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AGRICULTURAL INCOME

Sectoral income index analysis 1986

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I. Introduction

Recent developments in agricultural incomes are of major importance in the agricultural policy debate. For that reason, EUROSTAT decided as far back as 1976 to join forces with the Member States in forecasting the change in agricultural income in the current year vis-à-vis the previous year and making the results known to the Commission departments responsible for the Common Agricultural Policy. The results were subsequently published. Over the years, the Sectoral Income Index has become more and more important in terms of the CAP. EUROSTAT intends therefore to continue the work and to make whatever improvements are possible to the analysis.

From the macro-economic point of view, the importance of the agricultural sector varies from one Member State to another, appropriate indicators being agriculture's share of net domestic product at factor cost and of the labour force. Further details are set out in Tables A.1 and A.2 in the annex. The main point to be borne in mind is that the share of agriculture in the Community has declined over the years, although it still occupies a prominent position in terms of the number of people employed in Greece, Portugal, Spain, Ireland and Italy. At the other end of the scale, agriculture accounts for only a small share both economically and in terms of the labour force in the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg.

This document centres on changes in agricultural income in the Community in 1986 as against 1985. The December 1986 issue of the "Press Notice" on the Sectoral Income Index 1986 gave a brief overview of the most important changes over the past year, and gave notice of a more detailed analysis, which is what this document is all about. The following pages and statistics give details of the effect of various components on the changes in income and of the current situation against the background of medium-term income trends.

In an attempt to rank the income changes, a first attempt has been made to compare the level of income per annual work unit [1] between the Member States.

The figures are based on updated estimates produced by the national agencies on the likely price, volume and value changes in those factors affecting income per annual work unit in agriculture, taking as a basis the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA). The income changes are plotted for the Community as a whole and for the individual Member States, the Community results pertaining to EUR-11. Data are included for the first time for Spain, but no entries are made for Portugal, where the statistics are not yet adequate for the purpose.

With a view to identifying income trends in agriculture, indicators are derived from the EAA, bearing in mind that a sectoral approach of this kind reflects income trends as an average of all regions and holdings. The individual income situation may deviate very substantially from the average. Another point to be borne in mind is that the indicators relate to the activity sector 'Agriculture', i.e. what we are talking about here is not the total income of persons working in agriculture, as income from other sources is expressly excluded. In interpreting the indicators, it is also important to bear in mind that personal taxes and welfare payments must be deducted from the income figures to arrive at a figure for disposable income on the part of persons working in agriculture.

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

1) For definition see methodological comments

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

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

The most accurate indicator in terms of assessing the income situation is whichever comes closest to expressing the disposable income of persons working in agriculture. At sectoral level, this is Indicator 2, although to reflect the special importance of family workers in agriculture in the Community, Indicator 3 is given as additional information. These two indicators reflect changes in rents, interest and compensation of employees, although full harmonization has yet to be achieved in the Member States on these factors. There is also a risk of misplacing items the more individual components are included in an income indicator. The same applies to a somewhat lesser extent to the rates of change. For this reason, the analysis centres on Indicator 1, which is more reliable than the other two.

II. Changes in agricultural income in 1986 over 1985

A. Main results - Overview

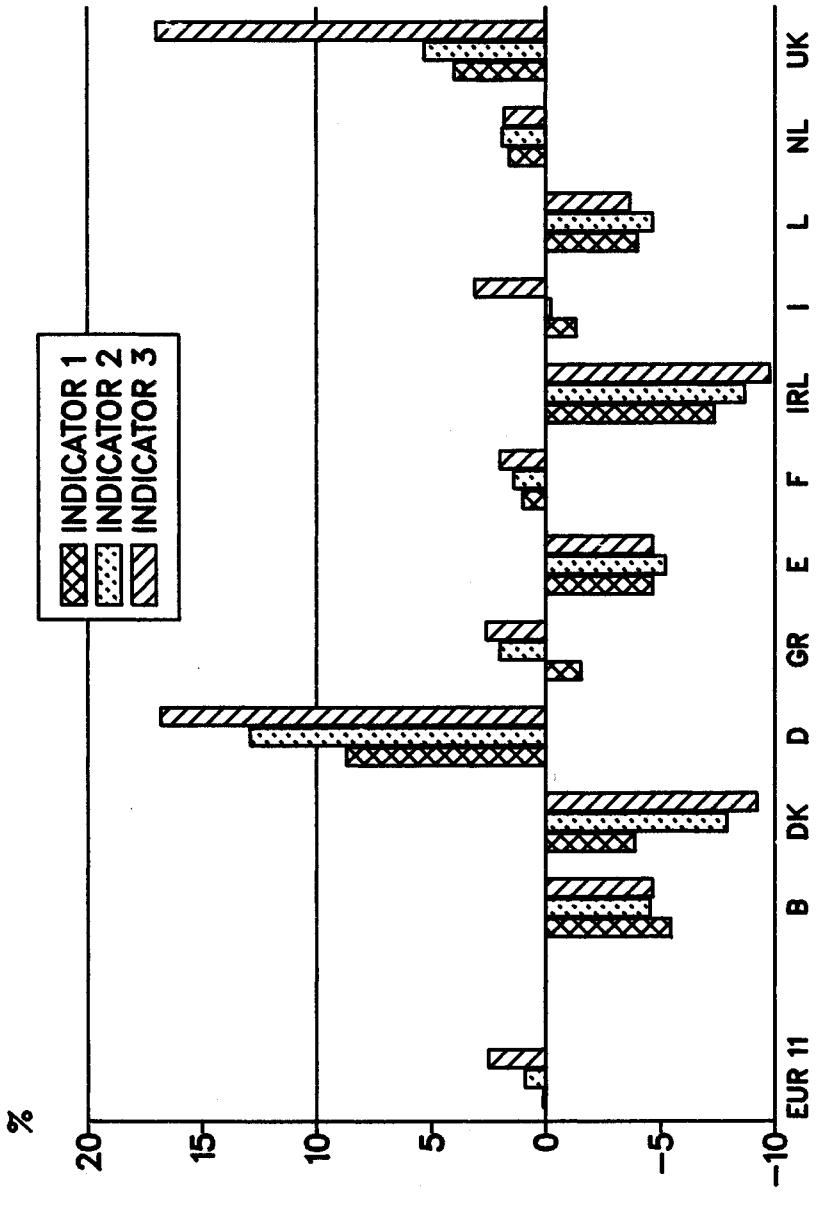
According to the information available at end January 1987, real net value added in agriculture per annual work unit in 1986 for the Community as a whole was comparable with the figure for 1985. There appears to have been a slight rise (+ 0.9 %), however, in net income from agricultural activity of total labour input in agriculture, with a sharper rise (+ 2.5 %) for net income from agricultural activity of family labour input for the Community as a whole.

Table 1 : **Probable change in real agricultural income per annual work unit in 1986 as against 1985 (in %)**

Member State	Net value added at factor cost Indicator 1	Net income from agricultural activity	
		of total labour input in agriculture Indicator 2	of family labour input Indicator 3
B	- 5,4	- 4,5	- 4,6
DK	- 3,8	- 7,8	- 9,2
D	8,7	12,9	16,8
GR	- 1,5	2,0	2,6
E	- 4,6	- 5,2	- 4,6
F	1,0	1,4	2,0
IRL	- 7,3	- 8,6	- 9,7
I	- 1,3	- 0,2	3,1
L	- 4,0	- 4,6	- 3,6
NL	1,6	1,9	1,8
UK	4,0	5,3	17,0
EUR 11	0,1	0,9	2,5

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

FIGURE 1: ESTIMATED CHANGE IN REAL INCOME IN AGRICULTURE PER AWU
1986 AS COMPARED WITH 1985 (IN %)



An analysis of income changes in the Member States shows a substantial real rise in the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, contrasting with falls in a number of Member States, especially Belgium, Denmark and Ireland (Table 1 and Fig. 1).

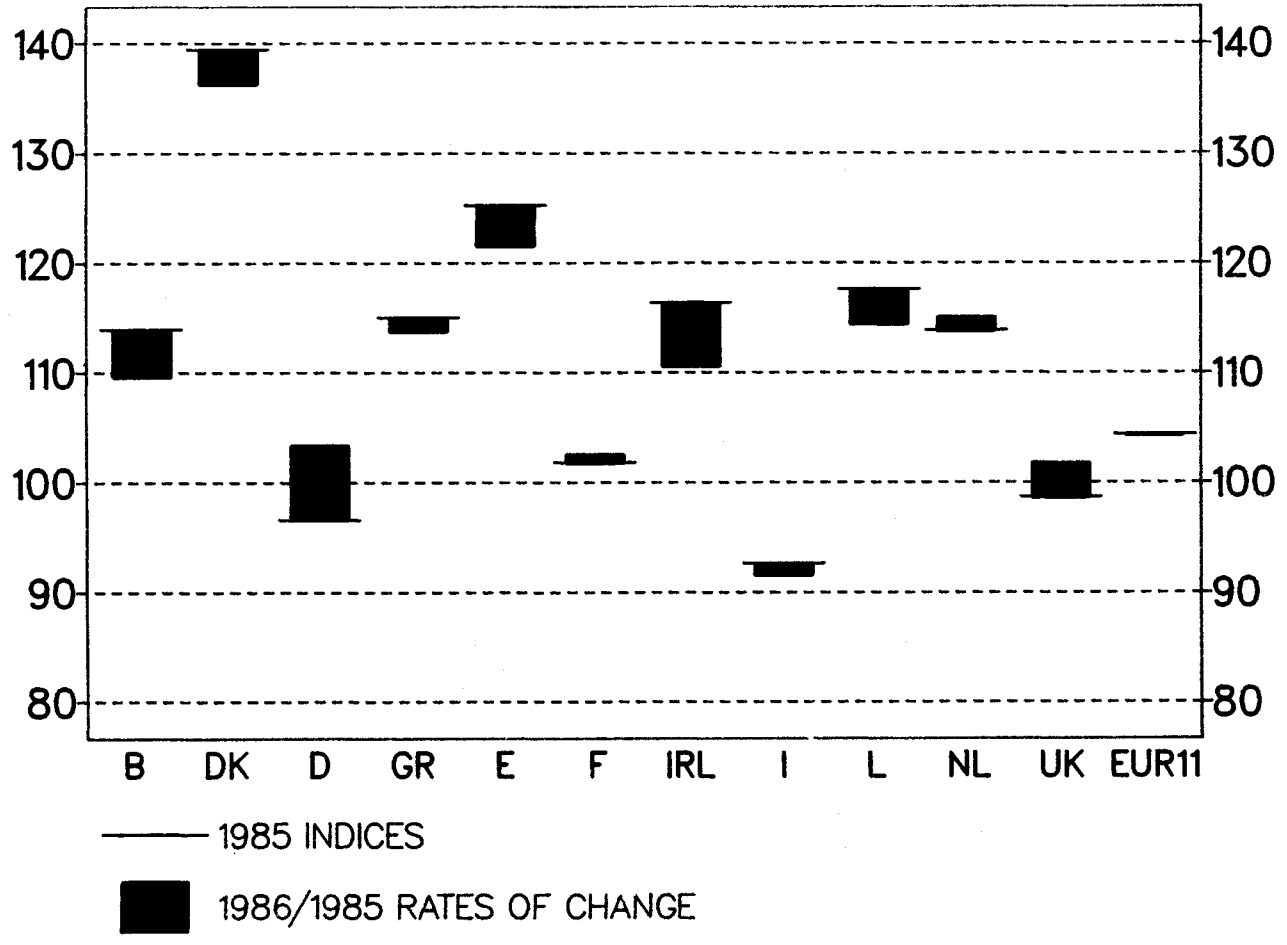
The analysis of income-determining factors shows in the first instance that the value of total final production has increased slightly, due in particular to the largely price-induced increase in the value of final crop production, while the value of final animal production declined slightly as prices eased. Together with the price-induced fall in expenditure on intermediate consumption (e.g. energy and fertilizers), this produced an increase in nominal gross value added at market prices of 3%, the same as for net value added at factor cost. With labour input in agriculture down 3%, there was a 6% increase in net value added per annual work unit, although this nominal rise was cancelled out in real terms by a 6% inflation rate.

The slight real rise in Indicators 2 and 3 can be put down to no more than slight nominal increases in rents and compensation of employees, the fall in interest payments and the decrease in labour input of family workers, which was more rapid than the fall in total labour input.

To enable the change in agricultural income in 1986 as against 1985 to be seen against the background of medium-term trends, the index value of real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit for 1985 ("1980" = 100) [1] was brought in as an additional factor (Fig. 2).

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

FIGURE 2: REAL NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE PER AWU: 1985 INDICES("1980"=100) AND 1986 RATES OF CHANGE COMPARED WITH 1985(IN %)



The biggest improvement in 1985 index values over the base year values was for Denmark and Spain. Above-average rates of increase (between 10 and 20%) were recorded for Luxembourg, Ireland, Belgium, the Netherlands and Greece. In France, incomes in 1985 were slightly above the 1980 level, while the 1985 level in the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany was slightly below 1980. In Italy, 1985 incomes were 6% below the 1980 level.

Against this background, the positive changes in income in 1986 in the Member States with a relatively low index status in 1985 (D, UK und F) are only a partial improvement. In Italy, the level of income deteriorated yet further (only slightly this time, though). The declines in Denmark and Spain in 1986 followed a relatively high index status in 1985. In Ireland, Belgium and Luxembourg and - to a lesser extent - in Greece, the income situation compared with 1985 deteriorated as a result of the fall in income in 1986 but the index level is still above the Community average.

B. Changes in income in the Community and their causes

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

a) Results

There appear to have been no major changes in agricultural income in the Community in 1986. Following a 5% decline in 1985, net value added at factor cost in agriculture per annual work unit remained constant in real terms (Table 2).

Table 2 : **Change in net value added at factor cost in agriculture (Indicator 1) in 1986 as against 1985 (in %)**

Member State and estimate date	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Agricultural labour input (total) in AWU	Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU (1:2)	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices (Deflator)	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU (3:4)
	1	2	3	4	5
B (06.02.87)	- 2,5	- 1,5	- 1,0	4,6	- 5,4
DK (30.12.86)	- 2,0	- 2,8	0,8	4,8	- 3,8
D (30.01.87)	11,2	- 1,5	12,9	3,9	8,7
GR (06.02.87)	18,6	- 1,8	20,8	22,6	- 1,5
E (22.01.87)	1,1	- 5,2	6,6	11,8	- 4,6
F (18.11.86)	2,3	- 3,2	5,6	4,6	1,0
IRL (29.01.87)	- 4,6	- 2,5	- 2,2	5,6	- 7,3
I (27.01.87)	5,9	- 2,2	8,3	9,7	- 1,3
L (08.12.86)	1,8	0,6	1,2	5,4	- 4,0
NL (10.01.87)	0,5	- 1,5	2,0	0,4	1,6
UK (06.01.87)	6,1	- 1,9	8,2	4,0	4,0
EUR 11	3,2	- 2,6	6,0	6,0	0,1

This average conceals a number of highly varying income changes in the Member States. The largest increases are in:

- the FR Germany : + 8.7% (1985 : - 12.4%),
- the United Kingdom : + 4.0% (1985 : - 17.4%).

However, both these countries saw their agricultural incomes decline quite substantially in the previous year. Slight improvements in real terms have been noted in:

- the Netherlands : + 1.6% (1985 : - 5.7%),
- France : + 1.0% (1985 : - 3.6%).

There are, however, also countries with a declining level of income (some more serious than others):

- Italy : - 1.3% (1985 : - 2.9%),
- Greece : - 1.5% (1985 : + 2.1%),
- Denmark : - 3.8% (1985 : - 6.6%),
- Luxembourg : - 4.0% (1985 : 0.0%),
- Spain : - 4.6% (1985 : + 0.2%).

This trend was particularly pronounced in:

- Belgium : - 5.4% (1985 : - 2.7%),
- Ireland : - 7.3% (1985 : - 6.9%).

None of the Member States with a negative rate of change in 1985 managed in 1986 to balance out the previous year's decline. There was some degree of compensation in France, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, while all the other Member States (with the exception of Greece and Spain) noted a further decline to add to the previous year's.

b) Causes

The causes for the changes in income can be analysed as follows:

production volume,
producer prices,
intermediate consumption (volume and prices),
subsidies and taxes linked to production,
depreciation,
the volume of labour input,
general price trends (rate of inflation).

Production volume

The total volume of agricultural production in the Community is thought to have increased by 1%, the rate of increase for animal production being slightly less than for crop production (Table 3). The rates of change vary from country to country. The greatest increase in production volume is in the Federal Republic of Germany (+ 5.3%), Greece (+ 3.9%) and the Netherlands (+ 3.4%). At the other end of the scale, production declined in Ireland (- 2.2%) and Spain (- 6.4%), due largely to unfavourable weather conditions (wet weather in Ireland and a drought in Spain and France).

Table 3: **Change in volume of final production in agriculture in 1986 as against 1985 (in %)**

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR 11
Final crop production	2,0	- 1,1	11,1	5,8	-10,8	- 1,9	- 7,2	5,8	16,6	6,8	2,4	1,6
Final animal production	2,5	2,5	2,5	0,2	- 0,4	1,4	- 1,5	- 1,0	0,1	1,6	- 1,8	0,7
Total final production	2,3	5,3	5,3	3,9	- 6,4	0,5	- 2,2	2,9	2,9	3,4	- 0,3	1,2

There are major differences in the rates of change for the various products (Table A.3 in the annex). In the most important crop production category, cereals, the fall in volume for the Community is put at 4.7%. Declines are also on the cards for potatoes (- 7.8%) and especially for olive oil (- 26.2%), which is of significance only in the southern Member States.

For citrus fruit, wine and grape must (+ 16.6%), production is likely to have increased quite substantially which, together with slight increases in sugar beet (+ 2.7%), vegetables (+ 2.3%) and fruit (+ 3.6%), accounts for the 1.6% average increase in crop production.

Differences in the rates of change from product to product are not quite so striking for animal production. At Community level, there were slight falls in beef and veal (- 0.7%) and sheepmeat (- 0.8%), but slight increases for pigmeat (+ 2.3%), poultry (+ 1.3%) and milk (+ 0.7%) and eggs (+ 0.6%). The net result is an increase in the volume of animal production of the order of 0.7%.

Producer prices

In 1986, there was in all probability a slight increase in nominal producer prices, caused in the main by price increases in the crop sector. Prices of animal production, on the other hand, declined slightly. On a national basis, there were marked nominal declines in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark and Belgium, and very slight falls in France and Luxembourg. These contrast with a slight increase in prices in Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom, and a marked increase in Greece and Spain (Table 4).

The increase in nominal prices of final crop production for the Community as a whole is based mainly on the increase in cereal prices (5%) and the marked rise in the price of fruit (10%), supplemented by increases for potatoes (27%) and olive oil (8%). Increases for sugar beet and wine were only marginal (Table A.4 in the annex).

In the animal production category, the slight decline at Community level can be put down mainly to falls in the prices of beef and pigmeat and of eggs. Milk prices, on the other hand, rose slightly.

Table 4: **Change in nominal prices of final production of agriculture in 1986 as against 1985 (%)**

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR 11
Final crop production	1,7	- 0,5	- 7,4	14,5	15,5	0,8	11,6	2,4	- 2,7	- 4,0	5,3	3,1
Final animal production	- 5,8	- 5,9	- 6,0	15,4	3,0	- 1,4	- 0,5	3,3	- 0,1	- 7,6	- 0,5	- 1,6
Total final production	- 3,3	- 4,5	- 6,5	14,8	9,8	- 0,3	0,9	2,9	- 0,6	- 6,3	1,8	0,6
Implicit GDP price index	4,6	4,8	3,9	22,6	11,8	4,6	5,6	9,7	5,4	0,4	4,0	6,0

It is important, though, to bear in mind the general price trend (i.e. the rate of inflation) to make a proper analysis of price changes in the Member States (cf. the "digression on the deflator problem"). Taking for the purpose the implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices (Table 4), it becomes clear that real agricultural prices have declined in all the Member States, including those with high nominal price rises (e.g. Greece and Spain). In the Community as a whole, agricultural prices are expected to have fallen in 1986 in real terms by 5%.

Value of final production

The roughly 2% increase in the value of production for the Community as a whole can be put down mainly to the largely price-induced changes in Spain and Greece, and to the price and volume-induced increase in value in Italy. In some of the Member States, on the other hand, there was a decline in the value of production, especially in Denmark and the Netherlands (price-induced).

Table 5: **Change in the value of final production in agriculture in 1986 as against 1985 (in %)**

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR 11
Volume of final production	2,3	2,0	5,3	3,9	- 6,4	0,5	- 2,2	2,9	2,9	3,4	- 0,3	1,2
Price of final production	- 3,3	- 4,5	- 6,5	14,8	9,8	- 0,3	0,9	2,9	- 0,6	- 6,3	1,8	0,6
Value of final production	- 1,1	- 2,6	- 1,5	19,3	2,8	0,2	- 1,3	5,9	2,2	- 3,1	1,5	1,9

Intermediate consumption: Volume and prices

Depending on the structure and intensity of agricultural production, the importance of intermediate consumption will differ from one Member State to another. For instance, in 1985 it accounted for 57% of the value of production in the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium, compared with only 24% in Greece.

In 1986, there was a nominal fall in the value of intermediate consumption (of the order of 1.5%) in the Community for the first time since the early 1970s (Table 6). This can be put down to a 2.3% fall in prices compared with no more than a 0.8% increase in volume.

The nominal fall in the prices of intermediate consumption comes out particularly clearly in the figures for the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany and Denmark. Only a few countries with above-average rates of inflation have returned nominal price and value increases for intermediate consumption.

Table 6: **Change in volume, prices and value of intermediate consumption in agriculture in 1986 as against 1985 (in %)**

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR 11
Volume change	2,7	0,4	- 0,5	2,0	0,6	1,1	5,2	1,7	0,7	1,2	- 0,1	0,8
Price change	- 4,0	- 4,9	- 7,3	16,2	4,4	- 2,3	- 4,6	1,2	- 1,5	- 8,4	- 1,2	- 2,3
Value change	- 1,4	- 4,5	- 7,8	18,5	5,0	- 1,2	0,3	2,9	- 0,9	- 7,3	- 1,3	- 1,5

The reduction in the amount of money spent on intermediate consumption can be accounted for mainly by a more than 22% fall in the price of energy (Table 7), as a result of which the price of fertilizers (and the volume used) fell likewise. There was a smaller fall in the price of feedingstuffs. Slight increases, on the other hand, were recorded only for more minor items (seeds and seedlings, material and small tools, maintenance and repairs).

Table 7 : **Change in volume, prices and value of the main intermediate consumption items in 1986 as against 1985 (in %)**
EUR 11

	Volume change	Price change	Value change
Feedingstuffs	2,9	- 2,4	0,5
Fertilizers and soil improvers	- 2,1	- 4,4	- 6,4
Energy and lubricants	1,1	- 22,4	- 21,5
Total intermediate consumption	0,8	- 2,3	- 1,5

As a result of the rise in production value and the decline in the value of intermediate consumption, **gross value added at market prices** in the Community has increased by 3.2%. This is the situation in most of the Member States too, where the rates of increase range from 1.2% in Spain to 19.5% in Greece (Table A.5 in the annex). In Belgium, Denmark and - particularly - Ireland, the

depressed value of final production was not balanced out by stagnation or a decline in the value of intermediate consumption, with the result that there was a fall too in gross value added at market prices.

Subsidies, taxes linked to production and depreciation

Although subsidies and taxes linked to production account for only a small proportion of the value of production, their effect on income trends should not be ignored. It is important to remember, though, that we are talking here about subsidies within the meaning of the EAA, which account for only some of the sum total of subsidies for agriculture.

In some of the Member States, **subsidies** have declined quite substantially, e.g. in Italy by more than 10% (Table A.5). In France, on the other hand, they increased by more than 30%, due largely to the special national measures to compensate for loss of income as a result of the 1985 and 1986 droughts. **Taxes linked to production** increased nominally in all the Member States, partly in the wake of the new co-responsibility levy for cereals introduced in 1986.

The proportion of production value accounted for by **depreciation** varies substantially from country to country, ranging in 1985 from 4% in Greece and to 17% in the Federal Republic of Germany, with a Community (EUR 10) average of 12%. These differences are due to the different levels of capitalisation of farms in the Member States. For example, the high level of investment in the FR Germany is reflected in the above-average amount of farm machines, and the high building costs too contribute to the substantial level of depreciation. As the rate of depreciation can be applied to the reacquisition value of capital goods, the current rate of inflation is bound to have an effect on this element too. For the Community as a whole, the 3% increase in the rate of depreciation is below the previous year's figure.

At Community level, changes in these three factors have no major effect on income trends. The rate of change in nominal net value added at factor cost (+ 3.2%) is only marginally less than the rate of change in gross value added at market prices (+3.3%).

In the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the United Kingdom, the rise in subsidies and the slight rise in depreciation has resulted in a higher rate of increase in net value added at factor cost, but has quickened the downward

trend in incomes in those countries which already have a negative rate of change in gross value added at market prices (e.g. Ireland, Belgium and Denmark). Finally, there is a third group of Member States with lower rates of change in net value added at factor cost. In the case of Italy, this is mainly due to a marked nominal reduction in subsidies, and in Luxembourg to a substantial increase in taxes linked to production.

Labour input and rate of inflation

Total labour input in agriculture, expressed in annual work units, fell by 2.6% as a Community average, the rate of decrease in Spain being particularly high at 5.2%. The range in the other countries is from 1 to 3%, although the French figure is slightly higher (- 3.2%).

Generally speaking, the reduced level of labour input meant an increase in net value added at factor cost per AWU (column 3 in Table 2). The effect of deflating, however, is to reduce the real change in incomes (see columns 4 and 5 of Table 2), using as a deflator the implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices.

Taking into account the fall in labour input and the inflation rate produces the rates of change in **real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit** described at the beginning of this section. Clearly, the rate of inflation will be the dominant element of the two, due mainly to the high rates of inflation in Greece, Spain and Italy, converting the positive nominal income changes to negative real changes. The same applies to a lesser extent to Denmark and Luxembourg.

Digression on the deflator problem

For deflation purposes, EUROSTAT Sectoral Income Index publications use the implicit price index of the gross domestic product. There are a number of important points in favour of this particular index, such as its reliability and comparability. The GDP price index is an indicator of trends in the general level of prices (of all goods and services) in an economy. For the purposes of assessing the real income situation in agriculture, the consumer price index could be used as a deflator. This index covers price trends for goods and services purchased by all private households, and is thus geared more to how income is used. However, agricultural incomes as defined here are used not only for private consumption, but also for investment, the price trends of which are not covered by the consumer price index. Trends in agricultural income would have been much more favourable in 1986 if the implicit consumer price index had been used as a deflator (the estimated increase in real net value added per AWU in agriculture would then have been 2.3% and not 0.1%).

The substantial difference between the two deflators in 1986 (consumer price index + 3.6%; GDP price index + 6.0%) is due to the sharp fall in the price of imported energy sources, a change which is reflected in the lower rate of rise in consumer prices (and not in GDP prices). In the GDP prices, the reduced level of expenditure on energy (i.e. intermediate consumption) creates, in the short term, a rise in the value of GDP and - with the volume unchanged - of the GDP price index. In the longer term, of course, the fall in intermediate consumption prices affects the final products, which in turn produces a fall in the GDP price index.

Table 8 : **Change in real net value added at factor cost in agriculture per AWU in 1986 as against 1985, deflated by reference to the index of consumer prices (in %)**

Member State	Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU	Index of consumer prices	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU (1:2)
	1	2	3
B	- 1,0	1,3	- 2,3
DK	0,8	3,3	- 2,4
D	12,9	0,3	12,6
GR	20,8	22,5	- 1,4
E	6,6	8,6	- 1,8
F	5,6	2,5	3,0
IRL	- 2,2	3,7	- 5,7
I	8,3	6,2	2,0
L	1,2	0,6	0,6
NL	2,0	0,0	2,0
UK	8,2	3,9	4,1
EUR 11	6,0	3,6	2,3

2. Other income indicators

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

For the Community as a whole, there appears to have been a slight real rise of 0.9 % in net income from agricultural activity of total labour input, with a wider range of differences from country to country than for Indicator 1. For Denmark, Ireland, Spain and Luxembourg, there are higher (negative) rates of change, while the other Member States report a more positive change in income compared with Indicator 1 (Table 9). This is particularly true of the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece and Italy, which instead of a decline report a slight increase or unchanged incomes.

Table 9 : **Change in net income from agricultural activity of total labour input (Indicator 2) in 1986 as against 1985 (in %)**

Membet State and date of estimate	Nominal Net income from agricultural activity	Total agricultural labour input in AWU	Nominal net income from agricultural activity per AWU (1:2)	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices (Deflator)	Real net income from agricultural activity per AWU (3:4)
	1	2	3	4	5
B (06.02.87)	- 1,6	- 1,5	- 0,1	4,6	- 4,5
DK (30.12.86)	- 6,1	- 2,8	- 3,4	4,8	- 7,8
D (30.01.87)	15,5	- 1,5	17,3	3,9	12,9
GR (06.02.87)	22,8	- 1,8	25,1	22,6	2,0
E (22.01.87)	0,5	- 5,2	6,0	11,8	- 5,2
F (18.11.86)	2,7	- 3,2	6,1	4,6	1,4
IRL(29.01.87)	- 5,9	- 2,5	- 3,5	5,6	- 8,6
I (27.01.87)	7,1	- 2,2	9,5	9,7	- 0,2
L (08.12.86)	1,2	0,6	0,6	5,4	- 4,6
NL (10.01.87)	0,8	- 1,5	2,3	0,4	1,9
UK (06.01.87)	7,4	- 1,9	9,5	4,0	5,3
EUR 11	4,1	- 2,6	6,9	6,0	0,9

The differences between these two indicators can only be put down to changes in interest and rent paid. At Community level and in most of the Member States, these factors increased only slightly or even fell, the result being a higher positive or lower negative rate of change in most countries, and particularly in Greece, where both interest and rents fell sharply. In Denmark, the high proportion of interest payments (despite a low rate of change) was responsible for the less favourable development in net income from agricultural activity, while in Spain the trend can be put down to the steep rise in rents, and in Ireland both factors were operative (although to a lesser extent).

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

While the first two indicators reflect income of all persons working in agriculture, the third indicator covers only family workers. In the Community as a whole, the real rise was of the order of 2.5% and was thus once again higher than the rise in the net income of all persons working in agriculture. Here the national rates of change cover an even wider range than for Indicator 2 - positive and negative (Table 10).

Table 10: **Change in net income from agricultural activity of family labour input (Indicator 3) in 1986 as against 1985 (in %)**

Member State and date of estimate	Nominal net income from agricultural activity	Family labour input in AWU	Nominal net income from agricultural activity per AWU (1:2)	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices (Deflator)	Real net income from agricultural activity per AWU (3:4)
	1	2	3	4	5
B (06.02.87)	- 1,7	- 1,5	- 0,2	4,6	- 4,6
DK (30.12.86)	- 7,5	- 2,8	- 4,8	4,8	- 9,2
D (30.01.87)	19,7	- 1,4	21,4	3,9	16,8
GR (06.02.87)	23,0	- 2,2	25,8	22,6	2,6
E (22.01.87)	0,0	- 6,2	6,6	11,8	- 4,6
F (18.11.86)	3,3	- 3,2	6,7	4,6	2,0
IRL (29.01.87)	- 7,0	- 2,5	- 4,6	5,6	- 9,7
I (27.01.87)	9,9	- 2,8	13,1	9,7	3,1
L (08.12.86)	1,1	- 0,5	1,6	5,4	- 3,6
NL (10.01.87)	0,0	- 2,2	2,2	0,4	1,8
UK (06.01.87)	21,4	- 0,2	21,6	4,0	17,0
EUR 11	5,4	- 2,9	8,6	6,0	2,5

The main rises are for the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany, two countries which reported marked rises for Indicator 2 as well.

On the other side of the coin, the negative changes for Denmark and Ireland are slightly higher, while in Italy there is a slight increase for Indicator 3 only.

The first additional influencing factor for Indicator 3 is wages paid, a significant factor particularly in Italy and the United Kingdom because of the high proportion of hired workers. Generally speaking, there were only slight changes in wages paid; in Denmark and the United Kingdom, wages even fell in nominal terms.

Another factor affecting the third indicator is the differences in the rates of change for labour input on the part of family workers on the one hand and total labour input on the other. In Spain, Italy and the Netherlands, the former is higher, while in the United Kingdom, the lower level of labour input can be accounted for very largely by hired workers.

As a result, the reduction in the amount of wages paid in the United Kingdom is largely responsible for the more positive trend in net income of family workers, while in Italy and Spain, it can be put down to a higher rate of decrease combined with a modest increase in wages. The latter reason alone is responsible for the more marked rise in Indicator 3 in the FRG.

C. Change of income in the Member States and their causes [1)]

1. Belgium

The income situation in Belgian agriculture deteriorated notably in 1986 over the previous year. The reasons include a steep fall in animal production which was caused solely by severe price cut-backs as the production volume itself increased slightly. All the main product groups were affected with the exception of milk which went up slightly in price. The animal production sectors which expanded were pig and poultry breeding and milk, as a result of which the volume of animal production was higher than in 1985.

The value of crop production has, however, risen considerably by comparison with 1985. This is due to positive developments in terms of both quantities and prices - for example, prices went up for all products except fruit. As regards quantities, only potatoes and sugar beet declined; all other crop products, especially cereals, increased.

Expenditure on intermediate consumption fell slightly overall owing to the sharp fall in energy costs.

1) Detailed figures are given in the annexed tables (Tables A.3 to A.5)

The result of all these developments for Belgian agriculture in 1986 is a gross value added figure which does not quite come up to that of last year. The decline in the balance of subsidies and taxes as well as increased depreciation strengthened this tendency in terms of net value added. Taking into account the only slightly lower labour input, as well as the inflation rate, real incomes fell appreciably. Income indicators 2 and 3 give slightly better results than Indicator 1 since they reflect far lower interest repayments.

2. Denmark

The value of final output in Danish agriculture in 1986 was 2.6% down on the previous year. This was the result of a slight increase in volume and a marked decline in prices.

In terms of volume the trends in animal and crop production were diametrically opposed. Whilst crop production declined slightly overall, there was a marked increase on the animal side, mainly due to the sharp rise in pig production. In crop production cereal and root crop quantities fell appreciably whilst output of oil seeds and other crops increased.

The lower prices as compared with 1985 affected both crop and animal production. Though the fall was only slight for crops it was severe for animal producers, particularly in the beef, pigmeat and egg sector. The milk price, however, rose slightly.

Danish farmers spent less on intermediate consumption items in 1986 than in 1985 owing to the lower prices, particularly for energy and fertilizers. This led to a gross value added which was only slightly lower than in the previous year. The slight increase in subsidies and taxes linked to production and the rather higher increase in depreciation brought about a decline in net value added which was marked in comparison to gross value added. However, this income parameter rose slightly per capita due to the reduced labour input. Taking the inflation rate into account, however, all three income indicators have fallen appreciably, numbers 2 and 3 quite sharply. The reason is the increase in interest costs which are extraordinarily high in Denmark and have a great impact on farmers' income.

3. FR of Germany

Although final output declined slightly, agricultural income rose considerably over the previous year, a major reason being the cut-back in expenditure on intermediate consumption. This led to a clear improvement in German farmers' incomes since the value of intermediate consumption is fairly high in relation to that of final output.

The main reason for the decline in final output is to be found in considerably lower prices which were not offset by the significant rise in production volume. This applies particularly to crop products where there were instances of severe price falls. The prices for cereals, sugarbeet and oilseed were probably only slightly below the levels of 1985. The prices for fruit and grape must plummeted; the supply and demand situation, however, led to far higher prices being attained for potatoes. The rise in final output on the crop side is basically due to far higher production levels of fruit and wine since levels fell for almost all other products.

On average, price falls were not quite as severe on the animal side as for crop products. Pigmeat prices were much lower and only milk prices rose slightly.The higher output in the animal sector was far from sufficient to compensate for the severe decline in prices. The quantity of milk delivered rose as did the amount of beef and veal for sale. The production of pigs for slaughter also rose for cyclical reasons. Poultry sales also went up though the production of eggs was restricted owing to a tight situation on the market.

The cost of intermediate consumption fell, this also being mainly due to lower prices for the various items. Energy prices fell drastically. The consumption of goods under this heading has hardly changed though the reduction in fertilizer purchase was fairly marked. There were clear rises in subsidies and taxes linked to production, the main reason for the latter being the Community co-responsibility levy on cereals.

The above developments lead to a clear increase in gross value added: this is even more marked when expressed in net terms owing to the small increase in depreciation. In comparison with this rise in net value added, there was only a slight rise in the cost of rent, interest and hired labour and this led to a further improvement in income as reflected by indicators 2 and 3. The improvement is considerable, even considering this change in real terms.

4. Greece

Despite a far higher final output value, net value added per annual work unit went down slightly over 1985 in real terms. The reason for this is the extremely high rate of inflation which completely cancels out the nominal increase in net value added.

The main reason for the considerable expansion of final output is to be found in the severe price increases in both crop (all products) and animal production. In the light of the share of each product in production overall, t-he major price increases for cereals and fruit (including citrus fruit) are significant. On the livestock side, the considerably higher prices for pigs and poultry are noteworthy.

Although the volume of animal production remained virtually unchanged, there was an increase in crop production though the changes for individual products were sometimes in opposing directions. For example, the quantity of vegetables, potatoes and olive oil went down, but increased considerably for cereals, industrial crops, fruit and wine.

Expenditure on intermediate consumption went up considerably in 1986, mainly for price reasons.

The overall result of these various changes is a clear rise in gross value added; in terms of net value added, the intensity of this rise is slightly reduced. The far lower expenditure on rent and interest leads to a considerable increase of nominal net income per annual work unit. Taking the rate of inflation into account, there are slight increases in real terms for indicators 2 and 3 though indicator 1 declines in real terms compared to the previous year.

5. Spain

Income per annual work unit (AWU) in Spanish agriculture declined in real terms in 1986, although net value added at factor cost went up slightly. The reason is to be found in the rather high rate of inflation; the effect of this on incomes was not compensated for by the clear decline in the number of persons employed.

Final output declined in volume terms though increased slightly in value owing to the higher prices for agricultural products. The decline in crop quantities is a result of decidedly lower yields; animal production changed slightly.

On the crop production side, the decline in the harvest of cereals and fruit (excluding citrus fruit) is particularly noteworthy; in addition, less olive oil was produced in 1986. The harvest losses led to major price increases; the only lower producer prices were for citrus fruit, and this was by comparison with the very high prices in 1985 (frost damage), and for table olives and rice.

There was a slight increase in the prices of animal production items making the fall in the price of eggs and - to a lesser extent - decline in that of poultry meat stand out.

Expenditure on intermediate consumption went up, both quantities and prices increasing, particularly in respect of feedingstuffs. As the inputs on the crop side precede the harvest results, intermediate consumption changes in value terms were more pronounced than the rate of increase of final agricultural output.

These developments led to a slight rise in net value added at factor cost. Labour input in Spanish agriculture declined considerably in 1986. Although the fall in the number of family workers was greater than that of hired workers, the increase in incomes per annual work unit was of the same order of magnitude. However, taking the rate of inflation into account, there were clear losses for all three indicators.

6. France

The real increases in agricultural income per annual work unit were slight in this country in 1986. Although the value of production scarcely changed, incomes rose considerably in nominal terms, this being due to a large extent to increased subsidies which were mainly paid to farmers to compensate for their weather-induced losses in 1985. The slight rise in gross value added at market prices is due to the lower expenditure on intermediate consumption since final output was virtually unchanged.

Production was greatly influenced by unfavourable meteorological conditions (frost in the winter, drought in the summer). The value of crop production declined slightly whereas that of animal production remained unchanged. The quantities of all the main crop products, with the exception of wine, fell, this being generally due to poorer yields. There were slight to average price increases in this sector on the whole, the only major increase being for root crops; the decline in vegetable prices is noteworthy.

Developments in the animal sector were exactly the reverse. Whereas the volume of the major products rose, all producer prices fell with the exception of the milk price.

The decline in intermediate consumption expenditure is price-generated. There was a slight increase in utilization overall; only fertilizers, which have always represented a major cost factor, were employed to a lesser extent. Energy prices fell drastically though the cost of this item does not have the same significance as in other countries.

7. Ireland

Incomes in Irish agriculture fell considerably over 1985. Despite a slight increase in producer prices, the value of final output fell. There was a slight increase in the cost of intermediate consumption although prices dropped considerably.

The value of animal production in particular fell markedly, this being due in the main to lower quantities of beef and veal and milk owing to lower dairy cow populations and poor yields of feedingstuffs as the weather was unfavourable. In addition, the prices of beef and veal fell, those of eggs and pigmeat quite sharply.

As the significance of crop production is low in Ireland, the increased value of final output could not compensate for losses in the animal sector. The volume of crop production fell slightly, the increase in final output being due to higher prices.

Potato prices in particular, with their above-average increase, appear to have reacted to the far lower quantities produced. The increase in the production of cereals and sugarbeet was slight owing to poor meteorological and difficult harvest conditions (lower yields). In addition, the prices for these products went up (it should be noted here that weather conditions were also very unfavourable in 1985).

The consumption of feedingstuffs rose considerably owing to the unfavourable conditions for milk production; in spite of the lower prices for feedingstuffs, this led to slightly increased expenditure on intermediate consumption overall. Utilization of almost all the other items was lower but not even the far cheaper energy prices led to lower costs on intermediate consumption as a whole.

Taxes linked to production and depreciation went up and subsidies went down - this caused a sharper fall in net value added than in gross value added. Expressed per capita, the effect is slightly lessened by migration away from agriculture; in real terms, however, the effect is actually greater owing to a relatively high rate of inflation. The cost of rent, interest and compensation of employees went up leading to an even greater decline in farmers' real incomes.

8. Italy

As inflation is still very high, incomes per annual work unit in Italy fell slightly in 1986 in real terms despite increases in nominal terms. There is an increase in one aspect only, the net income from agricultural activity of family workers; this is because the migration of family workers was more pronounced than that of non-family workers.

The increase in nominal net value added is explained by higher final output and the far lower costs for intermediate consumption. Higher output and higher prices for agricultural products are approximately equal factors in a production value which is greater than the previous year; under the intermediate consumption heading, the increase in price was somewhat less than the increase in volume.

Of particular importance was the increased output of most crop products; only in the case of olive oil did production decline severely (because of cyclical reasons and of frost damage in the previous year). There was a slight fall in the production of vegetables which are the most important product group in Italian agriculture. Crop prices also rose, though less than quantities. Apart from far lower prices for potatoes, the slight falls in vegetable prices should be noted. Only one price rose considerably, and that was for wine; other price increases were on a moderate scale.

The slight increase in final animal output is probably of less importance for the sectoral income development. Declines in the beef and veal, pigmeat and milk sectors led to a slight fall in production. Producer prices for the products rose, except for eggs; this applied in particular to pigmeat.

9. Luxembourg

Incomes per annual work unit declined in agriculture in 1986 over 1985. As the number of non family workers rose with a concomitant greater expenditure on wages, the decline in incomes per family worker was somewhat lower than that for the labour force as a whole. Incomes rose only slightly in nominal terms as well, although gross value added rose rather more. The reason is mainly to be found in higher taxes linked to production - particularly the super levy for milk and the co-responsibility levy on cereals.

The rise in gross value added derived from a slight increase in final output and a slight decline in expenditure on intermediate consumption. Animal output was scarcely changed, the increase in crop production being mainly due to the far greater wine quantities. Otherwise, quantity developments varied from crop product to crop product; cereals fell back on account of lower yields. On average, the price of the crop products fell.

Apart from those for milk, the prices of all animal products declined. The rise in milk prices led to a higher production value for this item, although quantities were down. The overall slight increase in production volume in this sector led, together with price developments, to scarcely any change in the value of final animal production.

The lower expenditure on intermediate consumption in parallel with a slight increase in utilization (apart from fertilizers) is explained by lower prices, particularly for energy and feedingstuffs.

10. Netherlands

The output of both crop and animal products was higher in the Netherlands in 1986 than in the year before. Particularly large increases occurred in arable farming and horticulture, covering almost all products except potatoes and industrial crops. In arable farming, this development is due to higher yields per hectare brought about by better growth conditions.

Animal production increased only slightly overall. Figures were down for eggs and beef and veal due to the continuing unfavourable circumstances for egg production and the lower dairy cow population as a result of quota arrangements. This was, however, made up for by increases in other products, in particular by a sharp increase in pigmeat production.

Despite the increase in volume, plummeting prices in animal and crop production as a whole cut the value of final output. Prices fell particularly severely in animal production which dominates Dutch agriculture. All products were affected, especially pigmeat and eggs. Milk was affected least of all. On the crop side, vegetable prices in particular were reduced severely though arable farming prices, taken on average, remained almost unchanged.

Outlay on intermediate consumption in 1986 was considerably lower, the reason being the drastic cuts in feed and energy prices. The result is a slight increase in gross value added. The only slight rise in taxes linked to production and depreciation led to a net value added figure which is virtually unchanged from the previous year.

Together with the low rate of inflation, the decline in the labour force led to a slight increase in per capita income. There are only slight deviations between the income indicators.

11. United Kingdom

Agricultural income in 1985 was exceptionally low owing to unfavourable meteorological conditions, and there were considerable increases in real terms in 1986. However, developments were markedly different within the United Kingdom.

Despite only slight changes in production volume, the value of final production went up slightly owing to a small increase in producer prices. Expenditure on intermediate consumption fell by almost the same percentage, almost entirely because of the lower prices paid by farmers. Prices for some means of production and services did rise, but energy and fertilizer prices were much lower and were essentially responsible for the overall decline. Together with the lower input prices, the higher output prices led to a rise of 5 % in gross value added.

Although the weather conditions were generally favourable, so that production of most crops increased, prices rose to an even greater extent. There were significant price increases for potatoes, fruit and tomatoes whereas sugarbeet, hops and particularly cauliflowers became much cheaper.

The value of animal production declined slightly. One reason is the considerable drop in the sales of beef and veal, this being partly due to a running down of the animal populations. The value of egg production also declined, mainly due to prices which were far lower than in 1985. Pig production rose slightly but price decreases led to a lower value overall than in 1985. For most of the other animal products, quantities and prices increased slightly.

Depreciation rose slightly over 1985 so that net value added increased somewhat more than gross value added. The severe fall in the number of hired workers led to lower wage costs. All in all, there was only a slight change in the parameters which are deducted from net value added to give agricultural income, but the change was slight.

III. Medium-term trends in agricultural income 1973-1986

A. Presentation of income trends

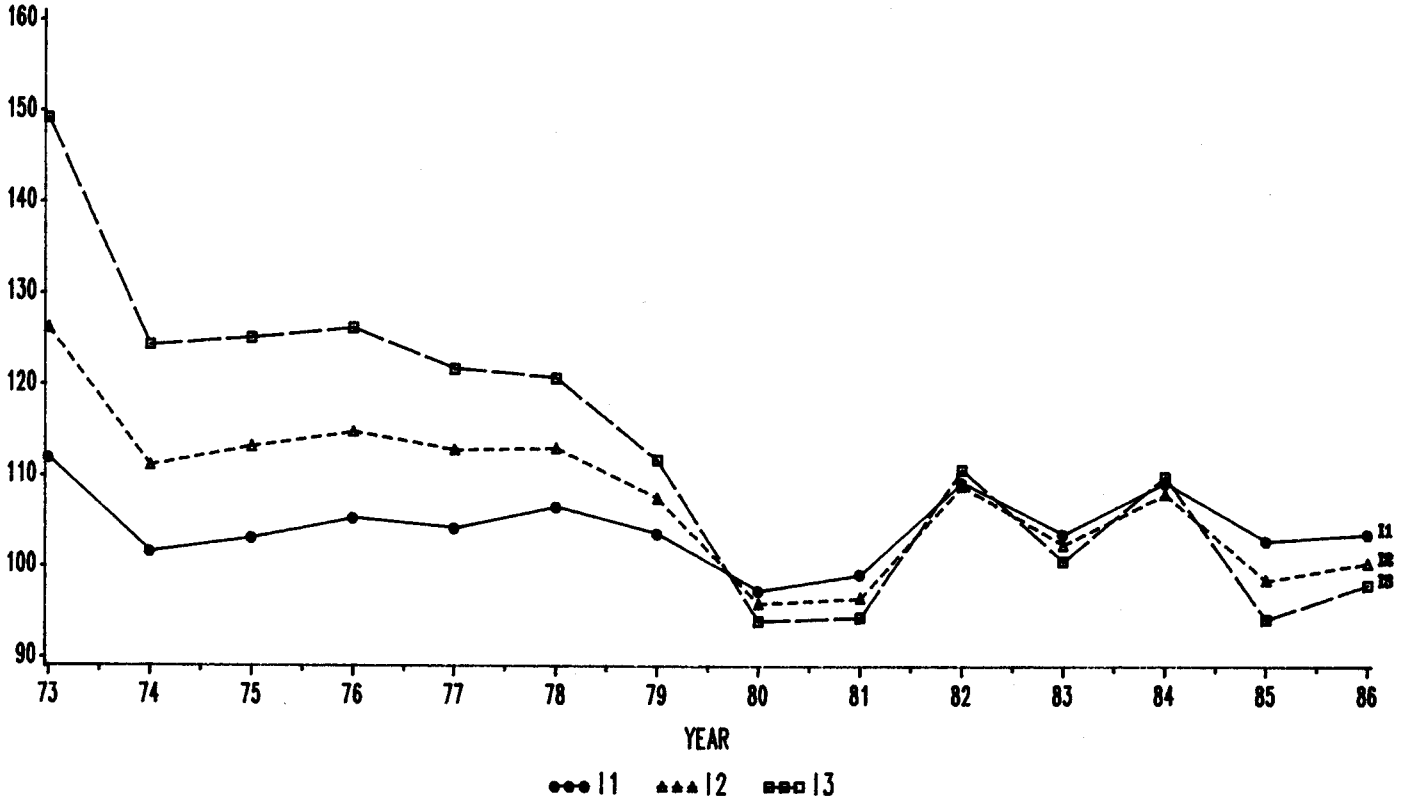
1. Results of Indicators 1 to 3 for the Community

Real net value added at factor cost in agriculture per annual work unit (Indicator 1) in the European Community stagnated over the period under review (Table 11 and Figure 3). In the 1970s, only relatively minor annual changes in income were recorded; even in the 1980s, there has been no obvious trend. What the figures do bring out, though, is fluctuating growth and recession years following an absolute low-point in 1980 and 1981. Following the marked fall in income in 1985, 1986 figures show virtually no change for Indicator 1. The level of net value added per annual work unit was thus 5.7% in real terms above the 1979-81 figure.

Real net income from agricultural activity of total labour input per annual work unit (Indicator 2) has settled down - following the substantial falls in 1980 and 1981 - to a lower level compared with the average of 1973 to 1979 (Table A.19). Generally speaking, the trend in this indicator has been less positive than for Indicator 1. From 1980 on, income from agricultural activity was on average well below the level attained in the 1970s. Following substantial falls in 1985, there was a slight improvement in 1986 in net income from agricultural activity.

Real net income from agricultural activity of family labour input per annual work unit (Indicator 3) has tended to develop over time in much the same way as Indicator 2 (Table A.20). In the 1980s, however, there were more marked fluctuations from year to year. Generally speaking, the trend in net income of family labour input has been even less favourable than for Indicator 2. In the 1980s, the level of net income of family labour input has been well below the 1970s level. This indicator was 2.5% up in 1986 as against the previous year, a rate of increase well above that of the other two indicators. Even so, the substantial falls in 1985 were not made up.

FIGURE 3 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3
FOR THE COMMUNITY(EUR 10)(1) BETWEEN 1973 AND 1986
"1980"(2)=100



(1) FOR INDICATORS 2 AND 3 WITHOUT GREECE
(2) "1980"=(1979+1980+1981)/3

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

Table 11: **Indices of income indicators 1 to 3 for the Community (EUR 10 and EUR 11), 1973 to 1986**

"1980" [1] = 100

Year	Indicator 1		Indicator 2 (2)		Indicator 3 (2)	
	EUR 10	EUR 11	EUR 10	EUR 11	EUR 10	EUR 11
1973	112,0	:	126,2	:	149,2	:
1974	101,6	:	111,1	:	124,3	:
1975	103,1	:	113,2	:	125,1	:
1976	105,3	:	114,8	:	126,2	:
1977	104,2	:	112,8	:	121,7	:
1978	106,5	:	113,0	:	120,7	:
1979	103,6	102,9	107,5	104,8	111,7	107,4
1980	97,3	98,3	95,9	95,9	94,0	94,0
1981	99,1	98,8	96,5	94,8	94,4	91,6
1982	109,3	108,9	108,9	106,7	110,7	107,3
1983	103,6	104,4	102,4	101,7	100,6	99,8
1984	109,3	111,3	108,0	108,8	109,9	110,6
1985	102,8	105,6	98,5	100,5	94,2	97,3
1986	103,7	105,7	100,4	101,5	98,1	99,7

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

2) excluding Greece

: data not available

2. Income trends in the Member States

In the period under review, real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit followed divergent trends from country to country (Table 12).

Over the period as a whole, growth was strongest in Denmark, although a continuous rise (above the Community average) was also observed in Greece. In the early 1980s, Indicator 1 for the Netherlands rose faster than in most of the other Member States, although this trend has slackened off in recent years. A similar development has been observed in Belgium, while income trends in French agriculture have been closest to the Community average. Following substantial falls between 1976 and 1980, the trend in the Federal Republic of Germany has very largely followed the Community average, albeit with quite substantial fluctuations in both directions.

Net value added at factor cost in Italian agriculture changed only very slightly over the period, while in the United Kingdom, agricultural income fell steadily through the 1970s, with subsequent annual fluctuations being roughly on a par with the Community average. There were substantial annual fluctuations in income over the period under review in Ireland and Luxembourg. Stagnation in net value added in the Community as a whole can be put down very largely to developments in France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom.

TABLE 12

INDICES OF REAL NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST
PER ANNUAL WORK UNIT (AWU) FROM 1973 TO 1986

INDICATOR 1

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	% 1986/1985
B	116.2	92.8	97.3	114.5	95.3	103.0	93.0	98.5	108.5	113.5	123.3	118.1	114.9	108.7	-5.4
DK	111.6	103.9	84.8	87.3	99.6	107.5	91.8	98.7	109.5	130.2	111.8	149.8	139.9	134.6	-3.8
D	128.8	107.9	122.0	126.8	122.7	118.2	107.1	94.0	98.9	117.9	95.7	111.8	97.9	106.4	8.7
GR	80.1	78.6	79.8	87.3	83.7	94.4	89.9	102.1	108.0	112.8	101.4	113.9	116.3	114.6	-1.5
F	131.1	119.6	107.9	107.5	106.8	109.7	110.2	96.0	93.8	112.1	104.3	106.8	103.0	104.1	1.0
IRL	108.1	96.5	115.2	110.0	135.4	138.4	110.0	92.7	97.4	105.0	109.0	126.0	117.3	108.7	-7.3
I	91.1	88.1	94.2	91.8	94.6	99.1	103.7	100.6	95.7	96.8	101.6	96.8	94.0	92.8	-1.3
L	108.9	90.8	98.6	84.3	108.5	101.2	103.8	94.5	101.7	138.8	118.7	118.5	118.5	113.7	-4.0
NL	112.0	95.0	102.4	111.6	105.5	103.4	95.6	91.8	112.6	118.6	116.4	121.7	114.8	116.7	1.6
UK	129.4	115.4	113.9	121.0	111.9	107.5	103.0	95.6	101.4	111.8	101.9	120.4	99.4	103.4	4.0
EUR 10	112.0	101.6	103.1	105.3	104.2	106.5	103.6	97.3	99.1	109.3	103.6	109.3	102.8	103.7	0.8
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	99.6	103.6	96.8	105.7	109.4	125.7	126.0	120.2	-4.6
EUR 11	:	:	:	:	:	:	102.9	98.3	98.8	108.9	104.4	111.3	105.6	105.7	0.1

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

B. Causes of income trends (Indicator 1)

In this analysis [1] of the causes of medium-term income trends, "Community" refers to EUR 10, as information over and above the income indicators is not yet available for Spain.

Final production

The **value of final production** in the Community rose steadily over the period 1973-1986 (with the sole exception of 1985). The average annual growth rate[2] was 7.1%, whereby the value of crop production increased slightly faster (7.8%) than that of animal production (6.6%), with the result that the crop sector increased its share of total production value as against animal production from 41.8% in 1973 to 44.4% in 1985. The shares of the various product groups in total production value changed only slightly over the period under review. The most important products in the Community are still milk, beef and cereals, the percentage share of milk having increased slightly and that of beef having decreased very slightly. Pigmeat production too declined slightly. In the crop sector, the most important products - cereals and vegetables - increased their production share.

The total **volume of production** rose by an annual 1.5% between 1973 and 1986, with the crop and animal sectors accounting for roughly the same proportion.

Crop production is subject to more marked annual fluctuations than animal production, due largely to weather-induced yield fluctuations. There has been a general trend for cereals production to increase, compared with a below-average increase in production of vegetables, the second most important product group.

Production volumes in the animal sector increased steadily over the period under review, with the exception of 1985. Milk production expanded until the introduction of the quota arrangement in 1984, which marked the introduction of a period of recession, although production increased slightly again in 1986.

[1] Detailed figures are given in the annexed tables (Tables A.21 to A.28)

[2] Calculated as a geometric mean

Production of pigmeat increased at an above-average rate (annual growth of 2.2%), and poultry production too increased markedly between 1975 and 1982, before stagnating again over recent years.

The increase in value of agricultural production in the Community can be put down very largely to **increased producer prices.** Prices for crop products increased by an average of 6.1% from 1973 to 1986, compared with a 5.0% average rise in animal products. Prices for crop products increased by 3.1% in 1986, with the price of animal products actually declining. Price trends for a number of crop products have been subject to marked fluctuations over the years as a result of the effect of adverse weather conditions on harvest yields. For these products, it is difficult to make out any obvious price trend over the period; only for vegetables and industrial crops have above-average and relatively steady rises been observed.

The most important animal products are milk and beef, and here there have been no major fluctuations in the price trend. Milk prices increased at an above-average rate over the entire period. In the beef sector, prices rises were less steep, and even declined at times over recent years. Prices for pigmeat rose sharply between 1975 and 1982, before giving way to substantial fluctuations over the last few years. The prices paid for poultry rose at an above-average rate apart from in 1986.

In analysing the price trends of individual products for the Community as a whole, it is important to bear in mind that the trend is influenced very strongly by the inflation rates in the main producer countries. The countries with a relatively high inflation rate are more prominent in the crop production sector than in animal production. It is against this background that we must assess the different price trends in the two production sectors and the above mentioned expansion of crop production as a percentage of total production value.

Looking at the situation in the **Member States,** there have been extreme increases in the value of final production in Greece and above-average growth rates in Italy, France, Denmark and Ireland. In the latter two countries, however, the value of production declined in 1986. The lowest rate of increase was recorded by the FR Germany. Taking a look at the volume of production, though, it becomes evident that the increase in the value of production in

Italy, Greece and France was very largely price-induced, and has to be seen against the background of the inflationary trends in these countries. There were steep rises in the volume of production in Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. In Ireland and the United Kingdom, however, production volume fell in 1986 as a result of the adverse weather conditions.

The below-average rise in the value of final production in the FR Germany and the Netherlands can be traced back to below-average inflation, a factor which also applies - to a somewhat lesser extent - to the United Kingdom.

Intermediate consumption

The value of intermediate consumption has increased steadily in the Community since 1973, the annual average rate of increase being 8.7%, and thus slightly above the rate of rise in final production. The net result is a gradual increase over the period in the importance of intermediate consumption, although 1986 saw the first ever decline in the Community as a whole.

The main cause for the increase in the value of intermediate consumption over the period under review is higher prices, the fall in such prices being thus responsible for the reverse trend in 1986.

For Greece, Italy, Ireland, France and Luxembourg, there has been an above-average rise in the value of inputs, although the percentage share of such inputs in final production in Greece and Italy is much lower than in the other Member States. The lowest annual growth rates over the period under review were recorded in the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands, although it must be remembered that, in both countries, production was already fairly input-intensive. The decline in the value of intermediate consumption set in in the FR Germany as early as 1984, followed in 1985 by a number of other Member States, until in 1986, there was the first average decline in the Community as a whole, with only Greece, Spain and Italy recording significant growth rates. The sharp rise in the value of intermediate consumption in Italy, Ireland and France is largely price-induced, compounded in Greece by an increase in input volume. Above-average rises in input prices were observed in Belgium and Denmark too, although here, the below-average volume trend produced an increase in the value of intermediate consumption on the same scale as the Community average.

The trend in the Netherlands is characterized by a relatively steep rise in intermediate consumption input and a below-average price increase, while in the FR Germany, there was a below-average rise in both volume and prices.

Productivity of intermediate consumption and terms of trade

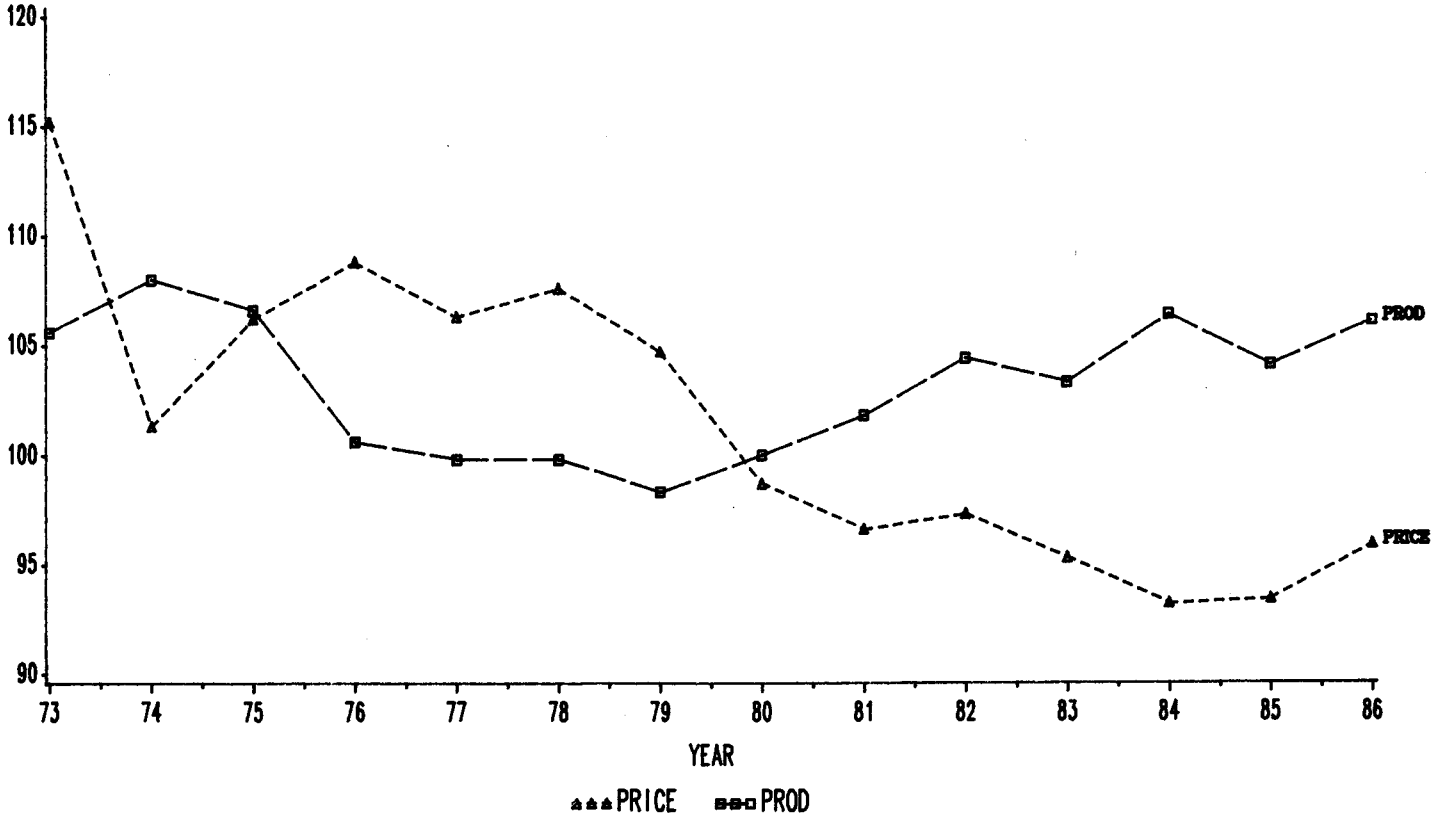
In identifying the causes of income trends, production and intermediate consumption have so far been dealt with separately. From now on, though, they will be taken together, taking the relation between the index of production volume and the index of intermediate consumption volume as a measure of productivity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

In the second half of the 1970s, the volume of intermediate consumption increased faster than the volume of final production in most of the Member States; in other words, the productivity of intermediate consumption fell (Table A.27 and Fig. 4). Since the early 1980s, though, there has been an upswing in intermediate consumption productivity, caused in the main by a slackening-off in the rate of increase of intermediate consumption input. Divergent trends are evident in the United Kingdom and Greece. Whereas in the United Kingdom the productivity of intermediate consumption increased over the entire period under review, production increases in Greece lagged behind the rate of increase in intermediate consumption input.

Over the past two years, different trends have been observed from country to country. Following a decline in intermediate consumption productivity in 1985 in all Member States apart from Belgium, 1986 saw a slight improvement for most of the Member States and for the Community average. In France, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Belgium, intermediate consumption productivity fell again very slightly in 1986.

Following a dramatic deterioration in the terms of trade as a result of the energy crisis in the mid-1970s, the terms of trade for agriculture improved subsequently and remained relatively constant until the end of the decade (Table A.28 and Fig. 4).

FIGURE 4 : EVOLUTION OF THE PRODUCTIVITY OF INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION AND TERMS OF TRADE FOR THE COMMUNITY(EUR 10) BETWEEN 1973 AND 1986,"1980"(*)=100



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

Between 1979 and 1980, a fairly marked rise in prices for intermediate consumption once again produced a deterioration in the terms of trade, followed in subsequent years by a weakening in this trend. Over the past two years, the situation has improved again. With product prices increasing only slightly, this can be put down to a slight increase or decrease in the prices of intermediate consumption.

The above medium-term trends are evident in most of the Member States in more or less the same form, the major exception being Greece, where the terms of trade have been improving since 1981.

Depreciation, subsidies, taxes linked to production

From the early 1980s on, subsidies (within the meaning of the EAA) and taxes linked to production increased sharply, with the former outstripping the latter from 1984 on, and coinciding with a faster rate of growth in gross value added at factor cost than in gross value added at market prices.

The significance of depreciation increased over the period under review, being reflected normally in terms of a slower rate of growth in net value added as against gross value added.

Labour input in agriculture

Labour input in agriculture in the Community, measured in annual work units, has declined steadily since 1973 (Table 13), the average annual rate of decline being 2.4%. This rate has remained more or less the same in the recent past too.

In Ireland, Italy, Belgium, Denmark and the FR Germany, labour input over the period 1973-1986 fell faster than the average rate for the Community as a whole. Relatively low annual rates of decline were recorded for the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. In most of the Member States - with the exception of Ireland, Italy and France - the rate of decline slackened off in the 1980s. In some of these countries and in Spain, though, the rate has picked up again in the recent past (1983-1986).

Table 13: **Annual average rates of change in total labour input in agriculture in the Member States (in %)**

	B	DK	D	GR	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR 10	E	EUR 11
1973-86	-2,7	-2,7	-2,6	-2,2	-2,3	-3,1	-2,7	-2,5	-1,3	-1,6	-2,4	:	:
1973-80	-3,6	-2,7	-3,3	-2,4	-2,3	-2,4	-2,3	-2,9	-1,6	-1,7	-2,4	:	:
1980-86	-1,7	-2,6	-1,7	-1,9	-2,3	-4,0	-3,2	-2,1	-0,9	-1,4	-2,3	-5,2	-2,6
1983-86	-1,5	-3,1	-1,3	-2,0	-2,8	-4,6	-3,2	-1,6	-1,1	-1,5	-2,4	-5,5	-2,8

Inflation rate

Taking the implicit price index of gross domestic product as an indicator of general price trends, there are marked differences between the Member States (cf. also the "digression on the deflator problem").

Over the period 1973-1986, there were consistently high rates of inflation in Greece, Italy, Spain and Ireland, while general price trends were much lower in the FR Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. In the United Kingdom, high inflation in the 1970s fell sharply in the 1980s.

Tables A.6 and A.7 show that, between 1973 and 1981, the implicit price index of gross domestic product in the Community increased faster than nominal net value added. As a result, the annual nominal improvements in income were whittled away or even cancelled out entirely by relatively high inflation rates. In some years, incomes actually declined in real terms. In the following years, the average rate of inflation in the Community fell, with the result that the gap between nominal and real income trends closed.

This trend comes out very clearly in Belgium, the Netherlands and in Luxembourg, and to a lesser extent in France and Ireland. In the FR Germany, the United Kingdom and Denmark, the rate of inflation fell sharply in the 1980s, although in some years, the rise in nominal net value added failed to outstrip inflation-induced price increases. In Greece, Spain and Italy, the inflation rate even in the 1980s was well above the rate of increase in nominal net value added.

IV. Level of agricultural income in the Community Member States

The income analyses in Chapters II and III form the main part of this publication and concentrate for a variety of reasons on the relative change in agricultural income from one year to another. The reasons are of a methodological nature and are to do with the relevance of the available material and the non-availability of important data. At the moment, they do not enable the disposable income of agricultural households per AWU to be computed. Although this is a known fact, questions are continually being asked in public discussion as to the differences between the absolute incomes per AWU from one Member State to another, from one region of the Community to another, etc. EUROSTAT has therefore attempted for the first time to plot the different levels of agricultural income in the Member States.

To eliminate the effects of the annual harvest fluctuations, a 5-year average of the various value added parameters from the EAA was computed for the years 1981 to 1985, the annual values being deflated by the implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices (1980 = 100). This had the effect of balancing out the Member States' different rates of inflation. The data were then converted into ECU at 1980 exchange rates before the real absolute incomes in the various years were divided by agricultural labour input expressed in AWU. Table 14 sets out the results of these calculations for the various value added parameters per AWU, the values for the Community as a whole (EUR 10 and EUR 11) being taken as 100.

Gross value added at market prices per annual work unit is very much higher in the northern Member States (apart from Ireland) than in the south of the Community, the differences ranging from half the Community average in Greece and Ireland to twice the Community average in Belgium, Denmark and the Netherlands. The maximum disparity is between Greece and the Netherlands, the latter having a gross value added figure four times as high as the former. In France and the FR of Germany, gross value added is close to the Community average.

Table 14: **Real [1] value added per AWU, Ø 1981-1985, EUR 10 or EUR 11 = 100**

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR 10	EUR 11
Gross value added at market prices	193,8	195,1	115,8	52,4	:	106,7	53,7	78,4	106,6	217,7	143,5	**100**	:
Gross value added at factor cost	197,8	188,4	117,5	53,4	71,0	102,7	55,1	81,0	110,3	205,3	147,4	**100**	95,3
	207,6	197,7	123,3	56,1	74,5	107,8	57,8	85,0	115,7	215,4	154,6	104,9	**100**
Net value added at factor cost	216,8	180,9	98,1	63,6	83,4	103,1	57,1	84,0	114,1	222,6	140,0	**100**	97,3
	222,9	185,9	100,9	65,4	85,7	106,0	58,7	86,3	117,3	228,8	143,9	102,8	**100**

1) Deflated by the current implicit price index of gross domestic product and converted into ECU at 1980 rates

s far as gross value added at factor cost per AWU is concerned, it is evident that djusting for the balance of subsidies and taxes linked to production has only a inor effect on the Member States' relative income positions. The income gap between reece - with the lowest - and the Netherlands - with the highest figure for gross alue added at factor cost per AWU - closes a little, and the relative positions of ome of the Member States undergo a slight change. For instance, deducting the above alance has the effect of reducing incomes in Denmark and France by more than the ommunity average.

ather more marked shifts in relative income position are caused by the different evels of depreciation in the various Member States expressed as a percentage of ross value added. The relative income position of the Netherlands and Belgium - lready with the highest incomes in the Community - improves still further, while he relative position of the FR of Germany deteriorates substantially as a result of educting depreciation. As the income position in Greece improves substantially, reland and the Netherlands are left as the two extremes for this particular income ndicator.

he income differential between the highest-income and the lowest-income Member tates remains roughly the same for the income parameters under review here. Thus,

net value added at factor cost per AWU in the Netherlands is roughly four times as high as in Ireland.

In analysing the disparity in agricultural incomes between the Member States, non-agricultural income should be taken into account, given that it is an important element in the total income of agricultural households. As these data are not available, certain details from the EAA and from the 1983 survey on the structure of agricultural households have been brought together to yield at least a few qualitative results.

The 1983 agricultural structures survey shows that the proportion of holders with some other gainful activity differs markedly from one Member State to another (Table 15).

Table 15: **Proportion of farmers with some other gainful activity (in %), 1983**

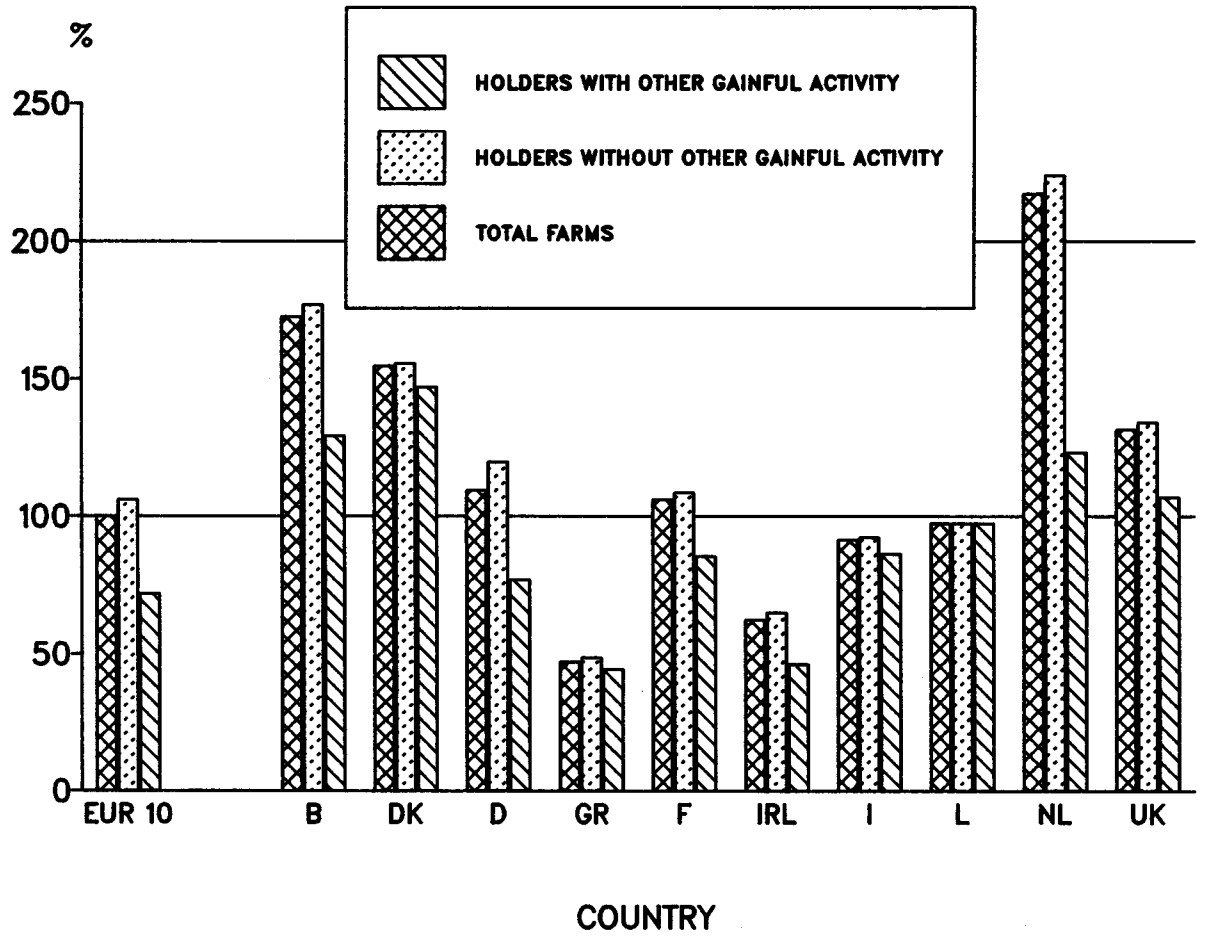
	EUR 10	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK
Farmers	32,7	32,5	34,0	43,1	39,5	:	32,5	24,9	29,4	18,9	19,3	24,6

In the FR of Germany and Greece, something like 40% of farmers have some other gainful activity, compared with only 19% in the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Thus, the Netherlands - with the highest level of agricultural income - also has the largest proportion of farmers working full-time on the farm and thus with no income from another activity.

Fig. 5 attempts to set out the effect of the pursuit of another gainful activity on the level of agricultural income. It transpires that gross value added at market prices in agriculture per AWU is normally much higher on farms with no other gainful activity than on farms with another gainful activity, this conclusion being borne out particularly by the figures for the Netherlands and Belgium. In other words, the efficiency of labour input in gainful agricultural activity is much higher on farms with no other gainful activity.

In Greece and Italy, the agricultural income of farmers with no other gainful activity is only very slightly above that of farmers with another activity. The agricultural income of holdings, which in these countries are generally small, is evidently less affected by the holders' non-agricultural activity.

FIGURE 5: GROSS VALUE ADDED AT MARKET PRICES IN AGRICULTURE PER AWU, ALL FARMS EUR 10=100,1983

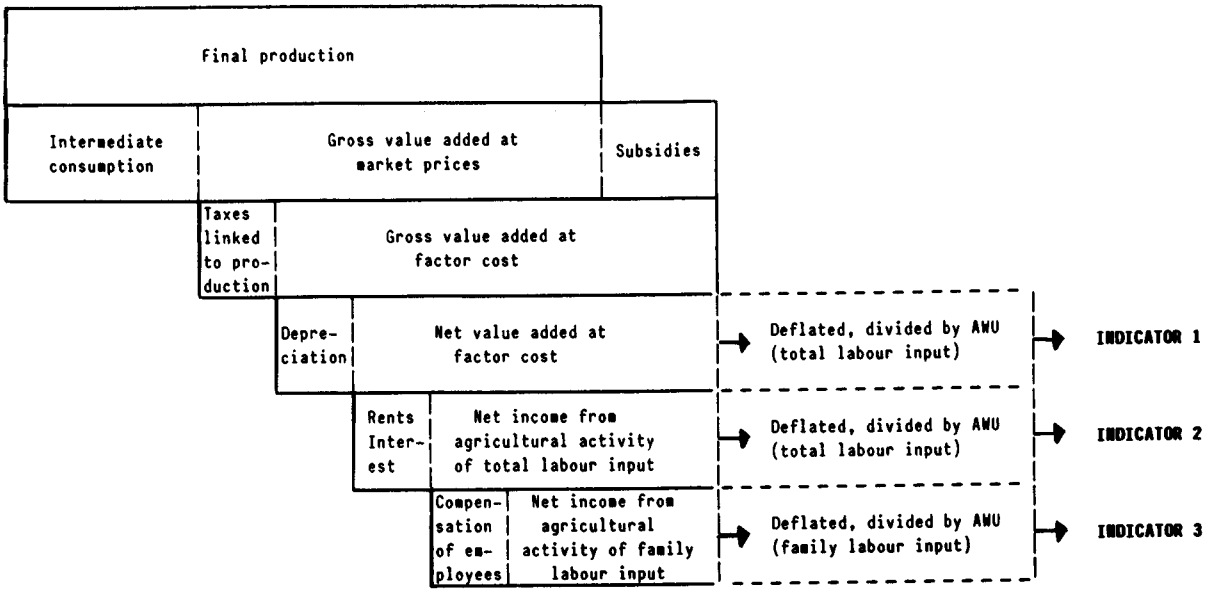


ANNEX

I. Methodological comments

Income indicators

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



The data cover the production branch "Products of agriculture and hunting" and not the activity sector "Agriculture", which may be taken to be the total of economic activities of agricultural holdings. In other words, the income parameters used here are not an indicator of the total household income of those engaged in agriculture. It should be noted that, in addition to their purely agricultural income in the strict sense, agricultural holdings or households may also receive incomes from other sources.

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

[1] Cf. EUROSTAT's annual publication and the EAA manual.

Income calculations or estimates published nationally may differ significantly from the results set out here because of differences in methodology.

Agricultural labour input

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

As Community statistics on the volume of agricultural labour input are still in their infancy, absolute AWU data are based on national time series (which are, however, methodologically very close to the Community structures survey).

Deflator

The data on the relative real change in income indicators are obtained by deflating the appropriate nominal rates of change with the implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices. The data for this exercise are obtained from the Commission's Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs. In other words, the real rates of change are not the result of a volume calculation, and are not changes in income parameters at constant prices. The SOEC shares the view of the national statistical services that, for the purposes of deflating nominal agricultural income, there is at present no better deflator than the implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices (see the digression on deflator selection in Chapter II B 1).
This deflator is calculated for Community by reference to purchasing power standards (PPS) rather than the original ECU to reflect the weights of the Member States.

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

Community data aggregation

The rates of change or indices worked out for the Community have been calculated as the weighted average of the Member States' rates of change. The weighting factor is each Member State's share of the absolute value of the parameter in question for the Community. 1985 weightings are used for 1986 estimates.

Comparison of absolute agricultural income per AWU in the Member States

The value added parameters are derived from the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) and divided by the total annual work units to give the level of value added per AWU for each Member State. These values, deflated by the implicit GDP price index and converted into ECU at constant 1980 exchange rates, enable a comparison to be made of the Member States' real level of incomes and an average income level for the Community as a whole to be computed.

There are insufficient data to enable the effect of other gainful activity on agricultural income to be derived from the EAA. Information has therefore been taken from the 1983 survey on the structure of agricultural holdings, covering both the proportion of holders with another gainful activity and the differences in income per AWU between farms where the holder does and does not have some such alternative activity. The standard gross margin as used in the structures survey is obtained by deducting certain direct costs from the production value [1] and is thus very largely equivalent to the definition of gross value added at market prices.

The standard gross margin per AWU provides the basis for the distribution of gross value added at market prices per AWU among holdings with and without another gainful activity in the Member States. The sum of standard gross margins of all holdings in a Member State is divided by the figure for gross value added at market prices from the EAA (to compute conversion coefficients).

1) cf. EUROSTAT: Structure of agricultural holdings, Methodology of Community surveys, 1986, p. 21

II. Detailed tables and figures

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

Year	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 11
1973	4,2	5,6	2,9	20,0	10,3	7,0	18,5	8,5	3,8	5,5	:	2,7	5,5
1985	2,4	4,3	1,3	17,2	6,5	3,4	9,4	5,0	2,4	4,0	:	1,5	3,3

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

Year	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
1973	3,9	9,5	7,3	*36,8	24,3	11,2	24,1	18,3	7,9	*6,0	*27,2	2,9	*11,3
1985	*3,0	7,1	5,6	28,9	16,9	7,6	16,0	11,2	4,2	4,9	23,9	2,6	*8,6

* EUROSTAT estimate

TABLE A.3

1986-PERCENTAGE RATES OF CHANGE DUE TO VOLUME COMPARED WITH 1985

		B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR11
+	Final crop output	2.0	-1.1	11.1	5.8	-10.8	-1.9	-7.2	5.8	16.6	6.8	2.4	1.6
	Cereals	12.1	-9.4	2.0	21.5	-23.6	-10.2	-9.6	4.6	-17.2	13.0	2.7	-4.7
	Root crops	-1.7	-13.3	-7.1	-0.7	-6.2	-14.3	-10.4	22.4	-3.3	11.0	-7.5	-1.7
	Potatoes	-3.0	-4.0	-20.0	-2.2	-16.0	-7.0	-23.9	8.4	-3.3	-1.5	-15.0	-7.8
	Sugarbeet	-1.2	-17.0	-2.5	1.9	4.9	-16.0	2.5	35.8	:	27.5	3.6	2.7
	Industrial crops	-13.4	12.7	14.1	11.0	-1.4	2.6	:	:	65.4	-30.2	7.7	6.0
	Fresh vegetables	5.1	9.9	-1.5	-2.7	0.7	8.0	:	-2.9	-18.9	7.2	5.3	2.3
	Fresh fruit	9.0	:	30.0	4.5	-16.0	-1.0	:	5.9	63.2	4.5	6.1	3.6
	Citrus fruit	-	-	-	4.8	22.7	:	-	2.8	-	-	-	:
	Grapes	2.5	-	:	0.1	-2.3	:	-	21.4	:	:	:	8.8
	Grape must and wine	:	-	66.5	10.0	-7.7	5.7	-	23.0	48.5	:	:	16.6
	Table olives	-	-	-	23.5	62.9	:	-	:	-	-	-	:
	Olive oil	-	-	-	-5.0	-45.9	:	-	-21.6	-	-	-	-26.2
	Flowers and ornamental plants	:	:	2.0	:	:	5.0	:	:	:	6.0	:	:
+	Final animal output	2.5	3.2	2.5	0.2	-0.4	1.4	-1.5	-1.0	0.1	1.6	-1.8	0.7
	Cattle including calves	-1.0	-0.7	3.5	0.6	4.9	2.0	-0.3	-2.0	1.1	-4.0	-12.7	-0.7
	Pigs	5.0	4.8	3.0	0.7	0.7	1.0	-0.7	-3.5	1.9	6.0	2.0	2.3
	Sheep and goats	2.0	:	-1.0	0.2	2.4	-7.0	-1.5	:	:	4.0	0.6	-0.8
	Poultry	4.6	:	3.5	-1.6	-6.8	2.0	7.4	1.0	-8.6	3.0	5.5	1.3
	Milk	4.2	1.0	2.0	-1.1	-4.1	2.0	-3.9	-1.5	-0.7	1.0	1.3	0.7
	Eggs	-1.5	-1.0	-3.0	2.4	6.3	1.0	1.5	1.5	-3.8	-1.0	-1.3	0.6
+	Agricultural contract work	:	:	-20.0	:	-3.0	:	:	:	:	:	-13.3	:
=	Final output	2.3	2.0	5.3	3.9	-6.4	0.5	-2.2	2.9	2.9	3.4	-0.3	1.2

: Not available - Nil

Continued...

TABLE A.3 (Continued)

1986-PERCENTAGE RATES OF CHANGE DUE TO VOLUME COMPARED WITH 1985

		B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR11
+	Final output	2.3	2.0	5.3	3.9	-6.4	0.5	-2.2	2.9	2.9	3.4	-0.3	1.2
-	Intermediate consumption	2.7	0.4	-0.5	2.0	0.6	1.1	5.2	1.7	0.7	1.2	-0.1	0.8
	Seeds and seedlings	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	0.0	13.0	-9.6	7.3	8.4	-7.0	0.1	1.9
	Feedingstuffs	5.0	3.0	0.5	:	0.6	3.5	17.2	6.8	-4.4	1.5	0.7	2.9
	Fertilizers and soil improvers	0.0	-4.0	-5.5	:	-0.5	-4.0	-5.4	5.1	7.0	0.0	0.4	-2.1
	Plant protection products and pharmaceutical products	0.0	-4.0	2.4	:	-0.3	5.8	-3.4	5.4	3.9	-7.0	5.1	3.5
	Energy ; lubricants	0.0	3.0	0.5	:	1.5	2.0	0.0	1.6	4.5	2.5	-0.6	1.1
	Material and small tools; maintenance and repairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	1.9	-2.5	-1.4	1.6	1.0	2.5	-0.6	-0.2
	Services	0.0	0.0	:	:	:	-1.0	-1.4	:	:	:	0.3	:

: Not available - Nil

TABLE A.4

1986-PERCENTAGE RATES OF CHANGE DUE TO PRICE COMPARED WITH 1985

		B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR11
+	Final crop output	1.7	-0.5	-7.4	14.5	15.5	0.8	11.6	2.4	-2.7	-4.0	5.3	3.1
	Cereals	0.3	-1.7	-0.3	12.7	12.0	4.0	6.7	7.6	2.6	-0.1	2.2	4.5
	Root crops	14.9	3.4	2.7	10.8	44.9	22.5	26.8	-11.7	0.0	-1.1	24.2	11.3
	Potatoes	45.0	13.4	17.0	8.0	88.7	59.0	61.0	-27.0	0.0	14.0	49.8	27.3
	Sugarbeet	2.0	-2.5	-1.5	15.5	7.0	13.0	3.5	0.0	:	-16.0	-6.6	1.2
	Industrial crops	-0.5	3.0	-2.4	8.5	25.4	-1.3	:	:	1.4	-12.4	3.4	5.5
	Fresh vegetables	-8.9	-1.5	-10.0	17.6	22.3	-16.0	:	-3.6	16.1	-12.5	-2.8	-2.7
	Fresh fruit	-15.0	:	-8.0	22.3	38.5	7.0	:	6.1	-17.5	-3.5	9.7	9.9
	Citrus fruit	-	-	-	20.2	-20.4	:	-	6.1	-	-	-	:
	Grapes	8.1	-	:	15.4	35.7	:	-	6.1	:	:	:	14.7
	Grape must and wine	:	-	-36.0	16.0	1.1	2.4	-	16.4	-4.5	:	:	0.3
	Table olives	-	-	-	20.3	-51.2	:	-	:	-	-	-	:
	Olive oil	-	-	-	14.0	9.2	:	-	3.0	-	-	-	7.8
	Flowers and ornamental plants	:	:	-1.5	:	:	-7.0	:	:	:	-2.0	:	:
+	Final animal output	-5.8	-5.9	-6.0	15.4	3.0	-1.4	-0.5	3.3	-0.1	-7.6	-0.5	-1.6
	Cattle including calves	-5.5	-10.1	-8.0	11.0	-0.8	-2.7	-0.4	3.0	-4.6	-8.0	-2.2	-3.1
	Pigs	-9.5	-10.2	-14.0	22.0	11.8	-7.0	-11.0	7.5	-8.2	-13.0	-3.7	-6.2
	Sheep and goats	5.6	:	-10.0	16.0	6.1	-2.0	3.5	:	:	-7.0	3.4	4.9
	Poultry	-7.7	:	-4.0	24.0	-3.5	-2.0	-0.3	1.9	-1.0	-8.0	1.2	-0.7
	Milk	1.0	2.0	1.0	15.0	6.0	2.5	2.5	4.3	4.1	-2.5	2.9	2.3
	Eggs	-18.0	-11.0	-3.0	5.0	-11.9	-7.0	-18.3	-1.6	0.0	-14.0	-11.6	-7.8
+	Agricultural contract work	:	:	2.0	:	7.1	:	:	:	:	:	3.6	:
=	Final output	-3.3	-4.5	-6.5	14.8	9.8	-0.3	0.9	2.9	-0.6	-6.3	1.8	0.6

: Not available - Nil

Continued...

TABLE A.4 (Continued)

1986-PERCENTAGE RATES OF CHANGE DUE TO PRICE COMPARED WITH 1985

		B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR11
+	Final output	-3.3	-4.5	-6.5	14.8	9.8	-0.3	0.9	2.9	-0.6	-6.3	1.8	0.6
-	Intermediate consumption	-4.0	-4.9	-7.3	16.2	4.4	-2.3	-4.6	1.2	-1.5	-8.4	-1.2	-2.3
	Seeds and seedlings	0.0	0.0	-1.5	:	2.1	-18.5	3.8	1.1	2.2	16.0	5.6	0.5
	Feedingstuffs	-3.6	-5.1	-5.5	:	4.5	-3.0	-3.1	-0.2	-4.1	-9.0	0.4	-2.4
	Fertilizers and soil improvers	0.5	-11.1	-4.0	:	6.3	-6.0	-5.2	-0.5	2.1	-8.0	-9.9	-4.4
	Plant protection products and pharmaceutical products	2.0	-1.6	-0.6	:	7.5	4.3	2.0	4.0	10.7	5.0	6.4	3.0
	Energy ; lubricants	-30.0	-25.2	-28.5	:	-2.8	-27.0	-17.0	-22.2	-12.2	-31.0	-14.6	-22.4
	Material and small tools; maintenance and repairs	3.6	4.0	2.0	:	8.0	4.3	2.9	0.2	4.8	1.0	4.0	3.4
	Services	4.5	-0.1	:	:	:	5.0	8.5	:	:	:	4.1	:

: Not available - Nil

TABLE A.5

1986-PERCENTAGE RATES OF CHANGE IN VALUE COMPARED WITH 1985 (AT CURRENT PRICES)

		B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR11
+	Final crop output	3.7	-1.6	2.9	21.1	3.0	-1.1	3.5	8.3	13.5	2.6	7.8	4.8
	Cereals	12.4	-10.9	1.7	36.9	-14.4	-6.6	-3.6	12.5	-14.9	12.9	4.9	-0.4
	Root crops	12.9	-10.4	-4.6	10.0	35.9	5.0	13.6	8.1	-3.3	9.8	14.9	9.3
	Potatoes	40.7	8.9	-6.4	5.6	58.5	47.9	22.6	-20.9	-3.3	12.3	27.3	17.3
	Sugarbeet	0.8	-19.0	-4.0	17.7	12.2	-5.1	6.1	35.8	:	7.1	-3.2	4.0
	Industrial crops	-13.8	16.1	11.3	20.4	23.6	1.3	:	:	67.6	-38.8	11.4	11.9
	Fresh vegetables	-4.3	8.3	-11.3	14.4	23.2	-9.3	:	-6.4	-5.8	-6.2	2.3	-0.6
	Fresh fruit	-7.4	:	19.6	27.8	16.3	5.9	:	12.4	34.6	0.8	16.4	13.8
	Citrus fruit	-	-	-	26.0	-2.3	:	-	9.1	-	-	-	:
	Grapes	10.8	-	:	15.5	32.6	:	-	28.8	:	:	:	24.8
	Grape must and wine	:	-	6.6	27.6	-6.7	8.2	-	43.2	41.8	:	:	16.9
	Table olives	-	-	-	48.6	-20.5	:	-	:	-	-	-	:
	Olive oil	-	-	-	8.3	-40.9	:	-	-19.2	-	-	-	-20.4
	Flowers and ornamental plants	:	:	0.5	:	:	-2.4	:	:	:	3.9	:	:
+	Final animal output	-3.4	-3.0	-3.6	15.3	2.6	0.0	-2.0	2.3	0.0	-6.1	-2.2	-0.9
	Cattle including calves	-6.4	-10.7	-4.8	11.7	4.1	-0.7	-0.7	0.9	-3.6	-11.7	-14.6	-3.8
	Pigs	-5.0	-5.9	-11.4	22.9	12.6	-6.1	-11.7	3.7	-6.4	-7.8	-1.7	-4.0
	Sheep and goats	7.7	:	-10.9	16.2	8.6	-8.9	1.9	:	:	-3.3	4.1	4.0
	Poultry	-3.5	:	-0.6	22.0	-10.1	0.0	7.0	2.9	-9.5	-5.2	6.8	0.5
	Milk	5.2	2.8	3.0	13.7	1.7	4.6	-1.4	2.7	3.4	-1.5	4.3	3.0
	Eggs	-19.2	-11.9	-5.9	7.5	-6.3	-6.1	-17.1	-0.1	-3.8	-14.9	-12.7	-7.2
+	Agricultural contract work	:	:	-18.4	:	3.9	:	:	:	:	:	-10.2	:
=	Final output	-1.1	-2.6	-1.5	19.3	2.8	0.2	-1.3	5.9	2.2	-3.1	1.5	1.9

: Not available - Nil

Continued...

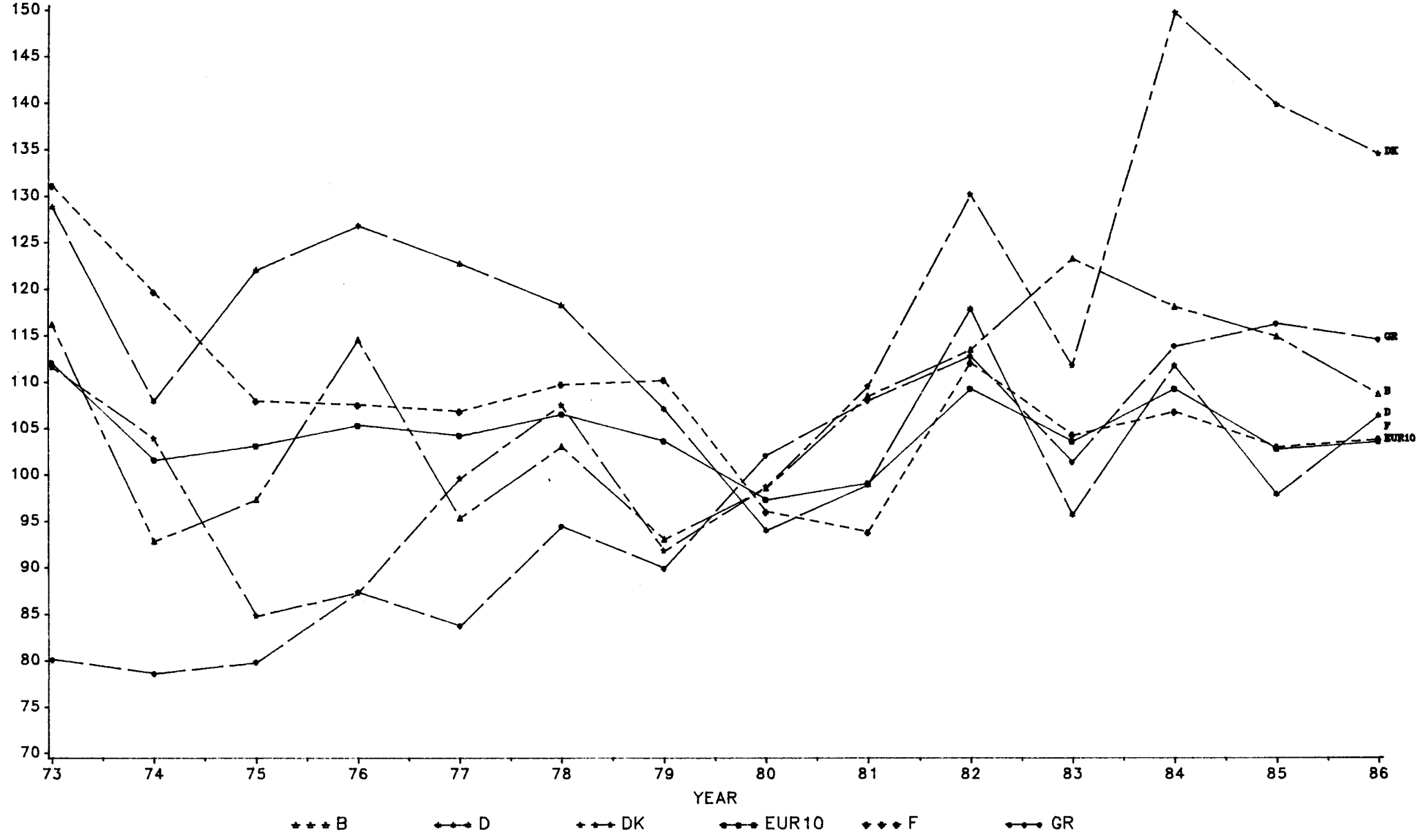
TABLE A.5 (Continued)

1986-PERCENTAGE RATES OF CHANGE IN VALUE COMPARED WITH 1985 (AT CURRENT PRICES)

		B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR11
+	Final output	-1.1	-2.6	-1.5	19.3	2.8	0.2	-1.3	5.9	2.2	-3.1	1.5	1.9
-	Intermediate consumption	-1.4	-4.5	-7.8	18.5	5.0	-1.2	0.3	2.9	-0.9	-7.3	-1.3	-1.5
	Seeds and seedlings	0.0	0.0	-1.5	:	2.1	-7.9	-6.2	8.5	10.8	7.9	5.8	2.3
	Feedingstuffs	1.2	-2.3	-5.0	:	5.1	0.4	13.6	6.7	-8.4	-7.6	1.1	0.5
	Fertilizers and soil improvers	0.5	-14.7	-9.3	:	5.8	-9.8	-10.3	4.7	9.2	-8.0	-9.6	-6.4
	Plant protection products and pharmaceutical products	2.0	-5.6	1.8	:	7.1	10.3	-1.5	9.7	15.0	-2.3	11.8	6.6
	Energy ; lubricants	-30.0	-23.0	-28.1	:	-1.3	-25.5	-17.0	-21.0	-8.3	-29.3	-15.1	-21.5
	Material and small tools; maintenance and repairs	3.6	4.0	2.0	:	10.1	1.7	1.5	1.9	5.8	3.5	3.4	3.1
	Services	4.5	-0.1	:	:	:	4.0	6.9	:	:	:	4.4	:
=	Gross value added at market prices	-0.8	-0.5	6.7	19.5	1.2	1.3	-2.8	7.3	4.3	1.4	5.0	3.3
+	Subsidies	-17.7	1.3	7.4	5.7	6.0	36.8	-4.8	-11.5	-7.9	-6.9	6.5	4.6
-	Taxes linked to production	:	4.4	18.0	13.5	0.0	11.9	9.9	5.9	65.8	5.6	21.8	11.9
=	Gross value added at factor cost	-1.5	-0.7	7.4	18.8	1.4	2.2	-3.4	5.8	2.0	1.0	4.7	3.2
-	Depreciation	4.5	3.8	0.5	22.8	5.8	2.0	2.2	5.0	2.9	4.0	0.7	2.9
=	Net value added at factor cost	-2.5	-2.0	11.2	18.6	1.1	2.3	-4.6	5.9	1.8	0.5	6.1	3.2
-	Rent and other payments in cash or in kind	1.5	0.0	4.0	-13.0	11.9	-7.1	4.8	2.9	5.0	2.0	5.4	1.5
-	Interest	-10.0	2.1	-1.0	-18.2	0.4	2.2	1.9	-2.5	6.5	-1.5	0.0	-0.9
=	Net income from agricultural activity of total labour input	-1.6	-6.1	15.5	22.8	0.5	2.7	-5.9	7.1	1.2	0.8	7.4	4.1
-	Compensation of employees	1.5	-3.0	1.5	16.4	1.8	0.6	5.4	4.8	2.2	4.5	-0.5	2.6
=	Net income from agricultural activity of family labour input	-1.7	-7.5	19.7	23.0	0.0	3.3	-7.0	9.9	1.1	0.0	21.4	5.4

: Not available - Nil

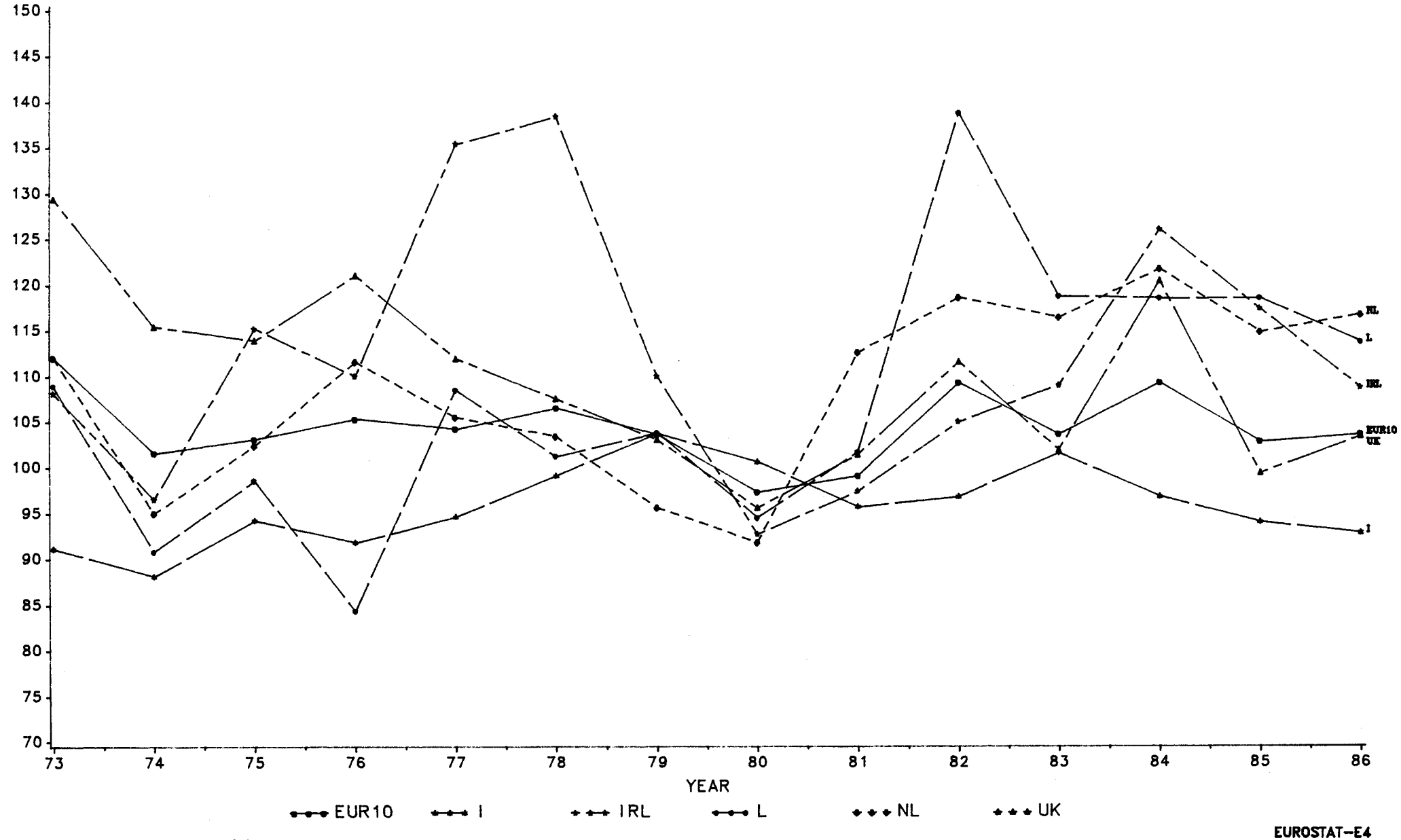
FIGURE A.1: EVOLUTION OF REAL NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST
IN AGRICULTURE PER AWU FOR EUR 10,B,DK,D,GR AND F
BETWEEN 1973 AND 1986("1980"(*)=100)



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

EUROSTAT-E4
20.02.1987

FIGURE A.2: EVOLUTION OF REAL NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST
IN AGRICULTURE PER AWU FOR EUR 10,IRL,I,L,NL AND UK
BETWEEN 1973 AND 1986("1980"(*)=100)



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

EUROSTAT-E4
20.02.1987

TABLE A.6 INDICES OF GROSS AND NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FOR THE COMMUNITY FROM 1973 TO 1986 EUR 11

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	% 1986/1985
Nominal gross value added at factor cost	55.5	57.0	65.4	73.1	79.7	88.3	93.2	98.8	107.0	125.1	129.3	141.3	140.0	144.4	3.2
Nominal net value added at factor cost	59.9	60.0	68.3	76.1	82.2	90.8	94.5	98.5	105.8	125.1	128.0	140.6	137.2	141.6	3.2
Total labour input (in AWU) (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	103.4	100.0	96.5	93.8	92.7	89.9	87.3	85.0	-2.6
Nominal gross value added at factor cost per AWU	:	:	:	:	:	:	90.3	98.8	110.7	133.0	139.3	156.8	159.7	169.2	5.9
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU	:	:	:	:	:	:	91.4	98.5	109.6	133.4	138.1	156.4	157.1	166.5	6.0
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	45.3	51.0	58.7	65.4	73.0	80.3	88.9	100.2	110.9	122.5	132.4	140.6	148.7	157.5	6.0
Real gross value added at factor cost per AWU	:	:	:	:	:	:	101.6	98.6	99.8	108.6	105.2	111.5	107.4	107.4	0.0
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	:	:	:	:	:	:	102.9	98.3	98.8	108.9	104.4	111.3	105.6	105.7	0.1

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

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.7 INDICES OF GROSS AND NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FOR THE COMMUNITY FROM 1973 TO 1986 EUR 10

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	% 1986 / 1985
Nominal gross value added at factor cost	57.4	58.5	66.7	74.5	80.1	87.9	93.0	98.1	108.1	126.1	128.8	139.5	137.3	142.2	3.6
Nominal net value added at factor cost	62.5	61.8	69.9	77.7	82.6	90.5	94.4	97.6	107.0	126.5	127.6	138.9	134.3	139.5	3.9
Total labour input (in AWU) (2)	118.7	115.3	111.8	109.8	106.9	105.1	102.4	100.0	97.5	94.9	93.8	91.5	89.1	87.1	-2.2
Nominal gross value added at factor cost per AWU	48.3	50.7	59.6	67.8	74.9	83.5	90.8	98.1	110.8	132.8	137.4	152.5	154.0	163.1	5.9
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU	52.6	53.6	62.5	70.8	77.3	86.0	92.1	97.6	109.8	133.4	136.1	151.8	150.7	160.1	6.2
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	47.0	52.8	60.6	67.2	74.2	80.8	89.0	100.3	110.8	122.0	131.4	139.0	146.6	154.4	5.4
Real gross value added at factor cost per AWU	102.9	96.1	98.3	100.9	100.9	103.4	102.1	97.9	100.0	108.8	104.5	109.7	105.1	105.6	0.5
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	112.0	101.6	103.1	105.3	104.2	106.5	103.6	97.3	99.1	109.3	103.6	109.3	102.8	103.7	0.8

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

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.8 INDICES OF GROSS AND NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1986 BELGIQUE / BELGIE

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1986 % 1985
Nominal gross value added at factor cost	84.7	75.7	85.1	101.1	89.2	97.1	93.3	97.9	108.8	118.8	135.5	137.1	137.8	135.8	-1.5
Nominal net value added at factor cost	89.9	77.8	87.4	105.4	90.2	98.3	92.6	97.7	109.7	120.5	138.2	138.5	138.2	134.8	-2.5
Total labour input (in AWU) (2)	128.3	123.5	118.2	112.4	107.6	104.0	103.6	99.5	96.8	94.9	94.2	93.6	91.4	90.0	-1.5
Nominal gross value added at factor cost per AWU	65.8	61.1	71.8	89.7	82.6	93.1	89.8	98.1	112.1	124.8	143.4	146.1	150.4	150.4	0.0
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU	69.8	62.8	73.7	93.5	83.6	94.2	89.1	97.9	113.0	126.6	146.2	147.5	150.8	149.3	-1.0
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	60.2	67.8	76.0	81.8	87.9	91.7	96.0	99.6	104.4	111.7	118.9	125.2	131.5	137.6	4.6
Real gross value added at factor cost per AWU	109.5	90.3	94.7	109.8	94.2	101.8	93.7	98.8	107.5	112.0	120.9	117.0	114.6	109.5	-4.4
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	116.2	92.8	97.3	114.5	95.3	103.0	93.0	98.5	108.5	113.5	123.3	118.1	114.9	108.7	-5.4

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

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.9 INDICES OF GROSS AND NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1986 DANMARK

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	% 1986 / 1985
Nominal gross value added at factor cost	60.9	64.6	61.4	67.1	80.5	92.3	87.1	97.5	115.3	144.9	136.8	175.5	170.2	169.0	-0.7
Nominal net value added at factor cost	68.1	70.1	62.9	68.8	84.4	97.0	87.0	96.7	116.3	150.3	135.0	184.9	176.3	172.8	-2.0
Total labour input (in AWU) (2)	119.7	117.1	114.4	111.4	109.4	106.1	103.6	98.9	97.5	95.8	92.7	89.6	86.8	84.4	-2.8
Nominal gross value added at factor cost per AWU	50.7	55.0	53.5	60.0	73.4	86.7	83.8	98.3	117.9	150.8	147.1	195.2	195.5	199.7	2.2
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU	56.7	59.7	54.8	61.5	76.9	91.1	83.7	97.4	118.9	156.3	145.1	205.6	202.5	204.1	0.8
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	51.1	57.7	65.0	70.8	77.6	85.2	91.6	99.2	109.2	120.7	130.5	138.0	145.5	152.5	4.8
Real gross value added at factor cost per AWU	99.8	95.8	82.7	85.2	95.1	102.3	91.9	99.6	108.5	125.5	113.3	142.2	135.0	131.6	-2.5
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	111.6	103.9	84.8	87.3	99.6	107.5	91.8	98.7	109.5	130.2	111.8	149.8	139.9	134.6	-3.8

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

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.10 INDICES OF GROSS AND NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1986 BR DEUTSCHLAND

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	% 1986/1985
Nominal gross value added at factor cost	99.1	89.8	103.4	109.3	107.1	107.2	100.8	96.0	103.2	119.7	105.4	118.0	109.6	117.7	7.4
Nominal net value added at factor cost	117.7	101.2	118.2	124.2	118.5	116.4	104.3	94.1	101.6	123.5	100.8	118.2	104.8	116.6	11.2
Total labour input (in AWU) (2)	126.4	121.1	118.1	115.2	109.4	107.1	101.8	99.8	98.5	96.2	93.7	92.2	91.4	90.0	-1.5
Nominal gross value added at factor cost per AWU	78.4	74.2	87.6	94.9	97.9	100.1	99.1	96.2	104.7	124.4	112.5	128.0	119.9	130.8	9.0
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU	93.1	83.6	100.1	107.9	108.3	108.7	102.5	94.3	103.2	128.5	107.6	128.3	114.7	129.5	12.9
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	72.2	77.4	82.0	85.0	88.2	91.9	95.6	100.2	104.2	108.8	112.3	114.5	117.0	121.6	3.9
Real gross value added at factor cost per AWU	108.4	95.8	106.8	111.6	110.9	108.9	103.6	96.0	100.5	114.3	100.1	111.7	102.4	107.5	4.9
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	128.8	107.9	122.0	126.8	122.7	118.2	107.1	94.0	98.9	117.9	95.7	111.8	97.9	106.4	8.7

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

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.11 INDICES OF GROSS AND NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1986 ELLAS

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1986 / 1985 %
Nominal gross value added at factor cost	32.5	37.8	42.4	52.2	55.6	69.0	76.7	99.7	123.6	157.9	168.2	220.9	261.0	310.0	18.8
Nominal net value added at factor cost	33.1	38.4	42.8	52.7	55.7	69.3	76.6	99.7	123.7	158.5	167.3	220.5	259.9	308.2	18.6
Total labour input (in AWU) (2)	118.2	115.3	112.6	110.0	107.4	104.9	102.5	99.9	97.6	95.9	94.5	92.3	90.5	88.9	-1.8
Nominal gross value added at factor cost per AWU	27.4	32.7	37.5	47.3	51.5	65.5	74.5	99.4	126.1	163.9	177.3	238.4	287.1	347.4	21.0
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU	27.9	33.1	37.8	47.7	51.7	65.8	74.4	99.4	126.2	164.6	176.3	237.9	285.9	345.3	20.8
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	35.2	42.6	47.9	55.2	62.4	70.4	83.6	98.4	118.0	147.4	175.7	211.0	248.3	304.4	22.6
Real gross value added at factor cost per AWU	78.5	77.4	79.0	86.5	83.5	94.0	90.0	102.1	107.9	112.3	101.9	114.1	116.8	115.3	-1.3
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	80.1	78.6	79.8	87.3	83.7	94.4	89.9	102.1	108.0	112.8	101.4	113.9	116.3	114.6	-1.5

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

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.12 INDICES OF GROSS AND NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1986 ESPANA

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	% 1986/1985
Nominal gross value added at factor cost	40.2	44.6	53.3	60.9	75.0	90.7	95.4	104.3	100.4	119.9	136.4	161.4	169.4	171.8	1.4
Nominal net value added at factor cost	41.3	45.7	54.5	62.2	76.4	92.0	96.0	104.6	99.5	119.1	135.3	160.3	167.4	169.2	1.1
Total labour input (in AWU) (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	108.7	100.2	91.1	87.8	86.3	80.3	76.9	72.9	-5.2
Nominal gross value added at factor cost per AWU	:	:	:	:	:	:	87.2	103.4	109.5	135.7	157.0	199.7	218.8	234.1	7.0
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU	:	:	:	:	:	:	87.8	103.7	108.5	134.8	155.8	198.4	216.3	230.7	6.6
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	32.1	37.3	43.5	50.9	62.6	75.5	88.0	100.0	112.0	127.4	142.2	157.7	171.5	191.7	11.8
Real gross value added at factor cost per AWU	:	:	:	:	:	:	99.0	103.3	97.7	106.4	110.4	126.6	127.5	122.0	-4.3
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	:	:	:	:	:	:	99.6	103.6	96.8	105.7	109.4	125.7	126.0	120.2	-4.6

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

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.13 INDICES OF GROSS AND NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1986 FRANCE

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	% 1986/1985
Nominal gross value added at factor cost	68.4	69.0	70.2	75.9	81.3	89.3	97.8	97.0	105.2	134.7	136.9	146.9	147.0	150.3	2.2
Nominal net value added at factor cost	75.6	74.4	73.7	78.9	83.9	92.1	100.3	96.4	103.3	136.6	136.4	146.6	145.3	148.6	2.3
Total labour input (in AWU) (2)	117.5	114.1	110.5	107.9	105.6	103.7	101.8	100.0	98.2	96.4	94.5	92.5	89.7	86.8	-3.2
Nominal gross value added at factor cost per AWU	58.2	60.5	63.5	70.3	76.9	86.1	96.0	96.9	107.1	139.6	144.8	158.7	163.8	173.0	5.6
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU	64.3	65.2	66.7	73.1	79.4	88.8	98.5	96.3	105.2	141.6	144.2	158.4	161.9	171.0	5.6
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	48.8	54.1	61.4	67.6	73.9	80.5	88.8	99.7	111.5	125.5	137.5	147.5	156.1	163.3	4.6
Real gross value added at factor cost per AWU	118.8	111.2	102.9	103.5	103.6	106.5	107.6	96.8	95.6	110.7	104.8	107.1	104.5	105.4	0.9
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	131.1	119.6	107.9	107.5	106.8	109.7	110.2	96.0	93.8	112.1	104.3	106.8	103.0	104.1	1.0

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

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.14 INDICES OF GROSS AND NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1986 IRELAND

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	% 1986/1985
Nominal gross value added at factor cost	45.5	43.4	61.0	69.5	95.0	107.8	98.8	93.5	107.7	130.2	145.9	168.2	156.6	151.3	-3.4
Nominal net value added at factor cost	50.7	46.8	66.4	74.8	102.4	114.6	101.3	92.3	106.6	130.9	148.1	173.8	158.4	151.1	-4.6
Total labour input (in AWU) (2)	118.7	115.8	114.5	111.5	109.5	108.5	106.1	100.1	93.7	92.3	90.3	86.3	80.4	78.4	-2.5
Nominal gross value added at factor cost per AWU	38.1	37.3	53.0	62.0	86.3	98.9	92.6	93.0	114.4	140.3	160.8	194.0	193.8	192.0	-0.9
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU	42.5	40.2	57.7	66.8	93.1	105.1	95.0	91.8	113.2	141.2	163.3	200.4	196.1	191.8	-2.2
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	39.1	41.5	49.8	60.4	68.4	75.5	85.9	98.5	115.6	133.7	148.9	158.2	166.2	175.5	5.6
Real gross value added at factor cost per AWU	97.2	89.6	105.9	102.3	125.8	130.4	107.4	94.0	98.6	104.5	107.5	122.1	116.2	109.0	-6.2
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	108.1	96.5	115.2	110.0	135.4	138.4	110.0	92.7	97.4	105.0	109.0	126.0	117.3	108.7	-7.3

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

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.15 INDICES OF GROSS AND NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1986 ITALIA

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	% 1986/1985
Nominal gross value added at factor cost	33.0	37.6	45.6	52.4	63.0	74.1	87.6	101.0	111.5	126.8	151.7	156.9	162.4	171.8	5.8
Nominal net value added at factor cost	34.6	38.7	46.8	53.3	63.9	75.5	89.1	101.3	109.6	123.4	148.7	151.1	153.7	162.7	5.9
Total labour input (in AWU) (2)	117.8	115.3	110.7	109.8	107.2	106.1	103.2	100.3	96.5	91.1	91.0	87.6	84.3	82.4	-2.2
Nominal gross value added at factor cost per AWU	27.9	32.5	41.1	47.6	58.6	69.6	84.6	100.3	115.1	138.7	166.1	178.5	192.0	207.7	8.2
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU	29.3	33.5	42.1	48.4	59.5	70.9	86.0	100.7	113.3	135.0	162.9	172.0	181.7	196.8	8.3
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	32.0	37.8	44.5	52.5	62.5	71.2	82.6	99.6	117.8	138.8	159.6	176.8	192.3	211.0	9.7
Real gross value added at factor cost per AWU	87.0	85.7	92.0	90.4	93.4	97.4	102.1	100.4	97.4	99.6	103.8	100.7	99.6	98.2	-1.4
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	91.1	88.1	94.2	91.8	94.6	99.1	103.7	100.6	95.7	96.8	101.6	96.8	94.0	92.8	-1.3

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

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.16

INDICES OF GROSS AND NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1986

LUXEMBOURG

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	% 1986/1985
Nominal gross value added at factor cost	82.2	79.1	82.7	78.1	92.9	93.9	98.7	95.1	106.2	147.9	136.9	141.0	143.7	146.6	2.0
Nominal net value added at factor cost	85.2	79.6	82.1	75.7	93.9	94.9	99.7	94.2	106.2	156.5	141.3	144.9	146.6	149.2	1.8
Total labour input (in AWU) (2)	122.2	117.0	113.4	108.8	103.8	106.8	103.5	99.8	96.7	94.4	92.5	89.4	87.5	88.0	0.6
Nominal gross value added at factor cost per AWU	67.2	67.5	72.8	71.6	89.3	87.8	95.2	95.2	109.6	156.4	147.8	157.4	164.0	166.2	1.4
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU	69.6	67.9	72.3	69.5	90.3	88.7	96.1	94.3	109.6	165.5	152.5	161.8	167.3	169.3	1.2
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	63.9	74.8	73.3	82.4	83.2	87.6	92.6	99.7	107.7	119.2	128.4	136.4	141.1	148.8	5.4
Real gross value added at factor cost per AWU	105.1	90.3	99.4	86.9	107.3	100.1	102.8	95.5	101.7	131.2	115.1	115.4	116.2	111.7	-3.8
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	108.9	90.8	98.6	84.3	108.5	101.2	103.8	94.5	101.7	138.8	118.7	118.5	118.5	113.7	-4.0

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

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.17 INDICES OF GROSS AND NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1986 NEDERLAND

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	% 1986 / 1985
Nominal gross value added at factor cost	72.6	67.1	78.6	91.9	91.9	94.2	91.0	93.2	115.8	127.4	129.1	136.5	132.4	133.8	1.0
Nominal net value added at factor cost	77.9	70.2	82.2	96.3	95.1	96.4	91.2	92.0	116.8	129.3	130.4	137.6	132.2	132.9	0.5
Total labour input (in AWU) (2)	112.7	109.8	108.3	106.8	104.5	102.6	101.1	100.4	98.5	97.7	98.5	97.4	96.8	95.3	-1.5
Nominal gross value added at factor cost per AWU	64.3	61.0	72.5	85.9	87.8	91.7	89.9	92.7	117.4	130.3	130.9	139.9	136.6	140.1	2.5
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU	69.0	63.8	75.8	90.1	90.8	93.9	90.1	91.5	118.4	132.2	132.2	141.1	136.4	139.2	2.0
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	61.8	67.4	74.3	81.0	86.4	91.1	94.6	100.0	105.5	111.9	114.0	116.4	119.2	119.6	0.4
Real gross value added at factor cost per AWU	104.4	90.9	97.9	106.4	102.0	101.0	95.3	93.1	111.6	116.8	115.2	120.6	115.0	117.4	2.1
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	112.0	95.0	102.4	111.6	105.5	103.4	95.6	91.8	112.6	118.6	116.4	121.7	114.8	116.7	1.6

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

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.18 INDICES OF GROSS AND NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1986 UNITED KINGDOM

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1986 / 1985 %
Nominal gross value added at factor cost	44.6	46.6	57.6	70.2	75.2	81.4	89.3	98.9	111.8	128.2	124.1	144.9	130.9	137.0	4.7
Nominal net value added at factor cost	50.9	50.1	61.3	75.4	78.6	83.8	90.1	97.4	112.6	132.6	125.7	152.5	131.6	139.6	6.1
Total labour input (in AWU) (2)	112.6	108.3	105.4	106.2	105.0	104.8	102.6	99.8	97.6	96.8	95.8	94.5	93.3	91.5	-1.9
Nominal gross value added at factor cost per AWU	39.6	42.9	54.5	65.9	71.4	77.5	86.8	98.9	114.3	132.1	129.2	153.0	140.0	149.4	6.7
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU	45.1	46.2	58.0	70.8	74.6	79.8	87.6	97.4	115.1	136.7	130.9	161.0	140.7	152.2	8.2
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	34.8	40.0	50.8	58.5	66.6	74.1	84.9	101.7	113.4	122.1	128.3	133.5	141.4	147.0	4.0
Real gross value added at factor cost per AWU	113.6	107.3	107.1	112.6	107.1	104.5	102.2	97.1	100.7	108.1	100.6	114.5	98.9	101.5	2.6
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	129.4	115.4	113.9	121.0	111.9	107.5	103.0	95.6	101.4	111.8	101.9	120.4	99.4	103.4	4.0

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

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.19

INDICES OF REAL NET INCOME FROM AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY OF TOTAL LABOUR INPUT PER ANNUAL WORK UNIT (AWU) FROM 1973 TO 1986

INDICATOR 2

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	% 1986/1985
B	125.0	98.9	104.1	124.6	100.0	106.3	93.7	97.5	108.8	114.9	125.7	119.3	113.9	108.8	-4.5
DK	315.2	277.0	192.3	186.4	212.0	212.8	107.7	84.0	108.3	194.5	133.4	292.7	262.8	242.3	-7.8
D	143.6	116.1	135.1	141.1	135.2	128.7	111.7	92.3	95.9	119.6	90.0	110.2	91.2	103.0	12.9
GR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.0
F	140.8	123.7	110.7	110.6	109.3	111.3	112.0	95.3	92.6	113.8	102.6	104.9	99.8	101.3	1.4
IRL	124.3	107.2	132.7	125.6	155.4	156.6	116.2	89.1	94.7	103.2	113.6	137.7	127.4	116.5	-8.6
I	96.3	92.4	98.5	95.0	97.4	101.5	105.4	100.7	93.9	94.3	99.5	93.9	90.0	89.8	-0.2
L	115.2	94.0	101.0	82.1	108.5	102.1	105.1	93.9	101.0	144.3	120.5	119.4	119.0	113.6	-4.6
NL	130.0	106.5	116.1	127.0	117.7	112.1	97.8	89.1	113.1	122.0	122.7	129.7	121.0	123.3	1.9
UK	142.6	124.2	124.9	133.3	122.5	115.9	105.4	93.4	101.1	113.2	101.8	121.5	93.1	98.0	5.3
EUR 10 (2)	126.2	111.1	113.2	114.8	112.8	113.0	107.5	95.9	96.5	108.9	102.4	108.0	98.5	100.4	2.0
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	101.4	104.5	94.1	104.0	107.6	125.7	124.8	118.4	-5.2
EUR 11 (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	104.8	95.9	94.8	106.7	101.7	108.8	100.5	101.5	0.9

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

(2) Without Greece

TABLE A.20

INDICES OF REAL NET INCOME FROM AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY OF FAMILY LABOUR INPUT PER ANNUAL WORK UNIT (AWU) FROM 1973 TO 1986

INDICATOR 3

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	% 1986/1985
B	129.9	101.2	105.9	128.1	101.3	107.8	94.0	96.5	109.5	116.4	127.9	121.7	116.2	110.9	-4.6
DK	1158.1	970.6	576.9	540.4	661.9	652.2	143.5	16.5	140.0	547.8	299.6	998.0	886.6	805.1	-9.2
D	155.3	122.7	145.7	151.9	143.6	135.1	115.0	90.5	94.5	123.6	86.8	111.9	87.4	102.1	16.8
GR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.6
F	158.2	134.2	117.0	116.3	114.2	115.7	115.7	93.7	90.6	116.5	101.7	103.8	96.6	98.6	2.0
IRL	129.7	109.0	138.8	131.3	164.6	165.8	119.4	87.0	93.6	104.2	115.6	142.4	132.2	119.4	-9.7
I	121.0	108.1	112.1	103.5	102.5	106.9	111.6	101.6	86.9	85.5	93.3	84.1	74.9	77.2	3.1
L	112.7	92.0	99.4	80.8	107.7	101.6	105.1	93.8	101.1	145.8	121.5	120.6	120.4	116.0	-3.6
NL	136.4	107.2	117.8	131.1	120.6	113.9	96.1	86.5	117.4	129.1	130.1	138.1	126.9	129.2	1.8
UK	209.5	158.7	159.2	175.2	153.3	136.5	111.1	86.2	102.7	127.2	97.0	136.7	71.2	83.3	17.0
EUR 10 (2)	149.2	124.3	125.1	126.2	121.7	120.7	111.7	94.0	94.4	110.7	100.6	109.9	94.2	98.1	4.2
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	102.9	106.7	90.4	104.5	110.3	132.5	131.1	125.0	-4.6
EUR 11 (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	107.4	94.0	91.6	107.3	99.8	110.6	97.3	99.7	2.5

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

(2) Without Greece

TABLE A.21

VOLUME INDICES OF FINAL OUTPUT IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1986

*1980 (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	% 1986/1985
B	99.6	101.8	94.2	92.9	95.0	98.3	99.2	99.6	101.2	103.7	102.5	107.8	108.0	110.5	2.3
DK	83.8	92.0	83.9	84.9	93.2	95.7	98.8	99.2	102.0	107.8	104.6	116.5	116.6	118.9	2.0
D	91.3	91.1	90.2	90.9	96.2	99.4	99.4	100.5	100.1	108.4	105.2	108.5	104.9	110.5	5.3
GR	85.6	87.4	93.6	93.6	89.3	96.8	93.5	102.6	103.9	105.6	100.0	105.4	106.3	110.4	3.9
F	95.7	94.6	87.6	88.8	88.8	95.1	100.5	100.6	98.9	107.7	104.1	110.2	108.7	109.2	0.5
IRL	86.4	86.7	88.3	87.7	96.3	101.1	100.9	99.7	99.4	105.6	109.0	118.3	116.4	113.8	-2.2
I	85.0	86.4	89.5	87.8	89.0	92.3	97.9	101.3	100.8	98.6	105.6	102.1	100.2	103.1	2.9
L	105.3	107.4	105.4	99.6	102.8	102.5	100.6	97.3	102.0	114.5	108.2	110.4	107.1	110.2	2.9
NL	76.0	80.2	79.7	82.7	86.6	92.5	96.6	99.1	104.2	108.1	110.3	114.3	114.5	118.4	3.4
UK	92.6	91.3	87.5	86.4	93.1	97.4	98.0	101.2	100.7	108.2	106.5	114.1	110.5	110.2	-0.3
EUR 10	89.7	90.4	88.2	88.4	91.1	95.7	98.7	100.6	100.6	105.7	105.3	109.1	107.3	109.7	2.2

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

TABLE A.22

PRICE INDICES OF FINAL OUTPUT IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1986

"1980 (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	% 1986/1985
B	75.3	73.3	84.9	97.4	93.1	92.9	93.9	99.5	106.5	116.0	129.6	129.5	128.5	124.3	-3.3
DK	62.8	61.8	70.2	79.4	81.8	88.5	89.7	98.9	111.1	123.2	128.9	132.2	128.9	123.1	-4.5
D	84.3	82.1	90.6	99.9	97.6	94.8	97.3	98.0	104.7	106.3	105.7	104.9	102.3	95.6	-6.5
GR	36.0	41.8	44.6	53.7	60.0	67.8	81.4	98.5	118.2	144.7	170.5	206.4	245.3	281.7	14.8
F	58.5	61.5	68.2	75.1	82.3	85.9	92.3	98.0	109.8	122.9	133.9	135.9	139.9	139.5	-0.3
IRL	39.6	40.8	53.9	66.2	81.2	89.7	95.6	94.5	110.0	118.8	129.0	132.0	128.9	130.0	0.9
I	36.1	43.1	48.9	59.1	69.8	78.3	87.3	99.3	113.0	130.8	144.3	154.3	163.5	168.2	2.9
L	76.3	74.8	80.6	88.2	89.0	90.6	95.0	98.6	106.4	120.4	128.4	129.7	136.3	135.5	-0.6
NL	83.2	78.8	87.7	98.1	97.1	93.9	93.5	98.3	107.7	110.7	112.1	114.1	112.8	105.7	-6.3
UK	44.8	50.7	61.0	78.2	81.8	83.4	93.5	98.1	108.3	114.6	118.9	120.8	117.6	119.8	1.8
EUR 10	61.5	64.6	72.9	82.6	86.6	88.3	93.3	98.5	108.2	116.2	120.9	123.0	123.6	123.0	-0.5

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

TABLE A.23

VALUE INDICES OF FINAL OUTPUT IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1986

*1980 (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	% 1986/1985
B	75.0	74.6	80.0	90.5	88.4	91.3	93.1	99.1	107.8	120.3	132.8	139.6	138.8	137.3	-1.1
DK	52.6	56.9	58.9	67.4	76.2	84.7	88.6	98.1	113.3	132.8	134.8	154.0	150.3	146.4	-2.6
D	77.0	74.8	81.7	90.8	93.9	94.2	96.7	98.5	104.8	115.2	111.2	113.8	107.3	105.7	-1.5
GR	30.8	36.5	41.7	50.3	53.6	65.6	76.1	101.1	122.8	152.8	170.5	217.5	260.8	311.1	19.3
F	56.0	58.2	59.7	66.7	73.1	81.7	92.8	98.6	108.6	132.4	139.4	149.8	152.1	152.4	0.2
IRL	34.2	35.4	47.6	58.1	78.2	90.7	96.5	94.2	109.3	125.5	140.6	156.1	150.0	148.1	-1.3
I	30.7	37.2	43.8	51.9	62.1	72.3	85.5	100.6	113.9	129.0	152.4	157.5	163.8	173.5	5.9
L	80.3	80.3	85.0	87.8	91.5	92.9	95.6	95.9	108.5	137.9	138.9	143.2	146.0	149.2	2.2
NL	63.2	63.2	69.9	81.1	84.1	86.9	90.3	97.4	112.2	119.7	123.7	130.4	129.2	125.2	-3.1
UK	41.5	46.3	53.4	67.6	76.2	81.2	91.6	99.3	109.1	124.0	126.6	137.8	130.0	132.0	1.5
EUR 10	55.2	58.4	64.3	73.0	78.9	84.5	92.1	99.1	108.8	122.8	127.3	134.2	132.6	134.9	1.7

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

TABLE A.24

VOLUME INDICES OF INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1986

"1980 (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	% 1986/1985
B	96.8	97.0	97.5	97.1	98.5	99.6	101.3	100.4	98.3	100.2	99.6	101.8	101.1	103.8	2.7
DK	81.0	75.3	79.1	87.0	89.1	97.0	104.0	99.1	96.9	97.9	100.1	96.8	98.3	98.7	0.4
D	83.9	81.4	82.8	88.9	93.3	96.2	101.7	102.1	96.2	99.0	98.7	97.6	99.3	98.8	-0.5
GR	71.6	74.5	81.9	85.6	90.8	94.3	96.1	100.1	103.8	106.0	109.6	110.7	115.5	117.8	2.0
F	84.4	84.1	79.7	85.7	87.8	93.6	98.8	100.0	101.2	101.9	102.5	103.5	102.9	104.0	1.1
IRL	76.1	67.7	64.7	72.6	80.0	92.0	106.0	94.3	99.6	99.2	104.7	104.3	105.8	111.3	5.2
I	75.4	77.2	77.2	81.9	87.2	94.6	99.3	101.6	99.1	99.2	100.3	100.6	101.3	103.0	1.7
L	105.7	109.7	108.1	118.8	110.7	101.2	99.6	100.4	100.1	97.8	107.9	105.1	107.7	108.5	0.7
NL	75.3	77.7	78.7	83.7	86.8	92.3	97.2	102.1	100.7	100.6	102.7	105.1	108.5	109.8	1.2
UK	103.1	97.9	98.0	100.0	101.1	100.8	102.5	100.1	97.4	103.0	105.3	104.9	102.6	102.5	-0.1
EUR 10	85.0	83.6	83.2	88.2	91.3	95.7	100.4	100.8	98.9	100.7	101.8	102.0	102.4	103.2	0.8

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

TABLE A.25

PRICE INDICES OF INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1986

*1980 (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	% 1986/1985
B	68.9	75.3	79.1	88.4	90.4	87.6	92.4	99.4	108.3	120.0	130.8	137.6	135.8	130.4	-4.0
DK	56.3	65.7	70.0	76.4	81.0	80.1	85.6	99.4	116.1	129.2	137.5	146.1	141.1	134.2	-4.9
D	75.4	81.1	82.9	89.8	91.3	88.4	92.9	98.8	108.7	110.3	114.9	115.3	112.5	104.3	-7.3
GR	32.8	41.2	46.9	50.8	55.6	59.0	75.1	101.1	122.0	139.0	171.9	200.1	234.9	272.9	16.2
F	46.9	58.4	62.9	67.0	73.7	78.1	86.4	100.1	113.2	126.2	138.0	147.4	152.3	148.8	-2.3
IRL	31.8	43.7	53.3	64.3	77.9	81.2	87.4	99.6	114.0	125.9	136.5	147.7	150.1	143.2	-4.6
I	33.4	44.8	51.3	60.6	68.5	72.6	81.4	98.0	120.7	136.1	154.7	168.3	173.7	175.8	1.2
L	64.2	71.7	79.2	85.9	88.3	88.1	91.0	98.9	110.0	119.6	131.0	138.0	135.2	133.2	-1.5
NL	73.4	78.2	79.7	86.9	89.7	87.4	93.0	98.9	107.8	112.1	116.2	118.6	114.9	105.3	-8.4
UK	38.4	49.2	54.9	66.2	76.8	80.2	90.0	100.8	109.7	117.4	125.4	129.9	130.8	129.2	-1.2
EUR 10	53.3	63.6	68.5	75.7	81.3	81.9	88.9	99.5	111.6	119.1	126.5	131.6	132.1	128.2	-3.0

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

TABLE A.26

VALUE INDICES OF INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1986

"1980 (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	% 1986/1985
B	66.7	73.0	77.1	85.8	89.0	87.2	93.6	99.8	106.5	120.2	130.3	140.1	137.3	135.4	-1.4
DK	45.6	49.5	55.4	66.5	72.2	77.7	89.0	98.5	112.5	126.5	137.6	141.4	138.7	132.5	-4.5
D	63.3	66.0	68.6	79.8	85.2	85.0	94.5	100.9	104.6	109.2	113.4	112.5	111.7	103.0	-7.8
GR	23.5	30.7	38.4	43.5	50.5	55.6	72.2	101.2	126.6	147.3	188.4	221.5	271.3	321.5	18.5
F	39.6	49.1	50.1	57.4	64.7	73.1	85.4	100.1	114.6	128.6	141.5	152.6	156.7	154.8	-1.2
IRL	24.2	29.6	34.5	46.7	62.3	74.7	92.6	93.9	113.5	124.9	142.9	154.0	158.8	159.3	0.3
I	25.2	34.6	39.6	49.6	59.7	68.7	80.8	99.6	119.6	135.0	155.2	169.3	176.0	181.1	2.9
L	67.9	78.7	85.6	102.0	97.8	89.2	90.6	99.3	110.1	117.0	141.4	145.0	145.6	144.3	-0.9
NL	55.3	60.8	62.7	72.7	77.9	80.7	90.4	101.0	108.6	112.8	119.3	124.7	124.7	115.6	-7.3
UK	39.6	48.2	53.8	66.2	77.6	80.8	92.3	100.9	106.8	120.9	132.0	136.3	134.2	132.5	-1.3
EUR 10	45.3	53.2	57.0	66.8	74.2	78.4	89.3	100.3	110.4	119.9	128.8	134.2	135.3	132.3	-2.2

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

TABLE A.27

TRENDS IN PRODUCTIVITY OF INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION (1)

"1980 (2) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	% 1986/1985
B	102.9	104.9	96.6	95.7	96.4	98.7	97.9	99.2	103.0	103.5	102.8	105.9	106.9	106.5	-0.4
DK	103.5	122.2	106.2	97.6	104.5	98.6	95.0	100.0	105.3	110.1	104.5	120.4	118.6	120.5	1.6
D	108.8	112.0	109.0	102.2	103.1	103.3	97.8	98.4	104.0	109.6	106.7	111.2	105.7	111.8	5.8
GR	119.6	117.4	114.3	109.4	98.3	102.7	97.3	102.5	100.1	99.6	91.2	95.3	91.7	93.7	2.2
F	113.4	112.5	109.8	103.6	101.1	101.5	101.7	100.6	97.8	105.6	101.6	106.6	105.7	104.8	-0.9
IRL	113.5	128.0	136.5	120.8	120.4	109.8	95.2	105.7	99.8	106.5	104.2	113.4	110.0	102.2	-7.1
I	112.6	111.9	116.0	107.2	102.1	97.6	98.6	99.7	101.8	99.4	105.3	101.5	98.9	100.0	1.1
L	99.6	97.9	97.5	83.9	92.9	101.3	101.0	97.0	102.0	117.1	100.4	105.0	99.5	101.7	2.2
NL	100.9	103.2	101.3	98.8	99.8	100.1	99.4	97.1	103.5	107.4	107.4	108.7	105.6	107.9	2.2
UK	89.9	93.3	89.3	86.4	92.1	96.6	95.7	101.1	103.4	105.0	101.1	108.8	107.7	107.5	-0.2
EUR 10	105.6	108.0	106.6	100.6	99.8	99.8	98.3	100.0	101.8	104.4	103.3	106.4	104.1	106.1	1.9

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

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

TABLE A.28

TRENDS IN TERMS OF TRADE OF AGRICULTURE (1)

"1980 (2) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	% 1986/1985
B	109.4	97.4	107.5	110.3	103.1	106.1	101.7	100.1	98.3	96.8	99.2	94.2	94.6	95.3	0.7
DK	111.6	94.0	100.1	104.0	101.0	110.6	104.8	99.6	95.6	95.4	93.7	90.5	91.4	92.0	0.7
D	111.7	101.2	109.3	111.4	106.8	107.1	104.5	99.2	96.3	96.3	91.9	90.9	90.8	91.6	0.9
GR	108.5	100.3	94.2	104.9	107.1	113.8	107.4	96.6	96.0	103.3	98.3	102.2	103.6	102.4	-1.2
F	124.2	104.8	107.8	111.5	111.2	109.4	106.2	97.4	96.4	96.9	96.4	91.5	91.3	93.5	2.4
IRL	124.3	93.1	100.7	102.6	103.9	110.2	109.1	94.6	96.2	94.1	94.2	89.1	85.6	90.5	5.7
I	107.3	95.3	94.7	97.0	101.1	107.2	106.5	100.6	92.9	95.4	92.5	90.9	93.4	95.0	1.7
L	118.4	104.0	101.8	102.5	100.5	102.6	104.2	99.4	96.4	100.5	97.8	93.8	100.6	101.5	0.9
NL	113.3	100.8	110.2	113.0	108.3	107.7	100.7	99.4	99.9	98.8	96.6	96.2	98.3	100.5	2.2
UK	116.7	103.0	111.1	118.2	106.7	104.2	103.8	97.4	98.8	97.7	95.0	93.0	90.0	92.8	3.1
EUR 10	115.2	101.3	106.2	108.8	106.3	107.6	104.7	98.7	96.6	97.3	95.3	93.2	93.4	95.9	2.7

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

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

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B	1	5	2	5	3	2	1	–
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D	–	2	–	4	1	4	–	–
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