



# Agricultural Income

# **1996**



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# AGRICULTURAL INCOME

# 1996

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## Signs and abbreviations employed

EU	European Union	AWU	Annual Work Unit
EUR 12	The twelve Member States of the European Union excluding Austria, Finland and Sweden	BSE	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
EUR 15	The fifteen Member States of the European Union	CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities	EAA	Economic Accounts for Agriculture
		ECU	European Currency Unit
		EMS	European Monetary System
		ESA	European System of integrated economic Accounts
		GDPmp	Gross Domestic Product at market prices
B	Belgium	GVAfc	Gross Value Added at factor cost
DK	Denmark	GVAmP	Gross Value Added at market prices
D	Germany	mio	million
D11	Germany as before 03.10.1990	NVAfc	Net Value Added at factor cost
D16	Germany as after 03.10.1990	PPS	Purchasing Power Standard
EL	Greece	TIAH	Total Income of Agricultural Households
E	Spain	VAT	Value-Added Tax
F	France		
IRL	Ireland		
I	Italy		
L	Luxembourg	"1990"	[1989+1990+1991]/3
NL	Netherlands	:	not available
A	Austria	-	not produced
P	Portugal		
FIN	Finland		
S	Sweden		
UK	United Kingdom		
DE	German		
EN	English		
FR	French		



## 1 Introduction

The report *Agricultural Income 1996* is the latest in the Eurostat series giving estimates of recent changes in agricultural income in the Member States and in the European Union as a whole. The calculations are based on data provided by the appropriate national authorities. Users of this publication will find information on, and analyses of, the income situation in agriculture and how this has changed over time. Eurostat endeavours to improve publications each year and 1996 sees a more concise publication than previously. There has been a conscious effort to remove the duplication of information between text, tables and charts. A high level of analysis has been maintained.

This publication focuses on the changes in agricultural income in the Member States and in the European Union as a whole for 1996 compared to 1995 with analyses and comments on these changes. These analyses chart the effect of the different factors on changes in incomes in 1996 (Chapters 2 and 3), place recent results in the context of changes in agriculture within the European Union since 1980 (Chapter 4), and allow comparisons of absolute levels of agricultural income between Member States (Chapter 5).

The figures are based on the last available estimates (**January 1997**) from the appropriate national authorities regarding the probable changes in prices, quantities and values for the products and the charges that determine income in the agricultural sector. The methodology applied is that of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA)<sup>1</sup>.

Three Indicators are derived from the EAA to show unit income trends in agriculture. These are currently, **net value added at factor cost in agriculture**, which is calculated by taking the value of final agricultural output and deducting intermediate consumption, depreciation and taxes linked to production, and then adding subsidies<sup>2</sup>. By deflating this figure with the implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices<sup>3</sup> and dividing by the volume of total labour in agriculture<sup>4</sup>, **Indicator 1** is obtained;

**Net income from the agricultural activity of total labour input**, which is calculated by subtracting rents and interest payments from net value added at factor cost. This figure, when deflated with the same price index referred to above and divided by the volume of total labour input in agriculture, gives **Indicator 2**;

**Net income from the agricultural activity of family labour input**, which is calculated by deducting the compensation of employees from the net income from the agricultural activity of total labour input. This figure is then deflated like the two previous ones and divided by the volume of family labour only (the holder and members of his family working on the holding) to give **Indicator 3**.

To calculate Indicators 2 and 3, more information is needed than for calculating Indicator 1: data on rents and interest for Indicator 2, and on the compensation of employees and the breakdown into family and non-family (salaried) labour input for Indicator 3. Full harmonisation of these variables has yet to be achieved totally in the Member States. For this reason, the analysis centres on Indicator 1, which is more reliable and more easily comparable than the other two.

**The development of agricultural income in 1996** for the European Union as a whole is presented and analysed in Chapter 2 of this report. It is then examined concisely for each Member State in Chapter 3. As in previous years, there is some analysis of the **development of agricultural income over the longer-term** for the European Union as a whole in Chapter 4. However the reader is referred to last year's publication<sup>5</sup> for the analysis of long-term trends for each Member State. The analysis of the long-term trends in agricultural income for the European Union as a whole and the factors determining these developments refer to rates of change that are calculated on the basis of "years". These "years" correspond to the averages of three years, in order to reduce the impact of strong short-term fluctuations. With the Economic Accounts for Agriculture only being available since 1990 for Germany in its territorial situation after the 03.10.1990, the analysis of the

<sup>1</sup> cf. Eurostat *Manual on Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Forestry*, Theme 5, Series E, Luxembourg 1989 (and *Addendum*, 1992).

<sup>2</sup> cf. *Methodological Note A.1* on the calculation of agricultural aggregates.

<sup>3</sup> cf. *Methodological Note A.4* on the calculation of the deflated series, especially for the European Union as a whole.

<sup>4</sup> cf. *Methodological Note A.2* on the definition and measurement of the agricultural labour input.

<sup>5</sup> cf. *Agricultural Income 1995*

long-term development of agricultural incomes for the European Union is presented firstly according to the territorial situation before the 03.10.1990 for the period "1981"/"1991" and then immediately according to the territorial situation after the 03.10.1990 for the period "1991"/"1995". For the first time this year, Portugal has extended its Economic Accounts for Agriculture to include the islands of Madeira and the Azores. New data sources have also been used to established a new series of accounts than run from 1986 to 1996. The Annex tables at the back of this publication mark a break in the long-term series for Portugal and the European Union as a whole. However, the impact of this break for EUR 15 is very limited and therefore the analysis of EUR 15 trends in Chapter 4 does not draw attention to it.

The analyses and comments on the development of agricultural income presented in Chapters 2 and 3 (short-term changes) and 4 (long-term changes) of this report are mainly related to changes in real terms (deflated). In effect, while studying nominal changes can be of some interest in a national context, it is much less relevant when calculating European Union aggregates or when establishing comparisons between countries with very different inflation rates.

Although annual changes in income remain the central element for analysis, **absolute agricultural income levels** per annual work unit in each Member State are compared in Chapter 5, in spite of considerable methodological and statistical reservations. With a view to improving the comparability of incomes, figures are converted on the basis of both the ECU and purchasing power standards (PPS)<sup>6</sup>. A comparison is also made of the development in the absolute levels of agricultural incomes per annual work unit between the Member States.

It should be noted that the agricultural income concerned in the Chapters mentioned so far is based on **macro-economic and national data**. The figures therefore reflect the average development of agricultural incomes, without any possibility of differentiation according to regions or types of holdings. Actual levels of income may, in some cases, deviate substantially from the averages given in this report.

Furthermore, the Indicators relate only to the agricultural **branch**. When interpreting results, it should be remembered that to obtain the disposable income of agricultural holders, income from non-agricultural sources (other activities, salaries, welfare benefits, property income) should be added and personal taxes and social payments deducted. In this respect, Chapter 6 gives an introduction to the concepts of the statistics of the Total Income of Agricultural Households (TIAH).

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<sup>6</sup> For a definition see Eurostat: "Purchasing power standards and gross domestic product in real terms, results 1985", Theme 2, Series C, Luxembourg 1988.

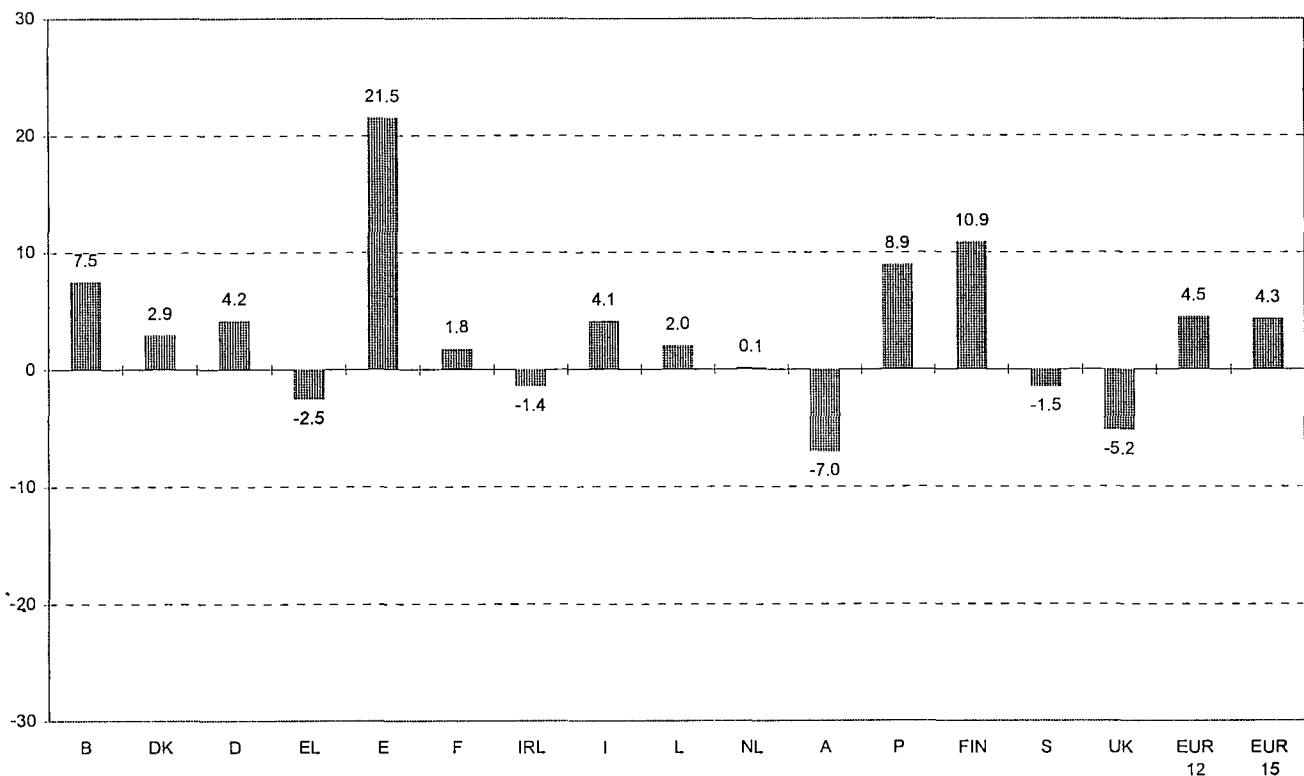
## 2 Changes in agricultural income in the European Union in 1996 over 1995

### 2.1 Main results: an overview

#### Clear rise in income for third year in succession

On the basis of the estimates that were made available in January-February of 1997 by the Member States for the year 1996, agricultural income as measured by real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit (**Indicator 1**) will once again have risen markedly (+4.3%)<sup>7</sup> for the European Union as a whole. After the considerable increase in 1989, the average agricultural income for the European Union as a whole expressed in these unit terms was more or less unchanged between 1990 and 1993. However, strong annual rises have been recorded since 1994, and the level of Indicator 1 in 1996 is estimated to be around 18% higher than that of the reference base year ("1990"). All the same, this average increase in 1996 masks some widely differing developments in individual Member States (see Graph 2.1) and in sectors of production.

**Graph 2.1** Changes in agricultural income Indicator 1 for the European Union as a whole and Member States, in 1996 (in %)



Real net income from the agricultural activity of total labour input per AWU of total labour input (**Indicator 2**) is also estimated to have risen sharply (+5.5%) in 1996. It was not possible to calculate real net agricultural income per AWU of family labour input (**Indicator 3**) for EUR 15, because the item "compensation of employees" could not be estimated for Germany on a basis comparable with that in the other Member States, due to the particular structure of agricultural holdings in the five new German *Länder*.

#### Real net value added at factor cost up only slightly, labour input down

The clear increase in Indicator 1 for 1996 can essentially be attributed to the continued decline in total agricultural labour input, since real net value added at factor cost was only slightly up on 1995 (+1.0%). For the European Union as a whole, the decline in total labour input was measured at -3.2% in 1996, a rate of decrease slightly less than the long-term average.

<sup>7</sup> Cf. *Note on Methodology A.3* on the method of calculating short-term changes for the European Union.

The main factors influencing the change in real net value added at factor cost for the European Union as a whole were as follows:

- a notable rise in the volume of final agricultural output, stemming entirely from the higher output volume of crop products;
- a decline in the average price of final agricultural output in real terms, underlying which were highly contrasting trends in the individual crop and animal products;
- a moderate increase in the real value of total intermediate consumption, resulting from slightly higher volumes and real prices on average (particularly the price rises for feedingstuffs, energy and fertilizers);
- a moderate rise in subsidies, contributory factors being the support measures for the beef market and compensatory payments for cattle producers;
- virtually unchanged depreciation in real terms.

The level of real gross value added at market prices remained almost unchanged, despite the small increase in the real value of final output. This was because of the higher real value of total intermediate consumption. A greater level of subsidies together with stable depreciation costs in real terms allowed real net value added at factor cost to rise a little. A steep fall in interest payments meant that the rise in agricultural branch income measured by the net income of total labour was more pronounced (+2.2%).

**Table 2.1 Changes in the three agricultural income indicators for the European Union as a whole and Member States, 1994/93, 1995/94 and 1996/95 (in %)**

Member States	Indicator 1			Indicator 2			Indicator 3		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
B	1.9	-11.2	7.5	1.8	-15.6	11.7	2.4	-17.8	13.0
DK	10.7	19.4	2.9	30.3	36.1	4.4	48.7	54.8	5.3
D	3.0	-4.5	4.2	6.9	-7.2	4.9	:	:	:
EL	12.6	3.2	-2.5	14.3	1.3	0.2	16.1	2.5	1.5
E	21.7	1.8	21.5	30.6	1.5	24.3	38.8	3.9	28.0
F	13.0	5.5	1.8	15.7	7.0	2.1	21.6	8.9	2.8
IRL	7.0	6.4	-1.4	9.1	6.4	-1.6	10.7	6.9	-1.9
I	3.2	5.6	4.1	6.0	4.8	5.2	14.0	10.0	9.7
L	-0.9	10.7	2.0	-0.4	13.7	3.9	-0.1	14.9	4.8
NL	23.0	-5.6	0.1	32.3	-6.0	0.8	50.9	-10.5	1.3
A	17.1	3.5	-7.0	21.1	2.3	-7.0	25.9	1.9	-9.3
P	26.3	13.7	8.9	38.8	17.9	11.3	78.2	23.8	15.2
FIN	2.4	-4.2	10.9	6.3	-7.4	16.1	6.3	-7.9	21.3
S	-9.5	10.6	-1.5	-14.7	29.1	2.7	-35.2	103.6	1.2
UK	0.8	13.0	-5.2	0.7	13.8	-5.1	0.1	20.3	-6.9
EUR 12	10.0	3.8	4.5	14.0	4.1	5.6	:	:	:
EUR 15	9.8	3.7	4.3	13.8	4.0	5.5	:	:	:

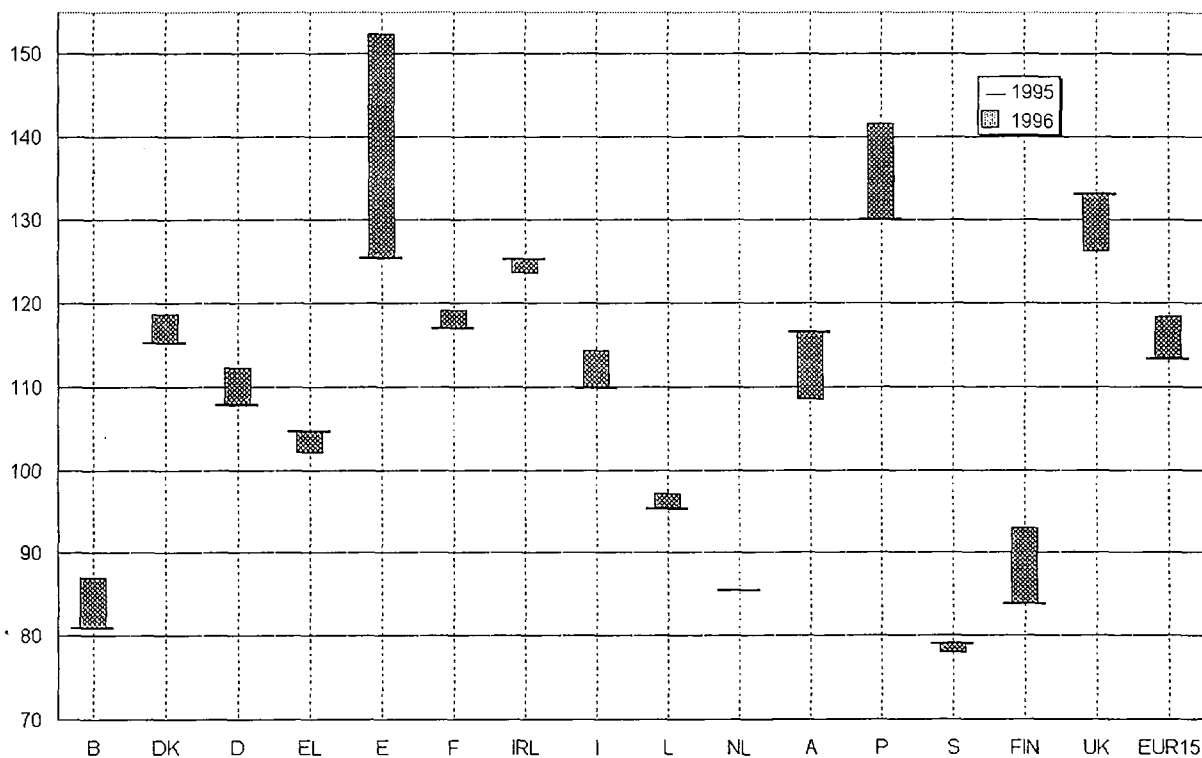
Agricultural income developed in different ways in the **Member States** in 1996, partly because of differing situations at the outset carried over from previous years and partly because of the diversity of the agro-economic structures and cycles in the European Union. In greater detail, agricultural income as measured by Indicator 1 rose by more than 20% in Spain in 1996 (the biggest increase) and 10% in Finland. There were other clear rises in Portugal, Belgium, Germany and Italy, and more moderate ones in Denmark, Luxembourg and France. In the Netherlands, the level of Indicator 1 was unchanged on the previous year, whilst there declines in this measure of agricultural income in Sweden, Ireland and Greece and particularly the United Kingdom and Austria. For five countries, the higher income levels in 1996 represented the third consecutive annual increase.

Graph 2.2 puts the changes in agricultural income in 1996 for the various Member States in a **medium-term** perspective. The index of real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit (Indicator 1) is calculated using a base equal to 100 for the average of the three years from 1989 to 1991<sup>8</sup> ("1990"). The graph takes the value of the index in 1995 as the starting point, and shows the change in 1996 as well as the new level of the index for 1996 in each of the Member States.

When interpreting the values of the index shown in Graph 2.2, it should be remembered that they do not allow a comparison of the income levels between Member States, but only a comparison of their trends since the start of the 1990s.

In 1996, the highest indices (compared with "1990"), at levels more than +10% above the "1990" reference year, were those for Spain, Portugal, the United Kingdom, Ireland, France, Denmark, Italy and Germany. In contrast, the indices for Sweden, the Netherlands and Belgium were more than -10% below their levels in "1990", with those for Greece, Luxembourg, Austria and Finland remaining nearer to their "1990" levels.

**Graph 2.2** Indicator 1 in the Member States, indices for 1995 (base: 1989-1991 = 100, with the exception of Germany and EUR 15, 1990-1991 = 100) and changes in 1996



## 2.2 Final agricultural output

### Output value up slightly

The real value of final agricultural output in the European Union is estimated to have risen slightly in 1996 (+1.1%) as a result of a higher volume of output (+3.1%) and falling prices in real terms (-1.9%). The price and volume developments for final output were mainly determined by the trends in crop products, the reason being that, on the animal output side, the highly contrasting trends in the real prices of individual products virtually cancelled each other out, while the total volume remained stable. The share of final crop output in final agricultural output amounted to 48.1% in "1995", while that of animal output stood at 51.6%<sup>9</sup> (in real ECU at a constant 1990 rate of exchange).

<sup>8</sup> Except for Germany (1990+1991)/2 = 100.

<sup>9</sup> The difference (0.3% of final output) corresponds to "contract work at the agricultural production stage" (normally net new plantings, which means that the figure can be negative for certain Member States) and to a very small adjustment item for Italy.

Trends in the individual Member States were highly varied. Only in four Member States did the real value of final output rise clearly (Spain, Portugal, Belgium and Germany). By contrast, there were marked decreases in five others, as can be seen in Table 2.2 (Luxembourg, Greece, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Austria). In terms of the average price of final output in real terms, the only Member State where it was notably higher was Belgium. There were marked decreases for Luxembourg, Ireland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Greece, Spain and France, most of others experiencing only a slightly lower price. Final output volumes, on the other hand, were well above the levels of the previous year in several Member States (particularly in Spain, but also in Portugal, Sweden, Ireland, France, Germany and Luxembourg).

**Table 2.2 Changes in the volumes, prices and values of final agricultural output for the European Union as a whole and Member States, in 1996 as compared to 1995 (in %)**

	Volume	Nominal price	Nominal value	Price index GDPmp	Real price	Real value	Share in % of EUR 15 final output in "1995"
B	-0.4	5.2	4.8	1.7	3.4	3.0	2.9
DK	-0.8	2.1	1.3	1.7	0.4	-0.4	3.0
D	3.0	0.4	3.4	1.5	-1.1	1.9	13.6
EL	-2.6	5.4	2.7	8.8	-3.2	-5.6	3.7
E	15.2	0.7	16.0	3.9	-3.1	11.6	12.5
F	3.1	-1.1	2.0	1.6	-2.7	0.4	20.4
IRL	3.5	-3.9	-0.6	2.3	-6.1	-2.8	2.2
I	1.3	3.7	5.0	4.9	-1.1	0.1	18.0
L	2.8	-7.1	-4.5	2.5	-9.4	-6.9	0.1
NL	-0.3	2.3	2.0	1.6	0.7	0.4	7.5
A	-1.3	0.4	-0.9	1.7	-1.3	-2.5	1.7
P	6.1	2.7	8.9	3.7	-1.0	5.1	1.8
FIN	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.7	-1.0	-0.7	1.5
S	4.6	-3.3	1.2	1.9	-5.1	-0.6	1.8
UK	0.3	-2.5	-2.3	2.6	-5.0	-4.8	9.2
EUR 12	3.2	0.9	4.1	:	-1.9	1.3	95.0
EUR 15	3.1	0.8	4.0	:	-1.9	1.1	100.0

### 2.2.1 Crop output

#### Bumper harvest and lower real prices, but widely contrasting developments in the Member States

The real value of final crop output in the European Union as a whole rose by +2.7% in 1996 compared with 1995, reflecting an appreciable increase in output volume (+6.4%) and a fall in real prices (-3.4%).

The trends in prices, volumes and hence values within the crop sector were very different from one product to another and between the individual Member States, particularly on account of the varying sensitivity of crops to climatic conditions, but also because of the various market situations. In addition, the changes in 1996 are measured against the volumes and price levels attained in 1995 and therefore have to be assessed in the light of the previous year's results.

A major factor in the greater volume of final crop output for the European Union as a whole was the upturn in the output volumes of cereals, fruit, fresh vegetables and wine in Spain after four years of drought. Other important producers of crop products, such as France, Germany and the United Kingdom, also recorded much higher final crop output volumes, as did Portugal and Sweden (see Table 2.3). Within this aggregate for EUR 15, the key influences were the substantial rises in output volume for cereals in particular but also potatoes, wine and fruit. As a result of the changes in 1996, the volume of final crop output almost returned to the high level of 1992.

**Table 2.3 Changes in the volumes, prices and values of final crop output for the European Union as a whole and Member States, in 1996 as compared to 1995 (in %)**

	Volume	Nominal price	Nominal value	Real price	Real value	Share in % of EUR 15 final output in "1995"
B	-3.7	4.4	0.6	2.7	-1.1	1.1
DK	-1.9	-0.6	-2.4	-2.3	-4.0	0.9
D	7.7	-1.8	5.7	-3.3	4.1	5.3
EL	-3.8	7.6	3.5	-1.1	-4.9	2.6
E	26.0	-2.2	23.3	-5.9	18.6	7.2
F	5.5	-1.6	3.8	-3.1	2.1	10.4
IRL	10.1	-12.0	-3.1	-14.0	-5.3	0.3
I	0.6	4.3	4.9	-0.6	0.0	10.9
L	1.3	-2.9	-1.6	-5.3	-4.0	0.0
NL	-0.2	2.1	1.9	0.5	0.3	3.5
A	-9.4	1.5	-8.0	-0.2	-9.5	0.6
P	10.3	0.2	10.5	-3.4	6.6	0.8
FIN	0.8	0.7	1.5	-1.0	-0.2	0.4
S	14.5	-6.8	6.7	-8.5	4.7	0.6
UK	9.1	-10.8	-2.7	-13.1	-5.2	3.5
EUR 12	6.5	-0.4	6.1	-3.4	2.9	46.5
EUR 15	6.4	-0.4	5.9	-3.4	2.7	48.1

The fall in the real price of final crop output in large measure reflected the corresponding slump in potato prices and the lower price for cereals in the European Union. This aggregate price decline was however cushioned by higher prices for fresh vegetables and wine, which together accounted for around 30% of crop output value in "1995".

There now follow short commentaries on the individual trends for the nine crop output items that each account for more than one percent of the value of final output (see Table 2.4.).

**Table 2.4 Changes in the volumes, prices and values of the main crop products for the European Union as a whole, in 1996 as compared to 1995 (in %)**

	Volume	Nominal price	Nominal value	Real price	Real value	Share in % of EUR 15 final output in "1995"
Cereals	22.6	-4.8	16.7	-7.2	13.8	9.1
Potatoes	10.0	-36.8	-30.5	-38.5	-32.4	2.7
Sugarbeet	-0.8	1.4	0.6	-0.9	-1.7	2.4
Oilseeds	0.8	2.0	2.8	-0.3	0.5	1.2
Fresh vegetables	1.3	6.1	7.4	2.6	3.9	9.1
Fruit (*)	7.0	3.1	10.3	-0.6	6.4	6.6
Grape must and wine	8.0	5.9	14.4	3.1	11.3	5.8
Olive oil	-23.4	19.9	-8.2	13.5	-13.1	1.9
Flowers and ornamental	0.1	2.4	2.5	-0.1	0.0	4.4
Crop output	6.4	-0.4	5.9	-3.4	2.7	48.1

\* Fresh fruit, citrus fruit, tropical fruit and table grapes.

### **Cereals: volumes soar, prices down**

Virtually every Member State recorded a clear rise in the volume of cereals harvested in 1996. The changes in output volume were generally even more pronounced. For the European Union as a whole the rise in cereals output volume was +22.6% on 1995 and some +10% up on the level reached in the reference year "1990". In many Member States, the higher output volumes were the result not only of favourable weather conditions and the associated higher yields but also of a greater area sown to cereals following the reduction in the rate of land set-aside from 12% (1995 harvest) to 10% (1996 harvest). It should be recalled that this change in set-aside rates relates to areas sown not only to cereals but also oilseeds and protein crops, and is - except in the case of small producers - the prerequisite for claiming direct compensatory payments for the lowering of institutional prices under the 1992 CAP reform.

The biggest contribution to the soaring volume of cereals output in the European Union came from the harvest yields on the Iberian Peninsula, which rose again steeply after the frost- and drought-stricken year of 1995 (the volume of output in Spain rose by more than 200%). There were also considerable increases in the volume of cereals output in the other main producer countries, France, the United Kingdom and Germany (cf. Annex Table A.4), where there were also both greater areas sown to cereals and higher yields in 1996.

Real cereals prices weakened appreciably in almost all Member States in 1996, falling in the European Union as a whole by -7.2% in real terms. Support prices were not lowered for 1996/97 (1996 harvest). In the previous year, however, despite the support price having been decreased by almost 7% under the CAP reform, a slight increase in cereals prices was recorded owing to a palpable recovery on the markets (lower output and stocks in the European Union and world-wide). In 1996, prices fell sharply both in countries like France, which is by far the biggest cereals exporter of the European Union (including intra-Community trade), and those that are less than fully self-sufficient in total cereals (like Ireland, Portugal, Belgium and Italy). Price rises in real terms were recorded in Austria, Germany and (only very slightly) in Finland.

### **Potatoes: slump in prices in the wake of bumper potato harvest**

The volume of potatoes output (a product that accounted for 2.7% of the real value of final agricultural output in EUR 15 in "1995") was notably higher in 1996 (+10.0%). This was due primarily to higher yields but also to the larger areas planted to this crop in response to the relatively high price level in the previous year. The output volume was also high (+10%) in terms of a medium-term comparison with the base year "1990". Of most note were the largely yield-related increases in volume for Germany (+33.4%) and Belgium (+20.9%), but there were also greater volumes of output in main producer countries, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Prices slumped in the wake of greater harvests almost throughout the European Union, leading to a tumble in real output value (-32.4%).

### **Sugarbeet: slight fall in real output value**

The output volume of sugarbeet is estimated to have decreased slightly in 1996 for EUR 15. In France, which alongside Germany is the largest sugarbeet producer in the European Union, output volumes decreased considerably according to available estimates (see Annex Table A.4). Italy, Finland and Greece likewise recorded marked falls in output volumes. In contrast, output volumes in the United Kingdom and Denmark rose sharply, particularly due to favourable weather conditions providing for a better harvest.

In almost all Member States, the real price of sugarbeet declined to some extent. Only in Germany, Belgium and Greece was an increase in real prices recorded. For EUR 15 on average, there was a slight fall in the real price, which together with the change in output volume led to a -1.7% decrease in the real value of output.

### **Oilseeds: widely contrasting developments in the Member States**

There was no common trend in the change in areas planted to oilseeds as a whole in the Member States in 1996. However, those areas sown to oilseeds for non-food purposes were markedly reduced in all countries. Whilst the output volume for the European Union as a whole was little changed in 1996 (+0.8%) from that in 1995, there were widely contrasting developments in the Member States. In Spain, where there had been a continuation of the severe drought in 1995, France and the United Kingdom, there were considerably higher output volumes mainly as a result of higher yields. In Italy, Portugal and Greece, where there were also higher output volumes, these were principally due to greater areas sown. In most of the other Member States,



output volumes were much lower. The average price for oilseeds in real terms for the European Union as a whole was barely changed (-0.3%) in 1996 from that in 1995, although again there were quite different developments in the Member States. Similarly, the output value of oilseeds for EUR 15 is estimated to have remained almost unchanged (+0.5%) in 1996.

#### **Fresh vegetables: price-related increase in real output value**

The value of fresh vegetables accounted for about 9% of the real value of final agricultural output in "1995", a proportion the same as that of cereals (see Table 2.4). In 1996, clear increases in the volume of fresh vegetables output were reported from five Member States, including Spain, the United Kingdom and Germany, which are the main producer countries. The output volumes in France, Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium, by contrast, were slightly to well down on the previous year. For the European Union as a whole, the net result of these contrasting trends was a slight rise in the volume of output (+1.3%).

Likewise, there were mixed developments in prices among the Member States, reflecting the breakdown of output into a wide range of vegetables. On aggregate, real price increases predominated, so that for EUR 15 a moderate price rise (+2.6%) was recorded. Together with the slightly higher output volume, therefore, this resulted in a clear increase in the real value of fresh vegetables output (+3.9%).

#### **Fruit<sup>10</sup>: real output value well up on previous year**

The volume of fruit output in the European Union is estimated to have risen again markedly (+7.0% as a whole in 1996). Almost all the main producer countries recorded an appreciable increase, stemming mainly from more favourable weather conditions compared with the previous year. Only in France, the third largest producer country, was the volume increase merely moderate (+2.3%). However, this must be seen against the background of the good harvest in 1995. In contrast to these Member States, output volumes in Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria and Denmark were well down on 1995.

The average price for fruit as a whole in real terms just about matched that of the previous year (-0.6%), despite declines in Spain and France as well as some other Member States. This stabilisation of the real price was due to the higher level in Germany, only slightly lower real prices in Greece and Italy, and although being only relatively small producers, the substantial price rises in Belgium and the Netherlands. As a result of these changes in prices and volumes, the real value of fruit in the EU was much higher than in 1995 (+6.4%).

#### **Wine: much higher volumes and slightly higher real price as a whole**

The considerable increase (+8.0%) in the volume of grape must and wine output in the European Union in 1996 was mainly attributable to a recovery in harvests in Spain and Portugal following the prolonged drought and the rise in Italy (see Annex Table A.4.). In France, where the value of grape must and wine contributed to half of the value of output for the EU as a whole in 1995, the volume of output was estimated to have risen only slightly in 1996. After three years of low volumes, the grape must and wine output of EUR 15 rose in 1996 to once again slightly exceed the level of the reference year "1990".

Despite this higher output volume, the average price for the European Union as a whole nevertheless rose in real terms (+3.1%), the key influencing factors being buoyant prices in Italy and in Germany. The real value of grape must and wine output for the European Union as a whole therefore rose considerably (+11.3%), mainly as a result of the change in output volume.

#### **Olive oil: steep fall in output volume**

The volume of olive oil output in the European Union fell substantially (-23.4%) in 1996. In more detail, output volumes in Spain and Italy were particularly down on 1995, with that in Portugal rising sharply and that in Greece remained nearly unchanged. With the fluctuating nature of consecutive harvests, the output volume changes in 1995 should be recalled; for example, the higher volume in Italy and lower volume in Portugal. With the much lower volume of output in 1996 for the European Union, prices rose sharply (an average +13.5% in real terms). This was the third consecutive real price increase and was recorded in all the producer

<sup>10</sup> In this report, the term "fruit" includes fresh fruit, citrus fruits, tropical fruits and table grapes.

countries, being particularly up in Spain (see Annex Table A.6). Higher prices in 1996 only partially offset the substantially lower EU output volume, so that there was still a large decrease in real value (-13.1%).

### Flowers and ornamental plants: unchanged real price on average, output volume and thus value

For the European Union as a whole, the real output value of flowers and ornamental plants remained unchanged, as did volumes and real prices. In the Netherlands, the most important producer country, the value of output increased, mainly as a result of higher real prices, whereas the increase in France was chiefly volume-related. In Germany, Denmark and the United Kingdom, the value of output remained virtually unchanged in real terms. Some of the other Member States recorded pronounced declines in real value.

## 2.2.2 Animal output

### Real output value unchanged as products show highly contrasting price trends

The volume of animal output in the European Union in 1996 matched the level of the previous year. Highly contrasting price trends for individual products cancelled each other out in the aggregate, so that the real value of final animal output in 1996 remained unchanged. Markets for animal products were severely affected in 1996 by shifts in demand away from beef as a result of the BSE<sup>11</sup> crisis. For physical reasons, it was not possible to adjust the volumes of most animal products in line with the changed demand conditions, which led to a drastic slump in beef prices and a simultaneous sharp rise in prices for other types of meat.

Depending on the weight carried by the individual products in Member States, the real value of animal output changed in widely contrasting ways. In Portugal, Belgium, Spain, Denmark and Austria, for example, the real value of final animal output showed slight to pronounced increases, whereas in Greece, Luxembourg, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Ireland and France, output value declined, in some cases markedly so. In the other Member States, the value remained virtually unchanged (see Table 2.5).

**Table 2.5 Changes in the volumes, prices and values of final animal output for the European Union as a whole and Member States, in 1996 as compared to 1995 (in %)**

	Volume	Nominal price	Nominal value	Real price	Real value	Share in % of EUR 15 final output in "1995"
B	2.1	5.3	7.5	3.5	5.7	1.8
DK	-0.4	3.3	2.9	1.6	1.2	2.1
D	0.2	1.7	2.0	0.2	0.5	8.3
EL	0.3	0.6	0.8	-7.6	-7.3	1.1
E	1.4	5.4	6.9	1.4	2.9	5.2
F	0.8	-0.5	0.3	-2.1	-1.3	10.0
IRL	2.6	-2.7	-0.2	-4.9	-2.5	1.9
I	2.4	2.6	5.1	-2.2	0.2	6.9
L	3.2	-8.0	-5.1	-10.2	-7.4	0.1
NL	-0.4	2.6	2.2	1.0	0.6	4.0
A	2.3	0.5	2.8	-1.2	1.1	1.1
P	2.6	5.2	7.9	1.4	4.0	0.9
FIN	0.1	0.7	0.8	-1.0	-0.9	1.1
S	0.3	-1.6	-1.3	-3.4	-3.2	1.2
UK	-5.5	3.7	-2.0	1.1	-4.5	5.7
EUR 12	0.2	2.1	2.3	-0.5	-0.3	48.1
EUR 15	0.3	2.0	2.2	-0.6	-0.3	51.6

Within the individual groups of products, variations between the individual Member States, both in volumes and in real prices, are generally much lower in the animal sector than in the crop sector. Fluctuations in the weather actually have very little direct influence here, the markets are generally more uniform, the effects of

<sup>11</sup> Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) or "mad cow disease".

the common market organisation for the main product (milk) are relatively stringent, and the production structures are quite similar from one country to the next.

There follow short commentaries on the individual developments for the six items of final animal output which each account for more than one percent of final output (see Table 2.6).

**Table 2.6 Changes in the volumes, prices and values of the main items of animal output for the European Union as a whole, in 1996 as compared to 1995 (in %)**

	Volume	Nominal price	Nominal value	Real price	Real value	Share in % of EUR 15 final output in "1995"
Cattle (including calves)	-1.4	-12.0	-13.2	-14.1	-15.3	11.4
Pigs	1.4	12.2	13.7	9.6	11.1	11.2
Sheep and goats	0.0	13.5	13.6	9.4	9.4	1.9
Poultry	3.2	6.4	9.7	3.5	6.8	5.1
Milk	0.3	-0.3	0.0	-2.6	-2.3	17.8
Eggs	-2.0	19.1	16.7	15.9	13.6	2.4
Animal output	0.3	2.0	2.2	-0.6	-0.3	51.6

#### **Sharp fall in real value of cattle output owing to slump in price of cattle for slaughter**

As a result of the debate surrounding the possible transmission of BSE from cattle to humans, demand for beef in the European Union fell sharply in 1996. Despite various support measures, this led to a slump in the price of cattle for slaughter (-14.1% in real terms). The market supplies of cattle were inelastic to such a drastic and immediate loss of demand and output volumes in most Member States rose slightly. For the European Union as a whole, however, the volume of output was slightly down (-1.4%), reflecting the special situation regarding the United Kingdom, where there was a very pronounced decrease (-28.7%). This was because, under the measures to combat BSE, a large proportion of the cattle intended for slaughter was not brought onto the market but rather culled (the Over Thirty Months Slaughter Scheme) and thus not taken into account in the output volume. The real value of cattle output fell markedly in all Member States, resulting in an appreciable average decrease (-15.3%) for the European Union as a whole.

#### **Pig prices benefit from beef crisis: real output value considerably higher**

In contrast to the cattle situation, the value of pig output rose steeply (+ 11.1% in real terms for EUR 15). Given the nature of animal production, output volumes of pigs could not be readily adjusted in the immediate short term to meet greater demand, following the shift away from beef to pigmeat in the European Union, with the result that pig prices rose sharply (+9.6% in real terms). This rise in prices was to be observed in all Member States with the exception of Sweden, Finland and Italy (see Annex Table A.6).

#### **Poultry output: volume and real prices rise in equal measure**

The volume of poultry output in the European Union increased again in 1996 (+3.2%). Against the trend of recent years, poultry prices also rose in most Member States - in some cases markedly - in the wake of the beef crisis. As an average for the European Union, the rise in real prices (+3.5%) contributed as much as the greater volume to the higher real value of poultry output (+6.8%).

#### **Price-related increase in real value of sheep and goats output**

The volume of sheep and goats output in the European Union in 1996 remained unchanged, with the main producer countries experiencing slightly contrasting trends. Here, too, prices in most Member States (the main producer countries with the exception of Greece) benefited from the beef crisis, and the average for the European Union as a whole rose markedly (+9.4%). As a result, the value of output in EUR 15 rose just as sharply as real prices.

### Milk volume stable, real value of output slightly down

The volume of milk output for the European Union as a whole remained virtually unchanged in 1996 compared with 1995. Milk quotas in 1996 were at the same level as in 1995. Higher output volumes were recorded by Spain, Portugal, Italy and Austria. Real prices, on the other hand, decreased markedly in many Member States. Only in Italy, Austria and Sweden were they unchanged. As an average for the European Union, real prices declined, so that - with volume stable - the real value of output fell moderately (-2.3%).

### Sharp rise in egg prices make for sharp increase in real output value

The volume of egg output in the European Union as a whole decreased slightly (-2.0%) in 1996. This may be attributable to the arrangements made by producers in response to the supply overhang in the previous year. Only in the Benelux countries did output volume increase clearly. Egg prices rose appreciably in real terms in all Member States with the exception of Luxembourg and Sweden. This upswing in prices should be seen in the context of the low prices in the previous year and buoyant demand in 1996. For the European Union as a whole, an average real price increase of +15.9% was recorded, which despite a slight decrease in volume led to a substantial rise in the real value of output (+13.6%).

## 2.3 Intermediate consumption and gross value added at market prices

### Rare increase in the value of intermediate consumption for EUR 15

The real value of intermediate consumption in agriculture for the European Union as a whole is estimated to have increased in 1996 (+2.3%), with volume growing by +0.9% and real prices on average by +1.4%. This rise in the average price of total intermediate consumption in real terms was the first since the early 1980s. It helps explain why the trend of progressively lower real values for total intermediate consumption appears to have been bucked.

Real prices and values of total intermediate consumption increased in the clear majority of Member States. In the case of four Member States (United Kingdom, Belgium, the Netherlands and France), where real prices rose faster than the EU average, volumes of total intermediate consumption were also higher in 1996 than in 1995. Reflecting the average EU change, volumes varied by less than one percent in eight of the Member States.

**Table 2.7 Changes in the volumes, prices and values of intermediate consumption, as well as changes in the productivity of intermediate consumption and "terms of trade" for the European Union as a whole and Member States, in 1996 as compared to 1995 (in %)**

	Volume	Nominal price	Nominal value	Real price	Real value	"Productivity"	"Terms of trade"	Share in % of EUR 15 Total I. C. in "1995"
B	0.7	5.0	5.7	3.2	4.0	-1.1	0.2	3.8
DK	-0.5	1.1	0.6	-0.6	-1.1	-0.3	1.0	3.5
D	0.1	3.5	3.5	2.0	2.0	2.9	-3.0	16.6
EL	-0.7	8.9	8.1	0.1	-0.6	-1.9	-3.2	2.1
E	2.7	3.5	6.4	-0.4	2.4	12.2	-2.7	11.9
F	2.1	2.9	5.1	1.3	3.4	1.0	-3.9	21.7
IRL	1.9	2.8	4.8	0.5	2.4	1.6	-6.6	2.2
I	-0.7	4.9	4.2	0.0	-0.6	2.0	-1.1	10.9
L	2.3	0.3	2.5	-2.1	0.0	0.5	-7.4	0.1
NL	0.7	3.8	4.5	2.1	2.9	-1.0	-1.4	7.9
A	-1.7	2.9	1.2	1.2	-0.5	0.4	-2.4	1.7
P	3.3	1.4	4.8	-2.2	1.0	2.7	1.3	1.9
FIN	-2.7	2.6	-0.2	0.9	-1.8	3.1	-1.9	2.1
S	-1.0	6.5	5.5	4.5	3.6	5.7	-9.2	2.6
UK	0.9	6.1	7.0	3.4	4.3	-0.6	-8.1	11.0
EUR 12	1.0	3.8	4.9	1.3	2.4	2.2	-2.8	93.7
EUR 15	0.9	3.8	4.8	1.4	2.3	2.2	-2.9	100.0

By comparing the annual development of intermediate consumption with that of final output, measures of the change in the productivity of intermediate consumption (volume ratio) and the "terms of trade" for agriculture (the nominal price ratio) can be obtained.

The **productivity of intermediate consumption** increased by +2.2% for the European Union as a whole, although this figure conceals variations between Member States. Any single year's figure on its own should, however, be treated with caution, since climatic conditions can greatly affect output volumes (for long-term changes see Table A.39 in the statistical annex). This was certainly the case in 1996. At one extreme was Spain, where the sharp rise in this measure of productivity was principally the result of crop output volumes rebounding from their drought affected levels in the previous four years. At the other extreme was Greece, where productivity for the year decreased, mainly because volumes of cotton output were steeply lower due to hail and heavy rainfall. In all, there were ten Member States (including Germany, France and Italy) where there were improvements in the productivity of intermediate consumption. The changes for 1996 are illustrated clearly in Table 2.7.

The **"terms of trade"** deteriorated in 1996 (-2.9%) for the European Union as a whole and in twelve of the Member States. The only rises were for Belgium, Denmark and Portugal.

Total intermediate consumption is made up of various inputs. The relative weights of four of the most important are shown in Table 2.8, together with changes in their volume, price and value. Analysis concentrates on these four.

**Table 2.8 Changes in the volumes, prices and values of the main components of intermediate consumption for the European Union as a whole, in 1996 as compared to 1995 (in %)**

	Volume	Nominal price	Nominal value	Real price	Real value	Share in % of EUR 15 final output in "1995"
Energy and lubricants	1.3	7.5	8.9	4.6	6.0	5.1
Fertilizers and soil improvers	1.3	4.6	5.9	2.1	3.4	4.2
Feedingstuffs	0.0	4.6	4.7	2.0	2.1	17.0
Material, tools and repairs	0.1	3.9	4.0	1.6	1.7	5.6
Intermediate consumption	0.9	3.8	4.8	1.4	2.3	46.0

#### **Animal feedingstuffs: higher price and unchanged volume**

Animal feedingstuffs are the main component of intermediate consumption in most of the Member States. For the majority of them, prices increased in real terms. Among the various factors affecting feedingstuffs prices were the high cereal prices on the world market at the start of the year and higher soya bean prices. The consumption of feedingstuffs for the European Union as a whole remained at 1995 levels.

#### **Fertilisers and soil improvers: higher price and volume**

The use of fertilizers and soil improvers was slightly higher in volume terms in 1996 than in 1995. The greater use of fertilizers in 1996 is further evidence of the turn-about noted in 1994 from the downward trend observed in the previous six years. In part, this reflects the reduction in set-aside rates. The real prices of fertilizers rose in 1996 on average in the European Union although there were lower prices in some Member States.

#### **Energy and lubricants: sharp price rise and greater volume**

Against the background of rising oil prices, the price of energy increased in 1996. Nine Member States recorded price rises of +4% or more in real terms for energy and lubricants. Despite higher prices, the volumes consumed were also greater on average, with the changes in the Netherlands and Spain for 1996 being particularly influential.

### Materials and small tools, maintenance and repairs: higher price and unchanged volume

Purchases of materials and small tools, maintenance and repairs in 1996 remained unchanged in volume terms from levels in 1995. Most of the Member States showed little change. Real prices were higher or unchanged for most of the Member States, the exceptions being Luxembourg, Portugal and Finland.

### Gross value added at market prices virtually unchanged

Although the value of intermediate consumption showed a percentage growth in real terms twice that of the real value of final output (+1.1%), the absolute changes in monetary terms were almost equal. This left gross value added at market prices (GVAmP) for 1996 virtually unchanged in real terms for the European Union as a whole compared to 1995.

The development of gross value added at market prices varied considerably between Member States (see Table 2.9). These changes essentially depended on the changes in final output and intermediate consumption, but also on the relative size of the two positions. The importance of intermediate consumption varies considerably from one country to another, depending on the main types of output and the degree of intensive production. Further details are given in Chapter 3 and in the annex tables.

**Table 2.9 Changes in gross value added at market prices and its volume and price indices for the European Union as a whole and Member States, in 1996 as compared to 1995 (in %)**

	Volume	Nominal price	Nominal GVAmP	Real price	Real GVAmP	Share in % of GVA mp in "1995"
B	-2.2	5.5	3.2	3.8	1.5	2.1
DK	-1.1	3.1	2.0	1.4	0.3	2.7
D	7.0	-3.5	3.3	-4.9	1.8	11.1
EL	-3.2	4.1	0.8	-4.3	-7.4	5.1
E	25.6	-1.3	24.0	-5.0	19.3	13.1
F	4.1	-4.7	-0.9	-6.2	-2.4	19.2
IRL	4.9	-9.7	-5.2	-11.7	-7.4	2.2
I	2.1	3.1	5.3	-1.7	0.4	24.0
L	3.1	-12.6	-9.9	-14.7	-12.1	0.1
NL	-1.2	0.9	-0.3	-0.7	-1.9	7.2
A	-0.9	-2.0	-2.9	-3.6	-4.5	1.7
P	8.6	3.8	12.7	0.1	8.7	1.7
FIN	3.3	0.1	3.4	-1.6	1.7	1.1
S	12.7	-17.7	-7.3	-19.2	-9.1	1.1
UK	-0.4	-12.4	-12.8	-14.6	-15.0	7.6
EUR 12	5.2	-1.6	3.5	-4.6	0.3	96.1
EUR 15	5.1	-1.8	3.3	-4.7	0.2	100.0

## 2.4 Distributive transactions

### Operating subsidies: increase in real terms

The real terms value of operating subsidies received by the agricultural branch of the European Union<sup>12</sup> increased by +2.8% in 1996. The level of subsidies in 1996 was noticeably higher than in 1995 for the Benelux countries, the UK and Ireland. The changes in the Benelux countries were partly due to effects related to currency exchange levels (agro-monetary compensation) and partly, as is the case for the UK and

<sup>12</sup> For the purposes of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture, subsidies include only direct current transfers to agriculture, and therefore exclude price support (the effect of which appears in producer prices themselves), investment aid and aid to the agri-foodstuffs industries (even if used for supporting agricultural production) and transfers to agricultural households. The development of subsidies is therefore not fully representative of the overall support for European Union agriculture. The data on subsidies published in this report include estimates of over-compensation of VAT for the countries that operate a flat-rate VAT scheme.

Ireland, related to compensation payments associated with BSE. The compensation payments and support measures related to the crisis in the cattle markets because of the BSE scare existed throughout the EU and had some effect in all Member States with significant cattle sectors, even if this was to reduce the fall in subsidy levels. Subsidies, due to their relative value as a part of income, had a considerable effect on the agricultural income indicators in many of the Member States (see Chapter 3).

### Recording subsidies and measuring agricultural income

In any analysis of the trend in agricultural incomes, the procedure used for recording subsidies needs to be defined because of their increasing importance in the composition of agricultural income (some 25% of gross value added at market prices) and the need to ensure comparability with the agricultural income statistics of previous years.

The recording of subsidies in the Economic Accounts for Agriculture published by Eurostat is based on a payment criterion. Aid is included in the estimate of agricultural income for the **calendar year in which it is actually paid**, which does not necessarily correspond to the period in which the obligation was incurred.

In practical terms this means that the value of subsidies that appears for a given calendar year will tend to consist of payments relating to two different marketing years. On average, it is expected that about 90% of aid (whether new or upgraded) in the European Union linked to the CAP reform and due for the 1996/97 marketing year will have been paid out in 1996. This proportion does though vary between the Member States. A small proportion of subsidies paid in 1996 came from the amounts due for the 1995/96 marketing year.

It should equally be underlined that the amount of subsidies recorded for 1996 is not readily comparable with that in the years prior to 1993, when the CAP reform came into effect. The big increase in the amount of subsidies recorded in the last four years mainly reflects the replacement of one part of price and market support by direct aid. The implementation of the CAP reform has entailed the payment of direct aid to compensate for the reduction in support prices and measures designed to control output, and the upgrading of existing aid.

**Table 2.10 Nominal and real changes in subsidies, taxes linked to production and depreciation in the European Union as a whole and Member States, in 1996 as compared to 1995 (in %)**

	Subsidies		Taxes		Depreciation	
	Nominal	Real	Nominal	Real	Nominal	Real
B	23.0	20.9	7.2	5.4	2.7	1.0
DK	3.6	1.8	1.0	-0.7	0.6	-1.1
D	-2.8	-4.2	4.9	3.4	1.0	-0.5
EL	12.2	3.1	1.4	-6.8	8.9	0.1
E	-0.1	-3.8	117.6	109.5	9.2	5.1
F	5.2	3.5	-1.1	-2.6	1.0	-0.6
IRL	16.8	14.2	-15.3	-17.2	6.0	3.6
I	3.6	-1.3	5.0	0.1	3.8	-1.0
L	38.5	35.1	63.8	59.8	1.2	-1.3
NL	42.2	39.9	3.8	2.2	1.0	-0.6
A	-7.2	-8.8	7.1	5.3	1.3	-0.3
P	-2.2	-5.7	8.9	5.0	-1.1	-4.6
FIN	3.3	1.6	-24.2	-25.5	-7.6	-9.2
S	12.0	9.9	4.1	2.2	1.3	-0.6
UK	30.6	27.3	5.0	2.4	5.7	3.0
EUR 12	6.5	3.5	3.8	1.2	2.9	0.1
EUR 15	5.7	2.8	3.9	1.3	2.5	-0.2

### Taxes linked to production: increase in real terms

For the first time since 1990, there was a recorded rise in taxes linked to production. Over the course of recent years, this item has been greatly affected by the dismantling of the co-responsibility levies on milk and cereals. The increase in 1996 had little effect on agricultural income, since taxes linked to production represented only 3.2% of gross value added at market prices in the European Union in "1995".

The balance of "net subsidies" (subsidies less taxes linked to production) for the European Union as a whole and all Member States bar the Netherlands is positive. The size of this positive balance widened in all but five of the Member States and in the Netherlands the negative balance was reduced still further. The inclusion of the changes for subsidies and taxes linked to production in the account led to a rise in **gross value added at factor cost (GVAfc)** of +0.8% in real terms (which compares to a +0.2% rise in GVAmP).

### Depreciation: barely a change in real value

The level of depreciation for the European Union in 1996 was almost unchanged from the previous year. This change, which was much weaker than the trend observed in other recent years (around -2% per year), can be explained by the rises in Spain and the United Kingdom and by only slight falls in Germany, France, Italy and the Netherlands.

Although depreciation accounted for 28.4% of gross value added at market prices in "1995", the minor change in this item for once barely affected the change in agricultural income for the European Union as a whole; **real net value added at factor cost (NVAfc)** rose by +1.0% (compared to +0.8% for gross value added at factor cost). At Member State level, however, where the share of depreciation varies from about 7% of GVAmP in Greece to over 70% in the three new Member States, changes in depreciation in 1996 were often a very significant factor behind the change in income.

### Rental payments: down slightly

With about 45% of the value of rental payments in the European Union as a whole stemming from France and Spain, the falls in these two countries greatly influenced the slight decrease in real terms at the EUR 15 level. However, rents are of relatively minor importance in the European Union as a whole (accounting for 3.0% of GVAmP in "1995").

**Table 2.11 Nominal and real changes in rents, interest and compensation of employees for the European Union as a whole and Member States, in 1996 as compared to 1995 (in %)**

	Rents		Interest		Compensation	
	Nominal	Real	Nominal	Real	Nominal	Real
B	2.3	0.6	-6.0	-7.6	5.2	3.5
DK	7.7	5.9	-0.1	-1.8	0.0	-1.7
D	1.5	0.0	-0.8	-2.3	:	:
EL	6.0	-2.6	-29.7	-35.4	7.0	-1.7
E	0.6	-3.1	1.2	-2.6	0.7	-3.1
F	0.0	-1.6	-3.2	-4.7	2.1	0.5
IRL	0.0	-2.2	2.8	0.5	2.8	0.5
I	4.0	-0.9	-6.0	-10.4	0.2	-4.5
L	1.4	-1.0	-13.5	-15.6	3.5	0.9
NL	-2.0	-3.5	-1.5	-3.1	6.0	4.3
A	-4.5	-6.1	-13.3	-14.8	3.4	1.7
P	7.4	3.6	-9.8	-13.0	5.0	1.3
FIN	-4.0	-5.6	-18.9	-20.3	-6.4	-8.0
S	6.0	4.0	-7.8	-9.5	4.1	2.2
UK	2.6	0.0	-6.6	-9.0	0.9	-1.7
EUR 12	1.4	-1.1	-4.0	-6.5	:	:
EUR 15	1.3	-1.1	-4.6	-7.0	:	:



**Interest payments: down sharply**

The sharp decline in interest payments for the European Union as whole mainly reflected lower interest rates. There were double digit rates of decline in real terms for six Member States, with falls in every country except Ireland where there was a small rise. With interest payments for EUR 15 accounting for 7.0% of GVAmP, the sharp decline in 1996 further bolstered the increase in agricultural income; the measure of **real net income of total labour** rose by +2.2% (compared to +1.0% for NVAfc).

**Compensation of employees: slight reduction in real terms**

Data on the compensation of employees have been unavailable for Germany on a comparable basis to those of other Member States since reunification. This means that Eurostat has been unable to derive an average change in this item or indeed the ensuing net income from family labour for EUR 15. However, for fourteen Member States of the European Union (EUR 15 without Germany), the costs of the compensation of employees fell in real terms by -1.5%. With the compensation of employees accounting for 11.6% of GVAmP for the European Union excluding Germany in "1995", this change further magnified the increase in agricultural income for 1996; **net income of family labour** rose +3.5% in real terms.



### 3 Changes in agricultural income in the Member States in 1996 over 1995

#### 3.1 Belgium

According to current estimates, agricultural income in Belgium as measured by Indicator 1 rose strongly in 1996 (+7.5%), but remained well below the level seen in the reference year "1990". The main reasons for the increase in 1996 were greater subsidies and a sharp increase in the real value of final animal output resulting from both higher prices and volumes, although this was to some extent offset by an increase in the real value of intermediate consumption.

The real value of final crop output declined, the net result of a number of disparate developments for individual crops. There were substantial increases in the volumes of potato and cereal output, although as far as final crop output is concerned, these were insufficient to compensate for big declines in the volume of fruit and fresh vegetables. The prices of potatoes, cereals and fresh flowers (-4.1% in real terms) fell, while those of vegetables and fruit increased.

The real value of final animal output rose markedly compared with the previous year. The driving forces behind this rise were the much higher prices for pigs, poultry and eggs (+34.5% in real terms), during a period when their output volumes also increased. In terms of final animal output, these changes more than compensated for the fall in cattle and milk prices.

Price rises for energy, fertilizers and feedingstuffs (all about +4% to +5% in real terms), together with a slightly greater consumption of feedingstuffs, led to a notable increase in the real value of intermediate consumption.

Combining the changes in final output and total intermediate consumption resulted in real gross value added at market prices rising slightly. A considerable increase in subsidies compared with the year before, mainly as a result of payments related to the beef crisis and agri-monetary compensation, was the thrust behind the clear rise in real net value added at factor cost.

Another reduction in the volume of total agricultural labour input (-2.8%) further bolstered the rise in the level of Indicator 1. Lower interest payments boosted the increase in the level of Indicator 2 still more (+11.7%). With the volume of family labour input declining (-3.1%) at a faster rate than for total labour, and despite a higher compensation of employees, the rise in the level of Indicator 3 (+13.0%) was greater than the other two Indicators.

**Table 3.1 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Belgium, % change in 1996 over 1995**

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 1996	
<b>Final crop output</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>37.4</b>	
Cereals	22.6	-4.5	-6.1	17.1	15.1	3.8	
Potatoes	20.9	-54.7	-55.5	-45.3	-46.2	2.3	
Fresh vegetables	-12.2	25.0	22.9	9.8	8.0	13.9	
Fruit	-34.4	51.6	49.0	-0.7	-2.4	5.0	
<b>Final animal output</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>62.4</b>	
Cattle	0.7	-13.9	-15.4	-13.4	-14.8	12.5	
Pigs	3.6	17.3	15.3	21.5	19.4	25.5	
Poultry	6.8	12.8	10.9	20.5	18.4	4.7	
Milk	0.0	-2.4	-4.0	-2.4	-4.0	13.8	
<b>Final output</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>62.1</b>	
<b>Gross value added at m.p.</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Subsidies				23.0	20.9	15.9	
Taxes linked to production				7.2	5.4	2.1	
Depreciation				2.7	1.0	24.0	
<b>Net value added at f.c.</b>				<b>6.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>89.8</b>	
Rent				2.3	0.6	5.5	
Interest				-6.0	-7.6	17.5	
<b>Net income of total labour</b>				<b>10.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>66.8</b>	
Compensation of employees				5.2	3.5	9.9	
<b>Net income of family labour</b>				<b>11.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>56.9</b>	

(\*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices, +1.7%.

### 3.2 Denmark

Agricultural income, measured by net value added at factor cost per annual work unit, is estimated to have risen by +2.9% for Denmark in 1996, continuing the upward trend seen since 1992. The small decrease in final output value in real terms was offset by the reduction in the real value of intermediate consumption. Real gross value added at market prices (GVAMP) was little changed and a rise in the real value of subsidies coupled with a drop in real terms depreciation led to a small increase in real net value added at factor cost. The growth in Indicator 1 compared to 1995 was strengthened by the fall in total agricultural labour input (-1.8%).

Final crop output value fell in real terms, mainly due to both volume and price declines for cereals. In comparison, there was little change in the output values of the other main crop items, flowers and root crops, as disparate movements in real prices and volumes offset each other. Within the aggregate for root crops, however, there was a strong increase in the real value of sugarbeet and a sharp decline in the real value of potatoes.

Animal output value increased in real terms. Much higher pig prices, with steady volumes, led to a considerable rise in pig output value. This increase overshadowed changes in the less valuable cattle sector where there were price and volume reductions. Although milk output volumes increased slightly, a sharp drop in the real price led to a decrease in the real value of milk output.

The volume of final intermediate consumption was marginally down on levels in 1995, with the volumes of the main inputs either falling slightly or remaining steady. In terms of real prices, there was a contrast between the rise for energy and plant protection products (+7.6% and +8.2% respectively) and the fall for feedingstuffs, the principal input (-2.7%). The combination of these factors resulted in a fall in the real value of intermediate consumption.

There was a sharp rise in rental payments in 1996. However, the impact of this was more than offset by the decline in real interest payments, which accounted for a high 33% share of GVAMP in 1995. Together with the continued fall in the volume of total agricultural labour input, Indicator 2 increased by +4.4%. With the decline in the real compensation of employees, Indicator 3 rose by +5.3%.

**Table 3.2 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Denmark, % change in 1996 over 1995**

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 1996	
<b>Final crop output</b>	-1.9	-0.6	-2.3	-2.4	-4.0	29.9	
Cereals	-1.7	-2.7	-4.3	-4.4	-6.0	13.6	
Flowers	-2.0	4.0	2.3	1.9	0.2	5.1	
<b>Final animal output</b>	-0.4	3.3	1.6	2.9	1.2	70.1	
Cattle	-3.6	-14.3	-15.7	-17.4	-18.7	5.9	
Pigs	0.6	10.7	8.8	11.4	9.5	34.9	
Milk	0.5	-1.9	-3.5	-1.4	-3.0	21.6	
<b>Final output</b>	-0.8	2.1	0.4	1.3	-0.4	100.0	
<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	-0.5	1.1	-0.6	0.6	-1.1	51.9	
<b>Gross value added at m.p.</b>	-1.1	3.1	1.4	2.0	0.3	48.1	100.0
Subsidies				3.6	1.8		23.8
Taxes linked to production				1.0	-0.7		3.5
Depreciation				0.6	-1.1		28.1
<b>Net value added at f.c.</b>				2.9	1.1		92.2
Rent				7.7	5.9		4.5
Interest				-0.1	-1.8		32.5
<b>Net income of total labour</b>				4.3	2.6		55.2
Compensation of employees				0.0	-1.7		14.1
<b>Net income of family labour</b>				5.9	4.1		41.1

(\*) The deflator is the implicit price index of gross domestic product, +1.7%.

### 3.3 Germany

Following the decline recorded for the previous year, agricultural income as measured by Indicator 1 is estimated to have risen in Germany for 1996 (+4.2%): The increase in this measure of income per annual work unit was mostly due to the reduction in total agricultural labour input (-3.8%). Despite an increase in real gross value added at market prices (GVAmP), lower subsidies meant that real net value added at factor cost (NVAfc) was almost unchanged on 1995.

There was a notable increase in the volume of final crop output, due in particular to the better harvests recorded for cereals, fruit and potatoes. The average price for final crop output declined, dominated by the tumble in potato prices for the second year running (from a high in 1994 when output volumes were low) and lower fresh vegetable prices (on higher volumes), and despite the higher prices for important crops like wine, fruit and cereals. Nevertheless, the real value of final crop output did rise.

The value of final animal output was almost unchanged, resulting from only small volume changes for individual items and highly contrasting price trends that almost cancelled each other out. A slump in cattle prices followed the BSE scare which lowered market demand. As with most other Member States, market demand for pigs rose as a consequence, and with only a small increase in output volume, prices rose strongly.

The real value of total intermediate consumption increased, with volume as a whole remaining unchanged and the average price in real terms rising. This higher price was particularly influenced by the changes for feedingstuffs and energy (both +4.4% in real terms).

The reason that the level of subsidies was lower than the year before stemmed from the discontinuation of the socio-structural compensation for the dismantlement of monetary compensatory amounts and adjustment aid for the new Länder.

With real net income of total labour rising a little, following falls in interest payments, the decline in total labour input led to income per annual work unit as measured by Indicator 2 rising by +4.9%. Special structural circumstances in the new Länder mean that the item "compensation of employees" for Germany cannot be compared with that of the other Member States. As a result neither the net income of family labour nor Indicator 3 can be meaningfully reported.

**Table 3.3 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Germany, % change in 1996 over 1995**

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 1996
<b>Final crop output</b>	7.7	-1.8	-3.3	5.7	4.1	39.6
Cereals	8.9	3.7	2.2	12.9	11.2	10.3
Potatoes	33.4	-43.7	-44.5	-24.8	-26.0	2.3
Fruit	24.6	5.0	3.4	30.8	28.9	6.3
<b>Final animal output</b>	0.2	1.7	0.2	2.0	0.5	60.3
Cattle	0.8	-11.1	-12.4	-10.4	-11.7	11.0
Pigs	0.7	14.0	12.3	14.8	13.1	16.7
Milk	0.7	-0.3	-1.8	0.5	-1.0	25.7
<b>Final output</b>	3.0	0.4	-1.1	3.4	1.9	100.0
<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	0.1	3.5	2.0	3.5	2.0	56.5
<b>Gross value added at m.p.</b>	7.0	-3.5	-4.9	3.3	1.8	43.5
Subsidies				-2.8	-4.2	37.2
Taxes linked to production				4.9	3.4	4.9
Depreciation				1.0	-0.5	51.6
<b>Net value added at f.c.</b>				1.7	0.2	80.6
Rent				1.5	0.0	10.0
Interest				-0.8	-2.3	14.4
<b>Net income of total labour</b>				2.5	1.0	56.3
Compensation of employees				:	:	:
<b>Net income of family labour</b>				:	:	:

(\*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices, +1.5%.

### 3.4 Greece

The level of agricultural branch income per annual work unit in Greece, as measured according to Indicator 1, is estimated to have fallen in 1996 (-2.5%). The basis for this decline was the lower real value of final agricultural output, brought about by the lower volume of final crop output and lower prices for many crops and animals when expressed in real terms. The value of total intermediate consumption decreased only slightly in real terms (as a whole, neither volume nor real prices changed much from 1995 levels). Therefore, the decline in gross value added at market prices (GVAMP) reflected the change for final agricultural output. The rise in subsidies in real terms was not large enough to compensate this fall. With barely any change in the level of depreciation when expressed in real terms, only the continued reduction of the volume of total agricultural labour (-2.7%) softened the rate of decline in the level of Indicator 1.

A noticeable drop in the real value of final crop output in Greece is estimated for 1996, although the changes for individual crop types were highly varied. Fibre plants (cotton) were the most valuable crop in Greece in 1995, but in 1996 there was a considerable fall in real value. The reasons for this were both a lower output volume, brought about by poor yields due to unfavourable weather conditions and a smaller cultivated area, and a lower average price than the previous year, mostly as a result of the new Common Market Organisation. The real values of the next three highest valued crops (fresh vegetables, olive oil and fresh fruit) all increased by over 5%. Nevertheless, the fact that there was a decline in the real value of final crop output stemmed from the changes for fibre plants.

There was a sharper decline in the real value of final animal output than that of crop output. The dominating factors were the real price falls for sheep and goat's milk and cattle. A lack of demand for sheep and goat's milk from the dairy industry sent prices for milk as a whole tumbling (the price of cow's milk did increase slightly in nominal terms). The price of cattle also decreased in real terms as demand slackened following the stories about BSE.

The level of interest payments dropped steeply in 1996. Together with lower real terms rental payments and the reduction in total agricultural labour input, this enabled Indicator 2 to remain at its 1995 level (+0.2%). The slight rise in Indicator 3 (+1.5%) reflected the sharper decline in the volume of family labour (-4.0%) than in total labour, as well as the fall in the real value of the compensation of employees.

**Table 3.4 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Greece, % change in 1996 over 1995**

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 1996	
<b>Final crop output</b>	-3.8	7.6	-1.1	3.5	-4.9	69.7	
Fibre plants	-23.7	-8.3	-15.7	-30.0	-35.6	9.7	
Fresh vegetables	0.9	13.9	4.7	15.0	5.7	15.8	
Fruit	8.1	8.2	-0.6	17.0	7.5	13.1	
Olive oil	-0.5	15.0	5.7	14.4	5.2	10.9	
<b>Final animal output</b>	0.3	0.6	-7.6	0.8	-7.3	30.3	
Sheep and goats	0.8	9.7	0.8	10.6	1.6	7.4	
Milk	-1.5	-11.2	-18.3	-12.5	-19.6	10.9	
<b>Final output</b>	-2.6	5.4	-3.2	2.7	-5.6	100.0	
<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	-0.7	8.9	0.1	8.1	-0.6	27.2	
<b>Gross value added at m.p.</b>	-3.2	4.1	-4.3	0.8	-7.4	72.8	100.0
Subsidies				12.2	3.1		33.8
Taxes linked to production				1.4	-6.8		4.1
Depreciation				8.9	0.1		6.6
<b>Net value added at f.c.</b>				3.2	-5.1		123.1
Rent				6.0	-2.6		4.2
Interest				-29.7	-35.4		6.6
<b>Net income of total labour</b>				6.0	-2.5		112.3
Compensation of employees				7.0	-1.7		7.3
<b>Net income of family labour</b>				6.0	-2.6		105.0

(\*) The deflator is the implicit price index of gross domestic product, +8.8%.

### 3.5 Spain

Agricultural income as measured by Indicator 1 is estimated to have increased sharply in Spain (+21.5%) once again, following the considerable rises recorded in 1993 and 1994. The level of Indicator 1 is now some +50% higher than the base year of "1990".

Harvests in 1996 were good to normal, following the end of a prolonged drought. The harvest of cereals in 1996 was almost double the quantity in 1995. The volume of final cereals output trebled, with the amount of cereals taken as intra-branch consumption remaining relatively unchanged. Likewise, output volumes of fresh vegetables, wine and fresh fruit (+27.9%) were much higher than the year before. The only substantial falls in output volume were recorded for citrus fruit and olive oil (-11.2% and -41.5% respectively). The average price of final crop output declined as a result of widespread larger harvests. Nevertheless, the real value of final crop output still rose substantially. There was also an increase, albeit smaller, in the real value of final animal output through higher output volumes for most items and higher prices for pigs, sheep and poultry (all around +8% to +10% in real terms).

In 1995, farmers applied low levels of fertilizers and plant protection products to drought affected crops. With a return to more clement weather in 1996, volumes of these inputs consumed increased markedly (+14.4% and +11.5% respectively) along with services (+9.2%), whilst volumes of bought-in feedingstuffs fell slightly (-0.9%) with the greater availability of green fodder on farms. With the real price of total intermediate consumption remaining almost unchanged, the real value of intermediate consumption rose slightly.

Much higher real depreciation figures and a decline in the real value of subsidies meant that real net value added at factor cost rose by less than gross value added at market prices. With the removal of lower rental and interest payments in real terms, and subsequently the lower real compensation of employees, both the net income of total labour and then family labour rose more sharply.

The considerable reduction in the volumes of total and family agricultural labour (-5.9% and -5.4%) ensured that income per annual work unit rose steeply (Indicator 2: +24.3%; Indicator 3: +28.0%).

**Table 3.5 Changes in main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Spain, % change in 1996 over 1995**

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 1996	
<b>Final crop output</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>59.5</b>	
Cereals	228.9	-8.4	-11.8	201.4	190.1	10.0	
Fresh vegetables	12.6	3.8	-0.1	16.9	12.5	14.1	
Fruit	7.7	-2.0	-5.6	5.6	1.6	14.1	
Wine	72.7	2.8	-1.1	77.5	70.8	5.4	
<b>Final animal output</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>39.8</b>	
Cattle	3.0	-13.9	-17.1	-11.4	-14.7	5.8	
Pigs	2.0	12.4	8.2	14.7	10.4	13.1	
Milk	3.7	-0.4	-4.1	3.3	-0.5	7.6	
<b>Final output</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>41.6</b>	
<b>Gross value added at m.p.</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Subsidies				-0.1	-3.8		26.9
Taxes linked to production				117.6	109.5		0.7
Depreciation				9.2	5.1		14.2
<b>Net value added at f.c.</b>				<b>18.8</b>	<b>14.4</b>		<b>112.0</b>
Rent				0.6	-3.1		4.9
Interest				1.2	-2.6		7.7
<b>Net income of total labour</b>				<b>21.6</b>	<b>17.0</b>		<b>99.3</b>
Compensation of employees				0.7	-3.1		13.9
<b>Net income of family labour</b>				<b>25.8</b>	<b>21.1</b>		<b>85.4</b>

(\*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices, +3.9%.

### 3.6 France

The steady rise in Indicator 1 (real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit) seen since 1993 is estimated to have continued for France in 1996 (+1.8%). There was barely any change in the real value of final output but there was a noticeable increase in the real value of intermediate consumption. Despite a rise in the value of subsidies expressed in real terms, real net value added at factor cost fell slightly. Ultimately therefore, the rise in the level of Indicator 1 was due to the continued decline in total agricultural labour input (-2.6%, a rate of fall close to the long-term average).

Favourable weather conditions in 1996 contributed to markedly higher volumes of cereals and oilseeds, which together with more moderate rises for several other commodities led to a surge in the volume of final crop output. Despite widespread lower real prices amongst these commodities, the real value of crop output still increased. Indeed, the real values of the principal individual crops almost all rose, the most notable exception being that of root crops.

In contrast, a slight drop in the real value of animal output was estimated for 1996. The animal sector was heavily influenced by the consumer reaction to the "beef crisis". Lower demand for beef forced cattle prices down sharply. As consumers switched to other meats, so other animal prices were forced higher as supplies could not be adjusted easily. As a result of these factors, the overall value of animals declined in real terms. Lower real prices and volumes of milk output ensured that the real value of final animal output was below 1995 levels.

The real value of total intermediate consumption increased as a result of both higher volumes and real prices. The changes for energy, feedingstuffs and fertilizers (+11.4%, +3.9% and +3.3% in real value respectively) were particularly influential. Such was the effect of the higher value of intermediate consumption, that even with the increase in the real value of subsidies (partly due to compensation linked to the beef crisis) and falls in the real values of depreciation and taxes linked on production, net value added at factor cost was still down in real terms.

Similarly, despite rent and interest payments being lower in real terms than in 1995, real net income of total labour still dropped slightly. This fall was less than that for real net value added at factor cost, hence leading to Indicator 2 rising (+2.1%) slightly faster than Indicator 1. With no great change in the real compensation of employees, the change in Indicator 3 (+2.8%) followed a similar pattern.

**Table 3.6 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in France, % change in 1996 over 1995**

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 1996	
<b>Final crop output</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>52.0</b>	
Cereals	17.8	-7.4	-8.9	9.0	7.3	14.6	
Oleaginous seeds	8.6	0.8	-0.8	9.4	7.7	2.5	
Fresh vegetables	-1.6	7.7	6.0	6.0	4.3	6.9	
Wine	1.2	1.3	-0.3	2.5	0.9	14.3	
<b>Final animal output</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>48.1</b>	
Cattle	2.5	-11.6	-13.0	-9.4	-10.8	12.6	
Pigs	1.0	11.4	9.6	12.5	10.8	7.5	
Poultry	2.4	2.8	1.2	5.3	3.6	7.2	
Milk	-1.2	-0.1	-1.7	-1.3	-2.9	16.5	
<b>Final output</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>50.2</b>	
<b>Gross value added at m.p.</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Subsidies				5.2	3.5		35.2
Taxes linked to production				-1.1	-2.6		5.1
Depreciation				1.0	-0.6		21.3
<b>Net value added at f.c.</b>				<b>0.7</b>	<b>-0.9</b>		<b>108.8</b>
Rent				0.0	-1.6		6.2
Interest				-3.2	-4.7		7.9
<b>Net income of total labour</b>				<b>1.0</b>	<b>-0.6</b>		<b>94.7</b>
Compensation of employees				2.1	0.5		19.8
<b>Net income of family labour</b>				<b>0.7</b>	<b>-0.8</b>		<b>74.8</b>

(\*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices, +1.6%.



### 3.7 Ireland

It is estimated that real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit (Indicator 1) fell a little in 1996 (-1.4%) from its peak level in 1995 (when this income measure was some 25% above the "1990" base year level). The decline in 1996 resulted from a lower value of final agricultural output coupled with a higher value of total intermediate consumption. A steep increase in the level of real subsidies was not quite enough to raise the level of real gross value added at factor cost (GVAfc). Notably higher depreciation costs and only a small reduction in the total agricultural labour input (-0.5%) ensured that there was no rise in the level of Indicator 1.

With cattle and milk dominating the agricultural scene in Ireland, changes in their volume of output and prices are particularly influential on the movement in income for the agricultural branch as a whole. Lower demand for beef products throughout the European Union following British reports of a possible risk to human health from BSE infected cattle, sent cattle prices tumbling in Ireland too. Production cycles were already in place before this rapid loss of demand, so the volume of cattle output continued to expand. Output volumes of pigs, sheep and poultry also increased during the year, whilst prices rose due to higher demand. The real value of milk declined, since price falls in real terms offset the small increase in output volume.

There was an estimated rise of around 10% in final crop output volume, within which the higher volume of cereal output was significant. Despite these higher volumes there was a fall in the real value of crop output due to lower real prices.

The real value of total intermediate consumption increased following higher prices and volumes. Although feedingstuffs account for about 40% of the value of total intermediate consumption, the lower volume of feedingstuffs in 1996 (-2.3%) was more than offset by rises for other products. Higher prices for feedingstuffs, fertilizers and energy (+2.8%, +3.7% and +2.6% respectively) influenced the average for total intermediate consumption more than the real price falls for all other inputs.

The changes in rental and interest payments and subsequently the compensation of employees only confirmed the decline in income when measured by Indicators 2 (-1.6%) and 3 (-1.9%).

**Table 3.7 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Ireland, % change in 1996 over 1995**

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 1996	
Final crop output	10.1	-12.0	-14.0	-3.1	-5.3	12.3	
Final animal output	2.6	-2.7	-4.9	-0.2	-2.5	87.7	
Cattle	3.7	-13.5	-15.4	-10.2	-12.3	33.5	
Pigs	5.8	18.7	16.0	25.6	22.8	8.2	
Sheep and goats	6.4	23.0	20.3	30.9	28.0	5.7	
Milk	0.6	-0.8	-3.1	-0.2	-2.5	33.8	
Final output	3.5	-3.9	-6.1	-0.6	-2.8	100.0	
Intermediate consumption	1.9	2.8	0.5	4.8	2.4	48.8	
Gross value added at m.p.	4.9	-9.7	-11.7	-5.2	-7.4	51.2	100.0
Subsidies				16.8	14.2		48.0
Taxes linked to production				-15.3	-17.2		1.7
Depreciation				6.0	3.6		22.1
Net value added at f.c.				0.4	-1.9		124.2
Rent				0.0	-2.2		0.1
Interest				2.8	0.5		9.4
Net income of total labour				0.2	-2.1		114.8
Compensation of employees				2.8	0.5		10.3
Net income of family labour				-0.1	-2.3		104.5

(\*) The deflator is the implicit price index of gross domestic product, +2.3%.

### 3.8 Italy

Current estimates suggest that, following the increases recorded in the previous two years, agricultural income as measured by Indicator 1 rose again in Italy in 1996 (+4.1%). The level of this Indicator for Italy is now notably higher than in the reference year "1990". This latest rise in income per annual work unit was primarily due to the reduction in total agricultural labour input (-3.3%), since real net value added at factor cost (NVAfc) changed only very slightly.

As with final output, the real values of final crop output and final animal output were almost unchanged as higher volumes were met with corresponding falls in real prices. The change in the volume of final crop output was the net result of higher output volumes for cereals, fruit (particularly citrus fruit) and wine, and a lower output volume for fresh vegetables and olive oil in particular (-21.5%). As with most other Member States, the real price of cereals fell sharply as many markets were amply supplied following harvests. In contrast, the real price of wine rose sharply. In the animal sector there were widespread higher volumes, the most noteworthy of which was perhaps milk because of quota restrictions. In terms of prices, that for cattle tumbled as a consequence of the BSE scare, that for poultry gained as a result, with a sharp rise in egg prices (+13.4% in real terms) also being recorded.

The value of total intermediate consumption declined slightly compared to the year before, because of a small fall in volume coupled with an unchanged real price on average. Annex tables A4 to A8 show the developments for the individual items of intermediate consumption. Of these, consumption of feedingstuffs which account for half of the value of total intermediate consumption fell slightly (volume -2.0%), whilst the average price rose a little in real terms (+0.7%).

The real value of subsidies was a little down on 1995 levels in 1996. Together with depreciation costs that also fell a little in real terms, real NVAfc increased only marginally. A considerable fall in interest payments as interest rates came down bolstered the rise in net income of total labour per annual work unit (Indicator 2 was +5.2%). The notable decline in the compensation of employees, coupled with the weight of this item in the accounts for Italy, and the continued reduction in the volume of family labour input (-3.8%), led to a considerable increase in the level of Indicator 3 (+9.7%).

**Table 3.8 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Italy, % change in 1996 over 1995**

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 1996	
<b>Final crop output</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>60.8</b>	
Cereals	4.5	-6.8	-11.2	-2.6	-7.1	7.8	
Fresh vegetables	-1.5	6.0	1.0	4.4	-0.5	13.4	
Fruit	7.0	3.6	-1.3	10.8	5.6	11.6	
Wine	5.0	17.0	11.5	22.9	17.2	9.8	
Flowers	-0.7	3.0	-1.8	2.3	-2.5	5.5	
<b>Final animal output</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>38.0</b>	
Cattle	2.2	-11.4	-15.5	-9.5	-13.7	8.8	
Pigs	2.5	4.4	-0.5	7.0	2.0	6.4	
Poultry	3.2	11.0	5.8	14.6	9.2	5.5	
Milk	2.7	5.0	0.1	7.8	2.8	11.5	
<b>Final output</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>27.8</b>	
<b>Gross value added at m.p.</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Subsidies				3.6	-1.3	14.8	
Taxes linked to production				5.0	0.1	1.7	
Depreciation				3.8	-1.0	33.8	
<b>Net value added at f.c.</b>				<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>79.4</b>	
Rent				4.0	-0.9	0.9	
Interest				-6.0	-10.4	6.1	
<b>Net income of total labour</b>				<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>72.4</b>	
Compensation of employees				0.2	-4.5	25.7	
<b>Net income of family labour</b>				<b>10.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>46.7</b>	

(\*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices, +4.9%.

### 3.9 Luxembourg

Following the strong increase recorded the previous year, agricultural income per annual work unit as measured by Indicator 1 rose a little in 1996 (+2.0%) for Luxembourg but remained somewhat lower than in the reference year "1990".

The real value of final output fell steeply in the wake of much lower prices and only a moderate rise in output volumes. These developments were particularly affected by changes to milk and cattle output, which account for about 70% of the value of final output. Prices for both products fell, particularly in the case of cattle. For cattle, lower prices principally reflected lower European consumer confidence following the BSE scare. The latest rise in the volume of cattle output took levels higher than at any time during the 1980s or 1990s so far.

The volume of total intermediate consumption rose moderately, due to higher consumption of feedingstuffs (+6.6%) and fertilizers (+5.0%). The average real price of total intermediate consumption declined principally through lower feedingstuff prices (-4.4% in real terms). With an unchanged real value of intermediate consumption and the steep fall in final output, gross value added at market prices slumped.

However, a huge rise in subsidies in particular, combined with slightly lower depreciation costs in real terms and despite higher taxes linked to production in the animal sector (milk super-levy), resulted in only a small fall in real net value added at factor cost. The further reduction in the volume of total agricultural labour (at -3.9% similar to the long-run average), ultimately led to the small rise in Indicator 1.

The large fall in interest payments, through lower interest rates, and the slight one for rental payments in real terms, led to a stable net income of total labour. Indicator 2 rose (+3.9%) in line with the fall in total labour input. The real compensation of employees rose, partly as the volume of non-family labour input increased (+1.6%). Again though, the rise in the level of Indicator 3 (+4.8%) was due to the fall labour input with that of the family falling fastest (-4.7%).

**Table 3.9 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Luxembourg, % change in 1996 over 1995**

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 1996	
<b>Final crop output</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>18.3</b>	
Cereals	17.6	-2.5	-4.9	14.6	11.8	5.0	
Wine	-14.7	9.1	6.4	-7.0	-9.2	7.5	
<b>Final animal output</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>-8.0</b>	<b>-10.2</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>-7.4</b>	<b>81.2</b>	
Cattle	10.6	-21.8	-23.7	-13.6	-15.7	25.3	
Pigs	0.8	15.0	12.2	15.9	13.1	9.8	
Milk	-1.2	-2.9	-5.3	-4.1	-6.4	44.2	
<b>Final output</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>-7.1</b>	<b>-9.4</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>46.2</b>	
<b>Gross value added at m.p.</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>-12.6</b>	<b>-14.7</b>	<b>-9.9</b>	<b>-12.1</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Subsidies				38.5	35.1		45.8
Taxes linked to production				63.8	59.8		1.9
Depreciation				1.2	-1.3		38.3
<b>Net value added at f.c.</b>				<b>0.6</b>	<b>-1.9</b>		<b>105.6</b>
Rent				1.4	-1.0		10.4
Interest				-13.5	-15.6		10.1
<b>Net income of total labour</b>				<b>2.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>		<b>85.1</b>
Compensation of employees				3.5	0.9		6.9
<b>Net income of family labour</b>				<b>2.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>		<b>78.2</b>

(\*) The deflator is the implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices, +2.5%.

### 3.10 The Netherlands

The estimates available for 1996 suggest that agricultural income measured in terms of real net value added at factor cost per AWU (Indicator 1) was almost unchanged (+0.1%), at about 15% below the level recorded in the reference year "1990".

The basis for this income stability was the relatively similar value of final output in real terms for 1996 as in 1995. This resulted from differing developments for individual products. A lower volume of fresh vegetables output led to steep price rises. In contrast, there was a greater volume of potatoes which led to prices plummeting once again from the high level recorded in 1994. The price of milk fell for the fourth consecutive year and the price of cattle slumped following the BSE scare. A general switch in consumer demand on European markets from beef to pigmeats pushed pig prices much higher. The real price of final output increased slightly overall, further helped by the considerable jump in prices for apples and pears and eggs (about +35% and +26% in real terms respectively), and the volume of final output fell barely changed.

The value of feedingstuffs, which account for about 43% of intermediate consumption, increased for the first time in five years (in real terms this rise was +3.0%) mainly because of higher prices. With the consumption of energy and lubricants increasing (+8.0%), at the same time as being more expensive (+6.2% in real terms), the real value of intermediate consumption rose moderately.

The resulting decline in gross value added at market prices was to a large extent offset by a combination of higher subsidies (agri-monetary compensatory payments, calf-processing premiums and other payments linked to the beef crisis) and a small fall in real depreciation costs, despite a small rise in real taxes. In terms of Indicator 1, the small decline in real net value added at factor cost was shared among a slightly reduced total agricultural labour input (-0.9%).

With the lower rental and interest payments, real net income of total labour remained unchanged. The change in labour input led to Indicator 2 rising marginally (+0.8%). A higher volume of salaried labour (non-family labour input was +5.2% higher) pushed up the compensation of employees. However, Indicator 3 also increased a little (+1.3%) as the volume of family labour fell (-3.3%).

**Table 3.10 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in the Netherlands, % change in 1996 over 1995**

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 1996	
<b>Final crop output</b>	-0.2	2.1	0.5	1.9	0.3	<b>46.2</b>	
Potatoes	9.2	-33.4	-34.4	-27.3	-28.4	3.3	
Fresh vegetables	-6.8	13.5	11.7	5.7	4.0	11.5	
Flowers	0.5	4.5	2.9	5.0	3.4	17.5	
<b>Final animal output</b>	-0.4	2.6	1.0	2.2	0.6	<b>53.8</b>	
Cattle	-3.4	-12.2	-13.6	-15.2	-16.6	7.9	
Pigs	0.2	14.3	12.5	14.5	12.7	17.5	
Milk	-1.5	-2.8	-4.3	-4.3	-5.8	20.2	
<b>Final output</b>	-0.3	2.3	0.7	2.0	0.4	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	0.7	3.8	2.1	4.5	2.9	<b>49.6</b>	
<b>Gross value added at m.p.</b>	-1.2	0.9	-0.7	-0.3	-1.9	<b>50.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Subsidies				42.2	39.9	4.7	
Taxes linked to production				3.8	2.2	5.6	
Depreciation				1.0	-0.6	26.6	
<b>Net value added at f.c.</b>				<b>0.9</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>72.6</b>	
Rent				-2.0	-3.5	2.6	
Interest				-1.5	-3.1	13.1	
<b>Net income of total labour</b>				<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>56.9</b>	
Compensation of employees				6.0	4.3	18.9	
<b>Net income of family labour</b>				<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>38.0</b>	

(\*) The deflator is the implicit price index of gross domestic product, +1.6%.

### 3.11 Austria

Real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit (Indicator 1) in Austria fell sharply (-7.0%) in 1996. This contrasts with the increase in 1995, the year of accession to the European Union. The main factors affecting this change in income were poor harvests and lower subsidies. The continuing rapid decline in total agricultural labour input (-4.8%) limited the fall in income per AWU.

The output volumes of cereals, wine and fresh vegetables were significantly lower in 1996 than the year before. Despite the resulting real price rises for cereals and wine, the average price for final crop output was barely changed because of lower prices for other crop products, particularly potatoes (-39.1%), sugarbeet (-9.4%) and flowers (-8.6%). In the animal sector, there were higher output volumes of cattle, pigs and milk. Cattle prices slumped following the BSE scare but pig prices gained as a result. With the real value of final animal output increasing and being over twice that of final crop output, the decline in the value of final output was softened.

There was a small decline in the real value of total intermediate consumption. However, this comprised considerable differences in real prices for individual items that appeared to affect consumption levels (see Annex Table A4). The real prices of energy and feedingstuffs rose sharply (+5.0% and +10.1% respectively) whilst that of plant protection products declined sharply (-9.5%).

The decline in net value added at factor cost was accentuated by the fall in the level of subsidies in particular but also a rise in taxes linked to production and the fact that there was barely a decline in depreciation costs. The fall in subsidies was linked to the degressive compensatory payments regarding accession to the European Union in 1995. Subsidies are important in Austria and payments for environmental programmes are a large part of this. All subsidies are recorded in the calendar year to which they relate.

Sharp declines in rent and interest payments, the latter through lower interest rates, steadied the fall in Indicator 2 to -7.0% as well. An estimated rise in the volume of non-family labour input was partly reflected in the rise in the real compensation of employees. After accounting for the reduction in family labour input (-5.6%), the decline in Indicator 3 was recorded at -9.3%.

**Table 3.11 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Austria, % change in 1996 over 1995**

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 1996
<b>Final crop output</b>	<b>-9.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-8.0</b>	<b>-9.5</b>	<b>31.8</b>
Cereals	-15.1	8.7	6.9	-7.7	-9.2	4.5
Fresh vegetables	-2.0	-3.3	-4.9	-5.2	-6.8	3.4
Fruit	-7.7	-0.7	-2.4	-8.4	-9.9	6.1
Wine	-9.5	3.6	1.8	-6.3	-7.8	6.1
<b>Final animal output</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>68.2</b>
Cattle	5.4	-12.8	-14.2	-8.1	-9.6	16.7
Pigs	3.1	9.9	8.1	13.3	11.4	21.0
Milk	1.8	2.4	0.7	4.3	2.5	21.6
<b>Final output</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>50.0</b>
<b>Gross value added at m.p.</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>50.0</b>
Subsidies				-7.2	-8.8	94.3
Taxes linked to production				7.1	5.3	8.4
Depreciation				1.3	-0.3	79.2
<b>Net value added at f.c.</b>				<b>-10.0</b>	<b>-11.5</b>	<b>106.7</b>
Rent				-4.5	-6.1	5.5
Interest				-13.3	-14.8	9.4
<b>Net income of total labour</b>				<b>-10.0</b>	<b>-11.5</b>	<b>91.7</b>
Compensation of employees				3.4	1.7	19.0
<b>Net income of family labour</b>				<b>-12.9</b>	<b>-14.4</b>	<b>72.7</b>

(\*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices, +1.7%.

Note: Unlike the Austrian national accounts, which weight prices with the volumes of the reference period 1982/84, for Eurostat's purposes price changes are derived from changes in volumes and values.

### 3.12 Portugal

For the first time, the Economic Accounts for Agriculture supplied to Eurostat concerning Portugal were extended to include information about the islands of the Azores and Madeira. New sources of data were also used in a revised series that runs from 1986 to 1996. The latest data for 1996 confirm that for the third successive year, there is estimated to have been a sharp rise in the level of Indicator 1 (1996: +8.9%). The basis for this latest increase in agricultural branch income per annual work unit stemmed from the surge in crop output volume, largely connected with the end of the prolonged drought on the Iberian peninsula, and higher output volumes and prices for pigs and poultry. The real value of intermediate consumption increased and the level of subsidies paid out in 1996 declined. Nevertheless, the continued reduction in the volume of total agricultural labour input (-2.0%) ensured a strong rise in the level of Indicator 1, which now stands at a level some 40% above that of the base year "1990".

With the higher output volumes of many crops (particularly wine, fresh vegetables, fruit and cereals) in 1996 compared to 1995, so real prices for many crops fell. There were a couple of notable exceptions where prices increased; these were for grape must and wine, Portugal's most valuable crop, and fresh vegetables.

Output volumes of pigs, milk and poultry in 1996 were significantly greater than in 1995. However, whereas there were also higher prices for pigs and poultry, the price of milk declined. The lower real value of milk output was more than offset by the rise in the value of animals.

Despite the fact that the value of feedingstuffs account for half of the value of total intermediate consumption, there were quite different developments in the real values of the two of them in 1996. The real value of feedingstuffs declined (an estimated -3.6%), whilst the value of intermediate consumption rose. The climatic conditions during the year led to lush pastures, which offered farmers the chance to cut back on the volume of feedingstuffs purchased (-1.8%). The volumes of almost all other intermediate consumption goods increased. On the whole, price rises for intermediate consumption goods did not keep pace with inflation, so declined when expressed in real terms.

Despite higher rental payments, there was a steeper rise in the level of Indicator 2 (+11.3%) than Indicator 1 because of the considerable reduction in interest payments. Even though there was greater compensation of employees (through higher wage rates rather than more employees), the level of Indicator 3 rose still faster (+15.2%).

**Table 3.12 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Portugal, % change in 1996 over 1995**

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 1996
<b>Final crop output</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>46.9</b>
Cereals	12.9	-3.0	-6.5	9.4	5.5	3.7
Potatoes	-4.9	-46.1	-48.0	-48.8	-50.6	3.2
Fresh vegetables	4.6	18.8	14.6	24.2	19.8	7.7
Fruit	3.5	1.8	-1.8	5.4	1.6	9.4
Wine	26.0	9.9	6.0	38.5	33.6	16.4
<b>Final animal output</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>51.4</b>
Cattle	-7.0	-12.7	-15.8	-18.8	-21.7	4.6
Pigs	4.0	12.2	8.2	16.7	12.6	22.8
Poultry	7.9	13.9	9.8	23.0	18.6	4.3
Milk	5.4	-4.6	-8.0	0.5	-3.1	11.9
<b>Final output</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>45.4</b>
<b>Gross value added at m.p.</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>54.6</b>
Subsidies				-2.2	-5.7	18.7
Taxes linked to production				8.9	5.0	1.1
Depreciation				-1.1	-4.6	5.8
<b>Net value added at f.c.</b>				<b>10.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>111.9</b>
Rent				7.4	3.6	2.4
Interest				-9.8	-13.0	9.0
<b>Net income of total labour</b>				<b>13.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>100.6</b>
Compensation of employees				5.0	1.3	28.5
<b>Net income of family labour</b>				<b>16.6</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>72.1</b>

(\*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices, +3.7%

### 3.13 Finland

Agricultural branch income per annual work unit, as measured by Indicator 1, is estimated to have grown considerably in 1996 (+10.9%), following the decline recorded in 1995 (-4.2%), the first year of accession to the European Union. With real gross value added at factor cost (GVA<sub>fc</sub>) being only +1.7% higher than the level in 1995, the increase in this measure of agricultural income can be attributed mostly to the marked decline in depreciation costs and another sharp fall in the volume of total agricultural labour (-4.4%).

Output volumes of cereals increased, mainly due to greater areas under cultivation but also to some extent improved yields. Prices for cereals also rose slightly on average, although this should be considered against the background of the enormous price falls recorded for the year before on accession to the European Union. However, the resultant rise in the real value of cereals was countered by the changes for other crop products, so that the real value of final crop output barely altered.

There was a relatively small decline in the real value of animal output, despite the fact that there were noticeable falls in the real values of milk and cattle (which together contribute about 65% of the value of final animal output). A surge in egg prices (+52.2% in real terms), much higher volumes of poultry output (+16.2%) and demand induced price rises (+3.4% in real terms), and a marked rise in the real value of other animal products (+9.9%) all helped to soften the fall in the real value of final animal output.

The average price of total intermediate consumption increased a little in real terms, with the price rises for services and energy (+10.4% and +10.0% in real terms respectively) being significant factors. These higher prices were accompanied by lower volumes, resulting in a slight decline in the value of total intermediate consumption. With the smaller decrease in the real value of final output, gross value added at market prices (GV<sub>mp</sub>) therefore increased. The level of subsidies paid out (which in Finland comprise more than twice the value of GV<sub>mp</sub>) in 1996 was higher than the year before.

The falls in rent and particularly interest payments pushed real net income of total labour even higher, forming the basis for a +16.1% rise in Indicator 2. With the decline in the compensation of employees too, Indicator 3 is estimated to have risen by +21.3%.

**Table 3.13 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Finland, % change in 1996 over 1995**

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 1996	
<b>Final crop output</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>29.6</b>	
Cereals	11.1	2.4	0.7	14.5	12.5	11.9	
Potatoes	-3.0	-12.8	-14.3	-15.4	-16.8	2.8	
Fresh vegetables	1.0	7.3	5.5	8.4	6.6	4.5	
<b>Final animal output</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>70.4</b>	
Cattle	1.3	-8.8	-10.3	-7.6	-9.1	9.6	
Pigs	3.5	-0.4	-2.1	3.1	1.3	10.2	
Milk	-1.6	0.2	-1.5	-1.4	-3.0	34.2	
<b>Final output</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>67.3</b>	
<b>Gross value added at m.p.</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Subsidies				3.3	1.6		247.0
Taxes linked to production				-24.2	-25.5		0.6
Depreciation				-7.6	-9.2		88.3
<b>Net value added at f.c.</b>				<b>7.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>		<b>258.1</b>
Rent				-4.0	-5.6		8.2
Interest				-18.9	-20.3		27.3
<b>Net income of total labour</b>				<b>12.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>		<b>222.7</b>
Compensation of employees				-6.4	-8.0		37.5
<b>Net income of family labour</b>				<b>17.8</b>	<b>15.8</b>		<b>185.1</b>

(\*) The deflator is the implicit price index of gross domestic product, +1.7%.

### 3.14 Sweden

After the considerable increase in agricultural branch income in 1995, it is forecast that Indicator 1 decreased moderately in 1996 (-1.5%). The basis for this fall was a notable rise in the real value of total intermediate consumption due to higher prices (particularly for energy and materials and small tools - +24.1% and +3.8% in real terms respectively) together with a slight decline in the real value of final output. The decline in real gross value added at market prices (GVAmP) was somewhat redressed by the large rise in subsidies and the continued fall in the volume of total agricultural labour (-1.9%).

The volumes of output for cattle, pigs and milk in 1996 (the three main items of animal output) remained relatively similar to levels in 1995. The decline in the real value of final animal output was therefore entirely due to the fall in real prices, with the decrease for cattle as a result of lower demand being particularly noticeable. The general fall in prices for animals followed on from the steep declines recorded in 1995, when Sweden joined the European Union.

In contrast, the real value of final crop output is estimated to have increased strongly in 1996, although it still represents only about a third of the value of final agricultural output. This higher value in 1996 was brought about predominantly by the strong rise in the volume of cereals (a combination of improved yields and greater areas sown), for which the price fall was far less marked.

The level of subsidies paid out in 1995 was the equivalent of about 60% of GVAmP. The sharp increase in the level of subsidies paid out in 1996 therefore greatly softened the impact of the decline in GVAmP. Just over 80% of all these subsidies were new CAP reform subsidies.

Despite an increase in rental payments, the steep fall in interest payments resulted in a slight rise in the real net income of total labour. Together with the decline in the volume of agricultural labour input this led to a rise of +2.7% in the level of Indicator 2. The moderately higher compensation of employees in 1996 kept the rise in the level of Indicator 3 to +1.2%.

**Table 3.14 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Sweden, % change in 1996 over 1995**

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 1996
<b>Final crop output</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>-8.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>33.9</b>
Cereals	46.2	-7.2	-8.9	35.7	33.2	14.3
Potatoes	6.2	-28.4	-29.7	-24.0	-25.4	3.5
Fresh vegetables	0.0	0.0	-1.9	0.0	-1.9	3.7
<b>Final animal output</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>66.1</b>
Cattle	0.2	-12.8	-14.4	-12.6	-14.2	9.8
Pigs	0.5	-2.1	-3.9	-1.6	-3.4	13.2
Milk	0.4	2.5	0.6	2.9	1.0	32.8
<b>Final output</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>69.4</b>
<b>Gross value added at m.p.</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>-17.7</b>	<b>-19.2</b>	<b>-7.3</b>	<b>-9.1</b>	<b>30.6</b>
Subsidies				12.0	9.9	71.5
Taxes linked to production				4.1	2.2	5.2
Depreciation				1.3	-0.6	70.8
<b>Net value added at f.c.</b>				<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>95.5</b>
Rent				6.0	4.0	11.8
Interest				-7.8	-9.5	38.7
<b>Net income of total labour</b>				<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>45.0</b>
Compensation of employees				4.1	2.2	24.3
<b>Net income of family labour</b>				<b>1.2</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>20.7</b>

(\*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices, +1.9%.



### 3.15 United Kingdom

The level of Indicator 1 is estimated to have declined by -5.2% in 1996, the first fall since 1991. The real values of both final crop output and final animal output were down on 1995 levels. The effect of these decreases was compounded by the rise in the real value of intermediate consumption. As a result, real gross value added at market prices is estimated to have declined sharply. The rise in the real value of subsidies (partly as a result of the compensation payments linked to BSE) helped to limit the fall in real net value added at factor cost. The continued reduction in total agricultural labour input (-1.3%) softened the fall in Indicator 1 still further.

The real value of final crop output decreased despite rising output volumes. This decline was therefore the result of lower real prices, most noticeably for potatoes (-47.6% in real terms - due to higher output volumes and depressed demand. Larger areas planted to cereals, partly due to the reduction in set-aside rates, and favourable weather conditions which led to improved yields, raised the volume of cereal output considerably. Improved harvests at home and abroad brought prices down from the high levels at the start of the year. Nevertheless, the real value of cereals increased.

In 1996, the animal sector was dominated by the effects of the BSE crisis. The loss of consumer confidence causing low demand for beef resulted in cattle prices tumbling. The volume of cattle output was also slashed as a result of BSE related cull measures. The result was a collapse in the real value of cattle output. Nevertheless, the switch in demand away from beef to other meats appeared to help bolster price rises for sheep and pigs at a time when output volumes were barely changed from 1995 levels. Only in the case of poultry were higher prices accompanied by expanding output volumes. These effects, together with a slight drop in the real output value of milk (due to a real terms price fall), led to the lower real value of final animal output in 1996.

There were price rises in real terms across the board for the main intermediate consumption goods. Higher feedingstuff and fertilizer prices were particularly evident (+5.6% and +7.8% in real terms). The volumes of feedingstuffs and services, the principal intermediate consumption goods, used in 1996 were also up on the previous year. These changes were reflected in the increase in the real value of total intermediate consumption.

The steep decline in interest payments prevented the estimated decline in Indicator 2 (-5.1%) from being more pronounced. However, there was a greater fall in Indicator 3 (-6.9%).

**Table 3.15 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in the United Kingdom, % change in 1996 over 1995**

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 1996
<b>Final crop output</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>-10.8</b>	<b>-13.1</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>38.7</b>
Cereals	13.5	-5.4	-7.8	7.3	4.6	15.5
Potatoes	6.5	-46.3	-47.6	-42.8	-44.2	3.9
Fresh vegetables	5.5	-7.5	-9.8	-2.4	-4.8	7.6
<b>Final animal output</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>61.3</b>
Cattle	-28.7	-12.5	-14.8	-37.6	-39.2	8.3
Pigs	0.0	16.3	13.4	16.3	13.4	8.8
Sheep and goats	-1.0	18.2	15.2	17.1	14.1	5.9
Poultry	4.3	8.5	5.8	13.1	10.2	10.0
Milk	0.0	0.7	-1.8	0.7	-1.9	23.9
<b>Final output</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>58.1</b>
<b>Gross value added at m.p.</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-12.4</b>	<b>-14.6</b>	<b>-12.8</b>	<b>-15.0</b>	<b>41.9</b>
Subsidies				30.6	27.3	49.6
Taxes linked to production				5.0	2.4	2.2
Depreciation				5.7	3.0	31.1
<b>Net value added at f.c.</b>				<b>-4.0</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>116.4</b>
Rent				2.6	0.0	2.4
Interest				-6.6	-9.0	8.7
<b>Net income of total labour</b>				<b>-3.9</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>105.2</b>
Compensation of employees				0.9	-1.7	27.3
<b>Net income of family labour</b>				<b>-5.4</b>	<b>-7.8</b>	<b>77.9</b>

(\*) The deflator is the implicit price index of gross domestic product, +2.6%.



## 4 Long-term trends in agricultural income in the European Union from 1980 to 1996

### 4.1 Presentation of trends in agricultural income in the European Union

Due to the change in the territorial situation of Germany on 3 October 1990 and in view of the available data on the Economic Accounts for Agriculture of the reunified Germany, the analysis of the reference period "1981"/"1991"<sup>13</sup> refers to Germany in its territorial situation before 3 October 1990. The recent changes that take Germany's new territorial situation into account are presented for the period "1991"/"1995"<sup>14</sup>. The results for Portugal up to 1985 relate exclusively to mainland Portugal. As from 1986, however, the Azores and Madeira are included and other data sources have been used to calculate the new series. This has caused a break in the long-term series for Portugal. Indeed it has also done so, albeit to a much lesser extent, for the European Union as a whole, although the analysis given does not draw attention to this.

Between "1981" and "1991", net value added at factor cost in agriculture per AWU (**Income Indicator 1**) in the European Union increased by an average of + 1.4% per annum in real terms. This compares with an average annual rise of +3.3% between "1991" and "1995" (see Table 4.1). During the entire period from "1981" to "1995", with the two sub-periods linked at "1991", this represents a cumulative increase of 31% (or +2.0% per annum). Nevertheless, these averages mask the fact that significant increases in income per AWU as measured in this way occurred in only a very few years; there were extended periods (1983 to 1988 and 1989 to 1993) in which incomes were stable or declined slightly.

**Table 4.1 Development of Indicators 1, 2 and 3 of agricultural income for the European Union between 1980 and 1996 ("1990" = 100 with the exception of (2))**

YEAR	INDICATOR 1				INDICATOR 2				INDICATOR 3			
	Index		Annual variation (%)		Index		Annual variation (%)		Index		Annual variation (%)	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
1980	82.7	:			84.3	:			83.0	:		
1981	82.7	:	0.0	:	83.2	:	-1.4	:	81.4	:	-1.9	:
1982	92.0	:	11.2	:	93.9	:	12.9	:	95.8	:	17.6	:
1983	88.8	:	-3.5	:	89.7	:	-4.5	:	89.4	:	-6.7	:
1984	91.6	:	3.1	:	92.6	:	3.3	:	93.9	:	5.0	:
1985	88.1	:	-3.8	:	87.7	:	-5.3	:	86.7	:	-7.7	:
1986	88.0	:	-0.1	:	88.0	:	0.3	:	87.2	:	0.6	:
1987	86.5	:	-1.7	:	86.3	:	-2.0	:	84.4	:	-3.2	:
1988	89.4	:	3.3	:	89.1	:	3.3	:	87.4	:	3.6	:
1989	100.3	:	12.2	:	100.6	:	12.9	:	101.4	:	16.0	:
1990	99.6	98.8	-0.7	:	99.5	99.3	-1.1	:	99.3	:	-2.0	:
1991	100.0	101.2	0.4	2.4	99.9	100.7	0.5	1.3	99.3	:	0.0	:
1992	96.6	99.1	-3.5	-2.1	95.5	97.6	-4.4	-3.1	92.5	:	-6.8	:
1993	:	99.4	:	0.4	:	98.4	:	0.9	:	:	:	:
1994	:	109.1	:	9.7	:	111.8	:	13.6	:	:	:	:
1995	:	113.3	:	3.9	:	116.3	:	4.0	:	:	:	:
1996	:	118.4	:	4.6	:	123.0	:	5.8	:	:	:	:
"1981"/"1991"			1.4				1.2				1.1	
"1991"/"1995"				3.3				4.2				:

(1) With Germany in its territorial boundaries before 03 October 1990

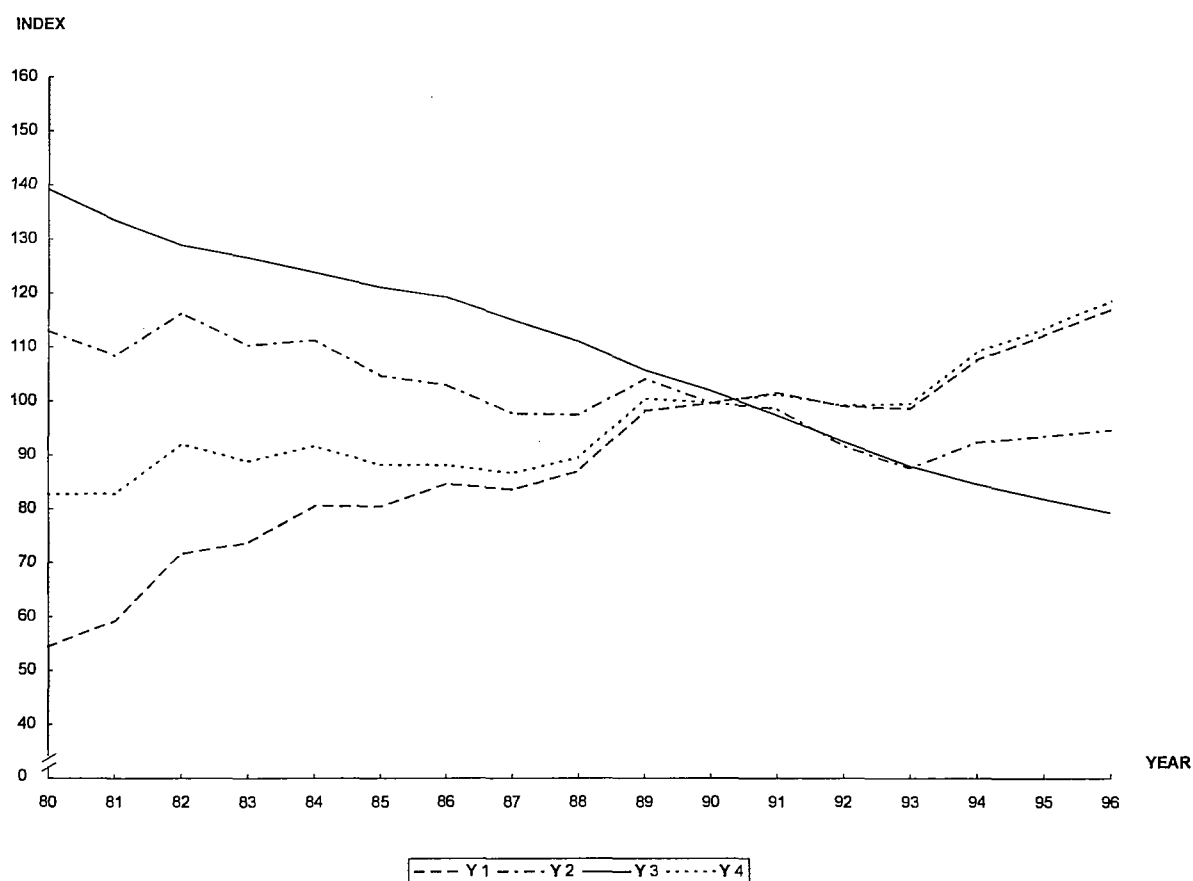
(2) With Germany in its territorial boundaries after 03 October 1990, with the Indices 1990 - 1991 = 100 applying from "1991" onwards.

<sup>13</sup> "1981" = (1980 + 1981 + 1982)/3; "1991" = (1990 + 1991 + 1992)/3.

<sup>14</sup> "1995" = (1994 + 1995 + 1996)/3 for the territorial situation of Germany after 3 October 1990.

**Indicator 2** (net income from the agricultural activity of total labour input in real terms, per AWU) and **3<sup>15</sup>** (net income from the agricultural activity of family labour input in real terms, per AWU) underwent fairly similar developments to Indicator 1, despite wider fluctuations from year to year. Agricultural income as expressed by Indicators 2 and 3 grew by annual averages of +1.2% and +1.1% respectively between "1981" and "1991". Indicator 2 grew by an average of + 4.2% per annum between "1991" and "1995". These indicators are by definition subject to wider annual fluctuations than Indicator 1. Since changes in output volumes and prices are the main factors behind changes in income, the impact of their fluctuations on the income aggregate is much more marked the lower the income aggregate is in absolute values, which is the case for net agricultural income, the basis for Indicators 2 and especially 3. Moreover, the costs which distinguish these income aggregates from net value added at factor cost are subject to fairly steady changes which occur independently of the farming business cycle.

**Graph 4.1** Development of Net Value Added at factor cost, in nominal and real terms, of total labour input and of Indicator 1 for the European Union as a whole between 1980 and 1996 ("1990" = 100)



- Y1 = nominal net value added at factor cost  
 Y2 = real net value added at factor cost  
 Y3 = total agricultural labour input  
 Y4 = real net value added at factor cost per AWU (Indicator 1)

Note: This comprises Germany, according to its territorial situation after 03.10.1990 with base index  $(1990 + 1991) / 2 = 100$

<sup>15</sup> As a result of the particular structure of agricultural holdings in the five new Länder of Germany, it has not been possible to calculate the compensation of employees item on a comparable basis to that of the other Member States. Consequently, the estimate of Indicator 3 of agricultural income for Germany and the European Union as a whole has not been made either.

From a statistical point of view, Indicator 1 can be regarded as the most reliable macroeconomic indicator. Changes in its main components, nominal and real net value added at factor cost and total labour input, are set out in Graph 4.1, which clearly shows that:

- nominal NVAfc increased on average over the whole period. The rate of increase was, however, generally below the level of inflation (measured by the average rate of inflation in the Member States, weighted according to the value of each product or aggregate, expressed in national currency and converted into ECU at 1990 rates<sup>16</sup>), with the result that real NVAfc declined.
- in the period under review, real NVAfc increased significantly only in 1982, 1989, 1994 and, to a lesser extent, in 1984, 1995 and 1996. The growth in real NVAfc in 1982 and 1984 mainly resulted from a considerable increase in output volume. In contrast, the increases in 1989, 1994 and 1995 stemmed mainly from higher prices in the European Union and on world markets (particularly for animal output in 1989 and for crop output in 1994 and 1995) and from the large increase in the balance of "subsidies - taxes linked to production" (especially in 1994 and 1995 in the context of the reform of the CAP, which modified the system of support for agriculture), whereas the increase in 1996 had more to do with higher output volumes.
- the upward trend of Indicator 1 since 1980 was thus solely due to the continuing decline in agricultural labour input. Indeed, the number of AWUs fell more rapidly than agricultural NVAfc in real terms (an average -3.4% and -2.0% respectively per annum between "1981" and "1995"), thus causing Indicator 1 to rise by an average of +1.9% per annum. However, fluctuations in Indicator 1 were dictated essentially by changes in agricultural real NVAfc, since the decline in the number of AWUs in agriculture was regular and steady. This was despite the steeper rate of decline in labour input between "1991 and "1995" (-4.3%), since the values from "1991" onwards have included the large agricultural workforce of the new German *Länder*. If a similar basis 1991-1992 were used instead of "1991", the average annual change in total labour input until "1995" would have been -3.6%.

The development of the agricultural income in individual Member States sometimes differed significantly from trends observed for the European Union as a whole. Whereas some Member States recorded increases in agricultural income between "1981" and "1995" which were well above the EU average (Spain, Ireland and Austria), others encountered a fall (Sweden and Italy) or relative stability (Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg). The same is true of fluctuations in income and its relative change in the individual periods. The development of agricultural income in some Member States (notably Denmark and Sweden) was subject to major fluctuations attributable to, among other things, specific types of farm production and the farm income structure. The individual phases of income trends are also more or less easily identifiable in the figures for the individual countries. The annex sets out the long-term series for the components of Indicator 1 in the individual Member States, based on NVAfc, plus Indicators 1, 2 and 3 (Annex A.9 to A.28) and long-term series for the prices, volumes and values of final output and intermediate consumption, and for agricultural labour input (Annex A.29 to A.42). An analysis of long-term trends in income in the individual Member States was contained in last year's *Agricultural Income Report 1995*. It should be pointed out, however, that the results and comments relating to Portugal in that report did not include the Azores or Madeira. These two regions represent a significant share of Portugal's agricultural value added and have had a major impact on income trends in Portugal.

## 4.2 Main factors determining changes in income

The trends in income described above are the result of various factors, which were described in detail in last year's report. The main results for the reference periods "1981" - "1991" and "1991" - "1995" are summarised below:

- higher agricultural productivity thanks to technical progress and some intensification of agricultural production, led to an **increase in the volume of final output**, which rose constantly between "1981" and "1991", by an average annual rate of + 1.2%. In the 1990s, however, the reform of the CAP has contributed to a very stable final output volume (+0.1% per annum between "1991" and "1995").

<sup>16</sup> For more details, c.f. *Methodological Note A.4*.

- productivity increases, combined with the prevailing market conditions, caused real producer prices to decline (-3.1% per annum during both "1981" - "1991" and "1981" - "1995"), since administrative measures originally designed to support the market had to reflect growing imbalances in agricultural markets caused by much higher output volumes. The real value of final output declined somewhat more slowly in the first sub-period (an average -1.9% per annum) than in the second (-3.1%) as a result of changes in volumes;
- major adjustments were made to the **Common Agricultural Policy** during the reference period, with a view to keeping agricultural output and budgetary expenditure under control. This was first reflected principally in a restrictive price policy and, in the case of milk, in a quota system (1984), and finally in a much more radical revision of the market mechanisms as part of the reform of the CAP decided on in 1992 and implemented in 1993 for a number of products (essentially concerning cereals, oilseeds, protein crops and cattle). The 1992 reform entailed a substantial **reduction of institutional prices** and **measures to control output** (especially by means of set-aside) and **direct compensatory payments** to producers to offset the resultant loss of income. This makes it difficult to compare trends in prices, volumes, gross value added at market prices and subsidies after 1993 with those prior to that year;
- the trends in the prices of intermediate consumption and agricultural products led to a slight **deterioration in the "terms of trade"**<sup>17</sup> over the reference period as a whole, although the productivity of intermediate consumption improved slightly;
- when other items in the income calculation (subsidies, taxes and depreciation) were taken into account, real net value added at factor cost declined (-1.7% per annum between "1981" and "1991" and -1.1% per annum between "1991" and "1995") by less than the real value of final output. The same is true for real net income;
- despite a certain slowdown in relation to the two previous decades, the decline in the volume of agricultural labour over the reference period as a whole continued at a fairly constant rate (an average -3.4% per annum for total labour input), with the result that the income per annual work unit increased slightly.

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<sup>17</sup> The "terms of trade" are measured by the ratio between the nominal price index of final agricultural output and the nominal price index of intermediate consumption.

## 5 Comparison of agricultural income levels in the Member States of the European Union

Previous chapters have concentrated on the annual changes in agricultural income as measured by the agricultural income indicators and their components. This chapter deals with the differences in income levels between the Member States and the relative trends in these levels<sup>18</sup>.

For this purpose, the parameter chosen is **net value added at factor cost per annual work unit**. Three-year averages have been used ("1995"<sup>19</sup> for the comparison of current levels with "1981" and "1985", to provide trends in income levels<sup>20</sup>) in order to attenuate the short-term effects on income (annual fluctuations in output volumes, agricultural prices and subsidies). The basic data are in nominal value and national currency terms and have been converted into ECU and PPS by using current exchange rates. The use of the PPS brings the purchasing power of the national currencies in the Member States more into line<sup>21</sup>. To improve comparability, the values for each Member State have been compared with a European Union average.

The statistical and methodological reservations expressed below mean that, economically speaking, the data published in this chapter can only be regarded as indicative and limited in value.

- The data refer only to incomes from agricultural activity. It should not be forgotten that for numerous farmers, agricultural income represents only one part of the total or disposable income of their household (see Chapter 6). The relative size of this element can of course vary from one Member State to another.
- The use of other income indicators, such as net income from the agricultural activity of family labour input per AWU, might show significant changes in the relative position of certain Member States, since the share of rents, interest paid and compensation of employees differs from one country to another. As stated in the introduction, however, the corresponding series do not seem to be sufficiently harmonised as yet.
- Methodological and statistical checking of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture is in hand; this applies to all the items (production, intermediate consumption, distributive transactions, gross fixed capital formation and depreciation) and will probably lead more to amendments in the absolute levels than in annual changes. In particular, it will be seen that the various methods used to calculate depreciation could create systematic bias in income levels.
- The volume of agricultural labour is measured in annual work units (AWUs); this is justified by the importance of part-time work in agriculture. In spite of the advantages that this concept presents, it should not be forgotten that it does not allow any under-employment in agriculture to be taken into account. In addition, data on the volume of agricultural labour measured in AWUs are not yet harmonised at the European Union level.

With the above reservations in mind, it is clear that considerable differences in agricultural income per annual work unit exist between the Member States (see Graph 5.1 and Table 5.1). It is also evident that the relative levels and the income order of Member States change little according to whether the ECU or PPS is taken as the basis, and have changed only slightly over period "1981" to "1995".

Three Member States of northern Europe (DK, B and NL) are at the top of the agricultural income scale measured by **net value added at factor cost per AWU for "1995" in ECU**, with levels about twice as high as the European Union average. In France, the United Kingdom and Luxembourg agricultural income is also considerably above this average (about +40-55% higher). Germany, Spain and Austria provide a third tier

<sup>18</sup> For Italy (depreciation) and Portugal, more detailed plausibility checks are in hand.

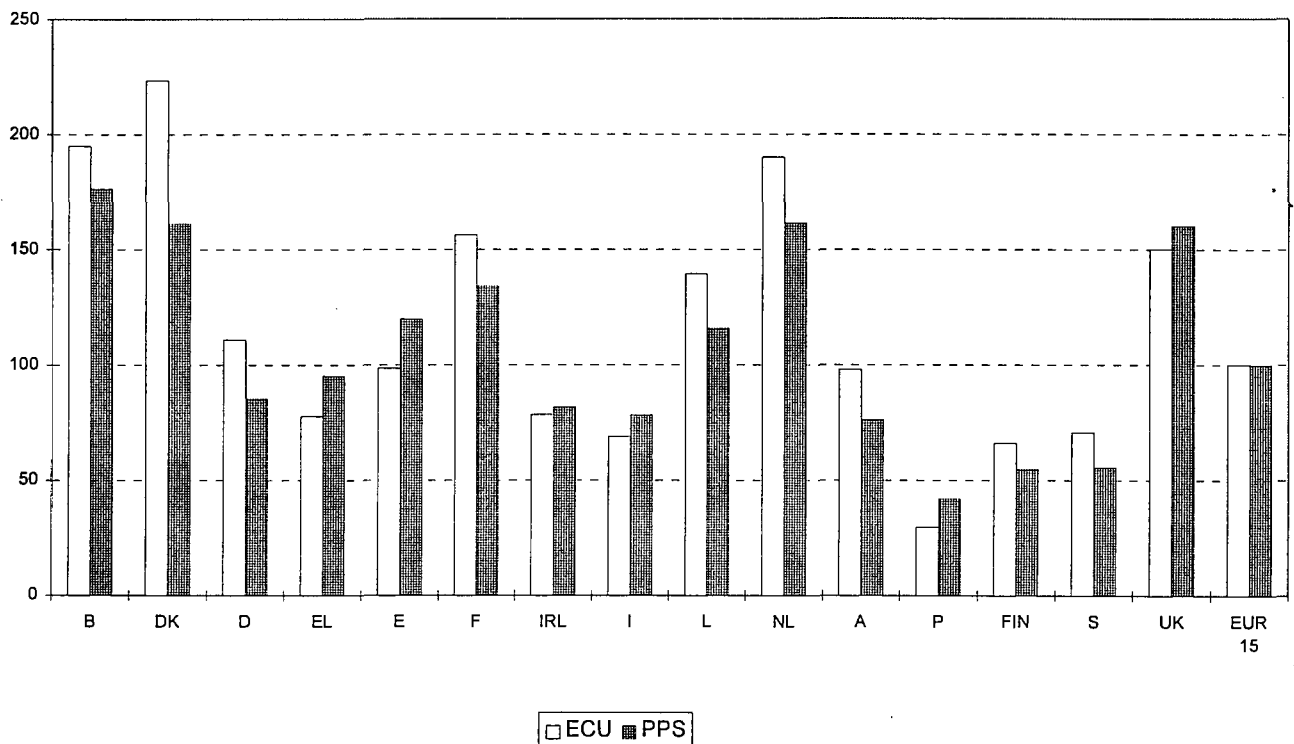
<sup>19</sup> "1995" = (1994 + 1995 + 1996)/3.

<sup>20</sup> In the averages for "1981" and "1985", the figures for Germany and EUR 12 refer to Germany in its territorial boundaries prior to 3 October 1990. For "1995", the figures for Germany and EUR 12 refer to Germany in its territorial boundaries after 3 October 1990 and therefore include the new "Länder". Figures for Portugal ignore a break in the series at 1985 as described in Chapter 1 and Chapter 3.12.

<sup>21</sup> PPS = purchasing power standard; for the definition, see Eurostat: **Purchasing power parities and real gross domestic product - results for 1985, Luxembourg 1988** (theme 2, series C). In the absence of specific purchasing power parities for the agricultural sector, the ones used are applicable to the whole economy and reflect the general structure of expenditure in each Member State.

with agricultural incomes near the European Union average; Spain and Austria almost being at the average level, Germany being around 11% above. Agricultural income is clearly below the European Union average in the other Member States; it is about -20% to -35% lower in Ireland, Greece, Sweden, Italy and Finland, and around one-third of the average in Portugal. Although direct comparisons between Member States, especially using ECU, should be treated with caution (see the reservations stated above), it can be concluded that the differences in average income received by a person (whether self-employed or employed) for activities in the agricultural branch over a one-year period (after adjustment for subsidies, taxes linked to production and depreciation) may be very substantial, especially in extreme cases (Denmark and Portugal).

**Graph 5.1** Indices of net value added at factor cost per annual work unit in "1995", in ECU and PPS (EUR 15 = 100)



The use of PPS for measuring net value added at factor cost per AWU slightly reduces differences in agricultural income between Member States. For five of the countries below the average in ECU terms (EL, E, IRL, I and P), conversion into PPS results in some improvement in the relative position of income. Although Portugal's relative position improves with the use of PPS (its difference with the countries who have a relatively high agricultural income is slightly reduced as a result), agricultural income in that country remains 10 percentage points below the next lowest in the European Union. The three new Member States were the other countries who had agricultural incomes in ECU terms below the European Union average, and for these three, the measure in PPS terms worsened their relative income position. The UK was the only country with an average income in ECU above the EU average, to improve its relative position when the income was expressed using PPS.

It has been noted that the order of classification of the Member States according to the level of agricultural income is only moderately changed by conversion into PPS from ECU. Most significant is the move of Greece, up three places to eighth, overtaking Germany. Austria fell three places to twelfth though still remained twenty percentage points closer to the EU average than Sweden and Finland.

For the purpose of reviewing the agricultural income trends of individual Member States relative to the European Union average, the relative positions of net value added at factor cost per AWU have been



calculated in ECU and PPS for each Member State (see Table 5.1), taking as a reference the NVAfc per AWU of EUR 15 for each of the years studied ("1981", "1985" and "1995").

When comparing the trends in ECU and PPS, it should be borne in mind that currency movements in the period under review can considerably affect the results shown. Additionally, results for a Member State are always relative to the average at the European Union level. Therefore, for example, even if net value added at factor cost per AWU increases in a given year for a given Member State, but does so at a slower rate than the European Union average, the result will be a decline in the PPS or ECU level for that year and that Member State. For these reasons, among others, the trends in Indicator 1 may be significantly different from those presented here.

**Table 5.1 Indices of net value added at factor cost per annual work unit in "1981", "1985" and "1995", in ECU and PPS (EUR 15 = 100)**

	"1981" ECU	"1985" ECU	"1995" ECU		"1981" PPS	"1985" PPS	"1995" PPS
B	234.7	219.5	195.0		210.2	214.2	176.5
DK	193.2	242.7	223.5		147.7	183.1	161.4
D (1)	109.2	109.2	:		93.5	94.6	:
D (2)	:	:	111.0		:	:	85.5
EL	80.2	73.5	77.8		87.9	87.8	95.3
E	72.8	75.6	98.5		85.3	93.9	119.9
F	143.5	140.0	156.4		126.0	126.6	134.1
IRL	67.3	78.4	78.4		62.5	69.2	81.8
I	92.1	92.1	68.9		106.7	95.1	78.3
L	130.0	137.6	139.6		118.6	131.9	115.8
NL	256.1	264.6	190.2		214.3	233.2	161.7
A	68.7	74.2	98.0		77.2	75.2	76.4
P (3)	18.9	18.2	29.7		32.6	32.6	42.0
FIN	65.5	88.4	66.1		58.0	69.9	54.9
S	145.4	121.8	70.6		116.2	97.9	55.6
UK	187.0	167.9	150.2		164.7	164.0	160.3
EUR 12 (1&3)	101.3	100.7	:		101.8	101.6	:
EUR 12 (2&3)	:	:	101.3		:	:	102.3
EUR 15 (1&3)	100.0	100.0	:		100.0	100.0	:
EUR 15 (2&3)	:	:	100.0		:	:	100.0

(1) With Germany in its territorial boundaries before 03 October 1990.

(2) With Germany in its territorial boundaries after 03 October 1990 i.e. including the five new "Länder".

(3) From 1986 onwards there are revised data for Portugal which also include the Azores and Madeira.

Comparative analysis of these income developments are restricted here to the PPS measure. The widely disparate development of incomes for 1996 between some Member States has in some cases altered the long-term trends and in others accentuated it. However, it is clear that there have been substantial improvements in relative levels for Spain and Ireland, and significant declines in Sweden, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy. The broad conclusion to be drawn from the long term picture is that differences in Member States relative incomes are reducing over time.

Among the Member States above the European Union average in "1995", the following, more precise, developments in their relative income levels have been noted:

- Although agricultural income expressed in PPS terms for **Belgium** was still some 75% above the EU average level, this margin of difference has been eroded over time and stood at a low in "1995";

- The difference between the level of agricultural income in the **Netherlands** and the average for the European Union has also shrunk steadily and markedly, from a peak in "1985" (down from 2.3 times greater than the average to 1.6 times greater);
- In **Denmark**, there was a sharp decline in relative income levels from a peak in "1985" through to "1993", but there has been somewhat of a recovery since;
- Recent increases in agricultural income for the **United Kingdom** during the last five years have seen relative income improve back towards levels of the early 1980s;
- The progressive rise in the index level for **France** between "1981" and "1991" has been maintained through to "1995";
- Agricultural income for **Spain** was about 15% lower than the European Union average in "1981", but steady increases over the period have seen income move about 20% higher than this average in "1995".
- The steady rise in the relative agricultural income level for **Luxembourg** through to "1988" has all disappeared because of cumulative falls through to "1995";

Among the Member States which are below the European Union average:

- The relative income situations of **Greece** and **Ireland** have improved considerably over the reference period. Agricultural income in Greece is now close to the European Union average having been around 15% lower at the start of the review period, and in Ireland has narrowed from being 40% lower to 20% lower;
- Agricultural income for **Germany** has remained between the European Union average and 10% lower than the average for most of the period. However, there was an all time low figure of 85.5% of the EU average in "1995";
- There has been a sharp decline in agricultural income for **Italy** when compared to changes for the European Union as a whole. Incomes that were above average in the early 1980s were just more than 20% below average in "1995";
- Although the three newest Member States were outside the European Union for all but the last two years of the reference period, and thus subject to separate national agricultural policies, it is clear that agricultural incomes were generally lower than for most of the other countries in the European Union. In both **Austria** and **Finland**, agricultural incomes improved relative to the average in the European Union (although still below it) until the start of the 1990s. However, in "1995" incomes were back down to the relative levels seen in "1981". In contrast, there has been a dramatic decline in relative income for **Sweden**; around 15% above average at the start of the period dropping to 45% below by the end of the period;
- Finally, the relative situation of agricultural income in **Portugal** (including the islands of Madeira and Azores) is starting to improve. Rising slowly from 35% of the EU average in "1992" to 42% in "1995"

## 6 Total Income of Agricultural Households

The Economic Accounts for Agriculture, and hence the income indicators used elsewhere in this publication, give information on the level and development of income arising from the production of agricultural commodities. However, this is only one element, albeit an important one, in the overall income situation of farmers and their families. The Treaty of Rome, article 39b) states as an objective of the common agricultural policy the need to "[...] ensure a fair standard of living for the agricultural community, in particular by increasing the individual earnings of persons engaged in agriculture;"

An income measure that aims to be a proxy for the standard of living of the agricultural community would need to cover income from all sources, not just that from farming activity/production<sup>22</sup>. It would also need to focus on the household or family unit rather than the farmer alone. As not all income is available to be spent, due allowance would have to be made for taxation, social contributions and other transfers. The residual income "(net) disposable income" is a widely accepted concept for assessing the income situation of households.

To provide this broader view of available income, Eurostat has developed its aggregate Total Income of Agricultural Households (TIAH) statistics. It should be stressed that the TIAH results are not appropriate for the detailed management of individual policy programmes. Rather, along with the existing production branch indicators, they help to provide important background information against which developments in agricultural policy can be monitored.

The purpose of the TIAH statistics is to provide information on the composition of the household income of the agricultural households sector, on the way in which income per unit (household, household member, consumer unit) is changing over time, and to enable comparisons to be drawn between the income situation of agricultural households and those belonging to other socio-professional groups in terms of income levels and trends. Eurostat published in 1995 a revised and comprehensive methodology, titled *Manual on the Total Income of Agricultural Households (Rev. 1)*<sup>23</sup>.

The TIAH statistics take the form of a disaggregation of the Distribution of Income account for the households sector within the framework of national accounts. The balancing item of this account is (Net) disposable income. The account for agricultural households includes only those where the head of the household has independent activity in agriculture (that is, farming) as their main income source. Accounts for other socio-professional groups are drawn up for comparison purposes on the same basis. Alternative formulations of households that are treated as agricultural (such as where any member has some income from farming) can be used, but the main attention is on the more restricted definition as this allows comparisons with other groups and is in line with the proposed approach of national accounts in disaggregating the household sector.

In reality, harmonisation of the calculation of TIAH statistics is far from complete and the periods covered and degree of details vary. Nevertheless, enough information has been gathered from each of the Member States for publication of some preliminary general findings across the European Union and more specific analyses for each Member State. The *Total Income of Agricultural Households 1995 report*<sup>24</sup> is the latest in a line of these analytical reports. Additionally, much of the data held by Eurostat is available in a set of common tables for each Member State in the soon-to-be-released *Total Income of Agricultural Households 1996 report*.

<sup>22</sup> The Farm Structure Survey has established that about one third of farm holders have another gainful activity.

<sup>23</sup> This publication is available as a single trilingual volume (DE, EN and FR) under ISBN 92-827-5227-5.

<sup>24</sup> Three separate language versions (DE, EN and FR) were published. The EN version is under ISBN 92-827-5911-3.



## **ANNEXES**

- I**      **Notes on methodology**
- II**     **Detailed tables**

## I NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

### A.1 Income indicators

The estimates of the agricultural income indicators are based on the **Economic Accounts for Agriculture**<sup>25</sup> (EAA), which were established in the framework of the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA). The three Indicators are derived as follows:

Final output						
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
			Rents 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 **branch** "Products of Agriculture and Hunting" which includes all **agricultural output** (defined according to a list of products) resulting from a main or secondary activity, but excludes non-agricultural secondary activities of agricultural holdings. They therefore do not refer to the activity sector "Agriculture", which may be taken to be the total of economic activities of agricultural holdings. Nor are the aggregates and income indicators used in Chapters 2 to 5 of this publication indicative of the total income or disposable income of households engaged in agriculture, since these may receive income from sources other than agriculture (non-agricultural activities, wages or salaries, social benefits, property income) which are only touched on in Chapter 6 of this report. In other words, **agricultural income** as described and analysed in this report must not be regarded as farmers' income.

It should also be noted that the concept used for assessing production, on which value added and income aggregates naturally depend, is that of **final output**, which in particular results in the exclusion of intra-branch consumption of agricultural products (seeds and animal feedingstuffs produced by the agricultural branch and used directly by it).

This concept of final output, and the income aggregates to which it leads, may differ in some cases from those used in the calculations and estimates made by the Member States for their own purposes. For example, some Member States use the concept of "deliveries", which implies inclusion of the output supplied in the course of the year (either sold or used for own consumption) even if it was produced in a previous year; the income indicator resulting from it therefore measures the income actually received during the year. The concept of final output, by contrast, is used for measuring **income generated by the year's output**, even if the corresponding payments are not received until later in some cases; this result is obtained by summing to sales and own-consumption additions to stocks and own-account produced fixed capital goods, and deducting from them withdrawals from stocks. It should also be noted that the income indicators in this report relate to **calendar years**, which goes some way to explain the substantial differences between these figures and those in a number of national publications, which are based on the farm year. Other variances may result from a different list of the deductions operated on the value of output in order to calculate income.

<sup>25</sup> cf. Eurostat: "Manual on Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Forestry", Theme 5, Series E, Luxembourg 1989 (and Addendum, 1992), and "Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Forestry" 1989-1994, Theme 5, Series C, Luxembourg 1996.

Finally, since harmonisation of the absolute values of income indicators is not yet completed between Member States, the data and analyses of this report are mainly expressions of **annual changes**.

## A.2 Agricultural labour input

The volume of labour input or rates of change in it are calculated in **annual work units (AWUs)** to reflect the role of part-time and seasonal work in agriculture. An AWU is equivalent to the time worked by one person employed full-time in agricultural activities on a holding over a whole year<sup>26</sup>. A distinction is made between family AWUs (the holder and members of his family working on the holding) and non-family AWUs (paid workers not belonging to the holder's family), the two added together constituting the total AWUs.

The data published and used in this report for calculating agricultural income indicators are based on the trend in the number of AWUs used in absolute values. Harmonisation of time series at European Union level is not yet quite complete, especially as far as the definition of an AWU in hours worked per year is concerned. Furthermore, for some Member States the results have been estimated partly or totally by Eurostat in the absence of complete national data<sup>27</sup>.

## A.3 Aggregation of European Union data

Indices and rates of change for the European Union as a whole (EUR 15, unless otherwise stated) can be calculated as weighted averages of national indices or rates of change, or calculated directly from European Union aggregates resulting from conversion of national data into ECUs (or PPSs). In both cases, a base year has to be chosen: the one used for establishing the different countries' share in the calculation of European Union averages, or the one taken for the rates of change used for calculating aggregates.

In this report, the calculations for the short-term (changes in 1996 compared with 1995) and long-term (trends from 1980 to 1996) sections are based on slightly different methods and on different base years.

For the **short-term section** (Chapters 2 and 3, and Tables A.4 to A.8 of Annex II), the rates of change of the volumes and nominal or real values of the European Union for 1996 compared with 1995 have been calculated as **weighted averages** of the corresponding rates of change estimated in the Member States. The weighted coefficients have been calculated from **EAA data for 1995**, converted into ECUs at **1995 exchange rates**; clearly, these coefficients are specific to each item. Rates of change of nominal or real prices have been deduced from those of values and volumes. All in all, this method, which is based on 1995, appears the most logical for short-term analysis and the most consistent with that used in the Member States for calculating rates of change in volumes and prices in 1996 for mixed product groups.

For the **long-term section** (Chapter 4 and Tables A.8 et seq. of Annex II), income indices and rates of change of volumes and values for the European Union have been calculated from **European Union aggregates expressed in ECUs at constant 1990 exchange rates**; for real values, **the deflators are also based on 1990 = 100**. The indices and rates of change of prices are deduced from the corresponding values and volumes. This method based on 1990 appears the most logical one for describing and analysing trends for the whole of the period 1980-1996. For consistency, the EAA uses 1990 constant prices in the calculation of indices and changes in the volume and price for each Member State. It should also be noted that indices (especially the three agricultural income indicators) are expressed as base "1990" = 100<sup>28</sup>.

## A.4 Calculation of deflated series

For each Member State, **indices and changes in the prices and values in real terms** of different products, aggregates and indicators are obtained by deflating the corresponding nominal figures with the **implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices**. For long-term series, use is made of the GDP price index with base 1990 = 100. For short-term changes (1996 compared with 1995), forecasts of this index for 1996 were supplied by the Commission's Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs (DG II).

<sup>26</sup> cf. Eurostat: "Structure of Holdings - Community Survey Methodology", Theme 5, Series E, Luxembourg 1986 (p. 21).

<sup>27</sup> The countries concerned are Denmark (1973-1980), Spain (1973-1996), Ireland (1973-1990), Portugal (1973-1978 respectively) and Finland (1979-1994).

<sup>28</sup> It should be recalled that "1990" throughout this report means  $(1989+1990+1991)/3$ , an operation aimed at choosing a base year which is hardly affected by short-term fluctuations.

There are a number of important points in favour of using this deflator, such as its reliability and comparability. The GDP implicit price index is an indicator of trends in the general level of prices of all goods produced and all services rendered in an economy. The price index of national final "uses" could also be used as a deflator. Unlike the GDP price index, it also directly takes account of 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 comparability with other Commission publications, it was decided not to introduce a new deflator.

**Real values for the European Union as a whole** are calculated by deflating each Member State's nominal figures (at current prices) with the GDP implicit price index of the country concerned and converting the results into ECUs (at 1990 exchange rates for the long-term and 1995 exchange rates for the short-term as indicated above). The results are then added together to give real values for the European Union. These aggregates, in real terms, are used for calculating indices and rates of change for EUR 15 and therefore there is never any explicit application of a "European Union deflator". In particular, it is the European Union income aggregates in this deflated form expressed in 1990 ECUs, that are set against the number of annual work units in the European Union as a whole in order to calculate the trend of income indicators since 1973 for EUR 11 and since 1980 for EUR 15. As an example, the following algorithm is used to calculate Indicator 1 for the European Union :

$$ND1_{EU,t} = \frac{\sum_i \frac{NVA_{i,t}}{PGDP_{i,t} \times ER_{i,90}}}{\sum_i TLI_{i,t}}$$

- where: IND 1 = Indicator 1 (in ECUs per AWU);  
 NVA = Net Value Added at factor cost for agriculture (in national currency);  
 PGDP = Implicit Price index of Gross Domestic Product at market prices (1990=100);  
 ER = Exchange Rate (1ECU = ...N.C.);  
 TLI = Total Labour Input of agriculture (in AWU's);  
 i = Member State (B...UK);  
 t = Year (1973...1996).

Finally, it should be noted that this method renders unnecessary the calculation of a deflator for the European Union as a whole and therefore none is given in this publication. However, it should be noted that the "average rate of inflation for the European Union" which could be derived from the above-mentioned real values (a rate which would in fact differ according to the product or aggregate chosen for calculating it) 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 European Union (as this rate of change is generally calculated from each Member State's share in the European Union's GDP expressed in PPS).



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## II DETAILED TABLES

Table A.1

**Share of gross value added at market prices of agriculture  
in gross domestic product at market prices (in %) (1)**

	1973	1980	1985	1990	1994	1995
B	3.6	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.3
DK	5.6	4.1	4.2	3.6	2.4	2.5
D	2.5	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.8
EL	13.5	12.0	12.0	8.7	8.1	7.4
E	9.0	6.1	5.3	4.0	3.2	3.0
F	6.1	3.8	3.4	2.9	2.0	2.0
IRL	15.7	10.0	8.2	6.8	5.1	4.8
I	7.3	5.6	4.2	3.0	2.7	2.7
L	3.5	2.1	2.0	1.5	0.9	0.9
NL	4.9	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.2	2.9
A	:	3.1	2.6	2.4	1.8	1.1
P	:	6.3	5.1	4.5	2.9	3.1
FIN	:	3.8	3.3	2.4	1.7	0.8
S	:	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.6
UK	2.3	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0
EUR12	:	3.4	3.0	2.4	1.9	1.8
EUR15	:	3.3	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.7

(1) From 1991 onwards, with Germany in its boundaries after 3 October 1990.

Table A.2

**Agricultural employment (1) as a share of total employment (in %) (2)**

	1973	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
B	4.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.9	:
DK	9.4	8.0	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.0	:
D	7.2	5.2	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.3	:
EL	:	28.7	27.5	25.7	25.3	24.1	22.8	21.1	20.8	20.3	20.8	:
E	23.6	18.6	17.7	14.7	14.0	12.7	11.5	10.4	9.9	9.9	9.9	:
F	10.9	8.3	7.0	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.2	:
IRL	23.9	18.1	15.8	15.0	15.1	14.9	14.9	13.7	13.4	12.6	12.5	:
I	17.8	13.9	10.9	10.2	9.6	9.1	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.4	7.7	:
L	8.0	5.5	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	:
NL	6.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	3.8	3.8	3.9	:
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
P	:	28.0	22.4	21.2	20.6	18.8	17.7	17.4	11.4	11.5	11.8	:
FIN	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	:
EUR 12	:	9.4	8.2	7.5	7.2	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.2	:
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

(1) Including Forestry and Fishing.

(2) From 1991 onwards, with Germany in its boundaries after 3 October 1990.

Table A.3

**Economic accounts for agriculture in 1995**  
at current prices and current exchange rates (mio Ecu)

		B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR 12	EUR 15
+	Final crop output	2 640	2 122	12 577	6 029	13 074	23 317	551	19 000	35	7 911	1 276	2 091	688	1 020	7 177	96 525	99 510
	Cereals	228	987	3 079	478	896	6 235	169	2 636	8	189	180	168	244	340	2 600	17 673	18 437
	Potatoes	295	132	1 020	316	803	797	:	526	4	795	52	312	77	147	1 221	6 222	6 499
	Sugarbeet	298	139	1 309	129	408	1 249	:	542	-	331	140	26	68	119	390	4 821	5 148
	Industrial crops	31	67	695	1 330	395	1 233	:	536	1	10	69	22	26	45	294	4 615	4 754
	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit (excluding olives)	3	67	538	13	135	1 045	:	245	1	7	61	7	26	45	275	2 335	2 466
	Fresh vegetables	898	125	1 173	1 226	3 260	3 023	131	4 199	2	1 895	133	308	98	119	1 398	17 637	17 986
	Fruit (fresh fruit, citrus fruit, tropical fruit and grapes)	355	32	1 629	1 000	3 616	1 782	18	3 434	4	285	247	438	29	31	301	12 894	13 200
	Grape must and wine	-	-	1 187	138	822	6 493	-	2 617	15	-	239	584	-	-	-	11 858	12 097
	Olive oil	-	-	-	849	1 467	-	-	1 527	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	3 935	3 935
	Flowers and ornamentals	278	347	1 401	161	564	937	:	1 772	:	2 902	108	:	100	139	419	8 781	9 129
+	Final animal output	4 116	4 728	19 879	2 690	10 088	22 287	3 830	11 850	161	9 202	2 451	2 350	1 647	2 156	11 302	102 484	108 738
	Animals	2 859	3 129	10 079	1 335	7 381	13 667	2 312	7 605	72	5 038	1 502	1 687	541	1 036	6 444	61 609	64 688
	Cattle (including calves)	1 026	495	4 116	250	1 787	6 460	1 623	3 178	55	1 635	670	278	245	360	2 407	23 311	24 586
	Pigs	1 489	2 176	4 883	237	3 104	3 087	286	1 976	16	2 674	686	963	234	432	1 371	22 262	23 613
	Sheep and goats	4	4	129	598	1 040	441	190	197	:	66	27	183	3	7	908	3 760	3 797
	Poultry	279	158	843	224	1 142	3 173	142	1 565	0	642	106	174	45	87	1 598	9 939	10 177
	Animal products	1 257	1 599	9 800	1 355	2 707	8 620	1 518	4 245	89	4 164	949	663	1 090	1 120	4 859	40 875	44 034
	Milk	1 004	1 522	8 586	1 117	1 988	7 784	1 477	3 484	87	3 684	764	584	817	1 024	4 278	35 596	38 201
	Eggs	227	74	1 008	183	607	732	27	736	2	400	99	65	39	88	499	4 559	4 785
=	Final output	6 771	6 850	32 485	8 719	23 353	45 579	4 381	31 223	197	17 112	3 727	4 526	2 335	3 177	18 480	199 676	208 915
	Seeds and seedlings	260	113	764	98	311	1 956	74	422	4	501	62	:	38	122	425	4 927	5 150
	Energy and lubricants	315	205	2 897	657	858	1 698	219	1 290	8	864	272	265	166	264	687	9 963	10 665
	Fertilizers and soil improvers	211	266	1 769	193	817	2 777	356	874	12	289	140	:	232	196	928	8 492	9 059
	Plant protection products and pharmaceutical products	251	157	974	207	768	2 802	145	638	5	170	90	293	63	61	680	7 091	7 305
	Feedingstuffs	1 838	1 644	4 859	542	4 471	7 229	786	4 337	23	3 598	362	1 163	485	642	3 387	33 877	35 366
	Materials and small tools, maintenance and repairs	408	706	3 023	312	1 639	2 306	161	:	10	1 136	368	124	219	505	1 348	11 172	12 263
	Services	334	484	3 600	57	623	2 903	137	706	20	1 297	50	131	269	326	2 138	12 431	13 076
-	Intermediate consumption	4 164	3 575	18 325	2 255	10 585	22 229	2 027	8 751	85	8 291	1 825	2 136	1 590	2 116	9 803	92 226	97 758

Table A.3 (continued)

**Economic accounts for agriculture in 1995**  
at current prices and current exchange rates (mio Ecu)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR 12	EUR 15
= Gross value added at market prices	2 607	3 275	14 159	6 464	12 767	23 350	2 354	22 472	112	8 821	1 902	2 390	745	1 060	8 677	107 450	111 157
+ Subsidies	347	767	5 593	1 965	4 259	7 749	917	3 376	34	291	1 878	516	1 842	628	2 875	28 688	33 035
- Taxes linked to production	53	115	686	263	52	1 200	45	372	1	474	145	26	6	49	159	3 445	3 645
= Gross value added at factor cost	2 902	3 927	19 066	8 166	16 974	29 900	3 226	25 476	145	8 639	3 635	2 879	2 581	1 639	11 393	132 693	140 548
- Depreciation	628	935	7 478	398	2 061	4 878	465	7 695	38	2 313	1 445	157	736	687	2 223	29 268	32 136
= Net value added at factor cost	2 274	2 992	11 588	7 768	14 913	25 022	2 762	17 780	106	6 326	2 190	2 723	1 845	952	9 170	103 425	108 412
- Rent and other payments in cash or in kind	144	139	1 436	260	776	1 443	1	202	10	229	107	59	66	109	178	4 878	5 160
- Interest	502	1 086	2 120	610	1 208	1 891	204	1 537	12	1 167	201	268	259	412	708	11 314	12 187
= Net income from agricultural activity of total labour input	1 628	1 767	8 033	6 898	12 929	21 688	2 556	16 041	84	4 929	1 882	2 395	1 520	431	8 285	87 232	91 065
- Compensation of employees	254	471	:	445	2 188	4 494	223	6 059	7	1 567	340	730	309	229	2 047	:	:
= Net income from agricultural activity of family labour input	1 374	1 296	:	6 453	10 742	17 194	2 333	9 983	77	3 362	1 542	1 665	1 211	201	6 238	:	:

Table A.4

## Percentage change in volume of 1996 over 1995

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR 12	EUR 15
+ Final crop output	-3.7	-1.9	7.7	-3.8	26.0	5.5	10.1	0.6	1.3	-0.2	-9.4	10.3	0.8	14.5	9.1	6.5	6.4
Cereals	22.6	-1.7	8.9	-2.0	228.9	17.8	22.0	4.5	17.6	10.8	-15.1	12.9	11.1	46.2	13.5	22.7	22.6
Potatoes	20.9	5.8	33.4	-3.6	-0.5	11.5	:	2.0	-8.1	9.2	11.7	-4.9	-3.0	6.2	6.5	10.2	10.0
Sugarbeet	0.5	14.9	0.1	-6.2	1.0	-6.3	:	-6.3	-	2.3	4.0	0.0	-19.2	0.9	13.3	-0.7	-0.8
Industrial crops	25.8	-19.0	-27.8	-21.8	86.1	6.6	:	2.0	14.6	-30.8	-28.1	9.5	-29.8	-50.9	13.7	-0.4	-1.4
Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit (excluding olives)	-4.8	-19.0	-35.4	6.6	98.0	8.6	:	6.3	14.6	-50.0	-31.3	30.0	-29.8	-50.9	13.0	3.0	0.8
Fresh vegetables	-12.2	-10.0	5.9	0.9	12.6	-1.6	7.6	-1.5	-3.7	-6.8	-2.0	4.6	1.0	0.0	5.5	1.3	1.3
Fruit (fresh fruit, citrus fruit, tropical fruit and grapes)	-34.4	-14.1	24.6	8.1	7.7	2.3	5.5	7.0	35.7	-6.9	-7.7	3.5	27.3	0.0	6.2	7.2	7.0
Grape must and wine	-	-	2.0	4.7	72.7	1.2	-	5.0	-14.7	-	-9.5	26.0	-	-	-	8.3	8.0
Olive oil	-	-	-	-0.5	-41.5	-	-	-21.5	-	-	-	22.2	-	-	-	-23.4	-23.4
Flowers and ornamentals	1.2	-2.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	:	-0.7	:	0.5	-3.2	:	-5.3	0.0	-6.7	0.2	0.1
+ Final animal output	2.1	-0.4	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.8	2.6	2.4	3.2	-0.4	2.3	2.6	0.1	0.3	-5.5	0.2	0.3
Animals	2.8	-0.6	0.6	1.7	1.8	2.1	3.9	2.5	8.3	0.2	3.5	2.0	3.3	0.3	-9.0	0.5	0.6
Cattle (including calves)	0.7	-3.6	0.8	1.2	3.0	2.5	3.7	2.2	10.6	-3.4	5.4	-7.0	1.3	0.2	-28.7	-1.7	-1.4
Pigs	3.6	0.6	0.7	-1.7	2.0	1.0	5.8	2.5	0.8	0.2	3.1	4.0	3.5	0.5	0.0	1.3	1.4
Sheep and goats	29.1	:	1.0	0.8	-2.8	4.0	6.4	-0.4	:	10.1	2.9	-0.8	-10.8	10.5	-1.0	0.0	0.0
Poultry	6.8	1.0	-1.1	9.9	1.7	2.4	1.9	3.2	7.0	8.0	-1.2	7.9	16.2	0.0	4.3	3.2	3.2
Animal products	0.4	0.1	-0.1	-1.2	0.5	-1.4	0.2	2.2	-1.0	-1.1	0.2	4.1	-1.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Milk	0.0	0.5	0.7	-1.5	3.7	-1.2	0.6	2.7	-1.2	-1.5	1.8	5.4	-1.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3
Eggs	2.2	-7.7	-0.4	0.4	-10.0	-3.8	-12.4	0.2	6.9	2.0	-4.8	-6.8	-4.9	-2.4	0.6	-1.9	-2.0
= Final output	-0.4	-0.8	3.0	-2.6	15.2	3.1	3.5	1.3	2.8	-0.3	-1.3	6.1	0.3	4.6	0.3	3.2	3.1
Seeds and seedlings	0.1	9.4	2.0	-0.5	4.4	8.4	16.4	0.2	1.2	9.4	4.4	:	-2.0	-2.0	-0.2	5.3	5.1
Energy and lubricants	0.0	-1.0	-1.5	2.7	4.4	2.0	5.5	0.8	0.2	8.0	-1.3	6.8	-3.5	-2.0	-0.6	1.5	1.3
Fertilizers and soil improvers	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	14.4	0.0	-1.6	-1.5	5.0	2.0	-2.0	:	-3.5	3.2	-2.3	1.4	1.3
Plant protection products and pharmaceutical products	0.0	-1.0	2.0	-3.0	4.4	2.8	-0.8	1.8	-0.8	-1.0	8.7	15.6	3.4	0.6	-0.2	2.0	2.1
Feedingstuffs	3.2	-1.5	-0.7	-3.9	-0.9	2.5	-2.3	-2.0	6.6	-0.4	-6.4	-1.8	-3.6	-1.9	2.5	0.2	0.0
Materials and small tools, maintenance and repairs	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-1.4	2.5	-1.0	5.3	:	0.5	0.0	-0.8	12.4	0.4	-0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.1
Services	0.0	0.0	1.0	-1.8	9.2	1.0	4.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	6.5	-10.7	-0.9	1.3	1.4	1.1
- Intermediate consumption	0.7	-0.5	0.1	-0.7	2.7	2.1	1.9	-0.7	2.3	0.7	-1.7	3.3	-2.7	-1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9

Table A.5

## Percentage change in nominal prices of 1996 over 1995

		B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR 12	EUR 15
+	Final crop output	4.4	-0.6	-1.8	7.6	-2.2	-1.6	-12.0	4.3	-2.9	2.1	1.5	0.2	0.7	-6.8	-10.8	-0.4	-0.4
	Cereals	-4.5	-2.7	3.7	4.5	-8.4	-7.4	-12.7	-6.8	-2.5	0.9	8.7	-3.0	2.4	-7.2	-5.4	-4.9	-4.8
	Potatoes	-54.7	-20.9	-43.7	-2.6	-40.2	-24.0		-30.0	-10.3	-33.4	-38.1	-46.1	-12.8	-28.4	-46.3	-37.2	-36.8
	Sugarbeet	3.5	0.0	4.0	11.1	0.6	0.5		2.5	-	-1.0	-7.9	0.0	-2.3	0.8	-1.7	1.8	1.4
	Industrial crops	0.0	8.3	9.4	-1.0	-6.0	0.4		3.0	-7.6	6.6	12.9	4.2	6.8	5.9	5.0	0.8	1.0
	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit (excluding olives)	0.0	8.3	15.4	2.0	-17.9	0.8		2.0	-7.6	7.0	15.0	0.0	6.8	5.9	5.0	1.7	2.0
	Fresh vegetables	25.0	5.0	-6.0	13.9	3.8	7.7	-3.6	6.0	1.2	13.5	-3.3	18.8	7.3	0.0	-7.5	6.2	6.1
	Fruit (fresh fruit, citrus fruit, tropical fruit and grapes)	51.6	10.0	5.0	8.2	-2.0	-1.9	9.9	3.6	-27.1	39.0	-0.7	1.8	-1.8	0.0	-1.6	3.3	3.1
	Grape must and wine	-	-	7.6	5.4	2.8	1.3	-	17.0	9.1	-	3.6	9.9	-	-	-	6.0	5.9
	Olive oil	-	-	-	15.0	28.6	-	-	18.0	-	-	-	10.1	-	-	-	19.9	19.9
	Flowers and ornamentals	-2.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	-3.5	2.1		3.0		4.5	-7.1		2.6	0.0	9.3	2.6	2.4
+	Final animal output	5.3	3.3	1.7	0.6	5.4	-0.5	-2.7	2.6	-8.0	2.6	0.5	5.2	0.7	-1.6	3.7	2.1	2.0
	Animals	5.5	5.4	2.4	8.1	5.7	-1.8	-3.9	0.1	-13.9	4.4	-1.7	7.8	-3.8	-5.5	4.7	2.2	2.0
	Cattle (including calves)	-13.9	-14.3	-11.1	1.7	-13.9	-11.6	-13.5	-11.4	-21.8	-12.2	-12.8	-12.7	-8.8	-12.8	-12.5	-12.0	-12.0
	Pigs	17.3	10.7	14.0	17.6	12.4	11.4	18.7	4.4	15.0	14.3	9.9	12.2	-0.4	-2.1	16.3	12.7	12.2
	Sheep and goats	-28.3		10.0	9.7	13.8	13.2	23.0	1.7		1.1	-7.4	14.8	-11.8	6.5	18.2	13.7	13.5
	Poultry	12.8	1.5	0.0	1.7	13.1	2.8	1.8	11.0	16.4	5.2	-3.7	13.9	5.2	-3.8	8.5	6.5	6.4
	Animal products	4.9	-0.8	1.1	-7.0	4.4	1.7	-0.6	7.3	-2.8	0.2	4.3	-1.6	4.4	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9
	Milk	-2.4	-1.9	-0.3	-11.2	-0.4	-0.1	-0.8	5.0	-2.9	-2.8	2.4	-4.6	0.2	2.5	0.7	-0.4	-0.3
	Eggs	36.8	22.4	12.0	14.6	24.1	21.6	13.2	19.0	2.0	28.0	18.7	29.3	54.8	-3.2	10.8	19.2	19.1
=	Final output	5.2	2.1	0.4	5.4	0.7	-1.1	-3.9	3.7	-7.1	2.3	0.4	2.7	0.7	-3.3	-2.5	0.9	0.8
	Seeds and seedlings	4.0	1.6	-2.0	9.3	3.9	-3.7	-14.6	4.4	0.9	-4.9	-3.5		-6.4	2.0	-5.0	-2.0	-1.9
	Energy and lubricants	6.5	9.4	6.0	11.1	-0.9	11.0	5.0	6.5	1.5	7.9	6.8	4.2	11.9	26.5	7.8	7.0	7.5
	Fertilizers and soil improvers	6.0	-0.7	2.0	3.3	5.6	5.0	6.1	5.6	3.8	2.8	-3.0		1.5	1.5	10.6	4.9	4.6
	Plant protection products and pharmaceutical products	2.5	10.0	3.0	9.6	6.6	1.1	1.7	1.2	2.0	-1.0	-8.0	3.3	-2.6	1.7	4.2	2.8	2.6
	Feedingstuffs	6.0	-1.0	6.0	8.8	3.2	3.0	5.2	5.6	-2.0	5.1	12.0	1.8	3.5	2.7	8.4	4.6	4.6
	Materials and small tools, maintenance and repairs	5.0	1.8	2.5	8.9	6.4	4.0	2.2		0.3	2.0	2.2	1.2	0.3	5.8	5.6	3.9	3.9
	Services	2.0	1.6	1.1	4.4	2.9	2.0	-2.4	3.0	1.0	2.0	-1.1	0.0	12.3	4.5	3.7	2.1	2.3
-	Intermediate consumption	5.0	1.1	3.5	8.9	3.5	2.9	2.8	4.9	0.3	3.8	2.9	1.4	2.6	6.5	6.1	3.8	3.8

Table A.6

## Percentage change in real prices of 1996 over 1995

		B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR 12	EUR 15
+	Final crop output	2.7	-2.3	-3.3	-1.1	-5.9	-3.1	-14.0	-0.6	-5.3	0.5	-0.2	-3.4	-1.0	-8.5	-13.1	-3.4	-3.4
	Cereals	-6.1	-4.3	2.2	-4.0	-11.8	-8.9	-14.7	-11.2	-4.9	-0.7	6.9	-6.5	0.7	-8.9	-7.8	-7.3	-7.2
	Potatoes	-55.5	-22.2	-44.5	-10.4	-42.4	-25.2	:	-33.3	-12.5	-34.4	-39.1	-48.0	-14.3	-29.7	-47.6	-38.9	-38.5
	Sugarbeet	1.8	-1.7	2.5	2.1	-3.2	-1.1	:	-2.3	-	-2.6	-9.4	-3.6	-3.9	-1.1	-4.1	-0.6	-0.9
	Industrial crops	-1.7	6.5	7.8	-9.0	-9.5	-1.2	:	-1.8	-9.9	4.9	11.0	0.5	5.0	3.9	2.3	-3.0	-2.8
	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit (excluding olives)	-1.7	6.5	13.7	-6.3	-21.0	-0.8	:	-2.8	-9.9	5.3	13.1	-3.6	5.0	3.9	2.4	-0.6	-0.3
	Fresh vegetables	22.9	3.2	-7.4	4.7	-0.1	6.0	-5.7	1.0	-1.3	11.7	-4.9	14.6	5.5	-1.9	-9.8	2.6	2.6
	Fruit (fresh fruit, citrus fruit, tropical fruit and grapes)	49.0	8.2	3.4	-0.6	-5.6	-3.5	7.4	-1.3	-28.9	36.8	-2.4	-1.8	-3.4	-1.9	-4.1	-0.5	-0.6
	Grape must and wine	-	-	6.0	-3.2	-1.1	-0.3	-	11.5	6.4	-	1.8	6.0	-	-	-	3.1	3.1
	Olive oil	-	-	-	5.7	23.8	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	6.2	-	-	-	13.5	13.5
	Flowers and ornamentals	-4.1	2.3	-1.5	-8.1	-7.1	0.5	:	-1.8	:	2.9	-8.6	:	0.9	-1.9	6.5	0.0	-0.1
+	Final animal output	3.5	1.6	0.2	-7.6	1.4	-2.1	-4.9	-2.2	-10.2	1.0	-1.2	1.4	-1.0	-3.4	1.1	-0.5	-0.6
	Animals	3.7	3.6	0.9	-0.7	1.7	-3.3	-6.1	-4.6	-16.0	2.8	-3.3	4.0	-5.4	-7.3	2.0	-0.4	-0.6
	Cattle (including calves)	-15.4	-15.7	-12.4	-6.6	-17.1	-13.0	-15.4	-15.5	-23.7	-13.6	-14.2	-15.8	-10.3	-14.4	-14.8	-14.1	-14.1
	Pigs	15.3	8.8	12.3	8.1	8.2	9.6	16.0	-0.5	12.2	12.5	8.1	8.2	-2.1	-3.9	13.4	10.0	9.6
	Sheep and goats	-29.5	:	8.4	0.8	9.5	11.4	20.3	-3.1	:	-0.5	-9.0	10.7	-13.3	4.5	15.2	9.6	9.4
	Poultry	10.9	-0.2	-1.5	-6.5	8.9	1.2	-0.5	5.8	13.6	3.5	-5.3	9.8	3.4	-5.6	5.8	3.7	3.5
	Animal products	3.1	-2.5	-0.4	-14.5	0.5	0.1	-2.8	2.3	-5.2	-1.4	2.6	-5.1	2.7	0.1	-0.8	-0.7	-0.5
	Milk	-4.0	-3.5	-1.8	-18.3	-4.1	-1.7	-3.1	0.1	-5.3	-4.3	0.7	-8.0	-1.5	0.6	-1.8	-2.8	-2.6
	Eggs	34.5	20.4	10.3	5.3	19.4	19.7	10.7	13.4	-0.5	26.0	16.7	24.7	52.2	-5.0	8.0	16.0	15.9
=	Final output	3.4	0.4	-1.1	-3.2	-3.1	-2.7	-6.1	-1.1	-9.4	0.7	-1.3	-1.0	-1.0	-5.1	-5.0	-1.9	-1.9
	Seeds and seedlings	2.3	-0.1	-3.4	0.5	0.0	-5.2	-16.5	-0.5	-1.6	-6.4	-5.1	:	-8.0	0.1	-7.4	-4.1	-4.1
	Energy and lubricants	4.7	7.6	4.4	2.2	-4.6	9.3	2.6	1.5	-1.0	6.2	5.0	0.5	10.0	24.1	5.0	4.1	4.6
	Fertilizers and soil improvers	4.2	-2.4	0.5	-5.1	1.6	3.3	3.7	0.7	1.3	1.2	-4.6	:	-0.2	-0.4	7.8	2.4	2.1
	Plant protection products and pharmaceutical products	0.8	8.2	1.5	0.7	2.6	-0.5	-0.6	-3.5	-0.5	-2.6	-9.5	-0.4	-4.3	-0.2	1.5	0.0	-0.2
	Feedingsuffs	4.2	-2.7	4.4	0.0	-0.7	1.4	2.8	0.7	-4.4	3.4	10.1	-1.8	1.8	0.8	5.6	2.0	2.0
	Materials and small tools, maintenance and repairs	3.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	2.4	2.4	-0.1	:	-2.1	0.4	0.5	-2.4	-1.4	3.8	2.9	1.6	1.6
	Services	0.3	-0.1	-0.4	-4.1	-1.0	0.4	-4.6	-1.8	-1.5	0.4	-2.7	-3.6	10.4	2.6	1.1	-0.1	0.2
-	Intermediate consumption	3.2	-0.6	2.0	0.1	-0.4	1.3	0.5	0.0	-2.1	2.1	1.2	-2.2	0.9	4.5	3.4	1.3	1.4



Table A.7

## Percentage change in nominal value of 1996 over 1995

		B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR 12	EUR 15
+	Final crop output	0.6	-2.4	5.7	3.5	23.3	3.8	-3.1	4.9	-1.6	1.9	-8.0	10.5	1.5	6.7	-2.7	6.1	5.9
	Cereals	17.1	-4.4	12.9	2.5	201.4	9.0	6.5	-2.6	14.6	11.8	-7.7	9.4	14.5	35.7	7.3	16.7	16.7
	Potatoes	-45.3	-16.3	-24.8	-6.0	-40.5	-15.2	:	-28.6	-17.5	-27.3	-30.8	-48.8	-15.4	-24.0	-42.8	-30.8	-30.5
	Sugarbeet	4.0	14.9	4.1	4.2	1.5	-5.9	:	-4.0	-	1.3	-4.2	0.0	-21.1	1.7	11.5	1.1	0.6
	Industrial crops	25.8	-12.2	-21.0	-22.6	74.8	7.0	:	5.1	5.9	-26.3	-18.8	14.0	-25.0	-48.0	19.4	0.5	-0.4
	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit (excluding olives)	-4.8	-12.2	-25.5	8.8	62.5	9.4	:	8.4	5.9	-46.5	-21.0	30.0	-25.0	-48.0	18.7	4.7	2.8
	Fresh vegetables	9.8	-5.5	-0.4	15.0	16.9	6.0	3.8	4.4	-2.5	5.7	-5.2	24.2	8.4	0.0	-2.4	7.5	7.4
	Fruit (fresh fruit, citrus fruit, tropical fruit and grapes)	-0.7	-5.5	30.8	17.0	5.6	0.3	16.0	10.8	-1.1	29.4	-8.4	5.4	25.0	0.0	4.6	10.6	10.3
	Grape must and wine	-	-	9.8	10.3	77.5	2.5	-	22.9	-7.0	-	-6.3	38.5	-	-	-	14.8	14.4
	Olive oil	-	-	-	14.4	-24.8	-	-	-7.4	-	-	-	34.6	-	-	-	-8.2	-8.2
	Flowers and ornamentals	-1.3	1.9	1.9	0.0	-3.5	4.2	:	2.3	:	5.0	-10.0	:	-2.8	0.0	2.0	2.8	2.5
+	Final animal output	7.5	2.9	2.0	0.8	6.9	0.3	-0.2	5.1	-5.1	2.2	2.8	7.9	0.8	-1.3	-2.0	2.3	2.2
	Animals	8.4	4.7	3.0	9.9	7.6	0.3	-0.2	2.6	-6.7	4.6	1.7	10.0	-0.6	-5.2	-4.8	2.8	2.6
	Cattle (including calves)	-13.4	-17.4	-10.4	2.9	-11.4	-9.4	-10.2	-9.5	-13.6	-15.2	-8.1	-18.8	-7.6	-12.6	-37.6	-13.4	-13.2
	Pigs	21.5	11.4	14.8	15.6	14.7	12.5	25.6	7.0	15.9	14.5	13.3	16.7	3.1	-1.6	16.3	14.2	13.7
	Sheep and goats	-7.4	24.1	11.1	10.6	10.7	17.7	30.9	1.3	:	11.4	-4.7	13.9	-21.4	17.6	17.1	13.7	13.6
	Poultry	20.5	2.5	-1.1	11.8	15.0	5.3	3.7	14.6	24.6	13.6	-4.9	23.0	22.2	-3.8	13.1	9.9	9.7
	Animal products	5.3	-0.7	1.0	-8.1	4.9	0.2	-0.4	9.7	-3.8	-0.8	4.5	2.4	3.2	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.7
	Milk	-2.4	-1.4	0.5	-12.5	3.3	-1.3	-0.2	7.8	-4.1	-4.3	4.3	0.5	-1.4	2.9	0.7	-0.1	0.0
	Eggs	39.8	13.0	11.5	15.1	11.7	16.9	-0.8	19.2	9.0	30.6	13.0	20.5	47.2	-5.5	11.4	16.9	16.7
=	Final output	4.8	1.3	3.4	2.7	16.0	2.0	-0.6	5.0	-4.5	2.0	-0.9	8.9	1.0	1.2	-2.3	4.1	4.0
	Seeds and seedlings	4.1	11.1	0.0	8.7	8.5	4.4	-0.6	4.6	2.2	4.0	0.7	:	-8.3	0.0	-5.2	3.3	3.1
	Energy and lubricants	6.5	8.3	4.4	14.2	3.5	13.2	10.8	7.4	1.7	16.5	5.4	11.3	7.9	23.9	7.1	8.6	8.9
	Fertilizers and soil improvers	6.0	-0.7	4.0	3.3	20.7	5.0	4.4	4.0	8.9	4.9	-4.9	:	-2.1	4.7	8.1	6.3	5.9
	Plant protection products and pharmaceutical products	2.5	8.9	5.1	6.3	10.9	3.9	0.8	3.0	1.2	-2.0	0.0	19.4	0.3	2.3	3.9	5.3	5.2
	Feedingstuffs	9.4	-2.5	5.3	4.5	2.2	5.6	2.8	3.5	4.4	4.7	4.8	0.0	-0.2	0.7	11.0	4.8	4.7
	Materials and small tools, maintenance and repairs	5.0	1.8	2.0	7.4	9.1	3.0	7.6	:	0.8	2.0	1.4	13.8	0.6	5.4	5.3	4.1	4.0
	Services	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.5	12.3	3.0	2.2	4.2	1.0	2.0	-0.3	6.5	0.2	3.5	5.1	3.5	3.4
-	Intermediate consumption	5.7	0.6	3.5	8.1	6.4	5.1	4.8	4.2	2.5	4.5	1.2	4.8	-0.2	5.5	7.0	4.9	4.8

Table A.7 (continued)

## Percentage change in nominal value of 1996 over 1995

		B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR 12	EUR 15
=	Gross value added at market prices	3.2	2.0	3.3	0.8	24.0	-0.9	-5.2	5.3	-9.9	-0.3	-2.9	12.7	3.4	-7.3	-12.8	3.5	3.3
+	Subsidies	23.0	3.6	-2.8	12.2	-0.1	5.2	16.8	3.6	38.5	42.2	-7.2	-2.2	3.3	12.0	30.6	6.5	5.7
-	Taxes linked to production	7.2	1.0	4.9	1.4	117.6	-1.1	-15.3	5.0	63.8	3.8	7.1	8.9	-24.2	4.1	5.0	3.8	3.9
=	Gross value added at factor cost	5.5	2.3	1.5	3.5	17.7	0.7	1.2	5.1	0.7	0.9	-5.5	10.0	3.4	-0.3	-2.1	4.1	3.8
-	Depreciation	2.7	0.6	1.0	8.9	9.2	1.0	6.0	3.8	1.2	1.0	1.3	-1.1	-7.6	1.3	5.7	2.9	2.5
=	Net value added at factor cost	6.3	2.9	1.7	3.2	18.8	0.7	0.4	5.6	0.6	0.9	-10.0	10.7	7.8	-1.4	-4.0	4.5	4.2
-	Rent and other payments in cash or in kind	2.3	7.7	1.5	6.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.4	-2.0	-4.5	7.4	-4.0	6.0	2.6	1.4	1.3
-	Interest	-6.0	-0.1	-0.8	-29.7	1.2	-3.2	2.8	-6.0	-13.5	-1.5	-13.3	-9.8	-18.9	-7.8	-6.6	-4.0	-4.6
=	Net income from agricultural activity of total labour input	10.4	4.3	2.5	6.0	21.6	1.0	0.2	6.8	2.4	1.6	-10.0	13.1	12.9	2.8	-3.9	5.8	5.5
-	Compensation of employees	5.2	0.0	:	7.0	0.7	2.1	2.8	0.2	3.5	6.0	3.4	5.0	-6.4	4.1	0.9	:	:
=	Net income from agricultural activity of family labour input	11.4	5.9	:	6.0	25.8	0.7	-0.1	10.7	2.3	-0.5	-12.9	16.6	17.8	1.2	-5.4	:	:

Table A.8

## Percentage change in real value of 1996 over 1995

		B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR 12	EUR 15
+	Final crop output	-1.1	-4.0	4.1	-4.9	18.6	2.1	-5.3	0.0	-4.0	0.3	-9.5	6.6	-0.2	4.7	-5.2	2.9	2.7
	Cereals	15.1	-6.0	11.2	-5.8	190.1	7.3	4.1	-7.1	11.8	10.0	-9.2	5.5	12.5	33.2	4.6	13.7	13.8
	Potatoes	-46.2	-17.7	-26.0	-13.6	-42.7	-16.6	:	-31.9	-19.5	-28.4	-32.0	-50.6	-16.8	-25.4	-44.2	-32.7	-32.4
	Sugarbeet	2.3	13.0	2.5	-4.2	-2.3	-7.4	:	-8.5	-	-0.3	-5.8	-3.6	-22.4	-0.2	8.6	-1.3	-1.7
	Industrial crops	23.7	-13.7	-22.1	-28.8	68.3	5.3	:	0.1	3.3	-27.5	-20.2	10.0	-26.3	-49.0	16.4	-3.4	-4.2
	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit (excluding olives)	-6.4	-13.7	-26.6	0.0	56.4	7.7	:	3.3	3.3	-47.3	-22.3	25.4	-26.3	-49.0	15.7	2.3	0.5
	Fresh vegetables	8.0	-7.1	-1.9	5.7	12.5	4.3	1.4	-0.5	-4.9	4.0	-6.8	19.8	6.6	-1.9	-4.8	4.0	3.9
	Fruit (fresh fruit, citrus fruit, tropical fruit and grapes)	-2.4	-7.1	28.9	7.5	1.6	-1.2	13.4	5.6	-3.5	27.3	-9.9	1.6	22.9	-1.9	1.9	6.6	6.4
	Grape must and wine	-	-	8.1	1.4	70.8	0.9	-	17.2	-9.2	-	-7.8	33.6	-	-	-	11.7	-11.3
	Olive oil	-	-	-	5.2	-27.7	-	-	-11.7	-	-	-	29.8	-	-	-	-13.1	-13.1
	Flowers and ornamentals	-3.0	0.2	0.4	-8.1	-7.1	2.5	:	-2.5	:	3.4	-11.6	:	-4.4	-1.9	-0.6	0.2	0.0
+	Final animal output	5.7	1.2	0.5	-7.3	2.9	-1.3	-2.5	0.2	-7.4	0.6	1.1	4.0	-0.9	-3.2	-4.5	-0.3	-0.3
	Animals	6.6	3.0	1.4	1.0	3.6	-1.3	-2.4	-2.2	-9.0	3.0	0.0	6.1	-2.3	-7.0	-7.2	0.1	0.0
	Cattle (including calves)	-14.8	-18.7	-11.7	-5.5	-14.7	-10.8	-12.3	-13.7	-15.7	-16.6	-9.6	-21.7	-9.1	-14.2	-39.2	-15.5	-15.3
	Pigs	19.4	9.5	13.1	6.3	10.4	10.8	22.8	2.0	13.1	12.7	11.4	12.6	1.3	-3.4	13.4	11.5	11.1
	Sheep and goats	-8.9	22.1	9.5	1.6	6.5	15.9	28.0	-3.4	:	9.6	-6.3	9.8	-22.7	15.5	14.1	9.5	9.4
	Poultry	18.4	0.8	-2.6	2.7	10.7	3.6	1.4	9.2	21.5	11.8	-6.5	18.6	20.2	-5.6	10.2	7.0	6.8
	Animal products	3.6	-2.4	-0.5	-15.5	1.0	-1.3	-2.6	4.6	-6.2	-2.4	2.8	-1.2	1.5	0.4	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7
	Milk	-4.0	-3.0	-1.0	-19.6	-0.5	-2.9	-2.5	2.8	-6.4	-5.8	2.5	-3.1	-3.0	1.0	-1.9	-2.5	-2.3
	Eggs	37.5	11.1	9.9	5.8	7.5	15.1	-3.0	13.6	6.4	28.5	11.1	16.2	44.7	-7.3	8.6	13.7	13.6
=	Final output	3.0	-0.4	1.9	-5.6	11.6	0.4	-2.8	0.1	-6.9	0.4	-2.5	5.1	-0.7	-0.6	-4.8	1.3	1.1
	Seeds and seedlings	2.4	9.2	-1.5	-0.1	4.4	2.8	-2.8	-0.3	-0.3	2.4	-0.9	:	-9.8	-1.9	-7.6	1.0	0.8
	Energy and lubricants	4.7	6.5	2.9	4.9	-0.4	11.4	8.3	2.4	-0.8	14.7	3.6	7.3	6.1	21.6	4.4	5.6	6.0
	Fertilizers and soil improvers	4.2	-2.4	2.5	-5.1	16.2	3.3	2.0	-0.9	6.3	3.2	-6.5	:	-3.8	2.7	5.3	3.8	3.4
	Plant protection products and pharmaceutical products	0.8	7.0	3.5	-2.3	6.7	2.3	-1.5	-1.8	-1.3	-3.5	-1.7	15.1	-1.4	0.4	1.3	2.0	1.9
	Feedingstuffs	7.6	-4.1	3.7	-3.9	-1.6	3.9	0.5	-1.3	1.9	3.0	3.1	-3.6	-1.9	-1.1	8.2	2.2	2.1
	Materials and small tools, maintenance and repairs	3.2	0.1	0.5	-1.3	5.0	1.3	5.2	:	-1.7	0.4	-0.3	9.7	-1.0	3.4	2.6	1.8	1.7
	Services	0.3	-0.1	0.6	-5.8	8.1	1.4	-0.1	-0.7	-1.5	0.4	-2.0	2.7	-1.5	1.6	2.4	1.3	1.3
-	Intermediate consumption	4.0	-1.1	2.0	-0.6	2.4	3.4	2.4	-0.6	0.0	2.9	-0.5	1.0	-1.8	3.6	4.3	2.4	2.3

Table A.8 (continued)

## Percentage change in real value of 1996 over 1995

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EUR 12	EUR 15
= Gross value added at market prices	1.5	0.3	1.8	-7.4	19.3	-2.4	-7.4	0.4	-12.1	-1.9	-4.5	8.7	1.7	-9.1	-15.0	0.3	0.2
+ Subsidies	20.9	1.8	-4.2	3.1	-3.8	3.5	14.2	-1.3	35.1	39.9	-8.8	-5.7	1.6	9.9	27.3	3.5	2.8
- Taxes linked to production	5.4	-0.7	3.4	-6.8	109.5	-2.6	-17.2	0.1	59.8	2.2	5.3	5.0	-25.5	2.2	2.4	1.2	1.3
= Gross value added at factor cost	3.8	0.6	0.0	-4.9	13.2	-0.9	-1.1	0.2	-1.7	-0.7	-7.1	6.1	1.7	-2.1	-4.6	1.0	0.8
- Depreciation	1.0	-1.1	-0.5	0.1	5.1	-0.6	3.6	-1.0	-1.3	-0.6	-0.3	-4.6	-9.2	-0.6	3.0	0.1	-0.2
= Net value added at factor cost	4.5	1.1	0.2	-5.1	14.4	-0.9	-1.9	0.7	-1.9	-0.7	-11.5	6.7	6.0	-3.3	-6.4	1.2	1.0
- Rent and other payments in cash or in kind	0.6	5.9	0.0	-2.6	-3.1	-1.6	-2.2	-0.9	-1.0	-3.5	-6.1	3.6	-5.6	4.0	0.0	-1.1	-1.1
- Interest	-7.6	-1.8	-2.3	-35.4	-2.6	-4.7	0.5	-10.4	-15.6	-3.1	-14.8	-13.0	-20.3	-9.5	-9.0	-6.5	-7.0
= Net income from agricultural activity of total labour input	8.6	2.6	1.0	-2.5	17.0	-0.6	-2.1	1.8	-0.1	0.0	-11.5	9.0	11.0	0.8	-6.3	2.4	2.2
- Compensation of employees	3.5	-1.7	:	-1.7	-3.1	0.5	0.5	-4.5	0.9	4.3	1.7	1.3	-8.0	2.2	-1.7	:	:
= Net income from agricultural activity of family labour input	9.5	4.1	:	-2.6	21.1	-0.8	-2.3	5.6	-0.2	-2.1	-14.4	12.4	15.8	-0.7	-7.8	:	:

Table A.9

Belgique / Belgie

**Major components of the calculation of Indicator 1  
(indices, 1989-1991=100)**

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicit 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	55.6	39.6	140.1	158.5	88.5
1974	48.1	44.8	107.4	152.4	70.5
1975	54.1	49.5	109.0	145.9	74.8
1976	65.2	53.5	121.8	138.8	87.8
1977	55.8	57.3	97.2	132.8	73.2
1978	60.7	59.9	101.2	128.5	78.9
1979	57.3	62.6	91.3	127.9	71.4
1980	60.4	64.6	93.3	122.9	76.0
1981	67.5	68.2	98.8	119.5	82.7
1982	74.6	72.9	102.2	117.2	87.3
1983	84.4	77.2	109.2	116.3	93.9
1984	85.0	81.2	104.5	115.6	90.5
1985	83.9	86.2	97.2	112.8	86.2
1986	83.2	89.3	93.1	111.4	83.6
1987	78.0	91.3	85.4	108.0	79.1
1988	83.0	92.9	89.2	104.5	85.4
1989	106.0	97.1	109.0	102.1	106.8
1990	97.1	99.9	97.1	100.2	97.0
1991	96.9	103.0	93.9	97.7	96.2
1992	91.7	106.7	85.9	93.6	91.8
1993	90.4	110.8	81.5	91.2	89.4
1994	92.1	113.6	80.9	88.9	91.1
1995	80.5	115.2	69.8	86.3	80.9
1996	85.6	117.1	72.9	83.9	87.0
% 96/95	6.3	1.7	4.5	-2.8	7.5

(1) AWU : Annual Work Unit

Table A.10

Danmark

**Major components of the calculation of Indicator 1  
(indices, 1989-1991=100)**

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicit 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	38.3	29.5	129.6	200.1	64.9
1974	39.3	33.3	117.6	186.2	63.2
1975	35.2	37.5	93.8	177.8	52.8
1976	38.5	40.9	94.0	172.1	54.7
1977	47.2	44.7	105.4	165.4	63.8
1978	54.3	49.2	110.3	159.0	69.4
1979	48.7	52.9	91.9	152.6	60.3
1980	54.3	57.2	94.7	145.4	65.2
1981	65.4	63.0	103.6	138.8	74.7
1982	84.4	69.7	121.0	130.7	92.6
1983	76.0	75.0	101.2	129.3	78.3
1984	103.9	79.2	130.9	125.9	104.1
1985	96.7	82.7	116.8	121.3	96.4
1986	102.6	86.4	118.6	116.9	101.5
1987	82.2	90.5	90.7	112.5	80.7
1988	84.5	93.6	90.2	106.1	85.0
1989	105.0	97.5	107.5	103.2	104.3
1990	100.9	100.1	100.6	100.1	100.6
1991	94.2	102.4	91.9	96.7	95.1
1992	85.4	105.6	80.8	94.7	85.4
1993	87.0	106.3	81.7	93.8	87.1
1994	93.4	108.1	86.3	89.5	96.5
1995	108.4	110.0	98.5	85.5	115.2
1996	111.6	111.9	99.6	84.0	118.6
% 96/95	2.9	1.7	1.1	-1.8	2.9

(1) AWU : Annual Work Unit

Table A.11

Deutschland

**Major components of the calculation of Indicator 1  
(indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of (2))**

	Nominal net value added at factor cost		Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices		Real net value added at factor cost		Total labour input in AWU (3)		Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
1973	94.3	:	54.6	:	172.4	:	174.9	:	98.8	:
1974	82.6	:	57.5	:	143.2	:	167.6	:	85.7	:
1975	96.8	:	63.5	:	152.1	:	163.4	:	93.3	:
1976	101.6	:	64.6	:	156.9	:	159.4	:	98.7	:
1977	95.9	:	67.8	:	140.9	:	152.7	:	92.5	:
1978	93.8	:	71.1	:	131.4	:	146.4	:	90.0	:
1979	82.9	:	72.2	:	114.4	:	139.5	:	82.2	:
1980	75.9	:	75.2	:	100.7	:	136.4	:	74.0	:
1981	78.7	:	78.3	:	100.2	:	134.6	:	74.7	:
1982	97.8	:	82.1	:	118.8	:	131.4	:	90.6	:
1983	79.4	:	85.1	:	93.0	:	125.3	:	74.4	:
1984	91.4	:	85.5	:	106.5	:	123.3	:	86.6	:
1985	83.7	:	86.5	:	96.4	:	121.6	:	79.5	:
1986	96.5	:	91.3	:	105.4	:	119.8	:	88.2	:
1987	77.1	:	94.3	:	81.5	:	112.7	:	72.5	:
1988	95.3	:	94.4	:	100.6	:	110.9	:	91.0	:
1989	110.9	:	96.7	:	114.4	:	104.2	:	110.0	:
1990	97.8	101.2	99.7	98.1	97.8	103.1	100.7	108.9	97.4	94.2
1991	91.3	98.8	103.6	101.9	87.9	96.9	95.1	91.1	92.6	105.8
1992	95.8	101.8	108.2	107.5	88.3	94.7	91.3	76.5	97.0	123.1
1993	:	87.5	111.5	111.6	:	78.3	87.2	71.1	:	109.6
1994	:	86.0	113.8	114.1	:	75.4	:	66.4	:	112.8
1995	:	79.5	:	116.5	:	68.2	:	62.9	:	107.8
1996	:	80.8	:	118.3	:	68.3	:	60.5	:	112.3
% 96/95	:	1.7	:	1.5	:	0.2	:	-3.8	:	4.2

(1) With Germany in its boundaries prior to 3 October 1990.

(2) With Germany in its boundaries after 3 October 1990, (Indices, 1990-1991=100).

(3) AWU : Annual Work Unit

Table A.12

Ellada

**Major components of the calculation of Indicator 1  
(indices, 1989-1991=100)**

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicit 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	6.0	7.8	76.7	151.0	50.6
1974	6.9	9.3	74.0	147.7	49.9
1975	7.7	10.4	74.1	144.5	51.0
1976	9.4	11.9	79.2	141.4	55.8
1977	10.0	13.1	76.3	138.3	55.0
1978	12.5	14.8	84.8	135.1	62.4
1979	13.8	17.5	78.8	132.3	59.3
1980	18.0	20.9	86.3	129.3	66.5
1981	22.4	25.0	89.5	126.5	70.5
1982	28.4	31.0	91.7	125.0	73.0
1983	30.5	37.1	82.3	124.1	66.1
1984	39.9	44.6	89.6	124.2	71.8
1985	48.8	53.1	92.1	125.9	72.8
1986	54.8	63.2	86.8	121.5	71.1
1987	59.6	70.4	84.7	114.9	73.4
1988	70.1	72.0	97.4	115.1	84.3
1989	86.7	82.2	105.6	108.1	97.2
1990	88.4	99.1	89.3	99.8	89.1
1991	124.8	118.8	105.1	92.1	113.7
1992	123.5	136.0	90.8	93.4	96.8
1993	131.7	153.3	85.9	95.1	90.0
1994	159.5	170.0	93.8	92.2	101.3
1995	174.8	185.8	94.1	89.6	104.6
1996	180.4	202.2	89.2	87.1	102.0
% 96/95	3.2	8.8	-5.1	-2.7	-2.5

(1) AWU : Annual Work Unit

Table A.13

Espana

**Major components of the calculation of Indicator 1  
(indices, 1989-1991=100)**

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicit 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	19.7	13.0	151.1	232.3	65.0
1974	19.0	15.1	125.3	224.6	55.7
1975	23.1	17.7	130.8	208.6	62.7
1976	26.6	20.6	129.0	192.4	67.0
1977	34.7	25.4	136.6	179.3	76.1
1978	41.1	30.6	134.1	173.7	77.1
1979	41.0	35.8	114.3	162.4	70.3
1980	46.3	40.6	114.0	149.6	76.1
1981	42.0	45.7	91.8	136.1	67.4
1982	53.3	52.1	102.2	131.1	77.9
1983	58.6	58.2	100.6	129.5	77.7
1984	67.9	65.0	104.4	122.8	85.0
1985	72.2	70.0	103.1	119.0	86.6
1986	72.5	77.7	93.2	114.6	81.2
1987	79.0	82.3	96.0	111.5	86.0
1988	93.2	86.9	107.1	109.0	98.2
1989	93.7	93.1	100.6	104.1	96.5
1990	102.7	99.9	102.7	100.7	101.9
1991	103.6	107.0	96.8	95.2	101.6
1992	92.1	114.4	80.4	92.8	86.6
1993	107.9	119.3	90.3	89.2	101.2
1994	130.1	124.0	104.8	85.0	123.2
1995	134.3	130.0	103.2	82.2	125.4
1996	159.6	135.1	118.0	77.4	152.4
% 96/95	18.8	3.9	14.4	-5.9	21.5

(1) AWU : Annual Work Unit

Table A.14

France

**Major components of the calculation of Indicator 1  
(indices, 1989-1991=100)**

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicit 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	40.3	25.6	157.7	166.5	94.7
1974	40.3	28.6	140.7	161.2	87.3
1975	40.7	32.5	125.2	155.8	80.4
1976	44.0	36.1	121.9	152.4	80.0
1977	45.9	39.2	117.0	149.4	78.4
1978	51.7	43.4	118.9	147.0	80.9
1979	57.3	47.9	119.5	144.9	82.5
1980	56.4	53.5	105.2	141.0	74.7
1981	63.3	59.9	105.5	137.2	76.9
1982	81.6	67.2	121.3	133.4	91.0
1983	80.8	73.7	109.6	129.6	84.5
1984	83.5	79.2	105.4	125.6	83.9
1985	85.8	83.8	102.3	121.4	84.3
1986	87.7	88.2	99.3	117.0	84.9
1987	88.0	90.9	96.7	112.8	85.8
1988	85.9	93.7	91.6	108.7	84.3
1989	99.9	96.8	103.0	104.2	98.9
1990	103.6	99.9	103.6	100.0	103.7
1991	96.5	103.2	93.4	95.8	97.5
1992	95.8	105.5	90.7	91.8	98.8
1993	92.3	108.1	85.3	87.0	98.2
1994	102.6	109.7	93.5	84.3	110.9
1995	107.1	111.6	95.9	82.0	117.0
1996	107.8	113.4	95.0	79.8	119.1
% 96/95	0.7	1.6	-0.9	-2.6	1.8

(1) AWU : Annual Work Unit

Table A.15

Ireland

**Major components of the calculation of Indicator 1  
(indices, 1989-1991=100)**

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicit 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	21.5	17.9	120.6	135.3	89.2
1974	20.0	18.9	105.9	129.4	81.8
1975	28.7	23.8	120.8	126.1	95.9
1976	32.4	28.3	114.3	124.9	91.5
1977	44.3	32.0	138.1	123.8	111.6
1978	49.6	35.4	140.3	122.7	114.4
1979	45.8	39.3	116.4	121.6	95.8
1980	41.7	46.3	90.1	120.5	74.8
1981	48.2	54.7	88.2	116.0	76.0
1982	59.6	63.8	93.4	111.6	83.7
1983	68.2	71.2	95.7	107.2	89.3
1984	80.6	76.6	105.2	107.1	98.2
1985	73.7	81.1	90.9	107.1	85.0
1986	69.8	85.9	81.2	102.9	79.0
1987	83.7	90.9	92.1	98.8	93.2
1988	98.6	95.6	103.0	97.3	105.9
1989	103.4	99.9	103.5	101.5	102.0
1990	102.7	99.2	103.5	100.0	103.5
1991	93.9	100.9	93.0	98.5	94.5
1992	109.6	103.0	106.3	97.0	109.7
1993	111.5	107.4	103.7	94.3	110.1
1994	116.7	108.6	107.4	91.3	117.7
1995	124.2	109.2	113.7	90.8	125.2
1996	124.6	111.7	111.5	90.4	123.4
% 96/95	0.4	2.3	-1.9	-0.5	-1.4

(1) AWU : Annual Work Unit

Table A.16

Italia

**Major components of the calculation of Indicator 1  
(indices, 1989-1991=100)**

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicit 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	18.4	11.7	157.1	157.2	100.0
1974	20.1	14.1	142.3	151.5	94.0
1975	23.1	16.4	141.0	148.9	94.7
1976	25.6	19.4	132.0	147.1	89.8
1977	30.8	22.9	134.4	141.7	94.8
1978	35.5	26.1	136.3	149.4	91.2
1979	43.1	30.3	142.3	149.5	95.2
1980	57.0	36.6	155.6	133.6	116.5
1981	62.1	43.6	142.3	126.9	112.2
1982	68.9	51.0	135.0	119.6	112.9
1983	84.7	58.7	144.2	122.4	117.8
1984	83.7	65.5	127.8	119.9	106.6
1985	87.4	71.4	122.3	115.0	106.4
1986	90.0	77.0	116.9	114.2	102.4
1987	94.7	81.7	115.9	111.8	103.7
1988	91.1	87.2	104.3	106.7	97.8
1989	96.4	92.7	103.9	101.2	102.7
1990	94.2	99.8	94.4	99.3	95.0
1991	109.4	107.5	101.8	99.5	102.3
1992	106.4	112.5	94.6	94.6	100.0
1993	103.8	117.4	88.4	87.7	100.8
1994	106.1	121.5	87.3	83.9	104.0
1995	113.4	127.6	88.9	81.0	109.8
1996	119.8	133.8	89.5	78.3	114.3
% 96/95	5.6	4.9	0.7	-3.3	4.1

(1) AWU : Annual Work Unit



Table A.17

Luxembourg

**Major components of the calculation of Indicator 1  
(indices, 1989-1991=100)**

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicit 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	51.7	34.4	149.6	211.0	71.1
1974	48.3	40.3	119.6	203.3	59.0
1975	49.7	39.9	124.0	191.8	64.8
1976	46.3	44.8	103.1	180.4	57.3
1977	57.3	45.3	126.0	176.7	71.5
1978	57.2	47.7	119.6	167.7	71.5
1979	60.7	50.7	119.3	160.9	74.4
1980	57.6	54.7	105.0	152.5	69.0
1981	65.1	58.6	110.7	143.7	77.3
1982	96.5	65.0	148.1	137.8	107.7
1983	85.6	69.4	123.0	131.2	94.0
1984	87.9	72.4	121.0	124.6	97.3
1985	91.3	79.3	114.7	121.2	94.9
1986	94.0	88.9	105.4	117.2	90.2
1987	91.2	85.4	106.4	111.5	95.7
1988	93.1	88.4	105.0	107.1	98.3
1989	110.2	96.7	113.6	104.6	108.9
1990	101.8	100.1	101.3	99.2	102.4
1991	88.0	103.2	85.1	96.2	88.7
1992	88.9	108.4	81.8	92.1	89.0
1993	89.0	114.0	77.8	89.9	86.8
1994	87.1	118.1	73.5	85.6	86.0
1995	95.7	122.3	78.0	82.1	95.3
1996	96.2	125.3	76.6	79.0	97.2
% 96/95	0.6	2.5	-1.9	-3.9	2.0

(1) AWU : Annual Work Unit

Table A.18

Nederland

**Major components of the calculation of Indicator 1  
(indices, 1989-1991=100)**

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicit 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	53.1	50.4	105.4	120.9	87.2
1974	48.1	55.5	86.6	118.8	72.9
1975	56.4	61.0	92.4	117.3	78.8
1976	66.0	66.5	99.3	115.7	85.8
1977	65.1	70.8	91.9	112.4	81.8
1978	66.1	74.6	88.6	109.9	80.6
1979	62.5	77.7	80.4	108.4	74.2
1980	63.1	82.0	76.9	107.5	71.6
1981	80.0	86.4	92.6	105.4	87.9
1982	88.7	91.0	97.4	104.8	92.9
1983	87.2	92.9	93.8	105.0	89.4
1984	95.2	94.2	101.1	104.3	96.9
1985	91.5	95.9	95.4	103.7	92.0
1986	98.4	96.0	102.5	102.6	99.9
1987	80.0	95.3	84.0	101.7	82.6
1988	82.9	96.4	85.9	100.4	85.6
1989	100.0	97.6	102.4	100.4	102.1
1990	99.0	99.9	99.2	99.8	99.4
1991	100.9	102.6	98.4	99.8	98.6
1992	93.4	104.9	89.0	100.7	88.4
1993	78.4	106.9	73.3	99.6	73.5
1994	95.8	109.0	87.8	97.1	90.5
1995	89.9	110.6	81.3	95.2	85.4
1996	90.7	112.3	80.7	94.4	85.5
% 96/95	0.9	1.6	-0.7	-0.9	0.1

(1) AWU : Annual Work Unit

Table A.19

Österreich

**Major components of the calculation of Indicator 1  
(indices, 1989-1991=100)**

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicit 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	:	24.4	:	:	:
1974	:	27.2	:	:	:
1975	:	53.3	:	:	:
1976	:	57.2	:	:	:
1977	:	60.1	:	:	:
1978	:	63.5	:	:	:
1979	64.2	66.2	97.0	137.0	70.7
1980	71.7	69.6	103.0	133.6	77.0
1981	69.4	74.1	93.7	130.8	71.5
1982	76.2	78.7	96.9	128.3	75.4
1983	73.7	81.8	90.2	126.1	71.4
1984	89.1	85.6	104.1	123.4	84.3
1985	77.8	88.2	88.2	119.9	73.5
1986	86.5	90.6	95.5	116.1	82.1
1987	89.8	92.5	97.1	112.3	86.3
1988	89.7	94.0	95.5	108.5	87.9
1989	93.8	96.5	97.3	104.0	93.4
1990	103.1	99.9	103.2	99.9	103.2
1991	103.1	103.6	99.5	96.1	103.4
1992	102.3	108.1	94.7	90.2	104.8
1993	90.3	110.9	81.5	84.7	96.1
1994	103.1	114.7	89.9	79.8	112.5
1995	102.5	117.1	87.5	75.0	116.5
1996	92.3	119.1	77.5	71.4	108.4
% 96/95	-10.0	1.7	-11.5	-4.8	-7.0

(1) AWU : Annual Work Unit

Table A.20

Portugal

**Major components of the calculation of Indicator 1  
(indices, 1989-1991=100)**

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicit 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	:	5.6	:	172.7	:
1974	:	6.6	:	168.9	:
1975	:	7.6	:	165.0	:
1976	:	8.8	:	167.8	:
1977	:	11.2	:	162.8	:
1978	:	13.8	:	154.0	:
1979	:	16.6	:	145.0	:
1980	22.3	19.9	111.7	144.0	77.4
1981	23.3	23.4	99.4	136.1	72.8
1982	30.4	28.1	107.8	131.6	81.7
1983	33.8	35.0	96.2	121.7	78.8
1984	43.3	43.8	98.6	122.2	80.4
1985 (2)	<u>52.2</u>	53.4	<u>97.6</u>	122.7	<u>79.3</u>
1986	68.3	64.1	106.4	131.3	80.8
1987	81.9	70.6	115.9	123.7	93.4
1988	66.3	78.9	83.9	116.1	72.0
1989	85.5	89.1	95.9	107.5	88.9
1990	109.5	99.5	110.0	100.0	109.7
1991	105.0	111.5	94.1	92.5	101.4
1992	97.9	123.3	79.4	84.9	93.2
1993	91.9	130.6	70.3	77.4	90.6
1994	121.2	137.4	88.1	76.8	114.4
1995	140.0	144.3	96.9	74.3	130.0
1996	155.0	149.6	103.5	72.8	141.7
% 96/95	10.7	3.7	6.7	-2.0	8.9

(1) AWU : Annual Work Unit

(2) From 1986 onwards revised data and inclusion of Azores and Madeira.

Table A.21

Suomi / Finland

**Major components of the calculation of Indicator 1  
(indices, 1989-1991=100)**

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicit 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	:	21.9	:	:	:
1974	:	26.5	:	:	:
1975	:	31.5	:	:	:
1976	:	35.8	:	:	:
1977	:	39.4	:	:	:
1978	:	42.7	:	:	:
1979	39.6	46.4	85.3	171.2	49.8
1980	48.3	51.0	94.9	157.6	60.1
1981	46.6	56.6	82.3	162.7	50.5
1982	69.2	61.7	112.3	156.6	71.6
1983	73.2	67.0	109.4	141.8	77.1
1984	78.9	72.9	108.3	138.0	78.4
1985	79.3	76.8	103.4	132.9	77.7
1986	85.4	80.3	106.5	127.9	83.2
1987	64.9	84.1	77.3	126.6	61.0
1988	71.7	90.0	79.8	110.8	71.9
1989	92.5	95.5	96.9	102.6	94.4
1990	101.5	101.0	100.6	100.1	100.4
1991	106.0	103.5	102.5	97.3	105.2
1992	81.8	104.3	78.5	96.4	81.4
1993	83.7	106.7	78.4	91.8	85.4
1994	83.0	108.1	76.9	87.8	87.5
1995	78.1	110.9	70.5	84.0	83.8
1996	84.2	112.8	74.7	80.3	92.9
% 96/95	7.8	1.7	6.0	-4.4	10.9

(1) AWU : Annual Work Unit

Table A.22

Sverige

**Major components of the calculation of Indicator 1  
(indices, 1989-1991=100)**

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicit 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	:	22.9	:	184.3	:
1974	:	23.5	:	177.9	:
1975	:	26.4	:	170.6	:
1976	:	29.7	:	167.2	:
1977	:	34.9	:	159.9	:
1978	:	39.5	:	154.2	:
1979	55.5	41.1	134.1	148.0	90.8
1980	61.1	46.1	131.6	141.9	93.0
1981	72.0	52.8	135.5	141.2	96.1
1982	85.9	57.6	148.2	132.6	112.0
1983	80.9	64.7	124.2	130.7	95.2
1984	90.8	68.4	131.8	127.1	103.8
1985	77.5	71.5	107.6	126.2	85.4
1986	79.4	76.4	103.2	118.2	87.5
1987	82.3	80.0	102.1	115.0	88.9
1988	82.4	85.2	96.1	108.7	88.5
1989	95.5	92.0	103.1	104.6	98.7
1990	122.7	100.2	121.6	99.3	122.8
1991	81.8	107.8	75.3	96.2	78.5
1992	71.4	108.9	65.1	94.4	69.1
1993	83.5	111.8	74.2	94.0	79.1
1994	76.5	114.9	66.1	92.6	71.5
1995	85.3	119.6	70.8	89.7	79.1
1996	84.1	121.9	68.5	88.1	77.9
% 96/95	-1.4	1.9	-3.3	-1.8	-1.5

(1) AWU : Annual Work Unit

Table A.23

United Kingdom

**Major components of the calculation of Indicator 1  
(indices, 1989-1991=100)**

	Nominal net value added at factor cost		Implicit 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	29.6		18.8		157.3		134.2		117.2	
1974	29.9		21.2		140.8		129.0		109.2	
1975	36.0		26.9		133.4		120.0		111.3	
1976	45.8		31.0		147.2		120.8		121.9	
1977	48.0		35.7		134.2		124.9		107.5	
1978	50.4		39.6		127.0		124.9		101.8	
1979	54.4		45.5		119.3		122.2		97.7	
1980	58.8		54.5		107.6		119.0		90.5	
1981	68.0		60.7		111.8		116.3		96.2	
1982	79.3		65.4		121.0		115.1		105.1	
1983	75.0		68.9		108.6		114.1		95.2	
1984	92.4		72.0		128.2		112.3		114.2	
1985	77.7		76.2		101.8		111.7		91.1	
1986	84.0		78.7		106.6		109.7		97.2	
1987	87.0		82.6		105.2		107.0		98.4	
1988	83.1		87.6		94.7		105.1		90.1	
1989	97.7		93.8		104.0		102.3		101.6	
1990	100.5		99.8		100.5		100.3		100.3	
1991	101.8		106.3		95.5		97.4		98.1	
1992	112.6		111.0		101.3		96.0		105.5	
1993	127.5		114.6		111.1		95.1		116.8	
1994	128.5		117.0		109.6		93.2		117.7	
1995	147.1		119.8		122.6		92.2		133.0	
1996	141.3		122.9		114.7		91.0		126.2	
% 96/95	-4.0		2.6		-6.4		-1.3		-5.2	

(1) AWU : Annual Work Unit

Table A.24

EUR 12

**Major components of the calculation of Indicator 1  
(indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of (2))**

	Nominal net value added at factor cost		Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices		Real net value added at factor cost		Total labour input in AWU (3)		Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
1973	:	:	:	:	:	:	170.4	:	:	:
1974	:	:	:	:	:	:	164.7	:	:	:
1975	:	:	:	:	:	:	158.8	:	:	:
1976	:	:	:	:	:	:	154.7	:	:	:
1977	:	:	:	:	:	:	149.4	:	:	:
1978	:	:	:	:	:	:	148.2	:	:	:
1979	:	:	:	:	:	:	144.1	:	:	:
1980	54.1	:	:	:	113.5	:	136.2	:	83.3	:
1981	59.2	:	:	:	109.0	:	130.1	:	83.8	:
1982	71.4	:	:	:	116.3	:	125.5	:	92.7	:
1983	73.6	:	:	:	110.5	:	123.6	:	89.4	:
1984	80.3	:	:	:	111.2	:	120.9	:	92.0	:
1985	80.5	:	:	:	105.0	:	118.3	:	88.7	:
1986	84.6	:	:	:	103.0	:	116.6	:	88.3	:
1987	83.9	:	:	:	98.1	:	112.4	:	87.3	:
1988	87.4	:	:	:	97.9	:	108.8	:	89.9	:
1989	98.4	:	:	:	104.4	:	103.7	:	100.7	:
1990	99.1	98.2	:	:	99.2	101.3	100.0	102.7	99.2	98.5
1991	102.5	101.8	:	:	96.4	98.7	96.3	97.3	100.1	101.5
1992	100.6	99.9	:	:	90.3	92.3	92.8	92.3	97.2	100.0
1993	:	99.5	:	:	:	88.0	88.5	87.7	:	100.3
1994	:	108.9	:	:	:	93.1	:	84.4	:	110.3
1995	:	113.8	:	:	:	93.8	:	81.7	:	114.7
1996	:	118.9	:	:	:	95.1	:	79.2	:	120.0
% 96/95	:	4.5	:	:	:	1.4	:	-3.2	:	4.7

(1) With Germany in its boundaries prior to 3 October 1990 and a break in the series for Portugal between 1985 and 1986.

(2) With Germany in its boundaries after 3 October 1990, (Indices, 1990-1991=100).

Table A.25

EUR 15

**Major components of the calculation of Indicator 1  
(indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of (2))**

	Nominal net value added at factor cost		Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices		Real net value added at factor cost		Total labour input in AWU (3)		Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
1973	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1974	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1975	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1976	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1977	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1978	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1979	:	:	:	:	:	:	147.4	:	:	:
1980	54.4	:	:	:	113.0	:	139.3	:	82.7	:
1981	59.2	:	:	:	108.4	:	133.5	:	82.7	:
1982	71.6	:	:	:	116.3	:	128.9	:	92.0	:
1983	73.7	:	:	:	110.3	:	126.6	:	88.8	:
1984	80.5	:	:	:	111.3	:	123.8	:	91.6	:
1985	80.4	:	:	:	104.7	:	121.1	:	88.1	:
1986	84.6	:	:	:	102.9	:	119.1	:	88.0	:
1987	83.5	:	:	:	97.6	:	115.0	:	86.5	:
1988	86.9	:	:	:	97.3	:	110.9	:	89.4	:
1989	98.1	:	:	:	104.1	:	105.7	:	100.3	:
1990	99.5	98.5	:	:	99.6	101.5	101.9	102.7	99.6	98.8
1991	102.3	101.5	:	:	96.3	98.5	98.1	97.3	100.0	101.2
1992	99.7	98.9	:	:	89.7	91.6	94.6	92.5	96.6	99.1
1993	:	98.5	:	:	:	87.4	90.2	87.9	:	99.4
1994	:	107.5	:	:	:	92.3	:	84.6	:	109.1
1995	:	112.1	:	:	:	92.7	:	81.8	:	113.3
1996	:	116.8	:	:	:	93.8	:	79.2	:	118.4
% 96/95	:	4.2	:	:	:	1.2	:	-3.2	:	4.6

(1) With Germany in its boundaries prior to 3 October 1990 and a break in the series for Portugal between 1985 and 1986.

(2) With Germany in its boundaries after 3 October 1990, (Indices, 1990-1991=100).

(3) AWU : Annual Work Unit

Table A.26

Indicator 1

**Indices of real net value added at factor cost of total labour input per annual work unit (AWU)  
from 1980 to 1996, (Indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of (2))**

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	% 96/95
B	76.0	82.7	87.3	93.9	90.5	86.2	83.6	79.1	85.4	106.8	97.0	96.2	91.8	89.4	91.1	80.9	87.0	7.5
DK	65.2	74.7	92.6	78.3	104.1	96.4	101.5	80.7	85.0	104.3	100.6	95.1	85.4	87.1	96.5	115.2	118.6	2.9
D (1)	74.0	74.7	90.6	74.4	86.6	79.5	88.2	72.5	91.0	110.0	97.4	92.6	97.0	:	:	:	:	:
D (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	94.2	105.8	123.1	109.6	112.8	107.8	112.3	4.2
EL	66.5	70.5	73.0	66.1	71.8	72.8	71.1	73.4	84.3	97.2	89.1	113.7	96.8	90.0	101.3	104.6	102.0	-2.5
E	76.1	67.4	77.9	77.7	85.0	86.6	81.2	86.0	98.2	98.5	101.9	101.6	86.6	101.2	123.2	125.4	152.4	21.5
F	74.7	76.9	91.0	84.5	83.9	84.3	84.9	85.8	84.3	98.9	103.7	97.5	98.8	98.2	110.9	117.0	119.1	1.8
IRL	74.8	76.0	83.7	89.3	98.2	85.0	79.0	93.2	105.9	102.0	103.5	94.5	109.7	110.1	117.7	125.2	123.4	-1.4
I	116.5	112.2	112.9	117.8	106.6	106.4	102.4	103.7	97.8	102.7	95.0	102.3	100.0	100.8	104.0	109.8	114.3	4.1
L	69.0	77.3	107.7	94.0	97.3	94.9	90.2	95.7	98.3	108.9	102.4	88.7	89.0	86.8	86.0	95.3	97.2	2.0
NL	71.6	87.9	92.9	89.4	96.9	92.0	99.9	82.6	85.6	102.1	99.4	98.6	88.4	73.5	90.5	85.4	85.5	0.1
A	77.0	71.5	75.4	71.4	84.3	73.5	82.1	86.3	87.9	93.4	103.2	103.4	104.8	96.1	112.5	116.5	108.4	-7.0
P (3)	77.4	72.8	81.7	78.8	80.4	79.3	80.8	93.4	72.0	88.9	109.7	101.4	93.2	90.6	114.4	130.0	141.7	8.9
FIN	60.1	50.5	71.6	77.1	78.4	77.7	83.2	61.0	71.9	94.4	100.4	105.2	81.4	85.4	87.5	83.8	92.9	10.9
S	93.0	96.1	112.0	95.2	103.8	85.4	87.5	88.9	88.5	98.7	122.8	78.5	69.1	79.1	71.5	79.1	77.9	-1.5
UK	90.5	96.2	105.1	95.2	114.2	91.1	97.2	98.4	90.1	101.6	100.3	98.1	105.5	116.8	117.7	133.0	126.2	-5.2
EUR 12 (1&3)	83.3	83.8	92.7	89.4	92.0	88.7	88.3	87.3	89.9	100.7	99.2	100.1	97.2	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 12 (2&3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	98.5	101.5	100.0	100.3	110.3	114.7	120.0	4.7
EUR 15 (1&3)	82.7	82.7	92.0	88.8	91.6	88.1	88.0	86.5	89.4	100.3	99.6	100.0	96.6	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 15 (2&3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	98.8	101.2	99.1	99.4	109.1	113.3	118.4	4.6

(1) With Germany in its boundaries prior to 3 October 1990.

(2) With Germany in its boundaries after 3 October 1990, (Indices, 1990-1991=100).

(3) With a break in the series for Portugal between 1985 and 1986.

Table A.27

Indicator 2

**Indices of real net income from agricultural activity of total labour input per annual work unit (AWU)  
from 1980 to 1996, (Indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of (2))**

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	% 96/95
B	75.9	83.6	89.2	96.8	92.1	85.7	83.8	78.4	84.3	110.2	96.7	93.0	86.0	82.8	84.4	71.2	79.5	11.7
DK	42.2	51.7	85.5	62.2	115.4	103.3	112.7	64.9	67.0	103.9	103.6	92.5	72.2	74.4	97.0	131.9	137.8	4.4
D (1)	73.5	72.1	92.6	69.9	84.9	74.9	87.8	66.4	90.2	114.1	96.8	89.1	94.4	:	:	:	:	:
D (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	99.7	100.3	116.9	97.4	104.1	96.6	101.4	4.9
EL	66.7	71.5	74.3	65.9	71.0	71.1	70.1	72.5	84.0	98.2	88.7	113.0	95.5	88.2	100.8	102.1	102.3	0.2
E	80.7	67.8	80.5	79.7	88.4	89.7	83.1	88.7	103.5	95.8	102.9	101.2	83.2	101.6	132.8	134.7	167.5	24.3
F	73.8	76.3	92.4	83.4	82.0	82.3	82.8	84.5	82.0	98.5	104.1	97.4	98.1	96.5	111.6	119.4	121.9	2.1
IRL	63.4	65.2	72.8	82.5	95.1	81.8	75.9	93.9	110.2	104.0	102.7	93.3	111.3	114.4	124.9	132.9	130.8	-1.6
I	122.2	115.4	115.1	121.0	108.1	106.9	102.3	104.2	96.7	101.9	94.1	103.9	100.6	102.7	108.9	114.1	120.1	5.2
L	70.6	79.2	115.5	98.1	100.8	98.1	92.8	98.2	100.5	113.0	102.1	84.8	83.3	80.7	80.4	91.4	95.0	3.9
NL	68.6	87.1	94.1	92.1	101.7	95.0	104.2	82.1	85.4	104.7	99.2	96.1	83.3	66.9	88.6	83.2	83.9	0.8
A	76.7	68.9	71.9	68.5	83.9	71.1	80.6	85.2	86.9	93.2	103.8	103.0	104.1	93.2	112.9	115.5	107.4	-7.0
P (3)	85.6	77.3	84.7	76.4	78.4	80.0	82.3	98.4	73.5	90.4	111.5	98.2	86.9	84.5	117.3	138.3	153.8	11.3
FIN	63.4	51.9	75.8	81.2	82.4	80.6	86.0	59.2	69.6	94.0	100.4	105.6	77.5	81.7	86.8	80.4	93.3	16.1
S	120.4	123.1	146.2	116.9	130.3	88.1	87.8	90.4	84.1	102.1	141.3	56.6	42.8	65.0	55.5	71.6	73.6	2.7
UK	89.4	99.3	111.3	99.9	121.3	88.4	97.0	100.7	91.4	100.9	98.5	100.6	113.4	132.5	133.4	151.9	144.2	-5.1
EUR 12 (1&3)	84.8	84.2	94.5	90.1	92.8	88.3	88.2	87.1	89.8	100.9	99.0	100.1	96.3	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 12 (2&3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	99.0	101.0	98.6	99.5	113.2	117.9	124.9	5.9
EUR 15 (1&3)	84.3	83.2	93.9	89.7	92.6	87.7	88.0	86.3	89.1	100.6	99.5	99.9	95.5	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 15 (2&3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	99.3	100.7	97.6	98.4	111.8	116.3	123.0	5.8

(1) With Germany in its boundaries prior to 3 October 1990.

(2) With Germany in its boundaries after 3 October 1990, (Indices, 1990-1991=100).

(3) With a break in the series for Portugal between 1985 and 1986.

Table A.28

Indicator 3

**Indices of real net income from agricultural activity of family labour input per annual work unit (AWU)  
from 1980 to 1996, (Indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of (2))**

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	% 96/95	
B	74.8	82.9	89.0	97.0	91.6	85.2	83.5	77.3	83.2	111.4	96.9	91.8	83.8	80.5	82.4	67.8	76.6	13.0	
DK	22.3	35.2	80.4	47.0	121.6	103.5	117.6	46.7	49.1	104.4	106.0	89.6	59.2	63.2	94.0	145.4	153.1	5.3	
D (1)	70.7	68.7	93.7	65.5	83.7	69.9	86.9	60.7	89.2	119.0	97.2	83.8	90.3	:	:	:	:	:	
D (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	67.4	72.4	75.7	67.8	73.7	75.7	74.0	77.4	89.6	98.4	88.0	113.6	94.0	90.8	105.4	108.0	109.6	1.5	
E	75.3	58.1	74.6	73.9	87.1	86.5	79.7	86.8	105.5	94.2	103.9	101.9	80.2	104.3	144.7	150.3	192.4	28.0	
F	72.5	75.4	94.8	82.7	80.6	80.6	81.1	82.1	78.4	98.7	105.1	96.1	96.0	93.2	113.3	123.4	126.8	2.8	
IRL	62.1	65.3	74.8	86.1	101.0	85.4	77.9	97.9	114.8	106.5	102.5	91.0	110.4	113.4	125.4	134.1	131.6	-1.9	
I	140.4	129.6	130.4	136.8	116.6	111.9	106.7	109.4	94.6	101.9	89.0	109.1	97.4	101.6	115.8	127.3	139.7	9.7	
L	68.0	76.9	114.0	97.0	99.8	96.5	91.8	97.1	100.1	113.3	102.5	84.2	82.6	80.0	79.9	91.8	96.2	4.8	
NL	64.1	86.7	95.7	93.4	104.3	97.0	108.5	80.2	83.9	106.4	98.3	95.2	78.3	56.6	85.4	76.4	77.3	1.3	
A	75.0	65.9	69.2	65.2	83.3	68.0	78.7	83.7	85.4	92.4	104.7	102.9	103.4	89.0	112.0	114.2	103.6	-9.3	
P (3)	110.2	98.9	112.4	102.4	106.9	109.8	85.3	110.2	65.1	88.2	119.5	92.3	82.2	73.7	131.4	162.7	187.4	15.2	
FIN	63.9	49.5	77.1	82.4	83.9	81.5	87.7	56.5	65.3	94.1	101.0	104.8	73.1	78.6	83.6	77.0	93.4	21.3	
S	148.4	156.5	187.6	136.7	155.3	84.9	80.7	82.5	67.9	101.2	174.2	24.6	7.0	46.4	30.0	61.1	61.9	1.2	
UK	89.8	106.5	126.0	104.3	139.1	81.8	96.6	103.5	88.3	103.6	97.1	99.3	120.4	151.0	151.2	181.8	169.4	-6.9	
EUR 12 (1&3)	71.3	78.5	95.9	87.5	100.3	89.2	92.5	82.6	86.4	105.9	99.4	94.7	88.1	:	:	:	:	:	
EUR 12 (2&3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 15 (1&3)	83.0	81.4	95.8	89.4	93.9	86.7	87.2	84.4	87.4	101.4	99.3	99.3	92.5	:	:	:	:	:	
EUR 15 (2&3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

(1) With Germany in its boundaries prior to 3 October 1990.

(2) With Germany in its boundaries after 3 October 1990, (Indices, 1990-1991=100).

(3) With a break in the series for Portugal between 1985 and 1986.

Table A.29

**Volume indices of final output in agriculture from 1980 to 1996  
(Indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of (2))**

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	% 96/95
B	82.3	82.7	86.0	84.2	88.2	89.5	94.0	92.6	95.8	98.8	97.5	103.7	109.5	112.6	111.3	112.6	112.2	-0.4
DK	81.6	83.5	87.5	85.8	93.5	93.9	94.7	91.5	95.4	98.2	101.8	100.0	97.6	105.5	101.2	105.4	104.6	-0.8
D (1)	95.3	94.0	102.3	99.4	102.4	98.3	102.7	97.0	100.4	100.4	99.6	99.9	102.0	:	:	:	:	:
D (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	99.6	100.4	104.8	100.2	97.4	99.3	102.3	3.0
EL	93.6	94.3	96.1	92.2	94.8	98.9	97.9	96.6	100.9	105.2	91.2	103.6	102.3	99.9	107.0	105.2	102.5	-2.6
E	85.5	80.0	83.9	86.8	90.7	94.6	89.2	96.5	101.3	96.3	101.9	101.8	101.9	98.3	95.7	90.7	104.4	15.2
F	85.2	84.1	92.9	91.1	93.5	94.1	94.8	97.0	96.1	99.5	101.5	99.0	104.8	99.4	100.9	102.7	105.9	3.1
IRL	80.4	80.2	85.4	88.5	95.8	94.6	93.2	94.1	95.6	91.9	103.9	104.2	109.6	106.3	105.1	108.7	112.5	3.5
I	97.7	95.7	94.4	101.4	96.5	96.8	99.0	102.4	99.3	100.1	96.9	103.0	104.8	101.8	102.4	102.3	103.6	1.3
L	92.2	95.7	104.8	100.7	102.5	100.7	102.7	99.7	99.3	102.6	101.2	96.2	106.1	102.0	99.5	102.3	105.1	2.8
NL	78.1	81.6	84.4	86.8	89.3	89.6	94.3	91.9	93.8	97.1	100.4	102.5	104.4	105.1	108.7	109.8	109.5	-0.3
A	92.5	89.8	101.4	98.5	100.1	98.1	96.9	98.0	100.3	99.0	100.1	101.0	98.0	98.4	99.4	94.8	93.6	-1.3
P (3)	69.4	65.7	69.6	68.1	69.2	72.6	91.7	99.2	86.2	97.8	100.0	102.2	104.0	90.4	93.4	94.5	100.3	6.1
FIN	100.1	96.2	104.2	106.4	103.9	100.5	102.2	91.9	93.4	99.7	103.8	96.5	88.7	90.0	91.5	87.5	87.8	0.3
S	99.1	101.0	105.7	104.2	107.6	104.7	103.6	100.0	99.3	102.0	104.7	93.3	89.5	99.5	96.0	95.4	99.8	4.6
UK	91.2	90.6	96.0	94.8	101.9	98.4	99.5	98.5	98.9	99.8	99.3	100.9	103.0	99.6	100.8	100.2	100.5	0.3
EUR 12 (1&3)	88.6	87.3	92.0	92.7	94.7	94.9	96.3	97.3	98.0	99.1	99.6	101.2	103.7	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 12 (2&3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	99.2	100.8	103.7	100.4	100.6	100.9	104.1	3.2
EUR 15 (1&3)	89.2	87.9	92.7	93.3	95.3	95.2	96.6	97.3	97.9	99.2	99.8	101.0	103.0	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 15 (2&3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	99.4	100.6	103.0	100.1	100.3	100.4	103.5	3.1

(1) With Germany in its boundaries prior to 3 October 1990.

(2) With Germany in its boundaries after 3 October 1990, (Indices, 1990-1991=100).

(3) With a break in the series for Portugal between 1985 and 1986.

Table A.30

**Nominal price indices of final output in agriculture from 1980 to 1996  
(Indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of (2))**

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	% 96/95
B	75.7	82.2	88.5	99.4	99.9	99.5	95.4	93.1	93.4	103.4	98.7	97.8	91.8	87.5	89.7	84.9	89.3	5.2
DK	78.9	89.0	99.6	103.0	108.1	104.4	102.7	98.3	98.0	104.1	98.7	97.2	96.4	85.8	86.8	87.8	89.6	2.1
D (1)	100.0	108.0	109.0	108.3	107.7	105.4	99.2	95.2	96.7	103.8	98.4	97.8	94.7	:	:	:	:	:
D (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.3	99.7	93.5	89.4	91.1	89.9	90.3	0.4
EL	20.5	24.8	30.1	35.5	43.9	51.7	58.8	64.6	72.4	81.8	99.6	118.6	121.6	130.1	141.2	148.5	156.5	5.4
E	50.9	57.6	66.3	72.7	81.2	83.3	91.5	89.1	93.5	99.4	100.2	100.4	93.2	99.0	113.8	122.7	123.6	0.7
F	67.7	76.5	83.4	90.1	93.4	95.0	94.7	92.9	95.8	101.1	100.5	98.4	91.3	86.0	88.0	88.6	87.6	-1.1
IRL	65.2	76.0	82.1	88.7	91.0	88.8	89.5	93.6	101.5	112.6	95.1	92.3	93.9	99.0	99.2	100.8	96.9	-3.9
I	53.0	61.4	70.2	77.0	83.5	88.1	89.5	89.4	91.4	95.7	100.1	104.2	101.3	103.6	105.0	112.7	116.9	3.7
L	66.2	72.4	84.1	87.4	88.8	92.3	92.2	92.1	95.4	102.4	103.0	94.6	93.0	92.9	92.5	93.2	86.6	-7.1
NL	89.4	98.6	101.7	102.0	104.9	104.2	97.9	97.2	97.5	103.3	98.1	98.6	95.0	88.3	91.4	88.5	90.6	2.3
A	84.9	90.5	86.4	90.7	93.7	92.9	94.5	95.1	93.3	96.9	101.1	102.0	100.9	99.5	100.4	79.7	80.0	0.4
P (3)	28.6	35.0	41.2	50.8	64.7	72.7	76.1	79.9	86.6	93.0	105.3	101.7	95.3	105.5	112.8	120.4	123.7	2.7
FIN	60.0	67.1	79.5	82.7	87.1	92.3	93.9	95.9	97.2	100.3	99.8	99.9	93.3	96.5	92.7	66.5	67.0	0.7
S	61.1	67.5	73.9	79.2	84.6	86.2	89.4	93.6	99.5	103.9	99.0	97.1	96.2	91.6	97.2	94.8	91.6	-3.3
UK	71.3	78.8	84.2	87.2	88.6	86.6	88.5	91.2	92.1	99.2	101.3	99.5	100.0	104.1	106.2	115.1	112.2	-2.5
EUR 12 (1&3)	67.1	75.3	81.9	86.4	90.7	91.7	92.0	91.0	93.6	99.6	99.8	100.5	96.5	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 12 (2&3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	99.7	100.3	95.8	95.2	99.2	102.2	103.1	0.9
EUR 15 (1&3)	67.2	75.3	81.7	86.3	90.5	91.6	92.0	91.2	93.7	99.7	99.8	100.5	96.5	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 15 (2&3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	99.7	100.3	95.9	95.2	99.0	101.0	101.8	0.8

(1) With Germany in its boundaries prior to 3 October 1990.

(2) With Germany in its boundaries after 3 October 1990, (Indices, 1990-1991=100).

(3) With a break in the series for Portugal between 1985 and 1986.

Table A.31

**Real price indices of final output in agriculture from 1980 to 1996**  
(Indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of (2))

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	% 96/95
B	117.1	120.5	121.4	128.8	123.0	115.4	106.8	102.0	100.5	106.5	98.8	95.0	86.1	78.9	79.0	73.7	76.2	3.4
DK	137.8	141.2	142.8	137.3	136.3	126.3	118.8	108.6	104.7	106.7	98.6	94.9	91.3	80.7	80.2	79.8	80.1	0.4
D (1)	132.9	137.7	132.5	127.1	125.7	121.7	108.5	100.8	102.3	107.2	98.5	94.3	87.4	:	:	:	:	:
D (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	102.2	97.8	87.0	80.1	79.9	77.2	76.3	-1.1
EL	98.3	99.3	97.2	95.7	98.4	97.6	93.0	91.9	100.7	99.6	100.6	99.8	89.5	84.9	83.1	80.0	77.4	-3.2
E	125.2	125.6	127.0	124.6	124.7	118.8	117.5	108.1	107.4	106.6	100.1	93.6	81.3	82.8	91.6	94.2	91.3	-3.1
F	126.4	127.5	124.0	122.2	117.9	113.3	107.2	102.2	102.1	104.3	100.4	95.2	86.4	79.5	80.1	79.3	77.2	-2.7
IRL	141.6	139.7	129.4	125.1	119.4	110.1	104.8	103.5	106.6	113.3	96.3	91.9	91.6	92.6	91.8	92.8	87.2	-6.1
I	144.8	140.8	137.6	131.0	127.3	123.2	116.1	109.3	104.6	103.0	100.2	96.9	90.0	88.1	86.3	88.3	87.3	-1.1
L	120.7	123.1	129.0	125.5	122.2	115.9	103.4	107.4	107.6	105.6	102.5	91.4	85.5	81.2	78.0	76.0	68.9	-9.4
NL	109.1	114.2	111.7	109.8	111.3	108.7	102.0	102.0	101.2	105.8	98.3	96.2	90.6	82.7	83.8	80.1	80.6	0.7
A	122.0	122.1	109.8	110.9	109.5	105.3	104.3	102.8	99.3	100.5	101.2	98.4	93.3	89.7	87.5	68.0	67.2	-1.3
P (3)	143.0	148.8	145.8	144.4	147.1	135.5	118.2	112.8	109.3	103.9	105.5	90.9	77.0	80.4	81.7	83.1	82.3	-1.0
FIN	117.5	118.3	128.7	123.3	119.3	120.0	116.8	113.9	107.9	104.9	98.7	96.4	89.3	90.3	85.6	59.9	59.3	-1.0
S	131.4	126.7	127.1	121.3	122.5	119.5	116.0	115.9	115.8	111.9	97.9	89.3	87.5	81.2	83.9	78.5	74.5	-5.1
UK	130.4	129.5	128.4	126.1	122.8	113.4	112.3	110.3	104.9	105.5	101.3	93.3	89.9	90.6	90.6	95.9	91.1	-5.0
EUR 12 (1&3)	129.6	130.3	127.6	124.5	122.2	116.9	110.3	104.9	103.7	105.1	99.9	95.1	87.4	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 12 (2&3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	102.5	97.6	89.1	85.0	85.9	85.7	84.1	-1.9
EUR 15 (1&3)	129.2	129.7	127.3	124.1	121.8	116.8	110.5	105.3	104.0	105.1	99.9	95.1	87.5	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 15 (2&3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	102.4	97.6	89.3	85.3	86.0	84.9	83.3	-1.9

(1) With Germany in its boundaries prior to 3 October 1990.

(2) With Germany in its boundaries after 3 October 1990, (Indices, 1990-1991=100).

(3) With a break in the series for Portugal between 1985 and 1986.

Table A.32

**Nominal value indices of final output in agriculture from 1980 to 1996**  
(Indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of (2))

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	% 98/95
B	62.3	67.9	76.2	83.8	88.2	89.0	89.6	86.3	89.4	102.2	96.3	101.5	100.6	98.5	99.9	95.6	100.2	4.8
DK	64.4	74.4	87.2	88.5	101.1	98.0	97.3	90.0	93.5	102.3	100.5	97.2	94.1	90.6	87.9	92.6	93.8	1.3
D (1)	95.3	101.5	111.5	107.6	110.2	103.6	101.9	92.4	97.1	104.2	98.1	97.8	96.5	:	:	:	:	:
D (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	99.9	100.1	98.0	89.6	88.8	89.4	92.4	3.4
EL	19.2	23.4	29.0	32.7	41.6	51.2	57.6	62.5	73.2	88.2	90.9	122.9	124.5	130.1	151.2	156.4	180.6	2.7
E	43.5	46.0	55.6	63.1	73.6	78.7	81.6	88.0	94.7	95.7	102.1	102.2	94.9	97.2	108.9	111.2	129.0	16.0
F	57.7	64.3	77.4	82.1	87.4	89.4	89.8	90.1	92.0	100.6	102.0	97.4	95.6	85.5	88.8	90.9	92.8	2.0
IRL	52.7	61.3	70.5	78.9	87.6	84.4	83.9	88.5	97.5	104.1	99.2	96.7	103.4	105.8	104.8	110.1	109.5	-0.6
I	51.8	58.7	66.3	78.0	80.5	85.2	88.5	91.5	90.7	95.7	97.0	107.3	106.1	105.4	107.4	115.2	121.0	5.0
L	61.0	69.2	88.0	88.0	90.9	92.8	94.6	91.7	94.6	105.0	104.1	90.9	98.5	94.6	91.9	95.3	90.9	-4.5
NL	69.9	80.5	85.8	88.5	93.6	93.5	92.3	89.4	91.5	100.3	98.5	101.2	99.2	92.9	99.4	97.2	99.2	2.0
A	78.6	81.2	87.6	89.3	93.8	91.1	91.6	93.2	93.6	95.9	101.1	103.0	98.8	97.9	99.8	75.5	74.9	-0.9
P (3)	19.8	22.9	28.7	34.6	44.8	52.7	69.7	79.2	74.6	90.9	105.2	103.9	99.0	95.4	105.3	113.8	123.9	8.9
FIN	60.0	64.6	82.8	88.0	90.5	92.8	96.0	88.1	90.8	99.9	103.6	96.4	82.7	86.9	84.8	58.2	58.8	1.0
S	60.5	68.1	78.0	82.5	90.9	90.1	92.5	93.4	98.8	106.0	103.5	90.5	86.0	91.1	93.3	90.3	91.4	1.2
UK	65.0	71.4	80.9	82.7	90.3	85.3	88.1	89.9	91.1	99.0	100.6	100.4	103.0	103.6	107.1	115.4	112.7	-2.3
EUR 12 (1&3)	59.5	65.8	75.3	80.1	85.9	87.0	88.6	88.6	91.6	98.8	99.5	101.8	100.1	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 12 (2&3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	98.9	101.1	99.3	95.5	99.7	103.1	107.3	4.1
EUR 15 (1&3)	59.9	66.1	75.8	80.5	86.3	87.3	88.9	88.7	91.8	98.9	99.7	101.4	99.4	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 15 (2&3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	99.1	100.9	98.7	95.3	99.3	101.3	105.4	4.0

(1) With Germany in its boundaries prior to 3 October 1990.

(2) With Germany in its boundaries after 3 October 1990, (Indices, 1990-1991=100).

(3) With a break in the series for Portugal between 1985 and 1986.



Table A.33

**Real value indices of final output in agriculture from 1980 to 1996**  
 (Indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of (2))

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	% 96/95
B	96.4	99.6	104.4	108.4	108.5	103.2	100.3	94.5	96.2	105.1	96.4	98.5	94.2	88.8	87.9	83.0	85.5	3.0
DK	112.4	117.9	125.0	117.9	127.5	118.5	112.5	99.4	99.9	104.8	100.3	94.9	89.1	85.1	81.2	84.2	83.8	-0.4
D (1)	126.6	129.4	135.6	126.2	128.7	119.6	111.5	97.8	102.7	107.6	98.2	94.2	89.1	:	:	:	:	:
D (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	101.8	98.2	91.1	80.3	77.8	76.7	78.1	1.9
EL	92.0	93.7	93.4	88.2	93.3	96.5	91.1	88.7	101.6	104.9	91.7	103.4	91.5	84.8	88.9	84.1	79.4	-5.6
E	107.0	100.5	106.5	108.1	113.1	112.3	104.8	104.3	108.8	102.7	102.0	95.3	82.9	81.3	87.7	85.4	95.3	11.6
F	107.7	107.2	115.1	111.3	110.2	106.6	101.6	99.1	98.1	103.8	102.0	94.2	90.6	79.0	80.8	81.4	81.8	0.4
IRL	113.9	112.0	110.6	110.7	114.4	104.1	97.7	97.4	101.9	104.2	100.1	95.8	100.3	98.4	96.5	100.8	98.0	-2.8
I	141.5	134.7	129.8	132.7	122.8	119.3	114.9	111.9	103.9	103.1	97.1	99.8	94.3	89.7	88.3	90.3	90.4	0.1
L	111.3	117.8	135.2	126.5	125.2	116.7	106.2	107.1	106.8	108.3	103.7	88.0	90.7	82.8	77.7	77.7	72.4	-6.9
NL	85.2	93.2	94.3	95.3	99.4	97.5	96.1	93.7	94.9	102.7	98.7	98.6	94.6	86.8	91.1	87.9	88.3	0.4
A	112.9	109.6	111.3	109.2	109.6	103.3	101.1	100.7	99.6	99.4	101.2	99.3	91.4	88.2	87.0	64.5	62.8	-2.5
P (3)	99.2	97.7	101.4	98.4	101.9	98.4	108.4	111.9	94.2	101.7	105.4	92.9	80.0	72.7	76.4	78.6	82.5	5.1
FIN	117.6	113.9	134.1	131.3	123.9	120.6	119.4	104.7	100.8	104.5	102.5	93.0	79.2	81.3	78.4	52.4	52.0	-0.7
S	130.2	128.0	134.3	126.4	131.8	125.1	120.2	115.9	115.0	114.2	102.5	83.2	78.3	80.8	80.6	74.9	74.4	-0.6
UK	119.0	117.3	123.3	119.6	125.2	111.6	111.7	108.6	103.8	105.2	100.6	94.2	92.6	90.2	91.3	96.1	91.5	-4.8
EUR 12 (1&3)	114.9	113.8	117.4	115.3	115.7	110.9	106.3	102.1	101.6	104.2	99.5	96.3	90.6	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 12 (2&3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	101.6	98.4	92.3	85.3	86.4	86.5	87.6	1.3
EUR 15 (1&3)	115.2	114.0	118.0	115.8	116.1	111.2	106.7	102.4	101.8	104.3	99.7	96.0	90.2	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 15 (2&3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	101.9	98.1	91.9	85.4	86.3	85.2	86.2	1.2

(1) With Germany in its boundaries prior to 3 October 1990.

(2) With Germany in its boundaries after 3 October 1990, (Indices, 1990-1991=100).

(3) With a break in the series for Portugal between 1985 and 1986.

Table A.34

**Volume indices of intermediate consumption in agriculture from 1980 to 1996**  
 (Indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of (2))

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	% 96/95
B	80.7	79.8	81.8	81.0	83.2	85.4	89.5	92.4	94.0	97.6	98.4	104.0	105.3	105.3	109.1	109.5	110.3	0.7
DK	96.5	94.5	96.2	98.7	96.9	97.7	95.5	98.4	96.8	96.4	101.9	101.7	105.7	110.0	105.4	106.4	105.9	-0.5
D (1)	104.4	101.4	102.5	104.2	103.7	103.0	102.1	102.1	101.7	101.4	99.8	98.8	96.3	:	:	:	:	:
D (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.5	99.5	95.8	91.0	91.1	91.6	91.7	0.1
EL	86.4	89.2	90.8	93.9	93.4	96.5	90.8	95.4	96.5	99.9	100.3	99.8	101.4	106.1	104.6	107.2	106.4	-0.7
E	80.8	85.1	88.4	88.9	91.5	91.4	94.5	95.5	97.4	97.9	101.3	100.8	101.8	101.7	106.8	109.1	112.1	2.7
F	89.0	88.7	89.2	89.8	91.2	91.2	93.1	95.7	97.4	99.6	100.8	99.6	99.2	97.0	99.5	101.7	103.9	2.1
IRL	81.2	85.2	84.8	89.1	88.9	89.8	95.7	91.8	93.1	101.0	98.9	100.1	101.6	106.0	113.8	117.8	120.0	1.9
I	93.1	90.8	90.8	92.4	92.9	93.7	95.9	99.9	100.2	100.6	98.8	100.5	99.1	97.7	94.0	93.3	92.7	-0.7
L	78.5	78.3	76.4	83.8	82.8	85.8	89.7	93.6	95.4	97.5	99.9	102.6	104.3	98.9	101.3	101.7	104.0	2.3
NL	88.4	86.5	86.2	96.1	90.1	96.0	99.5	113.7	110.6	99.6	99.3	101.2	101.7	101.0	100.3	99.6	100.3	0.7
A	102.2	100.1	101.7	104.2	98.7	101.2	97.3	98.4	97.9	98.4	100.6	101.0	102.6	105.1	105.8	102.0	100.2	-1.7
P (3)	77.6	80.6	79.4	75.9	72.8	73.4	80.8	86.7	88.3	97.5	99.3	103.2	101.7	103.9	104.0	100.4	103.7	3.3
FIN	100.9	102.6	108.2	104.8	99.0	99.0	101.7	107.9	105.3	106.2	101.7	92.1	89.5	86.0	85.2	88.6	86.2	-2.7
S	114.2	112.5	111.3	110.0	110.9	109.4	110.0	107.0	109.5	107.6	102.0	90.4	90.3	94.9	96.7	95.2	94.3	-1.0
UK	94.8	91.8	97.9	100.2	98.2	98.2	102.6	104.0	105.2	102.1	99.6	98.3	97.3	100.0	103.5	103.9	104.9	0.9
EUR 12 (1&3)	91.0	90.3	91.9	93.8	93.6	94.3	96.4	99.4	99.9	99.9	100.1	100.1	99.7	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 12 (2&3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0	99.3	98.4	99.6	100.5	101.5	1.0
EUR 15 (1&3)	92.1	91.4	93.0	94.7	94.3	95.0	96.9	99.8	100.3	100.2	100.2	99.6	99.2	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 15 (2&3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.3	99.7	99.1	98.2	99.4	100.2	101.1	0.9

(1) With Germany in its boundaries prior to 3 October 1990.

(2) With Germany in its boundaries after 3 October 1990, (Indices, 1990-1991=100).

(3) With a break in the series for Portugal between 1985 and 1986.

Table A.35

**Nominal price indices of intermediate consumption in agriculture from 1980 to 1996**  
(Indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of (2))

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	% 96/95
B	80.2	87.2	96.2	105.4	110.5	109.1	103.9	97.5	98.7	101.5	98.9	99.6	99.0	98.0	97.4	96.8	101.6	5.0
DK	77.1	89.9	99.3	105.3	110.3	107.7	102.2	98.2	103.0	105.2	97.7	97.0	96.2	95.5	93.0	94.1	95.2	1.1
D (1)	99.9	109.4	112.2	114.2	116.2	112.9	103.7	98.3	97.8	100.1	99.1	100.8	101.7	:	:	:	:	:
D (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	98.7	101.3	102.1	102.6	103.4	105.9	109.6	3.5
EL	21.5	26.2	30.1	37.2	44.4	52.6	61.3	67.4	76.2	82.7	98.7	118.6	135.1	143.9	153.7	161.3	175.6	8.9
E	48.3	58.7	64.5	75.3	85.2	90.9	92.1	93.8	95.5	98.2	99.4	102.4	102.5	103.9	105.5	109.0	112.8	3.5
F	64.4	73.0	81.4	90.2	97.6	99.7	96.2	94.9	98.2	101.5	99.7	98.8	99.6	97.8	97.1	98.4	101.3	2.9
IRL	69.1	79.5	87.9	94.4	101.2	103.6	99.3	94.8	97.3	98.4	100.7	100.8	100.2	100.3	101.3	103.5	106.5	2.8
I	56.2	68.7	78.1	87.0	94.7	97.2	93.6	92.7	94.2	97.6	100.5	101.9	103.1	109.5	113.0	123.2	129.3	4.9
L	79.9	89.1	96.6	106.5	111.1	107.6	100.8	94.3	95.4	98.9	100.6	100.5	101.3	100.6	98.4	99.4	99.7	0.3
NL	94.5	103.9	108.4	104.3	114.2	108.2	95.0	85.6	89.3	101.8	98.4	99.8	100.3	99.1	99.9	100.7	104.5	3.8
A	84.6	93.6	97.8	100.2	102.0	103.0	100.5	97.0	98.7	99.4	99.4	101.2	101.7	101.5	102.3	101.8	104.8	2.9
P (3)	20.8	26.1	32.1	44.2	60.3	70.3	86.0	86.0	92.6	97.5	99.6	102.9	102.1	100.9	102.6	105.7	107.2	1.4
FIN	56.9	66.5	73.9	80.3	87.7	91.9	90.4	90.1	89.3	95.5	99.0	105.4	108.0	112.8	111.9	91.4	93.8	2.6
S	49.7	55.9	63.1	70.4	76.4	80.4	81.2	83.3	87.8	95.0	100.4	104.6	104.3	102.8	103.9	108.7	115.7	6.5
UK	72.2	78.7	84.1	90.3	93.5	93.9	89.3	87.9	91.5	96.8	100.0	103.2	103.5	106.0	108.4	112.5	119.3	6.1
EUR 12 (1&3)	71.1	80.0	86.3	92.8	99.2	99.9	95.4	92.8	95.3	99.4	99.5	101.1	102.0	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 12 (2&3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	99.1	100.9	101.7	102.7	103.6	106.8	110.9	3.8
EUR 15 (1&3)	70.2	79.1	85.4	91.9	98.2	99.1	94.9	92.5	95.0	99.2	99.5	101.3	102.2	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 15 (2&3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	99.0	101.0	101.8	102.7	103.7	106.3	110.4	3.8

(1) With Germany in its boundaries prior to 3 October 1990.

(2) With Germany in its boundaries after 3 October 1990, (Indices, 1990-1991=100).

(3) With a break in the series for Portugal between 1985 and 1986.

Table A.36

**Real price indices of intermediate consumption in agriculture from 1980 to 1996**  
(Indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of (2))

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	% 96/95
B	124.1	127.9	132.0	136.5	136.0	126.6	116.3	106.9	106.3	104.5	99.0	96.7	92.8	88.5	85.7	84.1	86.8	3.2
DK	134.7	142.7	142.6	140.5	139.2	130.3	118.3	108.5	110.1	107.9	97.6	94.8	91.1	89.8	86.0	85.6	85.1	-0.6
D (1)	132.8	139.6	136.5	134.0	135.7	130.4	113.5	104.1	103.4	103.5	99.3	97.2	93.9	:	:	:	:	:
D (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.7	99.3	95.0	91.9	90.6	90.9	92.7	2.0
EL	102.7	104.7	97.1	100.2	99.5	99.1	96.9	95.8	105.8	100.6	99.6	99.8	99.3	93.8	90.3	86.8	86.8	0.1
E	118.7	128.1	123.6	129.0	130.9	129.6	118.2	113.8	109.6	105.3	99.4	95.5	89.5	86.9	84.9	83.6	83.3	-0.4
F	120.2	121.7	121.0	122.3	123.2	118.9	108.9	104.4	104.8	104.7	99.7	95.6	94.3	90.4	88.4	88.1	89.3	1.3
IRL	149.1	145.5	137.9	132.5	132.1	127.8	115.7	104.3	101.8	98.6	101.6	99.9	97.3	93.4	93.3	94.8	95.3	0.5
I	153.1	157.3	152.8	147.8	144.2	135.8	121.3	113.2	107.7	105.0	100.5	94.5	91.4	93.1	92.7	96.3	96.3	0.0
L	146.1	151.9	148.6	153.4	153.4	135.6	113.4	110.3	107.9	102.3	100.5	97.4	93.5	88.2	83.3	81.3	79.6	-2.1
NL	115.3	120.3	119.1	112.2	121.1	112.8	98.9	89.8	92.6	104.3	98.5	97.2	95.6	92.6	91.6	91.1	93.0	2.1
A	121.5	126.2	124.2	122.4	119.2	116.7	110.8	104.8	105.0	103.0	99.4	97.6	94.0	91.4	89.1	86.9	87.9	1.2
P (3)	103.7	110.9	113.6	125.6	137.0	130.9	133.5	121.3	116.8	108.9	99.6	91.9	82.4	76.9	74.3	72.9	71.3	-2.2
FIN	111.7	117.6	119.8	120.0	120.3	119.8	112.7	107.3	99.4	100.1	98.1	101.9	103.7	105.7	103.6	82.4	83.2	0.9
S	107.5	105.7	109.3	108.5	111.3	112.1	106.0	103.8	102.7	102.8	99.9	96.7	95.4	91.7	90.2	90.5	94.6	4.5
UK	132.2	129.4	128.3	130.7	129.7	122.9	113.4	106.3	104.3	103.0	100.0	96.8	93.1	92.3	92.6	93.8	96.9	3.4
EUR 12 (1&3)	128.1	131.9	129.7	129.5	130.6	125.0	113.1	105.8	104.8	104.4	99.5	96.1	92.9	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 12 (2&3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	101.6	98.4	94.9	92.3	90.8	90.9	92.0	1.2
EUR 15 (1&3)	126.8	130.5	128.6	128.4	129.5	124.3	112.8	105.8	104.6	104.2	99.5	96.3	93.2	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 15 (2&3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	101.5	98.4	95.1	92.6	91.1	90.7	91.9	1.3

(1) With Germany in its boundaries prior to 3 October 1990.

(2) With Germany in its boundaries after 3 October 1990, (Indices, 1990-1991=100).

(3) With a break in the series for Portugal between 1985 and 1986.

Table A.37

**Nominal value indices of intermediate consumption in agriculture from 1980 to 1996**  
(Indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of (2))

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	% 96/95
B	64.7	69.6	78.7	85.4	91.9	93.2	93.0	90.1	92.8	99.1	97.3	103.6	104.3	103.2	106.3	106.0	112.1	5.7
DK	74.5	85.0	95.6	104.0	106.9	105.3	97.7	96.7	99.8	101.5	99.7	98.8	101.7	105.1	98.1	100.3	100.9	0.6
D (1)	104.3	110.9	115.0	119.0	120.5	116.2	105.9	100.4	99.4	101.5	99.0	99.6	:	:	:	:	:	:
D (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	99.2	100.8	97.8	93.4	94.2	97.0	100.4	3.5
EL	18.5	23.3	27.3	34.9	41.4	50.8	55.6	64.3	73.5	82.6	99.0	118.4	137.0	152.7	160.7	172.9	187.0	8.1
E	39.0	50.0	57.0	66.9	78.0	83.1	87.0	89.5	93.0	96.1	100.8	103.2	104.3	105.7	112.6	118.9	126.5	6.4
F	57.3	64.8	72.6	81.0	89.0	91.0	89.5	90.9	95.7	101.1	100.5	98.4	98.8	95.0	96.6	100.1	105.2	5.1
IRL	56.1	67.8	74.6	84.1	89.9	93.1	95.1	87.0	90.6	99.4	99.7	100.9	101.8	106.3	115.3	121.9	127.8	4.8
I	52.3	62.4	70.9	80.4	88.0	91.1	89.8	92.7	94.3	98.2	99.4	102.4	102.2	107.1	106.2	115.0	119.8	4.2
L	62.7	69.7	73.8	89.3	92.0	92.3	90.5	88.3	91.0	96.4	100.6	103.0	105.7	99.5	99.6	101.1	103.7	2.5
NL	83.6	89.9	93.4	100.3	102.9	103.8	94.5	97.3	98.8	101.4	97.7	100.9	102.0	100.1	100.1	100.3	104.9	4.5
A	86.5	93.7	99.5	104.4	100.7	104.2	97.7	95.4	96.7	97.9	99.9	102.2	104.3	106.6	108.2	103.8	105.0	1.2
P (3)	16.1	21.0	25.5	33.5	43.9	51.6	69.5	74.6	81.7	95.0	98.9	106.1	103.8	104.8	106.6	106.0	111.1	4.8
FIN	57.6	68.4	80.1	84.4	86.9	91.3	92.2	97.5	94.3	101.6	101.0	97.4	97.0	97.2	95.6	81.2	81.0	-0.2
S	56.9	63.1	70.4	77.7	85.0	88.2	89.6	89.4	96.4	102.4	102.7	94.9	94.4	97.8	100.8	103.7	109.5	5.5
UK	68.5	72.3	82.3	90.5	91.8	92.2	91.7	91.4	96.3	98.8	99.7	101.4	100.7	106.0	112.3	117.0	125.2	7.0
EUR 12 (1&3)	64.7	72.3	79.3	87.0	92.8	94.2	91.9	92.2	95.2	99.3	99.6	101.2	101.6	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 12 (2&3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	99.1	100.9	101.0	101.0	103.2	107.3	112.6	4.9
EUR 15 (1&3)	64.7	72.3	79.4	87.0	92.6	94.1	92.0	92.3	95.2	99.4	99.7	100.9	101.4	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 15 (2&3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	99.3	100.7	100.9	100.9	103.1	106.6	111.7	4.8

(1) With Germany in its boundaries prior to 3 October 1990.

(2) With Germany in its boundaries after 3 October 1990, (Indices, 1990-1991=100).

(3) With a break in the series for Portugal between 1985 and 1986.

Table A.38

**Real value indices of intermediate consumption in agriculture from 1980 to 1996**  
(Indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of (2))

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	% 96/95
B	100.1	102.0	107.9	110.6	113.1	108.1	104.2	98.7	99.9	102.0	97.4	100.6	97.7	93.1	93.5	92.1	95.7	4.0
DK	130.0	134.9	137.2	138.6	134.9	127.3	113.0	106.8	106.6	104.0	99.5	96.5	96.3	98.8	90.7	91.1	90.1	-1.1
D (1)	138.7	141.6	140.0	139.7	140.7	134.2	115.9	106.3	105.2	104.9	99.1	96.0	90.4	:	:	:	:	:
D (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	101.1	98.9	91.0	83.6	82.5	83.2	84.9	2.0
EL	88.8	93.4	88.2	94.1	92.9	95.6	87.9	91.4	102.2	100.5	99.9	99.6	100.7	99.6	94.5	93.0	92.4	-0.6
E	95.9	109.1	109.3	114.7	119.8	118.5	111.8	108.6	106.8	103.0	100.7	96.3	91.0	88.4	90.7	91.3	93.4	2.4
F	107.0	108.0	108.0	109.9	112.4	108.5	101.4	99.9	102.0	104.3	100.4	95.2	93.5	87.8	88.0	89.7	92.7	3.4
IRL	121.1	124.0	117.0	118.0	117.4	114.9	110.8	95.7	94.8	99.6	100.5	100.0	98.8	99.0	106.1	111.7	114.4	2.4
I	142.5	142.8	138.7	136.6	134.0	127.3	116.4	113.1	107.8	105.7	99.3	95.0	90.7	90.9	87.2	89.9	89.3	-0.6
L	114.7	118.9	113.5	128.6	127.0	116.3	101.8	103.3	102.9	99.7	100.4	99.9	97.6	87.3	84.4	82.7	82.7	0.0
NL	102.0	104.0	102.6	107.9	109.2	108.3	98.4	102.1	102.4	103.8	97.8	98.4	97.2	93.6	91.8	90.7	93.3	2.9
A	124.3	126.4	126.3	127.6	117.6	118.1	107.8	103.1	102.9	101.4	100.0	98.6	96.4	96.1	94.3	88.6	88.1	-0.5
P (3)	80.4	89.3	90.3	95.3	99.7	96.2	107.9	105.2	103.1	106.2	99.0	94.8	83.9	79.9	77.3	73.1	73.9	1.0
FIN	112.8	120.6	129.7	125.8	119.1	118.6	114.6	115.8	104.6	106.3	99.8	93.9	92.9	90.9	88.3	73.0	71.7	-1.8
S	122.8	118.9	121.6	119.3	123.4	122.7	116.6	111.0	112.5	110.6	101.9	87.5	86.2	87.0	87.2	86.2	89.3	3.6
UK	125.3	118.8	125.5	131.0	127.3	120.7	116.3	110.5	109.7	105.1	99.7	95.2	90.6	92.3	95.8	97.5	101.7	4.3
EUR 12 (1&3)	116.6	119.1	119.1	121.5	122.3	117.9	109.0	105.1	104.7	104.2	99.6	96.2	92.6	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 12 (2&3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	101.7	98.3	94.2	90.8	90.4	91.3	93.4	2.3
EUR 15 (1&3)	116.8	119.3	119.6	121.6	122.2	118.1	109.3	105.5	104.9	104.4	99.7	95.9	92.5	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 15 (2&3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	101.8	98.2	94.2	91.0	90.5	90.9	92.9	2.2

(1) With Germany in its boundaries prior to 3 October 1990.

(2) With Germany in its boundaries after 3 October 1990, (Indices, 1990-1991=100).

(3) With a break in the series for Portugal between 1985 and 1986.

Table A.39

**Trends in productivity of intermediate consumption (1) from 1980 to 1996**  
(Indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of (3))

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	% 96/95
B	102.0	103.6	105.2	103.9	106.1	104.7	104.9	100.3	101.9	101.2	99.1	99.7	104.0	106.9	102.0	102.8	101.7	-1.1
DK	84.5	86.3	91.0	87.0	96.5	96.1	99.2	93.0	98.5	101.9	99.9	98.3	92.3	95.9	96.0	99.1	98.8	-0.3
D (2)	91.3	92.7	99.8	95.4	98.7	95.5	100.6	95.0	98.7	99.0	99.8	101.2	105.9	:	:	:	:	:
D (3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	99.2	100.9	109.3	110.2	106.9	108.5	111.6	2.9
EL	108.3	105.8	105.8	98.2	101.5	102.5	107.9	101.2	104.5	105.3	90.9	103.8	100.9	94.2	102.3	98.2	96.3	-1.9
E	105.8	94.0	94.9	97.6	99.1	103.4	94.4	101.0	104.0	98.4	100.5	101.0	100.2	96.6	89.6	83.1	93.2	12.2
F	95.8	94.8	104.1	101.4	102.5	103.1	101.8	101.3	98.7	99.8	100.8	99.4	105.7	102.4	101.4	100.9	101.9	1.0
IRL	99.1	94.0	100.7	99.4	107.8	105.3	97.4	102.5	102.7	91.0	105.0	104.1	107.8	100.3	92.4	92.3	93.7	1.6
I	105.0	105.4	104.0	109.7	103.9	103.3	103.2	102.5	99.1	99.5	98.0	102.5	105.7	104.2	108.9	109.6	111.8	2.0
L	117.5	122.3	137.2	120.2	123.7	117.4	114.4	106.4	104.1	105.2	101.3	93.8	101.7	103.1	98.3	100.6	101.1	0.5
NL	88.3	94.3	97.9	90.3	99.1	93.4	94.8	80.8	84.8	97.5	101.1	101.4	102.7	104.0	108.4	110.2	109.1	-1.0
A	90.5	89.7	99.6	94.5	101.4	97.0	99.6	99.6	102.4	100.6	99.5	100.0	95.5	93.6	93.9	93.0	93.4	0.4
P (4)	89.4	81.5	87.6	89.8	95.2	98.9	113.4	114.4	97.6	100.3	100.6	99.1	102.2	87.0	89.8	94.2	96.7	2.7
FIN	99.1	93.8	96.3	101.5	105.0	101.5	100.5	85.1	88.7	93.9	102.1	104.7	99.0	104.7	107.4	98.8	101.8	3.1
S	86.8	89.8	94.9	94.7	97.0	95.6	94.2	93.4	90.7	94.9	102.7	103.1	99.1	104.9	99.4	100.2	105.9	5.7
UK	96.2	98.7	98.1	94.6	103.8	100.3	96.9	94.7	94.0	97.8	99.6	102.7	105.8	99.6	97.4	96.4	95.8	-0.6
EUR 12 (1&4)	97.4	96.7	100.1	98.8	101.2	100.6	100.0	98.0	98.0	99.3	99.6	101.1	104.0	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 12 (2&4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	99.2	100.8	104.4	102.1	101.0	100.4	102.6	2.2
EUR 15 (1&4)	96.4	95.6	99.2	98.1	100.6	99.8	99.2	97.0	97.2	98.5	99.2	100.8	103.3	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 15 (2&4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	99.2	100.8	103.9	101.9	100.8	100.1	102.4	2.2

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

(2) With Germany in its boundaries prior to 3 October 1990.

(3) With Germany in its boundaries after 3 October 1990, (Indices, 1990-1991=100).

(4) With a break in the series for Portugal between 1985 and 1986.

Table A.40

**Trends in "terms of trade" of agriculture (1) from 1980 to 1996**  
(Indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of (3))

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	% 96/95
B	94.4	94.2	92.0	94.3	90.4	91.2	91.8	95.4	94.6	101.9	99.9	98.2	92.8	89.2	92.1	87.7	87.8	0.2
DK	102.4	99.1	100.2	97.8	98.0	97.0	100.5	100.1	95.2	98.9	101.0	100.2	100.3	89.9	93.4	93.3	94.2	1.0
D (2)	100.1	98.7	97.1	94.9	92.7	93.4	95.6	96.9	98.9	103.6	99.3	97.1	93.1	:	:	:	:	:
D (3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	101.5	98.5	91.6	87.1	88.2	84.9	82.4	-3.0
EL	95.6	94.8	100.0	95.4	98.9	98.4	95.9	95.9	95.1	99.0	100.9	100.0	90.0	90.4	91.9	92.1	89.1	-3.2
E	105.4	98.1	102.7	96.6	95.3	91.6	99.4	95.0	97.9	101.3	100.8	98.0	90.9	95.2	107.9	112.6	109.6	-2.7
F	105.1	104.8	102.4	99.9	95.7	95.3	98.5	97.9	97.5	99.7	100.8	99.6	91.6	87.9	90.7	90.0	86.5	-3.9
IRL	94.4	95.6	93.4	93.9	89.9	85.7	90.1	98.7	104.2	114.4	94.4	91.5	93.7	98.7	97.9	97.4	91.0	-6.6
I	94.4	89.4	89.9	88.5	88.1	90.6	95.6	96.4	97.1	98.0	99.6	102.3	98.3	94.5	92.9	91.5	90.4	-1.1
L	82.9	81.2	87.0	82.1	79.9	85.8	91.4	97.7	100.1	103.6	102.3	94.2	91.7	92.3	94.0	93.7	86.8	-7.4
NL	94.6	94.9	93.8	97.8	91.8	96.4	103.0	113.6	109.2	101.4	99.7	98.9	94.7	89.2	91.5	87.9	86.6	-1.4
A	100.4	96.7	88.4	90.5	91.9	90.2	94.1	98.1	94.5	97.5	101.7	100.8	99.2	98.1	98.1	78.3	76.4	-2.4
P (4)	137.8	134.1	128.2	114.8	107.3	103.4	88.5	92.9	93.5	95.4	105.8	98.8	93.3	104.5	110.0	114.0	115.4	1.3
FIN	105.4	100.9	107.6	103.0	99.3	100.4	103.9	106.4	108.8	105.0	100.8	94.8	86.3	85.6	82.8	72.8	71.5	-1.9
S	122.9	120.8	117.0	112.5	110.7	107.2	110.0	112.3	113.3	109.5	98.6	92.8	92.2	89.1	93.6	87.2	79.2	-9.2
UK	98.7	100.1	100.2	96.6	94.8	92.3	99.1	103.8	100.7	102.4	101.3	96.4	96.7	98.2	97.9	102.3	94.0	-8.1
EUR 12 (1&4)	94.4	94.2	94.9	93.2	91.5	91.8	96.4	98.0	98.2	100.2	100.3	99.4	94.6	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 12 (2&4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.5	99.5	94.2	92.7	95.7	95.7	92.9	-2.8
EUR 15 (1&4)	95.8	95.4	95.9	94.1	92.4	92.6	97.2	98.8	99.0	100.7	100.6	99.4	94.7	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 15 (2&4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.7	99.4	94.2	92.7	95.5	95.0	92.2	-2.9

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

(2) With Germany in its boundaries prior to 3 October 1990.

(3) With Germany in its boundaries after 3 October 1990, (Indices, 1990-1991=100).

(4) With a break in the series for Portugal between 1985 and 1986.

Table A.41

**Volume of total labour input in agriculture in annual work units (AWU) from 1980 to 1996  
in 1000**

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	% 96/95
B	115.6	112.4	110.2	109.4	108.7	106.1	104.8	101.6	98.3	96.0	94.2	91.9	88.0	85.8	83.6	81.1	78.9	-2.8
DK (1)	143.6	137.1	129.1	127.7	124.3	119.8	115.5	111.1	104.8	101.9	98.9	95.5	93.5	92.7	88.4	84.5	83.0	-1.8
D (2)	1029.6	1015.8	991.9	945.9	930.8	917.9	904.1	850.7	837.0	786.8	760.0	718.0	689.1	658.1	:	:	:	:
D (3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1229.1	1028.5	863.6	802.9	750.0	710.0	683.0	-3.8
EL	956.0	935.0	924.0	917.0	918.0	931.0	898.0	849.0	851.0	799.3	737.5	680.8	690.6	702.8	681.8	662.0	644.1	-2.7
E	1865.3	1697.4	1634.6	1614.7	1531.3	1483.9	1428.8	1389.9	1359.2	1298.0	1255.8	1186.7	1156.9	1112.1	1060.2	1025.2	964.8	-5.9
F	1817.2	1768.4	1720.2	1671.3	1619.5	1564.5	1508.9	1454.8	1401.0	1343.7	1288.6	1235.3	1183.0	1121.0	1086.5	1057.4	1029.4	-2.6
IRL (4)	310.3	298.9	287.5	276.1	276.0	275.8	265.2	254.5	250.6	261.5	257.6	253.7	249.8	242.9	235.1	233.9	232.8	-0.5
I	2895.8	2751.6	2593.4	2654.7	2598.6	2494.1	2476.5	2422.9	2313.3	2194.3	2153.4	2156.4	2051.1	1901.1	1819.6	1755.6	1697.7	-3.3
L	9.2	8.6	8.3	7.9	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.7	-3.9
NL	254.3	249.3	248.0	248.3	246.7	245.4	242.7	240.5	237.4	237.5	236.1	236.1	238.3	235.7	229.7	225.2	223.3	-0.9
A	264.8	259.3	254.2	249.9	244.5	237.6	230.1	222.5	215.1	206.2	198.0	190.4	178.8	167.8	158.1	148.7	141.5	-4.8
P	1133.5	1071.2	1035.8	958.5	962.4	966.3	1033.9	974.0	914.0	846.8	787.3	727.9	668.5	609.1	604.6	585.1	573.4	-2.0
FIN	350.1	361.4	347.8	315.0	306.5	295.2	284.0	281.1	246.2	227.8	222.3	216.1	214.0	203.8	195.0	186.5	178.3	-4.4
S	138.6	137.9	129.6	127.7	124.2	123.3	115.5	112.4	106.2	102.2	97.0	93.9	92.2	91.9	90.5	87.7	86.1	-1.8
UK	518.3	506.7	501.4	497.1	489.0	486.7	477.8	466.1	457.6	445.7	436.7	424.3	418.1	414.4	405.8	401.6	396.3	-1.3
EUR 12 (2)	11048.7	10552.4	10184.4	10028.6	9812.8	9598.7	9463.2	9121.8	8830.8	8417.8	8112.2	7812.4	7532.5	7181.1	:	:	:	:
EUR 12 (3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8581.3	8122.9	7707.0	7325.9	7050.4	6826.6	6611.3	-3.2
EUR 15 (2)	11802.1	11311.1	10915.9	10721.2	10488.0	10254.8	10092.7	9737.8	9398.3	8954.0	8629.4	8312.8	8017.6	7644.6	:	:	:	:
EUR 15 (3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9098.5	8623.3	8192.1	7789.4	7494.0	7249.5	7017.2	-3.2

(1) Eurostat estimate for the year 1980.

(2) With Germany in its boundaries prior to 3 October 1990.

(3) With Germany in its boundaries after 3 October 1990.

(4) Eurostat estimate for the period 1980-1990.

Table A.42

**Volume of family labour input in agriculture in annual work units (AWU) from 1980 to 1996  
in 1000**

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	% 96/95
B	105.9	103.5	101.0	99.8	98.8	96.2	94.2	90.9	88.0	85.7	83.4	81.5	77.6	74.6	72.2	69.6	67.4	-3.1
DK (1)	113.7	108.7	102.4	99.2	95.0	91.0	87.2	83.5	79.1	76.1	73.5	70.9	68.9	68.0	64.7	61.7	61.0	-1.1
D (2)	919.4	897.0	877.8	837.1	829.3	804.1	792.9	750.3	732.4	684.5	667.3	634.7	609.2	577.2	:	:	:	:
D (3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	777.5	650.6	628.0	596.3	570.0	533.0	510.0	-4.3
EL	858.0	843.0	827.0	813.0	808.0	803.0	781.0	729.0	732.0	735.5	678.4	625.9	642.8	623.7	598.5	574.3	551.2	-4.0
E	1422.5	1294.5	1246.6	1231.4	1167.8	1131.6	1089.6	1059.9	1036.6	989.9	955.5	885.9	870.6	841.0	790.9	747.4	707.1	-5.4
F	1534.2	1492.4	1451.3	1409.4	1366.0	1319.2	1272.0	1225.3	1179.0	1123.1	1071.0	1021.7	973.3	915.4	879.1	848.3	818.6	-3.5
IRL (4)	274.9	264.0	253.1	242.2	241.5	240.7	232.3	223.8	222.9	236.0	235.1	234.2	228.7	223.5	215.2	214.1	213.1	-0.5
I	2026.9	1940.2	1807.1	1888.0	1864.6	1767.8	1766.5	1729.7	1633.8	1502.6	1466.5	1496.0	1388.4	1299.7	1248.7	1206.5	1160.7	-3.8
L	8.6	8.0	7.7	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.1	-4.7
NL	203.7	198.8	197.1	197.6	196.5	193.7	189.4	186.0	182.6	179.8	176.3	173.7	174.0	170.8	166.0	160.7	155.4	-3.3
A	242.5	237.7	233.4	229.9	225.3	218.9	212.1	205.0	197.8	189.1	180.9	172.9	160.9	150.3	140.7	131.5	124.1	-5.6
P	983.8	929.8	899.1	816.4	819.7	823.0	880.8	828.8	776.7	721.2	669.3	617.5	565.6	513.8	502.0	490.3	478.5	-2.4
FIN	343.4	354.8	341.4	310.9	300.9	290.1	278.2	274.9	240.4	222.1	216.6	210.4	207.3	198.3	189.7	181.5	173.3	-4.5
S	103.8	103.8	100.5	97.6	94.7	91.6	84.9	84.1	79.1	75.9	71.9	69.7	68.4	68.2	67.1	65.1	63.9	-1.8
UK	304.4	299.8	298.6	297.4	297.0	297.7	297.9	290.7	287.0	281.7	274.5	268.1	266.9	266.3	261.8	259.1	256.3	-1.1
EUR 12 (2)	8755.9	8379.7	8068.8	7938.8	7791.0	7574.7	7490.2	7203.9	6955.9	6621.7	6356.1	6115.2	5870.9	5578.7	:	:	:	:
EUR 12 (3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6466.3	6131.1	5889.7	5597.8	5373.7	5169.2	4983.4	-3.6
EUR 15 (2)	9445.7	9076.1	8744.0	8577.1	8411.9	8175.2	8065.5	7767.9	7473.2	7108.7	6825.5	6568.2	6307.6	5995.5	:	:	:	:
EUR 15 (3)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6935.7	6584.1	6326.4	6014.6	5771.2	5547.3	5344.7	-3.7

(1) Eurostat estimate for the year 1980.

(2) With Germany in its boundaries prior to 3 October 1990.

(3) With Germany in its boundaries after 3 October 1990.

(4) Eurostat estimate for the period 1980-1990.



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- 0 Diversos (rosa)
- 1 Estadísticas generales (azul oscuro)
- 2 Economía y finanzas (violeta)
- 3 Población y condiciones sociales (amarillo)
- 4 Energía e industria (azul claro)
- 5 Agricultura, silvicultura y pesca (verde)
- 6 Comercio exterior (rojo)
- 7 Comercio, servicios y transportes (naranja)
- 8 Medio ambiente (turquesa)
- 9 Investigación y desarrollo (marrón)

**SERIE**

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- B Estadísticas coyunturales
- C Cuentas y encuestas
- D Estudios e investigación
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- E Μέθοδοι
- F Στατιστικές εν συντομία

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- 2 Economia e finanze (viola)
- 3 Popolazione e condizioni sociali (giallo)
- 4 Energia e industria (azzurro)
- 5 Agricoltura, foreste e pesca (verde)
- 6 Commercio estero (rosso)
- 7 Commercio, servizi e trasporti (arancione)
- 8 Ambiente (turchese)
- 9 Ricerca e sviluppo (marrone)

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- E Metodi
- F Statistiche in breve

**FI** Eurostatin julkaisuluokitus**AIHE**

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- 1 Yleiset tilastot (yösininen)
- 2 Talous ja rahoitus (violetti)
- 3 Väestö- ja sosiaalityilastot (keltainen)
- 4 Energia ja teollisuus (sininen)
- 5 Maa- ja metsätalous, kalastus (vihreä)
- 6 Ulkomaankauppa (punainen)
- 7 Kauppa, palvelut ja liikenne (oranssi)
- 8 Ympäristö (turkoosi)
- 9 Tutkimus ja kehitys (ruskea)

**SARJA**

- A Vuosikirjat ja vuositilastot
- B Suhdannetilastot
- C Laskennat ja kyselytutkimukset
- D Tutkimukset
- E Menetelmät
- F Tilastokatsaukset

**DA** Klassifikation af Eurostats publikationer**EMNE**

- 0 Diverse (rosa)
- 1 Almene statistikker (mørkeblå)
- 2 Økonomi og finanser (violet)
- 3 Befolkning og sociale forhold (gul)
- 4 Energi og industri (blå)
- 5 Landbrug, skovbrug og fiskeri (grøn)
- 6 Udenrigshandel (rød)
- 7 Handel, tjenesteydelser og transport (orange)
- 8 Miljø (turkis)
- 9 Forskning og udvikling (brun)

**SERIE**

- A Årbøger og årlige statistikker
- B Konjunkturstatistikker
- C Tællinger og rundspørger
- D Undersøgelser og forskning
- E Metoder
- F Statistikoversigter

**EN** Classification of Eurostat publications**THEME**

- 0 Miscellaneous (pink)
- 1 General statistics (midnight blue)
- 2 Economy and finance (violet)
- 3 Population and social conditions (yellow)
- 4 Energy and industry (blue)
- 5 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (green)
- 6 External trade (red)
- 7 Distributive trades, services and transport (orange)
- 8 Environment (turquoise)
- 9 Research and development (brown)

**SERIES**

- A Yearbooks and yearly statistics
- B Short-term statistics
- C Accounts and surveys
- D Studies and research
- E Methods
- F Statistics in focus

**NL** Classificatie van de publikaties van Eurostat**ONDERWERP**

- 0 Diverse (roze)
- 1 Algemene statistiek (donkerblauw)
- 2 Economie en financiën (paars)
- 3 Bevolking en sociale voorwaarden (geel)
- 4 Energie en industrie (blauw)
- 5 Landbouw, bosbouw en visserij (groen)
- 6 Buitenlandse handel (rood)
- 7 Handel, diensten en vervoer (oranje)
- 8 Milieu (turkoois)
- 9 Onderzoek en ontwikkeling (bruin)

**SERIE**

- A Jaarboeken en jaarstatistieken
- B Conjunctuurstatistieken
- C Rekeningen en enquêtes
- D Studies en onderzoeken
- E Methoden
- F Statistieken in het kort

**SV** Klassifikation av Eurostats publikationer**ÄMNE**

- 0 Diverse (rosa)
- 1 Allmän statistik (mörkblå)
- 2 Ekonomi och finans (lila)
- 3 Befolkning och sociala förhållanden (gul)
- 4 Energi och industri (blå)
- 5 Jordbruk, skogsbruk och fiske (grön)
- 6 Utrikeshandel (röd)
- 7 Handel, tjänster och transport (orange)
- 8 Miljö (turkos)
- 9 Forskning och utveckling (brun)

**SERIE**

- A Årsböcker och årlig statistik
- B Konjunkturstatistik
- C Redogörelser och enkäter
- D Undersökningar och forskning
- E Metoder
- F Statistiköversikter

**DE** Gliederung der Veröffentlichungen von Eurostat**THEMENKREIS**

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- 1 Allgemeine Statistik (dunkelblau)
- 2 Wirtschaft und Finanzen (violett)
- 3 Bevölkerung und soziale Bedingungen (gelb)
- 4 Energie und Industrie (blau)
- 5 Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Fischerei (grün)
- 6 Außenhandel (rot)
- 7 Handel, Dienstleistungen und Verkehr (orange)
- 8 Umwelt (türkis)
- 9 Forschung und Entwicklung (braun)

**REIHE**

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- B Konjunkturstatistiken
- C Konten und Erhebungen
- D Studien und Forschungsergebnisse
- E Methoden
- F Statistik kurzgefaßt

**FR** Classification des publications d'Eurostat**THÈME**

- 0 Divers (rose)
- 1 Statistiques générales (bleu nuit)
- 2 Économie et finances (violet)
- 3 Population et conditions sociales (jaune)
- 4 Énergie et industrie (bleu)
- 5 Agriculture, sylviculture et pêche (vert)
- 6 Commerce extérieur (rouge)
- 7 Commerce, services et transports (orange)
- 8 Environnement (turquoise)
- 9 Recherche et développement (brun)

**SÉRIE**

- A Annuaires et statistiques annuelles
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- C Comptes et enquêtes
- D Études et recherche
- E Méthodes
- F Statistiques en bref

**PT** Classificação das publicações do Eurostat**TEMA**

- 0 Diversos (rosa)
- 1 Estatísticas gerais (azul-escuro)
- 2 Economia e finanças (violeta)
- 3 População e condições sociais (amarelo)
- 4 Energia e indústria (azul)
- 5 Agricultura, silvicultura e pesca (verde)
- 6 Comércio externo (vermelho)
- 7 Comércio, serviços e transportes (laranja)
- 8 Ambiente (turquesa)
- 9 Investigação e desenvolvimento (castanho)

**SÉRIE**

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