (-25.2% (indicator 2) and -35.3% (indicator 3)). These rates of change can be attributed directly to the nominal values of the overall economic accounts because the effect of the decrease in labour input and inflation rate roughly cancel each other out.

Table 11 : Changes in the major items of the income account for **Danish** agriculture, % change in 1987 over 1986

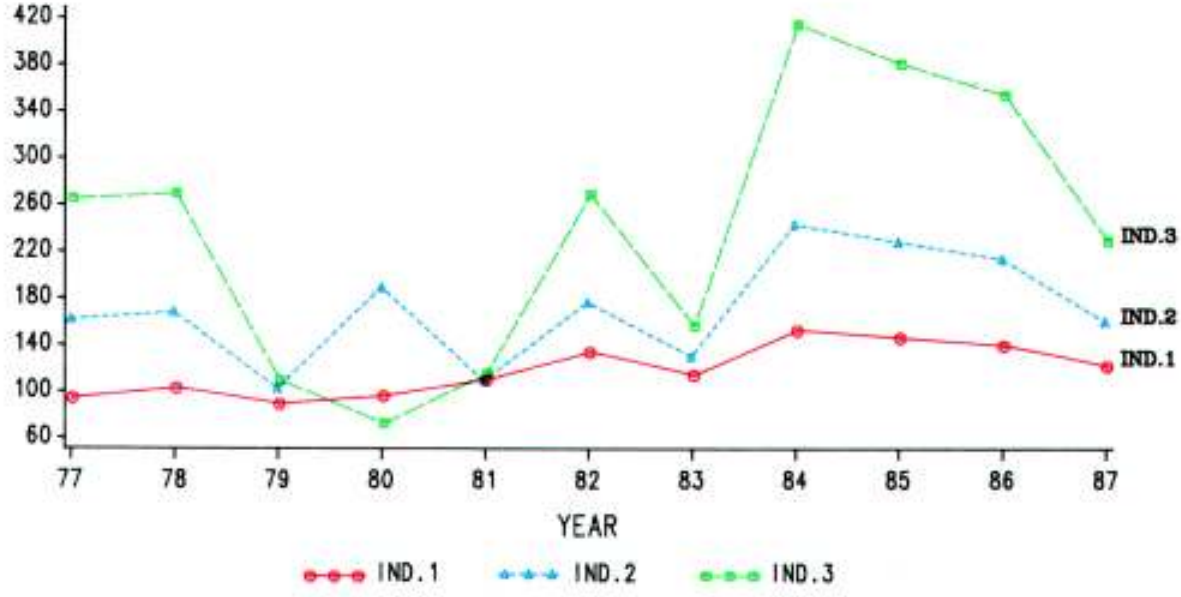
	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	- 3,2	- 2,3	- 5,4
Crop production	- 2,5	- 0,5	- 2,9
Animal production	- 3,6	- 3,8	- 6,6
Most marked changes[1] :			
Pigs	- 2,2	- 7,2	- 9,2
Milk	- 5,4	0,0	- 5,4
Cattle including calves	- 4,0	- 6,4	-10,1
Industrial crops	- 9,1	-10,0	-18,2
Intermediate consumption	- 0,9	- 2,7	- 3,6
Gross value added at market prices			- 7,1

1) The products indicated are those which have made the most significant contribution to the change in the value of final production.

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

The more negative development of the income variables compared with the gross value added at market prices (-7.1%) results from the fact that all items deducted from the gross value added at market prices or added to it had a negative effect on income in 1987. The decline in gross value added at market prices can be explained by the 5.4% fall in the value of final production. The less marked decline in the value of intermediate consumption (-3.6%) increased the negative effect on production even further.

FIGURE 4 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3
FOR DENMARK BETWEEN 1977 AND 1987
"1980"(1)=100



(1) "1980"=(1979+1980+1981)/3

The decline in the value of final production can be mainly explained by the above-average fall in final animal production (-6.6%) which is the most important production sector in Denmark. In the animal sector, both the quantities and prices fell, the quantity effect being slightly stronger. Pigmeat and beef in particular were affected by falling prices, whereas milk prices remained constant. The only prices to rise were those for eggs, sheep and goats, which are fairly insignificant production sectors within Danish agriculture. The volume of animal production declined without exception, the

most important product, pigmeat, having the lowest rate of decline. By contrast, the other important item of production, milk, was affected by hefty restrictions in production volume as a result of the application of quotas.

The value of final crop production - a less important sector - fell at a below-average rate of only 2.9%, mainly on the basis of volume in the wake of lower yields and difficult harvesting conditions. Root crop production in particular fell sharply. Incomes were affected more by the decline in industrial crop production accompanied by falling prices. The only production quantities to remain virtually unchanged were those of flowers and ornamental plants. The main factor behind the very slight decline in the price index of crop production was probably the reduction in cereal prices.

There were slight declines in volume and sharper declines in the prices of intermediate consumption. Prices for fertilizers, feedingstuffs and energy in particular were reduced. One notable development is the substantial increase in energy consumption (+20.0%)

3. FR Germany

Following the sharp rise in agricultural incomes in 1986, all the signs point to a marked decline in 1987, due in the main to a 9.6% fall in the value of final production. Despite a 6.1% fall in expenditure on intermediate consumption, the result is a 13.5% decline in gross value added at market prices.

The value of final crop production was down 10.8% (mainly volume-induced) over the previous year, with bad weather - especially the rain and cold snaps in April, May and June - resulting in much smaller harvests (including a run-down in stocks) for cereals (-15.9%), potatoes (-15.5%), fresh vegetables (-12%), fresh fruit (-33%) and wine (-11.5%). Only in the case of oil seeds was there any significant increase in the volume of production (+28%) as a result of the greatly increased production area. With the volume of crop production down, producer prices remained on average more or less unchanged, with divergent trends from product to product. For instance, prices were well up for fresh

fruit (+15%), fresh vegetables (+18%) and wine must and wine (+17%), but were much lower for cereals (-7.7%), oil seeds (-18%) and potatoes (-10%).

Animal production also played its part (-9.1%) in the general fall in the value of agricultural production, and was both volume-induced (-4.6%) and price-induced (-4.7%). Production was down in volume terms (including a run-down in livestock) for virtually all animal products with the exception of poultry and sheep. A particularly sharp fall in production volume was recorded for milk (-8%) as a result of the reduction in and the suspension of milk quotas. For all animal products with the exception of eggs, producer prices in 1987 were below those of 1986, the biggest declines being recorded for pigmeat (-12.5%) and poultry for slaughter (-5%).

Table 12: Changes in the major items of the income account for agriculture in the **FR Germany**, % change in 1987 over 1986

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	- 6,8	- 3,0	- 9,6
Crop production	-11,3	0,6	-10,8
Animal production	- 4,6	- 4,7	- 9,1
Most marked changes[1]:			
Milk	- 8,0	- 2,0	- 9,8
Pigs	- 1,5	-12,5	-13,8
Cereals	-15,9	- 7,7	-22,4
Fresh fruit	-33,0	15,0	-22,9
Intermediate consumption	- 1,0	- 5,2	- 6,1
Gross value added at market prices			-13,5

1) The products indicated are those which have made the most significant contribution to the change in the value of final production.

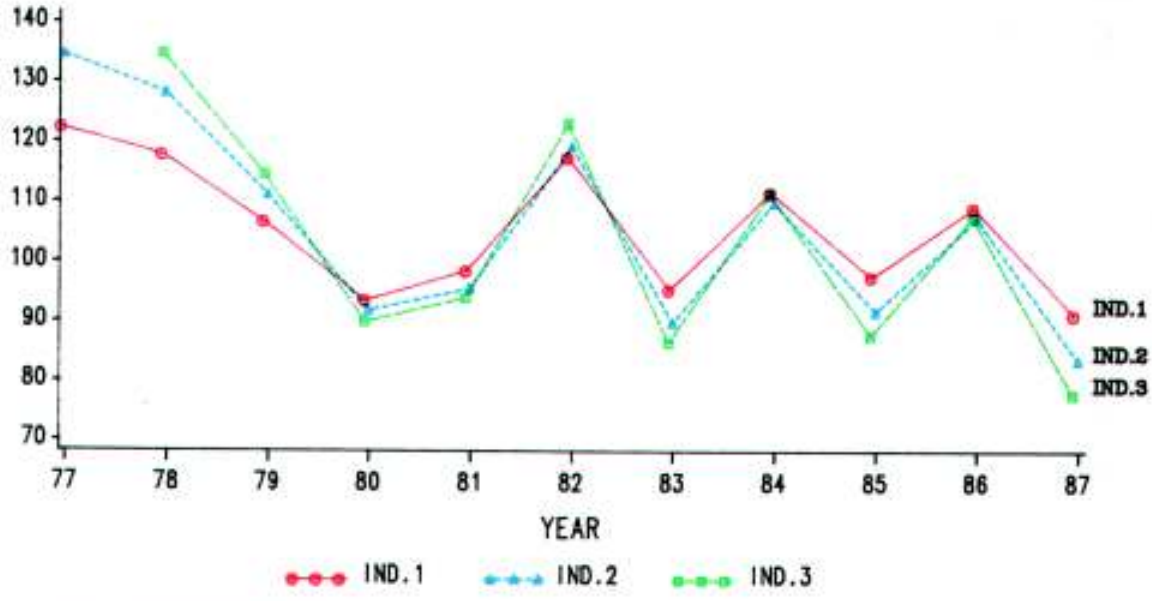
NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

Expenditure on intermediate consumption was down 6.1% (largely price-induced), the main contributing factors being the prices of feedingstuffs (-8%), fertilizers (-13.5%) and energy (-8%). Consumption of intermediate inputs, on the other hand, underwent virtually no change on average.

Despite a number of new measures and higher payments as compensation for farmers in less-favoured areas and for cessation of milk production, subsidies

probably declined overall in 1987, due in the main to a lower level of VAT loss-of-income compensation in the wake of lower turnover and the phasing-out of compensatory payments following the nuclear accident at Chernobyl. Compensatory payments for set-asides and the suspension of milk quotas for the year 1987/88 will not have an effect on incomes until 1988.

FIGURE 5 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3 FOR FR OF GERMANY BETWEEN 1977 AND 1987 "1980"(1)=100



(1) "1980"=(1979+1980+1981)/3

With depreciation falling slightly as a result of stable prices of capital goods and a low volume of investment, there was a marked increase in taxes linked to production in 1987 (+11.7%), due to developments in producer levies for cereals and milk (discontinuation of the aids to small producers) and for sugar (new elimination levy).

The result of these developments was a marked fall in net value added at factor cost (-19.2%), while the relatively insignificant change in expenditure on rents (+2%), interest (-2.5%) and hired labour (-4%) added to the effect on other income parameters.

Compared with the Community as a whole, there was an above-average fall in labour input in agriculture and a below-average increase in the level of prices, both of which tended to take a little of the edge off the negative effects. Even so, in real terms per annual work unit, incomes were well down by 16.3% for indicator 1 and by even more for indicators 2 and 3 (-22.1% and -27.5% respectively).

4. Greece

The decline in real income per annual work unit in 1987 was less than in the previous year, with net value added at factor cost per AWU in real terms (Indicator 1) 0.6% down on the previous year (1986 = -3.1%). The high rates of change in the nominal sectoral income parameters (+13.6% to +14.0%) can be put down very largely to price rises, which attained a level just below the rate of inflation. The 13.6% increase in nominal net value added at factor cost results only in part from the 8.3% increase in gross value added at market prices. The drastic increase in subsidies (+59.9%) and the even more extreme fall in taxes linked to production (-73.7%) are likely to have produced a positive effect on incomes. The change in gross value added at market prices is due to a somewhat higher increase in the value of final production (9.1%) and an even sharper rise in teh value of intermediate consumption (11.6%). In both cases, the increases are entirely price-induced, with the high rate of inflation taking some of the edge off the very pronounced rates of change.

The volume of production declined, while intermediate consumption input increased. The relatively moderate increases in the price of intermediate consumption led to slight falls in net value added and net incomes (in real terms), although product prices were on average up less than the rate of inflation.

The decline in the volume of production is accounted for by crop production, which is particularly important in Greece. Animal production, on the other hand, increased in volume terms overall and for almost all the main products. Particularly sharp declines in production were noted for the very important industrial crops (-7.9%). Slight increases in production were noted for the important product groups fresh vegetables and fresh fruit and for the less important items wine and other crop products, but production was down in volume terms for all other crop products.

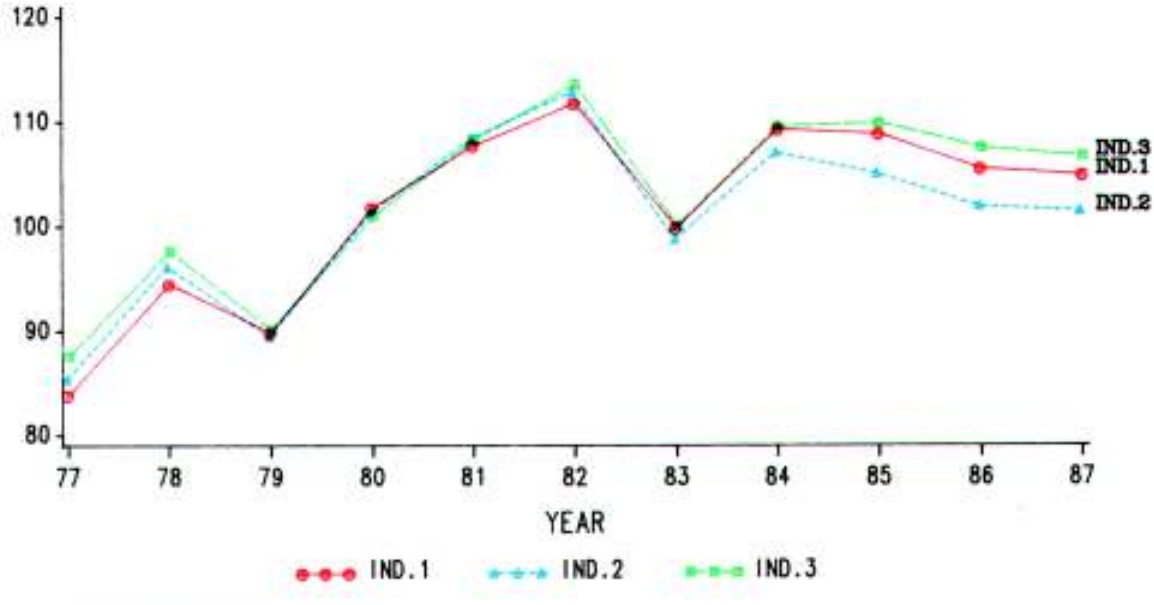
Table 13 : Changes in the major items of the income account for **Greek** agriculture, % change in 1987 over 1986

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	- 2,7	12,1	9,1
Crop production	- 4,4	12,8	7,8
Animal production	1,2	10,7	12,0
Most marked changes [1]:			
Fresh vegetables	4,7	17,0	22,5
Fresh fruit	0,7	12,0	12,8
Milk	2,0	8,0	10,2
Industrial crops	- 7,9	14,0	5,0
Intermediate consumption	1,0	10,5	11,6
Gross value added at market prices			8,3

1) The products indicated are those which have made the most significant contribution to the change in the value of final production.

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

FIGURE 6 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3 FOR GREECE BETWEEN 1977 AND 1987 "1980"(1)=100



(1) "1980"=(1979+1980+1981)/3

5. Spain

Agricultural incomes in Spain are expected to be well up in 1987 over the previous year, due to the increased volume of production particularly in the crop sector, which is the more important sector in Spain. Following some major declines in the 1986 harvest, production was up for virtually all products in 1987, with particularly pronounced improvements for cereals (+33%), fresh fruit (+17.4%) and citrus fruit (+9.5%). Strong growth was also recorded for olive oil (+23.6%), attributable to the substantial harvest of olives for oil production in 1986/87. The prices of crop products followed divergent trends, with marked declines for cereals, potatoes and fresh fruit, and increases for fresh vegetables, wine and olive oil.

Table 14: Changes in the major items of the income account for Spanish agriculture, % change in 1987 over 1986

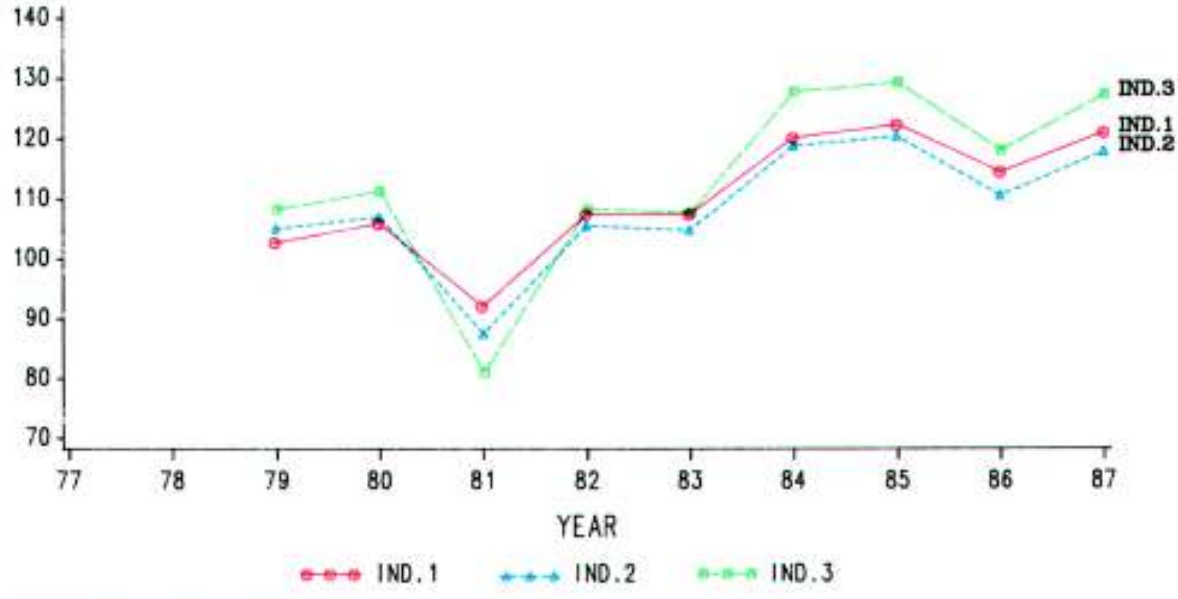
	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	7,8	- 2,6	5,0
Crop production	11,9	- 2,0	9,6
Animal production	2,5	- 3,9	- 1,5
Most marked changes[1] :			
Cereals	33,0	- 4,9	26,5
Fresh vegetables	- 1,5	12,8	11,1
Olive oil	23,6	7,4	32,7
Grape must and wine	6,5	20,6	28,4
Intermediate consumption	0,9	0,3	1,2
Gross value added at market prices			8,0

1) The products indicated are those which have made the most significant contribution to the change in the value of final production.

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

The picture was the same for animal production, with increased production volumes across the board apart from milk (-2.8%) and eggs (-3.4%). Particularly marked increases were noted for pigmeat (+7.1%) and beef and veal (+3.9%). Increased volumes in the animal sector were balanced out very largely by lower prices; this was particularly true of pigmeat (-13.1%) and milk (-5.6%), although substantial price increases were recorded for eggs (+15.3%) and beef and veal (+8.3%).

FIGURE 7 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3
FOR SPAIN BETWEEN 1977 AND 1987
"1980"(1)=100



(1) "1980"=(1979+1980+1981)/3

Expenditure on intermediate consumption was slightly higher than in 1986, important factors being a slight increase in input (feedingstuffs +1.2%, fertilizers +3.5%) and what were on average virtually unchanged prices. However, developments in intermediate consumption had virtually no effect on the increased value of production. Gross value added at market prices in Spanish agriculture in 1987 was well up on the previous year's value (+8%).

The subsequent items in the income account increased in 1987 by between 3.5% (compensation of employees) and 5.3% (rents), a higher rate of growth being recorded only for subsidies (+19.5%). Nonetheless, net value added at factor cost and nominal net incomes were both well above the previous year's figures. In terms of annual work units, income growth was strengthened by the fact that labour input in Spanish farming was down more than in the Community on average. In real terms, and bearing in mind the rate of inflation, income growth was somewhat less, but still recorded substantial rises for all three indicators of between 5.8% (indicator 1) and 7.9% (indicator 3).

6. France

In 1987, real incomes per annual work unit are expected to be lower than the previous year's figure by between 2.1% (Indicator 2) and 2.7% (Indicator 3). Net value added at factor cost per AWU is expected to be down by 2.5% in real terms, thus reversing the previous year's trend (Indicator 1, 1986: +2%).

The rates of change in the nominal sectoral income parameters are virtually on a par with the real income indicators per AWU, given that the 3.2% inflation rate balances out the positive income effect of a 3.2% reduction in labour input.

Table 15: Changes in the major items of the income account for **French** agriculture, % change in 1987 over 1986

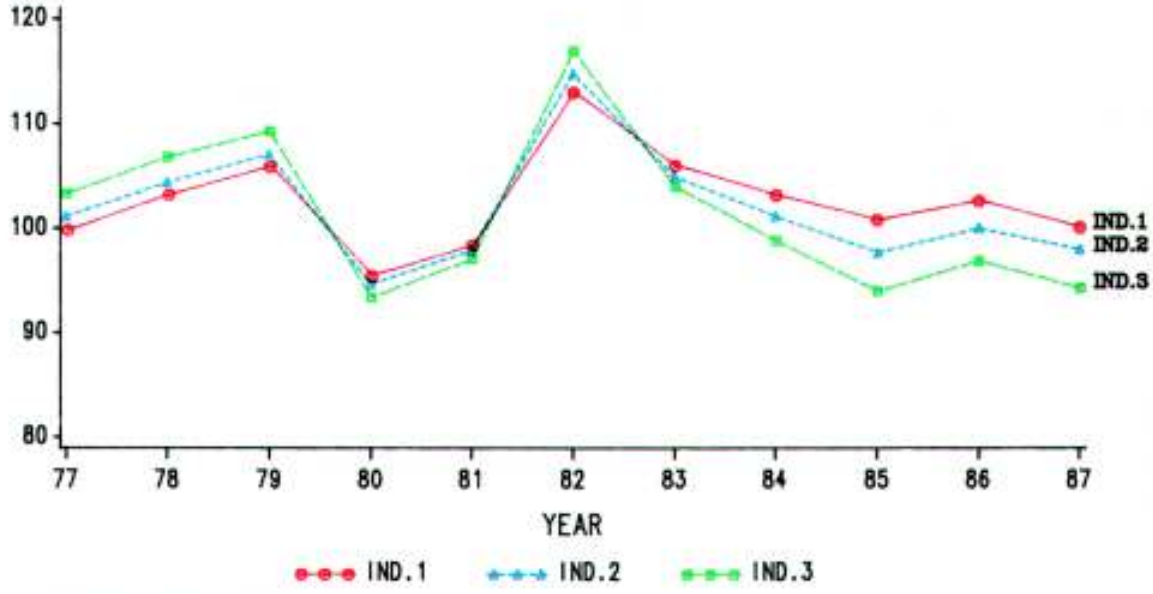
	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	2,2	- 3,0	- 0,9
Crop production	5,2	- 5,0	0,0
Animal production	- 1,9	- 0,7	- 2,6
Most marked changes[1]:			
Oil seeds	65,0	- 14,0	41,9
Grape must and wine	- 5,2	- 5,2	-10,1
Cattle including calves	- 5,5	0,6	- 4,9
Milk	- 4,0	1,0	- 3,0
Intermediate consumption	1,6	- 1,1	0,5
Gross value added at market prices			- 1,8

1) The products indicated are those which have made the most significant contribution to the change in the value of final production.

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

The 1.8% decline in gross value added at market prices can be put down to a slight fall in the value of final production of 0.9% and a slight increase in expenditure on intermediate consumption of 0.5%. In both cases, prices are down and volume up, with a negative price effect predominating for final production.

FIGURE 8 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3
FOR FRANCE BETWEEN 1977 AND 1987
"1980"(1)=100



(1) "1980"=(1979+1980+1981)/3

While the value of crop production remained unchanged compared with the previous year, the value of final animal production fell by 2.6%. In the crop production sector, a fairly marked increase in production (+5.2%) contrasted with a price decline of virtually the same proportion (-5%). With the exception of fresh vegetables and wine, the production of all main crop products increased, especially as regards industrial crops, and more specifically in respect of oil seeds (+65%). The decline in the price index can be attributed very largely to reduced prices for cereals (-6.2%), the most important production sector in France. The biggest price declines were recorded for potatoes (-31%) and oil seeds (-14%).

In the animal production sector, general declines were recorded for production volume and prices. The prices of animal products remained unchanged or rose slightly, peaking at +15% for eggs. On the other side of the coin, producer prices were down for animals for slaughter and especially for pigs (-9%) while pig production volume was up. The decline in the value of animal

production can be attributed mainly to lower levels of milk and cattle production (-4% and -5.5% respectively), with prices only slightly up. The reduced volume of cattle production contrasts with the figures in national statistical publications, which are based on the delivery concept (slaughterings adjusted for external trade). The reason for the apparent discrepancy is to be found in the Community's final production concept as used in the economic accounts for agriculture. Deliveries or sales resulting (for instance) from a run-down in livestock do not produce an increase in final production.

Intermediate consumption input increased in almost all categories. However, price reductions for energy and feedingstuffs and especially for fertilizers (-10%) almost balanced this out, with the result that the value of intermediate consumption changed only very slightly over the previous year.

Despite increased subsidies, the increases in taxes and depreciation served to add a little fuel to the negative change in gross value added at market prices for the three income indicators. The lower rate of decline in Indicator 2 as against Indicator 1 results from the sharp fall in interest payments (-7.7%).

7. Ireland

Following successive falls in income in Irish agriculture in 1985 and 1986, there was a sharp recovery in 1987. This was mainly due to a combination of higher prices for most animal products, a significant recovery in the volume of crop production and a lower level of expenditure on intermediate consumption.

The value of animal production (the dominant element in farming in Ireland) was up by 2.4% in 1987 despite the 1.8% fall in the volume of production. This increase in value can be attributed to the higher prices which were obtained for all the major animal products with the exception of pigmeat. In the cases of the two main sectors, beef and milk, declines in the volumes of production of 4.3% and 1.8% were offset by price increases of 4.2% and 4.4% respectively. There was a sharp increase of 13.7% in the volume of sheep production which, taken together with a price increase of 3.9%, resulted in an increase of 18.1% in the value of sheepmeat production.

With the return of more favourable weather conditions in 1987, there was a marked improvement in crop output. The volume of crop production increased by 15% and there was an increase of 1.9% in overall prices. The most notable increases in volume were cereals (+13.0%), sugar beet (+22.8%) and potatoes (+25.5%). With the exception of potatoes, there were increases in the prices of all other crop products.

Table 16 : Change in major items of the income account for **Irish** agriculture, % change in 1987 over 1986

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	0,2	4,0	4,2
Crop production	15,0	1,9	17,3
Animal production	- 1,8	4,3	2,4
Most marked changes[1] :			
Milk	- 1,8	4,4	2,5
Cereals	13,0	1,7	15,0
Sheep and goats	13,7	3,9	18,1
Sugar beet	22,8	5,2	29,2
Intermediate consumption	- 3,6	- 3,9	- 7,3
Gross value added at market prices			14,8

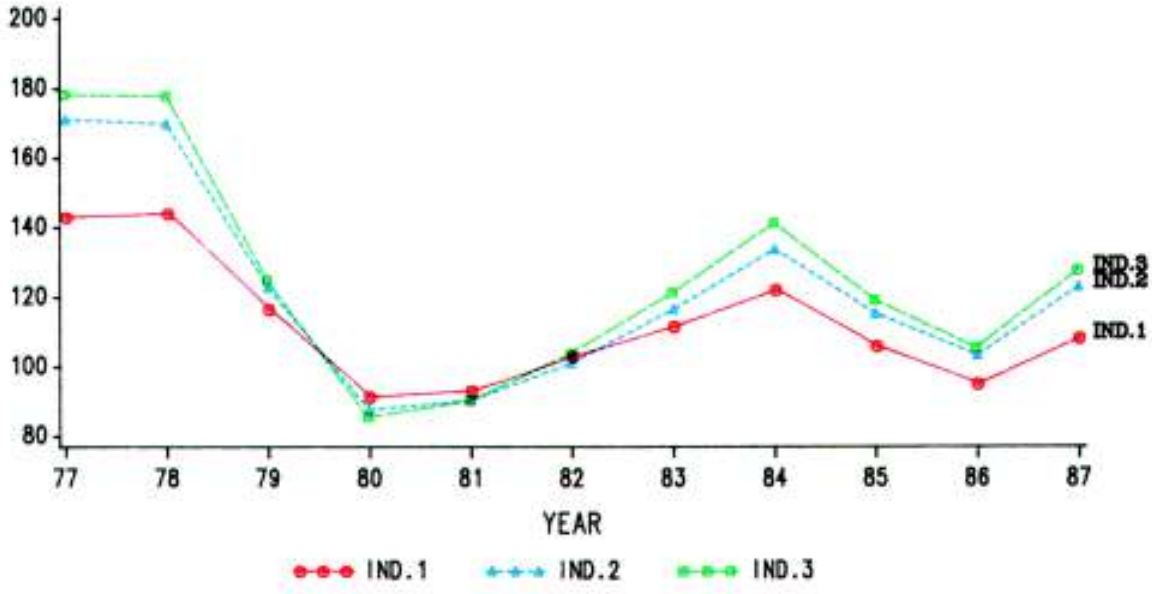
1) The products indicated are those which have made the most significant contribution to the change in the value of final production.

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

There were falls in both the volume (-3.6%) and price (-3.9%) of intermediate inputs in 1987. The fall in the volume of inputs was due largely to a fall of 12.0% in the consumption of feedingstuffs - a fall which must be seen in the context of an extremely high level of consumption in 1986 due to the adverse weather conditions. Consumption of fertilizers, on the other hand, was well up (+13.6%), as prices declined sharply (-24.1%).

The resultant increase in gross value added at market prices (+14.8%) was tempered slightly by a lower rate of increase in subsidies (+4.1%) and a significant increase in taxes linked to production (+31.2%). However, with little or no change in depreciation and rents and a fall of 11.6% in interest

FIGURE 9 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3
FOR IRELAND BETWEEN 1977 AND 1987
"1980"(1)=100



(1) "1980"=(1979+1980+1981)/3

payments, nominal net value added at factor cost increased by 15.7% and net income from agricultural activity of family labour input by 23.0%. This was reflected - albeit slightly less markedly - in real terms (expressed in annual work units), as the rate of inflation exceeded the decline in labour input in Irish agriculture. Thus Indicator 1 increased by 13.9% and Indicator 2 and 3 by 19.1% and 21.1% respectively.

8. Italy

Following last year's rise, incomes are expected to decline again in 1987, although the value of total final production has undergone virtually no nominal change since 1986 (-0.8%). The value of crop production has increased slightly, while that of animal production has declined. With expenditure on intermediate consumption also on the decline (-1.5%), gross value added at market prices fell by a mere 0.5%. However, in terms of the income indicators, the relatively small decline in labour input (-1.7%) and the high rate of

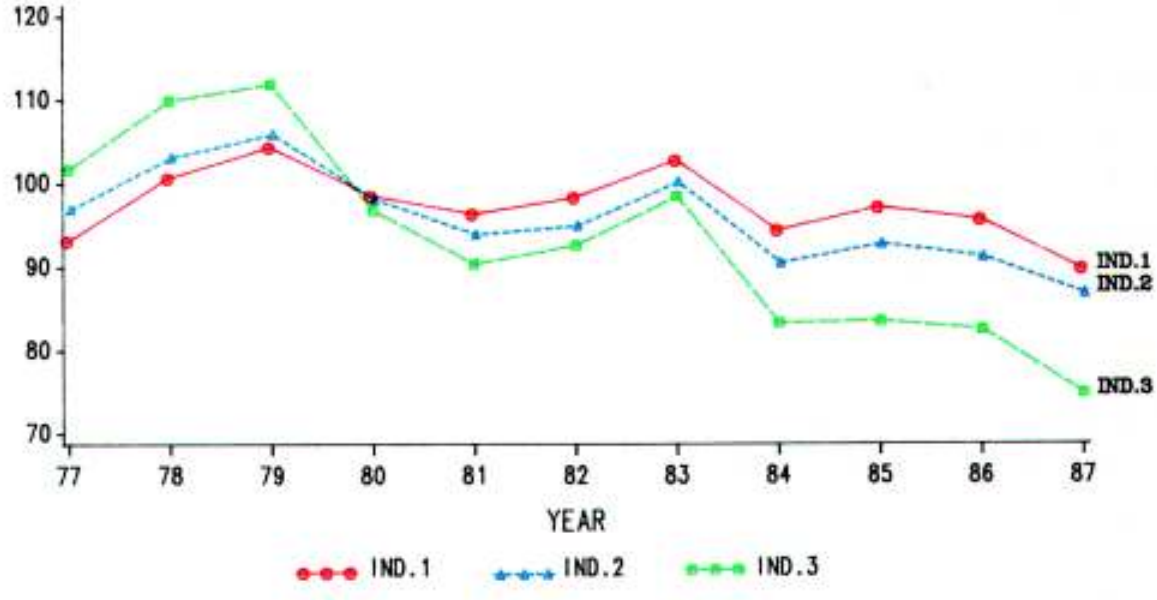
Table 17: Changes in the major items of the income account for Italian agriculture, % change in 1987 over 1986

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	- 0,1	- 0,7	- 0,8
Crop production	- 0,2	0,9	0,7
Animal production	0,0	- 3,0	-3,0
Most marked changes[1] :			
Olive oil	50,0	2,6	53,9
Pigs	- 3,0	-13,8	-16,4
Fresh fruit	10,0	0,8	10,9
Grape must and wine	- 4,9	- 5,4	-10,0
Intermediate consumption	0,0	- 1,5	- 1,5
Gross value added at market prices			- 0,5

1) The products indicated are those which have made the most significant contribution to the change in the value of final production.

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

FIGURE 10 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3
FOR ITALY BETWEEN 1977 AND 1987
"1980"(1)=100



(1) "1980"=(1979+1980+1981)/3

inflation (5.3%) produced real income declines per annual work unit of between -4.9% (Indicator 2) and -9.3% (Indicator 3), despite a 20.6% rise in subsidies. The sharp decline in the net income of family workers results from the very high level of expenditure on hired labour, which increased still further in 1987.

The slight change in the value of overall final production is the result of highly divergent trends for the various products. In the crop sector, production volume overall was slightly down, with sharp falls for citrus fruits (-39%) and sugar beet (-7.2%), as well as for the major products wine (-4.9%) and fresh vegetables (-4.2%).

Higher production volumes were recorded only for fresh fruit (+10%) and olive oil (+50%), the latter increase resulting partly from a decline in the previous year. As production volumes declined, prices increased slightly. There was a particularly pronounced increase in the price of potatoes (+27.8%), although here again the situation has to be viewed against the background of the fall in prices the previous year. Of particular significance is the 5.4% fall in the price of wine (an important product in Italian agriculture) which, together with reduced production volumes, led to a 10% decline in value terms.

The value of animal production (a less important sector in Italy) fell by 3% - largely price-induced - as the volume of production remained constant. The production sectors mainly responsible for this decline were meat - and here particularly poultry (-8.5%) and pigmeat (-13.8%) - with price increases of 2.3% and 11.2% for milk and eggs respectively.

9. Luxembourg

Despite a decline in the value of production over the previous year (which even a fall in expenditure on intermediate consumption failed to balance out), farming incomes in Luxembourg in 1987 will be above the previous year's figures. This is largely due to the substantial fall in taxes linked to production (-39.7%) and the sharp decline in labour input. These two factors, together with only a slight increase in depreciation and rents and a fall in interest payments, have resulted in Indicators 1 and 2 being up by 2.4% and Indicator 3 by 1.9%, despite the fact that gross value added at market prices in 1987 was below that of 1986.

The fall in gross value added at market prices (-2.6%) can be put down to the reduced value of production, which was not balanced out by the lower level of expenditure on intermediate consumption. Both the animal and the (less significant) crop production sectors contributed to the decline in production value.

Table 18: Changes in the major items of the income account for **Luxembourg** agriculture, % change in 1987 over 1986

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	- 2,6	- 0,4	- 3,0
Crop production	- 4,0	- 1,3	- 5,2
Animal production	- 2,3	- 0,2	- 2,5
Most marked changes[1]:			
Cattle including calves	- 1,7	- 3,6	- 5,2
Pigs	4,0	-15,3	-11,9
Fresh fruit	-56,4	20,0	-47,6
Grape must and wine	-10,9	1,2	- 9,8
Intermediate consumption	1,6	- 5,2	- 3,7
Gross value added at market prices			- 2,6

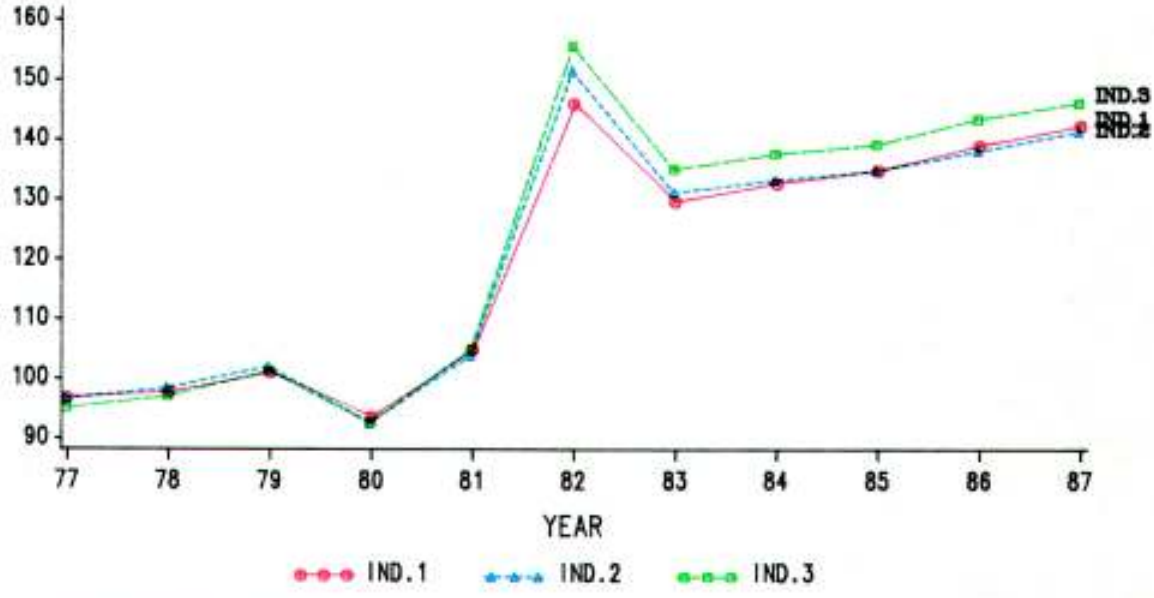
1) The products indicated are those which have made the most significant contribution to the change in the value of final production.

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

In the crop sector, production was down 4% in volume terms, with disparate trends for the various products. There were increases for cereals (+21.4%), oil seeds (+72.1%) and other crop products (+17.6%), with the other product groups declining, especially wine (-10.9%) and fresh fruit (-56.4%). Crop product prices were down slightly on average, but there were substantial increases for fresh fruit and fresh vegetables.

Volume and price changes in the animal production sector were less significant than in the crop sector. The lower value of animal production can be traced primarily to reduced volumes for milk (-3.8%) and beef and veal (-1.7%). There was growth in volume terms in the pig production sector (+4%), while in price terms, there were substantial falls for pigmeat (-15.3%) and beef and veal (-3.6%), and an increase for milk (+4.5%).

FIGURE 11 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3
FOR LUXEMBURG BETWEEN 1977 AND 1987
"1980"(1)=100



(1) "1980"=(1979+1980+1981)/3

Expenditure on intermediate consumption fell by a price-induced 3.7% over the previous year as consumption in volume terms increased slightly. Input of all components apart from seeds was slightly up. Prices for the major items feedingstuffs, fertilizers and energy were well down, compared with slight price increases for the other components.

10. Netherlands

The upward trend of the previous year for agricultural incomes in the Netherlands will continue but will be less marked. The sharp decline in the value of animal production was to some extent (but not fully) offset by the increase in the value of crop production. The substantial reduction in outlay on intermediate consumption caused by the price trend, however, resulted in slightly higher gross value added at market prices than in 1986.

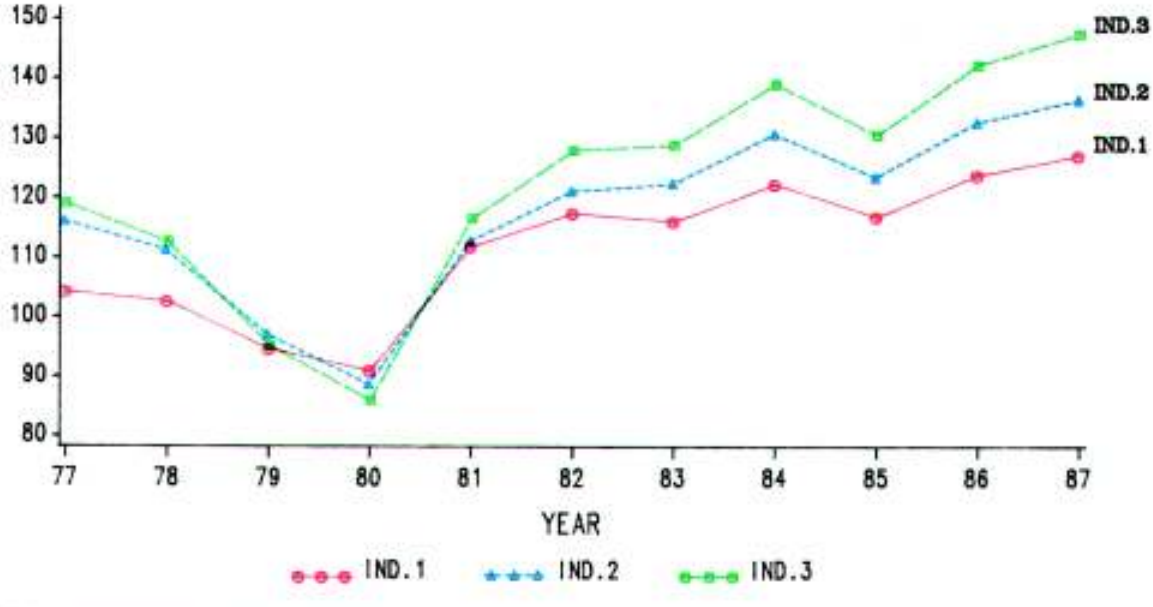
Table 19 : Changes in the major items of the income account for **Dutch** agriculture, % change in 1987 over 1986

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	- 1,0	- 2,0	- 3,0
Crop production	0,7	1,9	2,6
Animal production	- 1,9	- 4,2	- 6,1
Most marked changes[1] :			
Pigs	4,0	-15,0	-11,6
Milk	- 7,0	1,0	- 6,1
Fresh vegetables	- 0,6	13,2	12,5
Flowers and ornam. plants	7,0	- 1,5	5,4
Intermediate consumption	1,5	- 8,1	- 6,7
Gross value added at market prices			0,6

1) The products indicated are those which have made the most significant contribution to the change in the value of final production.

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

FIGURE 12 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3 FOR THE NETHERLANDS BETWEEN 1977 AND 1987 "1980"(1)=100



(1) "1980"=(1979+1980+1981)/3

The trend in animal production is mainly due to the sharp decline in pigmeat prices (-15%) although, the volume of animal production too was below that of the previous year, with diametrically opposed trends depending on the products. The production quantities for milk (-7%) and cattle including calves (-3%), for example, were lower as a direct or indirect result of the reduction in milk quotas, whereas the production of pigmeat (+4%) and poultry (+7%) rose.

There were different trends in the volume and prices of the separate items of crop production. Arable products were down 5% in volume terms, while production volume in horticulture rose by 2.5%. Sharp increases are anticipated for the production quantities of fresh fruit (+8%), potatoes (+8%), and oil seeds (+33%) and flowers and ornamental plants (+7%), whereas the production of cereals (-12.4%) and sugar beet (-20%) fell because of the poor harvest after the wet summer. The prices of cereals, potatoes, oil seeds and fresh fruit were well below those of the previous year, whereas the prices of fresh vegetables increased sharply and sugar beet prices rose to a lesser extent.

Downward trends in the prices of intermediate consumption, especially feedingstuffs (-10%), fertilizers (-14.5%) and energy (-19%) resulted in a much lower outlay on intermediate consumption (-6.7%) in conjunction with slightly higher input.

Net value added at factor cost remained virtually the same as in the previous year in the face of falling subsidies and slight increases in taxes linked to production and depreciation. However, in real terms based on annual work units, there is evidence of increases in income of 2.6% for indicator 1 and 2.8% for indicator 2. This is due to the slight reduction in labour input in agriculture and the fall in the general level of prices (-1.6%). There was a more appreciable increase in the income of family workers (indicator 3) (+3.6%) due to a sharper decline in the use of family labour compared to the overall labour input.

11. United Kingdom

In contrast to the situation in 1986, when agricultural income rose by 7.2%, indications are that there will be a fall in agricultural income in the United Kingdom in 1987. Net value added at factor cost was 1.2% below the 1986 level. In real terms and in terms of annual work units, Indicator 1 shows a 2.9% fall for 1987. The reduced expenditure on rents and particularly interest resulted in a lower rate of decline for Indicator 2 (-1.6%). In terms of the net income of family workers (Indicator 3), on the other hand, there was a sharper decline (-4.0%), due to the increase in expenditure on hired labour, a significant item in the United Kingdom.

Table 20 : Changes in the major item of the income account for UK agriculture, % change in 1987 over 1986

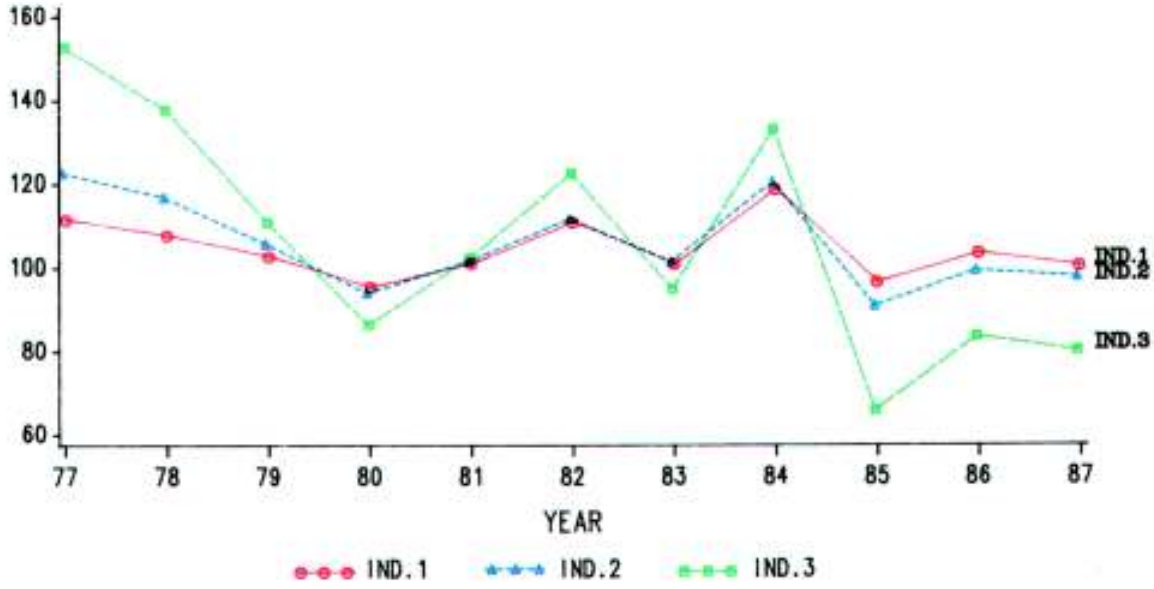
	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	- 2,1	1,8	- 0,3
Crop production	- 3,7	2,2	- 1,6
Animal production	- 0,9	1,5	0,6
Most marked changes[1] :			
Cereals	-11,3	1,7	- 9,8
Milk	- 5,6	1,7	- 4,0
Potatoes	0,0	13,9	13,9
Fresh vegetables	- 2,1	10,3	8,0
Intermediate consumption	- 2,1	1,5	- 0,6
Gross value added at market prices			0,1

1) The products indicated are those which have made the most significant contribution to the change in the value of final production.

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

Gross value added at market prices was virtually unchanged over 1986 (+0.1%), due to a slight decline in the value of production (-0.3%) and a slightly more pronounced fall in the value of intermediate consumption (-0.6%). As regards intermediate consumption, the volume element was down, the only exceptions being the slight increases for fertilizers and "material and small tools; maintenance and repairs". With the exception of fertilizers (-10.3%), all other input components reported increased prices.

FIGURE 13 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3
FOR UNITED KINGDOM BETWEEN 1977 AND 1987
"1980"(1)=100



(1) "1980"=(1979+1980+1981)/3

The volume of production was down on average, the rate of decline being roughly on a par with the increase in the price index of final production, resulting in a virtually unchanged value for final production. This can be put down to a slight fall in the value of final crop production and slightly increased figures for animal production (the dominant production sector in the UK). 1987 saw a slight decline in the volume of animal production (-0.9%), resulting from lower levels of production in the major sectors milk (-5.6%) and beef and veal (-1.6%) and an increase for all other products. Milk production was down because of the quota restrictions. Prices were up for most animal products, declines being recorded only for pigs and poultry.

The value of crop production fell by 1.6% in 1987, due to the volume of production being well down on the previous year, a development which was not balanced out by increased prices for crop products (on average). There were substantial falls in the volume of production for cereals (-11.3%) - following a poor harvest - and fresh fruit (-5.1%). The fall in yields for fresh fruit was due in part to the damage caused by the October gales. The production volume of oilseeds and pulses, on the other hand, showed an increase. As regards price developments for crop products, the most significant changes were for potatoes (+13.9%) and fresh vegetables (+10.3%), these increases contrasting with the situation for oilseeds (-22.4%) and fresh fruit (-4.6%).

III. Medium-term trends in agricultural income from 1977 to 1987[1)]

A. Presentation of income trends

1. Results of Indicators 1 to 3 for the Community

At the beginning of the period under review, the development of **real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit (Indicator 1)** in agriculture was characterized by a downward movement in both 1979 and 1980 (Table 21 and Figure 14). Following the low level in 1980, the next two years witnessed a recovery, after which there was a period of alternating growth and more marked decline from one year to the next. The average net value added over the years from 1983 onwards was roughly the same as at the beginning of the review period. Falls in income are expected for 1987 for Indicator 1 (see section II), with the result that the index of net value added per AWU will fall to slightly below the level for the period 1979-81.

Real net income from agricultural activity of total labour input per annual work unit (Indicator 2) developed in a similar fashion to Indicator 1. After only slight changes in the first two years, the annual fluctuations were more marked than in the case of net value added. Over the period as a whole, the trend was rather less favourable than for Indicator 1.

The comments under Indicator 2 also apply in principle to **real net income from agricultural activity of family labour input per annual work unit (Indicator 3).** In this case, however, the annual fluctuations are greater and the downward trend in income is more marked.

---

1) The account data referred to in this section deviate from those in earlier publications. This is due to a revision of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture carried out by some Member States. The comments on medium-term income trends in the Community and their causes relate to EUR 10 as the complete information required to calculate the indicators is only available for EUR 10. This approach is in the interest of uniformity. Where, however, information is available under certain headings for Spain, this is given in addition to the EUR 10 results. 1977 was chosen as the starting year as data are not available for some Member States for earlier years.

Table 21 : **Indices of income indicators 1 to 3 for the Community (EUR 10 and EUR 11), 1977 to 1987 "1980" [1] = 100**

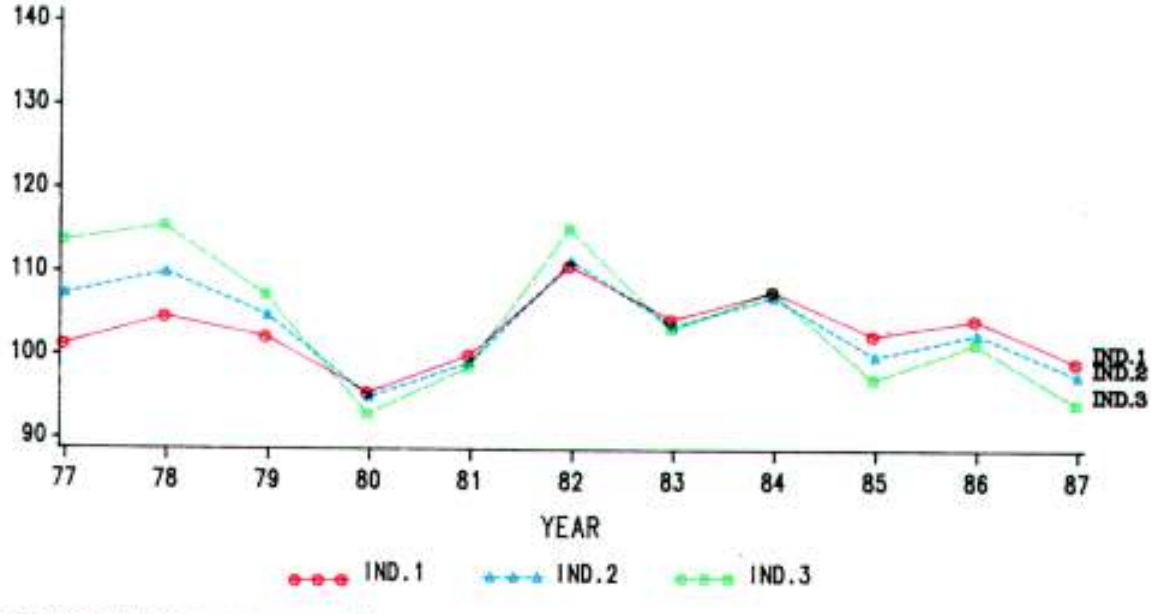
Year	Indicator 1		Indicator 2		Indicator 3	
	EUR 10	EUR 11	EUR 10	EUR 11	EUR 10	EUR 11
1977	102,1	:	107,8	:	114,2	:
1978	105,4	:	110,4	:	116,0	:
1979	103,0	102,6	105,1	104,9	107,6	107,4
1980	96,3	97,4	95,4	96,8	93,4	95,4
1981	100,8	100,0	99,5	98,4	99,0	97,3
1982	111,5	111,3	111,7	111,3	115,7	115,2
1983	105,1	105,6	103,9	104,3	103,5	104,4
1984	108,3	110,2	107,3	109,1	108,2	110,7
1985	103,0	105,7	100,1	102,9	97,5	101,3
1986	104,9	106,7	102,8	104,4	101,8	104,3
1987	99,8	103,0	97,8	100,9	94,6	99,0

1) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3

: data not available

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

FIGURE 14 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3 FOR THE COMMUNITY(EUR 10) BETWEEN 1977 AND 1987 "1980"(1)=100



(1) "1980"=(1979+1980+1981)/3

The fact that Indicators 2 and 3 tend to fluctuate more than Indicator 1 is due partly to the fact that the net income parameters are residual values. They result from net value added after deduction of rents and interest payments and, additionally for Indicator 3, compensation of employees. These items are in part subject to long-term trends which may not necessarily accord with short-term fluctuations in production. Contrary changes in these parameters may have the effect of exacerbating the annual income fluctuations.

2. Income trends in the Member States

The falls in income in 1979 and 1980, described above in terms of the Community average, can be observed for real net value added at factor cost per AWU in almost all the Member States, though to differing degrees (Tables A.8 to A.18 and 22). However, income improved in the next two years in every country, after which characteristic differences appear in the national trends.

Table 22 : **Indices of real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit (AWU), Indicator 1, from 1977 to 1987, "1980"[1] = 100**

	B	DK	D	EL	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR 10	E	EUR 11
1977	95,6	95,8	122,7	84,1	99,9	142,4	93,5	97,0	105,0	111,7	102,1	:	:
1978	103,1	104,3	118,2	94,8	103,4	143,5	101,0	98,0	103,4	108,0	105,4	:	:
1979	93,3	90,6	107,1	90,1	106,0	116,1	104,7	101,2	95,4	103,0	103,0	102,5	102,6
1980	98,7	97,6	94,0	102,0	95,5	91,1	98,8	93,8	91,8	95,7	96,3	105,7	97,4
1981	108,0	111,8	98,9	107,9	98,5	92,9	96,6	105,0	112,7	101,3	100,8	91,9	100,0
1982	113,7	135,4	117,9	112,0	113,1	102,8	98,5	146,2	118,3	111,3	111,5	107,3	111,3
1983	122,8	115,9	95,8	100,0	106,1	111,4	102,9	129,8	117,0	101,2	105,1	107,4	105,6
1984	118,1	154,2	112,1	109,4	103,2	121,9	94,4	132,8	123,2	119,1	108,3	120,1	110,2
1985	112,9	147,7	98,0	108,9	100,8	105,7	97,1	135,0	117,7	96,8	103,0	122,3	105,7
1986	109,8	141,1	109,5	105,6	102,6	94,9	95,6	139,2	124,8	103,8	104,9	114,4	106,7
1987	103,4	123,6	91,7	105,0	100,0	108,1	89,7	142,5	128,0	100,8	99,8	121,0	103,0
1987/1986 in %	- 5,8	-12,4	-16,3	- 0,6	- 2,5	13,9	- 6,2	2,4	2,6	- 2,9	- 4,9	5,8	- 3,5

[1] "1980" = (1979+1980+1981) : 3

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

Over the period as a whole a fall in real net value added is evident for Ireland and the FR of Germany, and to a lesser extent for the United Kingdom and Italy. Agricultural incomes stagnated in France in the period under review

but the development of net value added was positive in all the other Member States. The clearest rises in income took place in Denmark, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, though there has been a downward trend in the last four years in Belgium and Denmark. To a lesser extent, this also applies to Greece.

B. Causes of income trends

Final production

The **volume** of agricultural final production in the Community rose continuously between 1977 and 1984 but this development came to a halt in the following years. Taken over the entire period, the average[1)] annual growth in the volume of production was 1.9%, crop production having a larger share (+2.6%) than animal production (+1.2%).

Crop production is subject to more marked annual fluctuations than animal production, due largely to the influence of the weather on yields. Taking individual product groups, the production of cereals has increased out of proportion to crop production in general, though it has stagnated in the last few years. There have been considerable increases in the production of industrial crops, particularly from 1984, a development which is probably mainly due to the expanding cultivation of oilseeds. On the other hand, the volume of the important products fresh fruit, wine and fresh vegetables rose at below-average rates.

The volume of animal production has increased little over the whole period, and has been virtually stable since 1983. The production of milk, the most important animal product, rose steadily up to 1983 but after that - with the exception of 1986 - the introduction of quota arrangements had a restrictive effect. The volume of cattle production has likewise changed little since 1983. Only in the pig sector can increases be detected over the whole period which are higher than those for animal production as a whole. Above-average expansion is also to be seen in poultry production; this applies in particular to the last two years.

---

1) All the average rates of growth have been calculated as geometric means.

Agricultural **producer prices** have risen (in nominal terms) more than production volumes on average. Up to 1985, they were rising at a steady 4.5% per year on average; however, they then declined at almost equally high annual rates. Price developments in the animal sector were similar. Price increases were somewhat more marked for crop products, but only up to 1984, after which they declined slightly each year.

The price trends for a number of crop products (potatoes, etc.) have been subject to considerable fluctuation in individual years owing to the influence of weather on yields. It is hard to detect a clear price trend for these products over time. On the other hand, cereals present one example of clear and above-average producer price increases up to 1983. After a severe fall in 1984, cereals prices remained virtually constant although there was a decline in the last year. Attention should also be drawn to the marked and continuous price increases for industrial crops though here too, there were considerable falls in the last three years. Despite contrary price movements in individual years, the average prices for fresh vegetables rose at an above-average rate during the period as a whole.

The price trends for the two most important items of animal production, milk and cattle, were free of major fluctuations. Milk prices rose continuously over the entire period though the rate of increase slowed down in the last few years. There were also clear rises in the beef sector up to 1983 though prices dropped after this year, particularly in 1986. Pig prices were subject to severe fluctuations in some cases; taken over the period as a whole, however, there was only a slight price increase.

In assessing the price trends of individual products for the Community as a whole, it must be remembered that the rates of inflation in the main producer countries for the product in question have a major effect. Relatively high-inflation countries are given greater weight in crop production than in animal production, which tends to take some of the edge off the divergent price trends in the two sectors.

It is price development which has been the main factor in the change in the value of final production. The **value of final production** in the Community rose on average by 7.9% per annum from 1977 to 1984 without a break, but the trend

was then reversed. The slightly degressive tendency of 1985 and 1986 became far stronger in 1987.

The overall decrease in production value in the last few years stems from declines in animal production which have become more marked since 1985. Here one can see the influence of stagnating production volume since 1983 and falling prices since 1985. On the other hand, the value of crop production rose continuously over the entire review period at an average of 6.2% per annum.

The value of final production has risen in all the **Member States** included in the analysis, seen as an average for 1977-1987. The extent of this increase varies greatly from country to country, above-average figures applying to Greece, Spain, Italy and France. However, the development of production volume in these countries shows clearly that the higher production value is largely price-induced and must be seen in the light of national price levels in general. The FR of Germany and Luxembourg have the lowest increases in production value; in Germany, these are almost entirely due to higher production volume, though this latter increase is the lowest of all Member States. Production rose in particular in the Netherlands though it was also above average in Spain, France and Denmark.

Intermediate consumption

The value of intermediate consumption increased in the Community between 1977 and 1985, the annual average rate being 7.7% and thus exceeding the corresponding rise in final production. One can thus deduce the increasing importance of intermediate consumption in the period though the contrary trend applied in the last two years when outlay under this heading fell by 4.9% in 1986 and 2.4% in 1987.

The changes in the value of intermediate consumption were mainly determined by price trends. While the volume of intermediate consumption rose slightly over the entire period, there were clear annual price increases up to 1984. In the succeeding years, declining intermediate consumption prices led to a fall in its value.

The rise in the value of intermediate consumption was above average during the review period in Greece, Spain, Italy, France and Ireland. It must, however, be remembered that the proportion of intermediate consumption in final production is considerably lower in Greece and Italy than in the remaining Member States. In all the other countries of the Community, the rise in intermediate consumption value was below average, the lowest annual increases being in the FR of Germany and in the Netherlands. In the FR of Germany, the decline started already in 1984, a development which occurred in most of the other Member States in the next two years. Up to 1987, value increases were recorded only for Greece and Spain.

The considerable increases in the value of immediate consumption are mainly price-induced in Greece, Spain, Italy, France and Ireland. Intermediate consumption prices rose well above average and in all these States, with the exception of Italy, the volume of intermediate consumption also rose at above the Community average rate. Volume also rose steeply in the Netherlands but the price increases were only slight.

The inputs were virtually unchanged in Denmark and the FR of Germany over the entire review period; the latter country also had the lowest price increases.

Productivity of intermediate consumption and terms of trade in agriculture

In identifying the causes of income changes, production and intermediate consumption have so far been dealt with separately. From now on, though, they will be viewed together, taking the relation between the index of production volume and the index of intermediate consumption volume as a measure of productivity of intermediate consumption, while the implicit index of producer prices is contrasted with the implicit index of the means of production to act as a measure of terms of trade trends.

At the beginning of the period under review, the volume of intermdiate consumption and the volume of final production in the Community grew at roughly the same rate, with the result that the productivity of intermediate consumption remained more or less unchanged (Table A.27 and Figure 15). At the beginning of the 1980s, however, there was an upswing in intermediate consumption productivity, caused in the main by a slackening-off in the rate of increase in intermediate consumption input. Since 1983, intermediate consumption productivity has stagnated, with alternating years of growth and

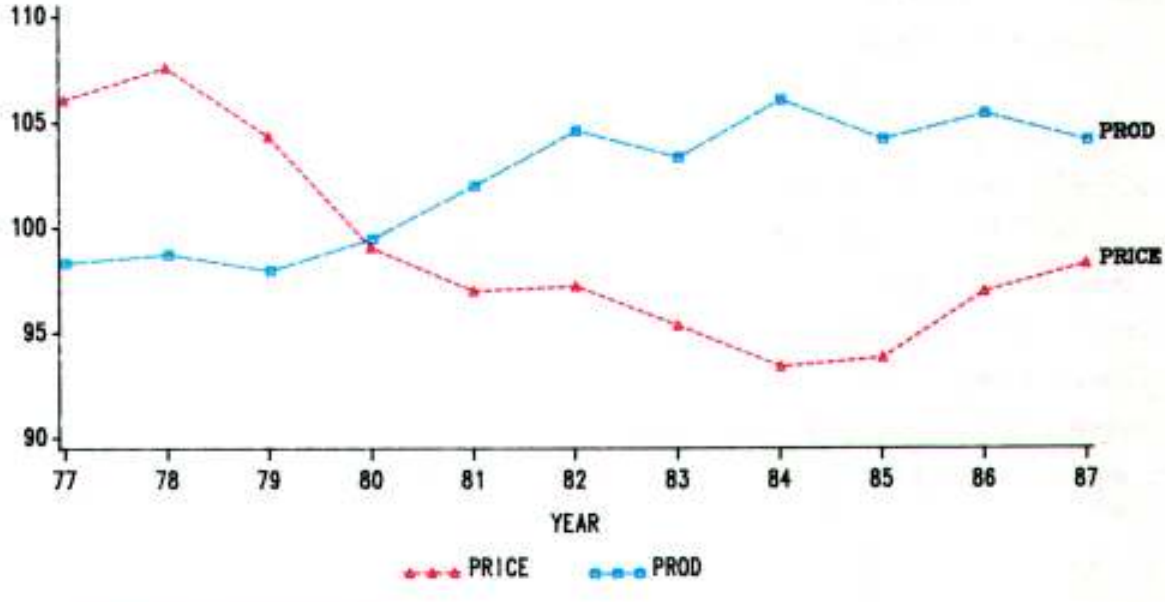
decline. With annual growth in intermediate consumption volume remaining low, the fluctuation in intermediate consumption productivity were attributed to the highly divergent changes in final production from year to year.

Unlike in the Community average, intermediate consumption productivity in Denmark was well up on the "1980" base level, despite declines over recent years. In Greece, on the other hand, increased production in the 1980s did not keep pace with the rate of increase in intermediate consumption input.

In Ireland, there was a significant improvement in intermediate consumption productivity in 1987 as a result of a steep decline in input. Between 1979 and 1984, a fairly sizeable increase in the prices of intermediate consumption resulted in a deterioration in the terms of trade for agriculture (Table A.28 and Figure 15). Over the past three years, however, the situation has improved, due to a fairly steep fall in intermediate consumption prices as product prices have fallen over the past two years.

The trend has been similar in almost all Member States, although in Greece, the situation deviated from the Community average from 1982 with a fluctuating trend in the terms of trade. In 1987, the terms of trade improved in all Member States apart from France, where product prices fell more steeply than intermediate consumption prices.

FIGURE 15 : EVOLUTION OF THE PRODUCTIVITY OF INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION AND TERMS OF TRADE FOR THE COMMUNITY(EUR 10) BETWEEN 1977 AND 1987,"1980"(*)=100



(*) "1980"=(1979+1980+1981)/3

Depreciation, subsidies, taxes linked to production

Taxes linked to production (within the meaning of the EAA) rose continuously during the whole review period. For the subsidies, this applies from the beginning of the 80s. In this period, the average rate of increase in subsidies exceeded that of the taxes. Consequently, gross value added at factor cost rose somewhat faster (in 1985 and 1987 fell rather less sharply) than gross value added at market prices.

The significance of depreciation went up in the review period, normally causing less positive or, as the case may be, more strongly negative, rates of increase for net value added than for gross value added.

Labour input in agriculture

Labour input in agriculture in the Community, measured in annual work units, has declined steadily since 1977 (Table 23). The average annual rate of decline for EUR 10 was 2.3%, a rate which was slightly higher at the beginning of the 80s.

Countries in which labour input declined more than the Community average in the period 1977-1987 were Luxembourg, Italy, Denmark and the FR of Germany. Slight rates of decline were recorded for Greece, the Netherlands, Ireland and the United Kingdom.

Table 23 : **Annual average rates of change[1] in total labour input in agriculture in the Member States (in %)**

	B	DK	D	EL	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR 10	E	EUR 11
1977-87	-2,1	-3,7	-2,4	-0,5	-1,8	-1,1	-3,8	-4,5	-1,0	-1,6	-2,3	:	:
1977-81	-2,6	-4,3	-2,6	-2,4	-1,7	-0,3	-2,7	-5,0	-1,6	-1,8	-2,3	:	:
1981-84	-1,1	-2,9	-2,2	-1,8	-2,0	-2,6	-4,4	-4,7	-0,3	-1,1	-2,7	-4,1	-2,9
1984-87	-2,4	-3,9	-2,6	-3,3	-2,9	-0,7	-4,5	-3,6	-1,0	-1,8	-2,3	-4,2	-2,6

1) Calculated as geometric means
NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

The development of these rates of change over time points up characteristic differences between the Member States. A fairly high rate of decline at the beginning of the 80s, which can be seen for the Community as a whole, also applies to Ireland. In this period, the decline in labour input was very low in Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, though it picked up again in the latter period in almost all these countries. In France, Italy, Greece and Spain, the rate rose continuously throughout the review period.

Inflation rate

Taking the implicit price index of gross domestic product as an indicator of general price trends, there are marked differences between the Member States (Table 24). Taking the average of the period 1977 to 1987, rates of inflation were high in Greece, Italy, Spain and Ireland, but much lower in the Netherlands, the FR of Germany and Belgium.

Table 24 : **Annual average rates of change[1] in implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices in the Member States (in %)**

	B	DK	D	EL	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR 10 2)	E	EUR 11 2)
1977-87	4,8	7,6	3,4	18,5	8,6	10,2	13,2	6,1	3,1	8,7	9,3	12,5	9,7
1977-80	4,2	8,6	4,4	16,4	10,5	13,0	16,8	6,2	5,0	15,2	10,8	16,9	11,7
1980-83	6,1	9,6	3,9	21,3	11,3	14,8	16,7	8,7	4,5	8,1	11,5	12,4	11,6
1983-87	4,3	5,4	2,3	18,1	5,2	5,0	8,1	4,1	0,8	4,5	6,5	9,2	6,8

1) Calculated as geometric means

2) Derived figure; cf. explanations on the rate of inflation in the "Notes on methodology"

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

In contrast to the high-inflation period 1977-79, the early 1980s saw a slowing-down in the rate of inflation in the United Kingdom, the FR of Germany and the Netherlands. General price levels accelerated in the other countries and in the Community (EUR 10) on average between 1980 and 1983, but the inflation rates also slowed down in these countries too in the succeeding years. Nevertheless, price increases were still above average in Greece, Spain and Italy in the period 1983 - 1987.

IV. Comparison of the level of agricultural income in the Community Member States

Whereas the previous sections have concentrated on relative annual changes in agricultural income, this section follows the pattern adopted last year and plots differences in the level of income in the Member States, including - for the first time - the trend therein.

To this end, gross value added at market prices and net value added at factor cost for the Member States are related to agricultural labour input (expressed in annual work units) to act as income indicators.

Table 25 shows the relative position of agricultural income in the Member States compared with the Community average (EUR 11). To eliminate the effect of substantial annual (especially harvest-induced) fluctuations, this table sets out average incomes for the five-year period 1982-1986. The effect of the major differences in the rate of inflation from one country to another has also been eliminated by first of all deflating the original figures (in national currencies) and then converting them to a common unit using constant rates of exchange.

In view of the difference in purchasing power in the Member States, the indices are computed on the basis of both ECU values and purchasing power standards (PPS).

Nonetheless, the figures published in this section are subject to statistical and methodological reservations, which means that their economic meaningfulness is limited, for the following reasons:

- the data relate only to income from agricultural activity. The following chapter brings out more clearly that, for a large number of farmers, agricultural income is only one part of their own or their household's overall income.

- Using other income indicators, such as net income from agricultural activity of family labour input per AWU, might produce major shifts in the relative positions of some Member States, as expenditure on hired labour and interest payments differs in importance from one Member State to another. As was pointed out in the introduction, this income indicator is still of only limited reliability.

- In the absence of specific purchasing power parities for agriculture, PPP for the economy as a whole have been used, thus reflecting the price structure in the economy as a whole.

- The data relate to agricultural incomes per annual work unit. This is because a substantial proportion of the agricultural labour force works only part-time in agriculture. Despite the advantages of using the AWU concept, it must be borne in mind that this does not bring out what may be an under-employment situation in agriculture.

- The data for particular aggregates, and especially the data for work volume in agriculture, are not yet fully harmonized at Community level.

The ECU figures in Table 25 show that there are marked differences in the level of income between Member States, with figures ranging from two and a half times the Community average in the country with the highest income to just less than two-thirds the average in the lowest-income country.

Table 25 : **Real[1] value added per AWU, average 1982-1986, EUR 11 = 100**

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR 11
Gross value added at market prices												
- based on ECU	212,0	224,3	125,5	53,5	78,1	129,8	57,5	70,1	128,6	243,9	152,3	100,0
- based on PPS	172,8	177,8	101,4	70,4	95,1	110,5	61,6	82,9	113,2	212,3	152,0	100,0
Net value added at factor cost												
- based on ECU	241,8	214,2	111,5	66,3	79,3	134,1	63,6	64,5	140,9	255,4	153,2	100,0
- based on PPS	196,7	169,3	89,9	87,3	96,3	113,9	68,0	76,0	123,7	221,8	152,4	100,0

1) Deflated with the current implicit GDP price index; the index has been calculated on the basis of ECU and PPS figures, using constant 1980 rates of exchange.

The income league table is headed by the northern European countries Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark, where net value added at factor cost is on average three and a half times as high as the equivalent average in the three countries with the lowest level of income (Ireland, Italy and Greece). There is quite a gap between the top three and the United Kingdom, Luxembourg and

France although the level of income in these three countries is still well above the Community average. Net value added is also above the Community average in the FR of Germany. Much lower levels of income are reported by the southern Member States Spain, Greece and Italy, as well as by Ireland.

A similar picture is afforded by real gross value added at market prices per AWU, where the relative groupings are much the same as for net value added, although rankings within the various groups are slightly different. This is due in the main to the differing significance of depreciation from one Member State to another. Looking at gross value added at market prices as against net value added at factor cost, the result is a higher relative level of income for the FR of Germany, Denmark and Italy, while the relative position of Spain and the United Kingdom remain more or less unchanged, and the situation worsens in the other Member States.

Converting the value added parameters on the basis of purchasing power standards (PPS) lessens the disparities in agricultural income between the Member States. For instance, the relationship between the value added parameters for the three highest-income and the three lowest-income Member States is reduced to a factor of two and half. The use of PPS produces a downward shift in the relative income positions of all Member States with an above-average level of income. The only exception here is the United Kingdom, where the relative level of income remains virtually unchanged; the relative income situation of the other Member States, on the other hand, improves.

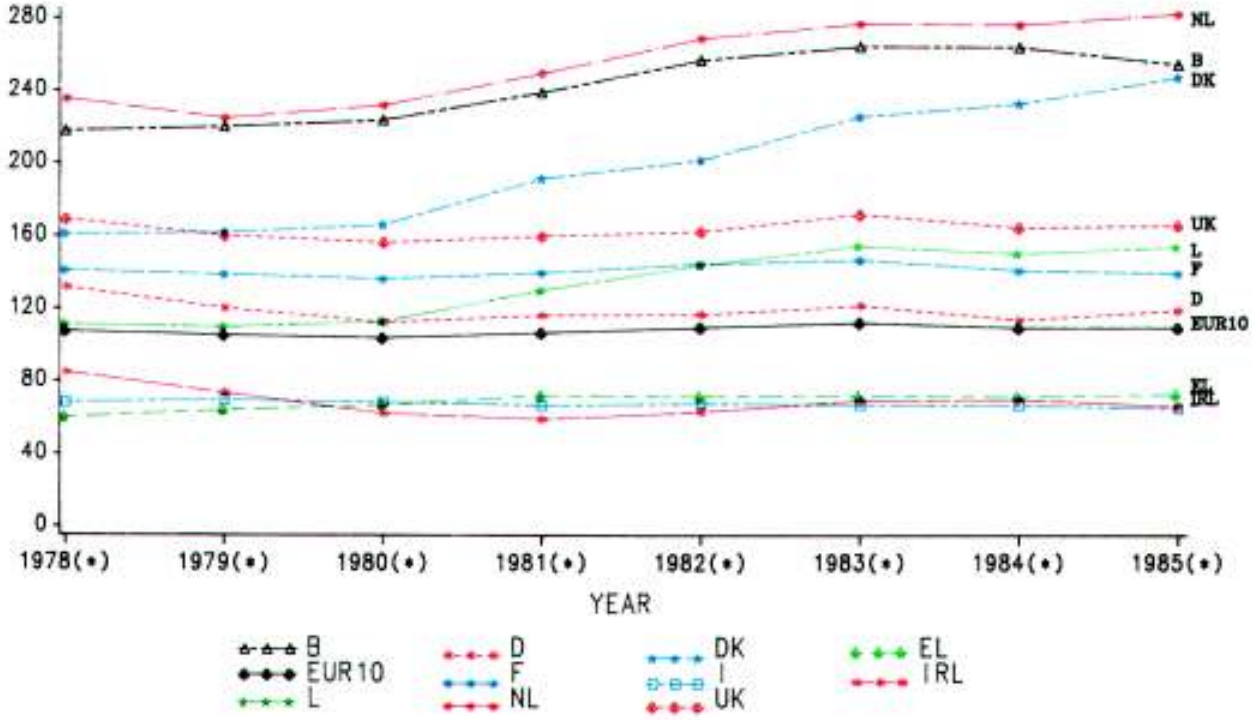
With Table 25 showing the differences in the level of income in the Member States over recent years, Fig. 16 reflects changes in relative income positions over time. The index values here are based on real net value added at factor cost per AWU for EUR 10 in 1980[1)] (in ECU). The index values have been converted into moving three-year averages.

Between 1978 and 1985, only fairly minor changes took place in the relative income positions of the Member States. The Netherlands and Belgium were well clear at the top of the league table for the entire period, while in Denmark, net value added per AWU at the start of the observation period was only

---

1) EUR 10 was used as a basis in view of the non-availability of labour input figures in Spain until 1979.

FIGURE 16: THREE YEAR MOVING AVERAGE OF THE REAL NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST PER AWU
EUR 10 IN 1980 = 100.0



1978(•)=(1977+1978+1979)/3

slightly above the Community average, a position which was subsequently improved on, especially post-1980. As a result, Denmark forged well ahead of the United Kingdom, which had been more or less on a par with Denmark in the late 1970s. Luxembourg too has improved its relative position since 1980.

The United Kingdom and France remained practically unchanged in their mid-table positions, while the relative position of the FR of Germany was closest to the Community average over the period as a whole. Greece, Italy and Ireland brought up the rear throughout the observation period. While income in these three countries tended to draw apart somewhat at the beginning of the period and in the early 1980s, developments have been more or less similar over recent years.

V. Total disposable income of agricultural households

In conjunction with the green paper (Perspectives for the Common Agricultural Policy) and the moves to reform the CAP, the Commission is now endeavouring to improve the analyses to give a clearer picture of the situation in agriculture and how it is changing. One essential aspect here would seem to be the need to improve our knowledge of the total income of agricultural households.

The economic accounts for agriculture and hence the sectoral income index can indicate the level and development of income from the production of agricultural commodities only. While this undoubtedly covers a major element in the total income of agricultural households, the fact remains that a lot of agricultural households obtain other income from other activities, as the table below shows:

Table 26 : **Percentage of holders with gainful activity outside agriculture in 1985**

	EUR 10	B	DK	D	EL	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK
Holders	30.5	31.9	31.1	42.5	34.4	32.3	33.4	26.2	19.8	19.8	21.4

According to figures obtained in the 1985 survey on the structure of agricultural holdings, 30.5% of all holders in the Community (excluding Spain and Portugal) have some other gainful activity, the range being from 42.5% in the FR of Germany to 19.8% in the Netherlands and Luxembourg. It must be borne in mind, though, that all that is asked is whether the holder has any other gainful activity and thus an additional source of earned income. Nor are other forms of income such as social welfare payments or income from capital covered.

With a view to overcoming the current shortfall of information in the Community's income statistics, EUROSTAT has decided, with the support of the Directorate-General for Agriculture and with the agreement of the Member States, to launch the "Total disposable income of agricultural households" project.

1986 and 1987 were devoted to assessing the current situation and examining the feasibility of the project, with the result that practical work can now start in 1988.

The outline methodology for this new income analysis instrument were likewise worked out in 1987 with the support of a research institute (Wye College in Ashford, UK) and discussed with the Member States at a series of meetings.

The following principles were tabled for the compilation of macro-economic data on the disposable income of agricultural households:

(1) Agricultural households are taken to be all households in which an agricultural holding constitutes the main source of income of the reference person.

(2) Agricultural households are classified by the income criterion, although the working time criterion or a combination of the two can be used during the initial phase of the project.

(3) For the time being, household classification is on the basis of a single reference person, to be extended to cover all members of a household in the longer term.

(4) For the purposes of computing the total income of agricultural holdings, the incomes of all members of the household must be included.

(5) The definition of disposable income is evident from the following list, although it must be borne in mind that this is a "maximum" list, which may not immediately be practicable in some Member States where the available figures are not complete.

Definition of the disposable income of agricultural households"

1. Gross or net operating surplus from agricultural activity plus gross or net operating surplus from non-agricultural activity (including imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings).
2. Compensation of employees from agricultural and non-agricultural activity.
3. Property and entrepreneurial income received.
4. Accident insurance claims (personal and material damage).
5. Social benefits.
6. Other current transfers.
7. Total resources (1 - 6).
8. Distributed property and entrepreneurial income.
9. Net accident insurance premiums.
10. Current taxes on income and wealth.
11. Social contributions.
12. Other outgoing current transfers.
13. Disposable income (7 minus 8-12).

(6) Macro-economic computation of the total disposable income of agricultural households is either by grossing up the micro-economic results (Model 1) or by disaggregating the total sectoral accounts (Model 2). EUROSTAT's preference is for Model 2.

The importance of non-agricultural income for the total income of agricultural households is evident from initial (non-harmonized) results from the FR of Germany and France (cf. Tables 27 and 28), which are however not directly comparable for reasons of methodology. In 1984, for instance, agricultural income in the FR of Germany accounted for only 48.3% of total resources, while the roughly equivalent figure for France for 1983 was 52.6%. These figures do not, however, have general currency throughout the Community; in the Netherlands, for instance, the figure will probably be much higher. The figures for the FR of Germany show quite clearly that the development of disposable income of agricultural households is very largely determined by the year-to-year fluctuations in agricultural income, but also bring out the stabilizing function of non-agricultural income.

Table 27 : **Disposable income of agricultural households in the Federal Republic of Germany 1980 - 1984 per household (in DM)**

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1. Entrepreneurial (essentially agricultural) income	27 086	27 934	36 481	27 146	31 600
As a percentage of total resources (item 5)	49.4	47.4	53.0	45.5	48.3
2. Compensation of employees	14 063	14 870	15 847	16 178	16 744
3. Property income	3 832	4 878	5 265	5 121	5 728
4. Current transfers received	9 860	11 227	11 229	11 161	11 396
5. Total resources (1-4)	54 841	58 909	68 822	59 606	65 468
6. Outgoing current transfers (including direct taxes and social contributions)	16 869	18 177	19 208	20 107	21 151
7. Disposable income (5 minus 6)	37 972	40 731	49 615	39 499	44 318

Table 28 : **Disposable income of agricultural households in France 1983 per household (in FF)**

1. Entrepreneurial income after deduction of depreciation (essentially agricultural income) (1)	77 641
As a percentage of item 5	52.6
2. Compensation of employees (1)	13 530
3. Property and other income	19 670
4. Current transfers received	36 730
5. Total (1-4)	147 571
6. Direct taxes	15 930
7. Disposable income (5 minus 6)	131 641

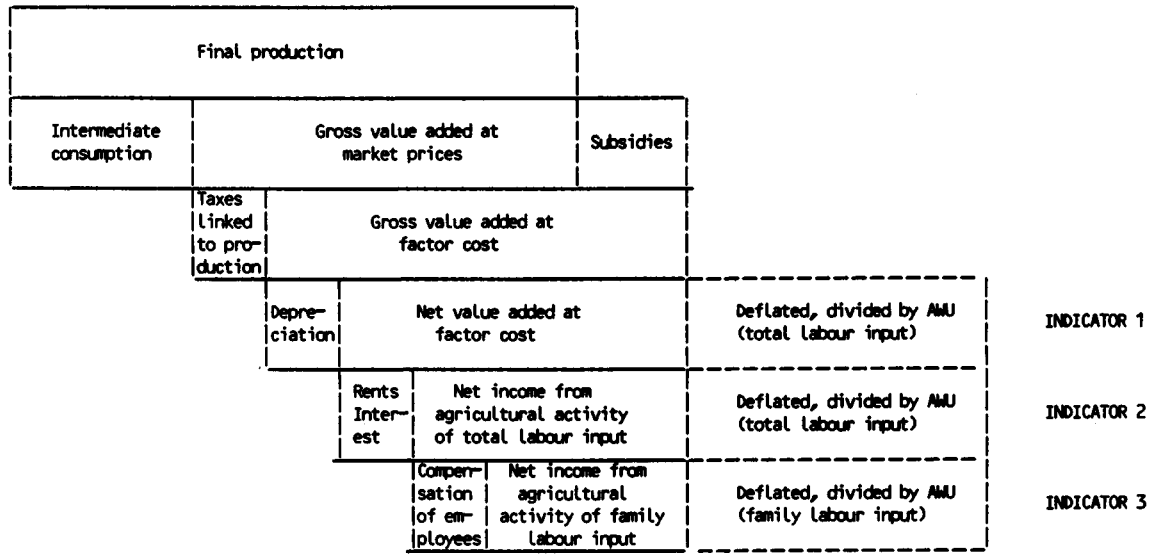
1) after deduction of social insurance contributions

ANNEX

I. Notes on methodology

Income indicators

Computation or estimation of the income indicators is based on the Economic Accounts for Agriculture[1], which form part of the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA). The various indicators are worked out as follows:



The data cover the production branch "Products of agriculture and hunting" and not the activity sector "Agriculture", which may be taken to be the total of economic activities of agricultural holdings. In other words, the income parameters used in sections II to IV of this publication are not an indicator of the total household income of those engaged in agriculture, who may receive income from sources other than agriculture in the strict sense.

---

1) cf. EUROSTAT's annual publications and the EAA Manual.

As complete harmonization of absolute data between countries has not yet been achieved, the sectoral income index analysis concentrates on the rates of change.

Income calculations or estimates published nationally may differ significantly from the results set out here because of differences in methodology. An example of this is the different treatment of changes in stocks. Deliveries and sales resulting from a run-down in stocks do not serve to increase final production according to the EAA definition. On the other hand, a number of Member States use the "deliveries" concept for specific purposes, whereby a run-down in stocks does generate increased revenue.

Agricultural labour input

Labour input or the rate of change therein is calculated in annual work units (AWU) to reflect the phenomenon of part-time working in agriculture. An AWU is equivalent to the labour input (in terms of working time) of a person employed full-time for agricultural work on the holding[1)].

The calculations used in this publication are based for the first time on absolute values for agricultural labour input, although harmonization of time series at Community level is not yet quite complete.

Deflator

The data on the relative real change in income indicators are obtained by deflating the appropriate nominal rates of change with the implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices. The 1987 change forecasts for this index were supplied by the Commission's Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs.

---

1) cf. EUROSTAT: Structure of holdings: Community survey methodology, 1986, p. 21.

There are a number of important points in favour of using this particular index, such as its reliability and comparability. The GDP price index is an indicator of trends in the general level of prices (of all goods and services) in an economy. For the purposes of assessing the real income situation in agriculture, the consumer price index could be used as a deflator. This index covers price trends for goods and services purchased by all private households, and is thus geared more to how income is used. However, agricultural incomes as defined here are used not only for private consumption, but also for investment, the price trends of which are not covered by the consumer price index. The SOEC shares the view of the national statistical services that, for the purposes of deflating nominal agricultural income, there is at present no better deflator than the one used here.

Community data aggregation

The rates of change or indices worked out for the Community have been calculated as the weighted average of the Member States' rates of change. The weighting factor is each Member State's share of the absolute value (in ECU) of the parameter in question for the Community in the previous year. In other words, 1986 weightings are used for 1987 estimates.

Calculation of the average rate of inflation for the Community has been changed. As a first step, the Member States' previous-year shares of nominal net value added in agriculture at factor cost per AWU (in ECU) in the Community were calculated and were used to weight the current nominal national rates of change and aggregate them to an overall Community value. This procedure was then followed for the real rates of change using the real net value added shares (deflated by the national inflation rates) as weighting factors. The average rate of inflation for the Community is obtained by dividing the nominal rate of change for EUR 11 by the real rate of change in net value added for the Community. The resultant average inflation rate does not accord with the national accounts figure for the average change in the implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices in the Community.

A different procedure has been used for the first time in this publication for aggregating income calculation data to form Community parameters. This was made possible by harmonization of the labour input time series and the absolute figures, which were thus available for the first time this year. The computation method has thus been simplified and improved.

Community income parameters are calculated by first of all deflating each Member State's figures with the national implicit GDP price index and converting the results to ECU using constant 1980 rates of exchange. These "real" parameters are then added and divided by the Community labour input figure, the quotient being formed from real total income in the Community and the total number of annual work units in the Community.

Comparison of absolute agricultural income per AWU in the Member States

Calculations are based on value added figures from the EAA, the annual values being deflated by the current implicit GDP price index (1980 = 100). Conversion to national currencies was based on ECU (using 1980 rates of exchange) and PPS (using 1980 parities). This was the first year that PPS were used for conversion purposes, the aim being to improve the comparability of income parameters by reflecting the differences in the general level of prices in the Member States. The real value added figures for the various years were then divided by agricultural labour input (in AWU). The resultant figures are set out in Table 25, the Member States' figures being compared with the figure for the Community as a whole (EUR 11 = 100). The point in working out pluriannual averages (five-year averages or moving three-year averages) is to eliminate the effect of major annual (especially harvest-induced) fluctuations.

II. Detailed tables

Table A.1 : Share of net value added at factor cost of agriculture in net domestic product at factor cost (in %)

Jahr	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 11
1973	4,2	5,6	2,9	20,0	8,9	7,0	18,5	8,5	3,8	5,5	:	2,7	5,2
1980	2,3	3,9	1,5	17,3	6,1	4,2	10,1	4,8	2,4	3,4	:	1,8	3,4
1986	2,2	3,9	1,4	16,4	4,6	3,6	8,6	3,6	2,3	4,2	:	1,6	3,0

Table A.2 : Share of occupied persons in agriculture in total occupied population (in %)

Jahr	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
1973	3,9	9,5	7,3	*36,8	24,3	11,2	24,1	18,3	7,9	*6,1	*34,9	2,9	*11,3
1980	3,0	8,1	5,6	30,3	19,2	8,7	18,3	14,3	5,4	4,9	28,6	2,6	9,7
1986	2,9	6,2	5,3	28,5	16,1	7,3	15,8	10,9	4,0	4,8	21,9	2,6	8,3

* EUROSTAT estimate

TABLE A.3

1987-PERCENTAGE RATES OF CHANGE DUE TO VOLUME COMPARED WITH 1986

		B	DK	D	EL	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR10	E	EUR11
+	Final crop output	-3.6	-2.5	-11.3	-4.4	5.2	15.0	-0.2	-4.0	0.7	-3.7	-0.6	11.9	1.1
	of which :													
	Cereals	-17.5	2.7	-15.9	-1.5	3.8	13.0	-2.1	21.4	-12.4	-11.3	-3.4	33.0	0.1
	Potatoes	15.0	-16.6	-15.5	-5.8	7.0	25.5	-0.5	-3.5	8.0	0.0	0.6	10.7	2.3
	Sugarbeet	-4.9	-21.7	-6.0	-33.6	0.0	22.8	-7.2	0.0	-20.0	-1.5	-6.1	5.4	-5.1
	Industrial crops	10.3	-9.1	20.3	-7.9	53.5	:	:	72.1	32.3	36.7	:	9.5	:
	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit (excluding olives)	0.0	:	28.0	8.0	65.0	0.0	:	72.1	33.0	38.2	:	17.9	:
	Fresh vegetables	-2.7	0.3	-12.0	4.7	-4.0	12.3	-4.2	-14.5	-0.6	-2.1	-3.1	-1.5	-2.9
	Fresh fruit (excluding citrus fruit, grapes and olives)	-5.7	0.3	-33.0	0.7	3.0	3.7	10.0	-56.4	8.0	-5.1	-1.7	17.4	1.9
	Citrus fruit	-	-	-	-12.9	-7.0	-	-39.0	-	-	-	-35.2	9.5	-20.7
	Grape must and wine	:	-	-11.5	6.1	-5.2	-	-4.9	-10.9	-	:	:	6.5	:
	Olive oil	-	-	-	-5.5	-	-	50.0	-	-	-	29.1	23.6	27.6
	Other crops and crop products	0.5	0.3	-0.1	1.1	3.4	:	:	17.6	3.5	4.8	:	6.1	:
+	Final animal output	0.0	-3.6	-4.6	1.2	-1.9	-1.8	0.0	-2.3	-1.9	-0.9	-2.0	2.5	-1.6
	Total animals	2.3	-2.5	-2.0	1.0	-0.7	-1.9	0.1	-0.2	2.1	1.6	-0.3	5.3	0.3
	Cattle (including calves)	-3.0	-4.0	-3.5	0.0	-5.5	-4.3	1.2	-1.7	-3.0	-1.6	-3.1	3.9	-2.7
	Pigs	7.0	-2.2	-1.5	5.5	6.0	-1.1	-3.0	4.0	4.0	0.6	1.1	7.1	1.7
	Sheep and goats	4.0	0.0	6.0	-2.0	-2.0	13.7	:	0.0	15.0	6.9	:	5.4	:
	Poultry	6.8	-6.9	5.5	4.1	6.0	5.9	1.5	0.0	7.0	5.7	4.5	4.7	4.5
	Total animal products	-5.1	-5.5	-7.8	1.5	-3.8	-1.7	-0.2	-3.7	-6.0	-4.3	-4.5	-2.9	-4.4
	Milk	-4.4	-5.4	-8.0	2.0	-4.0	-1.8	0.5	-3.8	-7.0	-5.6	-4.8	-2.8	-4.7
	Eggs	-10.0	-6.7	-3.0	-0.4	-2.0	0.4	-4.0	0.0	1.5	2.3	-1.7	-3.4	-2.0
+	Agricultural contract work	:	:	-30.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	-2.5	:	-3.0	:
=	Final output	-1.2	-3.2	-6.8	-2.7	2.2	0.2	-0.1	-2.6	-1.0	-2.1	-1.2	7.8	-0.2

: Not available - Nil

Continued...

TABLE A.3 (Continued)

1987-PERCENTAGE RATES OF CHANGE DUE TO VOLUME COMPARED WITH 1986

		B	DK	D	EL	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR10	E	EUR11
+	Final output	-1.2	-3.2	-6.8	-2.7	2.2	0.2	-0.1	-2.6	-1.0	-2.1	-1.2	7.8	-0.2
-	Intermediate consumption	1.0	-0.9	-1.0	1.0	1.6	-3.6	0.0	1.6	1.5	-2.1	0.0	0.9	0.1
	of which :													
	Seeds and seedlings	0.0	0.0	-1.0	1.4	6.0	0.5	-4.5	-3.3	1.5	-2.1	1.0	-0.5	0.9
	Energy; lubricants	2.0	20.0	-1.0	12.7	1.0	-2.3	7.1	0.0	4.0	-1.8	2.4	0.8	2.2
	Fertilizers and soil improvers	2.0	0.0	6.0	-7.9	0.0	13.6	-1.6	0.5	3.0	1.1	1.8	3.5	2.0
	Plant protection products and pharmaceutical products	0.0	-2.0	-1.0	-1.7	2.9	-5.3	-3.4	4.1	3.0	-8.4	-0.5	0.9	-0.4
	Feedingstuffs	1.0	-3.0	-3.0	-1.6	2.0	-12.0	0.5	2.6	0.0	-3.2	-0.9	1.2	-0.6
	Material and small tools; maintenance and repairs	0.0	-2.0	-4.0	-4.4	-1.0	-1.3	:	0.0	2.0	1.7	:	-2.4	:
	Services	0.0	0.0	-1.0	-1.2	2.0	-0.1	-3.2	:	-1.0	-1.2	:	:	:

: Not available - Nil

TABLE A.4

1987-PERCENTAGE RATES OF CHANGE DUE TO PRICE COMPARED WITH 1986

		B	DK	D	EL	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR10	E	EUR11
+	Final crop output	0.0	-0.5	0.6	12.8	-5.0	1.9	0.9	-1.3	1.9	2.2	-0.1	-2.0	-0.4
	of which :													
	Cereals	-7.7	-0.4	-7.7	3.1	-6.2	1.7	-1.4	-7.6	-7.8	1.7	-3.6	-4.9	-3.7
	Potatoes	-40.0	3.8	-10.0	20.0	-31.0	-9.6	27.8	0.0	-11.0	13.9	-4.0	-9.2	-4.9
	Sugarbeet	-8.8	8.9	-2.5	16.0	2.0	5.2	2.1	0.0	3.5	-1.4	0.5	-1.3	0.3
	Industrial crops	-6.1	-10.0	-12.5	14.0	-12.7	:	:	-20.1	-20.3	-21.7	:	-15.5	:
	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit (excluding olives)	0.0	:	-18.0	10.0	-14.0	0.0	:	-20.1	-22.0	-22.4	:	-30.1	:
	Fresh vegetables	15.0	4.1	18.0	17.0	13.0	2.5	2.0	13.2	13.2	10.3	8.8	12.8	9.5
	Fresh fruit (excluding citrus fruit, grapes and olives)	18.1	3.3	15.0	12.0	-16.0	19.3	0.8	20.0	-4.5	-4.6	-0.3	-15.8	-3.7
	Citrus fruit	-	-	-	24.6	-14.0	-	0.8	-	-	-	5.1	-11.2	-2.2
	Grape must and wine	:	-	17.0	15.0	-5.2	-	-5.4	1.2	-	:	:	20.6	:
	Olive oil	-	-	-	11.3	-	-	2.6	-	-	-	5.0	7.4	5.7
	Other crops and crop products	0.9	3.0	0.8	13.8	1.4	:	:	0.0	-0.2	3.5	:	2.5	:
+	Final animal output	-5.7	-3.1	-4.7	10.7	-0.7	4.3	-3.0	-0.2	-4.2	1.5	-1.9	-3.9	-2.0
	Total animals	-9.1	-5.1	-7.3	9.7	-2.7	4.0	-6.7	-6.6	-9.5	0.9	-4.3	-6.3	-4.5
	Cattle (including calves)	-4.6	-6.4	-2.0	10.0	0.6	4.2	-1.5	-3.6	0.0	2.7	-0.2	8.3	0.3
	Pigs	-12.9	-7.2	-12.5	7.0	-9.0	-4.0	-13.8	-15.3	-15.0	-0.9	-10.5	-13.1	-10.8
	Sheep and goats	-24.1	25.0	-10.0	10.0	-6.0	3.9	:	0.0	-14.5	2.6	:	-2.8	:
	Poultry	-9.7	-5.0	-5.0	15.0	-3.0	1.2	-8.5	0.0	-7.5	-2.3	-4.6	-2.9	-4.4
	Total animal products	2.4	0.6	-2.0	12.1	2.4	4.7	3.7	4.4	1.5	2.5	1.9	0.5	1.8
	Milk	0.5	0.0	-2.0	8.0	1.0	4.4	2.3	4.5	1.0	1.7	0.8	-5.6	0.5
	Eggs	14.3	12.0	4.0	27.0	15.0	12.0	11.2	0.0	6.0	6.0	9.6	15.3	10.5
+	Agricultural contract work	:	:	2.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	5.1	:	5.0	:
=	Final output	-3.8	-2.3	-3.0	12.1	-3.0	4.0	-0.7	-0.4	-2.0	1.8	-1.1	-2.6	-1.2

: Not available - Nil

Continued...

TABLE A.4 (Continued)

1987-PERCENTAGE RATES OF CHANGE DUE TO PRICE COMPARED WITH 1986

		B	DK	D	EL	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR10	E	EUR11
+	Final output	-3.8	-2.3	-3.0	12.1	-3.0	4.0	-0.7	-0.4	-2.0	1.8	-1.1	-2.6	-1.2
-	Intermediate consumption	-5.1	-2.7	-5.2	10.5	-1.1	-3.9	-1.5	-5.2	-8.1	1.5	-2.4	0.3	-2.1
	of which :													
	Seeds and seedlings	8.7	3.0	0.0	10.1	-4.0	4.5	3.0	5.6	2.0	5.9	0.7	11.5	1.4
	Energy; lubricants	-8.0	-7.9	-8.0	-1.0	-5.0	-0.6	-8.1	-7.7	-19.0	0.5	-6.7	-1.5	-6.0
	Fertilizers and soil improvers	-18.0	-10.0	-13.5	21.2	-10.0	-24.1	0.1	-11.5	-14.5	-10.3	-10.1	-4.5	-9.5
	Plant protection products and pharmaceutical products	2.7	-4.3	0.0	13.5	2.3	-1.1	1.9	9.7	1.5	3.0	2.1	-0.6	1.8
	Feedingstuffs	-6.7	-5.2	-8.0	13.4	-3.0	-1.3	-2.1	-7.4	-10.0	2.6	-3.9	0.3	-3.4
	Material and small tools; maintenance and repairs	3.0	6.0	2.5	16.7	11.0	3.0	:	2.9	1.5	4.7	:	5.5	:
	Services	3.1	5.3	1.0	13.0	6.0	3.5	1.7	:	0.5	3.7	:	:	:

: Not available - Nil

TABLE A.5

1987-PERCENTAGE RATES OF CHANGE IN VALUE COMPARED WITH 1986 (AT CURRENT PRICES)

		B	DK	D	EL	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR10	E	EUR11
+	Final crop output	-3.6	-2.9	-10.8	7.8	0.0	17.3	0.7	-5.2	2.6	-1.6	-0.7	9.6	0.7
	of which :													
	Cereals	-23.8	2.3	-22.4	1.6	-2.7	15.0	-3.5	12.2	-19.2	-9.8	-6.8	26.5	-3.7
	Potatoes	-31.0	-13.4	-23.9	13.0	-26.2	13.4	27.2	-3.5	-3.9	13.9	-3.4	0.5	-2.7
	Sugarbeet	-13.3	-14.7	-8.3	-23.0	2.0	29.2	-5.3	0.0	-17.2	-2.9	-5.6	4.0	-4.7
	Industrial crops	3.6	-18.2	5.3	5.0	34.0	:	:	37.5	5.5	7.0	:	-7.5	:
	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit (excluding olives)	0.0	:	5.0	18.8	41.9	0.0	:	37.5	3.7	7.2	:	-17.6	:
	Fresh vegetables	11.9	4.4	3.8	22.5	8.5	15.1	-2.3	-3.3	12.5	8.0	5.4	11.1	6.4
	Fresh fruit (excluding citrus fruit, grapes and olives)	11.4	3.6	-22.9	12.8	-13.5	23.7	10.9	-47.6	3.1	-9.5	-2.0	-1.1	-1.9
	Citrus fruit	-	-	-	8.5	-20.0	-	-38.5	-	-	-	-32.0	-2.8	-22.5
	Grape must and wine	:	:	3.5	22.0	-10.1	:	-10.0	-9.8	:	:	:	28.4	:
	Olive oil	-	-	-	5.2	-	-	53.9	-	-	-	35.6	32.7	34.8
	Other crops and crop products	1.4	3.3	0.7	15.1	4.9	:	:	17.6	3.2	8.4	:	8.8	:
+	Final animal output	-5.7	-6.6	-9.1	12.0	-2.6	2.4	-3.0	-2.5	-6.1	0.6	-3.8	-1.5	-3.6
	Total animals	-7.0	-7.5	-9.1	10.8	-3.4	2.1	-6.7	-6.9	-7.6	2.5	-4.6	-1.3	-4.3
	Cattle (including calves)	-7.5	-10.1	-5.4	10.0	-4.9	-0.3	-0.3	-5.2	-3.0	1.1	-3.3	12.5	-2.4
	Pigs	-6.8	-9.2	-13.8	12.9	-3.5	-5.1	-16.4	-11.9	-11.6	-0.2	-9.6	-6.9	-9.3
	Sheep and goats	-21.1	25.0	-4.6	7.8	-7.9	18.1	:	0.0	-1.7	9.7	:	2.4	:
	Poultry	-3.6	-11.6	0.2	19.7	2.8	7.1	-7.1	0.0	-1.0	3.3	-0.3	1.7	-0.1
	Total animal products	-2.8	-4.9	-9.0	13.8	-1.5	2.9	3.5	0.5	-4.5	-1.9	-2.7	-2.4	-2.6
	Milk	-3.9	-5.4	-9.8	10.2	-3.0	2.5	2.8	0.6	-6.1	-4.0	-4.0	-8.2	-4.2
	Eggs	2.9	4.5	0.9	26.5	12.7	12.5	6.8	0.0	7.6	8.4	7.7	11.4	8.3
+	Agricultural contract work	:	:	-28.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.5	:	1.9	:
=	Final output	-5.0	-5.4	-9.6	9.1	-0.9	4.2	-0.8	-3.0	-3.0	-0.3	-2.3	5.0	-1.5

: Not available - Nil

Continued...

TABLE A.5 (Continued)

1987-PERCENTAGE RATES OF CHANGE IN VALUE COMPARED WITH 1986 (AT CURRENT PRICES)

		B	DK	D	EL	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR10	E	EUR11
+	Final output	-5.0	-5.4	-9.6	9.1	-0.9	4.2	-0.8	-3.0	-3.0	-0.3	-2.3	5.0	-1.5
-	Intermediate consumption	-4.2	-3.6	-6.1	11.6	0.5	-7.3	-1.5	-3.7	-6.7	-0.6	-2.4	1.2	-2.0
	of which :													
	Seeds and seedlings	8.7	3.0	-1.0	11.6	1.8	5.0	-1.5	2.2	3.5	3.7	1.7	10.9	2.4
	Energy; lubricants	-6.2	10.5	-8.9	11.6	-4.0	-2.9	-1.5	-7.7	-15.8	-1.3	-4.5	-0.7	-4.0
	Fertilizers and soil improvers	-16.4	-10.0	-8.3	11.6	-10.0	-13.8	-1.5	-11.1	-11.9	-9.3	-8.5	-1.2	-7.7
	Plant protection products and pharmaceutical products	2.7	-6.2	-1.0	11.6	5.3	-6.3	-1.5	14.1	4.5	-5.7	1.5	0.3	1.4
	Feedingstuffs	-5.8	-8.0	-10.8	11.6	-1.1	-13.1	-1.5	-5.0	-10.0	-0.6	-4.8	1.5	-4.0
	Material and small tools; maintenance and repairs	3.0	3.9	-1.6	11.6	9.9	1.7	:	2.9	3.5	6.5	:	3.0	:
	Services	3.1	5.3	0.0	11.6	8.1	3.3	-1.5	:	-0.5	2.5	:	:	:
=	Gross value added at market prices	-6.0	-7.1	-13.5	8.3	-1.8	14.8	-0.5	-2.6	0.6	0.1	-2.1	8.0	-1.1
+	Subsidies	:	-5.7	-2.6	59.9	17.9	4.1	20.6	5.5	-4.1	-1.2	:	19.5	:
-	Taxes linked to production	:	3.8	11.7	-73.7	9.2	31.2	-0.8	-39.7	0.6	9.6	:	0.0	:
=	Gross value added at factor cost	-5.7	-7.6	-13.1	13.8	-1.4	13.1	1.1	-0.7	0.5	-0.3	-1.4	8.5	-0.3
-	Depreciation	3.5	3.9	-0.5	17.1	4.0	1.8	9.7	2.3	3.0	2.5	5.1	5.2	5.1
=	Net value added at factor cost	-7.4	-11.2	-19.2	13.6	-2.6	15.7	-2.9	-1.4	0.1	-1.2	-3.4	8.8	-1.9
-	Rent and other payments in cash or in kind	1.5	0.0	2.0	16.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.0	-0.8	2.3	5.3	2.7
-	Interest	-10.0	5.1	-2.5	6.4	-7.7	-11.6	-11.3	-4.8	-1.3	-7.7	-5.6	4.2	-4.7
=	Net income from agricultural activity of total labour input	-7.6	-24.2	-24.8	13.8	-2.2	21.0	-1.6	-1.5	0.2	0.1	-3.4	9.6	-1.7
-	Compensation of employees	1.0	4.0	-4.0	10.7	0.4	5.1	3.5	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.9	3.5	2.0
=	Net income from agricultural activity of family labour input	-8.3	-34.5	-29.7	14.0	-2.8	23.0	-6.1	-1.5	0.1	-1.6	-5.4	11.5	-3.1

: Not available - Nil

TABLE A.6 **EUR 10**

INDICES OF GROSS VALUE ADDED AT MARKET PRICES AND NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1977 TO 1987

"1980" (1) = 100

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	% 1987/1986
Nominal gross value added at market prices	76.8	85.5	91.9	97.8	110.2	130.4	136.2	146.6	149.0	157.8	154.5	-2.1
Real gross value added at market prices per AWU	97.8	102.0	101.7	97.3	101.0	110.8	105.1	107.4	103.0	104.2	100.6	-3.4
Nominal net value added at factor cost	80.3	88.4	93.1	96.8	110.1	131.6	136.8	148.7	150.3	160.2	154.8	-3.4
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	102.1	105.4	102.9	96.3	100.8	111.5	105.0	108.3	103.0	104.9	99.8	-4.9
Total labour input in AWU (2)	107.1	104.6	102.3	100.5	97.3	94.1	93.9	92.2	90.5	89.3	87.0	-2.6

(1) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.7

INDICES OF GROSS VALUE ADDED AT MARKET PRICES AND NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1977 TO 1987

"1980" (1) = 100

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	% 1987/1986
Nominal gross value added at market prices	76.9	86.4	92.6	98.7	108.7	129.5	136.1	148.0	151.4	159.6	158.0	-1.0
Real gross value added at market prices per AWU	:	:	101.4	98.1	100.5	110.8	106.0	109.7	106.2	107.0	104.3	-2.5
Nominal net value added at factor cost	80.1	89.2	93.8	98.0	108.2	130.3	136.4	149.3	151.8	160.2	157.2	-1.9
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	:	:	102.6	97.4	100.0	111.3	105.6	110.2	105.7	106.7	102.9	-3.5
Total labour input in AWU (2)	:	:	103.3	100.4	96.3	93.1	92.6	90.3	88.3	86.6	84.3	-2.7

(1) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.8

BELGIQUE / BELGIE

INDICES OF GROSS VALUE ADDED AT MARKET PRICES AND NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1977 TO 1987

"1980" (1) = 100

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1987 % 1986
Nominal gross value added at market prices	87.8	96.9	92.6	98.3	109.1	120.9	135.2	138.2	137.3	138.9	130.5	-6.0
Real gross value added at market prices per AWU	92.8	101.4	93.1	99.1	107.8	113.8	121.1	118.5	114.3	113.0	108.0	-4.4
Nominal net value added at factor cost	90.5	98.5	92.8	97.9	109.3	120.9	137.1	137.6	135.6	135.0	125.0	-7.4
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	95.6	103.1	93.3	98.7	108.0	113.7	122.8	118.1	112.9	109.8	103.4	-5.8
Total labour input in AWU (2)	107.6	104.0	103.6	99.5	96.8	94.9	94.2	93.6	91.4	90.3	87.1	-3.5
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	87.9	91.8	96.0	99.6	104.4	111.9	118.5	124.5	131.3	136.1	138.7	1.9

(1) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.9

DANMARK

INDICES OF GROSS VALUE ADDED AT MARKET PRICES AND NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1977 TO 1987

"1980" (1) = 100

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1987 % 1986
Nominal gross value added at market prices	81.3	93.4	88.2	97.6	114.2	140.7	131.3	169.8	166.2	165.7	153.9	-7.1
Real gross value added at market prices per AWU	92.2	100.4	91.8	98.5	109.7	126.7	112.4	141.5	137.9	135.0	123.8	-8.3
Nominal net value added at factor cost	84.4	97.0	87.0	96.7	116.3	150.3	135.3	184.8	177.9	173.1	153.6	-11.2
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	95.8	104.3	90.6	97.6	111.8	135.4	115.9	154.2	147.7	141.1	123.7	-12.4
Total labour input in AWU (2)	113.6	109.2	104.8	99.9	95.4	91.9	89.8	87.3	83.2	80.8	77.6	-4.0
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	77.6	85.2	91.6	99.2	109.2	120.7	129.9	137.4	144.7	151.7	160.1	5.5

(1) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.10

BR DEUTSCHLAND

INDICES OF GROSS VALUE ADDED AT MARKET PRICES AND NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1977 TO 1987

"1980" (1) = 100

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1987 % 1986
Nominal gross value added at market prices	104.4	105.1	99.3	95.6	105.1	122.4	108.6	115.6	101.9	110.2	95.4	-13.5
Real gross value added at market prices per AWU	108.2	106.8	102.0	95.6	102.4	117.0	103.2	109.5	95.2	101.5	91.1	-10.3
Nominal net value added at factor cost	118.5	116.4	104.3	94.1	101.6	123.5	101.0	118.4	104.9	119.0	96.1	-19.2
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	122.7	118.2	107.1	94.0	98.9	117.9	95.8	112.1	98.0	109.5	91.7	-16.3
Total labour input in AWU (2)	109.4	107.0	101.8	99.8	98.5	96.1	93.7	92.2	91.4	90.0	85.0	-5.5
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	88.2	91.9	95.6	100.2	104.2	108.8	112.3	114.5	117.0	120.6	123.2	2.1

(1) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.11 **ELLAS**

INDICES OF GROSS VALUE ADDED AT MARKET PRICES AND NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1977 TO 1987

"1980" (1) = 100

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1987 / 1986 %
Nominal gross value added at market prices	54.5	68.5	77.2	101.1	121.7	154.4	165.2	216.2	259.6	302.7	327.8	8.3
Real gross value added at market prices per AWU	82.2	93.5	90.7	103.2	106.1	108.9	98.6	107.2	107.7	105.5	100.0	-5.3
Nominal net value added at factor cost	55.7	69.3	76.6	99.7	123.7	158.5	167.3	220.5	262.2	302.4	343.5	13.6
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	84.1	94.7	90.1	102.0	107.9	112.0	100.0	109.4	108.9	105.6	104.9	-0.6
Total labour input in AWU (2)	106.9	104.5	102.3	100.0	97.8	96.6	95.9	96.0	97.4	97.4	96.3	-1.1
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	62.4	70.5	83.7	98.4	117.9	147.4	175.6	211.2	248.7	296.1	342.2	15.6

(1) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.12

ESPANA

INDICES OF GROSS VALUE ADDED AT MARKET PRICES AND NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1977 TO 1987

"1980" (1) = 100

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1987 % 1986
Nominal gross value added at market prices	77.6	93.3	98.0	105.2	96.8	122.5	135.5	158.3	169.4	173.7	187.5	8.0
Real gross value added at market prices per AWU	:	:	102.0	104.1	93.9	108.5	109.4	123.7	127.3	124.0	130.3	5.0
Nominal net value added at factor cost	78.7	94.7	98.5	106.8	94.7	121.1	133.1	153.7	162.7	160.2	174.2	8.8
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	:	:	102.4	105.6	91.9	107.3	107.4	120.1	122.3	114.4	121.0	5.8
Total labour input in AWU (2)	:	:	108.7	100.2	91.1	87.8	86.3	80.3	76.9	72.9	70.7	-3.0
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	62.1	74.9	87.7	100.1	112.1	127.6	142.4	158.0	171.6	190.5	201.9	6.0

(1) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.13 **FRANCE**

INDICES OF GROSS VALUE ADDED AT MARKET PRICES AND NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1977 TO 1987

"1980" (1) = 100

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1987 % 1986
Nominal gross value added at market prices	75.0	85.3	96.4	96.8	106.9	135.8	138.9	144.3	147.8	151.7	148.9	-1.8
Real gross value added at market prices per AWU	96.5	101.2	105.5	96.7	97.9	113.5	107.9	106.5	106.0	106.7	104.9	-1.7
Nominal net value added at factor cost	77.7	87.1	96.9	95.6	107.5	135.4	136.6	139.8	140.5	145.8	142.1	-2.6
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	99.9	103.4	106.0	95.5	98.5	113.1	106.1	103.2	100.8	102.6	100.1	-2.5
Total labour input in AWU (2)	105.2	103.5	101.8	100.1	98.1	96.2	94.3	92.4	89.8	87.5	84.7	-3.2
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	73.7	81.2	89.4	99.6	111.0	123.9	136.1	146.1	154.6	161.8	166.9	3.2

(1) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.14 **IRELAND**

INDICES OF GROSS VALUE ADDED AT MARKET PRICES AND NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1977 TO 1987

"1980" (1) = 100

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1987 % 1986
Nominal gross value added at market prices	90.9	103.5	99.6	94.4	106.0	126.0	140.3	160.2	145.0	139.9	160.6	14.8
Real gross value added at market prices per AWU	132.4	135.5	114.3	93.3	92.5	99.0	104.3	110.6	95.3	87.1	98.4	13.0
Nominal net value added at factor cost	97.9	109.7	101.2	92.3	106.5	130.9	150.0	176.8	160.9	152.6	176.5	15.7
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	142.4	143.5	116.1	91.1	92.9	102.8	111.4	121.9	105.7	94.9	108.1	13.9
Total labour input in AWU (2)	99.3	100.0	100.3	101.6	98.0	94.4	90.5	90.5	90.5	90.5	88.7	-2.0
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	68.4	75.5	85.9	98.5	115.6	133.3	147.0	158.4	166.3	175.6	181.9	3.6

(1) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.15 **ITALIA**

INDICES OF GROSS VALUE ADDED AT MARKET PRICES AND NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1977 TO 1987

"1980" (1) = 100

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1987 % 1986
Nominal gross value added at market prices	62.7	73.6	87.1	100.9	112.0	126.0	150.8	152.1	163.2	172.5	171.7	-0.5
Real gross value added at market prices per AWU	91.9	97.9	102.1	99.7	98.2	100.8	102.2	96.0	97.6	96.4	92.7	-3.8
Nominal net value added at factor cost	64.0	76.1	89.5	100.2	110.3	123.3	152.1	149.9	162.7	171.4	166.4	-2.9
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	93.5	101.0	104.7	98.7	96.6	98.5	102.9	94.4	97.1	95.6	89.7	-6.2
Total labour input in AWU (2)	108.5	105.0	102.8	101.1	96.1	90.6	92.8	90.4	87.6	86.8	85.4	-1.7
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	62.5	71.2	82.5	99.5	117.9	137.1	158.1	174.2	189.6	204.8	215.7	5.3

(1) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.16 **LUXEMBOURG**

INDICES OF GROSS VALUE ADDED AT MARKET PRICES AND NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1977 TO 1987

"1980" (1) = 100

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1987 % 1986
Nominal gross value added at market prices	87.2	95.3	99.0	93.6	107.4	151.8	137.3	142.0	148.2	153.8	149.8	-2.6
Real gross value added at market prices per AWU	90.1	98.5	100.5	93.2	106.3	141.8	126.1	130.2	134.9	141.4	143.1	1.2
Nominal net value added at factor cost	93.9	94.9	99.6	94.2	106.1	156.5	141.3	144.9	148.3	151.4	149.2	-1.4
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	97.0	98.0	101.2	93.8	105.0	146.2	129.8	132.8	135.0	139.2	142.6	2.4
Total labour input in AWU (2)	116.0	110.1	105.6	100.1	94.3	90.5	86.1	81.7	79.6	76.8	73.2	-4.7
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	83.3	87.8	93.1	100.1	106.9	118.0	126.1	133.1	137.7	141.2	142.6	1.0

(1) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.17 **NEDERLAND**

INDICES OF GROSS VALUE ADDED AT MARKET PRICES AND NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1977 TO 1987

"1980" (1) = 100

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1987 % 1986
Nominal gross value added at market prices	91.4	94.2	90.3	93.2	116.6	127.8	128.8	138.1	136.7	142.7	143.5	0.6
Real gross value added at market prices per AWU	101.0	101.0	94.5	93.0	112.5	116.9	115.6	122.4	119.7	125.5	129.5	3.2
Nominal net value added at factor cost	95.1	96.4	91.2	92.0	116.8	129.3	130.4	139.0	134.4	141.8	141.9	0.1
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	105.0	103.4	95.4	91.8	112.7	118.3	117.0	123.2	117.7	124.7	128.0	2.6
Total labour input in AWU (2)	104.9	102.6	101.2	100.4	98.4	97.9	98.0	97.4	96.9	95.8	94.9	-0.9
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	86.4	91.1	94.6	100.0	105.5	111.9	114.0	116.1	118.1	118.9	117.0	-1.6

(1) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.18

UNITED KINGDOM

INDICES OF GROSS VALUE ADDED AT MARKET PRICES AND NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1977 TO 1987

"1980" (1) = 100

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1987 % ---- 1986
Nominal gross value added at market prices	74.6	83.2	90.9	97.5	111.6	126.0	118.9	140.1	124.5	134.4	134.6	0.1
Real gross value added at market prices per AWU	106.2	106.6	103.9	95.6	100.4	106.3	96.3	110.5	93.4	99.4	97.8	-1.6
Nominal net value added at factor cost	78.4	84.2	90.0	97.5	112.5	130.5	124.8	150.8	128.9	140.2	138.5	-1.2
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	111.7	108.0	103.0	95.7	101.3	110.3	101.2	119.1	96.8	103.8	100.8	-2.9
Total labour input in AWU (2)	105.0	104.8	102.6	99.8	97.6	96.8	95.8	94.5	93.7	91.8	89.6	-2.4
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	66.6	74.1	84.9	101.7	113.4	121.9	128.2	133.6	141.7	146.6	152.8	4.2

(1) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.19 **INDICATOR 2**

INDICES OF REAL NET INCOME FROM AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY OF TOTAL LABOUR INPUT PER ANNUAL WORK UNIT (AWU) FROM 1977 TO 1987

"1980" (1) = 100

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1987 % 1986
B	100.4	106.6	93.8	97.8	108.4	115.3	125.2	119.2	111.5	109.4	102.8	-6.0
DK	161.5	167.5	102.2	89.0	108.9	176.4	129.7	243.2	228.1	213.4	159.7	-25.2
D	135.2	128.7	111.7	92.3	96.0	119.7	90.2	110.3	91.9	107.6	83.8	-22.1
EL	85.7	96.5	89.7	101.6	108.7	113.1	98.9	107.2	105.1	101.9	101.4	-0.5
F	101.3	104.6	107.2	94.8	98.0	114.9	105.0	101.1	97.6	100.0	97.9	-2.1
IRL	170.6	169.3	122.4	87.4	90.1	100.9	116.3	133.5	114.9	103.0	122.7	19.1
I	96.8	104.0	106.7	98.8	94.5	95.5	100.6	90.9	93.1	91.4	86.9	-4.9
L	97.0	98.8	102.5	93.2	104.4	152.1	131.7	133.8	135.3	138.7	141.9	2.4
NL	116.5	111.7	97.5	89.2	113.2	121.6	122.9	131.2	123.9	133.1	136.8	2.8
UK	122.3	116.5	105.4	93.5	101.1	111.3	100.9	119.9	90.2	98.6	97.0	-1.6
EUR 10	107.8	110.4	105.1	95.4	99.5	111.7	103.9	107.3	100.1	102.8	97.8	-4.9
E	:	:	105.2	107.2	87.6	105.7	104.9	118.9	120.5	110.5	117.8	6.6
EUR 11	:	:	104.9	96.8	98.4	111.3	104.3	109.1	102.9	104.4	100.8	-3.4

(1) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3

TABLE A.20 INDICATOR 3

INDICES OF REAL NET INCOME FROM AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY OF FAMILY LABOUR INPUT PER ANNUAL WORK UNIT (AWU) FROM 1977 TO 1987

"1980" (1) = 100

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1987 % 1986
B	101.3	107.1	93.6	97.7	108.7	116.4	126.8	119.9	111.3	109.8	102.4	-6.7
DK	265.5	270.0	110.2	73.3	116.5	270.0	156.8	415.3	381.3	354.4	229.4	-35.3
D	143.7	135.2	115.0	90.5	94.5	123.7	87.1	112.0	88.3	108.2	78.4	-27.5
EL	87.8	97.9	90.3	101.2	108.5	113.7	100.2	109.7	110.0	107.6	106.8	-0.8
F	103.4	106.9	109.4	93.4	97.2	117.0	104.0	98.9	94.0	97.0	94.3	-2.7
IRL	177.7	177.4	124.6	85.3	90.1	103.7	121.1	141.1	118.9	105.3	127.5	21.1
I	102.2	110.4	112.3	97.0	90.6	92.8	98.5	83.3	83.4	82.3	74.7	-9.3
L	95.4	97.4	101.7	93.0	105.3	156.1	135.4	138.0	139.6	143.9	146.7	1.9
NL	119.6	113.2	95.9	86.8	117.3	128.8	129.6	139.8	131.2	142.9	148.0	3.6
UK	152.8	137.8	110.9	86.5	102.6	122.8	95.1	133.3	66.1	83.9	80.5	-4.0
EUR 10	114.2	116.0	107.6	93.4	99.0	115.7	103.5	108.2	97.5	101.8	94.6	-7.1
E	:	:	108.1	111.1	80.8	108.1	107.6	127.6	129.1	117.8	127.1	7.9
EUR 11	:	:	107.4	95.4	97.3	115.2	104.4	110.7	101.3	104.3	99.0	-5.1

(1) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3

TABLE A.21

VOLUME INDICES OF FINAL OUTPUT IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1977 TO 1987

"1980" (1) = 100

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1987 % 1986
B	94.9	98.3	99.1	99.5	101.4	104.3	102.7	108.3	109.5	114.4	113.0	-1.2
DK	93.2	95.7	98.9	99.2	102.0	107.8	104.6	116.6	117.0	115.3	111.6	-3.2
D	96.2	99.4	99.4	100.5	100.1	108.4	105.3	108.6	104.6	109.8	102.3	-6.8
EL	89.3	96.8	93.5	102.6	103.9	105.6	100.0	105.5	106.6	110.2	107.3	-2.7
F	86.7	93.0	100.7	100.0	99.3	108.9	106.1	109.4	110.8	111.2	113.6	2.2
IRL	96.3	101.1	100.9	99.7	99.4	105.6	109.1	118.4	116.5	114.1	114.3	0.2
I	88.9	92.1	97.9	101.2	100.9	99.0	105.5	102.3	102.7	104.3	104.2	-0.1
L	102.8	102.5	100.6	97.3	102.0	114.5	108.2	110.4	108.0	111.9	109.0	-2.6
NL	86.6	92.5	96.6	99.1	104.3	108.1	110.3	114.3	115.3	120.9	119.7	-1.0
UK	92.5	97.5	98.5	100.5	100.9	107.5	105.1	113.1	109.3	110.9	108.5	-2.1
EUR 10	90.3	95.0	98.6	100.5	100.9	105.6	105.5	108.4	107.9	110.1	108.8	-1.2
E	91.9	97.4	97.5	105.2	97.4	102.7	106.1	112.0	115.5	109.0	117.5	7.8

(1) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3

TABLE A.22

PRICE INDICES OF FINAL OUTPUT IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1977 TO 1987

"1980" (1) = 100

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1987 / 1986 %
B	93.1	92.9	93.9	99.6	106.5	116.1	129.6	129.4	128.8	122.8	118.1	-3.8
DK	81.9	88.6	89.8	99.0	111.2	123.3	129.0	132.3	129.5	126.9	124.0	-2.3
D	97.7	94.7	97.3	98.0	104.7	106.3	105.7	104.9	102.3	95.9	93.1	-3.0
EL	60.4	68.2	81.9	99.1	119.0	145.7	171.6	207.6	247.7	278.4	312.1	12.1
F	82.6	87.2	91.4	98.3	110.3	121.1	131.4	135.6	137.6	137.8	133.7	-3.0
IRL	81.1	89.7	95.6	94.5	110.0	118.8	128.9	131.9	128.9	130.2	135.4	4.0
I	69.9	78.6	87.4	99.5	113.1	130.2	143.7	153.0	161.3	164.4	163.2	-0.7
L	89.0	90.7	95.1	98.6	106.4	120.5	128.4	129.7	136.0	133.3	132.8	-0.4
NL	97.3	94.1	93.7	98.5	107.9	110.9	112.4	114.4	113.4	106.1	104.0	-2.0
UK	82.4	83.9	93.0	98.8	108.2	115.3	120.7	122.6	119.8	121.6	123.8	1.8
EUR 10	86.8	88.7	93.0	98.7	108.3	115.6	120.4	122.9	123.1	120.1	118.8	-1.1
E	76.1	85.2	92.8	96.8	110.4	126.4	139.0	153.7	159.0	177.0	172.4	-2.6

(1) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3

TABLE A.23

VALUE INDICES OF FINAL OUTPUT IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1977 TO 1987

"1980" (1) = 100

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1987 % 1986
B	88.3	91.2	93.1	99.0	107.9	121.0	133.1	140.0	141.0	140.5	133.5	-5.0
DK	76.2	84.7	88.6	98.1	113.3	132.8	134.8	154.0	151.2	146.2	138.4	-5.4
D	93.9	94.2	96.7	98.5	104.8	115.2	111.2	113.9	107.0	105.3	95.2	-9.6
EL	53.6	65.6	76.1	101.1	122.8	152.8	170.5	217.6	262.3	305.0	334.8	9.1
F	71.6	81.1	92.0	98.3	109.7	131.9	139.5	148.4	152.5	153.3	151.9	-0.9
IRL	78.2	90.7	96.5	94.2	109.4	125.5	140.7	156.1	150.2	148.5	154.7	4.2
I	62.1	72.3	85.4	100.6	114.0	128.6	151.4	156.3	165.4	171.2	170.0	-0.8
L	91.5	92.9	95.7	95.9	108.5	137.9	138.9	143.2	146.9	149.1	144.7	-3.0
NL	84.1	86.9	90.3	97.4	112.2	119.7	123.7	130.6	130.5	128.0	124.4	-3.0
UK	76.2	81.8	91.6	99.3	109.1	123.9	126.8	138.5	130.9	134.7	134.4	-0.3
EUR 10	78.4	84.4	91.9	99.0	109.1	122.6	127.1	133.8	133.2	132.7	129.2	-2.3
E	70.0	83.1	90.6	101.8	107.6	129.9	147.5	172.2	183.9	193.1	202.6	5.0

(1) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3

TABLE A.24

VOLUME INDICES OF INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1977 TO 1987

"1980" (1) = 100

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1987 / 1986 %
B	98.3	99.4	101.1	100.1	98.8	101.0	100.5	102.8	105.7	109.9	111.0	1.0
DK	89.2	97.0	104.0	99.1	96.9	97.9	100.1	97.3	98.7	97.7	96.8	-0.9
D	93.3	96.3	101.7	102.1	96.2	98.9	98.7	97.6	99.2	97.5	96.5	-1.0
EL	90.8	94.3	96.1	100.1	103.8	106.0	109.6	110.2	114.3	113.2	114.4	1.0
F	89.7	94.7	99.2	100.6	100.2	101.0	101.3	102.9	103.9	105.5	107.2	1.6
IRL	80.0	92.0	106.0	94.3	99.6	99.2	104.7	104.3	105.7	113.1	109.0	-3.6
I	86.9	94.4	99.6	101.5	99.0	99.1	100.8	101.0	101.5	103.0	103.0	0.0
L	110.7	101.2	99.6	100.4	100.1	97.8	107.9	105.1	108.9	109.7	111.4	1.6
NL	86.8	92.4	97.2	102.1	100.7	100.6	102.7	104.9	109.7	110.1	111.7	1.5
UK	101.0	100.7	102.5	100.0	97.5	104.0	106.5	105.0	104.3	106.0	103.8	-2.1
EUR 10	91.6	95.9	100.4	100.8	98.7	100.7	102.0	102.1	103.4	104.3	104.3	0.0
E	88.8	91.5	95.1	99.6	105.2	108.9	109.2	112.5	112.6	116.6	117.6	0.9

(1) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3

TABLE A.25

PRICE INDICES OF INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1977 TO 1987

"1980" (1) = 100

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1987 / 1986 %
B	90.2	87.5	92.3	99.4	108.3	119.8	130.7	137.5	135.9	128.8	122.2	-5.1
DK	80.7	79.8	85.3	99.0	115.7	128.7	137.0	144.8	140.6	133.2	129.6	-2.7
D	91.2	88.2	92.8	98.6	108.5	110.2	114.7	115.0	111.9	103.6	98.2	-5.2
EL	55.9	59.4	75.6	101.7	122.7	139.8	173.0	202.7	239.3	278.1	307.3	10.5
F	74.7	79.6	86.8	99.9	113.3	125.5	138.5	149.7	153.0	147.3	145.7	-1.1
IRL	77.7	81.0	87.1	99.3	113.6	125.6	134.4	144.4	147.8	140.4	134.9	-3.9
I	69.4	73.1	81.6	98.3	120.2	136.4	151.7	165.0	168.3	162.9	160.5	-1.5
L	88.4	88.2	91.0	99.0	110.0	119.7	131.1	138.0	133.1	129.5	122.7	-5.2
NL	89.9	87.5	93.1	99.1	107.9	112.2	116.3	118.5	114.4	105.1	96.6	-8.1
UK	76.6	79.9	89.8	100.6	109.5	117.3	125.2	130.4	130.5	127.2	129.1	1.5
EUR 10	81.6	82.4	89.0	99.4	111.5	118.9	126.2	131.7	131.3	124.0	121.0	-2.4
E	66.5	74.6	84.0	97.7	118.3	130.3	152.4	172.5	183.6	191.7	192.2	0.3

(1) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3

TABLE A.26

VALUE INDICES OF INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1977 TO 1987

"1980" (1) = 100

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1987 % 1986
B	88.7	87.0	93.4	99.6	107.1	121.1	131.4	141.4	143.8	141.6	135.6	-4.2
DK	72.2	77.7	89.0	98.5	112.5	126.5	137.6	141.4	139.3	130.6	125.5	-3.6
D	85.2	85.0	94.5	100.9	104.6	109.2	113.4	112.5	111.2	101.2	94.8	-6.1
EL	50.5	55.6	72.2	101.2	126.6	147.3	188.4	222.1	271.8	312.9	351.4	11.6
F	67.0	75.4	86.1	100.4	113.5	126.6	140.2	154.1	158.8	155.4	156.2	0.5
IRL	62.3	74.7	92.6	93.9	113.5	124.9	141.1	151.0	156.7	159.2	147.1	-7.3
I	60.4	69.1	81.2	99.8	119.0	135.3	153.0	166.8	170.9	167.9	165.3	-1.5
L	97.8	89.2	90.6	99.3	110.1	117.0	141.4	145.0	145.0	142.0	136.8	-3.7
NL	77.9	80.7	90.4	101.0	108.6	112.8	119.3	124.2	125.4	115.6	107.9	-6.7
UK	77.5	80.6	92.2	100.8	107.0	122.1	133.6	137.2	136.3	135.0	133.9	-0.6
EUR 10	74.9	79.1	89.5	100.4	110.1	119.7	128.5	134.3	135.7	129.1	126.2	-2.4
E	58.7	67.9	79.4	96.8	123.8	141.0	165.4	192.9	205.5	222.2	226.2	1.2

(1) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3

TABLE A.27

TRENDS IN PRODUCTIVITY OF INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION (1)

"1980" (2) = 100

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	% 1987/1986
B	96.6	98.9	98.1	99.4	102.6	103.3	102.2	105.3	103.6	104.1	101.8	-2.2
DK	104.5	98.7	95.0	100.0	105.3	110.1	104.5	119.8	118.5	118.0	115.3	-2.3
D	103.1	103.3	97.8	98.4	104.1	109.6	106.6	111.2	105.4	112.6	106.0	-5.9
EL	98.3	102.7	97.3	102.5	100.1	99.6	91.2	95.7	93.3	97.4	93.8	-3.7
F	96.7	98.1	101.5	99.4	99.1	107.9	104.7	106.3	106.7	105.3	106.0	0.6
IRL	120.4	109.8	95.2	105.7	99.8	106.5	104.3	113.5	110.2	100.8	104.8	3.9
I	102.3	97.6	98.3	99.7	102.0	99.8	104.6	101.3	101.1	101.2	101.1	-0.1
L	92.9	101.3	101.0	97.0	102.0	117.1	100.4	105.1	99.2	102.0	97.8	-4.1
NL	99.8	100.1	99.4	97.1	103.5	107.4	107.4	109.0	105.2	109.8	107.1	-2.5
UK	91.6	96.8	96.2	100.5	103.5	103.4	98.7	107.7	104.9	104.6	104.6	0.0
EUR 10	98.6	99.0	98.2	99.7	102.2	104.8	103.5	106.2	104.3	105.5	104.2	-1.2
E	103.5	106.5	102.4	105.5	92.5	94.3	97.2	99.5	102.6	93.5	99.9	6.8

(1) Index of volume of final output divided by the index of volume of intermediate consumption.

(2) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3

TABLE A.28

TRENDS IN TERMS OF TRADE OF AGRICULTURE (1)

"1980" (2) = 100

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1987 % 1986
B	103.2	106.2	101.7	100.2	98.4	96.9	99.2	94.1	94.8	95.4	96.7	1.4
DK	101.4	111.0	105.3	100.0	96.1	95.8	94.2	91.3	92.1	95.3	95.7	0.4
D	107.1	107.4	104.8	99.4	96.5	96.5	92.1	91.2	91.4	92.6	94.8	2.3
EL	108.1	114.8	108.4	97.5	96.9	104.2	99.2	102.4	103.5	100.1	101.6	1.4
F	110.5	109.5	105.2	98.4	97.4	96.5	94.9	90.6	89.9	93.6	91.8	-1.9
IRL	104.5	110.8	109.7	95.2	96.8	94.6	95.9	91.3	87.2	92.7	100.4	8.2
I	100.6	107.5	107.2	101.3	94.1	95.4	94.8	92.7	95.9	100.9	101.7	0.8
L	100.7	102.8	104.5	99.6	96.7	100.7	98.0	94.0	102.2	103.0	108.2	5.1
NL	108.2	107.6	100.7	99.4	99.9	98.8	96.6	96.6	99.1	100.9	107.6	6.6
UK	107.5	105.0	103.5	98.2	98.8	98.3	96.5	94.0	91.8	95.6	95.9	0.3
EUR 10	106.3	107.8	104.5	99.2	97.1	97.3	95.4	93.4	93.8	96.9	98.2	1.3
E	114.5	114.2	110.6	99.0	93.3	97.0	91.2	89.1	86.6	92.3	89.7	-2.9

(1) Implicit index of prices of final output divided by the implicit index of prices of intermediate consumption.

(2) "1980" = (1979 + 1980 + 1981) : 3

European Communities — Commission

AGRICULTURAL INCOME
Sectoral income index analysis 1987

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

1988 — 99 pp. — 21 × 29.7 cm

Theme 5: Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (green cover)
Series D: Studies and analyses

DE, EN, FR

ISBN 92-825-8200-0

Catalogue number: CA-52-88-194-EN-C

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg:
ECU 9 BFR 400 IRL 7 UKL 6 USD 11

This publication presents an analysis of changes in agricultural income in 1987 as against 1986 and between 1977 and 1987. The published data for 1987 are the latest available estimates for the Member States.

The introduction is followed by Chapters II and III dealing with the indicators of agricultural income for the Community and for each of the Member States. The causes of income changes in 1987 and between 1977 and 1987 are analysed. A brief chapter (IV) is devoted to a comparison of absolute agricultural incomes between the Member States, while Chapter V describes the Commission's efforts to record the total disposable income of agricultural households and sets out first, non-harmonized results.

Venta y suscripciones · Salg og abonnement · Verkauf und Abonnement · Πωλήσεις και συνδρομές
Sales and subscriptions · Vente et abonnements · Vendita e abbonamenti
Verkoop en abonnementen · Venda e assinaturas

BELGIQUE / BELGIË

Moniteur belge / Belgisch Staatsblad
Rue de Louvain 40-42 / Leuvensestraat 40-42
1000 Bruxelles / 1000 Brussel
Tél. 512 00 26
CCP / Postrekening 000-2005502-27

Sous-dépôts / Agentschappen:

Librairie européenne / Europese Boekhandel
Rue de la Loi 244 / Wetstraat 244
1040 Bruxelles / 1040 Brussel

CREDOC
Rue de la Montagne 34 / Bergstraat 34
Bte 11 / Bus 11
1000 Bruxelles / 1000 Brussel

DANMARK

Schultz EF-publikationer
Møntergade 19
1116 København K
Tlf: (01) 14 11 95
Telecopier: (01) 32 75 11

BR DEUTSCHLAND

Bundesanzeiger Verlag
Breite Straße
Postfach 10 80 06
5000 Köln 1
Tel. (02 21) 20 29-0
Fernschreiber: ANZEIGER BONN 8 882 595
Telecopierer: 20 29 278

GREECE

G.C. Eleftheroudakis SA
International Bookstore
4 Nikis Street
105 63 Athens
Tel. 322 22 55
Telex 219410 ELEF

Sub-agent for Northern Greece:

Molho's Bookstore
The Business Bookshop
10 Tsimiski Street
Thessaloniki
Tel. 275 271
Telex 412885 LIMO

ESPAÑA

Boletin Oficial del Estado
Trafalgar 27
28010 Madrid
Tel. (91) 446 60 00

Mundi-Prensa Libros, S.A.
Castelló 37
28001 Madrid
Tel. (91) 431 33 99 (Libros)
431 32 22 (Suscripciones)
435 36 37 (Dirección)
Télex 49370-MPLI-E

FRANCE

Journal officiel
Service des publications des Communautés européennes
26, rue Desaix
75727 Paris Cedex 15
Tél. (1) 45 78 61 39

IRELAND

Government Publications Sales Office
Sun Alliance House
Molesworth Street
Dublin 2
Tel. 71 03 09

or by post

Government Stationery Office
EEC Section
6th floor
Bishop Street
Dublin 8
Tel. 78 16 66

ITALIA

Licosa Spa
Via Lamarmora, 45
Casella postale 552
50 121 Firenze
Tel. 57 97 51
Telex 570466 LICOSA I
CCP 343 509

Subagenti:

Libreria scientifica Lucio de Biasio -AEIOU
Via Meravigli, 16
20 123 Milano
Tel. 80 76 79

Herder Editrice e Libreria
Piazza Montecitorio, 117-120
00 186 Roma
Tel. 67 94 628/67 95 304

Libreria giuridica
Via 12 Ottobre, 172/R
16 121 Genova
Tel. 59 56 93

GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG et autres pays / and other countries

Office des publications officielles des Communautés européennes
2, rue Mercier
L-2985 Luxembourg
Tél. 49 92 81
Télex PUBOF LU 1324 b
CCP 19190-81
CC bancaire BIL 8-109/6003/200
Sogenal 61-490226-96-26

Abonnements / Subscriptions

Messageries Paul Kraus
11, rue Christophe Plantin
L-2339 Luxembourg
Tél. 49 98 881
Télex 2515
CCP 49242-63

NEDERLAND

Staatsdrukkerij- en uitgeverijbedrijf
Christoffel Plantijnstraat
Postbus 20014
2500 EA 's-Gravenhage
Tel. (070) 78 98 80 (bestellingen)

PORTUGAL

Imprensa Nacional
Casa da Moeda, E. P.
Rua D. Francisco Manuel de Melo, 5
1092 Lisboa Codex
Tel. 69 34 14
Telex 15328 INCM

Distribuidora Livros Bertrand Lda.
Grupo Bertrand, SARL
Rua das Terras dos Vales, 4-A
Apart. 37
2700 Amadora CODEX
Tel. 493 90 50 - 494 87 88
Telex 15798 BERDIS

UNITED KINGDOM

HMSO Books (PC 16)
HMSO Publications Centre
51 Nine Elms Lane
London SW8 5DR
Tel. (01) 211 77 02

Sub-agent:

Alan Armstrong & Associates Ltd
Arkwright Road
Reading, Berks RG2 OSQ
Tel. (0734) 75 17 69
Telex 849937 AAALTD G

TÜRKIYE

Dünya süper veb ofset A.Ş.
Narlibahçe Sokak No. 15
Cağaloğlu
Istanbul
Tel: 512 01 90
Telex: 23822 dsvo-tr.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

European Community Information Service
2100 M Street, NW
Suite 707
Washington, DC 20037
Tel. (202) 862 9500

CANADA

Renouf Publishing Co., Ltd
61 Sparks Street
Ottawa
Ontario K1P 5R1
Tel. Toll Free 1 (800) 267 4164
Ottawa Region (613) 238 8985-6
Telex 053-4936

JAPAN

Kinokuniya Company Ltd
17-7 Shinjuku 3-Chome
Shiniuku-ku
Tokyo 160-91
Tel. (03) 354 0131

Journal Department
PO Box 55 Chitose
Tokyo 156
Tel. (03) 439 0124

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg

ECU 9 BFR 400 IRL 7 UKL 6 USD 11

OFICINA DE PUBLICACIONES OFICIALES DE LAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEAS
KONTORET FOR DE EUROPÆISKE FÆLLESSKABERS OFFICIELLE PUBLIKATIONER
AMT FÜR AMTLICHE VERÖFFENTLICHUNGEN DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN
ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΕΠΙΣΗΜΩΝ ΕΚΔΟΣΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΩΝ
OFFICE FOR OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
OFFICE DES PUBLICATIONS OFFICIELLES DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES
UFFICIO DELLE PUBBLICAZIONI UFFICIALI DELLE COMUNITÀ EUROPEE
BUREAU VOOR OFFICIËLE PUBLIKATIES DER EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAPPEN
SERVIÇO DAS PUBLICAÇÕES OFICIAIS DAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEIAS

L-2985 Luxembourg

ISBN 92-825-8200-0

9 789282 582008