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1990**

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1 INTRODUCTION

In 1991 - as in previous years - Eurostat is publishing estimates of changes in agricultural income in the Member States and in the Community as a whole. The calculations have been carried out in conjunction with the appropriate national authorities. This publication once again offers readers information on the income situation in agriculture and how it is changing. As the findings are highly important for the common agricultural policy, Eurostat is committed to continuing work in this field and making further improvements to the analysis procedure.

This document focuses on changes in agricultural incomes in the Member States and in the Community as a whole in 1990 compared with 1989. The December 1990 "Rapid Report" on agricultural income in 1990 outlined the most important changes over the past year and gave notice of a more detailed analysis, which is what this document provides. It charts the effect of the various determining factors on the changes in incomes and places the current situation in the context of long-term trends.

The figures are based on updated estimates produced by the national departments of the changes in price, volume and value of the factors which determine agricultural income, taking as a basis the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA). The income changes are plotted for the individual Member States and for the Community as a whole (EUR 12). The figures for the Federal Republic of Germany (and hence for EUR 12) relate to the area as constituted prior to unification on 3 October 1990. In so far as figures are available, the agricultural income situation in the former GDR is discussed in the chapter dealing with the Federal Republic of Germany.

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 product-related subsidies.¹⁾ This figure, deflated by the implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices, and divided by the total labour input in agriculture,²⁾ 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 the same price index referred to above 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. This figure is then deflated by the implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices, and divided by total family labour input measured in annual work units to give **Indicator 3**.

For the purposes of calculating Indicator 2 (and in contrast to Indicator 1), information is included on rents and interest payments, while Indicator 3 requires in addition information on the compensation of employees and family labour input. Full harmonization has yet to be achieved in the Member States on

1) cf. Notes on methodology

2) For the definition of labour input, see the Notes on methodology

these factors. For this reason, the analysis centres on Indicator 1, which is more reliable than the other two.

As before, the **cash-flow indicator** is again taken into consideration to show the liquidity position of the agricultural production sector. The Member States have made further progress in supplying the necessary data for 1990.

Chapter 3 analyses the long-term trends in agricultural income. The period under consideration runs from 1980 to 1990, which enables Portugal (for which the relevant data series are available only from 1980 onwards) to be included in the analysis. For the Community as a whole (EUR 12), there is a detailed analysis of the factors determining changes in income, which, like the income indicators themselves, are shown in real terms. The main trends in the Member States are also outlined.

Although current changes in income remain the central element in this publication, and despite the continuing methodological and statistical difficulties, Chapter 4 compares the absolute levels of income in agriculture per annual work unit in the various Member States. With a view to maximum comparability, the income figures are converted on the basis of both ECU and purchasing power standards (PPS).¹⁾ A comparison is also made of trends in the absolute level of income in agriculture per annual work unit in the Member States.

In interpreting these chapters, it is important to bear in mind that what we have here is a macroeconomic approach to 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" alone, and that personal taxes and welfare payments must be deducted, and farmers' income from non-agricultural activities added, to arrive at a figure for the disposable income of persons working in agriculture.

Chapter 5 is devoted to the total income of agricultural households, and begins with an explanation of the importance and purpose of this income concept. At present, however, it is not possible to provide harmonized data for the individual Member States. Some results are given for four Member States (Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, the Netherlands). It should be remembered that findings about the income of agricultural households in a particular Member State are not directly comparable across Member States. For methodological reasons no direct comparisons have been made between these four Member States.

1) For definition see Eurostat (1988): *Purchasing Power Parities and Gross Domestic Product in Real Terms, Results 1985*. Theme 2, Series C, Luxembourg.

2 CHANGES IN AGRICULTURAL INCOME AND CASH FLOW IN 1990 OVER 1989

2.1 Main results : an overview

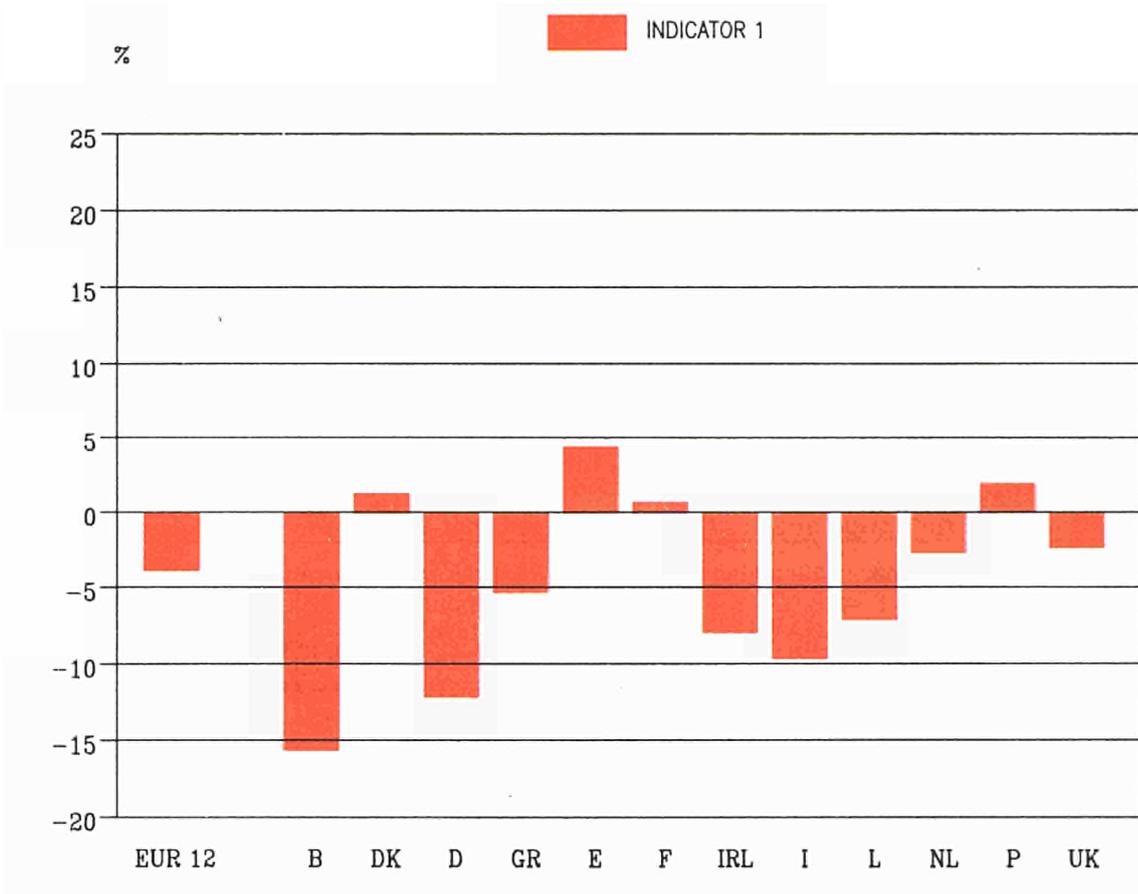
Member States' estimates from the end of January 1991 show a clear fall (-4.5%) in real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit (Indicator 1) in the Community in 1990. The 1989 increase in Indicator 1 (+11.2%) did not therefore continue in 1990. The fall in real net income from agricultural activity of total labour input in agriculture per AWU is expected to be slightly greater (-6.0%). Real net income from agricultural activity of family labour input per AWU was down 8.2% on the previous year's level (cf. Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 : **Probable change in real agricultural income per annual work unit in 1990 as against 1989 (in %)**

Member State	Real net value added at factor cost/AWU Indicator 1	Real net income from agricultural activity	
		of total labour input in agriculture/AWU Indicator 2	of family labour input/AWU (fam.) Indicator 3
B	- 15,2	- 19,2	- 21,0
DK	+ 0,8	- 4,1	- 5,1
D	- 12,6	- 16,3	- 19,6
GR	- 7,8	- 8,4	- 8,4
E	+ 3,9	+ 2,6	+ 2,8
F	+ 0,2	+ 0,2	- 0,5
IRL	- 7,6	- 10,9	- 11,9
I	- 10,2	- 10,6	- 16,6
L	- 7,0	- 10,8	- 10,7
NL	- 3,0	- 5,6	- 6,8
P	+ 1,2	- 2,9	- 4,4
UK	- 3,7	- 6,3	- 11,4
EUR 12	- 4,5	- 6,0	- 8,2

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

FIGURE 2.1: ESTIMATED CHANGE IN REAL INCOME IN AGRICULTURE PER AWU
1990 AS COMPARED WITH 1989 (IN %)



Real net value added at factor cost per AWU (Indicator 1) shows the largest decreases for Belgium, the FR of Germany and Italy. Clear falls in Indicator 1 were also recorded in Greece, Ireland and Luxembourg. Falls for Indicator 1 were below average in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Increases in income were recorded by Spain, Portugal, Denmark and France.

The nominal value of final production as a whole increased slightly in 1990 (+0.7%). In the crop sector, volumes were lower (-1.3%) and prices higher (+4.7%). The main reason for this was the higher price for wine (+10.6%) and fresh vegetables (+11.0%). In the livestock sector the reverse was true: whilst volumes increased by 1.7%, prices fell by 3.7%. These drops in prices were the result of much lower prices for the three most important animal products (cattle, pigs and milk).

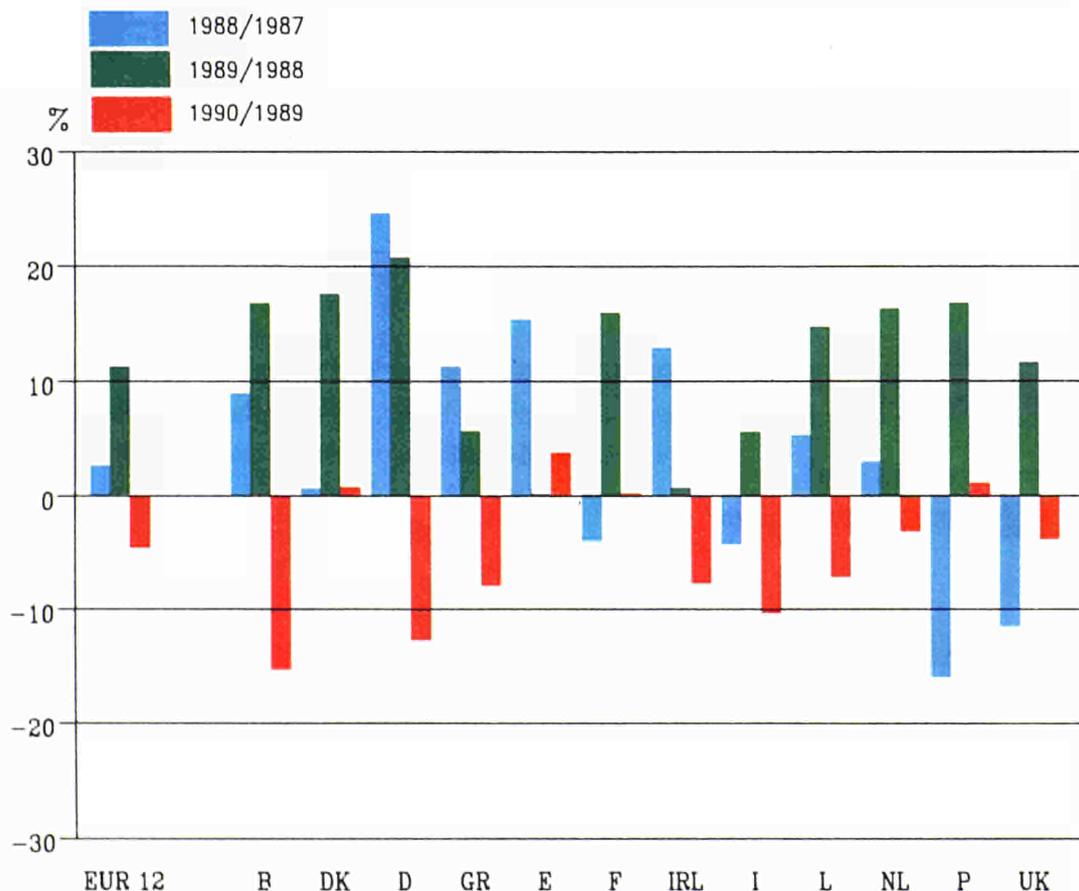
Deducting intermediate consumption from the final production value for the Community as a whole gives nominal gross value added at market prices, which has not really changed (-0.3%) in relation to the 1989 figure. A look at nominal net value added at factor cost shows that agricultural income in the Community fell by 0.7%. This was mainly the result of increased depreciation (+5.2%) and higher taxes linked to production (+6.2%), and in spite of an increase in subsidies of 12.0%.

When adjusted for inflation, real net value added at factor cost fell by 6.4%. The 2.8% fall in total labour input in agriculture per AWU (1989 = -3.1%) attenuated the drop in real net value added at factor cost per AWU, thus reducing the rate of change for Indicator 1 to -4.5%. Increases in rents (+2.2%) and interest payments (+7.6%) caused Indicator 2 to fall more (-6.0%) than Indicator 1. The clear increase in compensation of employees was not offset by the fall in family labour input (-3.1%), making the 8.2% fall for Indicator 3 the greatest for the three income indicators.

Figure 2.3 shows the current situation regarding agricultural income in both individual Member States and the Community as a whole in relation to the medium-term trend. Index values of real net value added at factor cost per AWU in 1989 were extrapolated using the rate of change for 1990. The graph shows the 1989 index value for each Member State, the corresponding change in the index in 1990 and the new index situation for 1990 in each of the Member States.

When interpreting the index values in Figure 2.3, it should be borne in mind that they do not allow comparisons to be made of income levels between Member States, but simply relate the 1989 and 1990 incomes for individual Member States to the corresponding average income in the base period (average of 1984-1986).

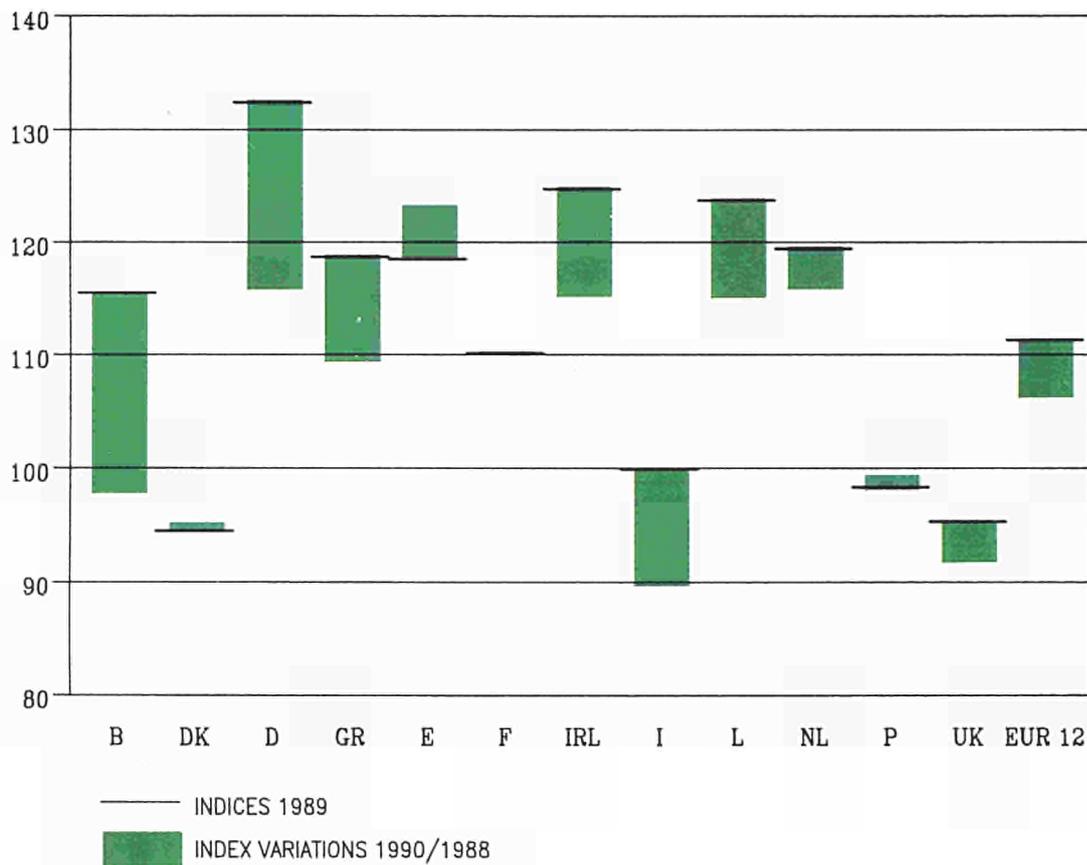
FIGURE 2.2: CHANGE IN REAL NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST PER AWU FROM 1988 TO 1990 IN % (COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR)



The FR of Germany had the highest index level in 1989 (the starting year), whilst the lowest values were for Denmark, the United Kingdom, Portugal and Italy (in relation to the 1984-86 average). A look at the

rates of change of real net value added at factor cost per AWU for 1990 shows that the highest values for agricultural income compared with the 1984-86 average were for Spain, the FR of Germany, the Netherlands, Ireland and Luxembourg. However, income in 1990 in France and Greece was also higher than in the base period. Real net value added at factor cost per AWU in 1990 was below the 1984-86 level in Portugal, Belgium, Denmark, the United Kingdom and Italy.

FIGURE 2.3: REAL NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST PER AWU: 1989 INDICES (1984-1986 = 100) AND 1990 CHANGE OF INDICES COMPARED WITH 1989



2.2 Changes in income in the Community and their causes

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

2.2.1.1 Results

Indications are that the agricultural income situation in the Community deteriorated in 1990 (cf. Table 2.2). The fall in real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit is expected to be 4.5%. This rate of decline should, however, be viewed against the background of the good results recorded in 1989 (+11.2%).

Table 2.2: **Indicator 1 - Change in net value added at factor cost in agriculture, 1990 as against 1989 (in %)**

Member State and date of estimate	Nominal net value added at factor-cost	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices (Deflator)	Real net value added at factor cost (1:2)	Agricultural labour input (total) in AWU	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU (3:4)
	1	2	3	4	5
B (31.1.91)	- 14,6	+ 3,3	- 17,3	- 2,5	- 15,2
DK (31.1.91)	+ 2,8	+ 3,0	- 0,2	- 1,0	+ 0,8
D (31.1.91)	- 12,4	+ 3,7	- 15,5	- 3,4	- 12,6
GR (24.1.91)	+ 8,7	+ 20,8	- 10,0	- 2,4	- 7,8
E (30.1.91)	+ 4,8	+ 7,4	- 2,4	- 6,1	+ 3,9
F (31.1.91)	+ 0,3	+ 3,5	- 3,1	- 3,3	+ 0,2
IRL (31.1.91)	- 4,4	+ 2,1	- 6,4	+ 1,3	- 7,6
I (31.1.91)	+ 3,7	+ 7,1	- 10,2	0,0	- 10,2
L (29.1.91)	- 7,9	+ 3,1	- 10,7	- 4,0	- 7,0
NL (30.1.91)	- 1,2	+ 2,9	- 4,0	- 1,0	- 3,0
P (31.1.91)	+ 8,4	+ 13,9	- 4,8	- 6,0	+ 1,2
UK (31.1.91)	+ 1,8	+ 7,7	- 5,5	- 1,9	- 3,7
EUR 12	- 0,7	:	- 7,2	- 2,8	- 4,5

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

The above-mentioned change in the average income situation in the Community is the net result of varying trends in the Member States. Whilst the rates of decline stood at between 3% and 15% in eight Member States, incomes rose in the four others (E, P, DK, F).

The greatest falls in income were recorded in:

- Belgium: -15.2% (1989: +16.9%),
- FR of Germany: -12.6% (1989: +21.1%),
- Italy: -10.2% (1989: +5.7%),
- Greece: -7.8% (1989: +6.0%),
- Ireland: -7.6% (1989: +1.4%),
- Luxembourg: -7.0% (1989: +16.3%).

In Luxembourg and the FR of Germany in particular, the falls in income do not wholly cancel out the increases achieved in 1989. In Ireland, Greece, Italy and Belgium, on the other hand, the 1990 figures fell below the level attained in 1988.

The rates of decline were below the Community average in:

- the United Kingdom: -3.7% (1989: +11.7%),
- the Netherlands: -3.0% (1989 +16.4%).

Due mainly to the high increases in income recorded in the previous year, the income situation in these two countries is still relatively favourable.

The four remaining Member States anticipate moderate to negligible growth in income:

- Spain: +3.9% (1989: -0.0%),
- Portugal: +1.2% (1989: +17.0%),
- Denmark: +0.8% (1989: +16.7%),
- France: +0.2% (1989: +16.1%).

With these results, Spain and France achieved their highest ever real income in comparison to previous years.

2.2.1.2 Causes

This section discusses the causal factors affecting real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit (Indicator 1) and shows what effect they had on changes in this income indicator.

Production volume

The volume of total agricultural production in the Community is expected to be slightly up (+0.3%) in 1990, despite opposite trends for crop production and animal production. While the volume of crop production fell by 1.3%, animal production rose by 1.7% (cf. Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Change in volume of final output in agriculture, 1990 as against 1989 in %

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
Final crop production	-2,5	4,9	-1,1	-11,4	3,5	0,0	4,8	-5,5	-17,1	5,1	4,9	-0,8	-1,3
Final animal production	-4,3	1,5	0,9	-0,2	2,0	2,3	6,6	0,3	2,1	1,3	3,7	4,3	1,7
Final agricultural production	-3,7	3,6	0,3	-7,9	2,8	1,2	6,3	-3,3	-1,8	2,8	4,7	2,1	0,3

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

There was, however, a wide divergence in the results of individual Member States. The slumps in overall production volume in Greece (-7.9%), Belgium (-3.7%), Italy (-3.3%) and Luxembourg (-1.8%) were considerable in some instances, while Ireland, Portugal, Denmark, Spain, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom recorded sharp rises. Smaller increases in volume were observed in France and the FR of Germany.

Contrary to the general Community trend, the volume of crop production increased in five Member States (DK, E, IRL, NL and P), whereas there was a drop in the volume of animal production in Belgium (-4,3%) and Greece (-0.2%).

Looking at the rates of change for specific products, the major items of crop production display similar trends to those for total volume. The volumes of cereals, fresh vegetables and wine decreased (cf. Table 2.4), and falls were also recorded in the production of fruit (-3.1%) and olive oil (-23.0%). The only products where production increased were oilseeds (+9.5%), sugar beet (+1.5%) and potatoes (+0.8%).

Table 2.4: **Change in volume, prices and value of the main final production items, 1990 as against 1989 in % (EUR 12)**

	Volume	Price	Value
Cereals	- 3,0	+ 0,4	- 2,6
Fresh vegetables	- 1,2	+ 11,0	+ 9,7
Grape must and wine	- 2,4	+ 10,6	+ 7,9
Cattle	+ 3,8	- 7,5	- 3,9
Pigs	+ 1,1	- 4,1	- 3,0
Milk	+ 0,0	- 2,9	- 2,9
Final production	+ 0,3	+ 0,4	+ 0,7

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

In the field of final animal production, the increase in the Community as a whole for cattle for slaughter (+3.8%) was particularly marked, while increases in volume were also recorded for pigs (+1.1%). There were also further increases in the production of poultry for slaughter (+3.9%) and sheep and goats (+3.7%). Deliveries of milk, on the other hand, remained unchanged, which served to hold back growth in the total volume of animal production.

Producer prices

There was only a slight increase in nominal **producer prices** in 1990 (+0.4%). The upward trend in animal product prices came to an end, with the average prices for cattle falling particularly sharply (-7.5%). Pig prices also dropped in 1990 (-4.1%), after having leapt the previous year,

Table 2.5: **Change in nominal prices of final agricultural output, 1990 as against 1989 in %**

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
Final crop output	0,4	-3,3	0,6	21,6	4,9	2,0	-5,2	5,0	-2,9	2,3	12,5	5,7	4,7
Final animal output	-7,8	-5,8	-6,8	16,4	-6,4	-3,6	-12,1	1,7	-0,2	-8,1	-4,6	-2,4	-3,7
Final agricultural output	-5,0	-4,6	-4,4	19,9	0,3	-0,6	-11,2	3,6	-0,6	-4,0	3,4	0,8	0,4
Implicit GDP price index	3,3	3,0	3,7	20,8	7,4	3,5	2,1	7,1	3,1	2,9	13,9	7,7	:

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

and the level of milk prices was lower than that achieved the previous year (-2.9%). Price falls for these three major products were the main reason for the fall in prices for animal production as a whole (-3.7%).

In crop production, on the other hand, there were further price rises (+4.7%). In the cereals sector the average prices remained nominally stable (+0.4%) for the most part, despite the application of stabilizers and the fact that cereals prices are dependent on market organization measures. This can mainly be attributed to the positive trends in prices in France, the United Kingdom and Greece, since some of the falls recorded in the other Member States were significant. Average Community producer prices soared for fresh vegetables (+11.0%), grape must and wine (+10.6%) and fresh fruit (+14.7%), which basically explains the rise in crop production prices.

In comparing price changes between the Member States, it is important to remember that we are talking here about nominal rates of change, which have to be viewed against the background of differing rates of inflation. In almost all the Member States the prices fell in animal production. The only increases were recorded in Greece and Italy, but these rises did not keep pace with inflation. Real prices in the field of animal production therefore decreased in all the Member States. On the other hand, the producer prices for crop products rose in most Member States, with the exception of Ireland, Denmark and Luxembourg, although the growth rates for Belgium and the FR of Germany were slight (+0.4% and +0.6% respectively). The only country where the price rises for crop products were above the rate of inflation was Greece. In the Netherlands, Portugal, France, the United Kingdom and Italy the rises lagged behind the inflation rate by up to 2%. Nominal prices for total final production rose on average in only five Member States (E, GR, I, P, UK). In all Member States there were real falls in the prices for total final production. Whilst Ireland recorded by far the greatest drop in nominal prices for final production (-11.2%), the rates of decline were between 4% and 5% in Belgium, Denmark, the FR of Germany and the Netherlands, and the decreases registered in France and in Luxembourg were only 0.6%.

Value of final production

The total **value of final production** increased only slightly in the Community as a whole (cf. Table 2.6), since there were only minor rises in both prices and volumes. The trends in the individual Member States did, however, vary considerably. In four Member States (GR, P, E, UK) the production value was up by between 3% and 10% on 1989. The figures for France and Italy also showed slight increases, while the value of final production in the other six Member States fell below the 1989 level. The falls in production values were predominantly due to lower prices. The principal reason for the increase in production value in Spain, France, Portugal and the United Kingdom was a growth in volume, whilst in Greece and Italy higher prices more than compensated for the falling volumes.

Table 2.6: Change in the value of final output in agriculture, 1990 as against 1989 in %

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
Volume of final output	-3,7	3,6	0,3	-7,9	2,8	1,2	6,3	-3,3	-1,8	2,8	4,7	2,1	0,3
Prices of final output	-5,0	-4,6	-4,4	19,9	0,3	-0,6	-11,2	3,6	-0,6	-4,0	3,4	0,8	0,4
Value of final output	-8,5	-1,2	-4,1	10,4	3,1	0,6	-5,6	0,2	-2,4	-1,3	8,3	2,9	0,7

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

Intermediate consumption

The increase in the value of **intermediate consumption** in 1989 was sustained in 1990 (+1.9%) (cf. Table 2.7). As in 1989, this rise was primarily due to higher prices, with prices up 1.3% while intermediate consumption volume only rose by 0.7%.

Table 2.7: Change in volume, prices and value of intermediate consumption in agriculture, 1990 as against 1989 in %

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
Volume change	0,6	0,4	-0,3	-3,5	1,7	2,3	2,0	-0,9	2,1	2,1	2,0	-1,1	0,7
Price change	-1,9	-3,4	2,1	22,0	0,3	-1,5	0,2	2,6	0,9	-3,8	4,7	5,0	1,3
Value change	-1,3	-3,0	1,8	17,8	2,0	0,8	2,2	1,7	3,0	-1,8	6,8	3,8	1,9

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

The importance of intermediate consumption varies from one Member State to another and depends on specific production structures and intensities. For example, in 1990 intermediate consumption accounted for less than 30% of the value of final production in Greece and Italy, compared with more than 50% in Belgium, the FR of Germany, the United Kingdom and Portugal. In all the other Member States intermediate consumption constituted 40% to 50% of the value of final production.

In 1990, the **volume of intermediate consumption** was down in Greece, the United Kingdom, Italy and the FR of Germany. In all the other Member States intermediate consumption input increased by up to 2.3%, with France recording the highest rise.

Intermediate consumption price increases were significantly lower than the previous year for most of the Member States and the Community as a whole. Intermediate consumption prices even fell in four Member States (NL, DK, B, F) compared to the 1989 figures. In Greece, where the inflation rate of 20.8% was the highest in the Community, intermediate consumption prices rose by 22%. In all the other countries the average price increase was between 0% and 5%.

Table 2.8: **Change in volume, prices and value of the main intermediate consumption items, 1990 as against 1989 in % (EUR 12)**

	Volume change	Price change	Value change
Feedingstuffs	+ 1,5	- 4,1	- 2,7
Fertilizers and soil improvers	- 0,4	+ 1,3	+ 0,9
Energy and lubricants	+ 0,1	+ 13,1	+ 13,3
Total intermediate consumption	+ 0,7	+ 1,3	+ 1,9

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

Feedingstuffs are easily the most important element in the **value of intermediate consumption** in the Community (1988-90: 41.2%). The sharp fall in prices for feedingstuffs (-4.1%) helped compensate for the significant increases in the prices of some other intermediate consumption items (cf. Table 2.8). Given that the value of feedingstuffs also fell (-2.7%) despite its increased input (+1.5%), the 1.9% increase in intermediate consumption value overall was lower than the figure for 1989 (+4.8%). The greatest price rises among the various items of intermediate consumption were for energy and lubricants (13.1%), whilst the increase in fertilizer prices was much lower at +1.3%. As a result, the change in expenditure on fertilizers (+0.9%) lagged well behind the increase in the value of energy and lubricants (+13.3%).

Gross value added at market prices

The increase in intermediate consumption value (+1.9%) cancelled out the moderate rise in the value of final production overall (+0.7%). As a result, the **gross value added at market prices** remained virtually constant in the Community in 1990 (-0.3%), although the trends for gross value added at market prices were very different in the individual Member States. The greatest rises

were recorded in Portugal (+8.6%) and Greece (+8.4%), although it also increased in Spain, the United Kingdom, Denmark and France. The corresponding rate of change in Italy and the Netherlands was slightly down, while the rates of decline in Belgium, Ireland, the FR of Germany and Luxembourg were considerable. The particularly striking slump in Belgium (-17.2%) in 1990 can mainly be attributed to the negative effects of the outbreak of swine fever.

Subsidies, taxes linked to production and depreciation

In 1990 **subsidies** were again well up for the Community as a whole (+12.0%). It is important to remember, though, that we are talking here about production subsidies within the meaning of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture, and these do not cover all the aids granted to agriculture.

The highest rates of increase were recorded in the Netherlands (+104%) and Ireland (+77.8%), but the changes in France (+34.3%) and Spain (+20.0%) were also well above the Community average. Increases of between 2.5% and 15.0% were registered in four Member States (GR, P, D, UK), whilst subsidies fell in Denmark (-23.2%), Italy (-6.0%) and Luxembourg (-2.7%). In Belgium the net balance of subsidies and taxes linked to production was up by 82.2%.

The Community average increase of 6.2% in **taxes linked to production** was lower than that for subsidies. The highest growth rates were observed in France (+24.8%) and Ireland (+24.4%), with four Member States (P, GR, NL, E) recording rates of between 1.5% and 9.0%. While taxes linked to production in Denmark were slightly lower than for the previous year (-0.7%), they decreased appreciably in four Member States (UK, L, D, I), with the sharpest fall being recorded in the United Kingdom (-21.7%).

As far as evaluating annual changes in subsidies and taxes linked to production is concerned, it should be borne in mind that the recording date is that on which payment is made, which may not necessarily coincide with the period in which payment became due.

The Community average increase in **depreciation** (+5.2%) was greater than in 1989, with the highest increase being recorded in Greece (+21.5%). Denmark was the only country where this item decreased (-3.3%). Depreciation rose in all the other Member States at rates of between 2.0% and 8.5%. The importance of depreciation, as measured by its share of agricultural final production, varies considerably from one Member State to another, mainly as a result of differences in the level of capitalization of farms. For instance, the above-average number of machines on farms in the FR of Germany reflects the high level of investment in that country. Variations in construction costs between the Member States, partly due to the manner of construction and certain statutory regulations, also contribute to these differences. Furthermore, national price trends have repercussions on the annual level of depreciation, as capital goods are valued at replacement cost.

Net value added at factor cost

In five Member States (IRL, B, DK, E, GR), the above-mentioned changes in subsidies, taxes linked to production and depreciation have led to a more favourable trend in nominal **net value added at factor cost** than in gross value added at market prices. In the United Kingdom the change in both income measures was identical. On the other hand, the changes experienced in six Member States

(I, D, L, NL, P, F) resulted in net value added at factor cost developing less favourably than gross value added at market prices. In the Community as a whole, net value added at factor cost in 1990 was down 0.7% on the previous year.

Labour input and rate of inflation

Total **labour input** in agriculture, expressed in annual work units (AWU), fell by 2.8% in the Community in 1990 (1989: -4.2%). The largest falls were recorded in Spain (-6.1%) and Portugal (-6.0%), and the rates of decline were also above average in Luxembourg (-4.0%), the FR of Germany (-3.4%) and France. Labour input in agriculture dropped by between 1.0% and 2.5% in five Member States (B, GR, UK, DK, NL), whilst the number of AWUs remained constant in Italy. In Ireland, on the other hand, there was an estimated 1.3% increase in labour input in agriculture.

The changes in the **inflation rate** in the individual Member States, measured by the change in the implicit price index for gross domestic product at market prices, varied from country to country. In three Member States (IRL, DK, L) it was lower in 1990 than for the previous year, with the year-on-year decrease being particularly strong in Ireland and Denmark. The rate of price increase rose in the other Member States and was greatest in Greece. Five Member States experienced an inflation rate of over 6% (GR, P, UK, E, I), and in Greece and Portugal it again reached double figures. The inflation rate in the other Member States (B, D, L, F, IRL, NL, DK) stood at or below 4%, with the figure of 2.1% in Ireland being the lowest.

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

For the Community as a whole, there is likely to be a drop of 6.0% in the net real income of total labour input in agriculture per AWU (cf. Table 2.9), which is a faster rate of decline than for Indicator 1. Accordingly, the rates of change for Indicator 2 in most of the Member States are greater than for Indicator 1.

The rate of change for Indicator 2 remained positive only in Spain and France (+2.6% and +0.2% respectively), whilst in Denmark and Portugal, which recorded growth in income under Indicator 1, the real net income of total labour input in agriculture per AWU fell (-4.1% and -2.9% respectively). Leaving aside Denmark and Portugal, the income situation measured by Indicator 2 deteriorated in comparison to Indicator 1 in Belgium, Luxembourg, the FR of Germany and Ireland in particular. Five Member States (B, D, IRL, L, I) recorded rates of decline in double figures for Indicator 2. The fall in Greece was also substantial, but was close to the Community average in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

Table 2.9: **Indicator 2 - Change in net income from agricultural activity of total labour input in 1990 as against 1989 (in %)**

Member State and date of estimate	Nominal net income of total labour input	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices (Deflator)	Real net income of total labour input (1:2)	Total agricultural labour input in AWU	Real net income of total labour input per AWU (3:4)
	1	2	3	4	5
B (31.1.91)	- 18,7	+ 3,3	- 21,3	- 2,5	- 19,2
DK (31.1.91)	- 2,2	+ 3,0	- 5,1	- 1,0	- 4,1
D (31.1.91)	- 16,2	+ 3,7	- 19,2	- 3,4	- 16,3
GR (24.1.91)	+ 8,0	+ 20,8	- 10,6	- 2,4	- 8,4
E (30.1.91)	+ 3,5	+ 7,4	- 3,6	- 6,1	+ 2,6
F (31.1.91)	+ 0,3	+ 3,5	- 3,1	- 3,3	+ 0,2
IRL (31.1.91)	- 7,8	+ 2,1	- 9,7	+ 1,3	- 10,9
I (31.1.91)	- 4,3	+ 7,1	- 10,6	0,0	- 10,6
L (29.1.91)	- 11,7	+ 3,1	- 14,4	- 4,0	- 10,8
NL (30.1.91)	- 3,8	+ 2,9	- 6,5	- 1,0	- 5,6
P (31.1.91)	+ 4,0	+ 13,9	- 8,7	- 6,0	- 2,9
UK (31.1.91)	- 1,0	+ 7,7	- 8,1	- 1,9	- 6,3
EUR 12	- 2,0	:	- 8,6	- 2,8	- 6,0

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

The changes in interest payments and rents are the main reason for the differences between Indicators 1 and 2. At Community level and in most Member States (with the exception of Italy) there was a major rise in interest rates. However, with expenditure on rent remaining unchanged in some Member States (DK, IRL), or even falling in others (F, E, UK), the average rise throughout the Community was lower than for interest rates.

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

Whereas the first two indicators reflect the income of all persons working in agriculture, Indicator 3 refers exclusively to family workers. The previous year's positive trend for Indicator 3 (+15.0%) was not sustained in 1990. Indeed, Indicator 3 for 1990 reveals an 8.2% drop in real family labour income per annual work unit (cf. Table 2.10). This drop in the value of Indicator 3 is 2.2 percentage points more than the figure for Indicator 2.

Table 2.10: **Indicator 3 - Change in net income from agricultural activity of family labour input in 1990 as against 1989 (in %)**

Member State and date of estimate	Nominal net income of family labour input	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices (Deflator)	Real net income of family labour input (1:2)	Family labour input in AWU	Real net income of family labour input per AWU (3:4)
	1	2	3	4	5
B (31.1.91)	- 20,5	+ 3,3	- 23,0	- 2,5	- 21,0
DK (31.1.91)	- 5,2	+ 3,0	- 8,0	- 3,0	- 5,1
D (31.1.91)	- 18,8	+ 3,7	- 21,7	- 2,6	- 19,6
GR (24.1.91)	+ 8,0	+ 20,8	- 10,6	- 2,4	- 8,4
E (30.1.91)	+ 2,7	+ 7,4	- 4,4	- 7,0	+ 2,8
F (31.1.91)	- 0,4	+ 3,5	- 3,8	- 3,3	- 0,5
IRL (31.1.91)	- 8,9	+ 2,1	- 10,8	+ 1,3	- 11,9
I (31.1.91)	- 10,7	+ 7,1	- 16,6	+ 0,0	- 16,6
L (29.1.91)	- 12,3	+ 3,1	- 14,9	- 4,7	- 10,7
NL (30.1.91)	- 6,0	+ 2,9	- 8,7	- 2,0	- 6,8
P (31.1.91)	+ 2,4	+ 13,9	- 10,1	- 6,0	- 4,4
UK (31.1.91)	- 6,7	+ 7,7	- 13,4	- 2,2	- 11,4
EUR 12	- 4,2	:	- 11,0	- 3,1	- 8,2

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

A comparison of the rates of change in the indicators in the Member States shows that there is an even wider range of results for Indicator 3 than Indicator 2. Spain is the only country where income continued to rise (+2.8%). The sharpest falls occurred in Belgium (-21.0%) and the FR of Germany (-19.6%), but the rates of decline also reached double figures in Italy (-16.6%), Ireland (-11.9%), the United Kingdom (-11.4%) and Luxembourg (-10.7%). The rate in Greece was slightly above the Community average, while the remaining Member States (NL, DK, P, F) recorded below-average falls.

Discrepancies between Indicators 2 and 3 are due to the importance of, and current changes in, compensation of employees, as well as to the differences between changes in total labour input on the one hand, and family labour input on the other. There was a general increase in compensation of employees, the only exception being the further decline recorded in the FR of Germany, although this had little influence on the sharp fall in the net income of family labour. Relatively large discrepancies between the trend in total labour input and family labour input arose in only five Member States (DK, NL, E, D, L), while the differences in the United Kingdom were minor.

2.3 Changes in income in the Member States and their causes

2.3.1 Belgium

Agricultural income in Belgium in 1990 was affected by unusual events in pig farming and is expected to be considerably lower than the very good 1989 figure. However, the provisional nature of the available data for pig production must be stressed, since it affects the accuracy of the whole income account for 1990.

In pig farming, which represented approximately 20% of overall final production in 1989, a large proportion of the stock had to be slaughtered due to swine fever. Although there is full provision for compensation, payouts have not yet been made in full pending a check on stock levels. A 14% decline in the volume of pig production is assumed which, with a reduction in prices, results in a fall in the value of production of 21.3%.

Apart from the uncertainty surrounding pig production, there were also negative trends in other areas of animal production. In the case of milk, price reductions of 10.4% and reduced supply (-3.5%) resulted in a 13.6% decline in the value of production. For cattle for slaughter, prices were well down on the previous year (-6.7%), and with a 2% increase in volume, the value of production decreased by 4.8%. The negative trend in animal production was therefore not simply the result of the outbreak of swine fever.

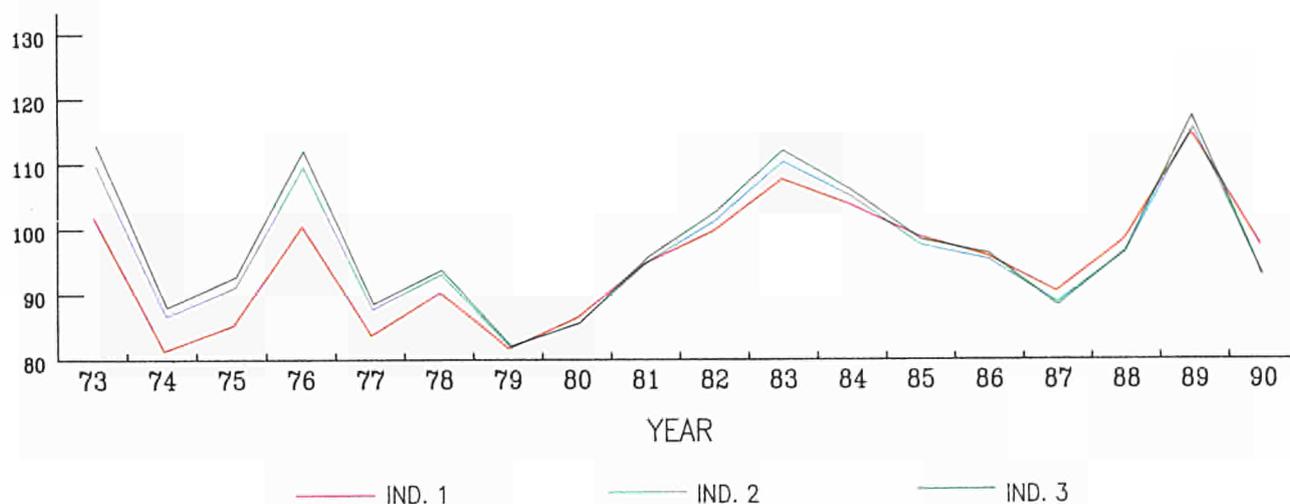
Table 2.11: Changes in the major items of the income account for Belgian agriculture, % change in 1990 over 1989

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	- 3,7	- 5,0	- 8,5
Crop production	- 2,5	+ 0,4	- 2,1
Animal production	- 4,3	- 7,8	- 11,8
Most marked changes ¹⁾ :			
Pigs	- 14,0	- 8,5	- 21,3
Milk	- 3,5	- 10,4	- 13,6
Fresh vegetables	- 2,2	+ 11,7	+ 9,2
Cattle (including calves)	+ 2,0	- 6,7	- 4,8
Intermediate consumption	+ 0,6	- 1,9	- 1,4
Gross value added at market prices			- 17,2

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 table read as decimal points

FIGURE 2.4: EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3
FOR BELGIUM BETWEEN 1973 AND 1990
"1984 - 1986" = 100



Crop production also failed to meet the previous year's level. There were sharp price rises for fresh vegetables (+11.7%) together with declines in production volume (-2.2%). The rise in the value of fresh vegetable production (+9.2%) was therefore due wholly to price rises. The steep increases in the volume of potatoes produced (+15.0%) led to a massive reduction in price (-30.0%), and this resulted in a 19.5% decline in the value of production. In the cereal sector, steeply declining volumes in some cases (barley: -22.0%, wheat: -7.5%), together with falling prices, resulted in a clear reduction in the value of production. For crop production as a whole, the positive trend in fresh vegetables could not fully make up for the declining value of root crops and cereals, with the result that the value of crop production was 2.1% down on the previous year.

The volume of intermediate consumption was roughly the same as in the previous year; according to available estimates there was an increase in feedingstuffs only (+2.0%). The increase in the prices of energy (+5.0%), fertilizers (+4.0%) and equipment and small tools (+2.9%) were more than offset by the 6.0% reduction in the prices of feedingstuffs. Expenditure on intermediate consumption was therefore 1.4% down on 1989.

Because of reimbursements already paid for losses due to swine fever the positive balance from subsidies and taxes on production saw an 82% increase in 1990. Net value added at factor cost was down by 14.6% owing to higher depreciation (+3.5%). Net income of family labour input dropped by 20.5%, particularly as a result of clearly higher interest payments (+5.0%) and increased compensation of employees (+4.0%). With general prices increasing by 3.3% and a 2.5% decline in labour input, the income indicators were as follows: Indicator 1, -15.2%; Indicator 2, -19.2%; and Indicator 3, -21.0%. However, the preliminary nature of these figures must once again be underlined.

2.3.2 Denmark

1990 again saw agricultural income in Denmark falling short of the level reached in the years 1984-86. Depending on the indicator chosen, there was a slight rise or fall compared with the previous year. Gross value added at market prices should be 1% up on the very good figure of the previous year, mainly because the value of intermediate consumption had fallen more steeply than that of final production.

Animal production in Denmark represented 65% of overall final production in 1990. Whereas the previous year had seen the value of animal production rise, due mainly to price rather than volume increases, there was a sharp fall in the producer prices in 1990 for pigs (-10%) and cattle (-9.8%). However, the volume of pigs for slaughter was above that of the previous year (+ 3.7%), bringing about an increase in the volume of overall animal production. After pigs, milk is the most important product in Danish agriculture (24% of the value of production in 1990). The volume of milk produced remained almost unchanged (-0.2%). Because of a further price increase a rise in the value of production (+2,2%) was recorded.

Crop production also saw rising volumes and falling producer prices. The volumes of cereals and pulses both rose by 10%, and for sugar beet by 5%. This was accompanied by a sharp fall in producer prices, particularly for cereals and sugar beet (-8.5% and -11.6% respectively). Overall, however, the increase in the volume of crop production more than made up for the drop in prices, which resulted in a slight increase in the value of final crop production.

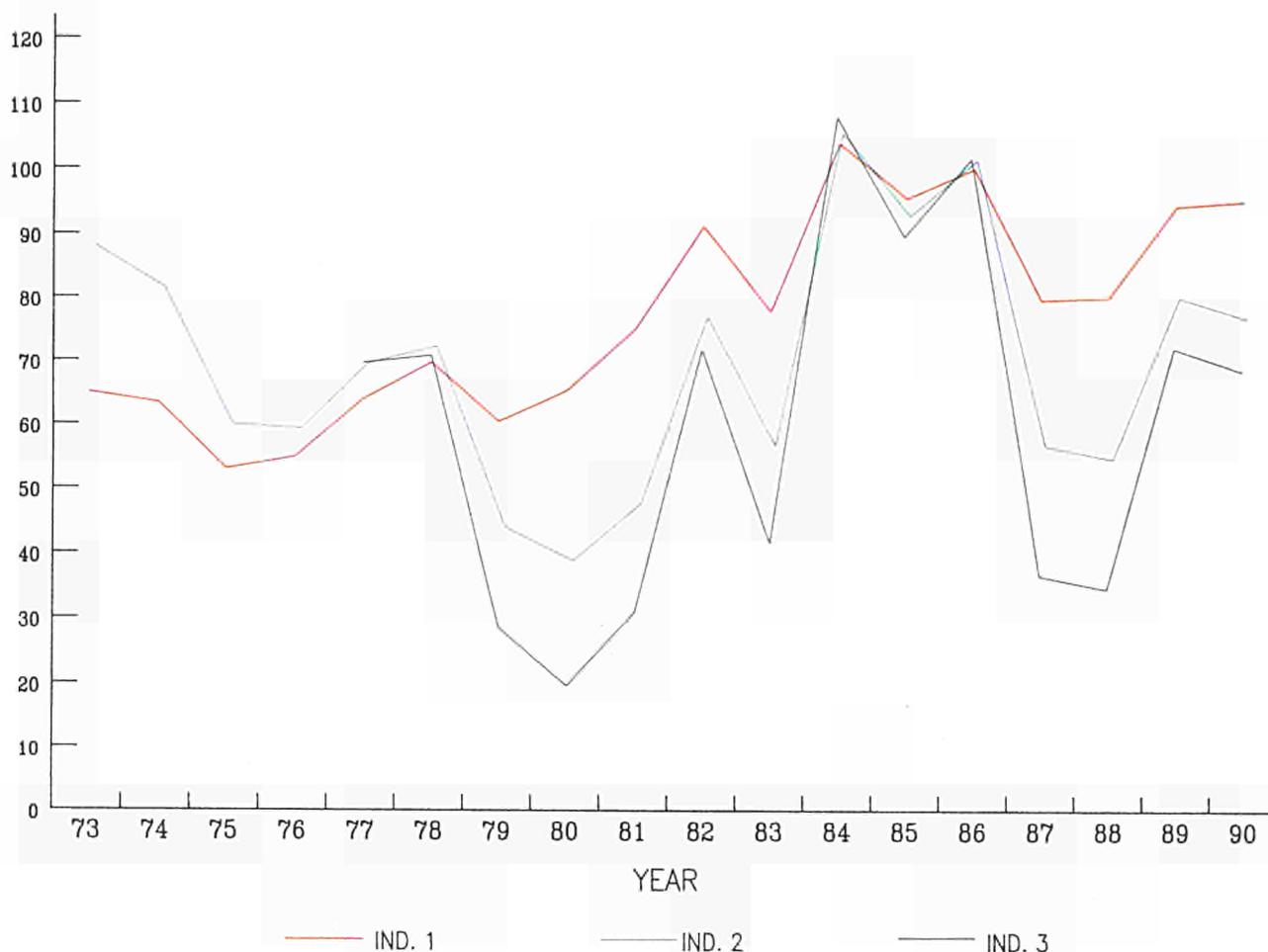
Table 2.12: Changes in the major items of the income account for Danish agriculture, % change in 1990 over 1989

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	+ 3,6	- 4,6	- 1,2
Crop production	+ 4,9	- 3,2	+ 1,5
Animal production	+ 1,5	- 5,8	- 4,4
Most marked changes ¹⁾ :			
Pigs	+ 3,7	- 10,0	- 6,7
Cattle (incl. calves)	- 1,4	- 9,8	- 11,1
Milk	- 0,2	+ 2,4	+ 2,2
Pulses	+ 10,0	- 2,0	+ 8,0
Intermediate consumption	+ 0,4	- 3,4	- 3,0
Gross value added at market prices			+ 1,5

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 table read as decimal points

FIGURE 2.5: EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3
FOR DENMARK BETWEEN 1973 AND 1990
"1984 - 1986" = 100



The rise in the volume of crop production was accompanied by a greater use of fertilizers and soil improvers (+5.0%). This aside, the volume of intermediate consumption remained constant. Sharp falls in the prices of feedingstuffs (-9.0%) meant that there was a fall in the overall value of intermediate consumption (-3.0%).

Net value added at factor cost increased (+2.8%) by more than gross value added at market prices (+1.5%). This was mainly due to lower depreciation (-3.3%). With an inflation rate of 3.0% and a labour input 1% less than in the previous year, there was a 0.8% rise in Indicator 1. Since the already substantial expenditure on interest payments rose by 8.0%, there was a fall in the net income of all those employed in agriculture (-2.0%), which produced a 4.1% drop in Indicator 2. There was a somewhat greater fall in Indicator 3 (-5.1%), owing to slightly higher expenditure on compensation of employees and a 3.0% reduction in family labour input.

2.3.3 FR of Germany

After two years of growth in income, agriculture in the FR of Germany saw definite declines in value of production (-4.1%) and gross value added at market prices (-10.1%) in 1990. This was caused mainly by the decline in the value of final animal production (-6.0%), particularly as a result of falling prices for milk and for animals for slaughter.

There was only a slight fall in the value of crop production (-0.5%). The decline in the volume of crop production (-1.1%) can be put down mainly to the reduced wine must harvest. On the other hand, there were larger harvests for some crops, particularly sugar beet (+12.2%), oilseeds (+21.1%) and grain-maize (+93.0%). Higher prices for special crops in particular made up for declining prices of cereals (-4.9%), pulses (-16.0%) and potatoes (-15.8%).

In the animal production sector, the overall volume of animals for slaughter increased (+4.0%) whilst the volume of animal products (milk, eggs etc.) declined (-2.7%). Prices fell for all animal products except eggs (+1.0%). Because of increased slaughterings, especially of cows, and higher final weights, there was an increase in the volume of cattle for slaughter (including calves) (+6.2%) combined with falling prices (-8.1%). Prices for milk decreased (-8.5%) despite reduced deliveries (-2.3%). There were reductions in receipts for milk, pigs and cattle for slaughter (including calves).

Table 2.13: Changes in the major items of the income account for agriculture in the FR Germany, % change in 1990 over 1989

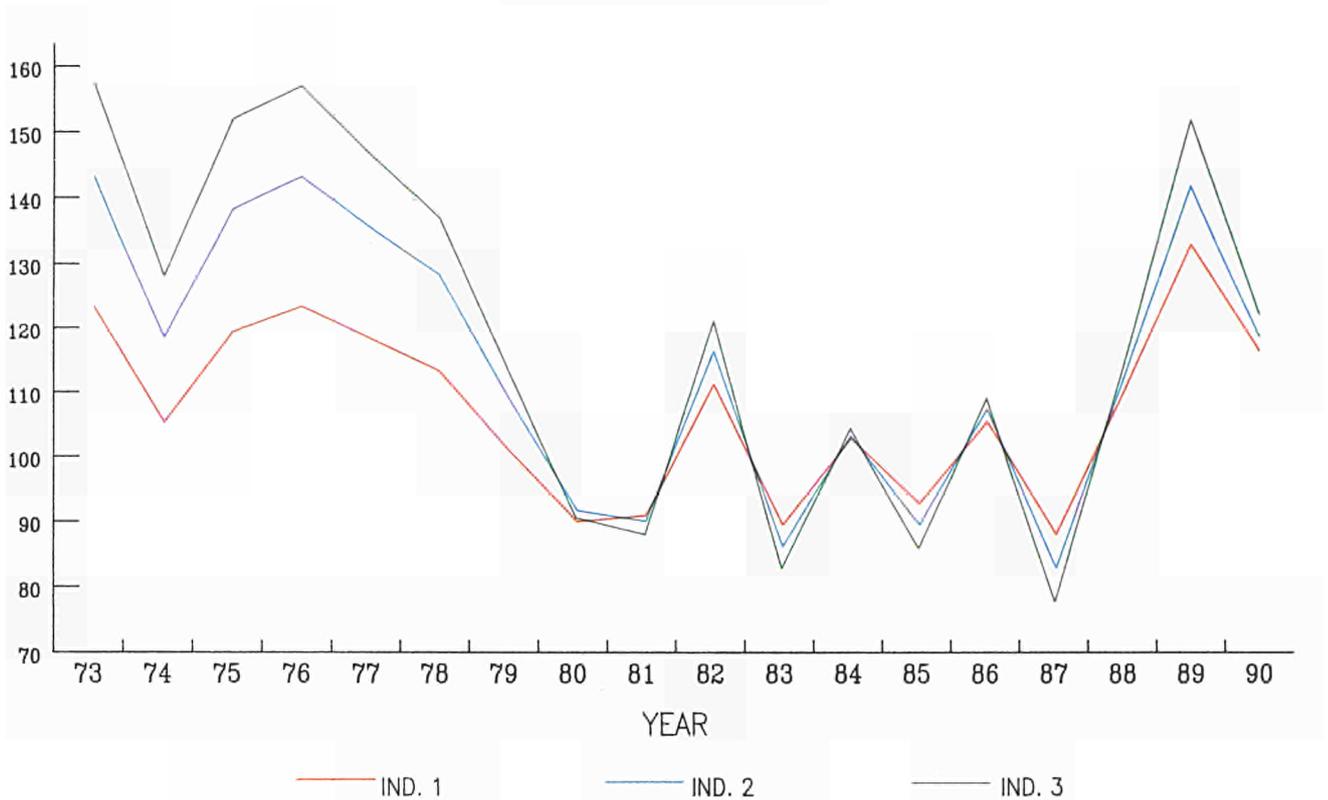
	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	+ 0,3	- 4,4	- 4,1
Crop production	- 1,1	+ 0,6	- 0,5
Animal production	+ 0,9	- 6,8	- 6,0
Most marked changes ¹⁾ :			
Milk	- 2,3	- 8,5	- 10,6
Grape must and wine	- 26,9	+ 10,0	- 19,6
Pigs	+ 1,7	- 5,0	- 3,4
Sugarbeet	+ 12,2	- 1,0	+ 11,1
Intermediate consumption ²⁾	- 0,3	0,0	+ 1,8
Gross value added at market prices			- 10,1

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

2) The change in value for intermediate consumption shown in the table includes "VAT - undercompensation", but this item could not be taken into consideration in calculating the rates of change in volumes and prices

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

FIGURE 2.6: EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3
FOR THE FR OF GERMANY BETWEEN 1973 AND 1990
"1984 - 1986" = 100



As a result of the under-compensation for 1990 under the flat-rate system of value added tax, there was an increase in expenditure on intermediate consumption. The main factors involved here must be the reduced value of agricultural production and a marked increase in investment (especially in the first half of 1990). However, expenditure on actual inputs (means of production and services) remained relatively stable, albeit with considerable differences among the individual items: expenditure on feedingstuffs fell due to lower prices (-7.1%), but there were increases in expenditure on energy (+6.2%) and plant protection products (+7.6%) due to steep price increases (+8.0% and +13.0% respectively).

It is estimated from this trend that gross value added at market prices for 1990 will be 10.1% down on the previous year. Increased subsidies and lower taxes on production mean that there is likely to be less of a decline in gross value added at factor cost (-8.0%). The increase in subsidies (+6.0%) is primarily the result of higher payments under the arrangements for guaranteed quantities of milk: over DM 600 million was paid out in the second half of 1990 under the special scheme to reduce the surplus in the reference quantities. There was a decline in taxes on production, since there was no additional levy for sugar in 1990 and there was a reduction in the co-responsibility levy for milk.

Depreciation should be about 2% higher due to increased replacement prices. The calendar year 1990 is expected to see a 12.4% decrease in net value added at factor cost. An increase in leased land together with higher rents produced a definite rise in rent payments. Interest payments, however, did not rise significantly despite higher interest rates, as the amount of credit taken up has declined due to the favourable income situation in recent years. The decline in expenditure on wages (-2.0%) is primarily the result of reduced labour input at unchanged wage rates.

The inflation rate in the FR of Germany was 3.7% in 1990. There was a 3.4% decline in overall labour input in agriculture (in AWUs), while family labour input fell by only 2.6% (in AWUs). The sharp falls in the income variables were reflected in the income indicators: Indicator 1, -12.6%; Indicator 2, -16.3%; Indicator 3, -19.6%.

The situation of agriculture in the new German Länder

Agriculture in the former GDR was mainly geared to maximum production in order to supply the population. In addition, a command economy, the collectivization of the factors of production and the industrial organization of production were supposed to make living conditions in agriculture similar to those in industry. These aims were unswervingly pursued. The result was an oversized agricultural sector which, although of considerable national economic importance, was overmanned and economically inefficient. Output in the former GDR was, however, good compared with that of other eastern European countries.

The main factor which shaped the agriculture of the former GDR was its socialist organizational structure. In 1989 only 5 110 production units (580 state-owned estates and 4 530 cooperatives) farmed 5.5 million ha, i.e. 90% of the utilized agricultural area. Most of these production units were heavily specialized in either crops or livestock. The average size of arable farms was over 4 000 ha. Livestock farms kept an average of over 1 500 large animals. The fact that production units were too large and crop farming was separated from livestock production made for much lower efficiency, logistical problems and serious environmental pollution.

In 1989 there were 820 000 people employed in agriculture in the former GDR. Only 495 000 were engaged in actual agricultural production, representing a much higher manning level than in agriculture in the F.R. of Germany (in its borders before 3 October 1990). Of the remainder, 180 000 were employed on in-house repairs, construction work, processing and outside transport and over 40 000 on educational and social work in agriculture (e.g. kindergartens). The direction and administration of agricultural production units employed over 100 000 people. 38.5% of those employed in agriculture were women.

Crop yields were on average about 80% of those in the original F.R. of Germany. To some extent livestock yields in the former GDR was below the West German level, while the rate of input use, particularly energy and pesticides, was considerably higher than in the F.R. of Germany.

Although the present calculations are based on the ESA rules, the figures for value added in agriculture in the new German Länder can hardly be compared with those of the original Länder, since prices were fixed by the state in the former GDR's non-convertible mark (M).

In 1989 the value of output was M 57.2 billion and intermediate consumption M 28.8 billion, giving a gross value added at market prices of M 28.4 billion. If depreciation of M 3.200 billion and taxes linked to production of M 0.84 billion are deducted and the subsidies of M 1.2 Billion added, the resulting M 25.6 billion is the income (net value added at factor cost) generated in 1989 by the agriculture of the former GDR. If products and means of production were valued at 1990 West German prices, the resulting average value added in the agriculture of the former GDR for the period 1986-89 would be negative (- DM 0.3 billion).

On 2 July 1990 economic, monetary and social union came into effect on the territory of the former GDR and the F.R. of Germany. As a result, the agriculture of the former GDR was faced with serious problems of adjustment.

Agricultural output in the 1990/91 financial year, although considerably reduced in some areas, particularly milk, fruit and vegetables, proved difficult to sell in the third quarter of 1990, a contributory factor being the often unsatisfactory quality. Prices initially remained significantly below those in the western Länder and only picked up again later in the year. Thus, owing to the prices and quantities involved, the value of agricultural output in the new German Länder in the 1990/91 financial year is likely to be only about DM 15.0 billion. Intermediate consumption is estimated at approximately DM 15.0 billion, depreciation at considerably less than DM 3.0 billion and taxes linked to production at DM 0.2 billion. In 1990/91 subsidies will total DM 4 to 5 billion, mainly as a result of liquidity and adjustment aids. Net value added at factor cost is estimated at DM 1 to 2 billion for the agriculture of the former GDR. This will not, however, be enough to cover wage costs and interest, due or to finance the necessary new investment.

2.3.4. Greece

The available estimates show real income for 1990 in Greece falling for the first time in three years. In the crop sector, production volumes were well under the previous year's levels (cf. Table 2.14). Sharp nominal price rises across the board, resulting primarily from the devaluation of the "green drachma", ensured a clear increase in the overall value of production (+ 10.4%). However, expenditure on intermediate consumption rose more sharply (+ 17.8%), with the result that gross value added at market prices increased by only 8.4%. With labour input declining slightly (-2.0%) and with a 20.8% rate of general price increase in gross domestic product, real net value added at factor cost per AWU was 7.8% down on last year's level.

The drop in crop production volumes was caused by insufficient rainfall in the period from September 1989 to March 1990. The drought affected almost all products apart from tobacco, rice and citrus fruits (cf. Annex, Table A3). There were particularly sharp falls in the production volumes of wheat (-21.9%), root crops (-18.8%), table grapes (-37.5%), grape must and wine (-33.9%) and olive oil (-16.3%) - to mention only the most important products. In the case of table grapes, grape must and wine, and wheat, for example, the substantial increase in some producer prices could not compensate for the declining volumes, with the result that for these crops the value of production was lower than in the

previous year. There were especially sharp rises in the producer prices for fresh vegetables (+36.0%) and olive oil (+30.0%), and despite the drop in volume, the value of production was well up. Since crop production represents approximately 70% of total production value in Greece, the value of overall final production was particularly affected by the poor yields.

Table 2.14: Changes in the major items of the income account for agriculture in Greece, % change in 1990 over 1989

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	- 7,9	+ 19,9	+ 10,4
Crop production	- 11,4	+ 21,6	+ 7,8
Animal production	- 0,2	+ 16,4	+ 16,3
Most marked changes ¹⁾ :			
Fresh vegetables	- 6,7	+ 36,0	+ 26,9
Milk	- 3,1	+ 25,3	+ 21,5
Sheep and goats	+ 0,8	+ 12,8	+ 13,6
Fresh fruit	- 1,5	+ 15,8	+ 14,1
Intermediate consumption	- 3,5	+ 22,0	+ 17,8
Gross value added at market prices			+ 8,4

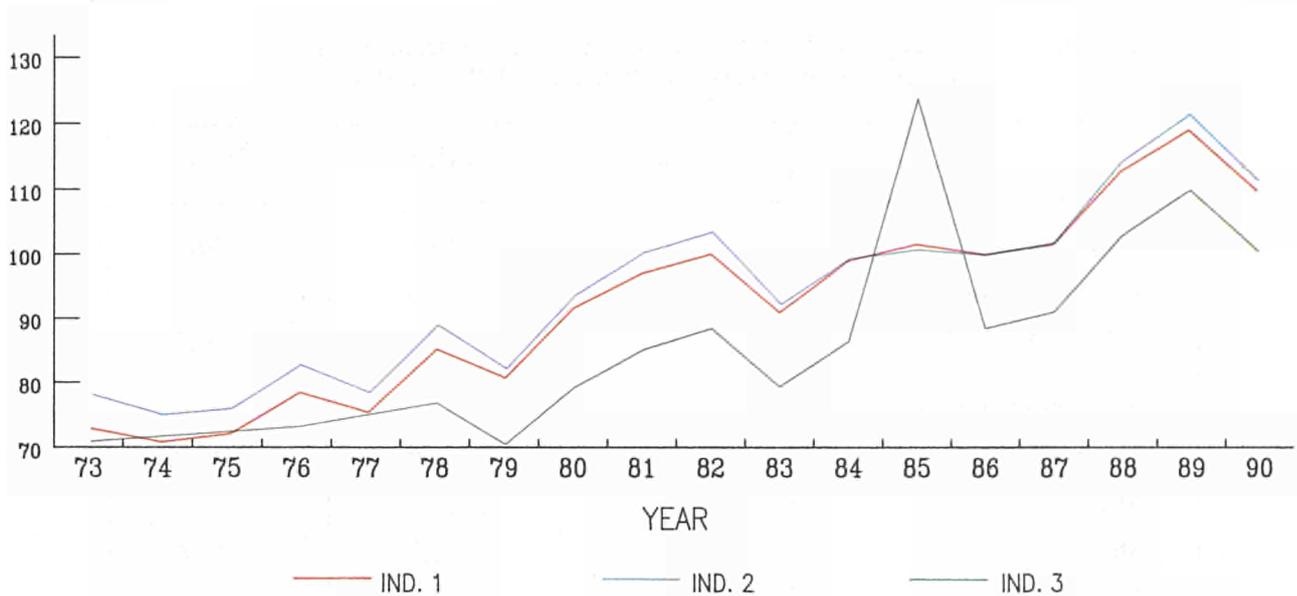
1) The products indicated are those which have made the most significant contribution to the change in the value of final production.

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

In livestock production there were different trends in the overall volumes of animals for slaughter and animal products. In particular, sheep and goat production, the second largest item in animal production after milk, rose slightly (+0.8%). Milk production, however, fell (-3.1%), but it was still able to make a considerable contribution to raising the overall value of production with the sharpest price rises in the livestock sector (+25.3%).

There was a drop in productivity of intermediate consumption in 1990 because the much lower volumes of final agricultural production (-7.9%) were accompanied by a lower fall in input of intermediate consumption (-3.5%). Since there were steep rises in the prices for energy (+33.0%), equipment and small tools (+22.8%) and feedingstuffs (+20.0%), intermediate consumption prices increased on average faster than producer prices, resulting in a slight deterioration in the agricultural terms of trade.

FIGURE 2.7: EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3
FOR GREECE BETWEEN 1973 AND 1990
"1984 - 1986" = 100



Since there was a sharp rise in expenditure on intermediate consumption compared with the rise in the value of production, the increase in gross value added at market prices was comparatively less buoyant (+8.4%). Despite increased subsidies (+14.3%) and comparatively lower increases in taxes on production (+7.6%), substantial increases in depreciation (+21.5%) ensured that net value added at factor cost (+8.7%) increased by little more than gross value added at market prices. The other income figures differ only slightly from this rate as well. Seen against a background of a general price trend of 20.8% inflation, the nominal increases in income represent a drop in real income. With falling overall labour input (-2.4%) Indicators 1 and 2 produced a decline of -7.8% and -8.4% respectively. With a decrease of family labour input (-2,4%) Indicator 3 showed a drop in income of -8,4%.

2.3.5 Spain

After the very good trend in agricultural income in the years 1984 to 1988 which was consolidated in 1989, 1990 saw a further increase in agricultural income in Spain. This is mainly the result of the clear rise in final crop production (+8.6%), despite sharp falls in the producer prices for animal production (-6.4%). Income was also boosted by an increase in subsidies of +20%.

In Spain crop production, which in 1990 is expected to account for 61.5% of total final agricultural production, is a very important sector. Within crop production, the following four product groups are the most important in terms of their proportion of the value of final crop production: fresh vegetables (26.7%), fresh fruit excluding citrus fruits (11.7%), grape must and wine (8.1%) and olive oil (7.1%). There was a clear increase in the production values of these product groups. Price rises were responsible for this increase in the case of fresh vegetables (+13.2%) and fresh fruit (+30.7%), whereas it was

considerably higher output volumes in the case of grape must and wine (30.1%) and olive oil (37.9%). Owing to the unfavourable sowing conditions for winter wheat, the area under cultivation was 13,5% less than in the previous year. There was increased cultivation of sunflowers (spring sown). With prices dropping slightly for both products, the production value of wheat fell by 15.3%, whereas it rose by 37.7% for oilseeds.

Table 2.15: Changes in the major items of the income account for Spanish agriculture, % change in 1990 over 1989

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	+ 2,8	+ 0,3	+ 3,1
Crop production	+ 3,5	+ 4,9	+ 8,6
Animal production	+ 2,0	- 6,4	- 4,5
Most marked changes ¹⁾ :			
Fresh vegetables	- 1,5	+ 13,2	+ 11,5
Olive oil	+ 37,9	+ 1,9	+ 40,5
Milk	+ 1,2	- 12,1	- 11,0
Pigs	+ 2,6	- 9,5	- 7,1
Intermediate consumption	+ 1,7	+ 0,3	+ 2,0
Gross value added at market prices			+ 3,9

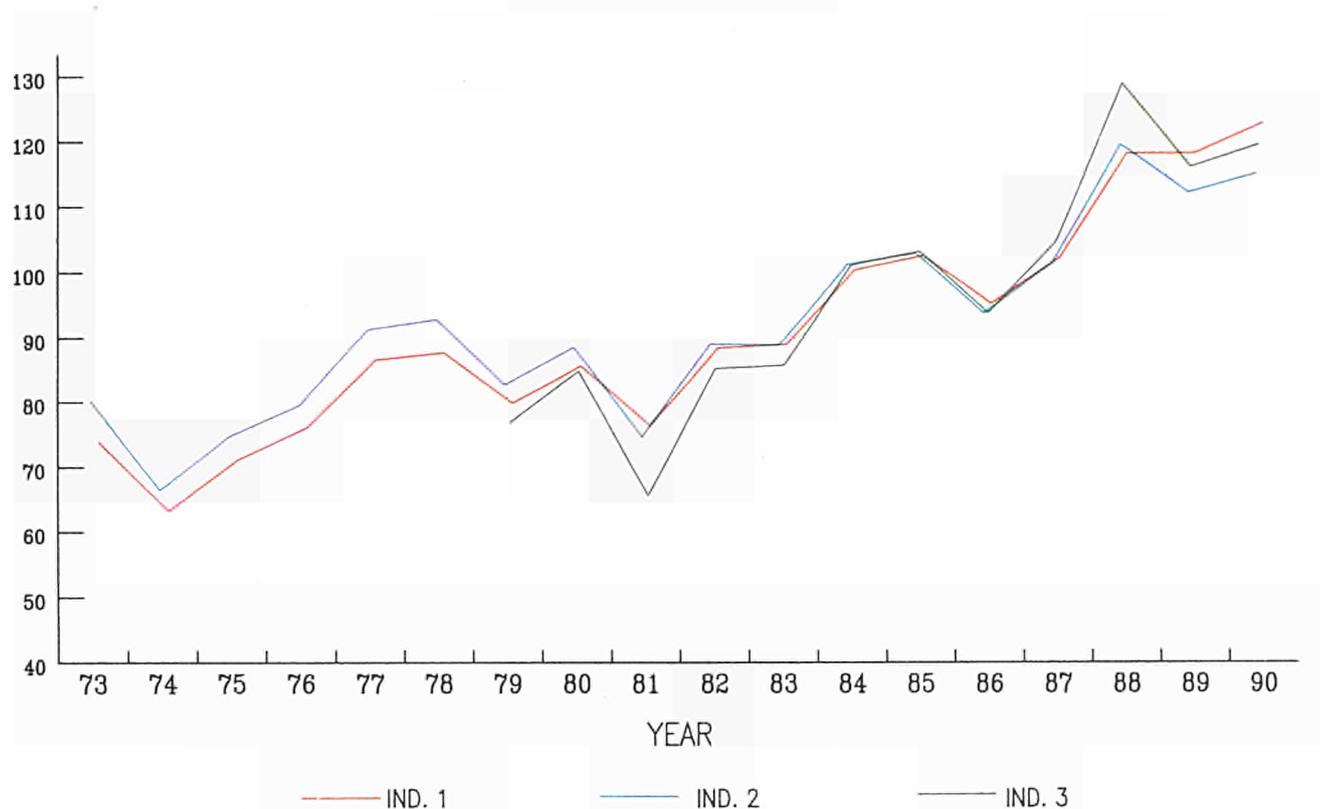
1) The products indicated are those which have made the most significant contribution to the change in the value of final production.

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

The trend in animal production was much more balanced. On the one hand, there was on average moderate growth in volume for the individual headings (up to 4.6%). On the other hand, the prices of nearly all product groups fell more sharply, which explains the negative rates of change of the values of most products. In particular, the drop in prices of pigs for slaughter (-9.5%) and milk (-12.1%) produced serious declines in the output value of both products. In aggregate terms, final animal production registered an increase in volume (+2.0%), a drop in price (-6.4%) and a fall in the value of production (-4.5%).

Intermediate consumption in Spanish agriculture increased by 2%. For all individual items there was a slight increase in input (from +1.0% to +3.0%). There were also increases in prices for most inputs, with the only price falls being for fertilizers and soil improvers (-1.7%) and particularly for feedingstuffs (-3.2%).

FIGURE 2.8: EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3
FOR SPAIN BETWEEN 1973 AND 1990
"1984 - 1986" = 100



Considerably more production subsidies were paid as a result of the expansion of olive oil production. Together with the increased expenditure under the programmes on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less favoured areas, and increased spending on health protection in animal production, this resulted in a significant overall increase in subsidies.

Agricultural income would have been more buoyant had it not been for a slight increase in taxes on production (+1.5%) and steeper increases in rates of depreciation (+6%) and interest (+16.3%). Net value added at factor cost rose by 4.8%. In 1990 expenditure on compensation of employees was 6.6% higher than in the previous year, with the result that net income from agricultural activity of family labour increased by only 2.7%. Taking into account the 6.1% fall in overall labour input (in AWUs) and the 7.0% fall in family labour input (in AWUs) together with a 7.4% rate of inflation, the following changes emerge for the income indicators: Indicator 1, +3.9%; Indicator 2, +2.6%; Indicator 3, +2.8%.

2.3.6 France

The information available for 1990 indicates that income in France is likely to maintain the previous year's relatively high level.

As in 1989, agricultural production was affected in some regions by the unfavourable weather conditions. As a result of low rainfall, yields per hectare declined for grain-maize and sunflowers, as did production of fruit and fresh vegetables. However, some cereals registered bumper harvests, and production of wine increased and was of good quality. Taking the average of all products, the volume of crop production remained constant (cf. Table 2.16). Owing to the reduced supply or to the increased quality, both resulting from the drought, there were increases in the producer prices for grain-maize (+22.0%), fresh fruit (+16.2%), fresh vegetables (+5.7%) and grape must and wine (+8.9%). However, prices fell for oilseeds (-16.9%) and wheat (-0.7%), as a result of production exceeding guaranteed quantities, and also for potatoes (-18.0%) and sugar beet (-8.4%). The final result was a 2.0% increase in the value of crop production, due entirely to price changes.

The volume of animal production was well up on that of the previous year (+2.3%) but prices were down (-3.6%). Partly as a result of the shortage of basic fodder due to the lack of rain, there was an increase in cattle for slaughter (+3.1%); poultry production registered increases (+5.1%) as well. This had to be set against the drop in producer prices for nearly all products of animal production, the only exception being milk. For the first time in three years there was a rise in milk production (+1.9%); this and almost constant prices ensured a rise in production value (+2.0%). The overall value of animal production decreased by 1.4%.

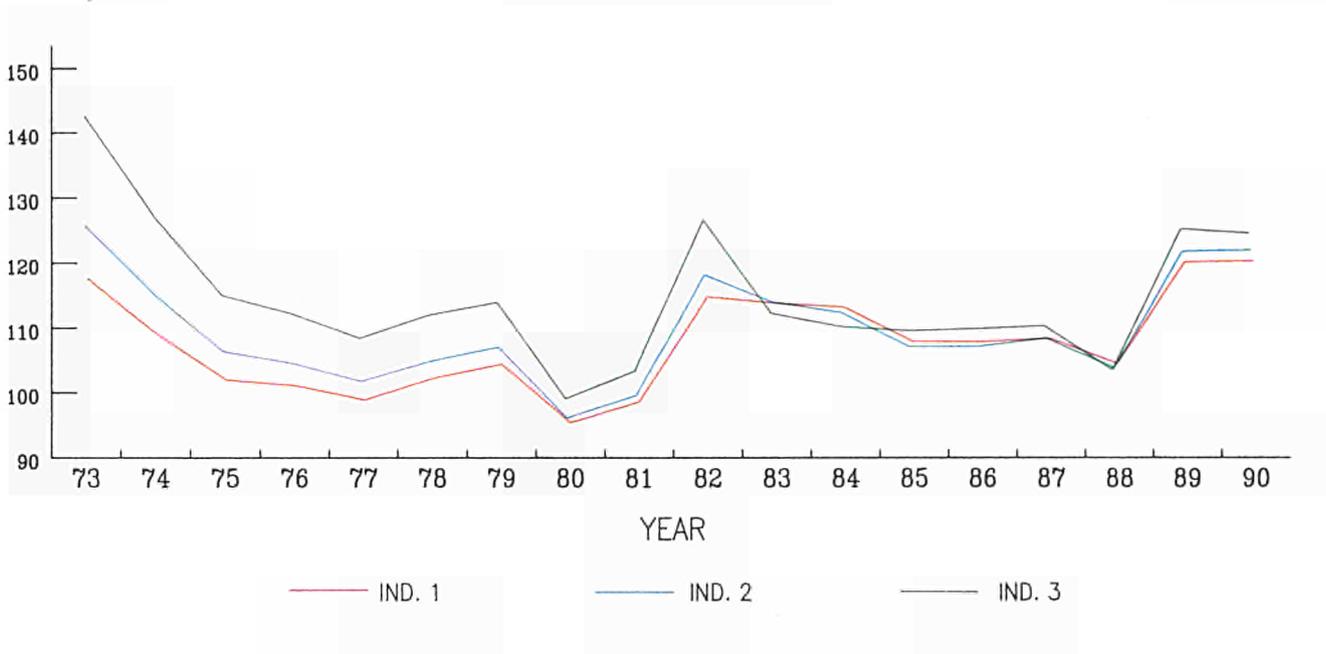
Table 2.16: Changes in the major items of the income account for French agriculture, % change in 1990 over 1989

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	+ 1,2	- 0,6	+ 0,6
Crop production	+ 0,0	+ 2,0	+ 2,0
Animal production	+ 2,3	- 3,6	- 1,4
Most marked changes ¹⁾ :			
Grape must and wine	+ 2,6	+ 8,9	+ 11,7
Maize	- 34,3	+ 22,0	- 19,9
Cattle (including calves)	+ 3,1	- 7,6	- 4,7
Wheat and spelt	+ 6,1	- 0,7	+ 5,4
Intermediate consumption	+ 2,3	- 1,5	+ 0,8
Gross value added at market prices			+ 0,4

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 table read as decimal points

FIGURE 2.9: EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3
FOR FRANCE BETWEEN 1973 AND 1990
"1984 - 1986" = 100



An increase in the volume of intermediate consumption is expected (+2.3%), as a result of higher inputs of feedingstuffs (+5.2%) and plant protection products (+9.8%). Whilst there was a rise in the price of most intermediate consumption items (particularly energy: +4.9%), the price of feedingstuffs fell sharply (-8.6%). As a result, the value of intermediate consumption increased slightly (+0.8%).

Gross value added at market prices remained almost constant (+0.4%). Subsidies and taxes on production more or less balanced each other out. In 1990 both items registered high rates of growth (+34.3% and +24.8% respectively). A large proportion of the increase in subsidies was due to compensation for drought damage and to assistance for sheep farmers. Since depreciation increased in value by 4.0%, net value added at factor cost remained stable (+0.3%). Rents and interest payments hardly changed and compensation to employees rose by 3.4%, with the result that the other income measures also remained at the previous year's level. With an inflation rate of 3.5% and falling labour input, Indicators 1 and 2 both remained almost unchanged (+0.2%), while Indicator 3 fell slightly compared to previous year's level (-0.5%).

2.3.7 Ireland

After increases in previous years, agricultural income in Ireland was well down in 1990 (cf. Figure 2.10). Despite the clear rise in the volume of production (+6.3%), this became a 5.6% fall in the value of production due to price falls averaging 11.2%. Increasing expenditure on intermediate consumption (+2.2%) meant that even sharply rising subsidies were not enough to prevent a fall in net value added at factor cost (-4.4%).

Animal production represents 88% of the value of agricultural production in Ireland, with animals accounting for 51% and animal products 37% (1989). There were steep increases in the volumes of most types of animal production. Cattle production, an important component of animal production, saw a 10.2% rise in volume: for sheep the rise was as high as 15.7%. On the other hand, producer prices for most animals recorded fairly substantial falls (cattle: -8.8%, sheep: -25.7%). However, because of a rise in volume (+10.3%), the fall in livestock prices (-10.9%) was not mirrored by a similar fall in the value of production (-1.7%) except in the case of milk, where price reductions (-12.8%) resulted in a steep fall in production value (-12.4%). As milk is after cattle for slaughter by far the most important product, the overall value of animal production fell by 6.3%.

In the crop production sector, nearly all crops registered clear rises in volume accompanied in some cases by substantial decreases in price. There were especially steep declines in prices for potatoes (-18.0%) and wheat (-6.5%). Whilst there was a substantial increase in the volume of wheat production (+28.7%), barley registered a decline (-12.1%). Since for the crop production sector as a whole volume increases (+4.8%) almost made up for the fall in prices (-5.2%), there was only a slight decline in production value (-0.6%).

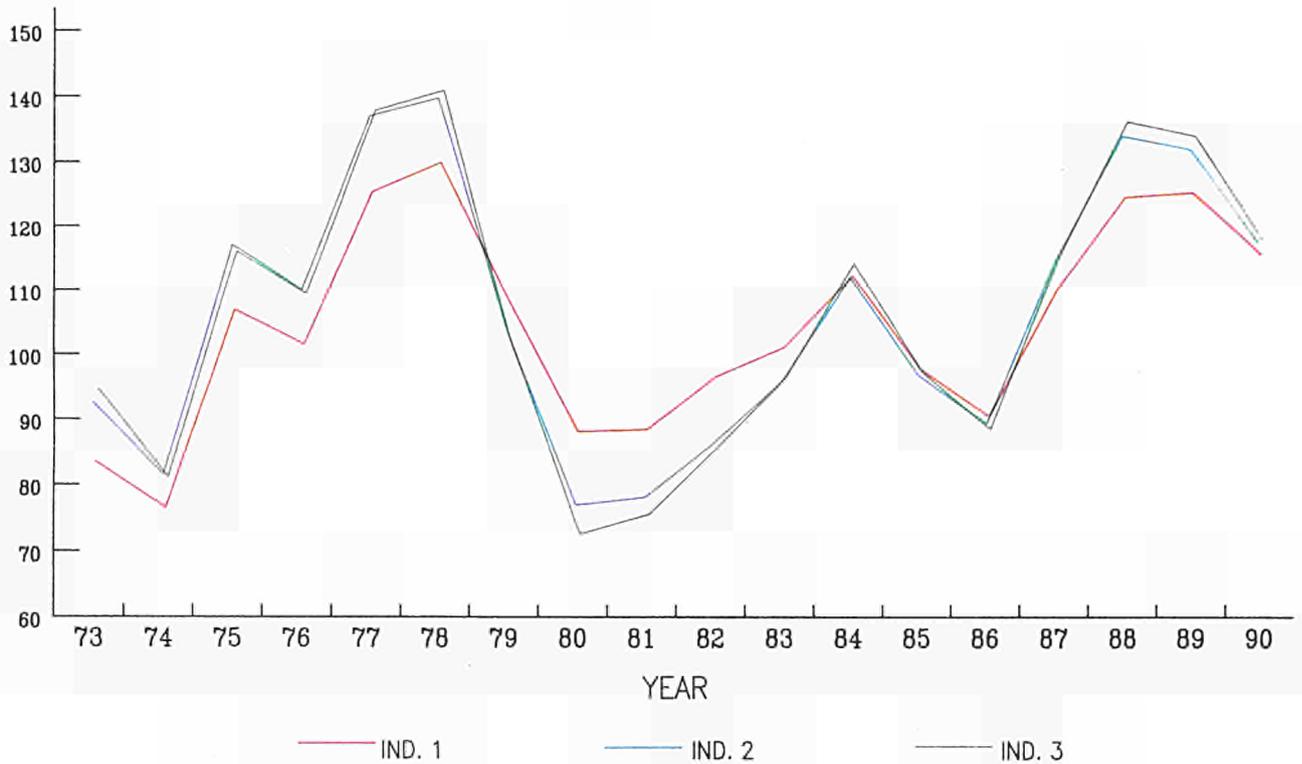
Table 2.17: Changes in the major items of the income account for Irish agriculture, % change in 1990 over 1989

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	+ 6,3	- 11,2	- 5,6
Crop production	+ 4,8	- 5,2	- 0,6
Animal production	+ 6,6	- 12,1	- 6,3
Most marked changes ¹⁾ :			
Milk	+ 0,4	- 12,8	- 12,4
Sheep and goats	+ 15,7	- 25,7	- 14,1
Barley	- 12,1	- 3,5	- 15,2
Wheat and spelt	+ 28,9	- 6,5	+ 20,5
Intermediate consumption	+ 2,0	+ 0,2	+ 2,2
Gross value added at market prices			- 10,8

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 table read as decimal points

FIGURE 2.10: EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3
FOR IRELAND BETWEEN 1973 AND 1990
"1984 - 1986" = 100



Expenditure on intermediate consumption (+2.2%) rose almost exclusively in line with volume. However, it should be noted that the combined increase in prices for energy (+5.1%), equipment and small tools (+2.7%) and services (+3.6%) was offset by falling feedingstuffs prices (-2.6%).

The fall in the overall value of agricultural production accompanied by increased expenditure on intermediate consumption produced a fall in gross value added at market prices of 10.8%. As a result of

sharply increased subsidies (+77.8%) and the comparatively small rise in taxes on production (+24.4%), gross value added at factor cost fell by only 2.8%. However, increased depreciation (+6.7%), sharply rising interest payments (+23.3%) and rising compensation of employees (+4.5%) ensured a steep decline in the other income measures. Given the increase in labour input (+1.3%)¹⁾ and an inflation rate of 2.1%, there were steep falls in the income indicators. Compared with 1989, Indicator 1 fell by 7.6%, Indicator 2 by 10.9%, and Indicator 3 by 11.9%.

2.3.8. Italy

Estimates available for 1990 indicate that, after the substantial increases in income in the previous year, there was a definite decline in agricultural income in Italy in 1990. With the value of final production remaining stable (+0.2%), the main causes of the lower income over the previous year were increases in expenditure on intermediate consumption, depreciation and compensation of employees.

The value of crop production decreased slightly in Italy in 1990. This, however, conceals very steep increases and decreases in the case of individual products. The dry spell during 1990 led to general reductions in crop volumes in Italy, particularly in the following important areas of production: olive oil (-55.8%), wine must (-6.7%), table grapes (-19.9%), citrus fruits (-8.2%) and sugar beet (-17.5%). However, for the first four of these products

Table 2.18: Changes in the major items of the income account for Italian agriculture, % change in 1990 over 1989

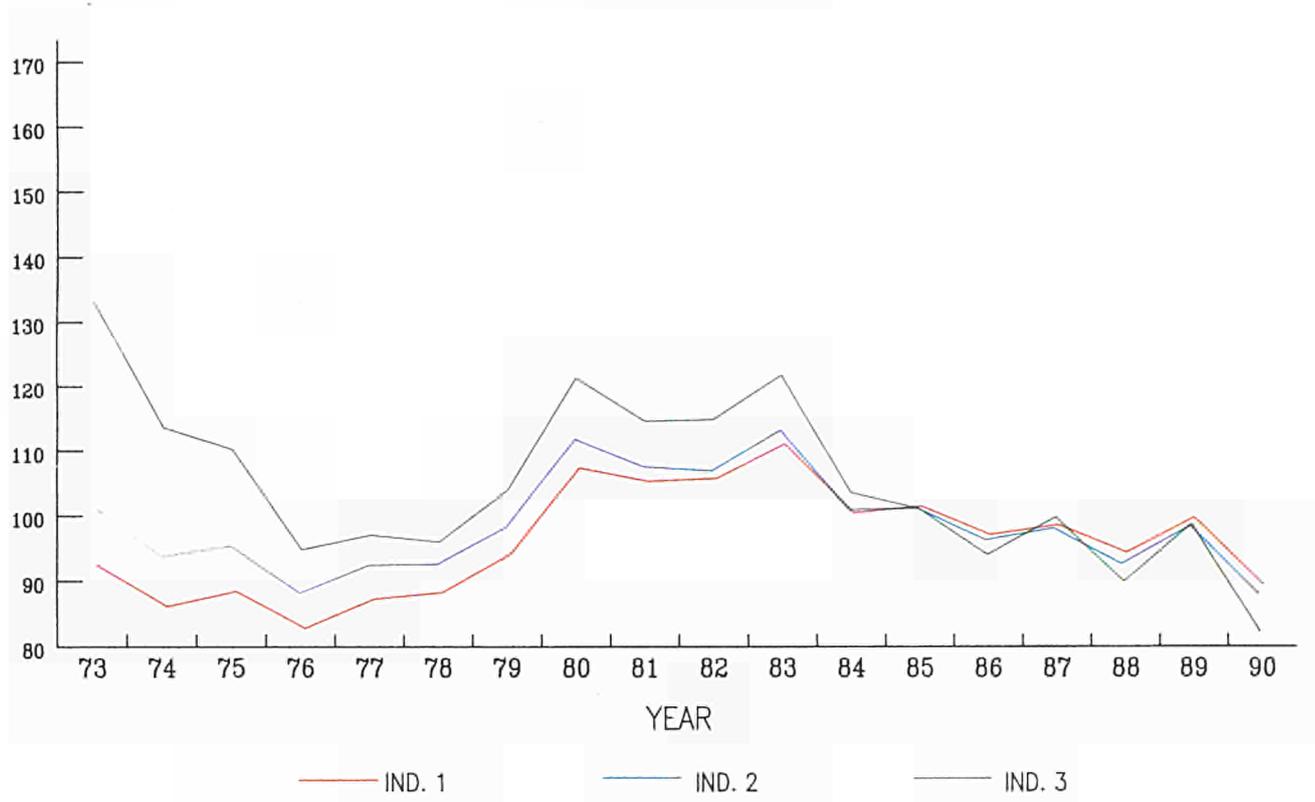
	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	- 3,3	+ 3,6	+ 0,2
Crop production	- 5,5	+ 5,0	- 0,8
Animal production	+ 0,3	+ 1,7	+ 2,0
Most marked changes ¹⁾ :			
Olive oil	- 55,8	+ 4,5	- 53,8
Fresh fruit	+ 6,4	+ 8,0	+ 14,9
Fresh vegetables	- 1,8	+ 6,0	+ 4,1
Pigs	0,0	+ 9,6	+ 9,6
Intermediate consumption	- 0,9	+ 2,6	+ 1,7
Gross value added at market prices			- 0,4

- 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 table read as decimal points

1) Estimated by Eurostat

FIGURE 2.11: EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3
FOR ITALY BETWEEN 1973 AND 1990
"1984 - 1986" = 100



there were average price increases of between 4% and 14%. For wheat, the winter water reserves made higher yields per hectare possible and consequently an increase in volume (+10.3%). The continuing dry spell in the summer meant that there were steep reductions in the yield of grain-maize and rice, in particular. On the other hand, the abundant sunshine in summer improved the quality of table grapes and wine grapes, resulting in higher prices (+6.0% and +14.3% respectively).

The overall result in animal production was a 2.0% average increase in the value of production. Volume remained stable or increased slightly for all products, except milk (-1.5%). There was a rising trend in average prices (+1.7%). The 9.6% rise in the price for pigs and the 3.2% increase in the price for milk were partly offset by the decline in prices for cattle for slaughter (-3.2%) and poultry (-0.7%).

In 1990 expenditure on intermediate consumption rose by 1.7% in Italy. Taking into consideration a decline in subsidies (-6.0%) and taxes on production (-7.8%) a reduction in gross value added at factor cost (-1.0%) was recorded. Rising depreciation (+7.1%²⁾) and rent (4.6%), and the slight decline in interest payments (-1.6%) brought about a reduction in net income of all persons employed in agriculture (-4.3%). The decrease in net income of family labour input was much sharper (-10.7%) owing to a clear increase in compensation of employees. Given an inflation rate of 7.1% and no change forecast in overall labour input (in AWUs), the rates of decrease for the income indicators are as follows: Indicator 1, -10,2%; Indicator 2, -10,6%; Indicator 3, -16.6%.

2.3.9 Luxembourg

Current estimates indicate that 1990 did not see a continuation of the positive trend in agricultural income recorded in Luxembourg during the 1980s. Instead there were clear falls in income compared with the very high level of the previous year. This can be put down primarily to a definite drop in production value. Increased expenditure on intermediate consumption and depreciation and interest payments well up on the previous year reinforced this negative trend.

Unfavourable weather conditions in 1990 caused production of grape must and wine to drop by a third compared with the previous year, and the slight increase in price for these products was not enough to compensate the definite decline in their production volume. The poor wine harvest was the determining factor in the steep fall in the volume and value of final crop production, since wine-growing represents just under 50% of final crop production in Luxembourg. The drop in value of final production of cereals

Table 2.19: Changes in the major items of the income account for Luxembourg agriculture, % change in 1990 over 1989

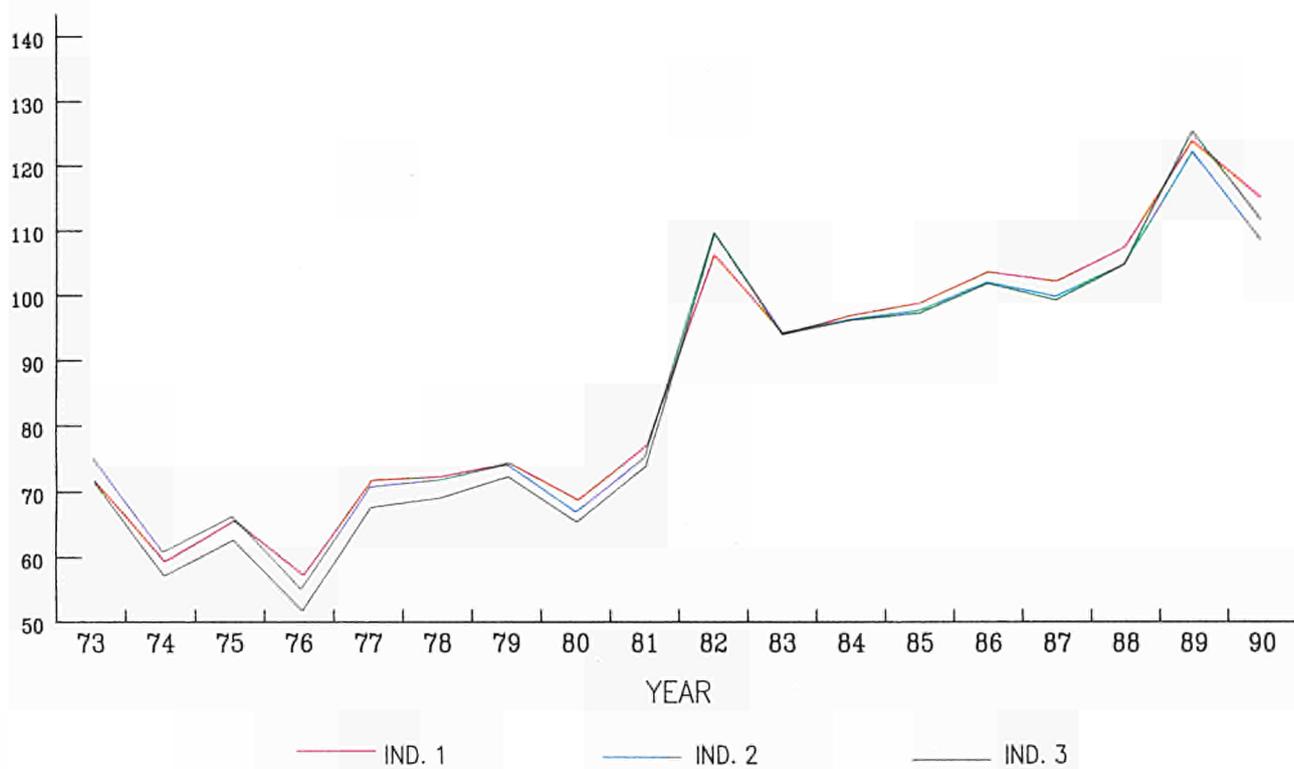
	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	- 1,8	- 0,6	- 2,4
Crop production	- 17,1	- 2,9	- 19,5
Animal production	+ 2,1	- 0,2	+ 1,9
Most marked changes ¹⁾ :			
Grape must and wine	- 34,9	+ 2,3	- 33,4
Milk	+ 1,5	+ 1,0	+ 2,5
Fresh vegetables	- 7,1	+ 45,7	+ 35,4
Cattle (including calves)	+ 4,0	- 2,7	+ 1,2
Intermediate consumption	+ 2,1	+ 1,0	+ 3,0
Gross value added at market prices			- 5,7

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 table read as decimal points

2) Estimated by Eurostat

FIGURE 2.12: EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3
FOR LUXEMBURG BETWEEN 1973 AND 1990
"1984 – 1986" = 100



also played a part in reducing final crop production. Overall, crop production fell to 16.5% of total final agricultural production in 1990 (in 1989, 20.0%).

Animal production remained relatively stable in 1990, with a rise in value of 1.9%. 1990 also saw sales from cattle, pig and milk production exceeding 98% of final animal production. Prices for animal production as a whole remained stable (with a decrease for cattle and slight increases for others) and the volume of animal production increased (particularly for cattle: +4.0%).

Expenditure on intermediate consumption in 1990 rose by 3% in Luxembourg. There were rises in both the volume (+2.1%) and the prices (+1.0%) of items of intermediate consumption. Changes in two items were primarily responsible for increasing expenditure on intermediate consumption. A 30.5% volume increase for livestock and animal products resulted in a substantial increase in the value of this item. Expenditure on energy and lubricants in 1990 was 16% up on the previous year, primarily the result of a 13% price rise. Only feedingstuffs recorded a drop in value (-4.5%) and this reduced the increase in expenditure on intermediate consumption.

The fall in production value and the increased expenditure on intermediate consumption meant that gross value added at market prices was 5.7% down on the previous year. With subsidies only slightly down (-2.7%) and taxes on production well under the previous year's level (-14.4%), gross value added at factor cost fell by only 4.7%. However, taking into account the clear rises in depreciation (+8.3%), rents (+2.9%) and particularly interest payments (+23.9%), net income from agricultural activity (of all persons employed in agriculture) fell by 11.7%. With labour input down by 4.0% and an inflation rate of 3.1%, the income indicators were roughly in line with the corresponding income variables: Indicator 1, -7.0%; Indicator 2, -10.8%; Indicator 3, -10.7%.

2.3.10 Netherlands

The positive trend of agricultural income in the past years in the Netherlands did not continue in 1990. Whilst there was a definite increase in production value in the crop sector, steep price reductions in animal production resulted in a decline in overall final production. There was therefore a reduction in gross value added at market prices (-0.9%), despite falling expenditure on intermediate consumption.

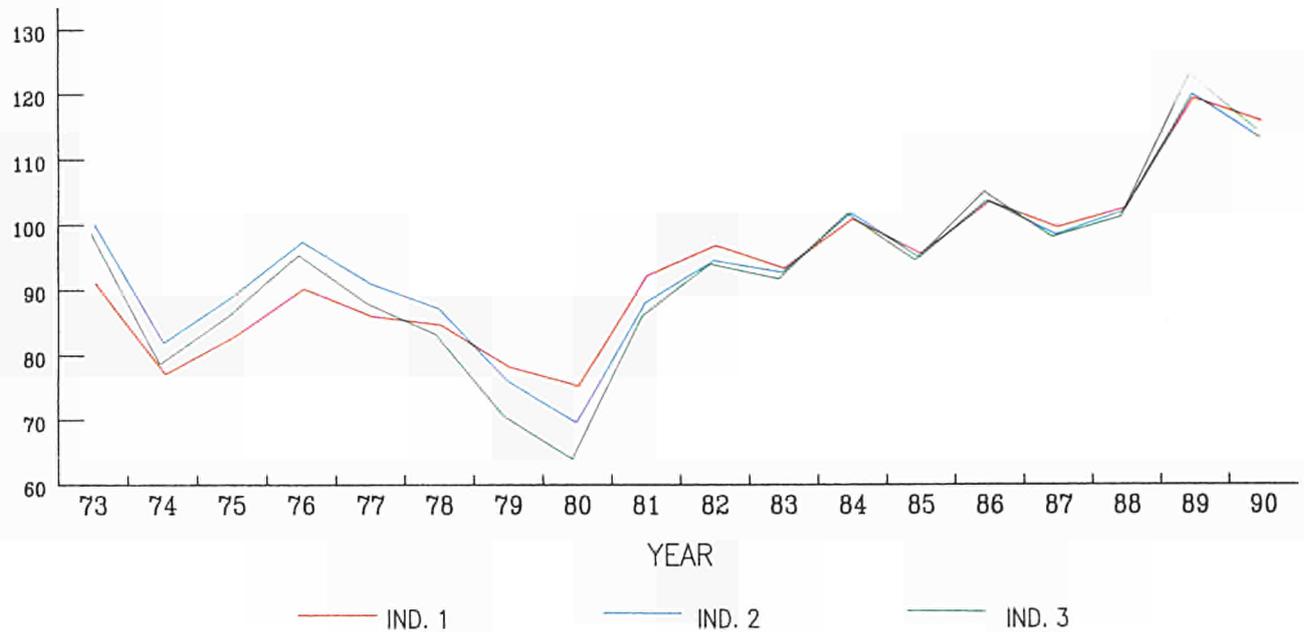
Table 2.20: Changes in the major items of the income account for Dutch agriculture, % change in 1990 over 1989

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	+ 2,8	- 4,0	- 1,3
Crop production	+ 5,1	+ 2,3	+ 7,5
Animal production	+ 1,3	- 8,1	- 6,9
Most marked changes ¹⁾ :			
Milk	- 0,7	- 10,0	- 10,6
Flowers and ornamental plants	+ 5,0	+ 3,5	+ 8,7
Fresh vegetables	+ 5,1	+ 5,3	+ 10,7
Cattle (including calves)	+ 3,7	- 12,2	- 9,0
Intermediate consumption	+ 2,1	- 3,9	- 1,8
Gross value added at market prices			- 0,9

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 table read as decimal points

FIGURE 2.13: EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3
FOR THE NETHERLANDS BETWEEN 1973 AND 1990
"1984 - 1986" = 100



As in the previous year, the trend for production value in 1990 was also determined by the prices for cattle, pigs and milk - only this time in the opposite direction. They were steep reductions in the prices of cattle for slaughter (-12.2%) and pigs (-6.0%). However, there was a 3.7% increase in the volume of cattle, and a slight increase in the volume of pigs for slaughter (+1.0%). In terms of production value, the most important product in the Netherlands is milk (22% in 1990). There was a further reduction in milk supply (-0.7%), and in conjunction with lower prices (-10.0%), the value of milk production dropped substantially (-10.6%). In animal production, only poultry production and the relatively insignificant sheep and goat farming registered increases in production value (+5.5% and +33.2% respectively), and this was due to increases in volume.

In terms of the value of production in 1990, the horticultural sector showed continuing expansion to become the largest sector in the agricultural branch. Nearly all the sub-sectors contributed to this trend. Whilst the increase in the production value of fruit (+21.0%) was predominantly price-induced (+18.0%), flowers and ornamental plants, and fresh vegetables also recorded volume increases (+5.0% and +5.1% respectively). The strong demand for these products also led to higher prices (+3.5% and +5.3% respectively). The only declines in price in market gardening were for nursery plants (-8.0%) and bulbs (-2.0%).

Potatoes and sugar beet are particularly important field crops in the Netherlands.

With an increased area under cultivation for potatoes and a bumper harvest for sugar beet, there were volume increases for both crops (+4.0% and +8.0% respectively). However, with falling prices (-7.0%), the value of sugar beet production hardly changed (+0.4%), whilst for potatoes there was a 9.2% increase.

As for inputs, the decrease in price was greater than the increase in volume, resulting in reduced expenditure on intermediate consumption (-1.8%). The fall in prices for feedingstuffs (-8.0%) was the main cause of the overall price decline. However, the prices for energy (particularly natural gas) recorded a steep increase (+18.0%), resulting in a 20.4% rise under this heading.

There was a clear reduction in the negative balance from subsidies and taxes on production in 1990 (-20.5%). This is essentially due to the fact that in 1989 superlevy payment for over-quota milk production was very high, since for administrative reasons it was collected for 1988 and 1989 together. By comparison, the superlevy collected in 1990 was much lower. There were definite increases for depreciation (+5.0%), expenditure on rent (+5.0%) and particularly for interest payments (+14.0%). The latter were the result of both the higher interest rate and the greater amount of credit taken up. In the light of these changes, net income of all persons employed in agriculture was 3.8% down on the previous year. Compensation of employees rose by 7.0%, the combined result of the increased input of outside labour (especially in horticulture) and higher unit labour costs (+3.0%). This resulted in a 6% fall in the net income of family labour input. With a comparatively low inflation rate of 2.9% and overall labour input declining slightly, the changes in the income indicators were as follows: Indicator 1, -3.0%; Indicator 2, -5.6%; and Indicator 3, -6.8%.

2.3.11 Portugal

The results for agricultural income in Portugal present an uneven picture in 1990. There was a 8.4% increase in nominal net value added at factor cost. The calculation of the income indicators has taken into account an inflation rate of 13.9%, and a decrease in both the total agricultural labour input and the family labour input (measured in AWUs) of 6.0%. Indicator 1 shows an increase of 1.2% whereas indicators 2 and 3 declined by 2.9% and 4.4% respectively.

Crop production in 1990 witnessed serious and, in some areas, contrasting changes compared with the previous year. The decisive factor in the increasing value of crop production was the even larger wine grape harvest and the increased value of fresh vegetables (+53.9%). Following a wine harvest in 1989 which was double the previous year's (in 1988 the production volume of grape must and wine was 66.5% lower than in 1987), the rate of increase in volume for grape must and wine was estimated at 40.3% for 1990. Other crops also showed sharp increases in the value of production. This positive trend offset the serious decline in the volume of wheat (-59.0%). With prices remaining relatively stable, the value of wheat production fell by just under 60%. A similar trend was observed for the other cereals. The value of grain-maize production alone (after wheat, the second most important cereal in Portugal) remained more or less constant. The trend in prices for crop production was particularly influenced by a price increase in excess of 40% for citrus fruits and fresh fruit and an 18.9% price rise for fresh vegetables. On the basis of these estimates, the volume, prices and value of total crop production increased by 4.9%, 12.5% and 18.0% respectively.

Table 2.21: Changes in the major items of the income account for Portuguese agriculture, % change in 1990 over 1989

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	+ 4,7	+ 3,4	+ 8,3
Crop production	+ 4,9	+ 12,5	+ 18,0
Animal production	+ 3,7	- 4,6	- 1,1
Most marked changes ¹⁾ :			
Fresh vegetables	+ 29,4	+ 18,9	+ 53,9
Grape must and wine	+ 40,3	- 4,3	+ 34,3
Wheat and spelt	- 59,0	- 0,8	- 59,3
Cattle (including calves)	- 14,0	+ 1,3	- 12,9
Intermediate consumption	+ 2,0	+ 4,7	+ 6,8
Gross value added at market prices			+ 8,6

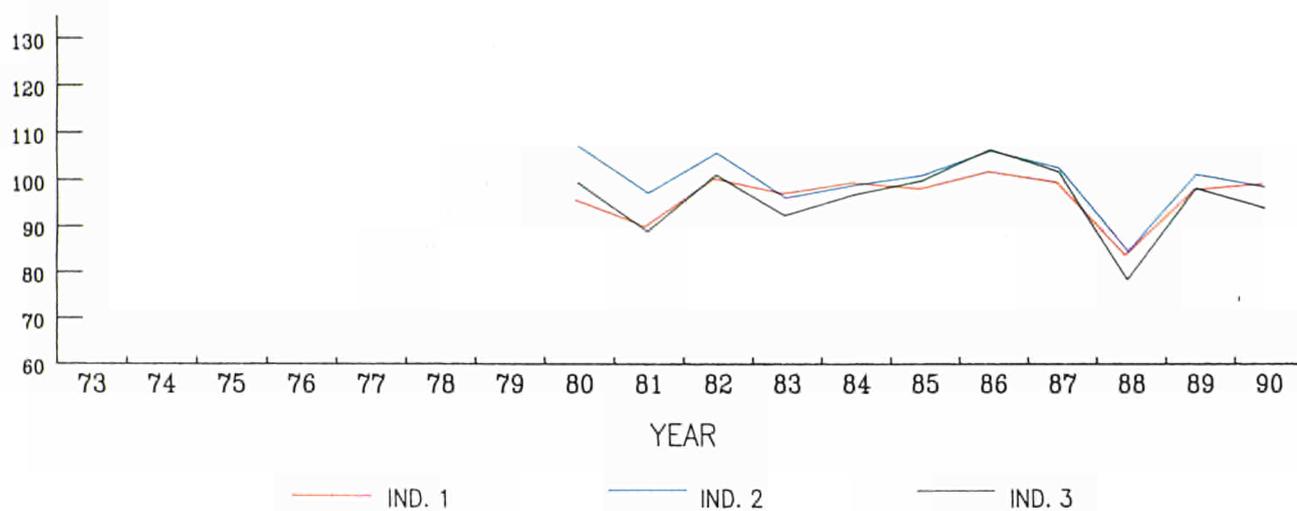
- 1) The products indicated are those which have made the most significant contribution to the change in the value of final production.

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

The trend in the livestock sector was more stable. A 7.9% increase in the value of milk production made up for a clear volume-caused decline in the production value of cattle for slaughter (-12.9%) and a reduction in the value of poultry production which was due to lower prices. The decline in prices for pigs for slaughter (-6.6.%) was offset by an increase in production volume (+8.0%), with the result that the value of production remained stable. Overall, there was a 3.7% increase in the volume of animal production, a 4.6% decline in prices and a slight reduction in the value of production (-1.1%).

With an average price increase of 4.7% and a 2.0% rise in volume, expenditure on intermediate consumption rose by 6.8% in 1990. Thus, gross value added at market prices was 8.6% up on the previous year. There were increases in both agricultural subsidies and taxes on production (+7.0% and +8.6% respectively), although taxes overall were at a much lower level than subsidies. There were similar rates of increase for depreciation (+8.5%) and rents (+7.1%). Owing to an extremely large increase in interest payments (+33.9%), the rate of increase for net income from agricultural activity of total labour input was lower (+4.0%) compared to that of net value added at factor cost (+8.4%). An 11.1% increase in compensation of employees resulted in a smaller increase in the net income of family labour.

FIGURE 2.14: EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3
FOR PORTUGAL BETWEEN 1973 AND 1990
"1984 - 1986" = 100



2.3.12 United Kingdom

Available estimates indicate a fall in agricultural incomes in the United Kingdom for 1990. The rise in the prices of intermediate consumption (+5.0%) was greater than in producer prices (+0.8%). The negative effect on income of this difference in price movements was partly offset by an increase in production volume (+2.1%) and a reduction in the volume of intermediate consumption (-1.1%). In a year that saw considerable price movement, the increase in the value of total final production (+2.9%) was the result of offsetting changes in value between the various products and in volume and price movements for particular products.

The value of final cereal production rose by 1.1%. Higher yields compensated for the reduction in the amount of land used for the main types of cereal. The production value of barley fell by 3.3%, whereas that of wheat rose by 3.2%. There were greater increases in the value of potato production (+10.5%), sugar beet (+9.6%) and oilseeds (+23.7%). The prices for potatoes and sugar beet rose by 4.2% and 11.2% respectively and there was an increase in the volume of oilseeds produced of +25.9% due mainly to a larger area under cultivation.

The falls in the volume produced of fresh vegetables (-6%) and fresh fruit (-17.2%), which were caused mainly by the dry conditions in many parts of the country, were offset by price increases (+10.1% for fresh vegetables; +19.6% for fresh fruit).

Table 2.22: Changes in the major items of the income account for agriculture in the **United Kingdom**, % change in 1990 over 1989

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	+ 2,1	+ 0,8	+ 2,9
Crop production	- 0,8	+ 5,7	+ 4,9
Animal production	+ 4,3	- 2,6	+ 1,6
Most marked changes ¹⁾ :			
Cattle (including calves)	+ 8,7	- 14,3	- 6,8
Poultry	+ 4,5	+ 7,0	+ 11,7
Eggs	+ 0,6	+ 13,4	+ 14,1
Oil seeds	+ 25,9	- 1,8	+ 23,7
Intermediate consumption	- 1,1	+ 5,0	+ 3,8
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.

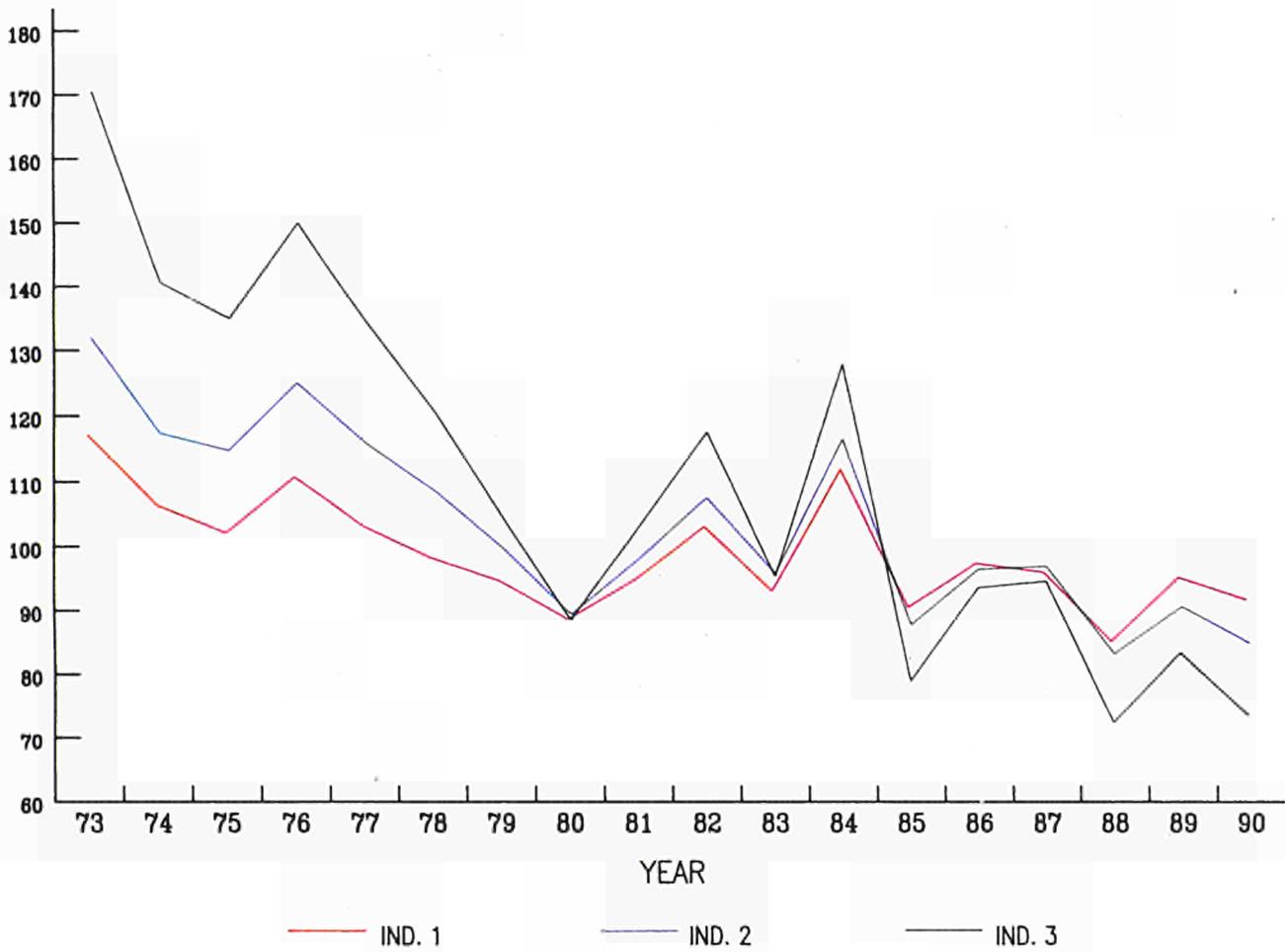
NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

In the livestock sector, the most marked price fall compared with 1989 was for cattle for slaughter (-14.3%). An increase in the volume of cattle for slaughter (+8.7%) was not enough to prevent a fall in the value of production (-6.8%). There were also increases in the production volumes of other types of animals for slaughter, albeit less pronounced. Prices for sheep fell by 5.1%, whereas the prices for poultry rose by 7%. The increase in the prices of eggs (+13.4%) was due in particular to the high prices in the early months of the year. The volume of milk production increased, with prices remaining unchanged, and this resulted in a 2.2% increase in the value of production.

There was an increase in the prices of all items of intermediate consumption, with an average increase of 5%. Farmers responded to the increased prices by reducing the volume of intermediate consumption (-1.1%). There were particularly sharp falls in the volume of services (-8.2%), plant protection products (-7.3%), fertilizers and conditioners (-3.7%), and energy (-3.4%).

Subsidies increased by 2.5% while taxes on production fell by 21.7%. The net effect of these changes was a 2.8% increase in gross value added at factor cost. However, given an increase in depreciation (+5.5%), interest payments (+13.1%) and compensation of employees (+7.7%), there was a drop in nominal net income from agricultural activity both for all those engaged in agriculture (-1.0%) and for family labour (-6.7%). When the inflation rate of 7.7% and the reduction in total labour input (-1.9%) are taken into account, Indicator 1 was down by 3.7%, and Indicator 2 by 6.3%; taking the fall in family labour into account Indicator 3 fell by 11.4%.

FIGURE 2.15: EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3
FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM BETWEEN 1973 AND 1990
"1984 - 1986" = 100



2.4 Cash flow in agriculture

As in the past two years, income accounts are supplemented by an analysis of cash flow to shed more light on the economic situation in agriculture.

The income indicators used in this report are based on a harmonized Community-wide income accounts system. They classify as revenue for the calendar year concerned such items as the increase in output stocks and own-account capital formation and, as costs, input stocks used in the production process and the depreciation of fixed capital. However, none of these income account items gives rise to an actual payment, and therefore the figures derived from the income accounts do not indicate changes in cash flows in agriculture. It follows, that, in the cash flow account (compared in Fig. 2.16) with the income account, the above items are not included as they do not directly involve any receipt or payment. This cash flow account provides details of the financial resources generated from agricultural production and available to the production branch "Agriculture" for investment, repayment of loans and private withdrawals. In principle Cash flow can be measured before or after deduction of gross fixed capital formation (adjusted for investment aid); the results presented here are before deduction.

The cash flow covers the same group of persons as income indicator 3 (i.e. family labour). To make it possible to compare cash flow with the income indicators, the rates of change in cash flow are also related to family labour input (cf. Table 2.23) and deflated (cf. Table 2.24).

Cash flow account figures are set out below for the Member States which have supplied data for 1990: Belgium, the FR of Germany, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal and the United Kingdom (cf. Table 2.23).

In **Belgium**, cash flow for family labour declined less sharply (- 15.5%) than net income (-20,5%) in 1990. Since stocks are not included in crop production figures and receipts from animal production fell almost as sharply (-11.5%) as the value of animal production (-11.8%), the difference in the rates of change for cash flow and net income are mainly due to the level of the reference figures concerned, even when the 3.5% rate of increase for depreciation is taken into account.

The cash flow of agriculture in the **Federal Republic of Germany** fell in 1990 compared with the previous year (- 7.6%) but this decline was much lower than that of net income (- 18.8%). The relatively favourable situation in the cash flow account is mainly due to the sales of crop product stocks. Crop product sales increased by 4.4% whereas the value of final crop production remained stable (- 0.5%). The main reasons for this are firstly, increased revenue from wine sales (+ 4.0%) whilst the production value was 19,6% down on the previous year following a poorer harvest, and secondly, a substantial reduction in cereal stocks. Income from cereal sales exceeded the production value in 1990. It was 5.2% higher than in the previous year, whereas the production value of cereals fell by 3.1%. In animal production, however, receipts (- 6.5%) were down slightly more than production value (- 6.0%), mainly due to lower receipts from beef cattle sales.

Figure 2.16: Comparison of construction of cash flow account and income account in agriculture

Income account

Final production
of which:
 sales
 own consumption
 processing by
 producers
 fixed capital goods
 produced on own account
 changes in stocks

- Value of intermediate
consumption

+ Subsidies

- Taxes linked to production

- Depreciation

- Net rent and interest

- Compensation of employees

= **Net income of family
labour input**

divided by family labour input
in AWU and deflated by the
implicit price index of gross
domestic product

= **Income Indicator 3**

Cash flow account

Receipts from production
of which:
 sales
 own consumption
 processing by
 producers
 -
 -

- Expenditure on intermediate
consumption

+ Subsidies

- Taxes linked to production

- Net rent ¹⁾ and interest

- Compensation of employees

= **Cash flow**

divided by family labour input
in AWU and deflated by the
implicit price index of gross
domestic product

= **Cash flow indicator**

1) plus landlords depreciation
on buildings and works

In **France**, the positive trend in the cash flow of family labour of the previous year continued in 1990 at a lower level (+ 4.8% compared with 9.0% for 1989). The net income of family labour, on the other hand, remained more or less constant (- 0.4%). Production-based receipts increased much more sharply (+2,2%) than total production value (+0,6%). This difference is due to sales of cereal stocks, which even led to a slight rise in revenue (+1,3%; production value: -1,2%), a decrease in the stock of calves and to a great extent to a rise in prices of sold wines (+16,0%), being far above of that for wine that entered in stocks (+8,9%).

In **Ireland**, unlike the net income of family labour, which fell sharply (-8.9%), the cash flow increased slightly in 1990 (+ 0.7%). Production-based receipts declined at a slower rate (-1.9%) than production value (- 5.6%). In the crop sector, revenue from cereal sales was higher than the production value in 1990, which would suggest a decline in stocks. The relative improvement in the cash flow trend, however, is mainly the result of the much higher receipts from beef cattle sales (+ 9.0%) than in the previous year. The increase in stocks which occurred in 1989 will thus have been cancelled out as a result.

In **Luxembourg**, after increasing in the previous year, the cash flow fell sharply in 1990 (- 9.3%), but the absolute figure is still higher than the result for 1988. Receipts from crop production (- 19.5%) fell just as drastically as the value of production. Receipts from animals for slaughter and animal products, on the other hand, did not increase as sharply (+ 1.0%) as the production value (+ 1.9%). A fall in revenue from cattle sales (- 2.5%), together with a slight increase in production value (+ 1.2%), led to a steeper decline in production-based receipts (- 3.1%) than for the final production value (- 2.4%).

In **Portugal**, the cash flow for agriculture increased in 1990, as did net income, but at a slower rate (+1,1% and + 2.4% respectively). The difference is above all due to a smaller increase (+15.9%) in crop product sales than for the production value (+ 18.0%). For some crop products (industrial crops, table grapes including raisins, olive oil), the rates of increase in the production values were much higher than for receipts. Following the two successive very good wine harvests of 1989 and 1990, large quantities of wine were stored and consequently receipts from wine sales in these two years were much lower than the corresponding production values. In animal production, receipts remained stable compared with the previous year (production value: - 1.1%), mainly as a result of an accelerated reduction in cattle and pig populations.

In the **United Kingdom**, cash flow for agriculture fell less sharply (- 4.4%) than the corresponding net income (- 6.7%). This was despite a smaller increase in receipts from crop production (+3,8%) and animal production (+1,0%) than in the corresponding production values (crop production +4,9%; animal production +1,6%). This in turn reflected the declines of output stocks and livestock numbers in 1989 which reduced production values, relative to receipts, in that year. The changes in expenditure on (+3,7%), and value of (+3,6%), intermediate consumption were very similar. The explanation for the different rates of decline thus lies in the allowance for depreciation (+5,5%) within the income account.

The rates of change for real cash flow usually fluctuate less than the real income figures (cf. Table 2.24). The conclusion to be drawn from this is that the liquidity situation in agriculture is subject to less significant changes than might be assumed from the changes in income indicators. When comparing the cash flow indicator with income indicator 3, account must be taken of the fact that relative changes may

Table 2.23: Comparison of nominal cash flow with the nominal net income of family labour input in selected Member States for the period 1987 to 1990 in national currency and in % (compared with the previous year).

	Nominal net income of family labour input				Nominal cash flow of the family labour input			
	total		per AWU		total		per AWU	
	1000 million BFR/DM/FF/IRE LFR/ESC/UK£	in %	1000 BFR/DM/FF/IRE LFR/ESC/UK£	in %	1000 million BFR/DM/FF/IRE LFR/ESC/UK£	in %	1000 BFR/DM/FF/IRE LFR/ESC/UK£	in %
Belgium								
1987	61,761	- 9,4	656,334	- 6,4	80,782	- 4,1	858,470	- 0,9
1988	66,345	+ 7,4	730,617	11,3	83,131	+ 2,9	915,540	+ 6,6
1989	81,977	+ 23,6	926,294	+ 26,8	99,322	+ 19,5	1 122,282	+ 22,6
1990	65,228	- 20,5	755,916	- 18,2	83,881	- 15,5	972,083	- 13,2
FR Germany								
1987	8,500	- 31,3	11,533	- 27,3	20,015	- 11,3	27,157	- 6,1
1988	12,304	+ 44,8	17,136	+ 48,6	23,148	+ 15,7	32,240	+ 18,7
1989	15,882	+ 28,7	23,455	+ 36,9	+ 25,916	+ 12,0	38,394	+ 19,1
1990	12,855	- 18,8	19,553	- 16,7	23,936	- 7,6	36,407	- 5,2
France								
1987	88,034	- 0,2	71,864	+ 3,6	123,416	+ 5,6	100,748	+ 9,6
1988	81,606	- 7,3	69,216	- 3,7	117,362	- 4,9	99,544	- 1,2
1989	100,603	+ 23,3	88,250	+ 27,5	127,902	+ 9,0	112,195	+ 12,7
1990	100,181	- 0,4	90,877	+ 3,0	133,978	+ 4,8	121,585	+ 8,3
Ireland								
1987	1,215	+ 28,7	5,390	+ 33,1	1,482	+ 13,7	6,575	+ 17,6
1988	1,493	+ 22,9	6,541	+ 21,4	1,712	+ 15,8	7,499	+ 14,1
1989	1,524	+ 2,1	6,804	+ 4,0	1,662	- 2,9	7,420	- 1,1
1990	1,388	- 8,9	6,117	- 10,1	1,674	+ 0,7	7,377	- 0,6
Luxembourg								
1987	2,935	- 6,2	481,164	- 1,5	3,962	- 4,9	649,508	- 0,3
1988	3,007	+ 2,4	518,362	+ 7,7	4,016	+ 1,4	692,414	+ 6,6
1989	3,635	+ 20,9	649,107	+ 25,2	4,766	18,7	851,071	+ 22,9
1990	3,188	- 12,3	597,004	- 8,0	4,324	- 9,3	809,738	- 4,9
Portugal								
1987	180,021	+ 10,9	218,763	+ 6,3	180,767	+ 10,6	219,671	+ 6,0
1988	148,630	- 17,4	188,807	- 13,7	209,069	+ 15,6	265,586	+ 20,9
1989	198,091	+ 33,3	264,933	+ 40,3	193,013	- 7,7	258,250	- 2,8
1990	202,823	2,4	288,576	+ 10,9	195,150	+ 1,1	277,659	+ 7,5
United Kingdom								
1987	2,310	+ 4,5	7,725	+ 6,0	3,847	+ 11,9	12,865	+ 13,5
1988	1,873	- 18,9	6,346	- 17,9	3,367	- 12,5	11,402	- 11,4
1989	2,266	+ 20,9	7,788	+ 22,7	3,767	+11,9	12,949	+ 13,6
1990	2,114	- 6,7	7,428	- 4,6	3,600	- 4,4	12,653	- 2,3

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

merely be a consequence of the level of and change of depreciation. As depreciation is deducted in the income account but not in the cash flow account, the absolute figures can differ considerably. Thus changes of the same absolute value can result in different rates of change.

To summarize, for all countries for which cash flow information is available, the change in the cash flow measure was more favourable than the corresponding income indicator. The one exception was Portugal for which the increase in the value of production was not fully reflected in receipts, due to an increase in stocks.

Table 2.24: **Rates of change in income indicators and cash flow indicator 1988 - 1990 (in %)**

		Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Cash flow Indicator
B	1988	+ 8.8	+ 8.5	+ 9.1	+ 4.5
	1989	+ 16.9	+ 19.7	+ 21.6	+ 17.6
	1990	- 15.2	- 19.2	- 21.0	- 16.1
D	1988	+ 24.7	+ 35.0	+ 46.5	+ 17.0
	1989	+ 20.9	+ 26.6	+ 33.4	+ 16.1
	1990	- 12.6	- 16.3	- 19.6	- 8.6
F	1988	- 3.9	- 4.8	- 6.8	- 4.4
	1989	+ 16.1	+ 18.9	+ 23.3	+ 9.0
	1990	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.5	+ 4.7
IRL	1988	+ 12.8	+ 16.5	+ 17.9	+ 11.1
	1989	+ 0.6	- 1.6	- 1.6	- 6.6
	1990	- 7.6	- 10.9	- 11.9	- 2.6
L	1988	+ 5.2	+ 4.9	+ 5.4	+ 4.3
	1989	+ 14.9	+ 16.4	+ 19.4	+ 18.4
	1990	- 7.0	- 10.8	- 10.7	- 7.7
P	1988	- 15.8	- 17.9	- 22.7	+ 8.4
	1989	+ 17.0	+ 20.0	+ 24.7	- 13.6
	1990	+ 1.2	- 2.9	- 4.4	- 5.6
UK	1988	- 11.3	- 14.2	- 23.0	- 16.9
	1989	+ 11.8	+ 8.8	+ 14.7	+ 6.1
	1990	- 3.7	- 6.3	- 11.4	- 9.3

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

3 LONG-TERM TRENDS IN AGRICULTURAL INCOME FROM 1980 TO 1990

3.1 Presentation of long-term income trends in the Community

The total annual rise in real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit (Indicator 1) in Community agriculture from 1980-82 to 1988-90 was 1.4% (cf. Table 3.1). Between 1982 and 1988 the index hovered around the 100 mark, which corresponds to the figure for the base year (average of 1984-86). This clearly shows that agricultural incomes, as measured by Indicator 1, generally stagnated during this period. On account of the exceptionally good income results in 1989 and the only marginally lower incomes in 1990, Indicator 1 rose towards the end of the 1980s to a higher level than it stood at in 1980-82.

Table 3.1 : **Indices of income indicators 1 to 3 for the Community (EUR 12) 1980 to 1990, 1984-86 = 100**

Year	Indicator 1		Indicator 2		Indicator 3	
	Index	Annual variation (%)	Index	Annual variation (%)	Index	Annual variation (%)
1980	89,8	:	91,3	:	89,1	:
1981	91,9	+ 2,3	92,3	+ 1,1	90,2	+ 1,3
1982	101,7	+ 10,6	103,5	+ 12,1	105,3	+ 16,8
1983	98,7	- 2,9	99,3	- 4,1	97,6	- 7,3
1984	102,4	+ 3,8	103,2	+ 4,0	102,8	+ 5,4
1985	98,2	- 4,1	97,7	- 5,4	98,9	- 3,8
1986	99,3	+ 1,1	99,1	+ 1,4	98,3	- 0,5
1987	97,7	- 1,7	97,3	- 1,8	96,4	- 2,0
1988	100,1	+ 2,5	99,9	+ 2,6	99,3	+ 3,0
1989	111,3	+ 11,2	111,6	+ 11,7	114,1	+ 15,0
1990	106,3	- 4,5	104,8	- 6,0	104,8	- 8,2
1980-82 to 1988-90		+ 1,4		+ 1,2		+ 1,4

: No data available

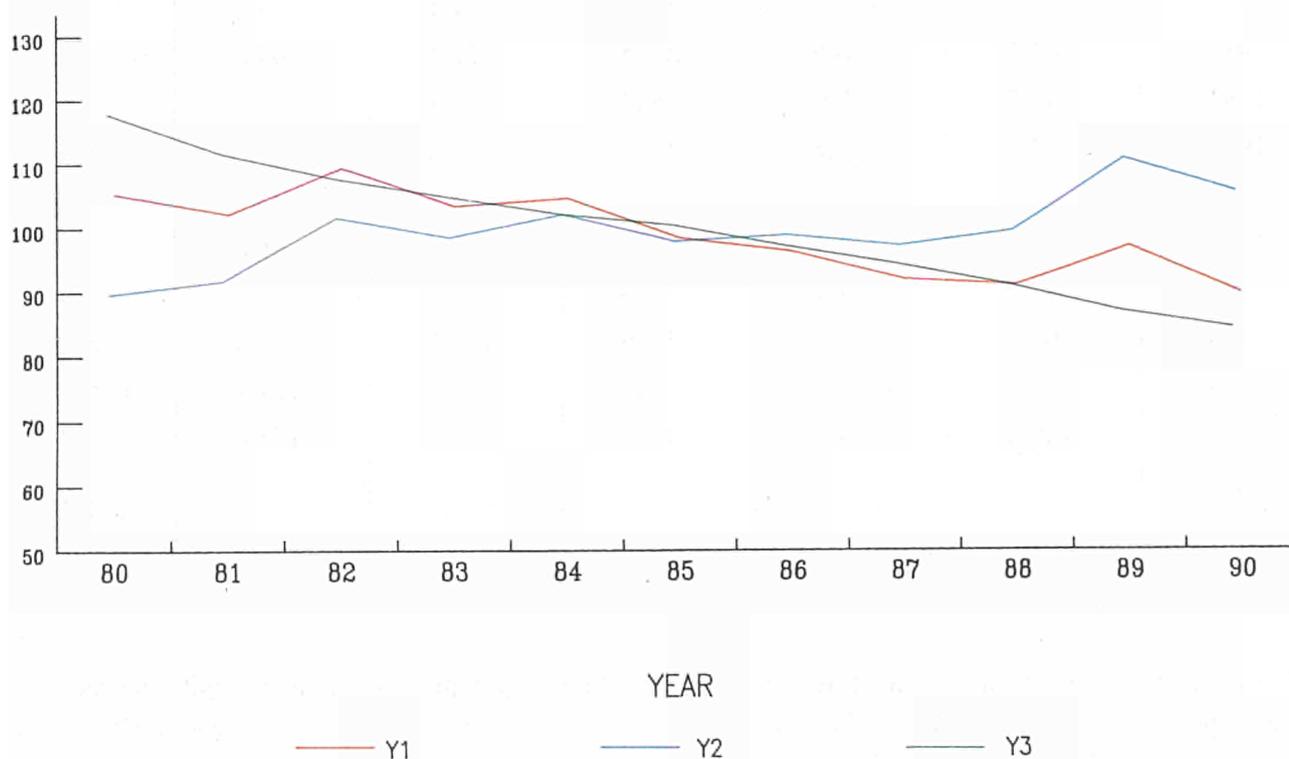
Real net income from agricultural activity of total labour input per annual work unit (Indicator 2) developed in a similar fashion to Indicator 1, although there are often more pronounced short-term annual changes than for Indicator 1.

These comments also apply in principle to **real net income from agricultural activity of family labour input per annual work unit of family labour** (Indicator 3), although the annual fluctuations here are greater still. In the long term, this indicator shows that with an average annual rate of increase of 1.4% (1980-82 to 1988-90), the agricultural income of family labour in the 1980s rose at the same rate as Indicator 1.

The fact that Indicators 2 and 3 tend to fluctuate more than Indicator 1 is due partly to the fact that the values used as a basis for computing the net income figures are down in absolute terms, which tends to accentuate any changes in other expenditure items. The net income figures are obtained from net value added at factor cost after deduction of rent and interest payments and, additionally for Indicator 3, compensation of employees. These items are to some extent subject to long-term trends which may not necessarily accord with short-term fluctuations in production. The annual income fluctuations are therefore accentuated for Indicators 2 and 3 in comparison to Indicator 1, especially when major items of expenditure fluctuate more significantly in absolute terms than the net value added at factor cost.

Attention can now be concentrated on Indicator 1 alone, as the trend in Indicators 2 and 3 mirrors that of Indicator 1. The two basic components in Indicator 1, labour input and real net value added at factor cost, are compared with Indicator 1 in Figure 3.1. It is clear here that particularly at the beginning and end of the 1980s the annual work units used fell more sharply than net value added, which led to a slightly upward trend in Indicator 1.

FIGURE 3.1: TREND IN INDICATOR 1 AND ITS COMPONENT PARAMETERS OF THE COMMUNITY (EUR 12), 1980 TO 1990
"1984 - 1986" = 100



(1) $1984-86 = (1984 + 1985 + 1986) / 3$

Y₁: Real net value added at factor cost

Y₂: Indicator 1 (Real net value added at factor cost per AWU)

Y₃: Total agricultural labour input

3.2 Causes of long-term income trends

3.2.1 Importance of the various factors

The share of intermediate consumption in the value of final production (at current prices and exchange rates) was 44% in the Community in the 1980s, with annual fluctuations of around one percentage point. However, measured against final production value, the significance of depreciation rose steadily between 1980-82 (10.4%) and 1988-90 (12.8%). There was also a rise in the net balance of subsidies and taxes linked to production (as defined for the Economic Accounts for Agriculture). Whereas this balance stood at 1.4% of the value of production in 1980-82, the figure for 1988-90 was 3.9%. As a result of these trends, the share of net value added at factor cost in final production value rose especially during the second half of the 1980s: from 45.9% (1984-86) to 47.4% (1988-90).

3.2.2 Structure and development of final production

On average, the value of agricultural production in the Community for the period 1988-90 is divided between crop production (49%) and animal production (51%). At the beginning of the 1980s the emphasis was still on animal production (55%). The major items amongst crop products are cereals (11%) and fresh vegetables (9%). Grape must and wine accounts for 6% and fresh fruit 5% of the total production value, whilst root crops make up around 4%. In terms of value, the most important product in EUR 12 is still milk with a 17% share of the production value (1988-90). This is followed in the field of animal production by the items cattle (12%) and pigs for slaughter (10%).

The total volume of final production increased by 1.4% a year between 1980-82 and 1988-90 (cf. Table 3.2), with the volume of crop production registering a much greater rise than that for animal production. Between 1980-82 and 1984-86 the increase in crop production was mainly due to the production of cereals. In the second half of the 1980s, however, the volume of cereal production remained almost stable. Whilst there was an average slight drop in the production of root crops, above-average increases were recorded over the whole of the reference period in the production of pulses (+14.8%), industrial crops (+10.8%) and citrus fruits (+3.6%) in particular. The volume of animal production continued to rise in the first half of the 1980s at a rate of around 0.9% a year, but levelled off between 1984-86 and 1988-90. The greatest increases over the reference period were seen in the production of poultry (+2.1%) and pigs, as well as sheep and goats (each +1.8%). The first half of the 1980s also saw a rise in the production of milk and cattle for slaughter, but this fell again during the second half of the 1980s following the introduction of the quota system for milk.

Real producer prices¹⁾ declined on average for all products, with this tendency becoming more pronounced during the second half of the 1980s (cf. Table 3.2). The fall in prices was about the same for crop products as for animal production. In the period between 1984-86 and 1988-90 particularly high rates of decline were observed for pulses (-7.4%), citrus fruits (-7.1%), industrial crops (-6.2%) and cereals (-5.5%). The decrease in prices for fresh vegetables and root crops was much less pronounced, with wine prices even showing an annual rise of 0.4%. Similarly, there was little uniformity in real price trends in the field of animal production. Major falls were recorded between 1984-86 and 1988-90 in the prices paid for pigs for slaughter (-5.8%) and poultry (-6.3%) in particular, but there was also a sharp drop during this period in the real prices for cattle (-2.6%) and eggs (-5.1%).

1) Implicit real price index of production values, calculated from the sum of the absolute values deflated with the respective GDP price index (1985=100) and the sum of the volumes in the individual Member States.

Table 3.2: Average annual rates of change 1) in volume, real 2) prices 3) and real 2) production value of agricultural products in EUR 12 from 1980-82 to 1988-90, in %

	Volume			Real price			Real value		
	1980-82 to 1984-86	1984-86 to 1988-90	1980-82 to 1988-90	1980-82 to 1984-86	1984-86 to 1988-90	1980-82 to 1988-90	1980-82 to 1984-86	1984-86 to 1988-90	1980-82 to 1988-90
Crop production	+ 2.9	+ 2.0	+ 2.4	- 2.8	- 3.3	- 3.1	0.0	- 1.6	- 0.8
Cereal (without rice)	+ 5.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.8	- 4.4	- 5.5	- 5.0	+ 1.0	- 5.4	- 2.3
Root crops	- 1.0	+ 0.5	- 0.2	- 2.5	- 3.6	- 3.0	- 3.5	- 3.1	- 3.3
Fresh vegetables	+ 1.8	+ 1.3	+ 1.5	- 1.9	- 1.6	- 1.8	- 0.2	- 0.3	- 0.3
Grape must and wine	+ 0.5	+ 1.0	+ 0.7	- 3.9	+ 0.4	- 1.7	- 3.4	+ 1.4	- 1.0
Animal production	+ 0.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	- 2.6	- 3.5	- 3.0	- 1.7	- 3.4	- 2.5
Cattle (including calves)	+ 0.8	- 0.7	+ 0.0	- 3.3	- 2.6	- 3.0	- 2.6	- 3.3	- 3.0
Pigs	+ 1.6	+ 1.9	+ 1.8	- 3.5	- 5.8	- 4.6	- 1.9	- 4.0	- 2.9
Milk	+ 0.7	- 1.7	- 0.5	- 1.4	- 1.3	- 1.3	- 0.7	- 3.0	- 1.8
Total final output	+ 1.8	+ 1.0	+ 1.4	- 2.6	- 3.4	- 3.0	- 0.9	- 2.5	- 1.7

1) Calculated as geometric means - 2) Calculated from the sum of the values from the individual Member States deflated by the GDP price index - 3) Implicit price index of production

Real prices for milk, on the other hand, displayed a relatively positive trend. Milk is the only product in the field of animal production for which the price decline during the reference period was not only slight (-1.3%), but also slowed slightly down during the second half of the 1980s, thanks to the quota system which was introduced (in April 1984) to deal with the surplus situation.

Since the higher production volume for most products was more than offset by a drop in real prices, the **real value** of final production fell on the whole. Crop products, however, suffered to a lesser extent on account of the increased volume. There was even a rise in the real value of pulses (+9.5%) and industrial crops (+6.5%) during the 1980s. In animal production, the drop in real prices contrasted with only slight increases in volume, which resulted in a much greater fall in the real value of output in this category.

3.2.3 Structure and development of intermediate consumption

Bought-in feedingstuffs account for 41% (1988-90) of all **intermediate consumption expenditure** and are as such by far the most important item in this category. However, in comparison to 1980-82 (when they accounted for 44%), their share of this expenditure has fallen. The relative importance of fertilizers and soil improvers also declined from 13% (1980-82) to 11% (1988-90). On average, other important items for the years 1988-90 included material and small tools (11%), energy (10%) and services (9%), with the latter two increasing in importance since 1980-82.

The **volume** of intermediate consumption increased annually by 0.9% between 1980-82 and 1988-90 (cf. Table 3.3). While the input of feedingstuffs and energy increased at a slightly above-average

Table 3.3: Average annual rates of change ¹⁾ in volume, real ²⁾ prices ³⁾ and real ²⁾ value of intermediate consumption in EUR 12 from 1980-82 to 1988-90, in %

	<u>Volume</u>			<u>Real price</u>			<u>Real value</u>		
	1980-82 to 1984-86	1984-86 to 1988-90	1980-82 to 1988-90	1980-82 to 1984-86	1984-86 to 1988-90	1980-82 to 1988-90	1980-82 to 1984-86	1984-86 to 1988-90	1980-82 to 1988-90
Total interm. consumpt.	+ 0,8	+ 1,0	+ 0,9	- 1,2	- 4,1	- 2,7	- 0,4	- 3,1	- 1,8
Energy and lubricants	+ 0,4	+ 1,0	+ 0,7	- 1,2	- 7,0	- 4,1	- 0,8	- 6,1	- 3,5
Fertilizers	+ 0,7	+ 0,4	+ 0,5	- 2,1	- 7,3	- 4,8	- 1,4	- 7,0	- 4,2
Feedingstuffs	+ 0,5	+ 1,1	+ 0,8	- 2,0	- 5,2	- 3,6	- 1,5	- 4,1	- 2,8
Material and small tools	- 0,1	- 0,2	- 0,2	+ 0,6	- 0,7	+ 0,0	+ 0,5	- 0,8	- 0,2
Services	+ 0,5	- 0,3	+ 0,2	+ 0,8	+ 0,4	+ 0,4	+ 1,2	+ 0,0	+ 0,6

1) Calculated as geometric means - 2) Calculated from the sum of the values from the individual Member States deflated by the GDP price index - 3) Implicit price index of intermediate consumption

rate during the second half of the 1980s, the growth rate for fertilizer input varied despite the sharp drop in **real prices** for this item over the same period. The real prices for the other two abovementioned items also fell considerably over the same period for various reasons. Due principally to the significant price declines in major intermediate consumption items, the **real value** of intermediate consumption fell by 3.1% a year, despite the slight increases in volume during the second half of the 1980s.

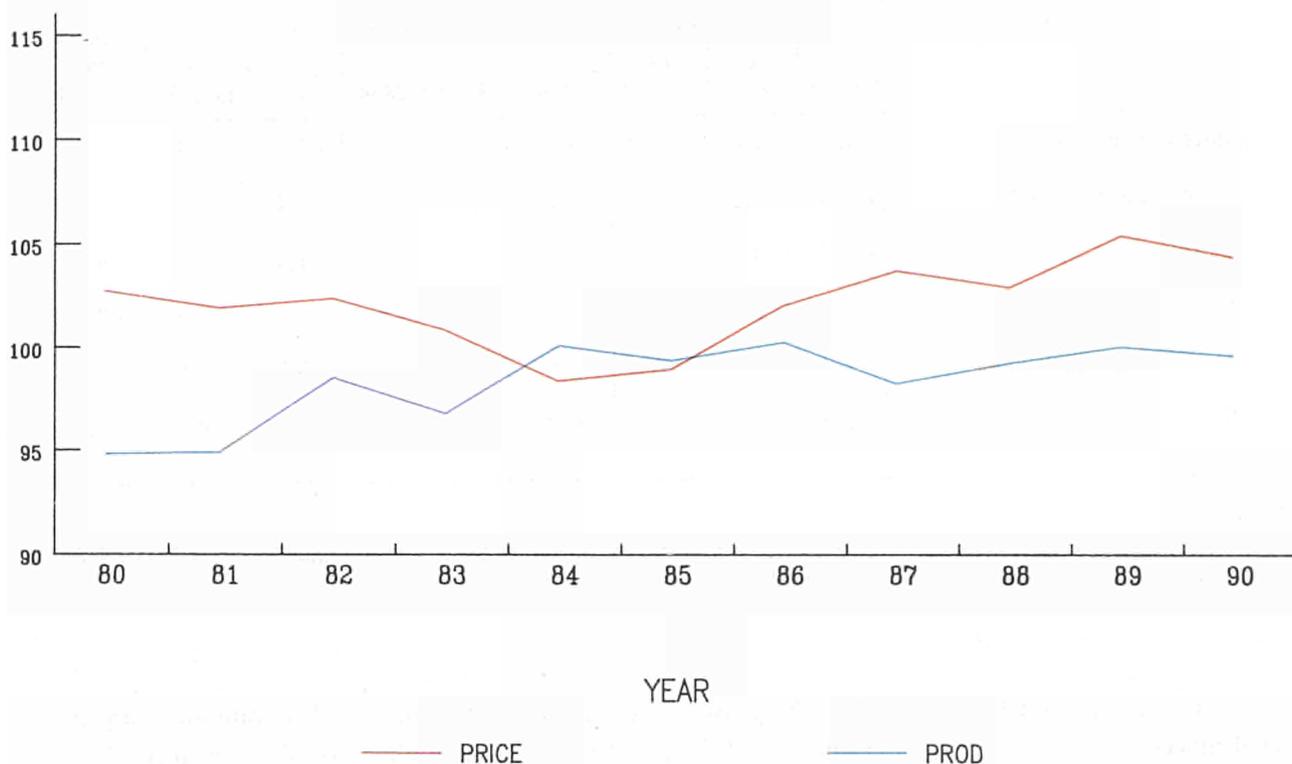
3.2.4 Productivity of intermediate consumption productivity and terms of trade

So far, we have looked at production and intermediate consumption in agriculture separately. From now on, comparisons will be drawn between the volume and price trends affecting these two aggregates. The ratio of production volume to volume of intermediate consumption is a measure of the productivity of intermediate consumption, while the (nominal) implicit price index of production value is compared with the (nominal) implicit price index of intermediate consumption value as a measure of terms of trade trends.

At the beginning of the 1980s, agricultural production increased a little faster than intermediate consumption input, which was reflected by a slight increase in intermediate consumption productivity (cf. Figure 3.2). Since 1984 intermediate consumption productivity has shown only very slight annual fluctuations, and can therefore be regarded as reasonably stable in the medium term.

During the first half of the reference period, intermediate consumption prices in the Community fell on average at a somewhat slower rate than producer prices, leading to a slight

FIGURE 3.2: DEVELOPMENT OF INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION PRODUCTIVITY AND TERMS OF TRADE IN AGRICULTURE FOR THE COMMUNITY (EUR 12) BETWEEN 1980 TO 1990 , "1984 – 1986" = 100



deterioration in the terms of trade for agriculture. Since the mid-1980s, however, intermediate consumption prices have fallen faster than producer prices, with the result that in the medium term the terms of trade for agriculture have improved again.

3.2.5 Subsidies, taxes linked to production, depreciation

Since the income review is concerned with real values, value trends which have been adjusted for inflation are also of interest when dealing with subsidies and taxes linked to production. The bases for calculating depreciation in the Economic Accounts for Agriculture are the current replacement prices¹⁾, and therefore the application of deflators is advisable in this context too.

The real value of subsidies shown in the Economic Accounts for Agriculture rose substantially during the 1980s. Between 1980-82 and 1984-86, the rate of increase at 7.2% was slightly lower than that for the second half of the reference period (+7,7%). In 1988-90 the value of subsidies was 7.8% of the value of production. On average taxes linked to production rose in real terms in the Community by 2.4%, which was less than the rise in subsidies. This led to an increase in the difference between value added at factor cost and value added at market prices. The real value of depreciation increased slightly during the first half of the 1980s (+0.7% a year), but the rise was less between 1984-86 and 1988-90 (+0,4% a year).

1) Cf. Eurostat Manual on Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Forestry 1989.

3.3 Long-term income trends in the Member States

Unless otherwise stated, the long-term agricultural income trends in the Member States and the trends in the factors determining incomes are based on rates of change. The listed prices and values are based on deflated figures. In addition, rates of change of volumes are used for characterising trends in final production and intermediate consumption.

Rates of change have normally been calculated for the years between the periods 1980-82 and 1988-90. Hence, when interpreting these results it should be borne in mind that major annual fluctuations can occur in the intervening years, as a study of Indicator 1 clearly shows (cf. Table 3.4).

Table 3.4: Indices of real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit, (Indicator 1), from 1980 to 1990, 1984-1986¹⁾ = 100

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
1980	87,0	65,8	89,9	91,5	86,7	85,9	88,2	107,9	69,2	75,2	95,7	88,6	89,8
1981	95,4	75,4	90,8	97,0	77,2	89,0	88,5	105,8	77,6	92,3	90,0	95,0	91,9
1982	100,5	91,2	110,8	99,9	89,5	105,1	96,6	106,1	107,7	96,9	100,5	103,1	101,7
1983	108,4	78,1	89,3	90,7	89,9	104,2	101,0	111,5	95,1	93,4	97,3	93,1	98,7
1984	104,4	104,0	102,5	98,8	101,0	103,5	112,2	100,9	98,0	100,9	99,6	111,9	102,4
1985	99,4	95,7	92,5	101,3	103,1	98,3	97,6	101,8	99,9	95,6	98,4	90,6	98,2
1986	96,2	100,3	105,0	100,0	95,9	98,2	90,2	97,4	102,2	103,5	102,1	97,5	99,3
1987	90,5	80,0	87,8	101,8	102,7	98,7	109,2	98,9	101,9	99,6	99,8	96,1	97,7
1988	98,8	81,0	109,3	111,9	118,5	94,9	122,9	94,6	107,4	102,6	84,0	85,3	100,1
1989	115,5	94,5	132,4	118,6	118,5	110,1	124,6	100,0	124,9	119,4	98,3	95,3	111,3
1990	98,0	95,3	115,8	109,4	123,1	110,3	115,2	89,8	116,2	115,8	99,5	91,8	106,3
	Average annual rates of change ²⁾ in %												
1980-82 bis 84-86	+ 1,5	+ 6,6	+ 0,7	+ 1,0	+ 4,3	+ 1,7	+ 2,4	- 1,6	+ 4,2	+ 3,2	+ 1,2	+ 1,1	+ 1,4
1984-86 bis 88-90	+ 1,0	- 2,6	+ 4,5	+ 3,2	+ 4,7	+ 1,2	+ 4,9	- 1,3	+ 3,8	+ 3,0	- 1,6	- 2,4	+ 1,5
1980-82 bis 88-90	+ 1,3	+ 1,9	+ 2,6	+ 2,1	+ 4,5	+ 1,5	+ 3,6	- 1,5	+ 4,0	+ 3,1	- 0,2	- 0,6	+ 1,4

1) 1984-86 = (1984 + 1985 + 1986) : 3

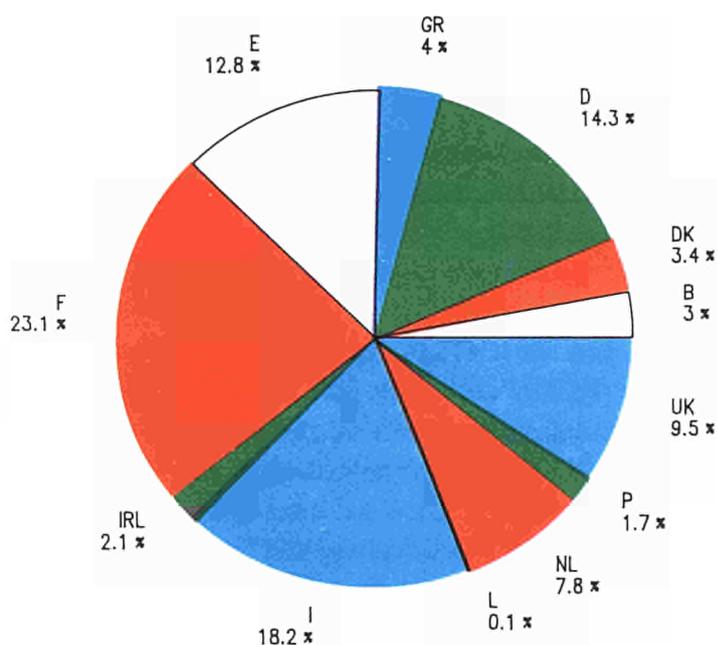
2) Calculated as geometric means

3.3.1 Development of real net value added per annual work unit

The real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit (Indicator 1) varied substantially from country to country in the period from 1980-82 to 1988-90 (cf. Table 3.4.). The highest annual growth rates for income in agriculture were achieved in Spain (+4.5%), but they were also well above average in Luxembourg (+4.1%), Ireland (+3.6%) and the Netherlands (+3.1%). In the 1980s, incomes rose in FR Germany (+2.6%) and Greece (+2.1%) faster than in the Community as a whole, as a result of the above-average results in these two countries in the period 1988-90. Agricultural incomes rose slightly above average in Denmark (+1.9%) and France (+1.5%) as well during that period. In Belgium (+1.3%), incomes followed a positive trend between 1980-82 and 1988-90 but the rates of increase were below the average for the Community as a whole. Three Member States: Italy (-1.5%), the United Kingdom (-0.6%) and Portugal (-0.2%) encountered negative rates of change in income over the reference period.

Income trends in some Member States were subject to much greater fluctuations than on average for the Community as a whole. From 1980-82 to 1984-86, for example, Denmark had the sharpest annual rate of increase in income within the Community (+6.6%). In the subsequent period (1984-86 to 1988-90) this upward trend was cancelled out again by the highest average rate of decline (-2.6%).

FIGURE 3.3: MEMBER STATES' SHARE OF THE VALUE OF FINAL PRODUCTION
1988 – 1990



3.3.2 Member States' share of the value of final production

Member States' share in the value of the Community's final agricultural production changed only slightly in the 1980s. France still leads with 23%, followed by Italy with 18% and FR Germany with 14% (1988-90). Spain's share in production benefited from the largest increase in the 1980s, with 13% for the period 1988-90. Compared with the period 1980-82, the United Kingdom's share in the value of the Community's final production suffered the sharpest decline up to 1988-90 (by 1.8 percentage points). Figure 3.3 shows the Member States' shares in production.

3.3.3 Final production and intermediate consumption

The real value of final production in the Community declined by 1.7% per year between 1980-82 and 1988-90, due to real price falls of 3.0%. The volume of final agricultural production in the Community as a whole increased by 1.4% per year in the 1980s. This trend of increasing volume accompanied by a fall in real prices was observed in all Member States, but in varying degrees (cf. Table 3.5). In Denmark, volume increased fairly solidly by 2.2%, in spite of the sharpest average fall in prices of 4.3% per year; as a result, the fall in the value of final production was only slightly above average at 2.2%. By contrast, in Italy the sharp fall in prices in the 1980s (-4.2%) was not offset by any major increase in volume, with the result that the fall in the value of final production of 3.4% per year was well above average. There was a clear fall in the value of production in FR Germany (-2.9%), the United Kingdom (-2.2%) and Portugal (-2.0%) as well. In France (-1.2%), Belgium (-0.6%), Greece (-0.6%) and Ireland (-0.3%), the falls in the value of final production due to price reductions were somewhat less marked. In Spain and Luxembourg, the value of production remained stable, whereas it increased in the Netherlands (+0.6%) as a result of the increase in production volume.

Table 3.5: **Average annual rates of change ¹⁾ in the real value of final production and intermediate consumption in agriculture from 1980-82 to 1988-90 in %**

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
Final production													
Volume	+ 1.7	+ 2.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.9	+ 2.3	+ 1.6	+ 2.5	+ 0.9	+ 0.3	+ 2.3	+ 1.4	+ 1.0	+ 1.4
Price	- 2.2	- 4.3	- 3.4	- 1.5	- 2.3	- 2.8	- 2.7	- 4.2	- 0.3	- 1.7	- 3.4	- 3.2	- 3.0
Value	- 0.6	- 2.2	- 2.9	- 0.6	- 0.1	- 1.2	- 0.3	- 3.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.6	- 2.0	- 2.2	- 1.7
Intermediate consumption													
Volume	+ 2.0	+ 0.0	- 0.4	+ 0.7	+ 2.1	+ 1.5	+ 1.8	+ 1.1	+ 1.5	+ 0.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.9
Price	- 2.6	- 3.4	- 3.3	- 1.6	- 1.6	- 2.1	- 3.4	- 4.7	- 1.5	- 2.3	- 0.6	- 2.3	- 2.7
Value	- 0.6	- 3.3	- 3.6	- 0.9	+ 0.5	- 0.6	- 1.6	- 3.7	- 0.1	- 1.5	- 0.1	- 1.9	- 1.8

¹⁾ Calculated as geometric means

Between 1980-82 and 1988-90 the real value of **intermediate consumption** in the Community as a whole fell by 1.8% per year. This trend can be explained by the fact that the 2.7% fall in the prices of intermediate consumption was accompanied by an increase in the volume of intermediate consumption of only 0.9%. The deflated trend in expenditure on intermediate consumption also varied considerably from country to country (cf. Table 3.5). Increases in this variable were observed only in Spain (+0.5%). The rates of decline in the real value of intermediate consumption ranged from -0.1% in Portugal and Luxembourg to -3.7% in Italy. In some Member States (B, IRL, F) the fall in prices was accompanied by a fairly substantial increase in volume in some cases which checked the fall in real values. In other Member States (DK, UK, NL, I, D) the decline in prices was insufficient to provoke any major increase in volume and therefore real expenditure on intermediate consumption declined at a faster rate. When interpreting these figures, however, it should be remembered that the share of intermediate consumption in final production varies substantially from country to country.

3.3.4 Productivity of intermediate consumption and terms of trade

The trends in the productivity of intermediate consumption and the terms of trade for agriculture in the Community as a whole were described in Chapter 3.2.4.

Between 1980-82 and 1988-90, **intermediate consumption productivity**, which reflects the ratio between the volume of final production and the volume of intermediate consumption, increased by 0.5% per year in the Community's agricultural sector. In Belgium (-0.3%) and Italy (-0.2%), and especially in Luxembourg (-1.1%), intermediate consumption productivity declined against the Community trend (cf. Table 3.6). In all other Member States, intermediate consumption productivity continued to increase, the highest figures being achieved in Denmark (+2.2%) and the Netherlands (+1.4%).

Table 3.6: Average annual rates of change ¹⁾ in intermediate consumption productivity and in the terms of trade of agriculture from 1980-82 to 1988-90 in %

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
Productivity of intermediate consumption	-0.3	+2.2	+0.9	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1	+0.6	-0.2	-1.1	+1.4	+0.9	+0.5	+0.5
Terms of trade	+0.3	-1.0	-0.1	+0.1	-0.8	-0.7	+0.7	+0.5	+1.3	+0.6	-2.8	-0.8	+0.3

¹⁾ Calculated as geometric means

The **terms of trade** - the ratio of producer prices to purchase prices - was at more or less the same level in 1980-82 and 1988-90, resulting in a slight increase (+0,3%) in the long term for the Community as a whole. In five Member States (P, DK, E, UK, F), however, the terms of trade declined - substantially in some cases (cf. Table 3.6), but they remained generally stable in Belgium, FR Germany and Greece. In the other four Member States (L, IRL, NL, I) the trend in the terms of trade for agriculture was positive.

3.3.5 Subsidies, taxes linked to production and depreciation

At the beginning of the 1980s, subsidies, taxes linked to production and depreciation varied substantially from country to country. In the period 1980-82, for example, subsidies in Portugal were at a much lower level than in the years following accession to the Community. Consequently, the shares of subsidies, taxes linked to production and depreciation in the real value of final production for the period 1988-90 are listed for comparison. For Belgium, only subsidies net of taxes linked to production are available, and therefore no analysis can be made of the separate trends in subsidies and taxes.

The real value of **subsidies** rose in the Member States in the 1980s at high annual rates. The only exception is Denmark, where the reduction in subsidies in the second half of the 1980s resulted in high annual rates of decrease for the overall period. In Belgium the net result of subsidies less taxes linked to production increased with moderate annual rates of change (+2,6%). In Portugal, FR Germany, Spain, Ireland and the Netherlands, subsidies increased over the reference period by at least 10%. In all other Member States subsidies increased by between 2% and 7%. The share of subsidies in final production was highest in FR Germany at over 10% in 1988-90. In Italy, Ireland and Greece, however, the figure was still relatively high at 8-9%. In all other countries, the share of subsidies in final production was under 8%, the lowest levels being recorded in Denmark (1.0%).

In 1988-90, **taxes linked to production** in most Member States (the exceptions being Denmark, France and the Netherlands) accounted for a smaller share in final production than subsidies. The share in final production of taxes linked to production was under 0.5% in four Member States (GR, E, P). In eight Member States (DK, D, F, IRL, I, NL, UK) taxes linked to production accounted for up to 4% of the value of final production. Of the Member States with relatively low taxes linked to production, Greece and Portugal had a sharp decline in the real value of taxes linked to production between 1980-82 and 1988-90. Taxes linked to production in Denmark and Spain in real values remained on a level similar to that of the early 1980s. In the Member States with relatively high taxes linked to production in 1988-90, there were moderate rates of increase in the 1980s of 3 to 5%. Ireland was an exception with real declines at high annual rates over the same period.

The share of **depreciation** in final production in 1988-90 was highest in Italy at over 20%. In Denmark, FR Germany, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom the share amounted to between 10 and 20%. In all other Member States, it ranged between 5 and 10%. The rates of change of deflated depreciation from 1980-82 to 1988-90, on the other hand, varied considerably from country to country. Depreciation rose most in Portugal (+6.6%), followed by the Netherlands (+3.8%). There were moderate rates of increase in Belgium (+1.5%), Greece (+1,8%), Italy (+2.0%) and Luxembourg (+2.0%). The share of depreciation in final production remained more or less stable in Denmark and France, but the rates of change were slightly down in the other Member States.

3.3.6 Labour input in agriculture

In the 1980s, **labour input** in agriculture within the Community decreased at an average rate of 2.9% (cf. Table 3.7). In Denmark, Spain, France and Luxembourg, labour input declined faster than the Community average. In Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, however, rates of decline were well below average. In Belgium, labour input declined at a slightly slower rate than in the Community as a whole. In Italy, FR Germany and Portugal, the decline in labour input is approximately equivalent to the rates of decrease for EUR 12.

Table 3.7: Average annual rates of change ¹⁾ in total labour input in agriculture in %

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
1980-82 to 1984-86	-1.4	-3.2	-1.8	-0.6	-4.7	-3.6	-1.0	-2.2	-4.4	-0.6	-3.5	-1.3	-2.8
1984-86 to 1988-90	-2.6	-3.8	-3.5	-2.9	-4.6	-3.0	-1.3	-2.8	-3.7	-0.9	-2.7	-2.0	-3.1
1980-82 to 1988-90	-2.0	-3.5	-2.7	-1.8	-4.6	-3.3	-1.2	-2.5	-4.1	-0.7	-3.1	-1.7	-2.9

1) Calculated as geometric means

Over the medium term, the trend in labour input also varied from country to country. There was a sharp decline in labour input in Spain throughout the 1980s. In France, Luxembourg and Portugal, the rate of exit of the labour force was quite rapid in the first half of the decade (1980-82 to 1984-86) but slowed down at the end of the period. In most Member States, however, the contrary was true. In Belgium, FR Germany and Greece, the rates of decline were below average in the first half of the 1980s, whereas in the second half of the 1980s they increased substantially to about the Community average. There was also a marked decline in labour input in Italy, Denmark and the United Kingdom towards the end of the 1980s. The rates of decline of labour input in Ireland and the Netherlands, however, remained relatively stable over the entire period.

4 COMPARISON OF INCOME LEVELS IN THE COMMUNITY MEMBER STATES

Whereas the previous sections have concentrated on relative annual changes in agricultural income, this section describes differences in the level of income between the Member States and trends in absolute income levels.¹⁾

This exercise makes use of real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit (Indicator 1). A three-year average (1987-89) is used to reduce the effect of annual harvest fluctuations on income. To eliminate the effect of the major differences in the rates of inflation from one country to another, the original figures (in national currencies) were deflated using the implicit price index of gross domestic product and then converted into ECU and PPS²⁾ using constant 1985 rates of exchange. To improve comparability, the individual values calculated for the Member States were shown relative to the Community average. Calculation of the relevant measures for comparing income should take into consideration the different levels of purchasing power in the Member States.

However, the figures published in this chapter 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. As the following chapter illustrates more clearly, agricultural income for many farmers accounts for only part of their own or their household's overall income.
- The use of other income indicators, such as net income from agricultural activity of family labour input per annual work unit (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, these values have not yet been fully harmonized at Community level.
- In the absence of specific purchasing power parities (PPPs) for agriculture, PPPs 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 underemployment situation in agriculture.
- The data for particular aggregates, and especially the volume of agricultural work, are not yet fully harmonized at Community level.

1) As regards Portugal, further plausibility checks are still being carried out on the data used.

2) PPS = Purchasing Power Standard; for definition see Eurostat (1988): Purchasing Power Parities and Gross Domestic Product in real terms, results 1985. Theme 2, series C, Luxembourg.

- Different ways of recording depreciation will systematically distort the calculation of income levels, since this item has a strong influence on the level of net value added at factor cost. Depreciation is another item which will feature in the planned revision of agricultural accounts.

The most important point to emerge from Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1 is that there are marked differences between Member States in the level of agricultural income. The same groups of countries can be distinguished on the basis of the 1987-89 average in both ECU and PPS terms.

Table 4.1 : Real ¹⁾ value added per AWU, average 1987-1989, EUR 12 = 100

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
- based on ECU ²⁾	220,3	208,3	117,8	82,4	70,1	144,4	93,5	87,9	146,1	276,5	16,1	159,0	100
- based on PPS ²⁾	204,4	157,2	97,6	103,9	87,6	124,5	85,2	90,1	140,2	251,5	29,2	152,2	100
Difference ³⁾ in %	-7,2	-24,5	-17,1	26,1	24,9	-13,8	-8,8	+2,5	-4,0	-9,1	81,3	-4,3	-

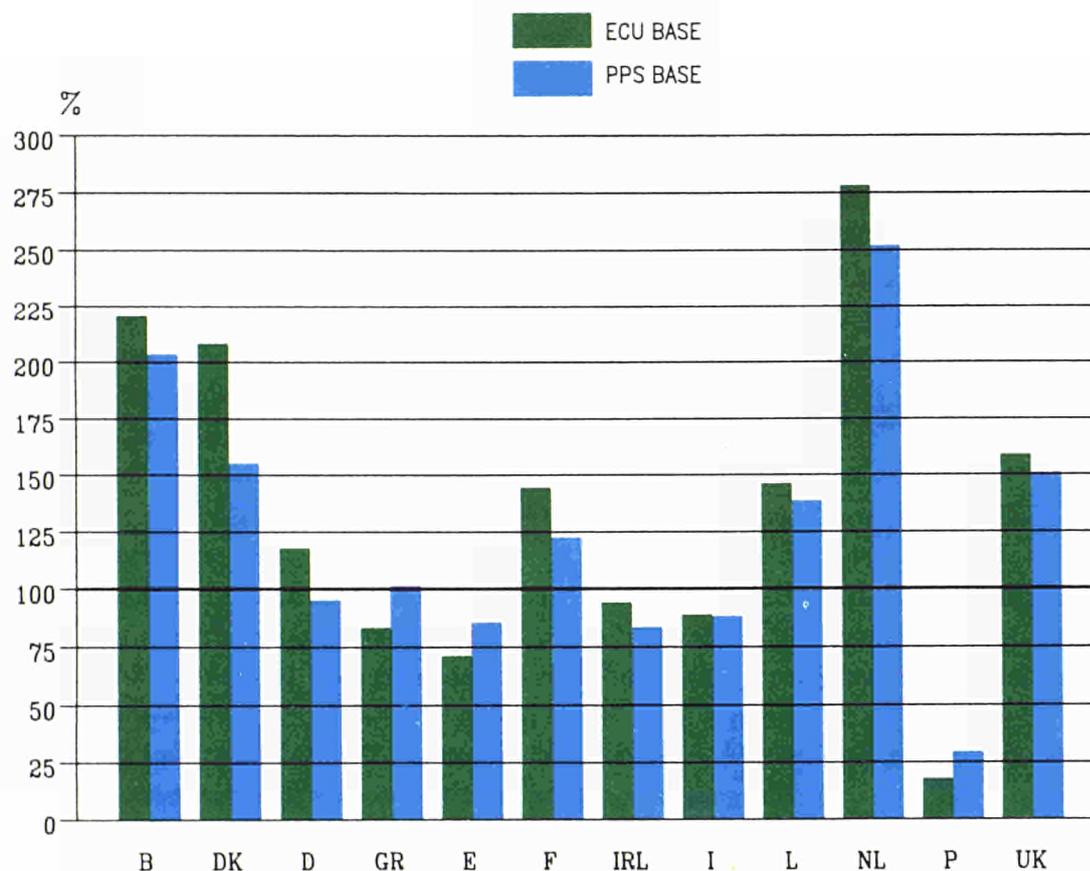
1) Deflated with the current implicit GDP price index.

2) Conversion to ECU and PPS at constant 1985 rates.

3) PPS relative as compared with ECU relative.

In terms of **real net value added at factor cost expressed in ECU**, some northern Member States - the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark - are at the upper end of the range of incomes. In the period 1987-89, by far the highest real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit was reached in the Netherlands. In Belgium and Denmark this income measure was also more than double the Community average. The income level for the period 1987-89 in the United Kingdom was also considerably - almost 60% - above the Community average. In Luxembourg, France and the FR of Germany, too, the income level, measured in terms of real net value added at factor cost expressed in ECU, was above the Community average. Five Member States (IRL, I, GR, E, P) recorded income levels below the Community average. For Ireland the income level was somewhat below average, whereas in Italy and Greece net value added at factor cost expressed in ECU was approximately 15% below average, and in Spain it was 30% below the Community average. Portugal recorded the lowest income level in the Community: real net value added at factor cost was far below the Community average (further plausibility checks are still being carried out on this country's data).

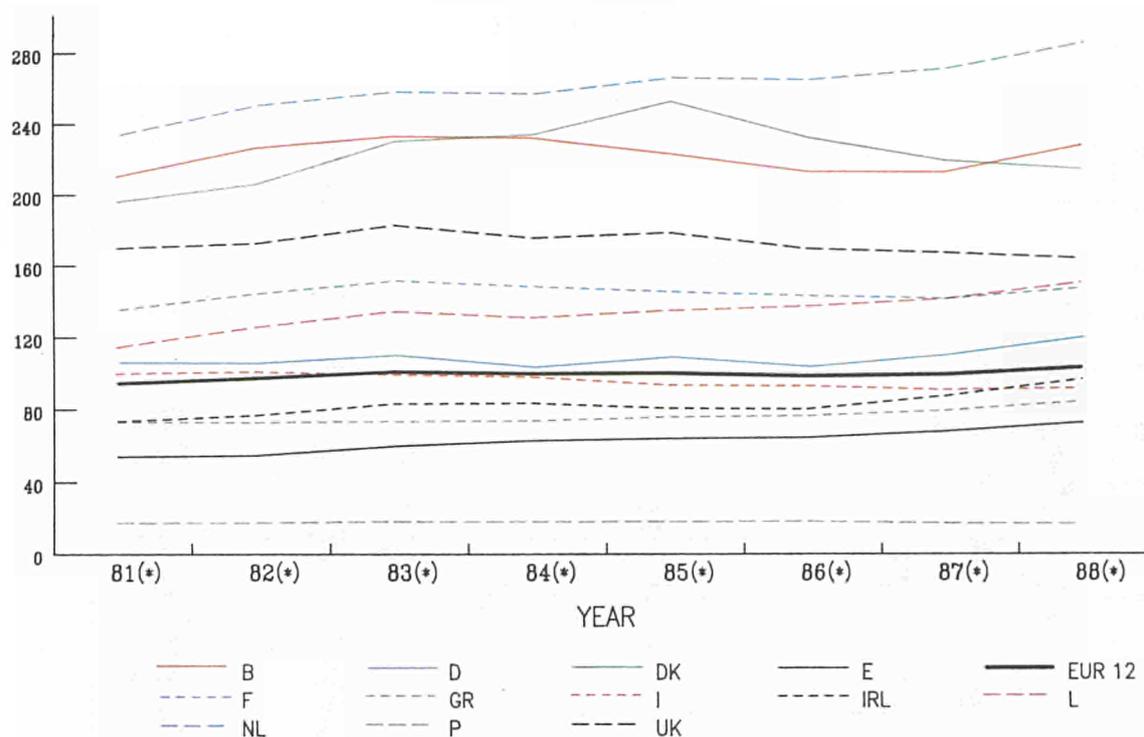
FIGURE 4.1: REAL NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST PER AWU BASED ON ECU AND PPS, AVERAGE 1987–1989, EUR 12=100



Calculating **real net value added at factor cost in terms of PPS** reduces income disparities between Member States. In all countries which have above-average incomes in terms of real net value added at factor cost expressed in ECU, a PPS comparison produces a lower income level. In France, the FR of Germany and especially Denmark, income in terms of PPS is considerably lower than when it is expressed in ECU. In general, PPS conversion markedly improves the relative position of the four mediterranean Member States - Italy, Spain, Greece and Portugal. Even in terms of PPS, however, income in Portugal is still at the bottom of the income scale.

While we have concentrated up to now on the differences between Member States in average income over the period 1987-89, Figure 4.2 illustrates changes in relative income levels in the period 1980-82 to 1987-89. The reference value is the 1984-86 EUR 12 average of real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit expressed in ECU (EUR 12 1984-86 = 100).

FIGURE 4.2: THREE YEAR MOVING AVERAGE OF THE REAL NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST PER AWU
EUR 12, "1984 - 1986" = 100



1981(*) = (1980+1981+1982)/3

In terms of a three-year moving average for the period 1980-82 to 1982-84, all Member States recorded an increase in real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit. This value also increased for the Community as a whole for the period 1980-82 to 1983-85 (+ 3.8% per year). Subsequent years presented a different picture. The values for Belgium fell every year until 1986-88 and did not rise again until 1987-89, with income falling below the Danish income level in the mid-80s. In Greece, Spain and Ireland, however, real net value added increased until 1987-89. Ireland improved its position in the Community income scale, moving from tenth in 1980-82 to eighth in 1987-89. Luxembourg and the Netherlands showed a steady increase in real net value added in the 80s, leaving aside the falls in 1983-85. By the end of the period under consideration the relative income position of Luxembourg had risen above that of France. In France Portugal real net value added remained relatively stable, albeit at very different levels. However, real income was down in the second half of the 1980's in Italy, so that its relative income position deteriorated. The FR of Germany recorded its lowest level in 1983-85 and its highest level in 1987-89. There were relatively large fluctuations in Denmark, where, in the whole period under consideration, real net value added was very high compared with the Community average. The United Kingdom recorded its highest income level in 1982-84, but by 1987-89 this had fallen to its lowest level in the period under consideration. In 1987-89, Community average real net value added reached its highest level.

5 TOTAL DISPOSABLE INCOME OF AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS

5.1 Introduction

The Economic Accounts for Agriculture, and hence the income indicators used in this publication, give information on the level and development of income from the production of agricultural commodities. Whilst this covers a major element in the total income of agricultural households, the fact remains that many of these households obtain income from other sources. To fill this gap in the Community's information, Eurostat launched the Total disposable Income of Agricultural Households (TIAH) project in 1986, with the support of the Directorate-General for Agriculture and with the agreement of the Member States. The aim of the project is to determine, analyse and publish the total income of agricultural households. A harmonized methodology is to be used to generate an aggregate income measure for the following purposes:

- monitoring the year-to-year changes in the total income of agricultural households at aggregate level in Member States;
- monitoring the changing composition of income, especially the proportions of income from the agricultural holding and from other gainful activities, from property and from social benefits;
- comparing the trends in the total income of agricultural households per unit (household, household member, consumer unit) with that of other socio-economic groups;
- comparing the absolute income of farmers with that of other socio-economic groups, on a per unit basis.

Although information on the disposable income of agricultural households is a useful and necessary addition to the current array of indicators, great care must be taken not to misinterpret it. In particular, it should not be used as a direct approximation of the level of private consumption or the standard of living. The calculation of these involves many other factors which are not considered here, such as the cost of consumer goods, and the provision of public health and education services. Moreover, it should be remembered that agricultural households as defined under this project do not cover all households of agricultural holders, but only those where farming constitutes a main income source of the holder's main occupation (see below).

5.2 Progress report

Progress of this project has been reported in the two preceding issues of this publication. In addition, a report, prepared by an external expert, has been published on the existing information and available data sources in Member States which could be used in the project.¹⁾ After detailed discussion between Eurostat and the Member States in the Working Party on Economic Accounts for Agriculture, a harmonized methodology was agreed in December 1989

¹⁾ HILL, Berkeley (1988): *Total Income of Agricultural Households*. Theme 5, Series D, Luxembourg, Eurostat. The versions in French and German were published in 1989.

and published (in English, French and German) in the summer of 1990.¹⁾ This methodology essentially falls within the conceptual framework of national accounts, being an extension of the household sector account. At present the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA) does not break down the distribution of income account for households into socio-economic groups, of which agricultural households could be expected to form one group. However, some Member States already do this in their national accounts (France, Germany, Netherlands).

During 1990 Member States applied the agreed methodology as far as possible. At the outset countries differed greatly in the extent of the existing information and available data sources, with some having to make far greater efforts than others in order to produce estimates. Consequently, by the end of 1990 the Member States were at various stages of progress in generating data. At one extreme, Germany could supply estimates of disposable income for agricultural households and other selected socio-economic groups on an annual basis from 1972. At the other, some Member States could only provide figures for a single year for agricultural households, with no comparisons being possible.

The project has also had to allow for a variety of approaches to estimation. Some Member States have adopted a macroeconomic approach, using techniques similar to those employed in drawing up the national accounts; others have started from microeconomic data sources (such as family budget surveys or farm accounts surveys), grossing up the results to national level. Others have used combinations of the two, but all have operated largely within the agreed methodology.

Work is continuing in the Member States to improve the quality of data by increasing the degree of harmonization in the methodology, filling the gaps which still exist, and checking against alternative data sources. Eurostat intends to release country-by-country results in a special publication.

At present it is not possible to present harmonized estimates for all Member States. However, the data supplied by four countries (Denmark, Germany, France, Netherlands) can be used to point to some of the more interesting findings. At this stage full comparability has not been achieved, and all results must be interpreted with caution. In particular, detailed comparisons between the findings for the different countries should be avoided. Finally, the agreed definition of an agricultural household should be borne in mind when interpreting comparisons between agricultural and other households.

5.3 Main features of the methodology

5.3.1 Definition of income

The main income concept used to analyse the income of agricultural households is (net) disposable income. The way that this is defined is shown in table 5.1. It should be noted that this concept includes income not only from other gainful activities but also from pensions and other forms of transfer. The value of farm-produced goods consumed by agricultural households and the rental value of the farmhouse are treated as positive components of income. Elements deducted include current taxes and social security contributions.

¹⁾ Eurostat (1990): *Manual on the Total Income of Agricultural Households*. Theme 5, Series E, Luxembourg, Eurostat.

Table 5.1: Definiton of (Net) disposable income

(1)	Net operating surplus from independent activity
	(a) from agricultural activity
	(b) from non-agricultural activity
	(c) from imputed rental value of owner-occupied dwellings
(2)	+ Compensation to members of agricultural households as employees
(3)	+ Property and entrepreneurial income received
(4)	+ Accident insurance claims (personal and material damage)
(5)	+ Social benefits
(6)	+ Other current transfers
(7)	= Total resources (sum of 1 to 6)
(8)	- Property and entrepreneurial income paid
(9)	- Net accident insurance premiums
(10)	- Current taxes on income and wealth
(11)	- Social contributions
(12)	- Other outgoing current transfers
(13)	= Net disposable income (7 minus 8 to 12)

5.3.2 Definition of a household

Households are defined as in national family (household) budget surveys. Though not fully harmonized, the definitions of households employed typically include all members who live in the same dwelling. It is important to note that households of farmers may include persons who contribute no labour input to the holding. These individuals may or may not have other occupations or sources of income.

In order that households of differing size and composition can be compared, it is convenient to express income per household member and per consumer unit. While the former is simply the count of the number of persons in households, the latter uses coefficients (in the form of an equivalence scale) to express children, young persons and additional adults in terms of consumer units. Small variations are found between Member States (which may reflect real differences between countries), but typically the head of the household counts as one unit, additional adults as 0.7 units and children as 0.5 units.

5.3.3 Classification of households

The most significant part of the agreed methodology, and one which can have a substantial effect on the results, is the system used for classifying households as agricultural or belonging to some

other socio-economic group. According to the agreed methodology,¹⁾ an agricultural household is taken to be one in which independent (self-employed) agricultural activity on the holding is the main source of income of the entire household. However, because many Member States already operate systems which classify households according to the income structure (or main occupation) of the head of the household (a reference person system), there are for the time being differences in the definition of agricultural households. But it should be remembered that the choice of classification system can have a substantial impact on the number of households to be covered and on their income level and structure. Whichever means of classification is used, the households which are classified as agricultural will not form a constant group over time.

It should be noted that households headed by hired workers in the agricultural industry are not included in the investigation of the total income of agricultural households. Only farmer-households are covered.

5.4 Initial results for some Member States

The data available for the **FR of Germany** (as constituted prior to 3 October 1990) are such that disposable income of agricultural households can be analysed not only for a particular year but also in terms of the long-term trend. Agricultural households are taken to be those where the main source of income of the reference person (normally the one contributing the most to the household's income, and previously known as the head of household) is from independent agricultural activity. Figures 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 show the trend in income of agricultural households in the FR of Germany from 1972 to 1988. The following observations may be made:

- the income which agricultural households gain from independent agricultural activity has grown less rapidly than their income from other sources. However, the share of income from agricultural activity in total income varies in the short term significantly. In 1987, only 38% of the total income came from independent agricultural activity, meanwhile it was 47% in 1988.
- since 1972, and with the exception of 1987, which saw a considerable fall in agricultural income, mainly as a result of unfavourable climatic conditions, the average disposable income of agricultural households has always been higher than that of households as a whole, although the gap narrowed considerably during the 1980s;
- the disposable income of agricultural households has fluctuated considerably over the past ten years as a result of marked annual variations in agricultural income, most of these being linked with climate and the production cycles of many agricultural products. Non-agricultural sources of income have, however, somewhat attenuated the impact of these fluctuations in the agricultural component of the total income of households;
- the figures for disposable income per member of the household or per consumer unit show that the average for agricultural households is less than that of households in general. This is due to the fact that agricultural households have more members.

¹⁾ Cf. Eurostat: *Manual on the Total Income of Agricultural Households*. Theme 5, Series E, Luxembourg, 1990.

FIGURE 5.1: COMPOSITION OF INCOME IN AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS
FR of GERMANY, 1972 TO 1988
(DM per HOUSEHOLD)

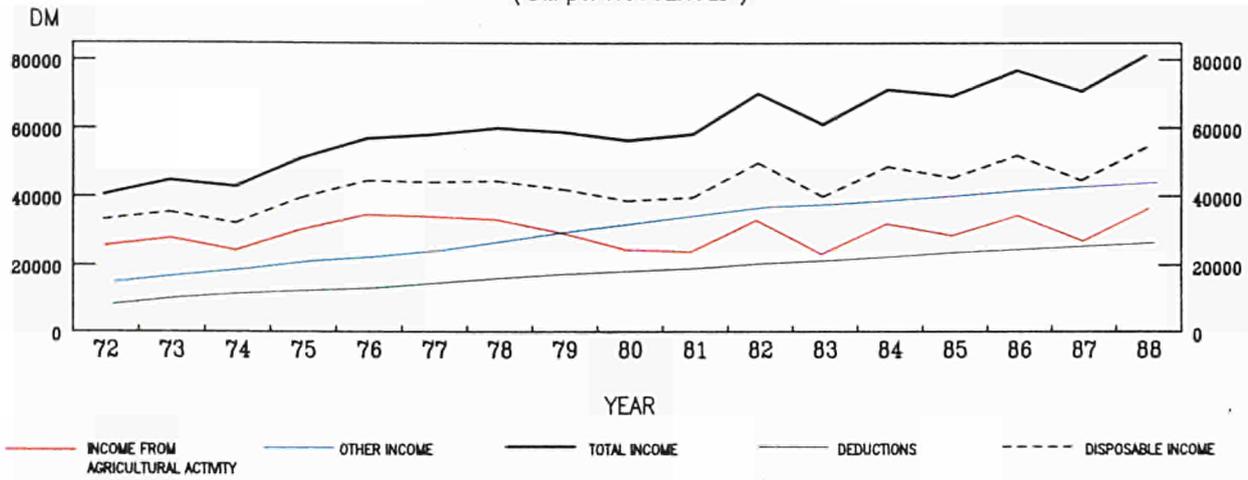


FIGURE 5.2: DISPOSABLE INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD IN AGRICULTURAL
AND IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS
FR of GERMANY, 1972 TO 1988

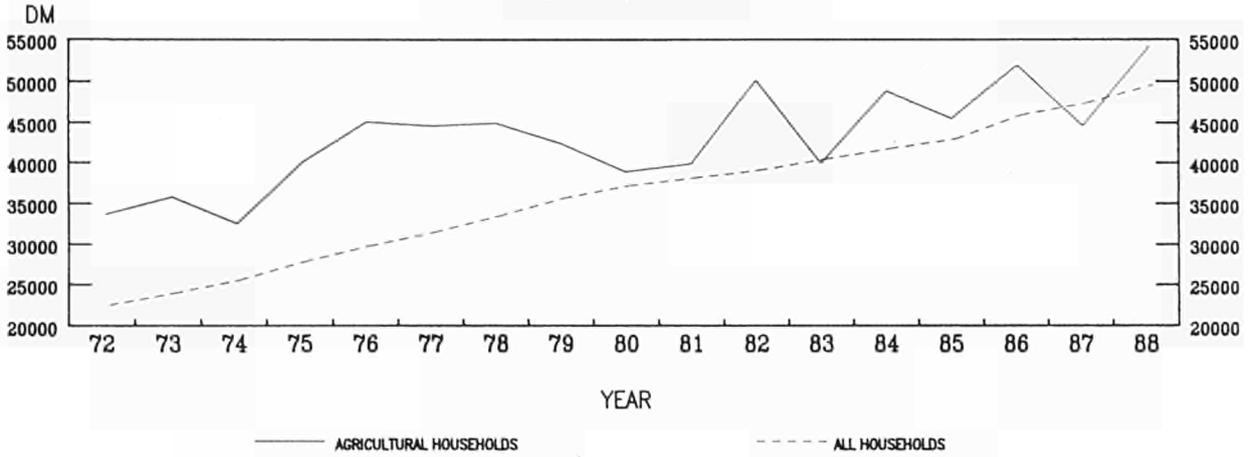
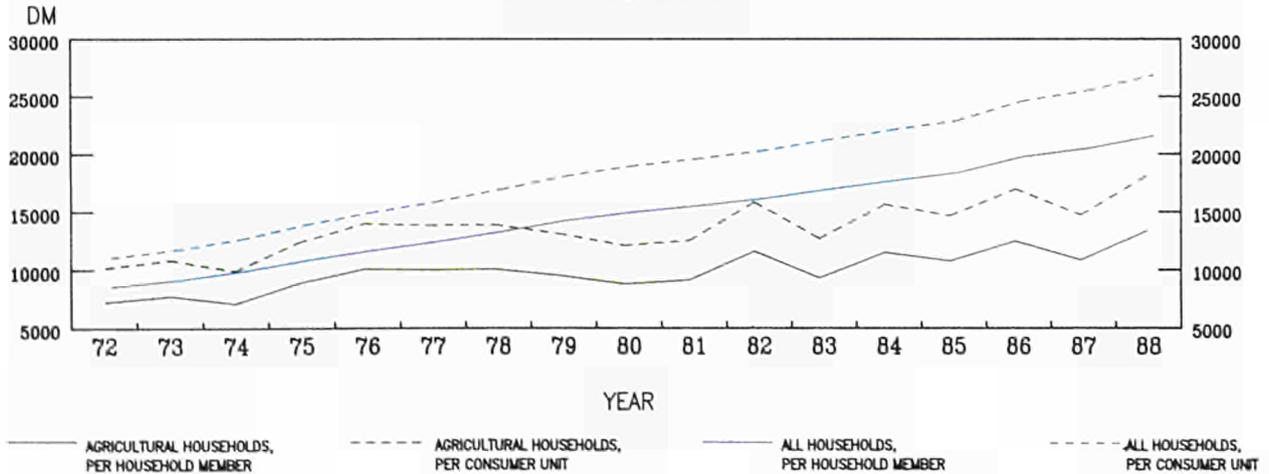


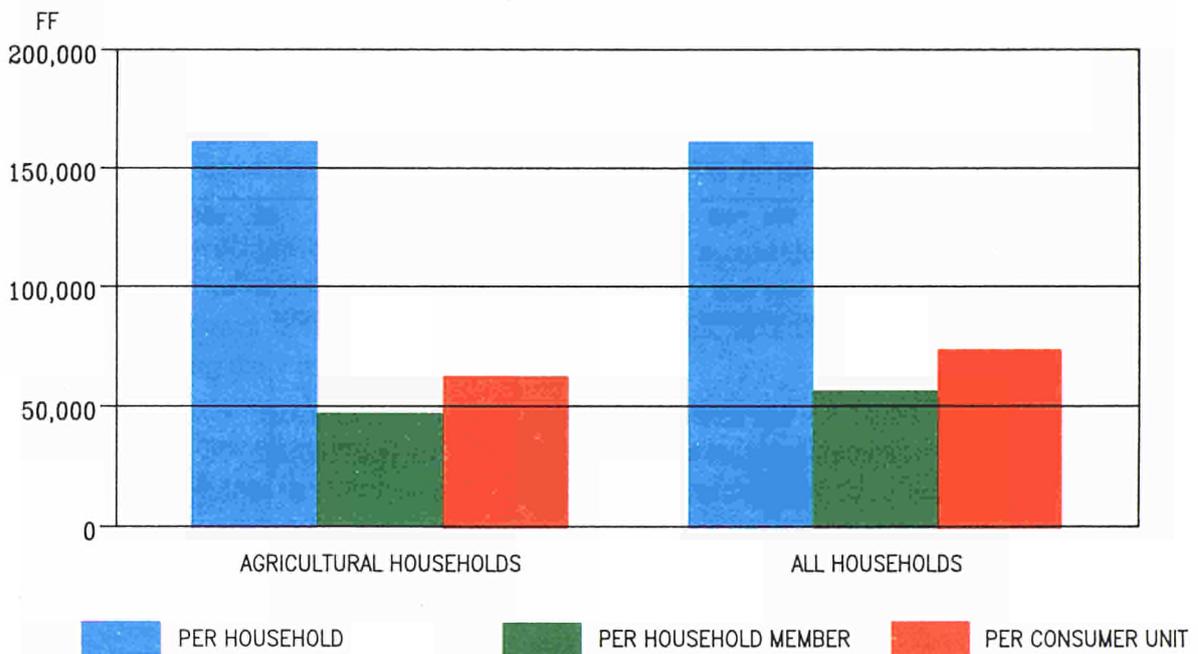
FIGURE 5.3: DISPOSABLE INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AND
PER CONSUMER UNIT IN AGRICULTURAL AND IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS
FR of GERMANY, 1972 TO 1988



The data available for **France** are for 1984 to 1988. Agricultural households are those where the head of the household declares himself/herself to be primarily active in this industry.¹⁾ The special treatment of social security contributions in France (incomes are shown net of such payments) means that caution has to be used in drawing conclusions about changes in the components of disposable income. In the period 1986 to 1988, there was a fall in the level of income from independent agricultural activity of households headed by a farmer, but this was countered by a rise in other income sources, so that disposable income remained almost constant in real terms. For 1985, the average disposable income of agricultural households was above the all-household level but it was under the gainful activities level. As in the FR of Germany, income per household member and per consumer unit was below the national average (cf. Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4

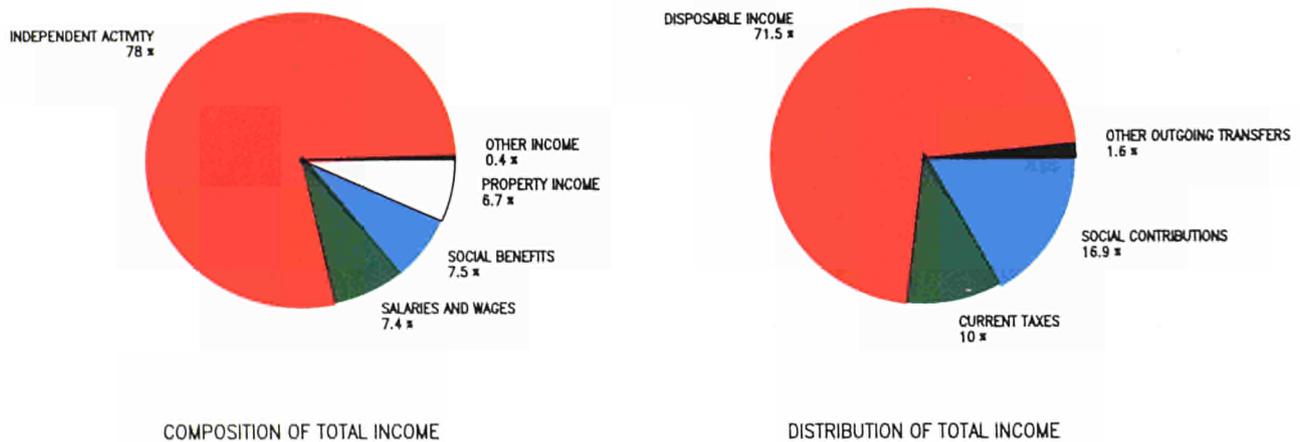
FIGURE 5.4: DISPOSABLE INCOME OF AGRICULTURAL AND ALL HOUSEHOLDS, PER UNIT
FRANCE, 1985 (FF)



1) Forestry is included (but accounts for less than 5% of agricultural households).

In the Netherlands, where the agreed methodology is used to classify households (the main source of income of the entire household is independent activity in agriculture), net disposable income per household was in 1985 more than double (228%) the all-household average, and the income per household member was also well above (151%) the average figure. The Netherlands can be used to illustrate the composition and distribution of total income. Independent activity, which includes here non agricultural independent activity, accounted for over three quarters of the total income of agricultural households (cf. Figure 5.5). Dependent activity (wages and salaries of employees) and social benefits,

FIGURE 5.5: COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL INCOME OF AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS NETHERLANDS, 1985 (%)



represented 7% and 8% of total income respectively. Compared with provisional estimates from other Member States, in the Netherlands sources of income from non-agricultural activity represent a relatively small proportion of total income. This finding is in line with the results of the 1987 structural survey, which revealed that only 23% of the owners of holdings in the Netherlands pursued a non-agricultural activity as well. In Community terms, this is the lowest percentage after Luxembourg. Deductions from the total income of agricultural households in 1985 accounted for the following percentages: social security contributions, 17%; taxes, 10%; and other expenditure, 2%. This left 71% of total income as disposable income.

The basic data for **Denmark** are such that agricultural households may be classified by either the agreed methodology or a system based on a reference person. In Denmark the definition of "household" is narrower than the definition used in the other Member States, since it consists only of the couple and dependent children; but given the country's social structure, this is not felt to greatly affect the results.

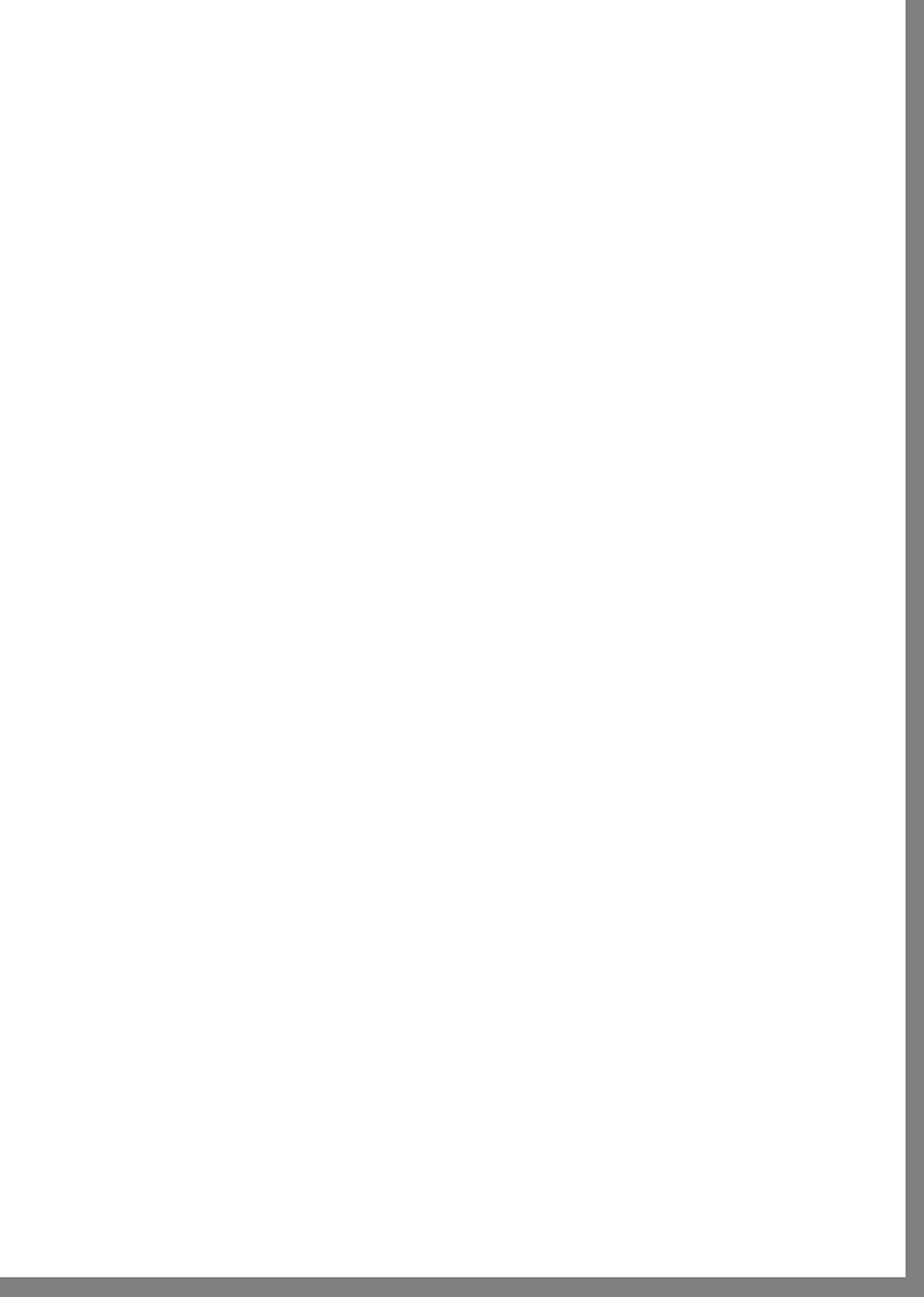
Table 5.2: **Comparison of the income of agricultural households with that of other socio-economic groups, per household and per consumer unit, for Denmark in 1988**

	Average disposable income per household (DKR 1 000)	Average disposable income per consumer unit (DKR 1 000)	Number of households
Classification of households according to the households' income structure			
Agricultural households	143	:	36 067
Classification of households according to the income structure of the reference person			
Self employed:			
- agriculture	124	63	68 894
- manufacturing and construction	188	92	29 839
- other	172	96	125 743
of which: retail trade	168	:	26 189
Wage-earners	131	78	1 678 179
Households not in gainful activity	52	43	901 185
Households in gainful activity	134	80	1 902 836
All households	108	70	2 804 021

: = No figures available

In 1985 almost half the households running agricultural holdings (47%) were not classed as "agricultural", because they derived less than 50% of their total income from independent agricultural activity. Most of these were field-crop farms, with only a small proportion grazing-livestock holdings. These figures confirm the general observation that field-crop farming more readily allows other activities to be carried out in conjunction.

Comparisons between levels of disposable income of agricultural households and other households are an important objective of the TIAH project. For some purposes it may not be appropriate to draw comparisons with the all-household average because income from independent agricultural activity includes remuneration for a mix of economic functions, including risk-bearing and use of own capital. In contrast, for the majority of other households the main form of income is compensation of employees (wages and salaries), and so comparisons with other independent (self-employed) households, for example, are of particular interest. Some of the possible groupings for Denmark are shown in table 5.2. On the basis of either the reference person system or the household income system, in 1988 agricultural households had disposable incomes which were on average substantially above the all-household average. However, when the income of agricultural households is compared with that of the households of all gainfully employed persons (excluding retired persons), then agricultural households are relatively less well placed. In the year 1988 agricultural households had lower disposable incomes than other types of self-employed households, including those in the retail trade.



ANNEXES

I Notes on methodology

Income indicators

Computation or estimation of the income indicators is based on the Economic Accounts for Agriculture¹⁾, which form part of the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA). The various indicators are worked out as follows:

Final production					
Intermediate consumption	Gross value added at market prices			Subsidies	
	Taxes linked to production	Gross value added at factor cost			
	Depreciation	Net value added at factor cost		Deflated, divided by AWU (total labour input)	INDICATOR 1
	Rent & Interest	Net income from agricultural activity of total labour input		Deflated, divided by AWU (total labour input)	INDICATOR 2
	Compensation of employees	Net income from agricultural activity of family labour input		Deflated, divided by AWU (family labour input)	INDICATOR 3

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 Chapters 2 to 4 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.

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

Income calculations or estimates prepared by the Member States for their own purposes 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

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

stocks do not serve to increase final production according to the EAA definition. A number of Member States use the "deliveries" concept for specific purposes, whereby a run-down in stocks does generate increased revenue. The income indicators in this report relate to calendar years, which goes some of the way to explaining the substantial differences between these figures and those in a number of national publications, which are based on the farm year.

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 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 by the implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices. The 1990 change forecasts for this index were supplied by the Commission's Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs.

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 produced and all services rendered in an economy. For the purposes of comparing the income situation in the Member States, it would be both feasible and meaningful to use the price index of national final uses as the deflator. Unlike the GDP price index, this index reflects the effect of external trade and thus reacts faster and less ambiguously to price changes for imports (e.g. energy price changes). However, to ensure compatibility with other publications, it was decided not to introduce a new deflator.

Aggregation of Community data

Real values for income in the Community as a whole are calculated by deflating each Member State's figures (at current prices) by the GDP price index (1985 = 100) of the country concerned and converting the results to ECU using constant 1985 rates of exchange. These real values are then added together to give real total income for the Community, which is then divided by the total number of annual work units in the Community. This gives an aggregate real income for the Community per annual work unit in absolute terms which can be used to calculate indices or rates of change. Therefore it is no longer necessary to calculate the annual rates of change for the Community as a whole as weighted averages of the Member States' rates of change.

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

The same applies to the deflator for the Community as a whole, which does not have to be calculated and is not shown anymore. However, it should be noted that the average rate of inflation for the Community which could be derived from the above-mentioned real values would not correspond to the figures in the Commission's other publications for the average change in the implicit price index of gross domestic product in the Community (as the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs calculates this rate of change on the basis of each Member State's share in the GDP of the Community, expressed in PPSs).

II Detailed tables

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

Year	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
1973	4,2	5,7	2,8	20,2	10,1	7,1	18,5	7,7	3,8	5,4	:	2,7	:
1980	2,3	3,9	1,4	17,5	6,5	4,1	10,1	5,9	2,3	3,4	7,8	1,8	3,6
1985	2,3	4,1	1,3	17,6	5,8	3,8	9,5	4,4	2,4	4,0	6,7	1,5	3,2
1989	2,2	3,4	1,4	17,0	4,6	3,3	10,1	3,5	2,1	4,5	5,0	1,2	2,9

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

Year	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
1973	4,0	9,4	7,1	36,8	23,6	10,9	23,9	17,8	7,9	6,0	34,9	2,9	11,3
1980	3,1	8,0	5,2	28,7	18,7	8,5	18,1	13,9	5,4	4,8	28,0	2,6	9,4
1985	3,1	7,0	4,5	27,5	17,9	7,4	15,8	10,9	4,2	4,8	23,5	2,5	8,3
1987	2,8	6,5	5,2	27,0	15,1	7,1	15,4	10,5	3,7	4,7	22,2	2,4	8,0
1988	2,8	6,0	3,9	25,3	14,0	6,6	15,2	9,6	3,6	4,7	20,3	2,3	7,2
1989	2,7	5,9	3,6	23,8	12,7	6,3	15,0	9,1	3,4	4,6	18,7	2,1	6,8

Eurostat estimation for GR, NL, P and EUR 12 in 1973

Table A.3

1990-percentage rates of change due to volume compared with 1989

		B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
+	Final crop output	-2,5	4,9	-1,1	-11,4	3,5	0,0	4,8	-5,5	-17,1	5,1	4,9	-0,8	-1,3
	Cereals	-11,4	10,0	1,8	-14,1	-7,7	-4,7	1,2	3,1	-0,7	-0,9	-34,8	-1,8	-3,0
	Potatoes	15,0	-3,3	-0,6	-16,7	-0,4	3,5	8,2	-0,1	2,3	4,0	-3,1	6,0	0,8
	Sugarbeet	2,1	5,0	12,2	-21,1	-5,7	11,0	6,2	-17,5	:	8,0	:	-1,4	1,5
	Industrial crops	-3,0	0,3	18,3	-8,1	26,0	7,0	0,0	-2,0	45,5	12,5	27,8	0,0	4,6
	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit (excluding olives)	-5,0	0,3	21,1	-40,5	42,7	8,0	:	-6,2	45,5	9,0	30,4	25,9	9,5
	Fresh vegetables	-2,2	0,4	1,6	-6,7	-1,5	-2,4	11,8	-1,8	-7,1	5,1	29,4	-6,0	-1,2
	Fresh fruit (excluding citrus fruit, grapes and olives)	-17,4	0,4	-1,2	-1,5	-18,5	-1,6	6,4	6,4	22,9	2,5	-18,4	-17,2	-3,1
	Citrus fruit	:	:	:	2,1	7,2	0,0	:	-8,2	:	:	-5,3	:	-0,3
	Grape must and wine	:	:	-26,9	-33,9	30,1	2,5	:	-6,7	-34,9	:	40,3	:	-2,4
	Olive oil	:	:	:	-16,2	37,9	:	:	-55,8	:	:	55,0	:	-23,0
	Other crops and crop products	1,2	0,4	0,0	-2,0	5,2	-5,7	1,6	-6,7	3,1	5,9	-10,0	3,8	-0,1
+	Final animal output	-4,3	1,5	0,9	-0,2	2,0	2,3	6,6	0,3	2,1	1,3	3,7	4,3	1,7
	Total animals	-5,6	2,4	4,0	1,4	2,0	2,9	10,3	1,0	2,9	2,8	0,1	5,7	2,8
	Cattle (including calves)	2,0	-1,4	6,2	2,1	1,2	3,1	10,2	0,6	4,0	3,7	-14,0	8,7	3,8
	Pigs	-14,0	3,7	1,7	1,1	2,6	1,9	7,4	0,0	-0,7	1,0	8,0	3,7	1,1
	Sheep and goats	5,0	0,0	16,1	0,8	2,6	0,4	15,7	3,8	:	48,0	-3,0	3,4	3,7
	Poultry	8,0	0,0	5,1	3,7	-0,3	5,1	14,4	3,0	-18,2	4,5	2,1	4,5	3,9
	Total animal products	-3,3	-0,2	-2,7	-2,6	1,9	1,3	0,3	-1,1	1,4	-0,5	0,9	2,2	-0,2
	Milk	-3,5	-0,2	-2,3	-3,1	1,2	1,9	0,4	-1,5	1,5	-0,7	6,6	2,6	0,0
	Eggs	13,0	0,1	-0,7	-1,2	4,6	-3,8	-9,5	0,8	0,0	0,5	-3,8	0,6	0,5
=	Final output	-3,7	3,6	0,3	-7,9	2,8	1,2	6,3	-3,3	-1,8	2,8	4,7	2,1	0,3
-	Intermediate consumption	0,6	0,4	-0,3	-3,5	1,7	2,3	2,0	-0,9	2,1	2,1	2,0	-1,1	0,7
	Seeds and seedlings	0,0	0,0	-0,5	-7,0	1,0	-9,9	6,4	0,5	4,8	15,0	:	0,1	-2,9
	Energy and lubricants	0,0	0,0	-1,7	0,0	1,1	-0,7	3,8	4,0	2,4	2,0	4,9	-3,4	0,1
	Fertilizers and soil improvers	0,0	5,0	-2,0	-1,0	2,2	0,0	4,5	-1,0	3,1	-2,0	:	-3,7	-0,4
	Plant protection products and pharmaceutical products	0,0	0,0	-4,8	-1,4	1,6	9,4	1,8	5,8	4,1	3,0	-7,6	-5,8	2,9
	Feedingstuffs	2,0	0,0	1,0	-6,8	2,0	5,2	-0,2	-2,0	-1,6	1,0	0,8	3,0	1,5
	Material and small tools; maintenance and repairs	0,0	0,0	1,3	-1,2	1,5	1,6	4,6	:	1,0	2,5	-4,1	-1,2	0,8
	Services	0,0	0,0	-1,0	-5,8	:	1,7	1,7	-4,5	:	3,5	32,7	-8,2	4,0

Table A.4

1990-percentage rates of change due to price compared with 1989

		B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
+	Final crop output	0,4	-3,2	0,6	21,6	4,9	2,0	-5,2	5,0	-2,9	2,3	12,5	5,7	4,7
	Cereals	-7,2	-8,5	-4,8	15,5	-0,7	3,7	-5,1	-3,4	-8,9	-8,0	-3,2	3,0	0,4
	Potatoes	-30,0	13,9	-15,9	29,0	9,4	-18,0	-18,0	-3,2	-13,1	5,0	7,1	4,2	-1,2
	Sugarbeet	-5,0	-11,6	-1,0	22,0	5,4	-8,4	-1,2	-3,5	:	-7,0	:	11,2	-1,5
	Industrial crops	-2,0	-0,3	-11,9	10,8	-5,1	-16,9	0,0	4,7	-20,7	-8,8	0,3	22,7	-2,4
	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit (excluding olives)	-10,0	-0,3	-15,0	14,4	-3,5	-16,6	:	8,8	-20,7	-11,0	8,6	-1,7	-6,3
	Fresh vegetables	11,7	2,7	14,2	36,0	13,2	5,7	-3,6	6,0	45,8	5,3	18,9	10,1	11,0
	Fresh fruit (excluding citrus fruit, grapes and olives)	19,9	2,7	8,1	15,8	30,7	16,3	-3,3	8,0	-17,7	18,0	41,3	19,6	14,7
	Citrus fruit	:	:	:	16,4	2,4	4,1	:	3,7	:	:	44,5	:	4,3
	Grape must and wine	:	:	10,0	29,5	-10,6	9,0	:	14,3	2,3	:	-4,3	:	10,6
	Olive oil	:	:	:	30,0	1,9	:	:	4,5	:	:	2,4	:	19,6
	Other crops and crop products	-0,4	2,7	2,1	16,7	-2,7	-1,8	-0,9	10,0	-5,3	1,0	6,9	6,7	2,9
+	Final animal output	-7,8	-5,8	-6,8	16,4	-6,4	-3,6	-12,1	1,7	-0,2	-8,1	-4,6	-2,6	-3,7
	Total animals	-7,3	-9,8	-6,3	12,6	-5,2	-5,6	-10,9	1,1	-1,9	-7,4	-4,5	-5,4	-4,5
	Cattle (including calves)	-6,7	-9,8	-8,2	15,0	-3,2	-7,6	-8,8	-3,2	-2,7	-12,2	1,3	-14,3	-7,5
	Pigs	-8,3	-10,0	-5,0	11,0	-9,5	-4,7	-6,1	9,6	0,8	-6,0	-6,6	-0,3	-4,1
	Sheep and goats	-4,7	-6,3	-20,0	12,7	-0,2	-9,0	-25,8	4,4	:	-10,0	16,8	-5,0	-0,6
	Poultry	-5,4	-3,5	-1,0	11,0	-4,1	-2,1	-3,3	-0,7	0,0	1,0	-17,9	6,9	-0,6
	Total animal products	-7,2	2,1	-7,5	21,9	-8,8	-0,2	-12,9	2,8	1,1	-8,9	12,0	2,1	-2,0
	Milk	-10,5	2,4	-8,5	25,3	-12,1	0,1	-12,7	3,2	1,0	-10,0	1,2	-0,5	-2,9
	Eggs	-2,5	-5,4	1,0	15,0	-2,0	-2,3	2,7	1,1	0,4	-1,0	4,2	13,4	2,3
=	Final output	-5,0	-4,6	-4,4	19,9	0,3	-0,6	-11,2	3,6	-0,6	-4,0	3,4	0,8	0,4
-	Intermediate consumption	-1,9	-3,4	2,1	22,0	0,3	-1,5	0,2	2,6	0,9	-3,8	4,7	5,0	1,3
	Seeds and seedlings	0,0	1,0	2,5	25,2	3,2	-1,0	0,4	2,0	2,9	-6,0	:	6,5	1,1
	Energy and lubricants	5,0	0,0	8,0	33,0	7,6	4,9	5,1	30,0	13,3	18,0	21,6	12,3	13,1
	Fertilizers and soil improvers	4,0	0,0	1,0	20,0	-1,8	1,1	0,3	0,0	-2,0	-1,0	:	2,8	1,3
	Plant protection products and pharmaceutical products	0,8	16,0	13,0	7,4	2,3	3,2	2,4	2,9	1,5	2,0	7,8	11,3	5,3
	Feedingstuffs	-6,0	-9,0	-8,0	20,0	-3,2	-8,7	-2,6	-0,5	-2,9	-8,0	-1,4	1,7	-4,1
	Material and small tools; maintenance and repairs	2,9	4,0	3,4	22,8	4,4	2,4	2,7	:	1,7	1,5	15,0	7,0	4,9
	Services	3,1	-3,0	2,3	19,0	:	3,0	3,5	0,0	:	3,0	30,9	5,2	3,9

Table A.5

1990-percentage rates of change due to value compared with 1989 (at current prices)

		B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
+	Final crop output	-2,1	1,5	-0,5	7,8	8,6	2,0	-0,6	-0,8	-19,5	7,5	18,0	4,9	3,4
	Cereals	-17,8	0,7	-3,1	-0,8	-8,3	-1,2	-4,0	-0,4	-9,5	-8,8	-36,9	1,1	-2,6
	Potatoes	-19,5	10,2	-16,4	7,5	9,0	-15,1	-11,3	-3,3	-11,1	9,2	3,8	10,5	-0,5
	Sugarbeet	-3,0	-7,2	11,1	-3,8	-0,6	1,7	4,9	-20,4	:	0,4	:	9,6	0,0
	Industrial crops	-5,0	0,0	4,2	1,9	19,6	-11,1	0,0	2,6	15,4	2,6	28,2	22,7	2,1
	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit (excluding olives)	-14,5	0,0	2,9	-32,0	37,7	-9,9	:	2,1	15,4	-3,0	41,6	23,7	2,7
	Fresh vegetables	9,2	3,1	16,0	26,8	11,5	3,2	7,8	4,1	35,4	10,7	53,9	3,5	9,7
	Fresh fruit (excluding citrus fruit, grapes and olives)	-1,0	3,1	6,8	14,1	6,5	14,4	2,9	14,9	1,1	21,0	15,3	-1,0	11,1
	Citrus fruit	:	:	:	18,9	9,8	4,1	:	-4,8	:	:	36,8	:	4,0
	Grape must and wine	:	:	-19,6	-14,4	16,3	11,7	:	6,6	-33,4	:	34,3	:	7,9
	Olive oil	:	:	:	8,9	40,5	:	:	-53,8	:	:	58,7	:	-8,0
	Other crops and crop products	0,7	3,1	2,1	14,4	2,4	-7,4	0,7	2,6	-2,4	7,0	-3,8	10,7	2,8
+	Final animal output	-11,8	-4,4	-6,0	16,3	-4,5	-1,4	-6,3	2,0	1,9	-6,9	-1,1	1,6	-2,1
	Total animals	-12,5	-7,6	-2,6	14,3	-3,3	-2,9	-1,7	2,1	0,9	-4,8	-4,4	0,0	-1,9
	Cattle (including calves)	-4,8	-11,1	-2,5	17,4	-2,0	-4,7	0,5	-2,6	1,2	-9,0	-12,9	-6,8	-3,9
	Pigs	-21,1	-6,7	-3,4	12,3	-7,1	-2,9	0,8	9,6	0,1	-5,1	0,9	3,4	-3,0
	Sheep and goats	0,1	-6,3	-7,1	13,6	2,4	-8,6	-14,1	8,4	:	33,2	13,3	-1,8	3,1
	Poultry	2,2	-3,5	4,1	15,1	-4,4	2,9	10,6	2,3	-18,2	5,5	-16,2	11,7	3,2
	Total animal products	-10,2	1,9	-10,0	18,7	-7,1	1,1	-12,6	1,7	2,5	-9,4	13,0	4,3	-2,1
	Milk	-13,6	2,2	-10,6	21,5	-11,0	2,0	-12,4	1,7	2,5	-10,6	7,9	2,1	-2,9
	Eggs	10,2	-5,3	0,3	13,6	2,5	-6,0	-7,1	1,9	0,4	-0,5	0,2	14,1	2,9
=	Final output	-8,5	-1,2	-4,1	10,4	3,1	0,6	-5,6	0,2	-2,4	-1,3	8,3	2,9	0,7
	Intermediate consumption	-1,3	-3,0	1,8	17,8	2,0	0,8	2,2	1,7	3,0	-1,8	6,8	3,8	1,9
	Seeds and seedlings	0,0	1,0	2,0	16,4	4,2	-10,8	6,8	2,5	7,8	8,1	:	6,6	-1,8
	Energy and lubricants	5,0	0,0	6,2	33,0	8,8	4,2	9,1	35,2	16,0	20,4	27,6	8,5	13,3
	Fertilizers and soil improvers	4,0	5,0	-1,0	18,8	0,4	1,1	4,8	-1,0	1,0	-3,0	:	-1,0	0,9
	Plant protection products and pharmaceutical products	0,8	16,0	7,6	5,9	4,0	12,9	4,3	8,9	5,7	5,1	-0,4	4,8	8,3
	Feedingstuffs	-4,1	-9,0	-7,1	11,8	-1,3	-3,9	-2,8	-2,5	-4,5	-7,1	-0,6	4,8	-2,7
	Material and small tools; maintenance and repairs	2,9	4,0	4,7	21,4	6,0	4,0	7,4	:	2,7	4,0	10,3	5,7	5,8
	Services	3,1	-3,0	1,3	12,0	:	4,8	5,3	-4,5	:	6,6	73,7	-3,4	8,1

Table A.5 (Continued)

1990-percentage rates of change due to value compared with 1989 (at current prices)

		B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
=	Gross value added at market prices	-17,2	1,5	-10,1	8,4	3,9	0,4	-10,8	-0,4	-5,7	-0,9	8,6	1,8	-0,3
+	Subsidies	82,2	-23,2	6,0	14,3	20,0	34,3	77,8	-6,0	-2,7	104,0	7,0	2,5	12,0
	Taxes linked to production	:	-0,7	-12,4	7,6	1,5	24,8	24,4	-7,8	-14,4	4,5	8,6	-21,7	6,2
=	Gross value added at factor cost	-11,9	1,1	-8,0	9,4	4,9	0,9	-2,8	-1,0	-4,7	-0,3	8,4	2,8	0,5
	Depreciation	3,5	-3,3	2,0	21,5	6,0	4,0	6,7	7,1	8,3	5,0	8,5	5,5	5,2
=	Net value added at factor cost	-14,6	2,8	-12,4	8,7	4,8	0,3	-4,4	-3,8	-7,9	-1,2	8,4	1,8	-0,7
	Rent and other payments in cash or in kind	1,5	0,0	4,8	12,0	-0,2	-0,6	0,0	4,6	2,9	5,0	7,1	-0,2	2,2
	Interest	5,0	8,2	0,5	21,6	16,3	0,6	23,3	-1,6	23,9	14,0	33,9	13,1	7,6
=	Net income from agricultural activity of total labor input	-18,7	-2,2	-16,2	8,0	3,5	0,3	-7,8	-4,3	-11,7	-3,8	4,0	-1,0	-2,0
	Compensation of employees	4,0	1,4	-2,0	7,2	6,6	3,4	4,5	4,8	2,5	7,0	11,1	7,7	4,9
=	Net income from agricultural activity of family labour input	-20,5	-5,2	-18,8	8,0	2,7	-0,4	-8,9	-10,7	-12,3	-6,0	2,4	-6,7	-4,2

Table A.6

Belgique / Belgie

Indices of net value added at factor cost in agriculture from 1973 to 1990
1984-86=100

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicite price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Real net value added at factor cost	Total labour input in AWU ¹⁾	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU
1973	66,3	46,2	143,4	139,9	102,6
1974	57,4	52,0	110,3	134,5	82,0
1975	64,5	58,3	110,6	128,8	85,9
1976	77,7	62,7	124,0	122,5	101,2
1977	66,6	67,3	98,7	117,2	84,3
1978	72,5	70,3	103,0	113,4	90,8
1979	68,3	73,5	92,8	112,9	82,3
1980	72,0	76,2	94,3	108,5	87,0
1981	80,4	79,8	100,6	105,5	95,4
1982	88,9	85,5	103,9	103,4	100,5
1983	100,6	90,3	111,3	102,7	108,4
1984	101,2	95,0	106,4	102,0	104,4
1985	99,8	100,7	98,9	99,6	99,4
1986	99,0	104,3	94,6	98,4	96,2
1987	92,3	106,5	86,3	95,4	90,5
1988	99,2	108,6	91,1	92,3	98,8
1989	118,0	113,2	104,1	90,1	115,5
1990	100,8	117,0	86,0	87,9	98,0
% 90/89	-14,6	3,3	-17,3	-2,5	-15,2

¹⁾ AWU = Annual Work Unit

Table A.7

Danmark

Indices of net value added at factor cost in agriculture from 1973 to 1990
1984-86=100

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicite price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Real net value added at factor cost	Total labour input in AWU ¹⁾	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU
1973	38,2	35,6	107,1	163,9	65,4
1974	39,2	40,3	97,2	152,5	63,7
1975	35,1	45,3	77,5	145,5	53,3
1976	38,4	49,4	77,7	140,9	55,1
1977	47,2	54,0	87,1	135,4	64,4
1978	54,2	59,4	91,1	130,2	70,0
1979	48,6	63,9	75,9	124,9	60,8
1980	54,2	69,1	78,3	119,0	65,8
1981	65,3	76,1	85,6	113,7	75,4
1982	84,3	84,1	99,9	109,6	91,2
1983	75,8	90,6	83,6	107,1	78,1
1984	103,7	95,7	108,2	104,1	104,0
1985	94,9	99,8	94,9	99,2	95,7
1986	101,4	104,5	97,0	96,7	100,3
1987	79,9	109,8	72,7	90,9	80,0
1988	80,9	115,2	70,7	87,4	81,0
1989	97,1	120,4	80,5	85,2	94,5
1990	99,8	124,0	80,3	84,4	95,3
% 90/89	2,8	3,0	-0,2	-1,0	0,8

¹⁾ AWU = Annual Work Unit

Table A.8

Deutschland

Indices of net value added at factor cost in agriculture from 1973 to 1990
1984-86=100

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicite price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Real net value added at factor cost	Total labour input in AWU ¹⁾	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU
1973	105,0	61,5	170,7	138,6	123,1
1974	92,2	65,9	139,9	132,8	105,3
1975	107,8	69,8	154,4	129,5	119,2
1976	112,4	72,3	155,4	126,3	123,1
1977	106,2	75,0	141,5	120,0	118,0
1978	103,9	78,3	132,7	117,4	113,0
1979	91,7	81,4	112,7	111,6	100,9
1980	84,0	85,3	98,4	109,4	89,9
1981	87,0	88,7	98,0	108,0	90,8
1982	108,2	92,6	116,8	105,4	110,8
1983	87,8	95,6	91,8	102,8	89,3
1984	101,1	97,5	103,6	101,1	102,5
1985	92,4	99,7	92,7	100,2	92,5
1986	106,5	102,8	103,6	98,7	105,0
1987	85,3	104,8	81,4	92,7	87,8
1988	106,0	106,4	99,5	91,0	109,3
1989	124,2	109,1	113,8	85,9	132,4
1990	108,8	113,2	96,1	83,0	115,8
% 90/89	-12,4	3,7	-15,5	-3,4	-12,6

¹⁾ AWU = Annual Work Unit

Table A.9

Ellas

Indices of net value added at factor cost in agriculture from 1973 to 1990
1984-86=100

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicite price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Real net value added at factor cost	Total labour input in AWU ¹⁾	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU
1973	12,5	14,0	88,7	121,9	72,8
1974	14,4	17,0	84,3	119,3	70,7
1975	16,1	19,1	84,0	116,6	72,0
1976	19,7	22,0	89,3	114,1	78,3
1977	20,9	24,9	83,9	111,6	75,2
1978	26,1	28,1	92,8	109,1	85,1
1979	28,7	33,3	86,0	106,8	80,5
1980	37,6	39,2	95,6	104,4	91,5
1981	46,6	47,0	99,0	102,1	97,0
1982	59,3	58,8	100,8	100,9	99,9
1983	63,7	70,0	90,8	100,1	90,7
1984	83,5	84,2	99,0	100,3	98,8
1985	102,2	99,1	103,0	101,7	101,3
1986	114,3	116,7	98,0	98,1	100,0
1987	125,2	133,3	94,4	92,7	101,8
1988	155,3	152,6	101,1	90,4	111,9
1989	186,1	176,3	105,4	88,9	118,6
1990	202,3	212,9	94,8	86,7	109,4
% 90/89	8,7	20,8	-10,0	-2,4	-7,8

¹⁾ AWU = Annual Work Unit

Table A.10

Espana

Indices of net value added at factor cost in agriculture from 1973 to 1990
1984-86=100

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicite price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Real net value added at factor cost	Total labour input in AWU ¹⁾	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU
1973	28,0	18,4	151,6	202,7	74,9
1974	26,9	21,4	125,3	196,0	64,0
1975	32,8	25,0	130,9	182,0	72,0
1976	37,7	29,1	129,1	167,7	77,1
1977	49,3	35,8	136,9	156,3	87,7
1978	58,4	43,2	134,4	151,5	88,8
1979	58,2	50,6	114,4	141,7	80,8
1980	65,7	57,8	113,1	130,5	86,7
1981	59,6	64,7	91,7	118,8	77,2
1982	75,7	73,6	102,3	114,4	89,5
1983	83,5	82,2	101,1	112,5	89,9
1984	96,8	91,2	105,7	104,7	101,0
1985	102,7	99,0	103,3	100,2	103,1
1986	100,5	109,8	91,1	95,1	95,9
1987	109,6	116,3	93,8	91,4	102,7
1988	129,4	122,9	104,8	88,5	118,5
1989	129,3	131,4	98,0	82,8	118,5
1990	135,5	141,1	95,6	77,7	123,1
% 90/89	4,8	7,4	-2,4	-6,1	3,9

¹⁾ AWU = Annual Work Unit

Table A.11

France

Indices of net value added at factor cost in agriculture from 1973 to 1990
1984-86=100

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicite price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Real net value added at factor cost	Total labour input in AWU ¹⁾	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU
1973	47,2	31,0	151,8	140,5	108,0
1974	47,3	34,9	135,6	136,0	99,7
1975	48,0	39,4	121,7	131,4	92,6
1976	51,6	43,7	117,9	128,6	91,6
1977	53,7	47,6	112,7	126,1	89,4
1978	60,3	52,4	115,0	124,0	92,7
1979	67,0	57,8	115,9	122,0	95,0
1980	65,9	64,5	102,2	118,9	85,9
1981	74,0	71,8	103,0	115,7	89,0
1982	95,3	80,4	118,4	112,6	105,1
1983	94,5	88,2	107,1	102,8	104,2
1984	97,5	94,6	103,0	99,5	103,5
1985	100,2	100,1	100,0	101,7	98,3
1986	102,3	105,3	97,0	98,8	98,2
1987	102,1	108,5	94,0	95,2	98,7
1988	97,6	112,1	87,0	91,7	94,9
1989	112,8	116,0	97,2	88,3	110,1
1990	113,2	120,0	94,2	85,4	110,3
% 90/89	0,3	3,5	-3,1	-3,3	0,2

¹⁾ AWU = Annual Work Unit

Table A.12

Ireland

Indices of net value added at factor cost in agriculture from 1973 to 1990
1984-86=100

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicite price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Real net value added at factor cost	Total labour input in AWU ¹⁾	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU
1973	28,8	23,6	121,6	145,4	83,8
1974	26,8	25,0	106,6	139,0	76,8
1975	38,5	30,1	127,3	119,1	107,0
1976	43,3	36,4	118,5	116,7	101,7
1977	59,2	41,2	143,0	114,5	125,1
1978	66,4	45,6	145,1	112,0	129,6
1979	61,3	51,8	117,7	109,1	108,1
1980	55,8	59,4	93,6	106,2	88,2
1981	64,5	69,8	92,1	104,1	88,5
1982	79,7	80,4	98,8	102,4	96,6
1983	91,3	89,0	102,1	101,3	101,0
1984	107,8	94,8	113,4	101,2	112,2
1985	98,7	99,6	98,7	101,2	97,6
1986	93,5	105,7	87,9	97,6	90,2
1987	112,4	107,8	103,2	94,6	109,2
1988	132,2	110,9	117,6	95,8	122,9
1989	137,9	117,3	117,0	94,0	124,6
1990	131,8	119,7	109,6	95,2	115,2
% 90/89	-4,4	2,1	-6,4	1,3	-7,6

¹⁾ AWU = Annual Work Unit

Table A.13

Italia

Indices of net value added at factor cost in agriculture from 1973 to 1990
1984-86=100

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicite price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Real net value added at factor cost	Total labour input in AWU ¹⁾	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU
1973	21,1	16,7	125,7	135,1	93,0
1974	23,0	20,0	114,7	132,3	86,7
1975	26,5	23,4	113,1	127,2	88,9
1976	29,3	27,6	105,8	127,2	83,2
1977	35,4	32,8	107,6	122,7	87,7
1978	40,8	37,4	108,8	122,7	88,7
1979	49,4	43,1	114,4	120,7	94,8
1980	65,2	51,8	125,7	116,5	107,9
1981	70,9	61,4	115,4	109,1	105,8
1982	78,5	71,9	109,1	102,8	106,1
1983	96,7	82,6	117,0	104,9	111,5
1984	95,8	92,0	103,9	103,0	100,9
1985	101,0	100,2	100,6	98,9	101,8
1986	103,2	107,8	95,5	98,1	97,4
1987	108,7	114,4	95,0	96,1	98,9
1988	105,3	121,2	86,6	91,6	94,6
1989	113,3	128,8	87,7	87,8	100,0
1990	108,9	138,0	78,8	87,8	89,8
% 90/89	-3,8	7,1	-10,2	0,0	-10,2

¹⁾ AWU = Annual Work Unit

Table A.14

Luxembourg

Indices of net value added at factor cost in agriculture from 1973 to 1990
1984-86=100

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicite price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Real net value added at factor cost	Total labour input in AWU ¹⁾	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU
1973	58,0	46,3	126,2	174,8	72,2
1974	54,0	54,2	100,5	167,9	59,9
1975	55,8	53,7	104,7	158,3	66,1
1976	51,3	60,3	85,8	148,6	57,7
1977	63,9	61,0	105,6	145,9	72,4
1978	64,5	64,1	101,4	139,0	72,9
1979	67,7	68,2	100,1	133,5	75,0
1980	64,0	73,6	87,6	126,6	69,2
1981	71,9	78,9	91,9	118,3	77,6
1982	106,7	87,4	123,1	114,2	107,7
1983	95,7	93,4	103,4	108,7	95,1
1984	97,8	97,5	101,2	103,2	98,0
1985	99,9	100,4	100,4	100,5	99,9
1986	102,3	102,1	98,5	96,3	102,2
1987	97,4	103,1	94,0	92,2	101,9
1988	100,0	105,4	94,6	88,1	107,4
1989	117,4	109,4	108,3	86,7	124,9
1990	108,2	112,8	96,7	83,2	116,2
% 90/89	-7,9	3,1	-10,7	-4,0	-7,0

1) AWU = Annual Work Unit

Table A.15

Nederland

Indices of net value added at factor cost in agriculture from 1973 to 1990
1984-86=100

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicite price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Real net value added at factor cost	Total labour input in AWU ¹⁾	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU
1973	55,9	52,5	106,4	116,8	91,1
1974	50,6	57,3	88,3	114,7	77,0
1975	59,4	63,2	94,0	113,3	82,9
1976	69,5	68,8	101,0	111,7	90,3
1977	68,5	73,4	93,4	108,6	86,0
1978	69,5	77,4	89,8	106,1	84,7
1979	65,8	80,4	81,8	104,7	78,1
1980	66,4	85,0	78,1	103,8	75,2
1981	84,2	89,6	94,0	101,8	92,3
1982	93,3	95,0	98,1	101,3	96,9
1983	91,7	96,8	94,7	101,4	93,4
1984	100,2	98,6	101,6	100,7	100,9
1985	96,3	100,4	95,8	100,2	95,6
1986	103,5	100,9	102,6	99,1	103,5
1987	98,3	100,5	97,8	98,2	99,6
1988	101,7	102,3	99,4	96,9	102,6
1989	120,3	103,9	115,8	97,0	119,4
1990	118,9	106,9	111,2	96,0	115,8
% 90/89	-1,2	2,9	-4,0	-1,0	-3,0

1) AWU = Annual Work Unit

Table A.16

Portugal

Indices of net value added at factor cost in agriculture from 1973 to 1990
1984-86=100

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicite price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Real net value added at factor cost	Total labour input in AWU ¹⁾	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU
1973	:	10,4	:	:	:
1974	:	12,3	:	:	:
1975	:	14,5	:	124,9	:
1976	:	15,1	:	126,9	:
1977	:	20,9	:	123,2	:
1978	:	25,6	:	116,5	:
1979	:	30,5	:	121,9	:
1980	42,9	36,9	115,9	121,0	95,7
1981	44,9	43,4	102,9	114,3	90,0
1982	58,5	52,4	111,2	110,6	100,5
1983	65,0	65,3	99,2	101,9	97,3
1984	83,3	81,4	102,0	102,4	99,6
1985	100,6	99,1	101,1	102,8	98,4
1986	116,1	119,4	96,9	94,8	102,1
1987	131,7	132,8	98,9	99,0	99,8
1988	118,4	148,3	79,6	94,7	84,0
1989	148,0	166,8	88,4	90,0	98,3
1990	160,4	190,0	84,2	84,6	99,5
% 90/89	8,4	13,9	-4,8	-6,0	1,2

¹⁾ AWU = Annual Work Unit

Table A.17

United Kingdom

Indices of net value added at factor cost in agriculture from 1973 to 1990
1984-86=100

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicite price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Real net value added at factor cost	Total labour input in AWU ¹⁾	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU
1973	35,0	24,7	141,2	120,9	116,9
1974	35,2	28,4	123,4	116,2	106,3
1975	42,3	36,1	116,7	113,1	103,2
1976	52,6	41,6	126,2	114,0	110,8
1977	55,3	47,4	116,4	112,7	103,3
1978	58,4	52,7	110,5	112,4	98,4
1979	63,2	60,4	104,5	110,1	94,9
1980	68,6	72,2	94,8	107,1	88,6
1981	80,2	80,3	99,5	104,8	95,0
1982	92,8	86,5	107,0	103,9	103,1
1983	87,4	91,0	95,7	102,9	93,1
1984	108,2	95,2	113,3	101,3	111,9
1985	91,7	100,6	90,9	100,4	90,6
1986	100,0	104,2	95,8	98,3	97,5
1987	100,8	109,2	92,1	95,9	96,1
1988	93,7	116,4	80,3	94,2	85,3
1989	109,4	124,6	87,5	91,9	95,3
1990	111,4	134,2	82,8	90,1	91,8
% 90/89	1,8	7,7	-5,5	-1,9	-3,7

¹⁾ AWU = Annual Work Unit

Table A.18

EUR 12

Indices of net value added at factor cost in agriculture from 1973 to 1990
1984-86=100

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicite price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Real net value added at factor cost	Total labour input in AWU ¹⁾	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU
1973	:	:	:	:	:
1974	:	:	:	:	:
1975	:	:	:	135,7	:
1976	:	:	:	132,2	:
1977	:	:	:	127,1	:
1978	:	:	:	124,5	:
1979	:	:	:	121,4	:
1980	64,9	:	105,0	117,0	89,8
1981	71,4	:	102,1	111,1	91,9
1982	86,0	:	109,1	107,4	101,7
1983	89,1	:	103,4	104,7	98,7
1984	97,8	:	104,6	102,1	102,4
1985	98,8	:	98,7	100,5	98,2
1986	103,4	:	96,7	97,4	99,3
1987	104,0	:	92,5	94,7	97,7
1988	108,7	:	91,6	91,6	100,1
1989	122,3	:	97,6	87,7	111,3
1990	121,5	:	90,6	85,2	106,3
% 90/89	-0,7		-7,2	-2,8	-4,5

¹⁾ AWU = Annual Work Unit

Table A.19

Indicator 1

Indices of real net value added at factor cost of total labour input per annual work unit (AWU) from 1973 to 1990
1984-86=100

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
1973	102,6	65,4	123,1	72,8	74,9	108,0	83,8	93,0	72,2	91,1	:	116,9	:
1974	82,0	63,7	105,3	70,7	64,0	99,7	76,8	86,7	59,9	77,0	:	106,3	:
1975	85,9	53,3	119,2	72,0	72,0	92,6	107,0	88,9	66,1	82,9	:	103,2	:
1976	101,2	55,1	123,1	78,3	77,1	91,6	101,7	83,2	57,7	90,3	:	110,8	:
1977	84,3	64,4	118,0	75,2	87,7	89,4	125,1	87,7	72,4	86,0	:	103,3	:
1978	90,8	70,0	113,0	85,1	88,8	92,7	129,6	88,7	72,9	84,7	:	98,4	:
1979	82,3	60,8	100,9	80,5	80,8	95,0	108,1	94,8	75,0	78,1	:	94,9	:
1980	87,0	65,8	89,9	91,5	86,7	85,9	88,2	107,9	69,2	75,2	95,7	88,6	89,8
1981	95,4	75,4	90,8	97,0	77,2	89,0	88,5	105,8	77,6	92,3	90,0	95,0	91,9
1982	100,5	91,2	110,8	99,9	89,5	105,1	96,6	106,1	107,7	96,9	100,5	103,1	101,7
1983	108,4	78,1	89,3	90,7	89,9	104,2	101,0	111,5	95,1	93,4	97,3	93,1	98,7
1984	104,4	104,0	102,5	98,8	101,0	103,5	112,2	100,9	98,0	100,9	99,6	111,9	102,4
1985	99,4	95,7	92,5	101,3	103,1	98,3	97,6	101,8	99,9	95,6	98,4	90,6	98,2
1986	96,2	100,3	105,0	100,0	95,9	98,2	90,2	97,4	102,2	103,5	102,1	97,5	99,3
1987	90,5	80,0	87,8	101,8	102,7	98,7	109,2	98,9	101,9	99,6	99,8	96,1	97,7
1988	98,8	81,0	109,3	111,9	118,5	94,9	122,9	94,6	107,4	102,6	84,0	85,3	100,1
1989	115,5	94,5	132,4	118,6	118,5	110,1	124,6	100,0	124,9	119,4	98,3	95,3	111,3
1990	98,0	95,3	115,8	109,4	123,1	110,3	115,2	89,8	116,2	115,8	99,5	91,8	106,3
% 90/89	-15,2	0,8	-12,6	-7,8	3,9	0,2	-7,6	-10,2	-7,0	-3,0	1,2	-3,7	-4,5

Table A.20

Indicator 2

Indices of real net income from agricultural activity of total labour input per annual work unit (AWU) from 1973 to 1990
1984-86=100

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
1973	110,8	88,9	143,4	78,0	80,3	116,7	93,7	101,9	76,4	99,2	:	132,1	:
1974	87,8	82,4	118,7	74,9	66,8	106,4	82,4	94,1	62,0	81,1	:	117,8	:
1975	92,3	60,7	138,4	75,9	75,2	97,5	117,7	95,8	67,6	88,3	:	116,3	:
1976	110,6	60,0	143,3	82,7	79,8	95,5	110,8	88,5	56,2	96,7	:	125,6	:
1977	88,8	70,2	135,7	78,4	91,7	92,6	137,3	92,8	72,3	90,3	:	116,4	:
1978	94,2	72,8	128,4	88,8	93,3	95,9	140,0	93,0	73,5	86,5	:	109,1	:
1979	82,9	44,4	109,3	82,1	83,1	98,1	104,4	98,8	75,9	75,5	:	100,1	:
1980	86,4	39,1	91,8	93,4	89,0	87,0	77,5	112,3	68,6	69,2	105,5	89,2	91,3
1981	96,0	47,9	90,1	100,1	75,3	90,4	78,7	108,1	77,1	87,7	95,2	97,9	92,3
1982	102,1	77,2	116,3	103,3	89,6	109,4	87,0	107,5	112,0	94,2	104,0	107,4	103,5
1983	111,1	56,9	86,2	92,1	89,5	105,2	96,6	113,7	96,4	92,4	94,1	95,6	99,3
1984	105,7	105,8	103,2	99,2	101,9	103,6	112,6	101,6	98,5	101,6	96,8	116,5	103,3
1985	98,3	92,8	89,5	100,6	103,6	98,2	97,5	101,7	99,9	94,8	98,9	87,4	97,7
1986	96,0	101,5	107,3	100,1	94,5	98,1	89,9	96,7	101,6	103,6	104,3	96,1	99,1
1987	89,1	56,7	82,7	102,3	102,2	99,6	114,1	98,8	100,6	98,4	100,4	96,5	97,4
1988	96,9	54,9	111,6	113,8	120,7	94,8	132,5	93,0	105,9	102,0	82,4	82,8	99,8
1989	116,1	79,9	141,5	121,7	113,2	112,7	131,6	99,0	124,8	120,2	98,9	90,1	111,6
1990	93,7	76,6	118,4	111,5	116,2	113,0	117,3	88,5	111,3	113,5	96,1	84,4	104,8
% 90/89	-19,2	-4,1	-16,3	-8,4	2,6	0,2	-10,9	-10,6	-10,8	-5,6	-2,9	-6,3	-6,0

CORRIGENDUM

for the publication

"AGRICULTURAL INCOME 1990"

Pages 92 to 95 of the publication (tables A.21 to A.28) should be replaced by the following pages, which include correct data for Greece and for EUR 12 in table A.21 and for all countries (index for 1990 and rate of change 1990/1989) in the other tables. Also, the correct data on indicator 3 for figure 2.7 (Evolution of income indicators for Greece) are those in table A.21 of this corrigendum.

Table A.21

Indicator 3

Indices of real net income from agricultural activity of family labour input per annual work unit (AWU) from 1973 to 1990
1984-86=100

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
1973	113.8	:	157.7	79.8	:	132.4	94.4	134.0	73.0	96.9	:	169.9	:
1974	88.8	:	127.9	76.1	:	116.8	81.0	114.5	58.6	76.8	:	140.7	:
1975	93.4	:	152.2	75.7	:	104.6	116.0	111.0	64.1	84.4	:	137.1	:
1976	112.7	:	157.3	82.4	:	101.8	109.3	95.7	53.1	93.9	:	150.0	:
1977	89.2	69.9	146.7	77.4	:	98.0	137.6	97.9	69.3	86.5	:	134.8	:
1978	94.3	71.1	136.9	86.8	:	101.8	140.7	96.9	70.7	81.9	:	120.7	:
1979	82.4	29.0	113.6	79.6	77.7	103.8	101.7	104.6	74.1	69.3	:	104.3	:
1980	86.0	19.9	90.8	89.6	85.6	89.0	72.3	121.8	67.1	62.8	98.6	88.2	89.9
1981	95.9	31.4	88.2	96.2	66.3	93.2	75.3	115.1	75.8	84.9	88.4	102.6	91.0
1982	102.7	71.9	121.1	100.0	85.9	116.7	85.5	115.3	112.0	93.1	100.2	117.3	106.3
1983	112.2	42.0	83.0	89.9	86.3	102.3	96.4	122.1	96.3	90.9	91.7	94.9	98.5
1984	105.9	108.5	104.7	97.9	101.8	100.3	114.5	104.1	98.6	101.2	95.9	128.0	103.8
1985	98.2	89.6	86.1	101.7	103.9	99.7	97.3	101.5	99.7	94.0	98.8	78.9	97.0
1986	95.9	101.9	109.2	100.5	94.3	100.0	88.3	94.4	101.7	104.8	105.3	93.1	99.2
1987	87.8	36.8	77.9	103.7	105.1	100.7	114.6	100.3	100.3	97.7	100.6	94.1	97.4
1988	96.0	35.0	113.9	115.8	129.3	93.9	134.7	90.3	106.0	101.1	77.8	72.5	100.1
1989	116.9	71.9	152.1	124.3	116.6	115.7	133.8	99.1	128.0	123.0	97.0	83.1	115.2
1990	92.3	68.2	122.3	113.9	119.9	115.1	117.8	82.6	114.3	114.6	92.8	73.6	105.8
% 90/89	-21.0	-5.1	-19.6	-8.4	2.8	-0.5	-11.9	-16.6	-10.7	-6.8	-4.4	-11.4	-8.2

Table A.22

Volume indices of final output in agriculture from 1973 to 1990
1984-86=100

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
1973	89,8	72,4	83,9	80,6	79,4	80,8	73,4	82,3	94,9	65,2	:	84,6	:
1974	91,9	79,0	84,2	81,8	76,4	79,3	73,9	83,6	97,7	69,1	:	81,9	:
1975	85,2	72,5	84,3	87,7	77,0	76,5	75,4	86,6	94,9	68,7	:	77,9	:
1976	84,5	73,4	84,7	87,4	80,2	76,6	74,8	84,8	90,4	71,5	:	76,9	:
1977	86,0	79,9	89,0	83,8	80,6	78,3	81,9	86,5	92,5	74,6	:	82,4	:
1978	89,5	82,3	92,2	91,0	84,7	84,0	86,0	89,1	93,6	79,5	:	85,2	:
1979	90,3	84,8	92,5	87,4	85,4	90,9	86,0	94,6	92,2	83,2	:	86,1	:
1980	90,8	85,5	93,6	95,8	93,4	90,2	84,9	97,9	90,1	85,2	96,8	88,7	92,0
1981	91,4	87,7	92,8	96,6	86,2	89,8	84,7	97,4	93,6	89,2	94,0	88,2	91,2
1982	94,3	92,1	101,1	98,1	91,5	98,2	90,2	95,6	102,3	92,6	97,8	94,3	96,1
1983	93,3	90,1	98,3	93,9	94,4	96,0	93,4	102,2	97,7	94,7	94,7	93,2	96,5
1984	97,7	99,1	101,1	97,0	99,8	99,6	101,1	98,6	100,0	97,7	97,2	100,5	99,4
1985	98,4	99,9	96,9	100,7	102,2	99,8	100,0	99,6	98,8	98,7	100,4	97,7	99,3
1986	103,8	101,0	101,9	102,3	98,0	100,6	98,8	101,8	101,2	103,6	102,4	101,8	101,3
1987	102,0	97,9	96,9	97,8	99,1	103,1	100,0	106,2	98,2	101,5	108,6	97,7	101,2
1988	106,1	102,6	99,9	106,2	110,4	103,4	101,7	103,5	97,6	104,2	97,3	96,9	103,1
1989	107,2	104,7	100,0	107,5	105,9	105,9	103,7	105,8	99,0	107,0	110,5	96,9	104,2
1990	103,3	108,5	100,3	99,0	108,9	107,2	110,2	102,3	97,3	110,0	115,7	98,9	104,6
% 90/89	-3,7	3,6	0,3	-7,9	2,8	1,2	6,3	-3,3	-1,8	2,8	4,7	2,1	0,3

Table A.23

Price indices of final output in agriculture from 1973 to 1990
1984-86=100

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
1973	59,3	48,3	83,3	14,5	27,5	43,4	30,6	22,7	57,6	74,5	:	36,5	:
1974	57,6	47,8	81,6	16,9	30,1	47,3	31,4	27,1	56,0	70,4	:	42,4	:
1975	66,6	53,8	89,2	18,0	34,3	50,4	41,4	30,8	61,0	78,4	:	50,9	:
1976	76,1	60,9	98,7	21,7	38,4	56,6	50,9	37,3	66,2	87,4	:	65,5	:
1977	73,0	63,3	97,1	24,2	48,1	60,5	62,6	43,7	67,4	86,8	:	69,1	:
1978	72,4	68,3	93,9	27,3	53,8	63,9	69,2	49,6	67,6	84,1	:	71,1	:
1979	73,2	69,3	96,2	32,9	57,0	66,8	73,7	55,0	70,6	83,6	:	79,3	:
1980	77,5	76,2	96,8	39,9	59,6	72,0	72,8	62,5	72,8	88,0	39,0	83,4	73,0
1981	83,9	85,8	104,0	48,1	68,4	80,6	84,7	71,2	79,2	96,9	46,4	92,1	81,6
1982	91,1	95,7	104,8	58,8	77,8	88,8	91,6	81,8	92,1	99,5	55,7	97,7	89,0
1983	101,4	99,3	104,0	69,4	85,6	96,3	99,0	90,0	97,1	100,4	69,4	101,0	94,6
1984	101,8	103,2	103,6	85,5	94,6	98,8	101,6	96,3	97,8	102,9	87,6	102,4	98,8
1985	101,6	99,2	101,6	101,5	98,7	100,8	99,0	101,0	101,6	101,7	99,9	99,7	100,6
1986	96,8	97,7	95,0	112,3	106,9	100,4	99,5	102,6	100,7	95,7	111,9	98,0	100,6
1987	94,4	92,9	90,6	123,6	111,2	98,3	103,8	101,7	100,6	93,4	119,4	104,3	100,8
1988	94,2	91,8	92,4	139,1	110,1	99,6	112,3	103,4	103,4	92,9	131,3	105,3	102,7
1989	102,4	98,3	98,7	157,0	116,1	105,6	117,0	107,1	111,9	99,4	135,3	112,7	109,0
1990	96,0	97,2	93,6	193,3	98,9	102,6	106,2	106,1	95,9	93,6	138,9	120,8	106,4
% 90/89	-6,3	-1,1	-5,2	23,1	-14,9	-2,9	-9,2	-0,9	-14,3	-5,8	2,7	7,2	-2,4

Table A.24

Value indices of final output in agriculture from 1973 to 1990
1984-86=100

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
1973	53,2	35,0	69,9	11,7	21,8	35,0	22,5	18,6	54,7	48,5	:	30,9	:
1974	52,9	37,8	68,7	13,8	23,0	37,5	23,2	22,6	54,7	48,7	:	34,7	:
1975	56,8	39,0	75,2	15,8	26,4	38,5	31,3	26,7	57,9	53,9	:	39,7	:
1976	64,3	44,7	83,6	19,0	30,8	43,3	38,1	31,6	59,8	62,4	:	50,3	:
1977	62,7	50,6	86,4	20,3	38,8	47,4	51,3	37,8	62,3	64,8	:	56,9	:
1978	64,8	56,2	86,6	24,9	45,6	53,6	59,5	44,2	63,3	66,9	:	60,6	:
1979	66,1	58,8	89,0	28,7	48,7	60,7	63,3	52,0	65,2	69,6	:	68,2	:
1980	70,3	65,1	90,6	38,2	55,7	65,0	61,8	61,1	65,6	75,0	37,7	73,9	67,2
1981	76,7	75,2	96,4	46,5	58,9	72,4	71,8	69,3	74,2	86,4	43,6	81,2	74,5
1982	86,0	88,2	105,9	57,7	71,1	87,2	82,6	78,2	94,2	92,2	54,5	92,1	85,5
1983	94,5	89,5	102,3	65,1	80,8	92,4	92,5	92,0	94,9	95,0	65,8	94,2	91,2
1984	99,5	102,3	104,7	83,0	94,4	98,3	102,7	95,0	97,8	100,5	85,2	102,9	98,3
1985	100,0	99,1	98,4	102,2	100,8	100,6	99,0	100,5	100,3	100,4	100,3	97,4	99,9
1986	100,5	98,7	96,8	114,9	104,8	101,0	98,3	104,5	101,9	99,1	114,5	99,7	101,8
1987	96,3	91,0	87,8	120,8	110,1	101,3	103,8	108,0	98,7	94,8	129,7	101,9	102,0
1988	99,9	94,2	92,3	147,7	121,5	103,0	114,2	107,0	100,9	96,8	127,8	102,1	105,8
1989	109,8	102,9	98,7	168,8	123,0	111,8	121,3	113,3	110,8	106,4	149,4	109,2	113,7
1990	100,5	101,7	94,7	186,4	126,8	112,5	114,5	113,6	108,2	105,0	161,8	112,4	114,4
% 90/89	-8,5	-1,2	-4,1	10,4	3,1	0,6	-5,6	0,2	-2,4	-1,3	8,3	2,9	0,7

Table A.25

Volume indices of intermediate consumption in agriculture from 1973 to 1990
1984-86=100

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
1973	90,8	83,9	84,8	66,3	54,5	81,2	72,0	73,6	96,9	70,3	:	101,6	:
1974	91,0	78,2	82,0	68,7	58,8	83,9	64,1	75,2	100,2	73,1	:	96,4	:
1975	91,5	81,4	83,9	75,6	60,6	80,3	61,1	75,6	98,3	73,5	:	96,6	:
1976	91,0	89,2	90,3	78,3	65,8	84,3	68,5	79,7	107,4	78,1	:	97,6	:
1977	92,3	91,4	94,9	83,3	69,8	86,2	75,5	84,8	100,7	81,1	:	98,8	:
1978	93,5	99,4	98,5	85,5	75,2	90,8	86,9	91,0	92,5	86,1	:	98,8	:
1979	95,0	106,2	103,3	87,5	82,0	95,0	99,6	96,9	91,0	90,8	:	99,7	:
1980	94,0	101,1	102,9	91,8	87,5	96,4	88,7	99,3	92,2	96,0	105,9	96,7	97,0
1981	92,8	98,6	99,2	95,4	92,4	96,2	93,2	96,8	92,1	94,3	109,9	93,7	96,1
1982	94,7	99,9	99,4	97,1	95,7	96,8	92,7	97,0	90,0	93,5	108,5	99,3	97,4
1983	94,3	102,3	102,1	100,0	95,8	97,7	97,4	98,5	99,1	101,5	103,4	102,5	99,5
1984	96,5	99,9	100,7	99,8	98,8	99,3	97,3	98,8	97,5	96,9	99,0	100,2	99,3
1985	99,1	101,0	100,4	103,0	98,9	99,5	98,3	99,4	100,7	101,3	100,0	99,6	99,9
1986	104,3	99,0	98,9	97,2	102,2	101,2	104,5	101,8	101,8	101,8	100,9	100,2	100,9
1987	107,4	102,7	99,0	101,9	103,4	104,0	100,6	106,2	103,9	102,9	107,3	101,2	102,8
1988	109,0	100,7	98,2	101,8	107,5	106,7	101,5	107,0	101,1	101,4	105,5	101,2	103,7
1989	110,2	99,8	97,5	101,5	108,3	108,2	107,1	106,6	102,4	100,6	115,5	99,9	104,0
1990	107,0	98,4	96,2	97,0	123,6	109,1	99,5	103,8	111,9	96,9	118,7	92,2	103,7
% 90/89	-2,9	-1,4	-1,3	-4,4	14,1	0,9	-7,1	-2,6	9,3	-3,6	2,8	-7,7	-0,3

Table A.26

Price indices of intermediate consumption in agriculture from 1973 to 1990
1984-86=100

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
1973	51,4	39,8	67,2	13,7	31,1	30,5	21,7	19,9	47,9	64,9	:	28,8	:
1974	56,1	46,4	72,4	17,0	34,1	37,9	29,7	26,9	53,6	68,6	:	37,0	:
1975	58,9	49,8	74,0	19,3	34,9	40,6	36,4	30,8	59,4	70,3	:	41,3	:
1976	65,9	54,5	80,4	21,0	38,1	45,0	44,0	36,6	64,7	76,8	:	50,3	:
1977	67,4	57,8	82,0	22,9	42,3	50,0	53,1	41,4	66,2	79,2	:	58,3	:
1978	65,2	57,2	79,0	24,4	44,8	53,3	55,4	44,4	66,0	77,3	:	60,7	:
1979	68,9	61,3	84,2	30,9	48,4	57,9	60,0	49,1	68,1	82,1	:	68,5	:
1980	74,2	71,3	89,1	41,0	53,5	66,5	68,2	59,3	74,3	86,8	29,6	77,5	71,0
1981	80,9	83,5	98,0	49,7	64,8	75,2	78,5	72,5	82,6	95,0	37,1	84,1	80,0
1982	89,7	92,7	101,1	57,2	71,3	83,5	86,9	82,3	89,5	99,5	45,8	90,5	86,8
1983	97,7	98,4	102,0	70,8	83,5	92,3	93,1	91,6	98,3	98,4	63,1	96,7	93,6
1984	102,7	103,5	104,5	84,2	94,4	99,9	99,7	99,6	103,1	105,8	86,2	100,3	100,3
1985	101,4	100,9	101,7	100,1	100,4	101,7	102,2	101,5	100,0	102,1	100,4	101,1	101,4
1986	96,2	95,5	93,6	116,1	105,1	98,5	98,1	99,0	97,0	92,4	113,2	98,6	98,4
1987	90,5	91,2	88,5	127,2	109,2	97,1	93,0	97,5	92,3	87,1	117,2	99,7	97,0
1988	91,5	96,0	88,2	141,7	110,4	100,3	96,0	98,6	96,6	89,3	128,4	103,6	99,5
1989	94,3	100,5	90,9	154,7	112,6	103,5	99,7	102,1	99,7	92,3	134,3	109,0	103,2
1990	55,6	49,8	52,7	43,8	45,7	46,8	49,8	31,4	37,9	47,6	69,1	65,9	47,5
% 90/89	-41,0	-50,4	-42,0	-71,7	-59,4	-54,8	-50,0	-69,3	-62,0	-48,5	-48,6	-39,5	-54,0

Table A.27

Value indices of intermediate consumption in agriculture from 1973 to 1990
1984-86=100

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
1973	46,6	33,4	57,0	9,1	16,9	24,8	15,6	14,7	46,4	45,6	:	29,2	:
1974	51,0	36,2	59,4	11,7	20,1	31,8	19,1	20,2	53,8	50,1	:	35,7	:
1975	53,9	40,5	62,0	14,6	21,2	32,6	22,3	23,2	58,5	51,7	:	39,9	:
1976	60,0	48,6	72,6	16,4	25,1	38,0	30,1	29,1	69,5	60,0	:	49,1	:
1977	62,2	52,9	77,8	19,1	29,6	43,1	40,1	35,1	66,7	64,3	:	57,5	:
1978	61,0	56,9	77,8	20,9	33,7	48,4	48,2	40,4	61,0	66,6	:	60,0	:
1979	65,5	65,1	87,0	27,1	39,7	55,1	59,7	47,5	62,0	74,5	:	68,3	:
1980	69,8	72,1	91,7	37,7	46,8	64,1	60,5	58,9	68,5	83,3	31,3	74,9	68,8
1981	75,1	82,3	97,2	47,4	59,8	72,4	73,2	70,2	76,1	89,5	40,8	78,7	76,9
1982	84,9	92,5	100,5	55,5	68,2	80,9	80,5	79,8	80,5	93,0	49,6	89,9	84,6
1983	92,1	100,7	104,1	70,8	80,0	90,2	90,7	90,2	97,4	99,9	65,3	99,1	93,2
1984	99,1	103,5	105,3	84,1	93,2	99,2	97,0	98,4	100,5	102,5	85,3	100,5	99,5
1985	100,6	101,9	102,1	103,0	99,3	101,2	100,5	100,8	100,7	103,4	100,4	100,7	101,2
1986	100,3	94,6	92,6	112,9	107,4	99,6	102,5	100,8	98,8	94,1	114,3	98,9	99,2
1987	97,2	93,6	87,7	129,6	112,9	101,0	93,6	103,6	95,9	89,7	125,7	100,8	99,7
1988	99,7	96,6	86,7	144,3	118,6	107,0	97,4	105,5	97,7	90,5	135,5	104,8	103,2
1989	103,9	100,3	88,6	156,9	121,9	112,0	106,8	108,9	102,1	92,8	155,2	108,9	107,4
1990	59,5	49,0	50,7	42,5	56,5	51,1	49,6	32,6	42,4	46,1	82,0	60,8	49,2
% 90/89	-42,7	-51,1	-42,8	-72,9	-53,7	-54,4	-53,6	-70,1	-58,5	-50,3	-47,1	-44,2	-54,1

Table A.28

Trends in productivity of intermediate consumption ¹⁾ from 1973 to 1990
1984-86=100

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
1973	98,9	86,3	98,9	121,6	145,7	99,6	102,0	111,8	98,0	92,7	:	83,3	:
1974	101,0	101,0	102,7	119,1	129,8	94,5	115,4	111,2	97,5	94,5	:	85,0	:
1975	93,2	89,1	100,6	116,0	127,1	95,3	123,5	114,6	96,5	93,4	:	80,6	:
1976	92,8	82,3	93,9	111,6	121,8	90,8	109,3	106,4	84,1	91,5	:	78,8	:
1977	93,2	87,4	93,8	100,7	115,4	90,9	108,4	102,0	91,8	92,0	:	83,4	:
1978	95,6	82,8	93,7	106,5	112,7	92,5	99,0	97,9	101,2	92,3	:	86,3	:
1979	95,0	79,9	89,6	99,9	104,2	95,6	86,3	97,6	101,3	91,7	:	86,3	:
1980	96,6	84,5	91,0	104,3	106,8	93,6	95,7	98,5	97,7	88,8	91,4	91,7	94,9
1981	98,5	89,0	93,5	101,3	93,3	93,3	90,9	100,5	101,6	94,7	85,5	94,1	95,0
1982	99,6	92,3	101,7	101,1	95,6	101,4	97,3	98,5	113,7	99,1	90,2	95,0	98,6
1983	98,9	88,1	96,3	93,8	98,5	98,3	95,9	103,8	98,6	93,3	91,6	91,0	96,9
1984	101,3	99,2	100,4	97,2	101,0	100,2	104,0	99,8	102,6	100,9	98,2	100,3	100,2
1985	99,3	98,9	96,5	97,7	103,3	100,3	101,8	100,2	98,1	97,5	100,4	98,1	99,5
1986	99,5	102,0	103,1	105,3	95,9	99,4	94,6	100,0	99,4	101,7	101,4	101,5	100,4
1987	95,0	95,4	97,8	96,0	95,8	99,2	99,4	100,0	94,5	98,6	101,2	96,5	98,4
1988	97,3	101,9	101,6	104,3	102,7	96,9	100,2	96,8	96,5	102,8	92,2	95,8	99,4
1989	97,3	104,9	102,6	106,0	97,8	97,9	96,8	99,3	96,7	106,4	95,6	97,0	100,2
1990	93,2	108,3	103,2	101,1	98,8	96,9	100,9	96,9	93,1	107,2	98,2	100,2	99,8
% 90/89	-4,2	3,2	0,6	-4,6	1,1	-1,1	4,2	-2,4	-3,8	0,7	2,6	3,2	-0,4

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

Table A.29

Trends in terms of trade of agriculture ¹⁾ from 1973 to 1990
1984-86=100

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
1973	115,4	121,4	123,9	106,6	88,4	142,1	141,4	113,6	120,3	114,9	:	126,9	:
1974	102,8	103,1	112,6	99,3	88,0	124,8	105,6	100,6	104,4	102,7	:	114,4	:
1975	113,1	108,0	120,5	93,9	98,1	124,1	113,8	100,3	102,7	111,6	:	123,4	:
1976	115,4	111,7	122,6	103,9	100,7	125,7	115,9	102,1	102,3	113,8	:	130,2	:
1977	108,3	109,4	118,3	106,2	113,6	121,1	118,0	105,8	101,8	109,6	:	118,5	:
1978	111,1	119,3	118,8	112,1	119,8	119,9	124,9	111,8	102,6	108,9	:	117,0	:
1979	106,3	112,9	114,1	106,6	117,7	115,3	122,9	112,2	103,8	101,8	:	115,8	:
1980	104,4	106,9	108,5	97,7	111,4	108,3	106,8	105,4	98,0	101,4	131,9	107,7	102,8
1981	103,7	102,7	106,1	97,3	105,5	107,2	108,0	98,2	95,9	102,0	125,1	109,6	102,0
1982	101,7	103,2	103,5	103,2	109,0	106,3	105,5	99,4	103,0	100,0	121,9	108,0	102,5
1983	103,7	100,8	102,0	98,4	102,5	104,3	106,3	98,2	98,8	102,1	110,2	104,4	101,0
1984	99,1	99,6	99,0	101,9	100,2	98,9	101,9	96,8	94,9	97,3	101,8	102,1	98,6
1985	100,2	98,3	99,8	101,8	98,2	99,2	96,8	99,5	101,6	99,6	99,7	98,6	99,2
1986	100,7	102,2	101,4	97,0	101,6	102,0	101,4	103,7	103,8	103,6	98,9	99,3	102,3
1987	104,3	101,8	102,3	97,5	101,7	101,2	111,6	104,4	108,9	107,3	102,0	104,7	104,0
1988	103,1	95,6	104,7	98,5	99,6	99,3	117,0	104,9	107,1	104,1	102,3	101,7	103,2
1989	108,6	97,8	108,5	101,9	103,0	102,0	117,4	104,9	112,2	107,7	100,8	103,4	105,7
1990	105,2	96,5	101,6	100,1	103,0	102,9	104,0	105,9	110,6	107,5	99,6	99,3	104,7
% 90/89	-3,1	-1,3	-6,4	-1,8	0,0	0,9	-11,4	1,0	-1,5	-0,2	-1,2	-4,0	-0,9

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

Table A.30

Volume of occupied persons in agriculture in annual work units (AWU) from 1973 to 1990
in 1000

	B	DK	D	GR	E ¹⁾	F	IRL ²⁾	I	L	NL	P ²⁾	UK	EUR 12
1973	149,0	189,5	1250,0	1116,0	3606,8	2147,0	396,2	3407,5	12,7	286,0	:	597,1	:
1974	143,3	176,3	1198,0	1092,0	3488,2	2078,0	378,8	3336,7	12,2	281,0	:	574,0	:
1975	137,2	168,2	1168,0	1068,0	3238,8	2008,0	324,6	3209,1	11,5	277,5	1240,1	558,8	13409,8
1976	130,5	162,9	1139,0	1045,0	2985,0	1965,0	318,1	3207,5	10,8	273,7	1260,6	563,0	13061,1
1977	124,9	156,5	1082,0	1022,0	2782,0	1926,0	312,0	3094,4	10,6	265,9	1223,3	556,8	12556,4
1978	120,8	150,5	1059,0	999,0	2695,7	1895,0	305,4	3094,5	10,1	259,9	1157,6	555,4	12302,8
1979	120,3	144,4	1007,0	978,0	2521,7	1864,0	297,3	3044,4	9,7	256,5	1210,7	543,8	11997,8
1980	115,6	137,6	987,0	956,0	2323,3	1817,0	289,6	2938,8	9,2	254,3	1202,2	529,2	11559,8
1981	112,4	131,4	974,0	935,0	2114,3	1768,0	283,8	2751,6	8,6	249,3	1135,7	517,5	10981,6
1982	110,2	126,7	951,0	924,0	2036,4	1720,0	279,0	2593,4	8,3	248,0	1098,1	513,1	10608,2
1983	109,4	123,8	927,0	917,0	2003,0	1571,0	276,1	2645,8	7,9	248,3	1012,2	508,2	10349,7
1984	108,7	120,3	912,0	918,0	1863,4	1520,0	275,9	2598,7	7,5	246,7	1017,0	500,5	10088,7
1985	106,1	114,7	904,0	931,0	1784,0	1554,0	275,8	2494,1	7,3	245,4	1020,7	495,9	9933,0
1986	104,8	111,8	890,0	898,0	1691,8	1509,0	266,0	2473,4	7,0	242,7	942,0	485,6	9622,1
1987	101,6	105,1	836,0	849,0	1626,7	1455,0	257,8	2422,9	6,7	240,5	983,2	473,6	9358,1
1988	98,3	101,0	821,0	828,0	1575,4	1401,0	261,1	2311,4	6,4	237,4	940,7	465,3	9047,0
1989	96,0	98,5	775,0	813,6	1472,9	1349,0	256,2	2214,3	6,3	237,5	893,5	453,9	8666,7
1990	93,6	97,5	748,7	794,1	1383,1	1304,5	259,5	2214,3	6,0	235,1	839,9	445,3	8421,6
% 90/89	-2,5	-1,0	-3,4	-2,4	-6,1	-3,3	1,3	0,0	-4,0	-1,0	-6,0	-1,9	-2,8

¹⁾ Eurostat estimate for the period 1973 - 1979.

²⁾ Eurostat estimate.

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- [5] Agricultura, silvicultura y pesca (verde)
- [6] Comercio exterior (rojo)
- [7] Servicios y transportes (naranja)
- [8] Medio ambiente (turquesa)
- [9] Diversos (marrón)

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- [B] Tendenze congiunturali
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- [F] Note rapide

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- [8] Miljø (turkis)
- [9] Diverse statistikker (brun)

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- [F] Ekspresoversigter

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- [9] Diverse statistieken (bruin)

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FR **Classification des publications de l'Eurostat****THÈME**

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- [3] Population et conditions sociales (jaune)
- [4] Energie et industrie (bleu)
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- [6] Commerce extérieur (rouge)
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- [9] Divers (brun)

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