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ISTITUTO STATISTICO DELLE COMUNITÀ EUROPEE  
BUREAU VOOR DE STATISTIEK DER EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAPPEN  
SERVIÇO DE ESTATÍSTICA DAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEIAS

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

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# **AGRICULTURAL INCOME**

**1988**

Sectoral income index analysis

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## I. INTRODUCTION

In 1989 - as in previous years - EUROSTAT has undertaken to publish forecasts of changes in agricultural income in the Member States and in the Community as a whole, the forecast exercise being carried out in conjunction with the appropriate national authorities. Users are thus again being given access to information on the economic situation of agriculture and how it is changing. As these findings are highly important for the Common Agricultural Policy, EUROSTAT is intent on continuing work in this field and making further improvements to the analysis procedure.

This document centres on changes in agricultural income in the Member States and in the Community as a whole in 1988 as against 1987. The December 1988 issue of the "Press Notice" on the Sectoral Income Index 1988 outlined the most important changes over the past year and gave notice of a more detailed analysis, which is what this document is all about. It charts the effect of various determining factors on the changes in income and sets the current situation against the background of long-term trends.

The figures are based on updated estimates produced by the national agencies on the price, volume and value changes in the factors which determine agricultural income, taking as a basis the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA). The income changes are plotted for the Community as a whole and for the individual Member States, the Community results pertaining to EUR 11. No figures are available yet for Portugal, although work has now reached the stage where Portugal will be included in the next income report.

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

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

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

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

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

For the first time this year, there is a new indicator (cash flow indicator) designed to show the liquidity position of the agricultural production sector. Initial results are given for a number of countries.

Chapter III presents an analysis of agricultural income against the background of long-term trends. The period covered in last year's report is extended this year to cover 1973-1976.

Although current changes in income remain the central element in this publication, Chapter IV attempts to set out the different levels of income in agriculture in the Member States per annual work unit<sup>1)</sup>. With a view to achieving maximum comparability, the income parameters are converted, as last year, on the basis of both ECU and PPS<sup>2)</sup>. A comparison is also made of trends in the absolute level of income in agriculture per AWU in the Member States.

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1) For definition see "Notes on methodology"

2) PPS = Purchasing Power Standard; for definition see EUROSTAT: "European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA) 1983"



In interpreting the above points, it is important to bear in mind that what we have here is a macro-economic approach observing income trends as an average of all regions and holdings. The individual income situation may deviate very substantially from the average. Note also that the indicators relate to the activity sector "Agriculture" alone, and that personal taxes and welfare payments must be deducted, and income from non-agricultural activities added, to arrive at a figure for disposable income on the part of persons working in agriculture.

Chapter V is devoted to the total income of agricultural households, a project which is designed to overcome the present information shortfall in the Community's income statistics. Work started on this project in the Member States in 1988 and has not yet reached a stage where initial results can be given in this report. Consequently, only the current status of work is reported on.

## II. CHANGES IN AGRICULTURAL INCOME AND CASH FLOW IN 1988 over 1987

### A. Main results - Overview

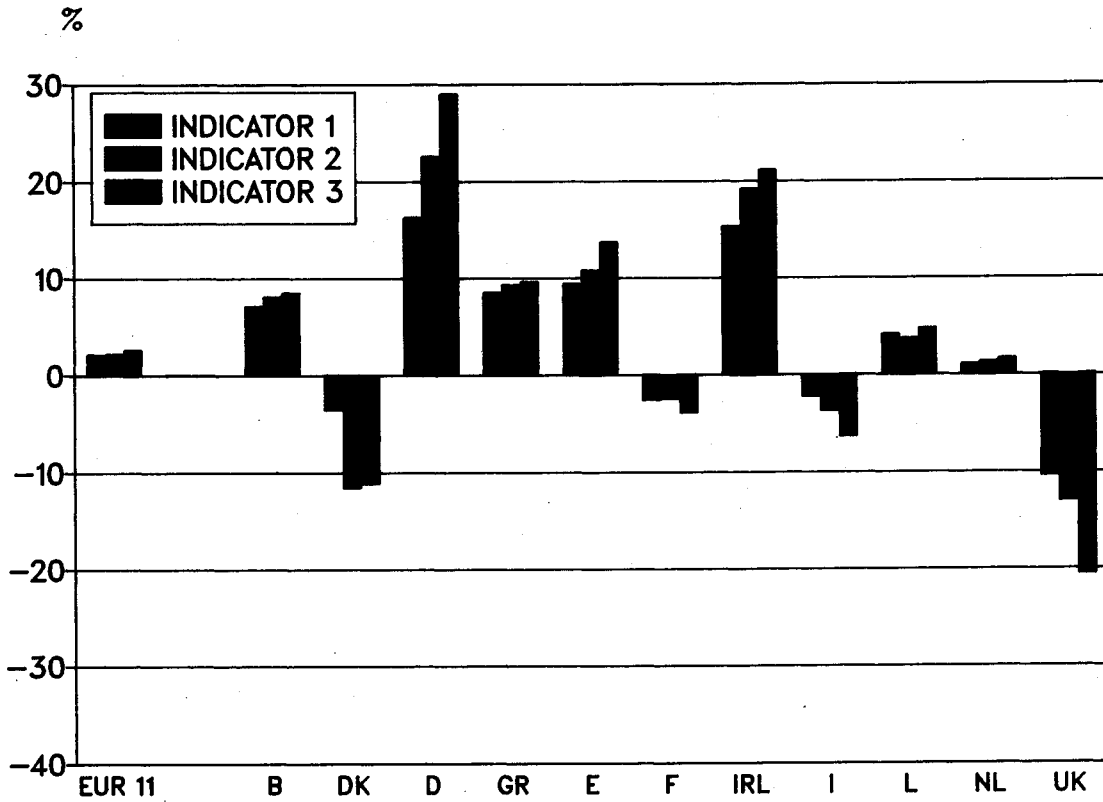
According to Member States estimates available at the end of January 1989, real net value added at factor cost in agriculture per annual work unit in the Community in 1988 looks like being up slightly (+2.1%) on the previous year's level, following a 2.0% decline in 1987. Real net income from agricultural activity of total labour input is expected to be up by about the same amount as net value added at factor cost (+2.2%), while the improvement in real net income from agricultural activity of family labour input (+2.6%) is expected to be slightly higher (Table 1).

Table 1 : Probable change in real agricultural income per annual work unit in 1988 as against 1987 (in %)

Member State	Net value added at factor cost Indicator 1	Net income from agricultural activity of total labour input in agriculture Indicator 2	Net income from agricultural activity of family labour input Indicator 3
B	+ 7,1	+ 8,1	+ 8,5
DK	- 3,5	- 11,5	- 11,1
D	+ 16,3	+ 22,6	+ 29,0
GR	+ 8,5	+ 9,3	+ 9,6
E	+ 9,4	+ 10,8	+ 13,7
F	- 2,5	- 2,4	- 3,8
IRL	+ 15,3	+ 19,2	+ 21,1
I	- 2,2	- 3,6	- 6,3
L	+ 4,1	+ 3,7	+ 4,7
NL	+ 1,0	+ 1,3	+ 1,6
UK	- 10,4	- 12,9	- 20,5
EUR 11	+ 2,1	+ 2,2	+ 2,6

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

**FIGURE 1: ESTIMATED CHANGE IN REAL INCOME IN AGRICULTURE PER AWU  
1988 AS COMPARED WITH 1987 (IN %)**



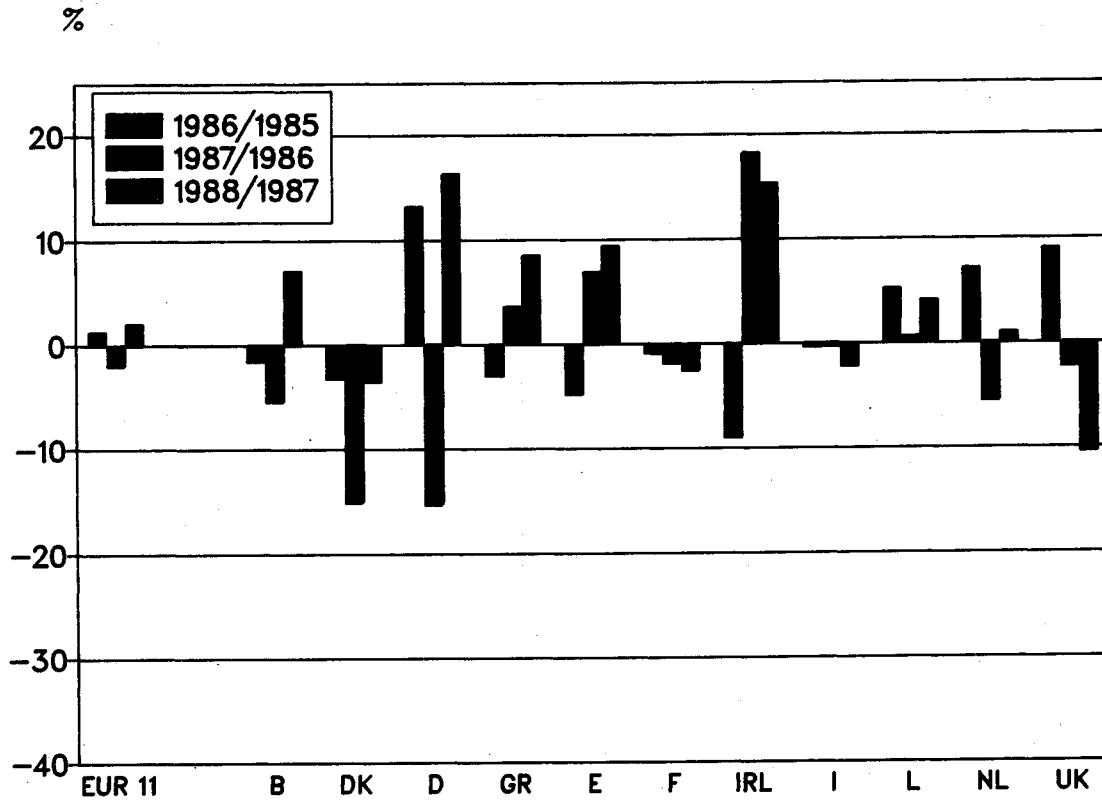
Looking at income developments in the Member States, the highest rates of real income growth appear to be in the Federal Republic of Germany and Ireland, with appreciable increases also for Spain, Greece and Belgium, along with growth rates at about the Community average for the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Slight declines in income are reported for France and Italy, and quite substantial falls for Denmark and the United Kingdom.

The main reason for the income growth in the Community is the increase in the value of final production (+3.0%), which is only partly balanced out by the price-induced increase in the value of intermediate consumption (+3.5%). The higher final production figure is due mainly to a volume-induced increase in the value of crop production, largely as a result of the substantial increase in cereals production (+8.9%). The value of animal production was also up, although the income-boosting effect of the positive price trend was lessened somewhat by the decline in volume. The 5.2% increase in the price of milk on a Community average is particularly worthy of note. Deducting intermediate consumption from the final production value gives a figure for gross value added at market prices which is 2.5% up on the previous year's figure. The rate of increase in net value added at factor cost was even higher (+3.7%), with subsidies increasing faster than taxes linked to production (+17.0% as against +11.9%).

Labour input in agriculture was down 2.7%, i.e. slightly down on the previous year's -3.0%, producing a substantial increase in net value added at factor cost per annual work unit (+6.6%). Adjusted for inflation, there was still a 2.1% increase in real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit (Indicator 1). With no more than a moderate increase in rents and interest payments, real net income of total labour input was up slightly (+2.2 % for indicator 2), while the somewhat steeper rise in compensation of employees (+3.4%) was more than balanced out by a fall of 3.0% in family labour input (down more than total labour input), producing a higher rate of increase for Indicator 3 (+2.6%).

Figure 3 shows the current agricultural income situation against the background of the longer-term trend. For this purpose, the index of real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit in 1987 was updated by reference to the rate of change for 1988. With the index value for 1987 as the starting point, the graph plots the change in the index in 1988 and hence the new index status for 1988 in each of the Member States.

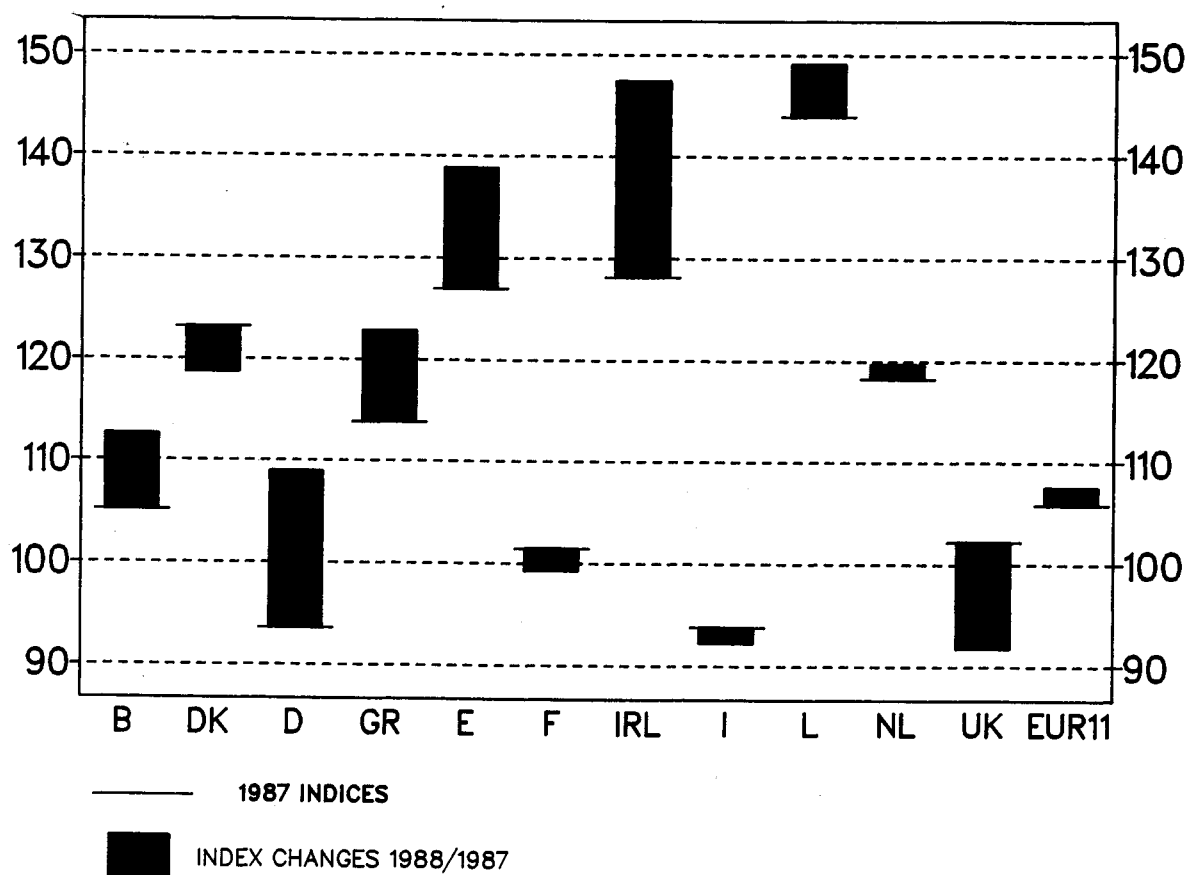
FIGURE 2: CHANGE IN REAL NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST PER AWU FROM 1986 TO 1988 IN % (COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR)



The highest index level in 1987 was reached in Luxembourg, the lowest in the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy. Looking at the rates of change in 1988, the biggest increases over "1980"<sup>1)</sup> are for Luxembourg, Ireland and Spain. Real net value added at factor cost per AWU in 1988 was below the "1980" income level in France, Italy and the United Kingdom.

In interpreting the index values in Figure 3, the reader is reminded that they do not permit a comparison of income levels between the Member States but simply relate the 1987 and 1988 incomes in a given Member State with those of the base year "1980"<sup>1)</sup>.

FIGURE 3: REAL NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE PER AWU: 1987 INDICES("1980"=100) AND 1988 CHANGE OF INDICES COMPARED WITH 1987



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

## B. Changes in income in the Community and their causes

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

#### a) Results

Indications are that the agricultural income situation improved slightly in the Community in 1988. Following a 2.0% decline in 1987, 1988 is expected to see an increase in real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit of 2.1% (Table 2).

Table 2 : **Indicator 1 - Change in net value added at factor cost in agriculture, 1988 as against 1987 (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 (31.01.89)	+ 5,8	- 2,8	+ 8,9	+ 1,6	+ 7,1
DK (06.01.89)	- 3,0	- 3,8	+ 0,8	+ 4,5	- 3,5
D (31.01.89)	+ 17,2	- 1,0	+ 18,4	+ 1,8	+ 16,3
GR (28.01.89)	+ 19,9	- 2,5	+ 23,0	+ 13,4	+ 8,5
E (03.02.89)	+ 11,8	- 3,0	+ 15,2	+ 5,3	+ 9,4
F (30.01.89)	- 2,7	- 2,8	+ 0,1	+ 2,7	- 2,5
IRL (01.02.89)	+ 16,2	- 1,5	+ 18,0	+ 2,3	+ 15,3
I (17.01.89)	- 0,6	- 3,6	+ 3,1	+ 5,4	- 2,2
L (24.01.89)	+ 1,4	- 4,6	+ 6,3	+ 2,2	+ 4,1
NL (13.01.89)	+ 0,8	- 1,3	+ 2,1	+ 1,1	+ 1,0
UK (30.01.89)	- 6,7	- 1,9	- 4,9	+ 6,1	- 10,4
EUR 11	+ 3,7	- 2,7	+ 6,6	+ 4,5 <sup>1)</sup>	+ 2,1

1) Derived figure; cf. explanations on the rate of inflation in the notes on methodology  
 NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

The above change in the income situation in the Community is made up of widely varying developments in the various Member States. The highest income growth was recorded in:

- Federal Republic of Germany: +16.3% (1987: -15.3%)
- Ireland: +15.3% (1987: +18.2%).

The increase in income in the Federal Republic of Germany has to be seen against the background of the decline the previous year. In Ireland, on the other hand, 1988 saw a continuation of the positive trend recorded in 1987.

High rates of increase are also expected for:

- Spain: +9.4% (1987: +6.9%)
- Greece: +8.5% (1987: +3.7%)
- Belgium: +7.1% (1987: -5.4%).

The rate of increase is expected to be around the Community average in:

- Luxembourg: +4.1% (1987: +0.6%)
- the Netherlands: +1.0% (1987: -5.5%).

In a number of Member States, agricultural income is expected to decline somewhat:

- Italy: -2.2% (1987: -0.3%)
- France: -2.5% (1987: -1.7%)
- Denmark: -3.5% (1987: -15.1%).

In the above countries, the previous year's downward trend continued.

The biggest decline was recorded for:

- United Kingdom: -10.4% (1987: -2.3%).

Here too, 1988 was the second successive year of decline in agricultural incomes.

#### **b) Causes**

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



## Production volume

The volume of agricultural production as a whole in the Community is expected to be 1.1% up in 1988 (Table 3). The volume of crop production increased while that of animal production was down slightly. The changes in the Community as a whole result from the following trends in the Member States (Table 3).

Table 3: Change in volume of final output in agriculture, 1988 as against 1987 in %

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

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

No country reported any really major changes in the volume of production. Growth rates were highest (+4.1%) in the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece and Spain. The volume of production was also up slightly in Belgium (+2.8%), Denmark (+2.0%), France (+1.4%) and Ireland (+1.3%). In the other Member States production volume was down; Italy reported the sharpest decline (-2.4%), with lower rates of change in Luxembourg (-0.5%), the Netherlands (-0.7%) and the United Kingdom (-0.7%). In almost all Member States changes in the crop production sector were mainly responsible for the trend in production volume. Only in Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom was the general effect due to changes (i.e. declines) in the animal production sector.

Looking at the rates of change in specific product groups, there are wide differences (Table 4). For the most important crop product group, cereals, for instance, production volume was up 8.9% due to favourable weather conditions in Central Europe. There were also rises for fresh vegetables (+2.0%) and fresh fruit (+4.1%), with citrus fruit production up as much as 18.3%. Production of grape must and wine, on the other hand, was well down (-13.0%), and declines were also reported for potatoes (-2.4%) and oilseeds (-5.8%).

As regards animal production, the direct and indirect effects of the milk quota arrangements, i.e. the 2.3% fall in milk production and the 1.9% decline in cattle production, were almost balanced out by increased output of other products. For instance, production volume was up 3.0% for pigs, 2.7% for sheep and goats and 3.6% for poultry, with egg production not up quite so much (+1.5%).

### Producer prices

Generally speaking, the increase in nominal producer prices (for both crop and animal production) served to increase the value of final agricultural production (Table 5), with animal producer prices up more than crop prices (+2.2% as against +1.4%). This is particularly worthy of note as prices have been declining steadily for animal production over a number of years. The milk quota arrangement appears to have borne first fruits here with the reversal of the trend being due very largely to increased prices for milk (+5.2%) and cattle (+6.2%) (table 4). Prices were also up for sheep and goats (+3.0%) and poultry (+1.0%), but on their own they could not have balanced out the lower prices recorded for pigs (-3.4%) and eggs (-11.0%).

In the crop production sector, price increases were recorded for most products at Community level, especially for fresh fruit (+6.3%), grape must and wine (+5.7%) and citrus fruit (+7.1%). Prices were also up for potatoes (+4.1%) and olive oil (+2.3%). The fact that these high rates of increase were not fully reflected in the average rate of price increase is due to a downward

Table 4: **Change in volume, prices and value of the main final production items, 1988 as against 1987 in % EUR 11**

	Volume	Price	Value
Cereals	+ 8,9	- 1,4	+ 7,3
Fresh vegetables	+ 2,0	- 0,8	+ 1,2
Grape must and wine	- 13,0	+ 5,7	- 8,0
Cattle	- 1,9	+ 6,2	+ 4,2
Pigs	+ 3,0	- 3,4	- 0,5
Milk	- 2,3	+ 5,2	+ 2,8
Final production	+ 1,1	+ 1,8	+ 3,0

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

trend in prices for the more important product groups cereals (-1.4%), fresh vegetables (-0.8%) and sugar beet (-0.7%).

Table 5 : **Change in nominal prices of final agricultural output, 1988 as against 1987 in %**

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR 11
Final crop output	-0,2	-4,3	-1,6	12,3	3,7	0,2	0,5	2,5	-2,9	0,8	-3,1	1,4
Final animal output	0,3	4,1	1,3	10,5	1,7	2,0	8,8	1,9	2,9	0,7	2,1	2,2
Final agricultural output	0,1	1,3	0,3	11,7	3,0	1,0	7,6	2,2	1,8	0,7	0,2	1,8
Implicit GDP price index	1,6	4,5	1,8	13,4	5,3	2,7	2,3	5,4	2,2	1,1	6,1	4,1

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

The price changes in the Community as a whole are a fairly accurate representation of trends in the Member States, although it must be remembered that what we are talking about here are nominal parameters, which have to be viewed against the background of differing rates of inflation (Table 5). In most countries the rate of price increase for final agricultural production is 1 to 2 percentage points below the inflation rate, as it is for the Community as a whole. Major deviations were noted only in Ireland (the only country with a real price increase for final agricultural production) and the United Kingdom, where price increases for agricultural products were well below the general rate of inflation. In all Member States there was an increase in prices for final agricultural production as a whole. The highest nominal rates of price increase were recorded by Greece (+11.7%) and Ireland (+7.6%). While both production branches in Greek agriculture reported steep rises, the price increases in Ireland were due exclusively to the high rates of increase in animal production prices. In Luxembourg, Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom too, the overall price effect was caused by higher prices in the animal production sector, with the result that, in these countries, final production prices were up slightly as a whole. Although not on quite the same scale as in Greece and Ireland, prices were also up for both crop and animal products in France, Italy and the Netherlands, leading in turn to increased prices for final agricultural production in these countries.

## Value of final production

The 3.0% increase in the value of final production in the Community can be put down to price rises in all Member States and higher production volume in most of them (Table 6). Increases in production value were particularly striking in Greece (+16.3%), Ireland (+9.0%) and Spain (+7.2%), and far from negligible in the Federal Republic of Germany (+4.4%) and Denmark (+3.4%). Trends were still positive, though the increases were below the Community average, in Belgium, France and Luxembourg, but the value of final production stagnated in the Netherlands and declined somewhat in Italy and the United Kingdom.

Table 6: Change in the value of final output in agriculture, 1988 as against 1987 in %

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

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

## Intermediate consumption

The importance of intermediate consumption for agricultural income depends on production structures and intensity and varies from one Member State to another. For example, in 1987 intermediate consumption accounted for 57.7% of the value of final production in Belgium, but only 24.3% in Greece.

Following a decline in the value of intermediate consumption in the Community over the previous two years, there was a 3.5% increase in 1988, a consequence of both higher volumes (+1.1%) and higher prices (+2.3%) (Table 7).

Table 7: Change in volume, prices and value of intermediate consumption in agriculture, 1988 as against 1987 in %

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

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

The lowest rates of increase in nominal intermediate consumption prices were recorded in Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Spain, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, all - with the exception of Spain - countries with very low inflation rates. By far the largest rise in intermediate consumption prices was in Greece, the country with the highest general price escalation. In all other Member States price increases for items of intermediate consumption were slightly above the Community average. Intermediate consumption in terms of volume went up somewhat in most Member States, the only exceptions being the Netherlands, United Kingdom and Federal Republic of Germany, where input was down.

The main cause of the rise in the value of intermediate consumption in the Community was the sharp increase in feedingstuffs prices (Table 8). The input of feedingstuffs in 1988 was also up on the previous year. On the other side of the coin energy prices continued to fall. Changes in fertilizer prices and volumes were very slight, and changes in values for the remaining, less important items were on the whole around average. Only expenditure on plant protection products went up much more sharply in 1988, because of increased volumes.

Table 8: **Change in volume, prices and value of the main intermediate consumption items, 1988 as against 1987 in % EUR 11**

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

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

Higher intermediate consumption was undoubtedly one of the contributing factors in the positive trend in final production in 1988. The substantial increase in final production led to a 2.5% rise in **gross value added at market prices** in the Community. A decline was recorded only in countries where production value was down (Italy and the United Kingdom) and in France, where the substantial increase in intermediate consumption outweighed the rise in production value. Whilst gross value added at market prices went up only slightly in the Netherlands and Luxembourg, the remaining Member States registered increases over the previous year ranging from 2.4% (Denmark) to 17.9% (Greece).

## **Subsidies, taxes linked to production and depreciation**

In 1988 **subsidies** increased significantly at Community level (+17.0%). However, it is important to remember that we are talking here about subsidies within the meaning of Economic Accounts for Agriculture, and these do not cover all the subsidies granted to agriculture.

The highest rates of change were recorded in Spain, Luxembourg and the Netherlands and there was also a significant rise in Greece. The 2.4% rise in France was below the Community average, whilst in Denmark subsidies fell by 10.0%.

Except in Italy **taxes linked to production** are also expected to have risen, in some cases quite considerably (Luxembourg +88.6%, Greece +57.5% and Denmark +52.7%). The increases in the other Member States are much less marked. The additional co-responsibility levy on cereals played a major part, particularly as output in the most important producing countries went up significantly. Italy was the only country to record a slight fall (-0.3%), as a result of a decline in the volume of cereals produced and consequently a lower yield from the co-responsibility levy. Taxes linked to production in the Community as a whole went up by 11.9%.

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

The Community average increase in **depreciation** (+2.0%) was below the previous year's figure. With the exception of Spain, where a relatively large rise (+13.4%) is expected, most Member States recorded only a slight increase or no change, e.g. Federal Republic of Germany, Greece and Italy. The absolute level of depreciation varies considerably between the Member States, mainly as a result of differences in the level of capitalization of farms. For example, the above-average number of machines on farms in the Federal Republic of Germany reflects the high level of investment in that country. Variations in construction costs between the Member States, partly due to the manner of construction and certain statutory regulations, also contribute to these differences. Furthermore, national price trends have repercussions on the annual level of depreciation, as capital goods are valued at replacement cost.

In most Member States changes in subsidies, taxes linked to production and depreciation led to a more favourable trend in **net value added at factor cost** than in gross value added at market prices. Exceptions were Denmark, France and the United Kingdom, in the latter case due mainly to an increase in depreciation. In Denmark and France the cause was a sharp rise in production taxes, and in Denmark subsidies also fell, turning the increase in gross value added into a decline in net value added. For the Community as a whole net value added at factor cost was 3.7% up on the previous year.

### **Labour input and rate of inflation**

Total **labour input** in agriculture, expressed in annual work units, fell by 2.7% (1987: -3.0%). The largest falls were in Luxembourg (-4.6%) and Denmark (-3.8%), i.e. countries with a relatively favourable non-agricultural employment situation. The decline in labour input was also above average in Italy, Spain, France and Belgium, and slightly below average in Greece and the United Kingdom. The smallest reductions were recorded in the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland and the Netherlands. Family labour input (-3.0%) fell somewhat more than total labour input in most countries, the greatest declines being in Luxembourg and Italy, closely followed by Spain and Denmark. The smallest reductions were in Ireland and the United Kingdom. Generally speaking, the decline in family labour input is higher in most Member States than for total labour input.

The Community<sup>1)</sup> average **inflation rate**, measured from the change in the implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices, was around the same as the previous year (+4.1% as against +4.0%). An international comparison of inflation rates shows higher rates of price increase in 1988 over 1987 in Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom as against lower rates of increase in the other Member States.

There was a healthy fall in the inflation rate in Greece, and rates in general continue to move closer together. Prices still rose by more than the Community average in Spain, Italy and the United Kingdom, whilst at the bottom end of the inflation scale were the Netherlands, Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany.

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1) Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices for EUR12.

## 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 was a 2.2% real rise in the net income of total labour input in agriculture per AWU, a slightly higher figure than the increase in real net value added at factor cost per AWU. Rates of change in the Member States varied enormously (Table 9) owing to different trends in agriculture on the one hand and the different situations at the beginning of the year on the other.

The highest rate of increase was in the Federal Republic of Germany (+22.6%), closely followed by Ireland, which with +19.2% was able to repeat the previous year's performance. Very positive results were also achieved in Spain, Greece, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands (in descending order of magnitude). In contrast a 3.6% decline for Indicator 2 is expected in Italy, i.e. probably greater than the decline in Indicator 1 (-2.2%). French agriculture experienced the reverse trend, with Indicator 2 (-2.4%) pointing to a slightly smaller drop in income than Indicator 1 (-2.5%). The least favourable trends in real net income of total labour input in agriculture per AWU were found in Denmark (-11.5%) and the United Kingdom (-12.9%). The intensified negative trend in Denmark is particularly striking, as Indicator 1 points to a decline of only 3.5%. The main reason is probably the major role played by interest payments.

The absolute level of and changes in interest payments and rents are the main reasons for the differences between Indicators 1 and 2. At Community level and in most Member States both parameters rose only slightly and in some cases even declined. Exceptions, primarily due to higher inflation rates, were Greece, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom.



Table 9 : **Indicator 2 - Change in net income from agricultural activity of total labour input in 1988 as against 1987 (in %)**

Member State and date of estimate	Nominal net income of total labour input	Total agricultural labour input in AWU	Nominal net income of total labour input per AWU (1:2)	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices (Deflator)	Real net income of total labour input per AWU (3:4)
B (31.01.89)	+ 6,8	- 2,8	+ 9,8	+ 1,6	+ 8,1
DK (06.01.89)	- 11,1	- 3,8	- 7,6	+ 4,5	- 11,5
D (31.01.89)	+ 23,6	- 1,0	+ 24,8	+ 1,8	+ 22,6
GR (28.01.89)	+ 20,9	- 2,5	+ 24,0	+ 13,4	+ 9,3
E (03.02.89)	+ 13,1	- 3,0	+ 16,6	+ 5,3	+ 10,8
F (30.01.89)	- 2,5	- 2,8	+ 0,3	+ 2,7	- 2,4
IRL (01.02.89)	+ 20,1	- 1,5	+ 22,0	+ 2,3	+ 19,2
I (17.01.89)	- 2,0	- 3,6	+ 1,6	+ 5,4	- 3,6
L (24.01.89)	+ 1,1	- 4,6	+ 6,0	+ 2,2	+ 3,7
NL (13.01.89)	+ 1,0	- 1,3	+ 2,4	+ 1,1	+ 1,3
UK (30.01.89)	- 9,3	- 1,9	- 7,6	+ 6,1	- 12,9
EUR 11	+ 3,9	- 2,7	+ 6,8	+ 4,6 <sup>1)</sup>	+ 2,2

1) Derived figure; cf. explanations on the rate of inflation in the notes on methodology  
 NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

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

Whereas the first two indicators reflect the income of all persons working in agriculture, Indicator 3 refers exclusively to family workers. After a not insignificant decline (-3.1%) the previous year, this year's result shows an increase of 2.6% in the real net income of family labour input per AWU. This is slightly higher than the figure for Indicator 2 (Table 10).

Table 10 : **Indicator 3 - Change in net income from agricultural activity of family labour input in 1988 as against 1987 (in %)**

Member State and date of estimate	Nominal net income of family labour input	Family labour input in AWU	Nominal net income of family labour input per AWU (1:2)	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices (Deflator)	Real net income of family labour input per AWU (3:4)
B (31.01.89)	+ 7,1	- 2,8	+ 10,2	+ 1,6	+ 8,5
DK (06.01.89)	- 10,2	- 3,3	- 7,1	+ 4,5	- 11,1
D (31.01.89)	+ 28,7	- 2,0	+ 31,3	+ 1,8	+ 29,0
GR (28.01.89)	+ 21,4	- 2,3	+ 24,3	+ 13,4	+ 9,6
E (03.02.89)	+ 15,7	- 3,4	+ 19,7	+ 5,3	+ 13,7
F (30.01.89)	- 4,0	- 2,8	- 1,2	+ 2,7	- 3,8
IRL (01.02.89)	+ 22,0	- 1,5	+ 23,8	+ 2,3	+ 21,1
I (17.01.89)	- 5,3	- 4,1	- 1,2	+ 5,4	- 6,3
L (24.01.89)	+ 0,9	- 5,7	+ 7,0	+ 2,2	+ 4,7
NL (13.01.89)	+ 0,8	- 1,8	+ 2,7	+ 1,1	+ 1,6
UK (30.01.89)	- 16,7	- 1,3	- 15,6	+ 6,1	- 20,5
EUR 11	+ 4,1	- 3,0	+ 7,3	+ 4,6 <sup>1)</sup>	+ 2,6

1) Derived figure; cf. explanations on the rate of inflation in the notes on methodology  
 NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

The rates of change in the Member States cover an even wider range than Indicator 2. The largest increases are again in the Federal Republic of Germany (+29.0%) and Ireland (+21.1%), with positive trends also anticipated in Spain, Greece, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, all countries where Indicator 2 also went up sharply. The drop in income has become even more marked in Italy and France, whilst in Denmark the decline for Indicator 3 is less than for Indicator 2. The least favourable trend in net income of family labour input is in the United Kingdom.

Discrepancies between Indicators 2 and 3 are due to the importance of and current change in compensation of employees, as well as to the differences between changes in total labour input and changes in family labour input. There was a general increase in compensation of employees; in fact only Denmark recorded a decline, which had a positive effect on net income. Compensation of employees is a major factor particularly in Italy and the United Kingdom. The only relatively large discrepancies between the development of total labour input and family labour input were in Luxembourg and the Federal Republic of Germany.

## C. Income changes in the Member States and their causes

### 1. Belgium

After a sharp decline in agricultural income in Belgium the previous year, the situation in 1988 was better, as final production increased and the value of intermediate consumption was only slightly higher. Although the value of animal production went up by just 1.1%, crop production value showed a substantial rise (+6.3%), due entirely to an increase in volume.

Although crop production prices as a whole remained steady (-0.2%), the changes in the prices of individual crop products varied considerably. In most cases the price trends of 1987 were reversed, with root crop prices, after a sharp fall (-22.1%) the previous year, going up by 18.4% as a result of the renewed price rise for potatoes (+57.0%). Conversely, fresh vegetable prices had increased substantially in 1987 (+15.0%), but fell by 12.1% in 1988. The production volumes for all important crop products were considerably higher, with the output of fresh vegetables rising by 5.8%, root crops by 5.2% and cereals by no less than 16.3%.

Table 11: Changes in the major items of the income account for Belgian agriculture, % change in 1988 over 1987

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	+ 2,8	+ 0,1	+ 2,9
Crop production	+ 6,5	- 0,2	+ 6,3
Animal production	+ 0,8	+ 0,3	+ 1,1
Most marked changes <sup>1)</sup> :			
Root crops	+ 5,2	+18,4	+24,6
Fresh vegetables	+ 5,8	-12,1	- 7,0
Cereals	+16,3	+ 1,1	+17,6
Pigs	+ 6,0	- 2,1	+ 3,8
Intermediate consumption	+ 0,8	+ 0,3	+ 1,1
Gross value added at market prices			+ 5,4

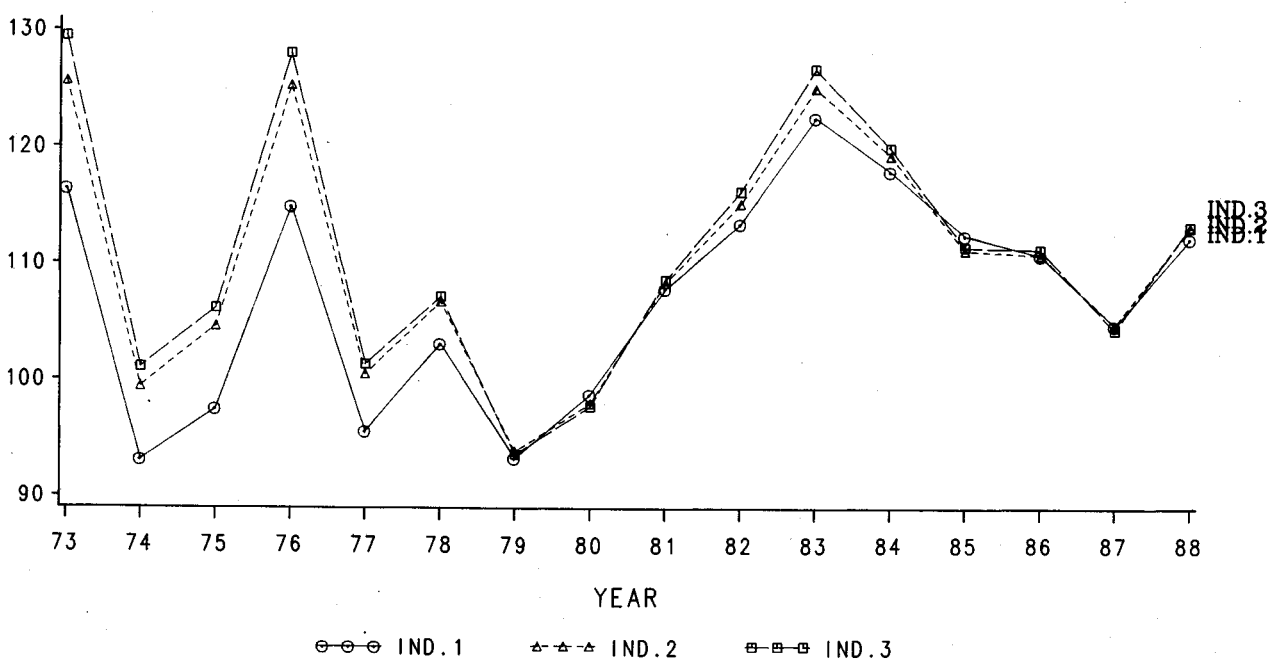
1) The products indicated are those which have made the most significant contribution to the change in the value of final production

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

The relative rates of change in the volumes of animal production (an important production sector in Belgium) were much less than for crop production. Milk and cattle production fell by 2.7% and 1.5% respectively, in both cases a consequence of the introduction of milk quotas. Pig production, on the other hand, was up by 6.0%. Prices in each case moved in the opposite direction: milk and cattle prices went up by 5.1% and 2.3% respectively, whilst pig prices dropped by 2.1%. The egg price collapse (-17.0%) is also striking.

The value of intermediate consumption rose by 1.1% (volumes by 0.8% and prices by 0.3%). The main reason for the increase in volume was the higher input of feedingstuffs (+1.5%). Price trends were anything but uniform. Feedingstuffs and fertilizers went up (+1.7% and +2.0% respectively), whereas energy prices continued to fall on average (-9.0%).

FIGURE 4 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3  
FOR BELGIUM BETWEEN 1973 AND 1988  
"1980"(1)=100



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

Increases in final production (+2.9%) and intermediate consumption (+1.1%) combined to give a 5.4% rise in gross value added at market prices. The trends in subsidies and taxes linked to production are not yet clear, as these are not shown separately in Belgium, but the net result (i.e. subsidies less taxes) was a 2.5% rise, thus helping to increase income.

As depreciation rose by only 2.5%, net value added at factor cost is expected to be up by 5.8%, which when deflated and related to the labour input in agriculture gives a 7.1% increase in Indicator 1. Indicators 2 and 3 went up even more (8.1% and 8.5% respectively), as increases in rents, interest and compensation of employees were proportionally smaller.

## 2. Denmark

Real agricultural income per annual work unit in Denmark was again down in 1988, despite an increase over the previous year in gross value added at market prices. These conflicting trends can be put down largely to a sharp increase in taxes linked to production (+52.7%), and to higher figures for depreciation (+5.7%) and interest (+3.5%).

The increase in gross value added at market prices is due essentially to an increase in the value of final production, part of which was offset by higher intermediate consumption input. The increase in final production is accounted for largely by a price-induced increase in final animal production, with the value of crop production remaining largely unchanged.

Table 12: Changes in the major items of the income account for Danish agriculture, % change in 1988 over 1987

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

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

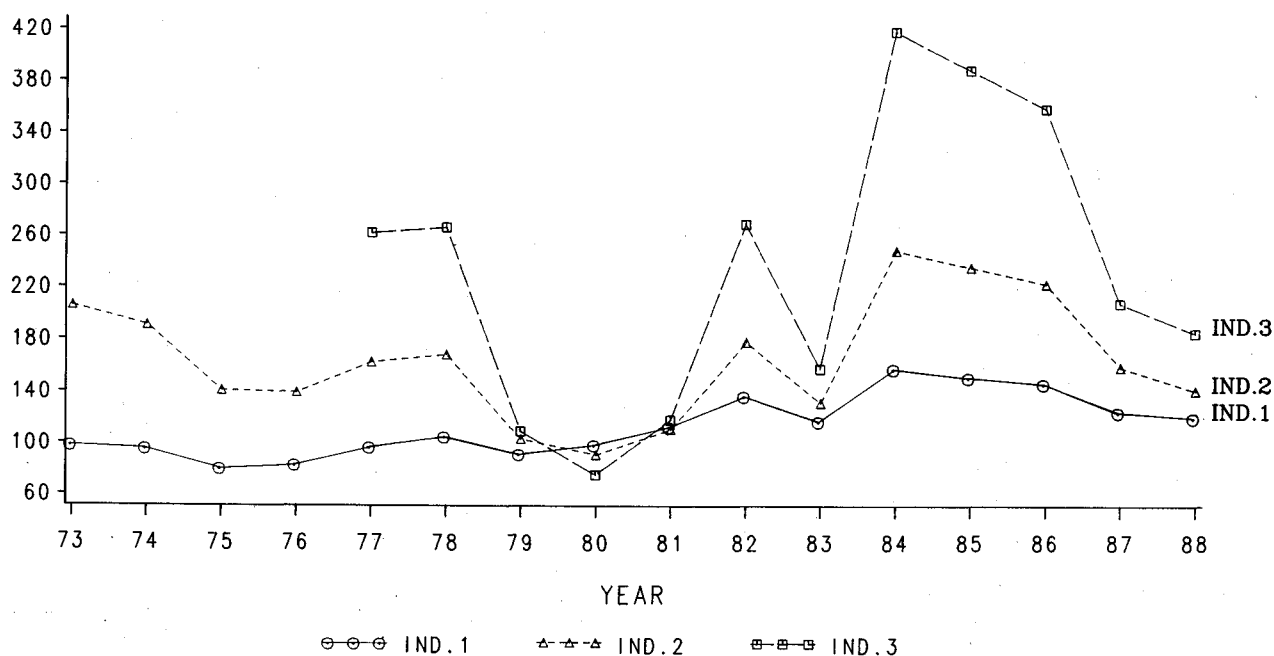
NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

With the volume of milk and cattle production down, the effect of substantially higher prices (+9.5% and +7.4% respectively) was particularly marked. On the other side of the coin, prices were again down for pigs (-0.7%), although the decline was nothing like the previous year's -7.2%. Looking at the volume aspect of animal production, pig production was up 1.8%, while there was a 2.5% quota-induced fall in milk production. These two sectors together account for some 75% of total animal production and for half of all final agricultural production in Denmark.

As regards crop production, the 4.3% decline in prices was balanced out by the 5.2% increase in volume. Production was down on the previous year only for industrial crops, with all other products indicating increased production, with an estimated 6.5% increase in cereals production due to the good weather. Prices were down for most crop products, especially cereals (-1.3%), root crops (-20.9%) and industrial crops (-5.0%).

The value of intermediate consumption was up in 1988 over 1987 almost exclusively as a result of higher prices; input was up slightly or remained unchanged for all items apart from fertilizers (-5.0%). Prices for the major intermediate consumption items (feedingstuffs, services and "material and small tools; maintenance and repairs") were however up sharply, with no

FIGURE 5 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3  
FOR DENMARK BETWEEN 1973 AND 1988  
"1980"(1)=100



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

definite pattern discernable for the other inputs.

If changes in subsidies, taxes linked to production and depreciation are added to the equation, the result is a 3.0% fall in nominal net value added at factor cost. With rents remaining unchanged and interest payments up, there was a more marked fall in net income of total labour input in agriculture (-11.1%). Due to the 12.4% fall in compensation of employees (as a result of lower indirect wage costs), there was a slower rate of decline in net income of family labour input (-10.2%).

The negative effect on real income per annual work unit was boosted by the fact that the 4.5% rate of inflation exceeded the 3.8% decline in labour input. The result was a 3.5% fall for Indicator 1, compared with declines of 11.5% and 11.1% for Indicators 2 and 3 respectively.

### 3. Federal Republic of Germany

Following the previous year's sharp decline in agricultural income, 1988 is expected to show a marked increase, mainly as a consequence of a rise in final production (+4.4%) combined with only a slightly higher intermediate consumption value (+0.4%). The result is a 9.0% increase in gross value added at market prices.

Table 13: Changes in the major items of the income account for agriculture in the FR Germany, % change in 1988 over 1987

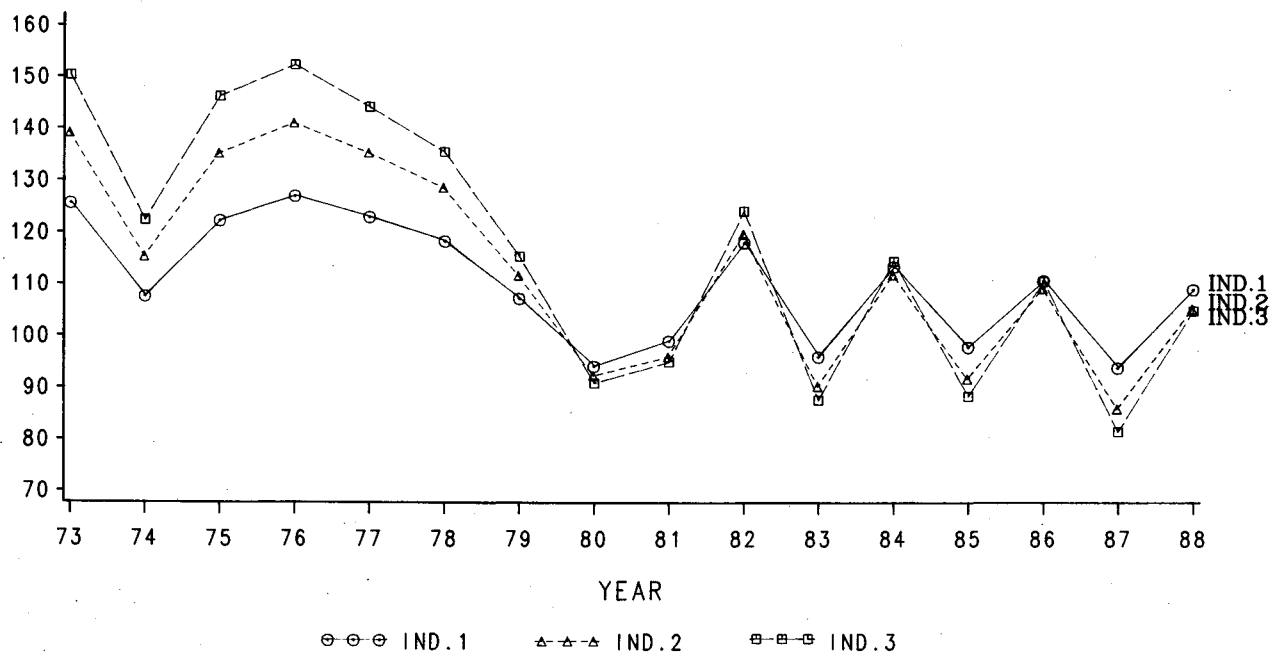
	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	+ 4,1	+ 0,3	+ 4,4
Crop production	+15,0	- 1,6	+13,2
Animal Production	- 1,5	+ 1,3	- 0,2
Most marked changes 1):			
Cereals	+26,3	- 2,5	+23,1
Fresh fruit	+45,0	-15,0	+23,3
Grape must and wine	+ 3,0	+16,5	+20,0
Pigs	- 1,0	- 3,0	- 4,0
Intermediate consumption	- 0,4	+ 0,8	+ 0,4
Gross value added at market prices			+ 9,0

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

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

The value of final crop production went up by 13.2%, due entirely to higher volumes. Big increases in output - a consequence of very good weather conditions - were recorded for cereals (+26.3%), fresh fruit (+45.0%), potatoes (+15.0%) and fresh vegetables (+10.0%), largely - or even more than - balancing out the previous year's falls. A high rate of increase (+7.0%) is also expected for flowers and ornamental plants, whilst the rise in the output of grape must and wine, at +3.0%, was less substantial. In contrast the volumes of oilseeds and pulses harvested fell by 2.5% and 8.0% respectively, owing to the smaller production area. Sugar beet also suffered a moderate decline (-2.5%), but higher sugar contents led to a 2.0% price rise. The good quality of the harvest also resulted in substantially higher prices for grape must and wine (+16.5%), and potato prices too were significantly higher than in the previous year (+9.5%). Most other prices fell, particularly fresh fruit (-15.0%), fresh vegetables (-10.0%), cereals (-2.5%) and flowers and ornamental plants (-2.0%).

FIGURE 6 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3  
FOR FR OF GERMANY BETWEEN 1973 AND 1988  
"1980"(1)=100



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

In contrast to this increase in the value of final crop production, the value of final animal production fell very slightly (-0.2%). The main reason was a decline in the output of the most important animal products, i.e. milk (-2.4%),



cattle (-1.5%) and pigs (-1.0%), which more than balanced out the price increase for animal products as a whole. The only significant increase in animal production was for poultry. Price trends varied from one product to another. Egg, poultry and pig prices were down on the previous year (-7.0%, -4.5% and -3.0% respectively) although the decline in pig prices was below the previous year's figure. The fact that there was still a 1.3% increase in animal production prices overall was a result of substantially higher prices for milk (+4.7%) and cattle (+2.5%).

The value of intermediate consumption in agriculture was slightly up on the previous year as a result of higher prices, particularly for feedingstuffs (+3.0%). The prices of all other items of intermediate consumption changed little, with the exception of energy (-5.0%). Intermediate consumption overall fell slightly in volume terms (-0.4%), the only significant increase being for plant protection products, 10% up on the previous year as a consequence of the mild winter in 1987/88. There were declines in the input of energy (-1.0%), feedingstuffs (-0.5%), "Material and small tools; maintenance and repairs" (-2.0%) and fertilizers (-2.0%). The reduced input of seeds, energy and fertilizers is probably due in part to the set-aside arrangements introduced in the autumn of 1988 (and accounting for 2.4% of arable land).

The subsidies taken into account here are thought to have risen sharply in 1988 (+17.4%), primarily as a result of increased aid for less-favoured areas, compensation for voluntary cessation of milk production and special premiums for beef producers. Furthermore, most payments for the cessation and suspension of milk quotas during the 1987/88 season were made in 1988. However, taxes linked to production also went up (+3.4%), a consequence of a higher yield from the co-responsibility levy on cereals (due to a sharp increase in production volumes) and the introduction of an additional co-responsibility levy on cereals. In contrast, depreciation remained constant owing to the continuing lack of investment and restrained price trend.

All these developments led to a substantial rise in nominal net value added at factor cost (+17.2%). As the trend in labour input in agriculture (-1.0%) and the rise in the general level of prices (+1.8%) largely cancelled each other out in the calculation of the 1988 income indicators, real net value added at factor cost per AWU presents a favourable picture (+16.3%), similar to that of the corresponding nominal sectoral income parameter. Expenditure on rents and

compensation of employees is likely to be up more (+3.0% and +7.0% respectively) than interest payments (+1.0%). These trends are expected to result in a rise in Indicators 2 and 3 of 22.6% and 29.0% respectively.

#### 4. Greece

Following the decline in real income per annual work unit over two consecutive years, 1988 is now expected to show a rise. Indicators 1, 2 and 3 went up by 8.5%, 9.3% and 9.6% respectively. The continuing high rate of inflation in Greece (+13.4%) had the effect of greatly reducing the much higher nominal income rises.

The sharp rise in the value of final production (+16.3%) was mainly a result of large price increases for both crop and animal products. The sharp decline in production volume in 1987 caused by the abnormally bad weather was made up in 1988 by major increases in the volume of crop production, especially for cotton (+22.6%), fresh fruit (+17.2%) and olive oil (+16.6%). However, cereal production remained stagnant, and there was even a decline in the output of fresh vegetables (-8.0%) and tobacco (-9.6%). Prices for all products increased, mostly by a figure akin to the inflation rate.

Table 14: Changes in the major items of the income account for Greek agriculture, % change in 1988 over 1987

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	+ 4,1	+11,7	+16,3
Crop production	+ 6,1	+12,3	+19,2
Animal production	- 0,5	+10,5	+10,1
Most marked changes 1):			
Fresh fruit	+17,2	+16,9	+37,0
Olive oil	+16,6	+11,2	+29,7
Cotton	+22,6	+ 2,8	+26,0
Sheep and goats	+ 0,7	+17,4	+18,2
Intermediate consumption	+ 1,8	+ 9,3	+11,3
Gross value added at market prices			+17,9

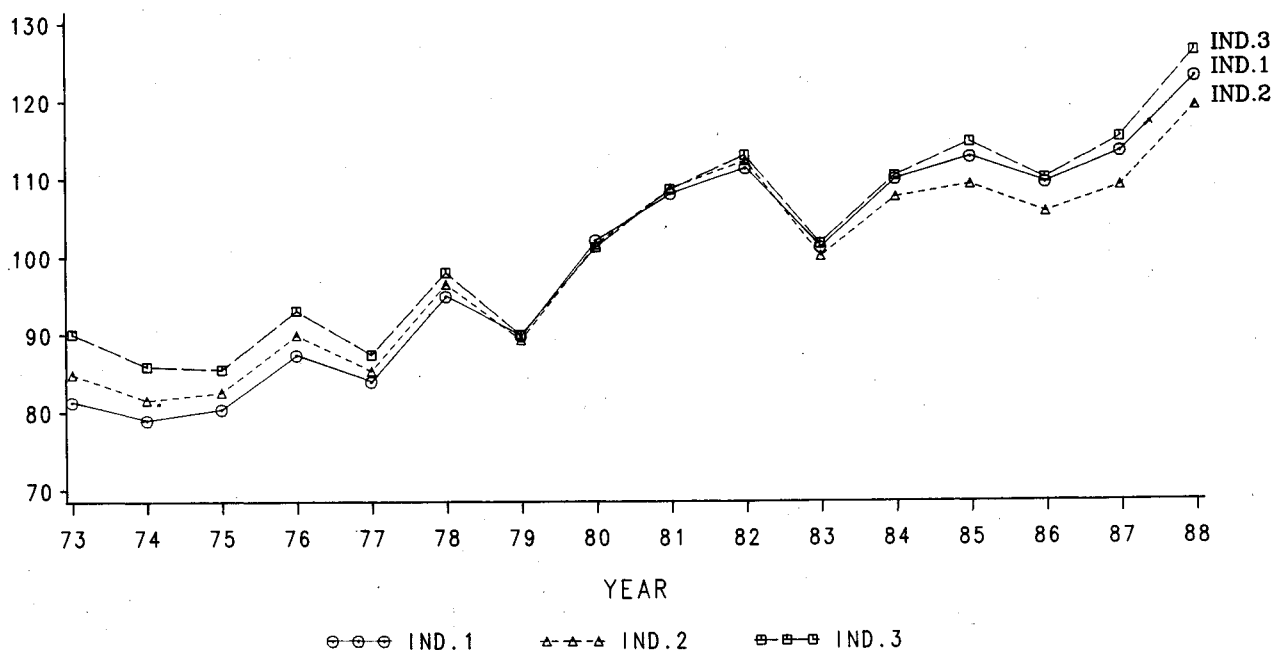
- 1) The products indicated are those which have made the most significant contribution to the change in the value of final production.

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

Animal production volume remained steady (-0.5%), and only eggs showed an increase worthy of mention (+2.9%). Price rises for animal production, at +10.5%, did not quite match those for crop production. Above-average price increases were recorded for sheep and goats (+17.4%), whilst the smallest ones were for pigs (+7.9%).

The increase in the value of intermediate consumption (+11.3%) was primarily due to higher prices, particularly for fertilizers, feedingstuffs and "Material and small tools; maintenance and repairs". The volume of intermediate consumption showed only a moderate increase (+1.8%).

FIGURE 7 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3  
FOR GREECE BETWEEN 1973 AND 1988  
"1980"(1)=100



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

All these changes resulted in a substantial rise in gross value added at market prices (+17.9%) and a slightly larger increase in net value added (+19.9%). This additional increase is mainly due to the rise in subsidies (+29.0%), a major factor here being the compensation paid for the extremely cold spell in March 1987. Extra expenditure on the co-responsibility levy on cotton caused taxes linked to production to go up as well. Taking into account rents, interest and compensation of employees, net income increased by 20.9% for total labour input and 21.4% for family labour input.

## 5. Spain

According to the information available, 1988 saw a continuation of the previous year's positive income trend in Spain, the main factor being a rise in volumes and prices of final crop and animal production. Agriculture also gained substantially from accession to the European Community, which contributed towards a further rise of over 70% in production subsidies.

Volume trends in crop production - an important aspect of Spanish agriculture - varied considerably from one product to another. The largest increases were for olive oil (+49.8%). Cereal production was also well up (+23.4%), with barley (+43.3%) and wheat (+16.3%) making the main contributions. On the other side of the coin, grape must and wine production fell by a massive 45.6%, unfavourable weather conditions having caused pest attack on a significant proportion of vines. Final crop production prices went up by 3.7%, caused essentially by an increase for grape must and wine (+31.9%), flowers and ornamental plants (+26.9%) and fresh fruit (+5.8%) combined with a slight decline in the prices of a few important items such as cereals (-1.8%), olive oil (-1.1%) and root crops (-0.4%).

Table 15: Changes in the major items of the income account for Spanish agriculture, % change in 1988 over 1987

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	+ 4,1	+ 3,0	+ 7,2
Crop production	+ 4,4	+ 3,7	+ 8,3
Animal production	+ 4,0	+ 1,7	+ 5,8
Most marked changes 1):			
Cereals	+23,4	- 1,8	+21,2
Olive oil	+49,8	- 1,1	+48,2
Cattle including calves	+ 1,5	+12,7	+14,4
Industrial crops	+22,6	+ 3,9	+27,4
Intermediate consumption	+ 3,7	+ 0,9	+ 4,6
Gross value added at market prices			+ 9,2

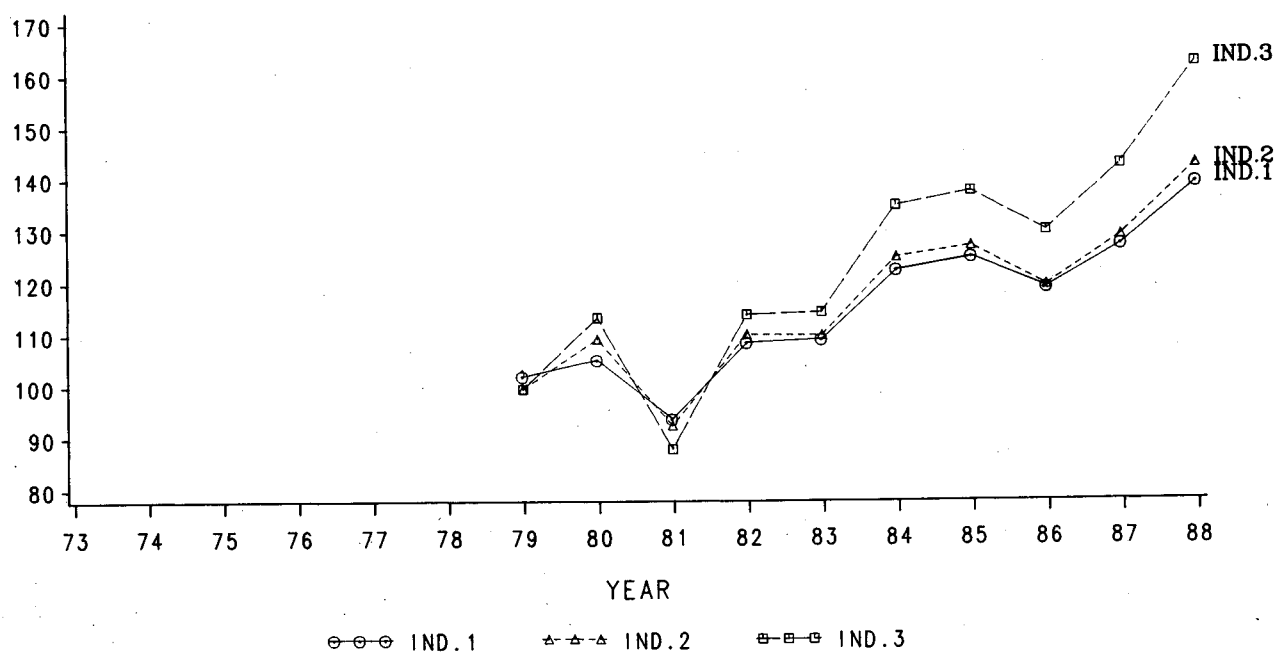
- 1) The products indicated are those which have made the most significant contribution to the change in the value of final production

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

As regards animal production, the positive trend of recent years continued. Pig and poultry production was up by 12.2% and 4.1% respectively, with a similar result for sheep and goats (+5.5%). Price movements for animal products varied considerably, with sharp rises for milk (+8.8%) and cattle (+12.7%), but substantial falls in pig and egg prices (-7.6% and -9.9% respectively) owing to high indigenous production and large-scale imports from other Member States.

The increase in final production was certainly due in part to the rise in intermediate consumption (+3.7%). Input of yield-increasing products such as fertilizers and plant protection products went up particularly sharply (+6.0% and +9.9% respectively). Feedingstuffs input was also higher (+4.0%). The prices of items of intermediate consumption rose only slightly on average (+0.9%), and the same was true of the most important items. Energy prices were the exception, falling by 10.2%.

FIGURE 8 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3  
FOR SPAIN BETWEEN 1973 AND 1988  
"1980"(1)=100



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

The overall result is a 9.2% increase in gross value added at market prices which, combined with the tremendous increase in subsidies (+70.3%), gives an 11.8% rise in net value added at factor cost. However, this must be seen in the context of inflation at 5.3%. Reduced labour input in agriculture (-3.0%) and

increases in rents (+8.4%), interest (+2.9%) and compensation of employees (+4.8%) also have to be considered when income indicators are calculated. The outcome is a substantial increase for all three indicators of between 9.4% (Indicator 1) and 13.7% (Indicator 3).

## 6. France

Agricultural income is expected to have declined further during 1988, with Indicators 1 and 2 falling by around 2.5% and Indicator 3, owing to an increase in compensation of employees, somewhat more sharply (-3.8%).

As the inflation rate (+2.7%) almost offset the positive effect on income of reduced labour input (-2.8%), the rates of change for the nominal sectoral income indicators more or less tally with the real AWU-based income indicators.

One major cause of the fall in the income indicators was the 0.9% decline in gross value added at market prices, due mainly to a more rapid increase in the value of intermediate consumption (+6.4%) than in the value of final agricultural production (+2.4%). Another factor in the decline of agricultural income was the rise in taxes linked to production (+16.0%).

The growth in agricultural production volume was the net result of a sharp increase in crop production (+3.5%) and a slight drop in animal production (-0.6%). As far as crop production is concerned, excellent yields made for a plentiful, good-quality harvest of cereals (+11.0%). In contrast to the previous year fresh vegetable production, helped by a milder winter, also went up sharply in 1988 (+10.0%). A similar rise was recorded for sugar beet, thanks to good yields and high sugar contents. On the other hand, production of fresh fruit fell by 9.0%, and that of grape must and wine by 8.8%. The price index for crop products was almost the same as in the previous year (+0.2%), a situation brought about in part by opposing trends in the most important product groups; fresh vegetable prices fell sharply (-9.0%) as a result of a marked increase in production, whereas grape must and wine prices rose by 2.8%. Cereals prices fell slightly (-0.2%) following the introduction of tighter intervention conditions by the Community. The price increase for root crops (+6.0%) was a result of opposing trends for sugar beet (-7.0%) and potatoes (+42.0%).

The volume of animal production fell by 0.6%, whilst prices rose by 2.0%. The overall decline in production was very largely a result of milk and cattle (including calves) production falling by 3.5% and 2.3% respectively (mainly due to the effects of the quota system). In contrast the production of pigs (+8.0%), poultry (+3.0%) and eggs (+6.0%) went up considerably. Price increases were recorded for all animal products except pigs and eggs, which fell as a result of a plentiful supply and strong competition at European level.

A part from energy and pharmaceutical products, where prices fell, and plant protection products, which remained steady, all other items of intermediate consumption recorded price rises of between 2.0% and 5.0%. The input of most items of intermediate consumption was also higher, most noticeably feedingstuffs (+5.5%) and plant protection products (+10.1%). These trends led to a substantial 6.4% increase in the value of intermediate consumption.

Despite the considerable fall in compensation paid in respect of income losses in agriculture, the introduction of new schemes (compensation for the suspension of milk quotas) kept subsidies at a very high level. Taxes linked to production went up by 16.0% following the introduction of an additional co-responsibility levy on cereals and the superlevy for exceeding milk quotas, thus adding to the decline in gross value added at market prices. The difference between Indicators 1 and 2 is explained by the sharp fall in

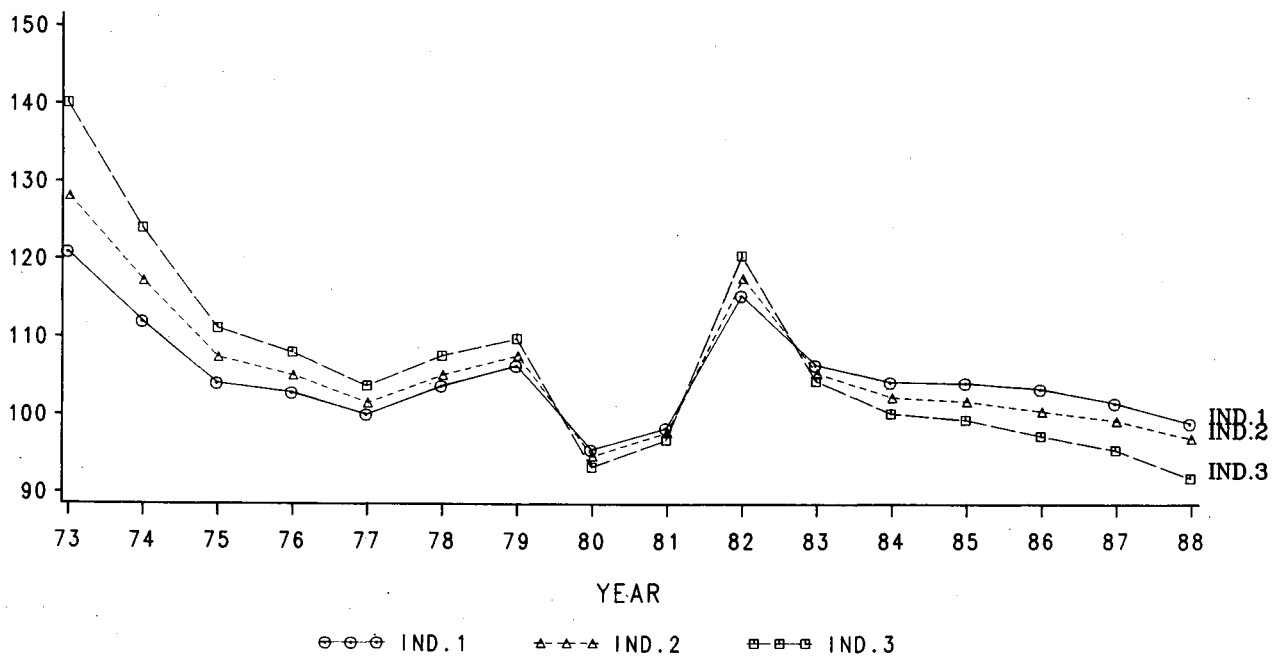
Table 16: Changes in the major items of the income account for French agriculture, % change in 1988 over 1987

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	+ 1,4	+ 1,0	+ 2,4
Crop production	+ 3,5	+ 0,2	+ 3,7
Animal production	- 0,6	+ 2,0	+ 1,4
Most marked changes 1):			
Cereals	+11,0	- 0,2	+10,8
Cattle including calves	- 2,3	+ 7,6	+ 5,1
Grape must and wine	- 8,8	+ 2,8	- 6,2
Root crops	+ 6,8	+ 6,0	+13,3
Intermediate consumption	+ 3,5	+ 2,8	+ 6,4
Gross value added at market prices			- 0,9

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

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

FIGURE 9 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3  
FOR FRANCE BETWEEN 1973 AND 1988  
"1980"(1)=100



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

interest payments (-6.8%) (owing to the further decline in interest rates), which was partly offset by the rise in rents (+1.4%).

## 7. Ireland

In 1988, as in 1987, agricultural income in Ireland again rose significantly, primarily as a result of higher prices for the most important animal products (cattle and milk). Crop production prices changed only slightly, while the value of intermediate consumption registered a largely price-induced increase of 2.9%.

Income trends in Ireland are determined mainly by fluctuations in the price and volume of animal products. The value of animal production increased last year by almost 10% principally as a result of price rises of over 11% for cattle and milk and 6.2% for sheep. Prices for horses and pigs on the other hand fell by over 5%, with egg prices falling by nearly 8%. Overall the volume of animal



production was up by 1% with significant increases for cattle (+3.4%), horses (+9.6%), sheep (+8.5%) and poultry (+7.9%). Pig output was only slightly up. The volume of milk production declined by 3.4% while egg production was down by 7.5%.

Crop output showed a 3% growth in value last year, stemming mainly from an increase in volume of 2.5%. The volume of cereals rose by 8.8% because of good yields, with the volume of potato output also up by over 8%. Fresh vegetables also showed a volume increase (+1.4%). With the exception of potato prices, which dropped significantly (-32.4%), there were increases in the prices of other crops: cereals (+6.6%); sugar beet (+2.0%); and fresh vegetables (+10.1%).

Table 17: Changes in the major items of the income account for Irish agriculture, % change in 1988 over 1987

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	+ 1,3	+ 7,6	+ 9,0
Crop production	+ 2,5	+ 0,5	+ 3,0
Animal production	+ 1,0	+ 8,8	+ 9,9
Most marked changes 1):			
Cattle including calves	+ 3,4	+11,1	+14,8
Milk	- 3,4	+11,1	+ 7,4
Cereals	+ 8,8	+ 6,6	+16,0
Potatoes	+ 8,4	-32,4	-26,7
Intermediate consumption	- 0,3	+ 2,5	+ 2,9
Gross value added at market prices			+13,4

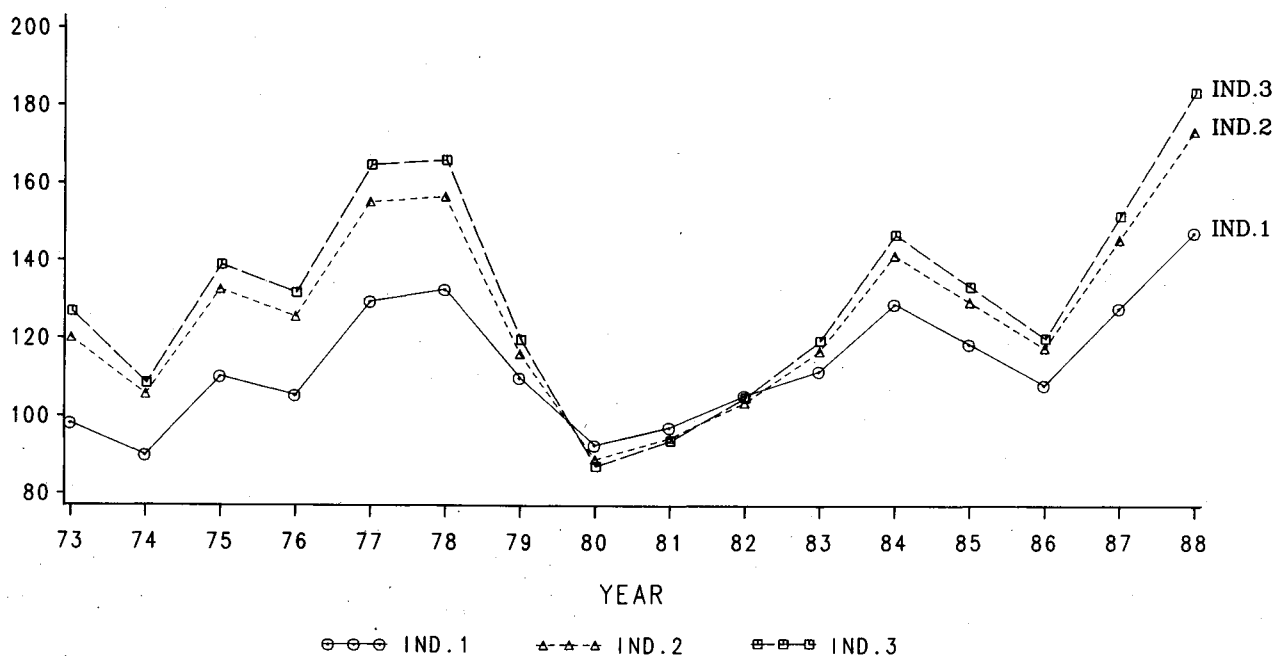
- 1) The products indicated are those which have made the most significant contribution to the change in the value of final production.

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

Greatly reduced fertilizer usage (-7.1%), unchanged consumption of feedingstuffs and increases in most other items of intermediate consumption meant that the volume of intermediate consumption as a whole was only slightly higher (+0.3%). Intermediate consumption prices increased by 2.5% between 1987 and 1988 with seeds (-10.9%) and energy products (-2.3%) the only items to show a decline in price.

The trends in intermediate consumption and final production led to a 13.4% increase in gross value added at market prices. The sharp increase in subsidies (+19.1%), which was partly offset by a rise in taxes linked to production (+9.6%) and depreciation (+3.2%), resulted in a further increase in net value added at factor cost (+16.2%). The large increase in subsidies was mainly due to increased compensation payments for cessation of milk production and higher support payments for cattle production. The increase in taxes linked to production arose mainly because of a doubling of the co-responsibility levy on cereals. If rents, interest and compensation of employees are also taken into account, the situation is one of a substantial rise in net income from agricultural activity of both total labour input (+20.1%) and family labour input (+22.0%). Income increases in real terms, based on the number of annual work units, were only marginally lower (+15.3% for Indicator 1, +19.2% for Indicator 2 and 21.1% for Indicator 3).

FIGURE 10 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3  
FOR IRELAND BETWEEN 1973 AND 1988  
"1980"(1)=100



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

## 8. Italy

In Italy the negative income trend of the previous year is expected to continue, primarily as a result of a fall in production value and an increase in the value of intermediate consumption. Whereas the value of animal production continued to rise (+3.0%), that of crop production fell sharply owing to a drop in volume.

The fall in the production value of crop products is mainly a result of the reduced volumes of cereals (-7.5%), olive oil (-30.0%) and grape must and wine (-15.7%). The poor harvest of these crops can largely be blamed on the heat wave in Southern Italy. The only crops to record a significant increase were fresh fruit (+4.3%) and citrus fruit (+29.7%). The sharp fall in the production volume of crop products is in contrast to an increase in prices (+2.5%). Prices for fresh vegetables, the largest crop production group, went up by 4.7%, whilst the price increase for fresh fruit and citrus fruit was as high as 8.1%. On the other hand cereal prices fell by an average of 4.4%.

The value of animal production rose by 3.0%. Pig and poultry production volumes grew by 3.0% and 2.1% respectively. Milk production showed a slight increase (+0.5%), whilst cattle production (including calves) fell by 0.6%. Given the

Table 18: Changes in the major items of the income account for Italian agriculture, % change in 1988 over 1987

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	- 2,4	+ 2,2	- 0,3
Crop production	- 4,7	+ 2,5	- 2,3
Animal production	+ 1,1	+ 1,9	+ 3,0
Most marked changes <sup>1)</sup> :			
Cereals	- 6,5	- 4,4	-10,6
Grape must and wine	-15,7	+ 1,5	-14,4
Olive oil	-30,0	0,0	-30,0
Citrus fruit	+29,7	+ 8,1	+40,2
Intermediate consumption	+ 0,8	+ 2,6	+ 3,4
Gross value added at market prices			- 1,7

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

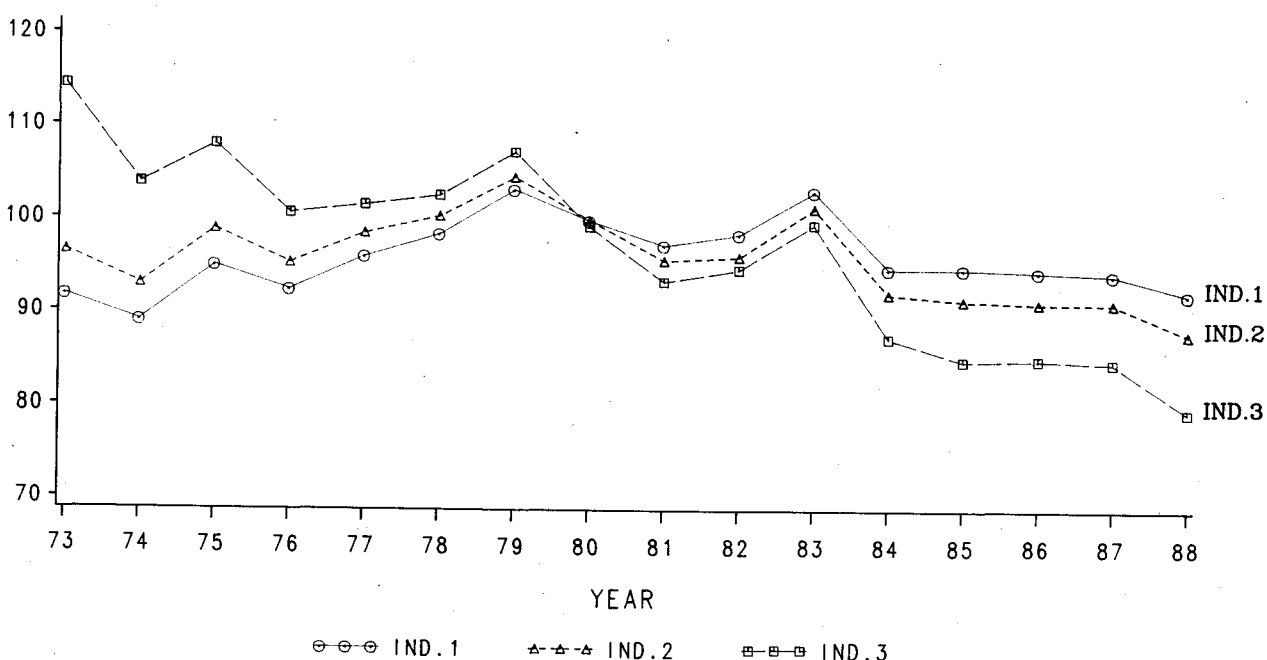
NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

1.9% increase in animal and animal product prices overall, the rises in milk and poultry prices (+4.7% and +8.5% respectively) were exceptional, whilst the price of cattle, the most important product after milk, remained constant.

The value of intermediate consumption overall was 3.4% up on the previous year, owing to a small price increase (+2.6%) and a slightly higher volume (+0.8%). A substantial increase was recorded for outlay on feedingstuffs (+5.2%), by far the most important item of intermediate consumption, accounting for 60% thereof.

The opposing trends of intermediate consumption value and final production led to a 1.7% fall in gross value added at market prices. The increase in subsidies (+10.9%) and a small reduction in taxes linked to production meant that net value added at factor cost fell by only 0.6%. Income Indicator 1 showed a decline of 2.2%, as the inflation rate (+5.4%) outweighed the effect of the reduced labour input in agriculture (-3.6%). The sharper falls for Indicators 2 (-3.6%) and 3 (-6.3%) were the result of an increase in rents and interest (the debt ratio of Italian agriculture rose considerably) and the sheer enormity of compensation of employees, which also rose significantly in 1988.

FIGURE 11 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3  
FOR ITALY BETWEEN 1973 AND 1988  
"1980"(1)=100



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

## 9. Luxembourg

A further improvement in the agricultural income situation in Luxembourg is expected in 1988, primarily as a result of a marked reduction in labour input (-4.6%) and a sharp increase in subsidies (+48.6%) - the main factors here being the payment of compensation for the temporary suspension of milk quotas and the increase in aid for less-favoured areas. Although taxes linked to production almost doubled (sharp increase in the superlevy imposed for exceeding milk quotas and rise in the co-responsibility levy on cereals) and depreciation, rents and interest all went up, the overall result was an upward trend in income. Indicator 1 rose by 4.1%, Indicator 2 by 3.7% and Indicator 3, as a consequence of a larger fall in family labour input than in total labour input, by 4.7%.

Table 19: Changes in the major items of the income account for Luxembourg agriculture, % change in 1988 over 1987

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

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

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

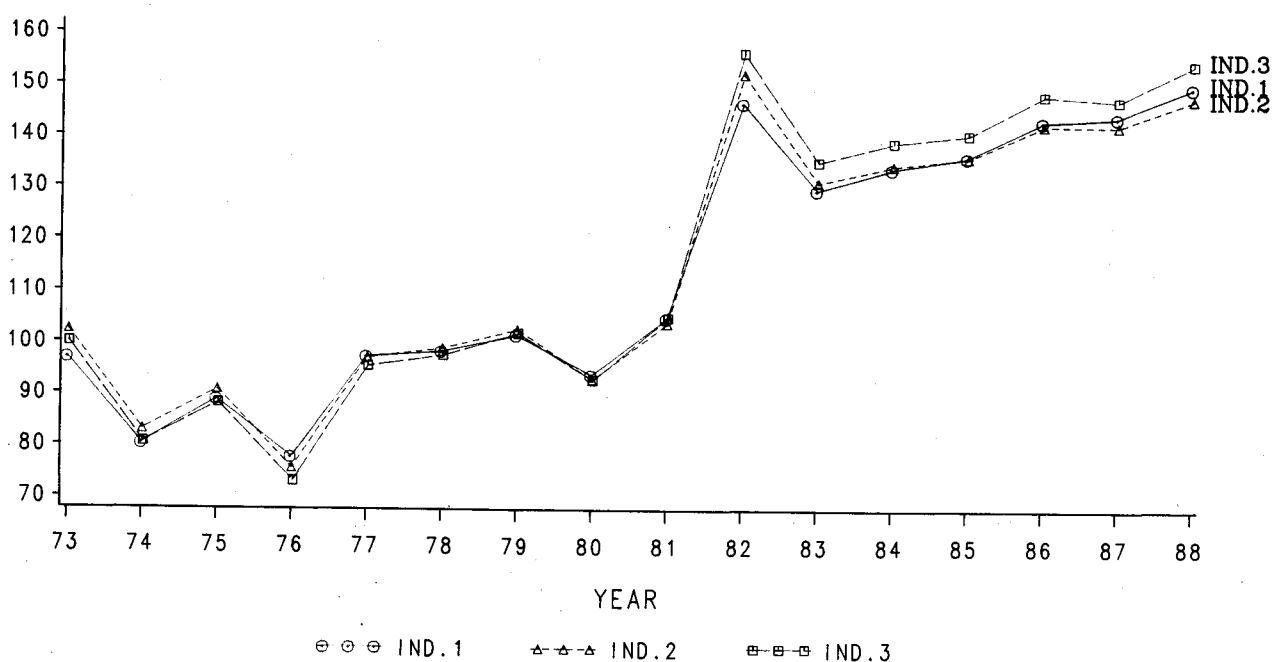
The slight increase in gross value added at market prices (+0.6%) was generated by a small rise in production value (+1.3%) and a moderate increase in the value of intermediate consumption (+2.5%). The positive trend in production value was the result of an increase in the value of both animal and crop production.

Crop production volume rose by 4.4%, the main contributors being cereals (+6.2%) and fresh fruit (+36.1%). The only falls in production were for potatoes (-1.5%) and fresh vegetables (-11.3%). An overall decline in crop product prices (-2.9%) hit almost all crop products, particularly cereals (-4.0%) and fresh fruit (-25.6%). Price rises were recorded for two product groups only: oilseeds (+4.2%) and grape must and wine (+2.4%).

In 1988 the value of animal production, which dominates Luxembourg's agriculture, went up by 1.3%, although production volumes were 1.5% down. The cause of this higher production value was an increase in the prices of milk (+4.1%) and cattle including calves (+3.2%), the most important animal products. On the other hand pig prices fell by 4.9%. The decline in animal production volume was mainly due to lower milk production (-4.5%), a consequence of quotas. In contrast cattle production was 3.9% up, whilst pig production remained more or less constant (+0.2%).

The value of intermediate consumption in 1988 was 2.5% up on the previous year, input of all major items being slightly higher, with the exception of feedingstuffs (-0.2%). Intermediate consumption prices also rose slightly (+1.6% overall), with only energy prices falling by 2.0%.

FIGURE 12 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3 FOR LUXEMBURG BETWEEN 1973 AND 1988  
"1980"(1)=100



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

## 10. Netherlands

Following the decline in agricultural income in 1987, a slight increase is expected in the Netherlands for 1988. The value of crop production is up, while lower volume has pushed the value of animal production down somewhat. The result is a final production figure which is unchanged over the previous year, prompting in turn (with the value of intermediate consumption only slightly down) a moderate increase in nominal gross value added at market prices.

The slight fall in the value of animal production (-1.4%) results from widely varying trends for individual products. Production volume is down for all products apart from poultry and other animal products, with particularly marked declines noted for milk (-3.5%) and cattle including calves (-2.5%), this being a direct or indirect consequence of the milk quota arrangement. After many years of steady growth, 1988 also saw a slight decline in pig (-0.5%) and egg production (-1.0%). The "slurry regulation" probably had an effect on the growth in intensive stock-rearing. The fall in the volume of milk produced (milk being the most important animal product group) is more than made up for by a substantial price increase (+6.5%). The fact that only minor price increases were recorded on average for animal production as a whole is due to the continued decline in pig prices (-6.0%) and a sharp decline for eggs (-11.0%).

Table 20: Changes in the major items of the income account for Dutch agriculture, % change 1988 over 1987

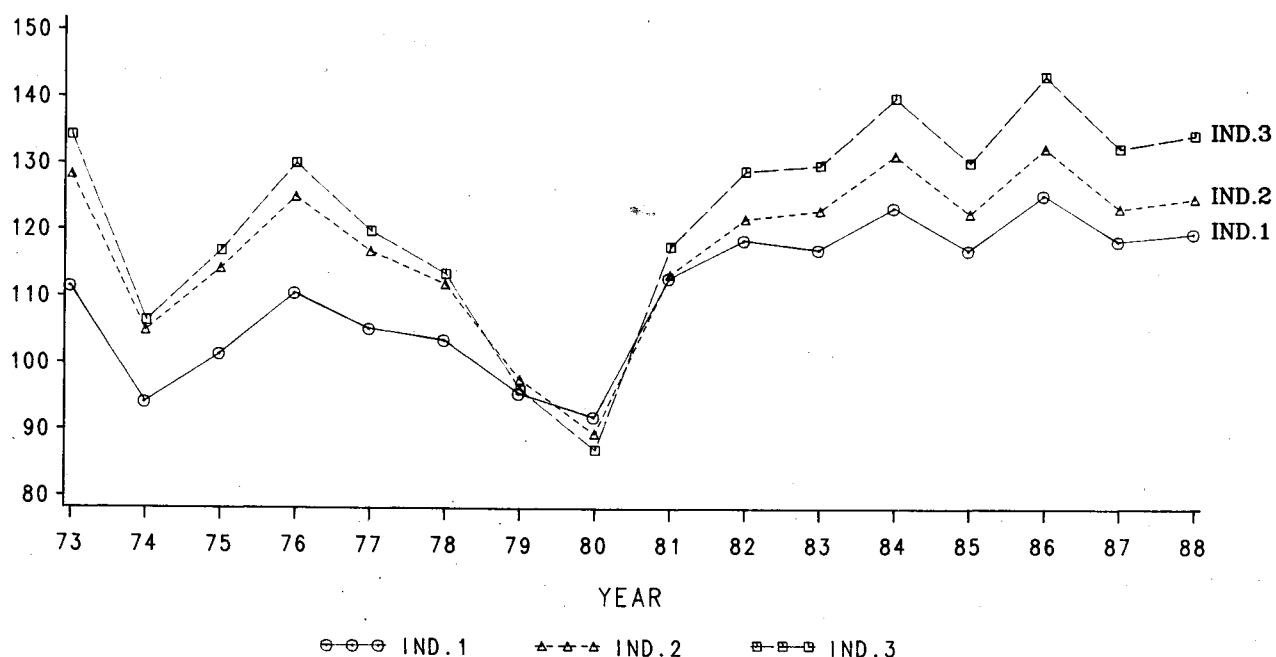
	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	- 0.7	+ 0.7	0.0
Crop production	+ 1.5	+ 0.8	+ 2.2
Animal production	- 2.1	+ 0.7	- 1.4
Most marked changes 1):			
Flowers and ornam. plants	+ 5.5	+ 2.0	+ 7.6
Pigs	- 0.5	- 6.0	- 6.5
Milk	- 3.5	+ 6.5	+ 2.8
Eggs	- 1.0	- 11.0	- 11.9
Intermediate consumption	- 1.9	+ 1.6	- 0.4
Gross value added at market prices			+ 0.4

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

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

While animal production declined, the value of crop production increased by 2.2% on the strength of both volume (+1.5%) and price (+0.8%) increases. This is due to an appreciable extent to the 7.6% increase in the value of flowers and ornamental plants production, which is the most important element in crop production, accounting for 35%. Helped by the good weather, there were substantial increases in the production volume of cereals (+10.6%) and flowers and ornamental plants (+5.5%), but appreciable declines in volume for root crops (-7.0%) and fresh fruit (-5.0%). Major price movements in the crop production sector included increases for potatoes (+15.0%), fresh fruit (+13.5%) and sugar beet (+6.0%), and falls for cereals (-4.4%) and fresh vegetables (-3.7%).

FIGURE 13 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3  
FOR THE NETHERLANDS BETWEEN 1973 AND 1988  
"1980"(1)=100



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

With intermediate consumption input down, especially for energy (-5.0%) and feedingstuffs (-2.0%), slightly higher prices for the main items resulted in a slight fall in outlay on intermediate consumption in the Netherlands (-0.4%).

Adding a further element in the form of subsidies, taxes linked to production and depreciation, we find a marginal increase in net value added at factor cost (+0.8%). With virtually no change in interest payments and rents and only a



slight increase in compensation of employees, the rates of increase are virtually the same for the net income of total labour input (+1.0%) and net income of family labour input (+0.8%). The same trend is evident (the rate of increase here being slightly higher) in real value terms based on labour input.

The result is a 1.0% rise for Indicator 1, and a slightly higher rate of increase (+1.3%) for Indicator 2. The increase in income is most marked for Indicator 3 (+1.6%), caused by family labour input (-1.8%) falling faster than total labour input (-1.3%).

## 11. United Kingdom

Real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit fell by 10.4% in 1988, accentuating the decline recorded the previous year (-2.3%). Real net income per annual work unit fell even more sharply (-12.9% for Indicator 2 and -20.5% for Indicator 3). The reduction in labour input was less marked than in the Community as a whole which, combined with an above-average increase in the rate of inflation, added to the already considerable losses of income recorded in nominal terms.

The decline in the income parameters is a result not only of the drop in gross value added at market prices (-5.1%), but also of the income-reducing effects of other factors which have to be taken into account. The 17.2% increase in production subsidies (higher payments for the cessation of milk production and for sheep premiums) was more than offset by the 11.6% rise in taxes linked to production (higher co-responsibility levy for cereals) and higher depreciation (+5.3%), resulting in a 6.7% decline in net value added at factor cost. The substantial rise in interest payments (+7.0%) and the further increase (+2.5%) in compensation of employees - an important item in the United Kingdom - led to an even greater fall in net income of total labour input (-9.3%) and net income of family labour input (-16.7%).

The decline in gross value added at market prices was primarily due to the fact that the value of intermediate consumption went up by 3.4% as a result of prices whilst final production was slightly down (-0.5%) owing to the fall in the value of crop production - mainly a result of prices being significantly down on the previous year (-3.1%). A collapse in potato prices (-22.1%), combined with lower prices for cereals (-3.1%) and fresh vegetables (-4.1%)

brought about the unfavourable price trend affecting crop production overall. In contrast prices of fresh fruit went up by 17.1%, the effect being somewhat reduced by the 8.2% drop in production volume. Oilseed production volumes fell substantially (-23.2%) as a result of a much smaller production area, and

Table 21: Changes in the major items of the income account for UK agriculture, % change in 1988 over 1987

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	- 0,7	+ 0,2	- 0,5
Crop production	- 0,2	- 3,1	- 3,2
Animal production	- 1,0	+ 2,1	+ 1,1
Most marked changes 1):			
Potatoes	- 0,6	-22,1	-22,5
Cereals	- 2,1	- 3,1	- 5,2
Cattle	- 8,6	+14,9	+ 5,1
Pigs	+ 1,6	- 8,1	- 6,6
Intermediate consumption	- 0,7	+ 4,1	+ 3,4
Gross value added at market prices			- 5,1

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

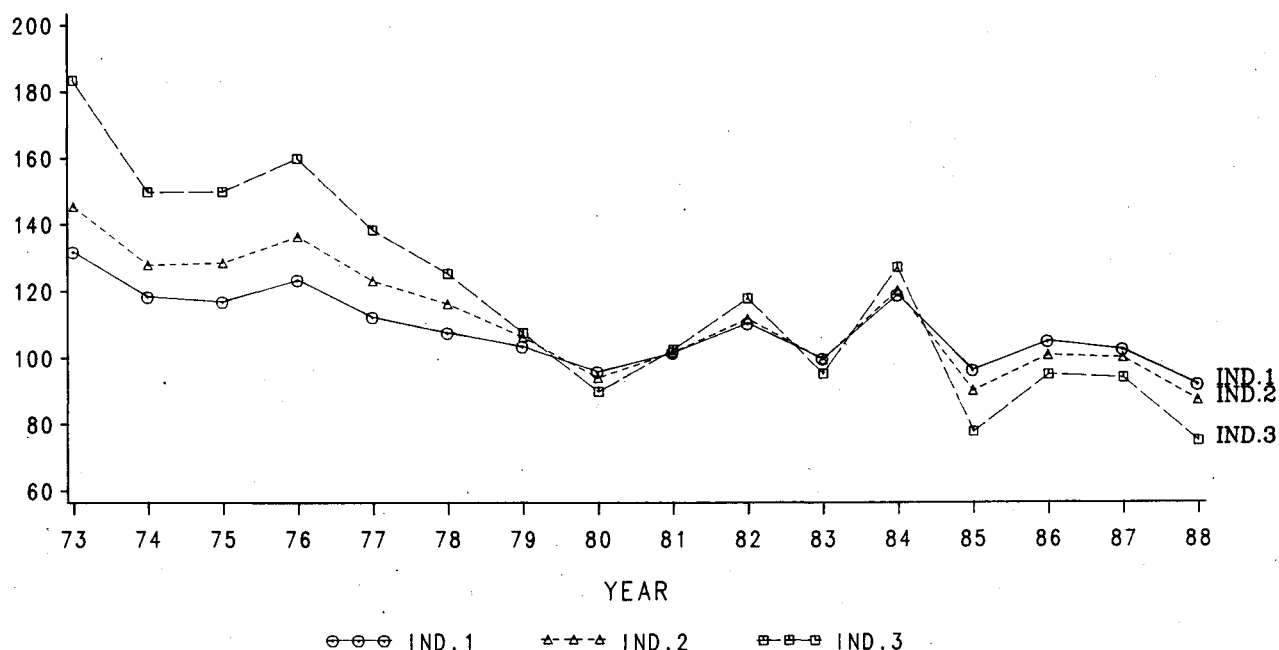
NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

cereal production volumes were also down (-2.1%) following unfavourable sowing conditions in autumn 1987 and bad weather during the barley harvest. The production volumes for pulses (+44.5%), fresh vegetables (+6.6%) and sugar beet (+6.3%) were up on the previous year. The overall result was a 3.2% fall in the value of crop production.

Animal production in 1988 was slightly down in terms of volume, as output of the main products, milk (-2.4% as a result of quotas) and cattle (-8.6%), continued to fall, though production volumes for all other products increased. Of particular interest are the high growth rates for sheep and goats (+7.3%) and poultry (+8.0%). The prices of most animal products fell, particularly pigs (-8.1%), eggs (-9.0%) and poultry (-5.3%). However, prices for cattle and milk went up by 14.9% and 4.6% respectively.

The volumes for the most important items of intermediate consumption were down (feedingstuffs -1.2%, "Material and small tools; maintenance and repairs" -1.2% and fertilizers -3.6%), in contrast to sometimes quite considerable price increases (feedingstuffs +3.7%, services +5.8% and "Material and small tools; maintenance and repairs" +5.8%). The trends in volumes (-0.7%) and prices (+4.1%) combined to give a 3.4% increase in the value of intermediate consumption.

FIGURE 14 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3 FOR UNITED KINGDOM BETWEEN 1973 AND 1988 "1980"(1)=100



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

#### D. Cash flow from agriculture

In this year's income report, an attempt is being made for the first time to complement the familiar income accounts by an examination in terms of cash flow, in order to provide a further insight into the economic situation in agriculture.

The sectoral income indicators are calculated on a conventional national income accounting basis. They thus count as revenue such items as the value of the physical increase in output stocks and own-account capital formation and, as costs, the usage of input stocks and the depreciation of fixed capital. However, none of these need give rise to an actual payment and the resulting measures of income may not therefore reflect changes as perceived by farmers. The cash flow approach, which is compared to the income approach in Figure 15, does not treat these items as revenue or costs as they do not directly involve any receipt or payment. It thus leads to estimates of the financial means available to the production branch "Agriculture" - as a result of agricultural production - for investment, repayment of loans and withdrawals by farmers. This financial surplus resulting from current sales thus gives an indication of the liquidity situation in agriculture.

The cash flow indicator covers the same recipients as income indicator 3 (i.e. family labour). It should be noted also that cash flow can be measured before or after taking account of capital expenditure and grants (adjusted for investment aid). The results presented here are on the first of these two bases. To make it possible to compare cash flow and income indicators, the rates of change in cash flow are deflated and related to labour input.

The following is an experimental presentation of the first results of a cash flow account, based this year on information from the Federal Republic of Germany, France and United Kingdom.

In the **Federal Republic of Germany** cash flow in agriculture in 1988 was 6.1% up on the previous year (Table 22), mainly as a result of much higher sales (or, more accurately, revenue from production) - particularly of cereals, fresh fruit and milk - and an increase in subsidies. The increase in expenditure on

**Figure 15: Comparison of construction of cash flow and income from agriculture**

**Income account**

**Cash flow account**

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

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

- Value of intermediate consumption

- Expenditure on intermediate consumption

+ Subsidies

+ Subsidies

- Taxes linked to production

- Taxes linked to production

- Depreciation

- Net rent and interest

- Net rent <sup>1)</sup> and interest

- Compensation of employees

- Compensation of employees

= Net income of family labour input

= Cash flow of family labour input

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

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

= **Income Indicator 3**

= **Cash flow indicator**

1) plus landlords depreciation on buildings and works

intermediate consumption over the same period was negligible. Comparing revenue from production as per the cash flow account with the corresponding final production items, it is particularly striking that the production values for cereals, fresh fruit and grape must and wine are higher than sales. This means that part of production has not yet been sold and will not give rise to a payment until later. With cattle and pigs the reverse is true. Sales are higher than the corresponding production values (by 2.7% and 1.4% respectively), presumably because of a reduction in the cattle and pig populations. The remaining items of revenue from production, as well as intermediate consumption, differ only very slightly or not at all from the figures in the income account.

Table 22: **Comparison of cash flow with the nominal net income of family labour input in selected Member States for the period 1985 to 1988 in national currency and in % (compared with the previous year).**

	Nominal net income of family labour input				Cash flow of the family labour input			
	total		per AWU		total		per AWU	
	1000 million DM/FF/£	%	1000 DM/FF/£	%	1000 million DM/FF/£	%	1000 DM/FF/£	%
<b>FR Germany</b>								
1985	10,388	-	13,133	-	20,412	-	25,805	-
1986	13,239	+27,4	16,973	+29,2	23,432	+14,8	30,041	+16,4
1987	9,386	-29,1	12,735	-25,0	20,905	-10,8	28,365	-5,6
1988	12,080	+28,7	16,731	+31,4	22,174	+6,1	30,712	+8,3
<b>France</b>								
1985	86,333	-	61,755	-	113,909	-	81,462	-
1986	86,356	0,0	63,544	+2,9	115,246	+1,2	84,802	+4,1
1987	84,669	-2,0	64,095	+0,9	120,766	+4,8	91,420	+7,8
1988	81,315	-4,0	63,329	-1,2	115,380	-4,5	89,860	-1,7
<b>United Kingdom</b>								
1985	1,702	-	5,610	-	3,170	-	10,448	-
1986	2,155	+26,6	7,093	+26,4	3,367	+6,2	11,082	+6,1
1987	2,208	+2,5	7,366	+3,8	3,747	+11,3	12,500	+12,8
1988	1,838	-16,8	6,212	-15,7	3,312	-11,6	11,194	-10,4

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

In **France** cash flow was 4.5% down in 1988 (Table 22), primarily because expenditure on intermediate consumption went up particularly sharply compared to sales. Furthermore, there were substantial increases in both taxes linked to production and the important item "compensation of employees". There are differences between sales on the one hand and the individual final production items on the other essentially in three product groups. The production value for cereals is 3.4% higher than the sales value, pointing to an increase in stocks, whereas the wine and cattle figures based on the final production concept are in some cases significantly lower than revenue from production (wine by 6.8% and cattle by 10%), which means that wine stocks and the dairy cattle population have both been reduced significantly.

Cash flow in the **United Kingdom** is forecast to have fallen by 11.6% in 1988 (Table 22), mainly as a result of a decline in sales of cereals and root crops combined with increased expenditure on intermediate consumption, particularly for feedingstuffs and plant protection products. There are a number of differences between the cash flow and income accounts. Revenue from production in 1988 was lower than the value of final production, though all crop production items were almost identical in both due to on-farm stocks remaining virtually unchanged. Cattle sales were much higher than the production value because the dairy cattle population was reduced as a consequence of the milk quota system. The situation as regards sheep was the reverse, as an increase in

Table 23 : **Rates of change in income indicators and cash flow indicator 1986 - 1988 (in %)**

		Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Cash flow Indicator
D	1986	+13,2	+19,2	+25,4	+12,9
	1987	-15,3	-21,4	-26,5	-7,8
	1988	+16,3	+22,6	+29,0	+6,4
F	1986	-0,8	-1,3	-2,0	-0,9
	1987	-1,8	-1,2	-1,9	+4,9
	1988	-2,5	-2,4	-3,8	-4,3
UK	1986	+8,9	+11,9	+22,1	+2,4
	1987	-2,3	-0,6	-1,1	+7,5
	1988	-10,4	-12,9	-20,5	-15,6

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

stocks led to fewer sheep being sold than were produced. The fertilizer and feedingstuffs stock factor also led to differences between the value of and expenditure on intermediate consumption.

To summarize, the rates of change in cash flow as a rule fluctuated less than income figures (Table 23). The conclusion to be drawn from this is that the liquidity situation in agriculture is subject to less significant changes than might be assumed from the trend in income indicators. This is particularly clear in the case of the Federal Republic of Germany. When comparing the cash flow indicator with income indicators 1-3, account must be taken of the fact that relative changes may merely be a consequence of the volume of and change in depreciation. As depreciation is deducted in the income account, but not in the cash flow account, the absolute levels of results can differ considerably. The comparability of rates of change is thus limited.



### III. Long-term trends in agricultural income from 1973 to 1988<sup>1)</sup>

#### A. Presentation of income trends

##### 1. Results of Indicators 1 to 3 for the Community

Over the period under review, the long-term development of **real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit (Indicator 1)** in Community agriculture was very much downward (Table 24). Following a very good result in 1973, agricultural income was down appreciably the next year, the low point being reached in 1980. The next two years witnessed a recovery, after which there was a period of alternating growth and marked decline from one year to another. Indicator 1 was well above the "1980" level (i.e. the average for 1979 to 1981) between 1983 and 1986, but fell to that level in 1987 and is expected to be no more than slightly above the "1980" level in 1988.

**Real net income from agricultural activity of total labour input per annual work unit (Indicator 2)** developed in a similar fashion to Indicator 1, although the range of fluctuation of the index was much greater in the first half of the period under review than for Indicator 1, the two series then developing more or less in parallel over the second half.

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

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

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1) The comments on long-term income trends in the Community and their causes relate to EUR 10 as the complete information required to calculate the indicators is only available for EUR 10. This approach is in the interest of uniformity. Where, however, information is available under certain headings for Spain, this is given in addition to the EUR 10 results. 1973 was chosen as the starting year as this is the first year from which Economic Accounts

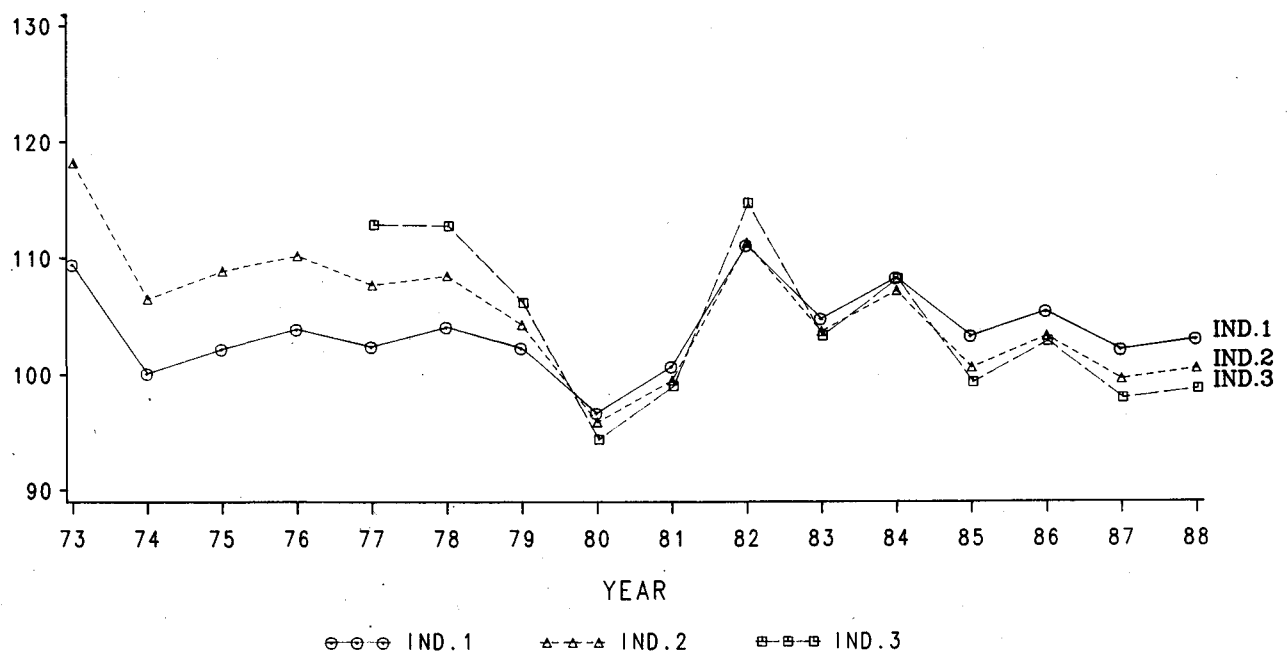
Table 24: Indices of income indicators 1 to 3 for the Community (EUR 10 and EUR 11) 1973 to 1988, "1980" = 100

Year	Indicator 1		Indicator 2		Indicator 3	
	EUR 10	EUR 11	EUR 10	EUR 11	EUR 10	EUR 11
1973	109,5	:	118,3	:	:	:
1974	100,2	:	106,6	:	:	:
1975	102,3	:	109,0	:	:	:
1976	104,0	:	110,3	:	:	:
1977	102,5	:	107,8	:	113,0	:
1978	104,2	:	108,6	:	112,9	:
1979	102,4	102,1	104,4	103,5	106,3	105,2
1980	96,8	97,8	96,0	97,6	94,5	96,6
1981	100,8	100,2	99,6	98,9	99,1	98,2
1982	111,2	111,1	111,4	111,5	114,8	115,0
1983	104,9	105,7	103,8	104,8	103,4	105,0
1984	108,4	110,4	107,3	109,8	108,3	111,6
1985	103,4	106,3	100,7	104,1	99,4	103,9
1986	105,5	107,6	103,4	105,7	102,9	106,4
1987	102,2	105,5	99,7	103,4	98,0	103,1
1988	101,9	107,6	100,6	105,7	98,8	105,7

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

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

FIGURE 16 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3 FOR THE COMMUNITY (EUR 10) BETWEEN 1973 AND 1988 "1980"(1)=100



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

## 2. Income trends in the Member States

The 1974 collapse in income (described above in terms of the Community average) can be observed for real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit in all the Member States, though to differing degrees (Table 25). The income situation improved between 1974 and 1976 in most countries, followed by a sharp decline, especially in the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, although Denmark, Luxembourg and Greece continued to report high income growth. Only in the early 1980s were identical trends observable in all Member States, major income growth in 1981 and 1982 in all Member States being followed by characteristic differences in the national trends in subsequent years.

Over the period as a whole, a substantial decline in real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit (Indicator 1) is evident for the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and France, and to a lesser extent for Belgium. Indicator 1 for Italy in 1988 was no higher than the 1973 level, but the trend was positive for all the other Member States, with slight income growth in the Netherlands and substantial increases in Ireland, Luxembourg, Greece and Denmark. There was also substantial income growth in Spanish agriculture, for which detailed figures are available only from 1979.

Table 25: Indices of real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit (AWU), Indicator 1, from 1973 to 1988, "1980" = 100

	B	DK	D	GR	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR 10	E	EUR 11
1973	116,5	97,1	125,4	81,2	120,8	98,2	91,6	96,7	111,4	131,2	109,5	:	:
1974	93,1	94,7	107,4	78,9	111,9	90,0	88,9	80,1	94,0	117,9	100,2	:	:
1975	97,5	79,1	122,1	80,3	104,0	110,3	94,9	88,7	101,3	116,4	102,3	:	:
1976	114,9	81,9	126,8	87,3	102,8	105,4	92,3	77,6	110,4	123,0	104,0	:	:
1977	95,6	95,6	122,8	83,9	100,0	129,5	95,9	97,2	105,1	111,9	102,5	:	:
1978	103,1	104,0	118,2	94,9	103,7	132,6	98,3	98,2	103,4	107,2	104,2	:	:
1979	93,3	90,4	107,1	89,8	106,3	110,0	103,1	101,4	95,4	103,1	102,4	101,7	102,1
1980	98,8	97,7	94,0	102,1	95,5	92,7	99,8	93,8	91,9	95,6	96,8	104,9	97,8
1981	107,9	111,9	98,9	108,1	98,3	97,3	97,2	104,8	112,7	101,3	100,8	93,4	100,2
1982	113,5	135,5	118,0	111,4	115,3	105,4	98,4	146,4	118,4	110,1	111,2	108,2	111,1
1983	122,6	116,0	95,9	101,2	106,4	111,7	103,0	129,5	117,0	99,5	104,9	108,8	105,7
1984	118,0	156,5	113,3	110,0	104,2	128,9	94,7	133,7	123,3	118,6	108,4	122,2	110,4
1985	112,5	149,7	97,7	112,8	104,1	118,6	94,7	135,9	116,9	96,1	103,4	124,7	106,3
1986	110,8	145,0	110,6	109,5	103,3	108,1	94,4	142,9	125,2	104,7	105,5	118,8	107,6
1987	104,8	123,1	93,7	113,5	101,5	127,8	94,1	143,8	118,3	102,3	102,2	127,0	105,5
1988	112,3	118,8	108,9	123,1	98,9	147,4	92,0	149,7	119,5	91,7	103,1	139,0	107,6
1988/87 in %	+7,1	-3,5	+16,3	+8,5	-2,5	+15,3	-2,2	+4,1	+1,0	-10,4	+0,9	+9,4	+2,1

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

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

## **B. Causes of income trends**

### **Final production**

In the first years of the period under review, the **volume** of final agricultural production in the Community stagnated. From 1977 to 1984, the level of production rose steadily and has since remained at a relatively constant level. Taken over the entire period, the average<sup>1)</sup> annual growth in the volume of production was 1.6%, crop production taking a larger share than animal production.

Crop production is subject to more marked annual fluctuations than animal production, due largely to the effect of the weather on yields. Taking individual product groups, the production of cereals (the most important crop product group) increased out of proportion to crop production in general (+3.0% p.a. compared with +2.1% p.a.) though it has stagnated in the last few years. There have been considerable increases in the production of industrial crops, particularly 1984-1987, a development which is probably due mainly to the expanding cultivation of oilseeds (production volume up 31.6% on average for 1984-1987, although production was down in 1988). On the other hand, output of other important product groups such as fresh fruit and vegetables increased much less markedly over the period as a whole (grape must and wine even remained static).

The volume of animal production increased only little over the whole period (+1.2% p.a.), and has been virtually stable since 1983. The production of milk, the most important animal product, rose steadily up to 1983, but after that - with the exception of 1986 - the introduction of quota arrangements led to a decline. The volume of cattle production increased slowly up to 1984 and has been declining since then (-1.8% p.a.). Only pig and poultry production increased at rates (+2.0% and +3.1% respectively) above the average for animal production as a whole.

**Agricultural producer prices** have risen (in nominal terms and on a Community average basis) more than production volumes. Up to 1985, they rose at a steady 7.2% per year on average and then remained more or less unchanged (price

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

increases for crop products being much higher than for animal products). Since 1985, producer prices for animal products have been falling slightly, while crop product prices have risen steadily every year.

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

The price trends for crop products which are not subject to common organization of markets arrangements have been subject to considerable fluctuation in individual years owing to varying yields. It is hard to detect a price trend for these products over time, although cereals show a clear nominal producer price increase up to 1983 (+9.4% p.a.). The surplus situation subsequently prompted a tightening up of intervention conditions for cereals, which caused producer prices to fall (-1.4% p.a.). There were marked and steady price increases for industrial crops, although here too, a significant fall was recorded in 1987 as a result of the removal of support measures. Despite contrary price movements in individual years, the average prices for fresh vegetables rose on average over the period under review by a notable 8.6% per year, with another high annual growth rate (+5.6%) being recorded for flowers and ornamental plants.

Prices for milk and cattle followed a similar trend, with milk prices rising steadily over the entire period, although the rate of increase has slowed down since 1983 (+6.9% p.a. overall). There were also substantial price increases for cattle up to 1983, followed by a succession of alternating slight rises and falls, and then a substantial increase in 1988. Pig prices were also subject to severe fluctuations; taken over the period as a whole, the rate of increase was below the average for animal production as a whole (+1.2% p.a.).

Over the period 1973 to 1988 it was price development which was the main factor in the change in the value of final production, which rose at a steady 7.5% p.a. in the Community over the entire period (apart from 1987), although the rate of growth fell significantly over the last few years. This was due to stagnation in the value of animal production, due in turn to unchanged production volume and prices since 1984, whereas the value of crop production increased steadily over the entire review period.

The value of final production rose in all the Member States included in the analysis, seen as an average for the period 1973-1988. However, the extent of this increase varies greatly from country to country, the highest growth rates being recorded in Greece, Italy, Spain and Ireland. The development of production volume in these countries shows clearly though that the higher production value is largely price-induced, especially in Greece and Italy. The Federal Republic of Germany has the lowest increase in production value, although this is almost entirely due to higher production volume, a situation which is encountered otherwise only in the Netherlands. Countries with about the average rate of increase in production value are the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, France and the United Kingdom.

### **Intermediate consumption**

The value of intermediate consumption increased at a relatively even rate in the Community between 1973 and 1985, followed by a contrary trend over the next two years as prices fell. Intermediate consumption value increased again in 1988 and attained the 1985 level. With input volume increasing very little, prices rose substantially every year up to 1984, the particularly marked increases in 1974, 1980 and 1981 even generating a decline in the volume of inputs in those years. Generally speaking, the value increase in intermediate consumption can be said to be very largely price-induced.

Looking at the situation in the Member States, the highest rates of increase in the value of intermediate consumption were recorded in Greece, Spain, France and Italy, with much smaller increases in Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark and the United Kingdom. The lowest rates of increase were in the Federal Republic of Germany. In interpreting these figures, it must, however, be borne in mind that the proportion of intermediate consumption in final production varies greatly from country to country. With effect from 1984, there was a decline in the value of intermediate consumption, initially in the Federal Republic of Germany, and then in most other Member States over the next two years. Only in Greece and Spain did values continue to increase throughout the review period.

The considerable increases in the value of intermediate consumption are mainly price-induced in Greece, Spain, Italy, France and Ireland, where intermediate consumption prices rose at above-average rates. In all these countries, with the exception of Italy, the volume of intermediate consumption also rose at above the Community average rate. Volume also rose steeply in the Netherlands

but price increases here were only slight. Inputs were virtually unchanged in Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany over the entire review period, the latter country also having the lowest price increases.

### **Productivity of intermediate consumption and terms of trade in agriculture**

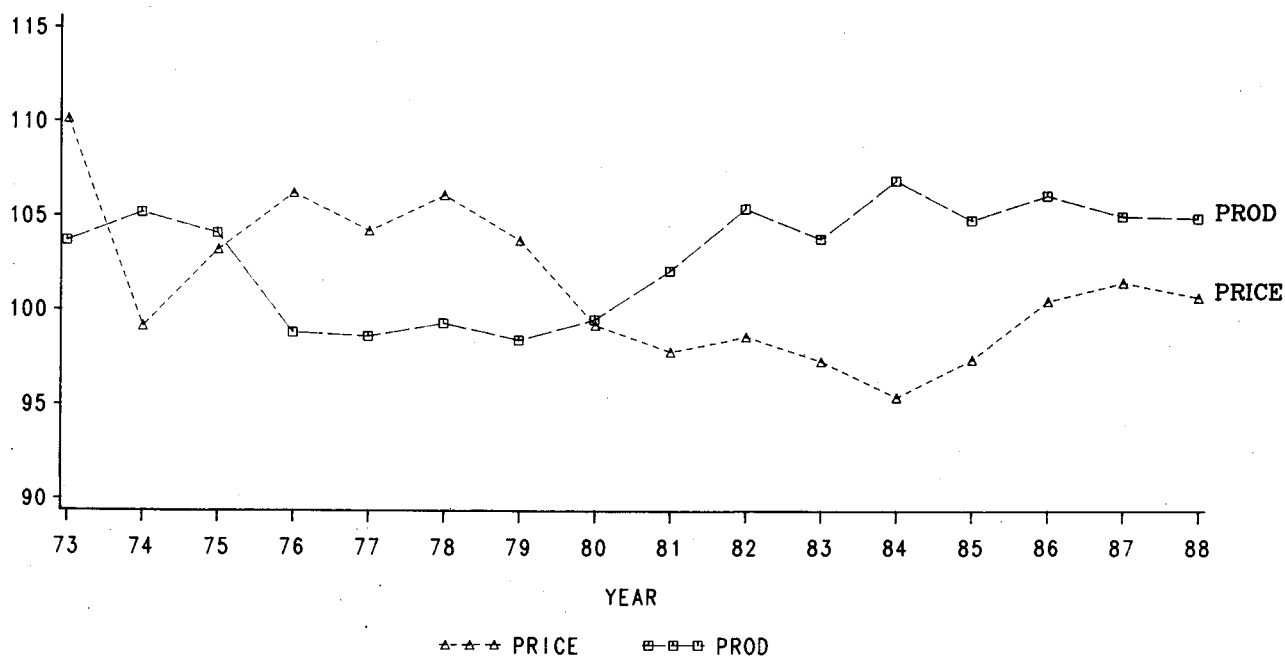
In identifying the causes of income changes, production and intermediate consumption have so far been dealt with separately. From now on, though, they will be viewed together, taking the relation between the index of production volume and the index of intermediate consumption volume as a measure of productivity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

In the first two years following 1973, **productivity of intermediate consumption** in the Community remained virtually unchanged. Not until 1976 was there a major productivity decline as input increased (particularly fertilizers and feedingstuffs) and final production remained unchanged. This lower level persisted until the early 1980s, when there was again an upward trend in the productivity of intermediate consumption caused by input volumes rising less rapidly than final production.

Since 1983, intermediate consumption productivity has more or less stagnated, with alternating years of growth and decline. With annual growth in volume remaining low, the fluctuations in intermediate consumption productivity were attributed primarily to the highly divergent changes in final production from year to year.

Deviating from the Community average, intermediate consumption productivity in Denmark was well up on the "1980" base level, despite declines over recent years. This can be put down essentially to greatly increased production. The United Kingdom too reports high productivity growth compared with the base level (1973) over the period under review. In Greece, Spain, Italy and Ireland, on the other hand, increased production nothing like matched the growth in intermediate consumption input, resulting in some cases in quite substantial productivity declines. The other Member States' figures tallied more closely with the Community average.

FIGURE 17 : EVOLUTION OF THE PRODUCTIVITY OF INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION AND TERMS OF TRADE FOR THE COMMUNITY(EUR 10) BETWEEN 1973 AND 1988,"1980"(\*)=100



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

With intermediate consumption prices increasing very sharply between 1973 and 1974, the terms of trade declined substantially to begin with, but were made good to some extent by above-average product price increases over the next two years. Until 1980, both intermediate consumption and producer prices followed more or less the same trend, and it was not until intermediate consumption prices increased again in the late 1970s and early 1980s that the terms of trade once again deteriorated. The improvement between 1985 and 1987 is due to the fact that intermediate consumption prices fell faster than product prices. The terms of trade took another downward turn in 1988.

The above Community trend is reflected in most of the Member States.

#### **Subsidies, taxes linked to production, depreciation**

During the review period 1973 to 1988, subsidies and taxes linked to production increased markedly, although it is important to remember that we are talking here about subsidies within the meaning of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture, representing only part of the sum total of subsidies available to



agriculture. Since about 1983, the rates of growth for subsidies have been outstripping those of production-linked taxes, thus causing gross value added at factor cost to increase more rapidly than gross value added at market prices.

The significance of depreciation went up in the review period, although the rates of growth tended to slow down as time went on. Very high increases in depreciation compared with the base year are reported for Greece and Spain, attributable to investment activity and/or price increases at above the Community average. The same applies to a lesser extent to Italy. In the other Member States, rates of increase for depreciation are around or slightly below the Community average.

### Labour input in agriculture

Labour input in agriculture in the Community, measured in annual work units, has declined steadily since 1973 (Table 26). The average annual rate of decline for EUR 10 was 2.3% between 1973 and 1988. For the period 1973-1976, the rate of decline was on a par with the rate for the period as a whole, while between 1976 and 1982, decline was at an above-average rate, slowing markedly from 1983 on.

In Luxembourg, Denmark, Ireland, Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany, labour input over the period under review declined less than the Community average, with relatively low annual rates of decline the Netherlands, Greece and the United Kingdom. The figures for Italy and France were on a par with those for EUR 10.

Table 26 : **Annual average rates of change 1) 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
1973-1976	-4,3	-4,9	-3,0	-2,2	-2,9	-3,2	-2,0	-5,1	-1,5	-1,9	-2,5	:	:
1976-1979	-2,7	-3,9	-4,0	-2,2	-1,7	-1,6	-1,7	-3,7	-2,1	-1,1	-2,1	:	:
1979-1982	-2,9	-4,3	-1,9	-1,9	-1,9	-4,5	-4,1	-5,0	-1,1	-1,9	-2,8	-6,8	-3,5
1982-1985	-1,2	-3,3	-1,7	+0,3	-2,3	-4,1	-1,1	-4,2	-0,3	-1,1	-1,4	-4,3	-1,8
1985-1988	-2,4	-3,1	-2,9	-1,2	-2,8	-2,0	-2,1	-4,2	-1,1	-2,1	-2,6	-3,7	-2,6
1973-1988	-2,7	-3,9	-2,7	-1,4	-2,3	-3,1	-2,2	-4,5	-1,2	-1,6	-2,3	:	:

1) Calculated as geometric means

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

The trend in the rate of change was more or less the same for the individual Member States, with differing national trends characterizing the period 1973-1982. In the late 1970s, there was a slowing-down in the rate of decline for the Community as a whole, while in the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands the rate of decline speeded up. The opposite situation characterized the next 3-year period, with labour input decline accelerating in the Community as a whole and slowing down in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and Greece to a rate well below the Community average (France and the UK also reported below-average rates). In Belgium the rate of decline was on a par with the Community average, with the other countries reporting well above-average rates. Labour input declined at a particularly low rate over the period 1982-1985 (no more than 1.4% for the Community as a whole). Once again, the rate of decline was far higher in Denmark, Ireland and Luxembourg than in the other Member States. A characteristic feature of this period was the growth recorded in Greece. Labour input has again declined over the past three years, the trend being the same in all countries but Denmark and Ireland, where decline is slower, but is still running at a high level.

### Inflation rate

Taking the implicit price index of gross domestic product as an indicator of general price trends, there are marked differences between the Member States (Table 27). Taking the average of the period 1973 to 1988, rates of inflation were highest in Greece, Italy and Spain, followed by Ireland and the United Kingdom. In Denmark and France, the rate of inflation was more or less on a par with the Community average, while the lowest rates were recorded in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Belgium.

Table 27 : Annual average rates of change <sup>1)</sup> in implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices in the Member States (in %)

	B	DK	D	GR	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	E	EUR 11
1973-1976	+10,8	+11,5	+5,6	+16,2	+12,0	+15,8	+18,0	+9,3	+9,4	+19,1	+16,5	+13,4
1976-1979	+5,5	+9,0	+4,0	+14,9	+9,8	+12,5	+16,3	+4,1	+5,3	+13,2	+20,3	+11,2
1979-1982	+5,3	+9,6	+4,4	+20,8	+11,5	+15,8	+18,4	+8,2	+5,8	+12,8	+13,3	+11,4
1982-1985	+5,5	+6,2	+2,5	+19,0	+7,7	+7,6	+11,8	+4,9	+1,8	+5,2	+10,4	+7,1
1985-1988	+2,3	+4,5	+2,3	+16,2	+3,5	+3,5	+5,9	+0,8	0,0	4,7	+7,3	+4,5
1973-1988	+5,8	+8,1	+3,7	+17,4	+8,9	+10,9	+14,0	+5,4	+4,4	+10,8	+13,5	+9,5

1) Calculated as geometric means

Over the period as a whole, there is a downward trend in the rates of change of the price index of gross domestic production - for the Community as a whole and for the individual Member States. Only in the period 1979 to 1982 did the inflation rates in almost all Member States increase over the previous years, due in large part to the energy price rises in 1979 and 1980.

A striking feature is the low rates of inflation observed in almost all Member States on average for the period 1985 to 1988. High inflation rates were recorded for this period only for a few southern Member States, peaking at 16.2% for Greece, with somewhat lower - but still above-average - rates of increase in Spain (+7.3%) and Italy (+5.9%). In all other Member States, the rate of inflation was between 0.0% (Netherlands) and 4.7% (United Kingdom).

**IV. COMPARISON OF THE LEVEL OF AGRICULTURAL INCOME IN THE COMMUNITY  
MEMBER STATES**

Whereas the previous sections have concentrated on relative annual changes in agricultural income, this section plots differences in the level of income in the Member States and trends therein.

To this end, gross value added at market prices and net value added at factor cost (in both cases expressed in real values and related to agricultural labour input) have been chosen for the purposes of comparison.

Table 28 shows the relative position of agricultural income in the Member States compared with the Community average (EUR 11). To eliminate the effect of substantial annual (especially harvest-induced) fluctuations, this table sets out average incomes for the five-year period 1983-1987. The effect of the major differences in the rates of inflation from one country to another has also been eliminated by deflating the original figures (in national currencies) and then converting them into ECU and purchasing power standards (PPS) using constant 1980 rates of exchange.

Table 28 : **Real <sup>1)</sup> value added per AWU, average 1983-1987, EUR 11 = 100**

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR 11
<b>Gross value added at market prices</b>												
- based on ECU	214,1	226,9	121,5	53,6	83,0	126,9	56,8	70,1	135,5	251,0	154,8	100
- based on PPS	174,2	178,4	97,8	70,2	100,6	107,5	60,5	83,0	115,4	217,8	153,8	100
Difference in %	-18,6	-21,4	-19,5	+31,0	+21,2	-15,3	+6,5	+18,4	-14,8	-13,2	-0,6	-
<b>Net value added at factor cost</b>												
- based on ECU	229,2	204,7	102,5	63,4	86,7	124,2	60,2	74,8	137,0	246,6	147,4	100
- based on PPS	184,2	159,5	81,5	82,0	103,7	104,0	63,4	87,6	117,0	211,1	144,5	100
Difference in %	-19,6	-22,3	-20,5	+29,3	+19,6	-16,3	+5,3	+17,1	-14,6	-14,4	-2,0	-

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

In evaluating absolute income in terms of a common unit, it must be borne in mind that the ECU and PPS indices relate to different absolute bases and their comparability is therefore limited.

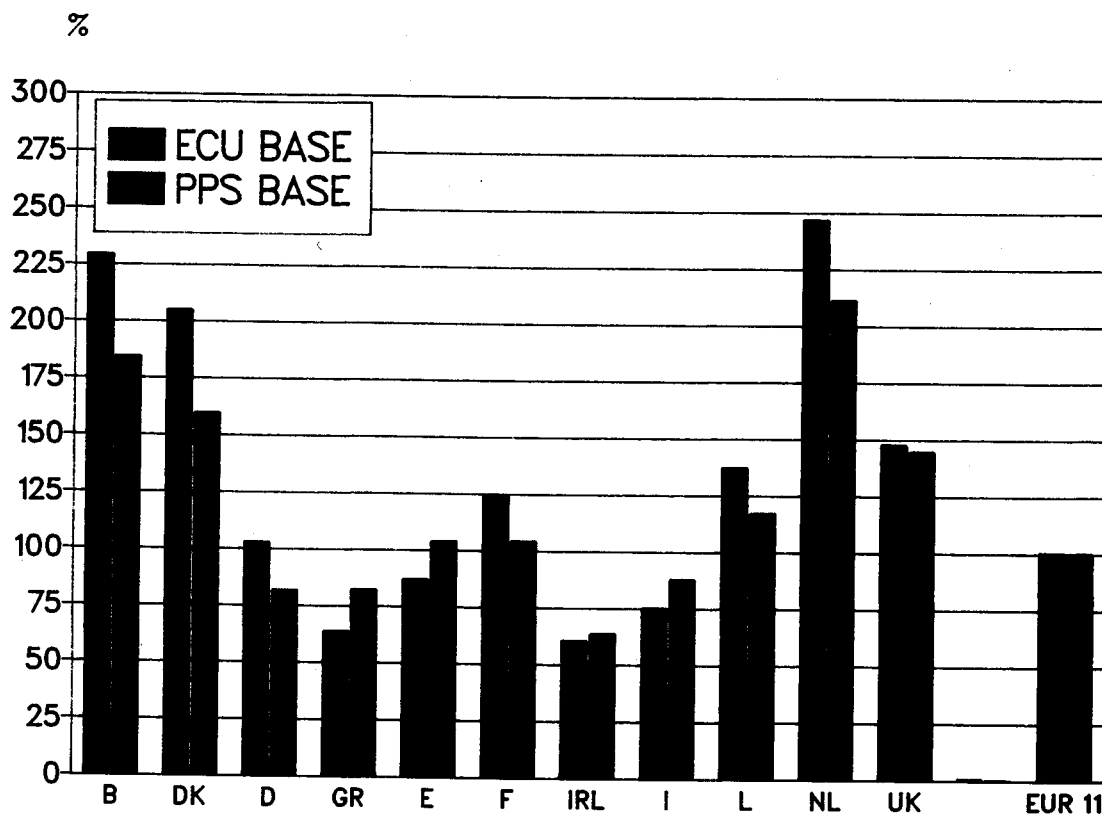
The indices are also computed on the basis of purchasing power standards because of the differences in purchasing power in the Member States. Nonetheless, the figures published in this section are subject to statistical and methodological reservations, which means that their economic meaningfulness is limited, for the following reasons:

- The data relate only to income from agricultural activity. As the following chapter illustrates more clearly, agricultural income for many farmers accounts for only part of their own or their household's overall income.
- Using other income indicators, such as net income from agricultural activity of family labour input per AWU, might produce major shifts in the relative positions of some Member States, as expenditure on hired labour and interest payments differs in importance from one Member State to another. As was pointed out in the introduction, this income indicator is still of only limited reliability.
- In the absence of specific purchasing power parities for agriculture, PPP for the economy as a whole have been used, thus reflecting the price structure in the economy as a whole.
- The data relate to agricultural incomes per annual work unit. This is because a substantial proportion of the agricultural labour force works only part-time in agriculture. Despite the advantages of using the AWU concept, it must be borne in mind that this does not bring out what may be an under-employment situation in agriculture.
- The data for particular aggregates, and especially the data for work volume in agriculture, are not yet fully harmonized at Community level.

The ECU figures in Figure 18 show that there are marked differences in the level of income between Member States, with figures ranging from more than twice the Community average in the countries with the highest income to just less than two-thirds the average in the lowest-income country.

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

FIGURE 18: REAL NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST PER AWU BASED ON ECU AND PPS, AVERAGE 1983-1987, EUR 11=100



countries is still well above the Community average. Net value added in the Federal Republic of Germany is on a par with the Community average, while income levels are much lower in the southern Member States Spain, Greece and Italy, as well as in Ireland.

The picture is much the same for real gross value added at market prices per AWU with very similar relative groupings but slightly different rankings within the various groups. This is due in the main to the differing importance of depreciation from one Member State to another. Looking at gross value added at market prices as against net value added at factor cost, the result is a higher relative level of income for the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, while the relative positions of France, Spain and Luxembourg remain unchanged, and the situation worsens in the other Member States.

Converting the value added parameters on the basis of **purchasing power standards (PPS)** lessens the disparities in agricultural income between the Member States. For instance, the difference between the value added parameters for the three highest-income and the three lowest-income Member States is reduced to a factor of two and a half. The use of PPS produces a downward shift in the relative income positions of all Member States with an above-average level of income. The relative income situation of the other Member States, on the other hand, improves, resulting in shifts in the rankings. For instance, the FR of Germany is ahead of Greece, Spain and Italy in the income comparison league table (net value added at factor cost based on conversion to ECU), but falls behind those three countries where conversion is on the basis of purchasing power standards (cf. Figure 18).

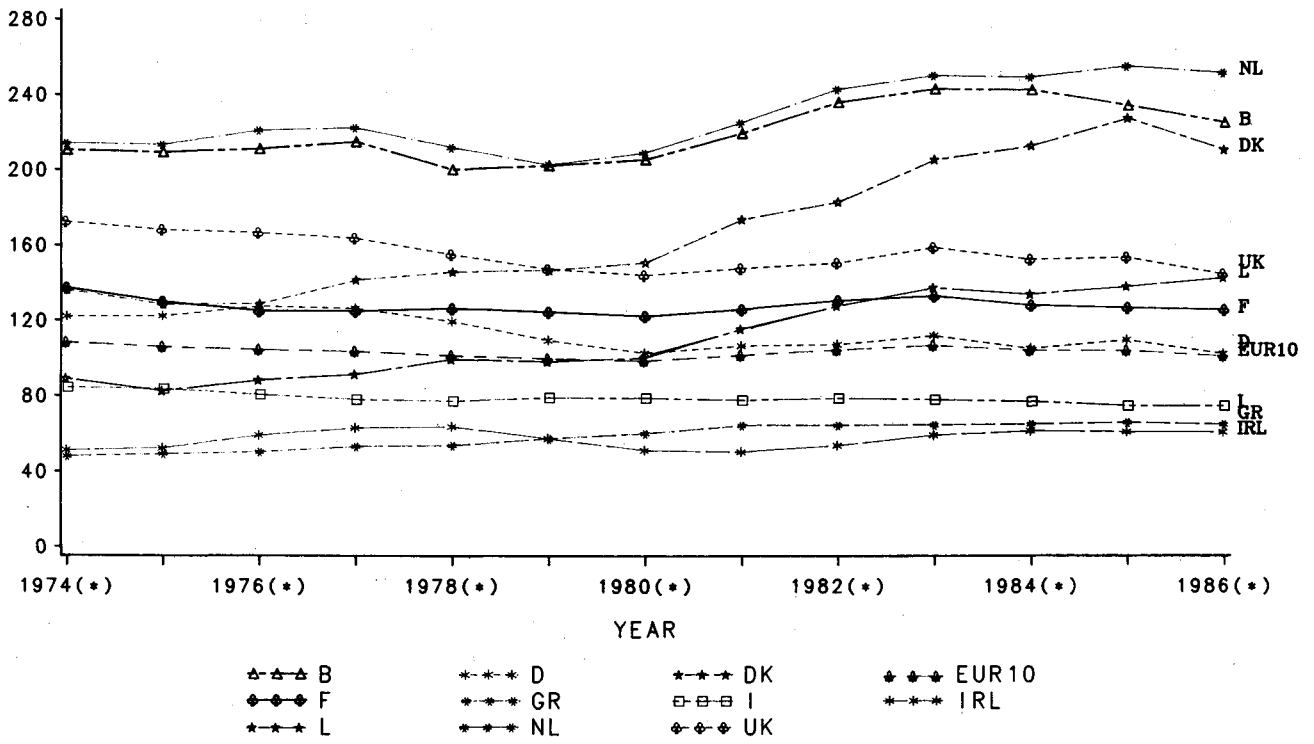
With Table 28 showing the differences in the level of income in the Member States for an average of the last five years, Fig. 19 reflects changes in relative income positions over time. The index values here are based on real net value added at factor cost per AWU for EUR 10 in 1980<sup>1)</sup> (in ECU). The absolute values on which the figure is based were converted first of all into three-year averages and then divided by the three-year average for "1980" for EUR 10.

Between "1974" and "1986", only fairly minor changes took place in the relative income positions of the Member States. The Netherlands and Belgium were well clear at the top of the league table for the entire period, while Denmark, in terms of real net value added per AWU, was only in fifth place in the Community at the start of the observation period but then improved its position dramatically, especially post-1980, finally joining today's income league leaders. Luxembourg too improved its relative position steadily throughout the observation period and is now up with the United Kingdom and France, both of which remained practically unchanged in their mid-table positions, while the FR of Germany hovered around the Community average throughout the reference period. Greece, Italy and Ireland brought up the rear throughout. While income in these three countries tended to draw apart somewhat at the beginning of the period and in the early 1980s, recent years have seen a closing up of the level of income.

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

FIGURE 19: THREE YEAR MOVING AVERAGE OF THE REAL NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST PER AWU  
 EUR 10 IN '1980' = 100.0



1974(\*)=(1973+1974+1975)/3



## V. Total disposable income of agricultural households

The Economic Accounts for Agriculture and hence the Sectoral Income Index give an indication of the level and development of income from the production of agricultural commodities. While this undoubtedly covers a major element in the total income of agricultural households, the fact remains that many agricultural households obtain income from other activities. With a view to overcoming the current information gap in the Community's income statistics, EUROSTAT has, with the support of the Directorate-General for Agriculture and with the agreement of the Member States, launched the "Total disposable income of agricultural households" project. An announcement to this effect was included in last year's report.

Work continued in 1988, but has not yet reached the stage where initial results can be set out and analysed in this report. The Member States have agreed, with the Community's support, to work out initial results on the total income of agricultural households in their countries and send them to EUROSTAT in the course of 1989 or 1990. The following is a brief résumé of the current status of work.

Work on the "Total income of agricultural households" project has been shared with and supported by a research institute, Wye College (University of London). A report produced by this institute<sup>1)</sup> was published in July 1988, dealing with the assessment of household income, explaining the micro-economic sources of information for agricultural household income, describing the way aggregate disposable income of agricultural households is estimated in certain Member States, and making proposals for indicators of the disposable income of agricultural households based on a harmonized methodology.

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1) B. Hill, Department of Agricultural Economics, Wye College, University of London: "Total Income of Agricultural Households (Existing information and proposed methodology for a harmonized aggregate indicator)", EUROSTAT, Theme 5, Series D, Luxembourg, July 1988.

Translations into French and German will be available around the middle of 1989.

The report makes the point that two Member States (France and the Federal Republic of Germany) already calculate and publish details regularly of the disposable income of agricultural households as a part of their practice of disaggregating the household sector in the national accounts into socio-professional groups. The Netherlands too have produced similar calculations on an experimental one-year basis, while some other Member States publish details of the total income of agricultural households on the basis of micro-economic surveys.

Discussions with representatives of the Member States and potential users of the income statistics were continued in 1988 with a view to clarifying the methodology and preparing the ground for the introduction of the new income indicators. A manual explaining the methodology of the total income of agricultural households (with a full description of each computational element) is being prepared and is due for final approval and publication in 1989.

A certain degree of flexibility in applying the harmonized methodology is essential during the project start-up phase. At the outset it may be possible only to compare relative changes over time in the total disposable income of agricultural households within and between Member States. Comparing the absolute total income would require full-scale methodological harmonization, which can hardly be expected straight away.

The way the Member States go about calculating the agreed indicators of total disposable income of agricultural households depends on what micro- and/or macro-economic sources of data they have available and how they can fill gaps in the current information. In a number of Member States, the national accounts will be taken as the starting point for disaggregating the household sector into partial sectors (including one called "Agricultural households"), while in others, the results of micro-economic surveys will have to be grossed up to the level of all agricultural households. In yet others, the procedure will be to combine the results derived from the national accounts with data from micro-economic surveys.

The statistics on the total income of agricultural households which are currently being compiled in the Member States will be used in the first instance to clarify the following points:

- (1) Development of total disposable income of agricultural households (at aggregated level) by Member State, per household and per member of household.
- (2) Breakdown of total available income (income from the agricultural holding, from other gainful activities, from property and from transfer payments).
- (3) Comparison of trends in the income of agricultural households with other socio-professional groups (or with all households).
- (4) Comparison of the level of income per household and per member of household between agricultural households and households belonging to other socio-professional groups (as far as the methodology allows).



ANNEX

## I. Notes on methodology

### Income indicators

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

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

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

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

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

Income calculations or estimates published nationally may differ significantly from the results set out here because of differences in methodology. An example of this is the different treatment of changes in stocks. Deliveries and sales resulting from a run-down in stocks do not serve to increase final production according to the EAA definition. On the other hand, a number of Member States use the "deliveries" concept for specific purposes, whereby a run-down in stocks does generate increased revenue. The income indicators in this report relate to calendar years, which goes some of the way to explaining the substantial differences between these figures and those in a number of national publications, which are based on the farm year.

### **Agricultural labour input**

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

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

### **Deflator**

The data on the relative real change in income indicators are obtained by deflating the appropriate nominal rates of change by the implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices. The 1988 change forecasts for this index were supplied by the Commission's Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs.

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

There are a number of important points in favour of using this particular index, such as its reliability and comparability. The GDP price index is an indicator of trends in the general level of prices of all goods produced and all services rendered in an economy. For the purposes of comparing the income situation in the Member States, it would be both feasible and meaningful to use the price index of national final uses as the deflator. Unlike the GDP price index, this index reflects the effect of external trade and thus reacts faster and less ambiguously to price changes for imports (e.g. energy price changes). However, to ensure compatibility with other publications, it was decided not to introduce a new deflator.

### **Community data aggregation**

The rates of change or indices worked out for the Community have been calculated as the weighted average of the Member States' rates of change. The weighting factor is each Member State's share of the absolute value (in ECU) of the parameter in question for the Community in the previous year. In other words, 1987 weightings are used for 1988 estimates.

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

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



## Comparison of absolute agricultural income per AWU in the Member States

Absolute income calculations are based on value added figures from the EAA, the annual values being deflated by the current implicit price index (1980 = 100). The figures in national currencies were then converted to ECU on the basis of 1980 rates of exchange. To make the income figures more comparable, incomes expressed in national currencies were also converted to purchasing power standards<sup>1)</sup> (PPS) to eliminate the difference in price levels in the Member States. The real added value added figures for the various years were then divided by agricultural labour input (in AWU). The resultant figures are set out in the table in Chapter IV, the Member States' figures being compared with the figure for the Community as a whole (EUR 11 = 100). The point in working out pluriannual averages (five-year averages or moving three-year averages) is to eliminate the effect of major annual (especially harvest-induced) fluctuations.

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1) Defined in EUROSTAT: European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA), 1983

## II. Detailed tables

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

Year	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 11
1973	4,2	5,7	2,8	20,2	9,5	7,1	18,5	7,5	3,8	5,4	:	2,7	5,4
1980	2,3	3,9	1,5	17,5	6,5	4,1	10,1	5,9	2,4	3,4	:	1,7	3,6
1987	2,0	3,4	1,1	16,7	5,0	3,3	9,4	4,2	2,2	3,9	:	1,5	2,9

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

Year	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
1973	3,9	9,5	7,3	*36,8	24,3	11,2	24,1	18,3	7,9	*6,1	*34,9	3,0	*11,3
1980	3,0	8,1	5,6	30,3	19,2	8,7	18,3	14,3	5,4	4,9	28,6	2,6	9,7
1987	2,8	6,5	5,2	27,0	15,1	7,1	15,4	10,5	3,7	4,7	22,2	2,4	8,0

\* EUROSTAT estimate

1988-PERCENTAGE RATES OF CHANGE DUE TO VOLUME COMPARED WITH 1987

TABLE A.3

	B	DK	D	GR	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR10	E	EUR11
+ Final crop output	6.5	5.2	15.0	6.1	3.5	2.5	-4.7	4.4	1.5	-0.2	2.3	4.4	2.6
of which :													
Cereals	16.3	6.5	26.3	-0.1	11.0	8.8	-6.5	6.2	10.6	-2.1	7.0	23.4	8.9
Potatoes	0.0	13.0	15.0	9.7	-1.0	8.4	-1.3	-1.5	-11.0	-0.6	0.9	-17.5	-2.4
Sugarbeet	8.0	20.0	-2.5	30.2	10.0	-13.6	-12.8	0.0	-1.0	6.3	1.4	12.1	2.5
Industrial crops	26.4	-5.0	-2.3	5.1	-3.7	-0.5	-1.3	13.5	-12.9	-22.2	-2.9	22.6	-0.0
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit (excluding olives)	0.0	:	-2.5	-38.2	-5.0	0.0	:	13.5	-16.0	-23.2	:	11.6	:
Fresh vegetables	5.8	3.0	10.0	-8.0	10.0	1.4	-2.5	-11.3	1.0	6.6	2.3	0.5	2.0
Fresh fruit (excluding citrus fruit, grapes and olives)	5.6	3.0	45.0	17.2	-9.0	5.5	4.3	36.1	-5.0	-8.2	8.4	-14.2	4.1
Citrus fruit	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.8	-14.0	0.0	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6	6.8	18.3
Grape must and wine	0.0	0.0	3.0	-0.1	-8.8	0.0	-15.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	-9.8	-45.6	-13.0
Olive oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	0.0	0.0	-30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-16.5	49.8	1.7
Other crops and crop products	2.2	2.2	5.8	-3.4	0.2	-0.5	-1.5	21.5	4.3	18.7	3.2	4.9	3.3
+ Final animal output	0.8	0.5	-1.5	-0.5	-0.6	1.0	1.1	-1.5	-2.1	-1.0	-0.5	4.0	-0.2
Total animals	2.4	2.2	-1.0	-1.5	0.7	4.1	1.1	3.0	-1.0	-0.5	0.4	6.2	0.9
Cattle (including calves)	-1.5	-1.4	-1.5	-4.4	-2.3	3.4	-0.6	3.9	-2.5	-8.6	-2.2	1.5	-1.9
Pigs	6.0	1.8	-1.0	-2.3	8.0	0.4	3.0	0.2	-0.5	1.6	2.0	12.2	3.0
Sheep and goats	3.0	76.8	-4.5	0.7	-5.0	8.5	:	0.0	-2.5	7.3	:	5.5	:
Poultry	5.8	6.7	3.5	0.1	3.0	7.9	2.1	-10.5	0.5	8.0	3.6	4.1	3.6
Total animal products	-2.7	-2.3	-2.0	1.4	-2.4	-3.4	1.0	-4.4	-3.1	-1.8	-1.8	-0.1	-1.7
Milk	-2.7	-2.5	-2.4	1.1	-3.5	-3.4	0.5	-4.5	-3.5	-2.4	-2.4	-0.7	-2.3
Eggs	-3.0	3.0	-0.5	2.9	6.0	-7.5	3.0	-1.0	-1.0	0.0	1.6	1.0	1.5
= Final output	2.8	2.0	4.1	4.1	1.4	1.3	-2.4	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	0.8	4.1	1.1

: Not available

Continued...

TABLE A.3 (Continued) 1988-PERCENTAGE RATES OF CHANGE DUE TO VOLUME COMPARED WITH 1987

	B	DK	D	GR	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR10	E	EUR11
+ Final output	2.8	2.0	4.1	4.1	1.4	1.3	-2.4	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	0.8	4.1	1.1
- Intermediate consumption	0.8	0.2	-0.4	1.8	3.5	0.3	0.8	0.9	-1.9	-0.7	0.8	3.7	1.1
of which :													
Seeds and seedlings	0.0	0.0	-1.0	1.9	0.9	8.0	2.0	2.4	5.0	9.4	1.9	2.0	1.9
Energy; lubricants	0.0	1.0	-1.0	1.3	0.0	0.6	-0.3	0.0	-5.0	-2.2	-0.9	0.3	-0.7
Fertilizers and soil improvers	0.0	-5.0	-2.0	1.5	3.0	-7.1	0.2	3.3	-5.0	-3.6	-0.5	6.0	0.2
Plant protection products and pharmaceutical products	-0.7	0.0	10.0	2.0	10.1	15.7	1.9	12.4	-1.0	7.5	7.4	9.9	7.7
Feedingstuffs	1.5	1.0	-0.5	2.2	5.5	0.1	1.4	-0.2	-2.0	-1.2	1.1	4.0	1.4
Material and small tools; maintenance and repairs	0.0	2.0	-2.0	2.0	1.0	-0.7	0.0	1.1	-1.0	-1.2	-0.5	0.1	-0.4
Services	0.0	0.0	-0.5	1.7	1.7	2.1	-4.0	0.0	1.0	-5.4	-0.5	0.0	-0.5

: Not available

1988-PERCENTAGE RATES OF CHANGE DUE TO PRICE COMPARED WITH 1987

TABLE A.4

	B	DK	D	GR	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR10	E	EUR11
+ Final crop output	-0.2	-4.3	-1.6	12.3	0.2	0.5	2.5	-2.9	0.8	-3.1	1.0	3.7	1.4
of which :													
Cereals	1.1	-1.3	-2.5	9.8	-0.2	6.6	-4.4	-4.0	-4.4	-3.1	-1.4	-1.8	-1.4
Potatoes	57.0	-14.0	9.5	19.8	42.0	-32.4	-4.3	-3.4	15.0	-22.1	5.5	-3.5	4.1
Sugarbeet	0.0	-25.0	2.0	13.8	-7.0	2.0	3.4	0.0	6.0	0.5	-1.2	3.0	-0.7
Industrial crops	-1.9	-5.0	4.3	5.8	1.2	-0.1	1.2	4.2	-1.0	5.6	2.4	3.9	2.6
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit (excluding olives)	0.0	:	5.5	8.0	1.0	0.0	:	4.2	-1.0	5.8	:	17.5	:
Fresh vegetables	-12.1	-3.2	-10.0	16.7	-9.0	10.1	4.7	-2.4	-3.7	-4.1	-1.5	2.3	-0.8
Fresh fruit (excluding citrus fruit, grapes and olives)	6.0	-3.2	-15.0	16.9	19.0	18.9	8.1	-25.6	13.5	17.1	6.4	5.8	6.3
Citrus fruit	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.2	13.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	3.3	7.1
Grape must and wine	0.0	0.0	16.5	14.9	2.8	0.0	1.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	4.2	31.9	5.7
Olive oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	-1.1	2.3
Other crops and crop products	1.6	-2.6	-0.3	9.9	-2.8	-0.1	0.0	-8.3	0.1	-2.7	-0.7	13.3	0.2
+ Final animal output	0.3	4.1	1.3	10.5	2.0	8.8	1.9	2.9	0.7	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.2
Total animals	-0.3	1.7	-0.4	12.5	2.9	7.6	2.6	1.3	-2.8	2.3	1.9	1.2	1.8
Cattle (including calves)	2.3	7.4	2.5	10.0	7.6	11.1	0.0	3.2	3.0	14.9	5.8	12.7	6.2
Pigs	-2.1	-0.7	-3.0	7.9	-4.0	-5.3	1.9	-4.9	-6.0	-8.1	-2.9	-7.6	-3.4
Sheep and goats	23.8	1.0	9.0	17.4	1.0	6.2	:	0.0	7.0	-3.2	:	-0.4	:
Poultry	-4.6	-2.6	-4.5	8.0	1.0	-0.1	8.5	-3.0	-5.0	-5.3	0.9	1.8	1.0
Total animal products	1.4	8.4	3.4	7.4	0.6	10.7	1.0	4.0	4.2	2.1	2.8	2.7	2.8
Milk	5.1	9.5	4.7	9.4	2.5	11.1	4.7	4.1	6.5	4.6	5.0	8.8	5.2
Eggs	-17.0	-10.0	-7.0	0.0	-14.0	-7.7	-15.4	-0.6	-11.0	-9.0	-11.1	-9.9	-11.0
= Final output	0.1	1.3	0.3	11.7	1.0	7.6	2.2	1.8	0.7	0.2	1.7	3.0	1.8

: Not available

Continued...

TABLE A.4 (Continued) 1988-PERCENTAGE RATES OF CHANGE DUE TO PRICE COMPARED WITH 1987

	B	DK	D	GR	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR10	E	EUR11
+ Final output	0.1	1.3	0.3	11.7	1.0	7.6	2.2	1.8	0.7	0.2	1.7	3.0	1.8
- Intermediate consumption	0.3	4.0	0.8	9.3	2.8	2.5	2.6	1.6	1.6	4.1	2.5	0.9	2.3
of which :													
Seeds and seedlings	-5.0	-2.2	-1.0	13.5	3.4	-10.9	-1.5	1.5	-6.0	0.0	0.6	3.6	0.8
Energy; lubricants	-9.0	2.4	-5.0	0.0	-5.0	-2.3	0.8	-2.0	6.0	4.6	-1.8	-0.6	-1.6
Fertilizers and soil improvers	2.0	-0.5	1.5	17.5	2.0	6.3	0.3	1.5	-3.0	2.6	1.9	-10.2	0.5
Plant protection products and pharmaceutical products	-0.3	-2.2	-1.0	8.9	-0.4	1.6	3.4	7.7	-1.0	4.9	1.0	2.0	1.1
Feedingstuffs	1.7	4.0	3.0	9.0	5.0	0.7	3.7	0.0	2.0	3.7	3.6	2.1	3.4
Material and small tools; maintenance and repairs	2.0	7.7	2.0	12.0	3.6	3.1	0.0	4.0	1.0	5.8	3.8	5.9	4.0
Services	1.7	7.0	1.5	12.5	4.4	5.2	4.7	0.0	2.0	5.8	3.8	0.0	3.8

: Not available

TABLE A.5 1988-PERCENTAGE RATES OF CHANGE IN VALUE COMPARED WITH 1987

	B	DK	D	GR	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR10	E	EUR11
+ Final crop output	6.3	0.7	13.2	19.2	3.7	3.0	-2.3	1.4	2.2	-3.2	3.3	8.3	4.0
of which :													
Cereals	17.6	5.1	23.1	9.8	10.8	16.0	-10.6	2.0	5.8	-5.2	5.5	21.2	7.3
Potatoes	57.0	-2.9	25.9	31.4	40.6	-26.7	-5.5	-4.8	2.3	-22.5	6.5	-20.4	1.6
Sugarbeet	8.0	-9.8	-0.5	48.1	2.3	-11.9	-9.8	0.0	4.9	6.9	0.2	15.5	1.7
Industrial crops	24.0	-10.0	1.9	11.3	-2.6	-0.6	-0.1	18.2	-13.7	-17.8	-0.7	27.4	2.5
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit (excluding olives)	0.0	:	2.9	-33.2	-4.0	0.0	:	18.2	-16.8	-18.7	:	31.1	:
Fresh vegetables	-7.0	-0.5	-1.0	7.4	0.1	11.6	2.1	-13.5	-2.8	2.3	0.8	2.8	1.2
Fresh fruit (excluding citrus fruit, grapes and olives)	12.0	-0.5	23.3	37.0	8.3	25.5	12.7	1.2	7.8	7.6	15.4	-9.2	10.6
Citrus fruit	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	-2.8	0.0	40.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.1	10.3	26.8
Grape must and wine	0.0	0.0	20.0	14.8	-6.2	0.0	-14.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	-6.0	-28.2	-8.0
Olive oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.7	0.0	0.0	-30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-12.7	48.2	4.0
Other crops and crop products	3.8	-0.4	5.4	6.2	-2.6	-0.6	-1.5	11.4	4.4	15.4	2.5	18.8	3.5
+ Final animal output	1.1	4.7	-0.2	10.1	1.4	9.9	3.0	1.3	-1.4	1.1	1.7	5.8	2.1
Total animals	2.2	3.9	-1.4	10.8	3.7	12.0	3.7	4.3	-3.8	1.8	2.3	7.5	2.8
Cattle (including calves)	0.8	5.9	1.0	5.1	5.1	14.8	-0.6	7.2	0.4	5.1	3.4	14.4	4.2
Pigs	3.8	1.1	-4.0	5.4	3.7	-4.9	5.0	-4.7	-6.5	-6.6	-1.0	3.7	-0.5
Sheep and goats	27.5	78.6	4.1	18.2	-4.0	15.2	:	0.0	4.3	3.9	:	5.1	:
Poultry	0.9	3.9	-1.2	8.0	4.0	7.7	10.8	-13.2	-4.5	2.4	4.5	6.0	4.7
Total animal products	-1.3	5.9	1.3	8.9	-1.9	6.9	1.9	-0.6	1.0	0.3	1.0	2.6	1.1
Milk	2.3	6.7	2.2	10.6	-1.1	7.4	5.2	-0.5	2.8	2.1	2.5	8.0	2.8
Eggs	-19.5	-7.3	-7.5	2.9	-8.8	-14.6	-12.9	-1.6	-11.9	-9.0	-9.8	-9.0	-9.6
= Final output	2.9	3.4	4.4	16.3	2.4	9.0	-0.3	1.3	0.0	-0.5	2.4	7.2	3.0

: Not available

Continued....

TABLE A.5 (Continued)

1988-PERCENTAGE RATES OF CHANGE IN VALUE COMPARED WITH 1987

	B	DK	D	GR	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR10	E	EUR11
+ Final output	2.9	3.4	4.4	16.3	2.4	9.0	-0.3	1.3	0.0	-0.5	2.4	7.2	3.0
- Intermediate consumption	1.1	4.3	0.4	11.3	6.4	2.9	3.4	2.5	-0.4	3.4	3.4	4.6	3.5
of which :													
Seeds and seedlings	-5.0	-2.2	-2.0	15.7	4.3	-3.7	0.5	4.0	-1.3	9.4	2.5	5.7	2.7
Energy; lubricants	-9.0	3.4	-5.9	1.3	-5.0	-1.7	0.5	-2.0	0.7	2.3	-2.7	-0.3	-2.4
Fertilizers and soil improvers	2.0	-5.5	-0.5	19.3	5.1	-1.2	0.5	4.9	-7.8	-1.1	1.4	-4.8	0.7
Plant protection products													
and pharmaceutical products													
Feedingstuffs	-1.0	-2.2	8.9	11.0	9.7	17.5	5.3	21.0	-2.0	12.7	8.5	12.2	8.9
Material and small tools;	3.2	5.0	2.5	11.4	10.8	0.8	5.2	-0.2	0.0	2.5	4.7	6.2	4.9
maintenance and repairs;													
Services	2.0	9.8	0.0	14.2	4.6	2.4	0.0	5.2	0.0	4.5	3.2	6.0	3.6
	1.7	7.0	1.0	14.4	6.2	7.3	0.5	0.0	3.0	0.1	3.3	0.0	3.3
= Gross value added at market prices	5.4	2.4	9.0	17.9	-0.9	13.4	-1.7	0.6	0.4	-5.1	1.7	9.2	2.5
+ Subsidies	:	-10.0	17.4	29.0	2.4	19.1	10.9	48.6	45.8	17.2	:	70.3	:
- Taxes linked to production	:	52.7	3.4	57.5	16.0	9.6	-0.3	88.6	3.5	11.6	:	0.0	:
= Gross value added at factor cost	5.3	-0.6	10.8	18.8	-1.9	14.1	-0.6	1.9	1.1	-3.6	2.3	11.9	3.4
- Depreciation	2.5	5.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.2	-0.3	3.8	3.0	5.3	1.5	13.4	2.0
= Net value added at factor cost	5.8	-3.0	17.2	19.9	-2.7	16.2	-0.6	1.4	0.8	-6.7	2.5	11.8	3.7
- Rent and other payments in cash or in kind	1.5	0.0	3.0	12.8	1.4	0.0	1.8	1.2	1.5	-2.1	2.3	8.4	3.4
- Interest	1.5	3.5	1.0	10.0	-6.8	-11.7	10.2	6.0	-1.0	7.0	2.5	2.9	2.5
= Net income from agricultural activity of total labour input	6.8	-11.1	23.6	20.9	-2.5	20.1	-2.0	1.1	1.0	-9.3	2.5	13.1	3.9
- Compensation of employees	2.5	-12.4	7.0	12.7	2.5	2.8	3.5	6.7	2.0	2.5	3.2	4.8	3.4
= Net income from agricultural activity of family labour input	7.1	-10.2	28.7	21.4	-4.0	22.0	-5.3	0.9	0.8	-16.7	2.3	15.7	4.1

: Not available



TABLE A.6

## INDICES OF NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1988

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1988
																	%
Nominal net value added at factor cost	58.6	58.4	65.9	73.9	79.1	87.9	93.2	98.3	108.5	130.6	137.2	150.8	153.8	161.8	163.9	170.0	3.7
Total labour input in AMU (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	103.5	100.4	96.1	93.0	92.6	90.1	88.0	85.8	83.2	81.0	-2.7
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AMU	:	:	:	:	:	:	89.8	97.7	112.5	139.9	147.8	166.8	174.4	187.9	196.4	209.4	6.6
Real net value added at factor cost per AMU	:	:	:	:	:	:	102.1	97.8	100.2	111.1	105.7	110.4	106.3	107.6	105.5	107.6	2.1

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

(2) AMU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.7

EUR 10

## INDICES OF NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1988

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Nominal net value added at factor cost	60.9	59.9	67.4	75.3	79.3	87.1	92.5	97.3	110.2	131.7	137.6	150.0	152.1	161.1	161.3	165.4
Total labour input in AMU (2)	117.8	114.4	110.7	109.3	106.0	104.8	102.5	100.4	97.1	94.0	93.8	92.0	90.1	88.4	85.7	83.4
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AMU	51.6	52.3	60.7	68.8	74.6	82.9	90.1	96.7	113.3	139.8	146.3	162.6	168.4	182.0	187.9	197.9
Real net value added at factor cost per AMU	109.5	100.2	102.3	104.0	102.5	104.2	102.4	96.8	100.8	111.2	104.9	108.4	103.4	105.5	102.2	103.1
																0.9
																2.5
																-2.7
																5.3

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

(2) AMU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.8

BELGIQUE / BELGIE

## INDICES OF NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1988

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1988
																	%
Nominal net value added at factor cost	90.1	78.0	87.6	105.7	90.5	98.5	92.8	97.9	109.3	120.9	137.1	137.6	135.6	136.4	127.5	134.9	5.8
Total labour input in AMU (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	90.3	87.5	85.0	-2.8
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AMU	70.0	63.0	74.0	93.7	83.8	94.4	89.3	98.1	112.6	127.0	145.2	146.6	147.9	150.7	145.3	158.2	8.9
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	60.3	67.8	76.0	81.8	87.9	91.8	95.9	99.5	104.6	112.1	118.6	124.5	131.8	136.3	139.0	141.2	1.6
Real net value added at factor cost per AMU	116.4	93.1	97.5	114.9	95.6	103.1	93.3	98.8	107.9	113.5	122.6	118.0	112.5	110.8	104.8	112.3	7.1

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

(2) AMU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.9

DANMARK

## INDICES OF NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1988

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1988
																	%
Nominal net value added at factor cost	68.2	70.0	62.7	68.6	84.2	96.7	86.7	96.8	116.5	150.4	135.4	187.5	180.0	177.0	153.0	148.4	-3.0
Total labour input in AMU (2)	137.5	127.9	122.1	118.2	113.6	109.2	104.8	99.9	95.4	91.9	89.8	87.3	83.2	81.1	78.7	75.7	-3.8
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AMU	49.3	54.3	51.1	57.7	73.6	88.0	82.3	96.3	121.4	162.5	149.7	213.5	214.9	216.8	193.3	194.9	0.8
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	51.1	57.8	65.0	70.9	77.5	85.2	91.6	99.2	109.2	120.7	129.9	137.3	144.4	150.5	158.0	165.1	4.5
Real net value added at factor cost per AMU	97.1	94.7	79.1	81.9	95.6	104.0	90.4	97.7	111.9	135.5	116.0	156.5	149.7	145.0	123.1	118.8	-3.5

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

(2) AMU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.10

BR DEUTSCHLAND

## INDICES OF NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1988

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Nominal net value added at factor cost	114.6	100.7	118.3	124.2	118.5	116.4	104.3	94.1	101.6	123.5	101.0	119.7	104.7	120.2	97.6	114.4
Total labour input in AMU (2)	126.3	121.1	118.1	115.1	109.4	107.0	101.8	99.8	98.5	96.1	93.7	92.2	91.4	90.0	84.5	83.7
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AMU	90.7	83.2	100.2	107.9	108.3	108.8	102.5	94.3	103.2	128.5	107.8	129.9	114.5	133.6	115.5	136.7
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	72.3	77.4	82.0	85.0	88.1	91.9	95.6	100.2	104.2	108.8	112.3	114.5	117.1	120.7	123.2	125.4
Real net value added at factor cost per AMU	125.4	107.4	122.1	126.8	122.8	118.2	107.1	94.0	98.9	118.0	95.9	113.3	97.7	110.6	93.7	108.9
																16.3
																17.2
																18.4
																18.4
																1.8
																1.8

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

(2) AMU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.11

ELLAS

## INDICES OF NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1988

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Nominal net value added at factor cost	33.2	38.2	42.7	52.4	55.6	69.4	76.3	99.8	123.9	157.7	169.4	221.6	271.2	301.4	341.6	409.6
Total labour input in AMU (2)	116.7	114.2	111.7	109.3	106.9	104.5	102.3	100.0	97.8	96.6	95.9	96.0	97.4	93.9	88.8	86.6
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AMU	28.3	33.3	38.1	47.8	51.8	66.2	74.3	99.5	126.2	162.6	175.9	230.0	277.5	319.7	383.3	471.4
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	35.3	42.6	47.9	55.3	62.4	70.5	83.7	98.4	117.9	147.5	175.6	211.2	248.6	294.9	341.2	386.9
Real net value added at factor cost per AMU	81.2	78.9	80.3	87.3	83.9	94.9	89.8	102.1	108.1	111.4	101.2	110.0	112.8	109.5	113.5	123.1
																19.9
																23.0
																13.4
																8.5

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

(2) AMU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.12

ESPANA

## INDICES OF NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1988

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1988 % ---- 1987
Nominal net value added at factor cost	42.2	47.5	55.9	63.9	78.2	94.0	97.7	106.0	96.2	122.2	134.8	156.3	165.8	166.2	182.5	204.0	11.8
Total labour input in AMU (2)	:	:	:	:	:	:	108.7	100.2	91.1	87.8	86.3	80.3	76.9	72.9	70.7	68.6	-3.0
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AMU	:	:	:	:	:	:	89.5	105.4	105.1	138.6	155.4	193.7	214.7	226.9	256.8	295.9	15.2
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	31.9	37.1	43.3	50.4	62.1	74.9	87.7	100.1	112.1	127.6	142.4	158.0	171.5	190.3	201.5	212.2	5.3
Real net value added at factor cost per AMU	:	:	:	:	:	:	101.7	104.9	93.4	108.2	108.8	122.2	124.7	118.8	127.0	139.0	9.4

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

(2) AMU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.13

FRANCE

## INDICES OF NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1988

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1988
																	%
Nominal net value added at factor cost	68.4	68.5	69.5	74.8	77.9	87.5	97.1	95.6	107.3	138.1	137.0	141.3	145.0	146.7	144.1	140.3	-2.7
Total labour input in AMU (2)	117.2	113.5	109.6	107.3	105.2	103.5	101.8	100.1	98.1	96.2	94.3	92.4	89.7	87.1	84.7	82.3	-2.8
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AMU	58.3	60.4	63.4	69.6	74.0	84.5	95.3	95.4	109.3	143.4	145.2	152.8	161.5	168.4	170.1	170.3	0.1
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	48.1	53.8	60.7	67.5	73.8	81.2	89.4	99.6	111.0	124.0	136.0	146.2	154.8	162.6	167.1	171.7	2.7
Real net value added at factor cost per AMU	120.8	111.9	104.0	102.8	100.0	103.7	106.3	95.5	98.3	115.3	106.4	104.2	104.1	103.3	101.5	98.9	-2.5

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

(2) AMU = Annual Work Unit



TABLE A.14

IRELAND

## INDICES OF NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1988

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1988
																	%
Nominal net value added at factor cost	47.6	44.3	63.5	71.6	97.9	109.7	101.2	92.3	106.5	130.9	150.3	177.3	161.9	153.0	180.7	210.0	16.2
Total labour input in AWU (2)	122.8	117.4	114.5	111.5	109.5	108.5	106.1	100.1	93.7	92.3	90.3	86.3	81.4	79.9	77.9	76.7	-1.5
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU	38.6	37.6	55.3	63.9	89.0	100.7	95.0	91.8	113.2	141.2	165.7	204.6	198.1	190.7	231.1	272.6	18.0
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	39.1	41.5	49.8	60.3	68.3	75.5	85.9	98.5	115.7	133.2	147.6	157.8	166.0	175.4	179.7	183.9	2.3
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	98.2	90.0	110.3	105.4	129.5	132.6	110.0	92.7	97.3	105.4	111.7	128.9	118.6	108.1	127.8	147.4	15.3

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

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.15

ITALIA

## INDICES OF NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1988

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	
																%	
Nominal net value added at factor cost	33.9	38.2	46.1	52.9	63.1	73.6	88.0	101.1	110.9	123.1	151.7	151.4	159.7	169.5	175.6	174.4	-0.6
Total labour input in AMU (2)	115.1	112.7	108.4	108.3	104.5	104.5	102.8	101.1	96.1	90.6	92.8	90.4	87.6	86.8	85.3	82.3	-3.6
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AMU	29.4	33.8	42.4	48.6	60.2	70.2	85.3	99.6	115.1	135.4	163.0	166.8	181.6	194.6	205.0	211.3	3.1
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	32.0	37.9	44.5	52.5	62.5	71.2	82.5	99.5	118.0	137.1	157.7	175.5	191.2	205.6	217.1	228.9	5.4
Real net value added at factor cost per AMU	91.6	88.9	94.9	92.3	95.9	98.3	103.1	99.8	97.2	98.4	103.0	94.7	94.7	94.4	94.1	92.0	-2.2

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

(2) AMU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.16

LUXEMBOURG

## INDICES OF NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1988

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1988 %
Nominal net value added at factor cost	85.4	79.8	82.3	75.9	94.1	95.1	99.9	94.2	106.0	156.7	141.0	144.4	147.6	152.1	144.3	146.4	1.4
Total labour input in AWU (2)	138.5	133.4	125.9	118.4	116.0	110.1	105.6	100.1	94.3	90.5	86.1	81.7	79.6	76.8	73.2	69.9	-4.6
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU	61.5	59.6	65.1	63.9	80.9	86.1	94.3	93.8	112.0	172.6	163.2	176.0	184.8	197.3	196.4	208.9	6.3
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	63.6	74.4	73.5	82.4	83.3	87.7	93.0	100.1	106.9	118.0	126.1	131.7	136.1	138.2	136.7	139.7	2.2
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	96.7	80.1	88.7	77.6	97.2	98.2	101.4	93.7	104.8	146.4	129.5	133.7	135.9	142.9	143.8	149.6	4.1

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

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.17

NEDERLAND

## INDICES OF NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1988

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1988
																	% ----
Nominal net value added at factor cost	77.5	70.2	82.3	96.4	95.0	96.4	91.2	92.0	116.8	129.3	130.4	139.0	133.5	142.3	132.1	133.1	0.8
Total labour input in AMU (2)	112.9	110.9	109.5	108.0	104.9	102.6	101.2	100.4	98.4	97.9	98.0	97.4	96.9	95.8	94.9	93.7	-1.3
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AMU	68.6	63.2	75.0	89.1	90.4	93.9	90.0	91.5	118.5	131.9	132.8	142.5	137.6	148.4	139.0	141.9	2.1
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	61.8	67.4	74.3	80.9	86.3	91.0	94.6	99.9	105.5	111.8	113.9	116.0	118.1	118.9	117.8	119.1	1.1
Real net value added at factor cost per AMU	111.4	94.0	101.3	110.4	105.1	103.4	95.4	91.9	112.7	118.4	117.0	123.3	116.9	125.2	118.3	119.5	1.0

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

(2) AMU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.18

UNITED KINGDOM

## INDICES OF NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1988

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1988
																	%
Nominal net value added at factor cost	51.6	51.3	62.7	76.8	78.7	83.7	90.2	97.4	112.4	130.3	122.6	150.9	128.0	141.7	141.6	132.2	-6.7
Total labour input in AMU (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	93.7	91.8	89.6	87.9	-1.9
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AMU	45.7	47.3	59.3	72.1	74.8	79.7	87.8	97.3	114.9	134.3	127.6	159.4	136.4	153.9	157.7	150.0	-4.9
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	34.8	40.1	50.9	58.5	66.7	74.3	85.0	101.7	113.3	121.9	128.2	134.2	141.8	146.8	154.0	163.4	6.1
Real net value added at factor cost per AMU	131.2	117.9	116.4	123.0	111.9	107.2	103.1	95.6	101.3	110.1	99.5	118.6	96.1	104.7	102.3	91.7	-10.4

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

(2) AMU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.19

INDICATOR 2

## INDICES OF REAL NET INCOME FROM AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY OF TOTAL LABOUR INPUT PER ANNUAL WORK UNIT (AWU) FROM 1973 TO 1988

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	
																% ---- 1987	
B	125.5	99.3	104.5	125.2	100.4	106.6	93.8	97.9	108.3	115.1	125.0	119.2	111.1	110.7	104.7	113.1	8.1
DK	203.0	188.2	138.6	137.0	160.3	166.2	101.4	89.3	109.3	176.4	129.9	247.2	234.3	221.5	157.7	139.5	-11.5
D	139.2	115.4	135.2	141.1	135.3	128.6	111.7	92.3	96.0	119.7	90.2	111.8	91.6	109.1	85.8	105.2	22.6
GR	84.9	81.6	82.6	90.0	85.4	96.6	89.4	101.7	108.9	112.5	100.2	107.8	109.4	105.8	109.2	119.4	9.3
F	128.0	117.1	107.3	105.0	101.5	105.1	107.6	94.7	97.8	117.6	105.4	102.3	101.8	100.5	99.3	97.0	-2.4
IRL	120.1	105.7	132.7	125.6	155.4	156.7	116.2	89.1	94.6	103.6	116.8	141.5	129.4	117.6	145.5	173.5	19.2
I	96.5	93.0	98.9	95.3	98.5	100.3	104.5	99.9	95.6	96.0	101.2	92.0	91.3	91.0	91.0	87.7	-3.6
L	102.4	83.0	90.9	75.7	97.3	99.1	102.8	93.1	104.1	152.3	131.3	134.6	136.1	142.5	142.4	147.6	3.7
NL	128.1	104.7	114.0	124.8	116.6	111.7	97.5	89.3	113.2	121.6	122.9	131.2	122.4	132.3	123.2	124.8	1.3
UK	144.8	127.2	127.8	135.7	122.4	115.5	105.6	93.4	101.0	111.0	98.8	119.4	89.4	100.0	99.3	86.5	-12.9
EUR 10	118.3	106.6	109.0	110.3	107.8	108.6	104.4	96.0	99.6	111.4	103.8	107.3	100.7	103.4	99.7	100.6	0.9
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	99.2	108.8	92.0	109.6	109.4	124.5	126.6	119.0	128.5	142.3	10.8
EUR 11	:	:	:	:	:	:	103.5	97.6	98.9	111.5	104.8	109.8	104.1	105.7	103.4	105.7	2.2

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

## INDICES OF REAL NET INCOME FROM AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY OF FAMILY LABOUR INPUT PER ANNUAL WORK UNIT (AWU) FROM 1973 TO 1988

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1988 % ---- 1987
B	129.4	101.0	106.1	128.0	101.3	107.1	93.6	97.7	108.6	116.2	126.7	119.9	111.4	111.2	104.3	113.2	8.5
DK	:	:	:	:	261.1	265.5	108.3	74.3	117.3	268.4	156.7	417.7	387.7	357.9	207.2	184.2	-11.1
D	150.0	122.0	145.9	152.0	143.8	135.1	115.0	90.5	94.5	123.7	87.1	114.0	87.8	110.1	80.9	104.4	29.0
GR	90.2	86.0	85.6	93.2	87.5	98.1	90.0	101.3	108.7	113.1	101.7	110.4	114.7	110.0	115.2	126.2	9.6
F	140.1	124.0	111.1	108.0	103.7	107.6	109.8	93.3	96.8	120.5	104.4	100.2	99.4	97.3	95.5	91.9	-3.8
IRL	126.4	108.2	138.7	131.4	164.6	165.8	119.5	87.0	93.6	104.6	119.2	146.6	133.1	119.8	151.4	183.3	21.1
I	114.4	103.9	108.1	100.7	101.6	102.6	107.3	99.3	93.4	94.7	99.5	87.3	84.9	85.0	84.7	79.4	-6.3
L	100.1	80.6	88.3	73.2	95.6	97.7	102.0	92.9	105.1	156.3	135.1	138.9	140.4	148.0	147.1	154.0	4.7
NL	134.1	106.2	116.7	129.9	119.6	113.2	95.9	86.8	117.3	128.7	129.6	139.7	130.0	143.0	132.2	134.2	1.6
UK	184.0	150.3	150.3	160.3	138.6	125.4	107.6	89.9	102.4	117.6	94.9	126.7	77.3	94.3	93.3	74.2	-20.5
EUR 10	:	:	:	:	113.0	112.9	106.3	94.5	99.1	114.8	103.4	108.3	99.4	102.9	98.0	98.8	0.8
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	99.3	113.1	87.6	113.6	114.0	134.6	137.3	129.7	142.4	162.0	13.7
EUR 11	:	:	:	:	:	:	105.2	96.6	98.2	115.0	105.0	111.6	103.9	106.4	103.1	105.7	2.6

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

TABLE A.21

## VOLUME INDICES OF FINAL OUTPUT IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1988

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1988
																	%
B	99.5	101.7	94.1	92.8	94.9	98.3	99.1	99.5	101.4	104.3	102.7	108.3	109.4	115.4	114.3	117.5	2.8
DK	83.7	91.9	83.9	84.8	93.1	95.6	98.8	99.2	102.0	107.9	104.7	116.7	117.1	114.8	114.9	117.3	2.0
D	90.3	90.9	90.2	90.9	96.2	99.4	99.4	100.5	100.1	108.4	105.3	108.6	104.7	109.8	104.4	108.7	4.1
GR	86.3	87.5	93.8	93.5	89.3	97.4	93.4	102.7	103.9	105.7	101.5	104.5	108.0	110.3	106.6	110.9	4.1
F	88.1	87.3	83.5	83.8	86.8	93.1	100.7	100.0	99.4	109.0	106.0	110.5	110.0	111.6	113.8	115.4	1.4
IRL	86.4	86.7	88.3	87.7	96.3	101.1	100.9	99.7	99.4	105.6	109.1	118.3	116.5	114.1	115.0	116.5	1.3
I	85.0	86.4	89.7	88.1	89.1	92.3	97.9	101.2	100.9	98.9	105.4	102.3	102.7	105.0	107.0	104.4	-2.4
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	108.0	111.0	108.0	107.5	-0.5
NL	76.0	80.2	79.7	82.7	86.6	92.5	96.6	99.2	104.2	108.1	110.3	114.3	115.1	121.1	119.1	118.3	-0.7
UK	92.0	90.7	86.9	85.8	92.5	97.5	98.5	100.5	100.9	107.5	105.1	113.1	109.3	110.9	108.6	107.8	-0.7
EUR 10	87.5	88.3	87.1	87.0	90.5	95.2	98.8	100.4	100.8	106.1	105.7	109.1	108.1	110.8	110.2	111.1	0.8
E	81.6	87.3	88.2	92.7	91.9	97.4	97.4	105.1	97.4	102.8	106.2	112.2	115.8	109.2	118.2	123.1	4.1
EUR 11	86.9	88.2	87.2	87.6	90.7	95.4	98.7	100.9	100.4	105.8	105.7	109.4	108.9	110.6	111.1	112.3	1.1

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



TABLE A.22

## PRICE INDICES OF FINAL OUTPUT IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1988

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1988 % 1987
B	75.3	73.3	85.0	97.5	93.1	92.9	93.9	99.6	106.5	116.1	129.6	129.4	128.8	122.5	118.2	118.4	0.1
DK	63.0	61.9	70.2	79.5	81.9	88.6	89.8	99.0	111.2	123.3	129.0	132.2	129.4	127.3	121.3	122.8	1.3
D	84.2	82.1	90.6	100.0	97.7	94.7	97.3	98.0	104.7	106.3	105.7	104.9	102.3	95.9	91.6	91.9	0.3
GR	36.1	41.9	44.8	54.1	60.4	67.9	81.9	99.0	119.1	145.1	170.8	211.0	251.4	278.5	314.0	350.8	11.7
F	60.2	65.0	69.9	78.3	82.7	87.2	91.3	98.3	110.3	121.1	131.9	134.7	138.4	137.7	133.7	135.0	1.0
IRL	39.6	40.8	53.9	66.2	81.1	89.7	95.6	94.5	110.0	118.8	128.9	131.9	129.0	130.4	135.7	146.0	7.6
I	36.1	43.1	49.0	59.2	69.9	78.8	87.5	99.5	113.0	130.1	143.6	152.9	161.2	164.2	163.4	167.1	2.2
L	76.3	74.8	80.8	88.1	89.0	90.7	95.1	98.6	106.3	120.5	128.4	129.7	136.0	134.4	133.4	135.8	1.8
NL	83.1	78.9	88.0	98.2	97.3	94.1	93.7	98.5	107.9	110.9	112.3	114.4	113.4	106.4	103.4	104.1	0.7
UK	45.1	51.1	61.5	78.8	82.4	84.0	93.1	98.9	108.1	115.0	120.4	122.5	119.6	121.4	126.5	126.8	0.2
EUR 10	58.7	61.7	68.7	79.3	83.4	86.5	91.8	98.6	109.7	119.4	127.9	132.5	136.1	135.7	135.6	137.9	1.7
E	44.4	48.8	55.9	61.2	76.1	85.2	92.8	96.7	110.4	126.3	138.9	153.6	159.0	177.1	173.0	178.2	3.0
EUR 11	57.3	60.3	67.3	77.3	82.6	86.4	91.9	98.4	109.7	120.1	129.1	134.8	138.8	140.1	139.9	142.5	1.8

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



TABLE A.24

## VOLUME INDICES OF INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1988

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1988
																	%
B	96.6	96.8	97.3	96.9	98.3	99.4	101.1	100.1	98.8	101.0	100.5	102.8	105.5	109.8	112.1	113.0	0.8
DK	81.0	75.3	79.1	87.0	89.1	97.0	104.0	99.1	96.9	97.9	100.1	97.3	98.7	97.6	100.7	100.9	0.2
D	83.7	81.3	82.7	88.9	93.3	96.2	101.7	102.1	96.2	98.9	98.7	97.6	98.5	98.4	96.6	96.2	-0.4
GR	72.2	74.8	82.3	85.7	90.7	93.8	95.7	100.1	104.2	106.5	109.8	109.9	113.9	111.9	116.0	118.1	1.8
F	82.5	85.8	81.6	85.7	90.1	95.1	99.2	100.6	100.2	101.1	101.4	103.4	104.0	106.3	107.4	111.2	3.5
IRL	76.1	67.7	64.7	72.6	80.0	92.0	106.0	94.3	99.6	99.2	104.6	104.2	105.6	113.5	108.9	109.3	0.3
I	75.1	76.9	77.2	81.6	86.9	93.1	99.0	101.8	99.2	99.4	101.1	101.3	101.8	103.4	106.5	107.4	0.8
L	105.4	109.3	107.8	118.4	110.4	100.9	99.3	100.4	100.3	97.7	108.2	105.6	109.7	110.4	116.4	117.6	0.9
NL	75.3	77.7	78.7	83.7	86.8	92.3	97.2	102.1	100.7	100.6	102.7	104.9	109.8	109.0	112.3	110.2	-1.9
UK	103.0	97.8	97.9	99.9	101.0	100.7	102.5	100.0	97.5	104.0	106.5	105.0	104.3	106.0	103.8	103.1	-0.7
EUR 10	84.4	84.0	83.6	88.1	91.8	95.9	100.4	100.9	98.7	100.7	101.8	102.1	103.2	104.4	105.0	105.8	0.8
E	71.4	76.8	75.8	79.5	88.8	91.5	95.1	99.6	105.2	108.9	109.2	112.5	112.6	116.6	120.0	124.4	3.7
EUR 11	83.1	83.3	82.9	87.3	91.5	95.4	99.9	100.8	99.3	101.5	102.5	103.1	104.1	105.6	106.4	107.6	1.1

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

TABLE A.25

## PRICE INDICES OF INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1988

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	
B	68.8	75.2	79.0	88.3	90.2	87.5	92.3	99.4	108.3	119.8	130.7	137.5	135.9	129.0	121.2	121.5	0.3
DK	56.1	65.5	69.8	76.1	80.7	79.8	85.3	99.0	115.7	128.7	137.0	144.8	140.6	132.0	126.7	131.8	4.0
D	75.5	81.0	82.7	89.6	91.2	88.2	92.8	98.6	108.5	110.2	114.7	115.0	113.5	102.7	98.4	99.2	0.8
GR	33.8	42.1	47.7	51.7	56.6	60.0	76.2	101.3	122.5	140.4	173.7	206.1	243.7	284.9	308.6	337.5	9.3
F	47.0	58.1	62.6	69.4	74.8	79.8	86.9	99.9	113.2	125.4	139.3	150.4	152.0	149.8	147.0	151.2	2.8
IRL	31.7	43.6	53.2	64.2	77.6	81.0	87.1	99.2	113.6	125.6	134.3	144.1	147.2	140.0	133.8	137.1	2.5
I	33.2	44.7	51.2	60.7	68.6	73.6	81.6	98.3	120.2	136.4	151.7	165.0	168.3	164.4	162.9	167.1	2.6
L	64.3	71.8	79.2	85.8	88.4	88.2	91.0	99.0	110.0	119.7	131.1	137.9	133.1	129.3	118.7	120.5	1.6
NL	73.5	78.3	79.7	86.9	89.9	87.5	93.0	99.0	107.9	112.2	116.3	118.5	114.3	105.8	99.5	101.1	1.6
UK	38.3	49.2	54.8	66.1	76.6	79.9	89.8	100.8	109.4	117.0	126.0	130.2	130.7	125.8	131.9	137.3	4.1
EUR 10	53.4	62.3	66.5	74.7	80.1	81.5	88.5	99.4	112.1	121.1	131.5	138.9	139.7	135.0	133.6	136.9	2.5
E	39.1	47.9	52.4	59.0	66.5	74.6	84.0	97.7	118.3	130.2	152.4	172.5	183.6	191.7	192.4	194.2	0.9
EUR 11	52.1	61.0	65.3	73.3	78.8	80.9	88.0	99.2	112.8	122.1	133.6	142.4	144.4	141.1	140.0	143.3	2.3

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

TABLE A.26

## VALUE INDICES OF INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1988

"1980" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1988 %
B	66.5	72.8	76.9	85.6	88.7	87.0	93.4	99.6	107.1	121.1	131.4	141.4	143.4	141.7	135.9	137.4	1.1
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	139.3	129.3	128.1	133.6	4.3
D	63.3	65.9	68.5	79.8	85.2	85.0	94.5	100.9	104.6	109.2	113.4	112.5	111.9	101.2	95.2	95.6	0.4
GR	24.3	31.3	39.0	44.0	51.0	55.9	72.4	100.8	126.8	148.5	189.5	225.0	275.7	316.9	355.6	395.9	11.3
F	38.8	49.8	51.1	59.5	67.4	75.8	86.2	100.4	113.4	126.7	141.2	155.4	158.1	159.1	157.9	168.0	6.4
IRL	24.2	29.6	34.5	46.7	62.3	74.7	92.6	93.9	113.5	124.9	140.8	150.5	155.9	159.3	146.1	150.2	2.9
I	24.9	34.3	39.5	49.5	59.6	68.6	80.7	100.0	119.3	135.6	153.3	167.1	171.3	170.0	173.5	179.4	3.4
L	67.7	78.5	85.3	101.6	97.5	88.9	90.3	99.3	110.3	116.9	141.7	145.7	145.9	142.8	138.1	141.6	2.5
NL	55.3	60.8	62.7	72.7	77.9	80.7	90.4	101.0	108.6	112.8	119.3	124.2	125.4	115.2	111.8	111.3	-0.4
UK	39.6	48.2	53.7	66.1	77.5	80.6	92.2	101.0	106.8	121.8	134.5	136.9	136.5	133.6	137.2	141.8	3.4
EUR 10	45.1	52.4	55.7	65.8	73.6	78.2	88.9	100.3	110.8	122.1	134.0	141.9	144.3	141.0	140.3	145.0	3.4
E	27.8	36.6	39.5	46.7	58.7	67.9	79.4	96.8	123.8	141.0	165.4	192.9	205.5	222.2	229.5	240.1	4.6
EUR 11	43.4	50.8	54.1	64.0	72.1	77.2	88.0	100.0	112.0	123.9	137.1	146.9	150.3	149.0	149.1	154.3	3.5

(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	1987	1988	1988
																	%
B	103.1	105.1	96.7	95.8	96.6	98.9	98.1	99.4	102.6	103.3	102.2	105.3	103.7	105.1	101.9	103.9	2.0
DK	103.4	122.1	106.1	97.5	104.5	98.6	94.9	100.1	105.3	110.2	104.6	119.9	118.6	117.7	114.1	116.2	1.8
D	107.8	111.9	109.1	102.2	103.1	103.3	97.8	98.4	104.1	109.6	106.6	111.2	106.3	111.6	108.1	113.0	4.5
GR	119.5	117.0	114.0	109.2	98.5	103.8	97.6	102.6	99.7	99.3	92.4	95.1	94.8	98.5	91.9	93.9	2.2
F	106.8	101.8	102.3	97.9	96.3	97.9	101.4	99.4	99.2	107.8	104.6	106.9	105.8	105.1	105.9	103.8	-2.0
IRL	113.5	128.0	136.5	120.8	120.4	109.8	95.2	105.7	99.8	106.5	104.3	113.6	110.3	100.5	105.6	106.7	1.0
I	113.2	112.5	116.2	107.9	102.6	99.1	98.9	99.4	101.7	99.5	104.3	101.0	100.9	101.5	100.5	97.2	-3.2
L	99.9	98.2	97.8	84.1	93.2	101.6	101.3	96.9	101.7	117.2	100.1	104.5	98.5	100.5	92.8	91.4	-1.4
NL	101.0	103.2	101.3	98.8	99.8	100.1	99.4	97.1	103.5	107.4	107.4	109.0	104.9	111.1	106.0	107.3	1.2
UK	89.4	92.8	88.8	85.9	91.6	96.8	96.2	100.5	103.5	103.4	98.7	107.7	104.9	104.6	104.6	104.6	-0.0
EUR 10	103.7	105.2	104.1	98.8	98.6	99.3	98.4	99.5	102.1	105.4	103.8	106.9	104.8	106.1	105.0	104.9	-0.1
E	114.2	113.7	116.4	116.6	103.5	106.5	102.4	105.5	92.6	94.4	97.3	99.7	102.8	93.6	98.6	98.9	0.4
EUR 11	104.5	105.9	105.2	100.4	99.1	100.0	98.8	100.1	101.1	104.2	103.1	106.2	104.7	104.8	104.4	104.4	-0.0

(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	1987	1988	1988 %
B	109.4	97.5	107.6	110.4	103.2	106.2	101.7	100.2	98.4	96.9	99.2	94.1	94.8	95.0	97.6	97.4	-0.2
DK	112.3	94.5	100.6	104.4	101.4	111.0	105.3	100.0	96.1	95.8	94.1	91.3	92.1	96.4	95.7	93.2	-2.6
D	111.6	101.4	109.6	111.6	107.1	107.4	104.8	99.4	96.5	96.5	92.1	91.2	90.2	93.4	93.0	92.6	-0.5
GR	106.8	99.5	94.0	104.5	106.8	113.3	107.4	97.7	97.3	103.4	98.3	102.4	103.2	97.8	101.7	103.9	2.2
F	128.1	111.8	111.6	112.7	110.4	109.4	105.0	98.5	97.5	96.6	94.7	89.5	91.1	91.9	90.9	89.3	-1.8
IRL	125.0	93.6	101.3	103.1	104.5	110.8	109.7	95.2	96.8	94.6	96.0	91.5	87.6	93.1	101.4	106.5	5.0
I	108.8	96.4	95.9	97.6	101.8	107.1	107.3	101.2	94.1	95.4	94.7	92.6	95.8	99.9	100.3	100.0	-0.3
L	118.7	104.3	101.9	102.7	100.7	102.8	104.5	99.6	96.7	100.7	98.0	94.1	102.2	103.9	112.4	112.6	0.2
NL	113.0	100.8	110.3	113.0	108.2	107.6	100.7	99.4	100.0	98.9	96.6	96.6	99.2	100.6	103.9	103.0	-0.9
UK	117.7	103.8	112.1	119.3	107.6	105.1	103.6	98.1	98.8	98.4	95.6	94.1	91.5	96.5	95.9	92.3	-3.7
EUR 10	110.1	99.1	103.2	106.2	104.2	106.1	103.7	99.2	97.8	98.6	97.3	95.4	97.4	100.5	101.5	100.7	-0.8
E	113.6	101.8	106.7	103.7	114.5	114.2	110.6	99.0	93.3	97.0	91.1	89.1	86.6	92.4	89.9	91.8	2.1
EUR 11	109.9	99.0	103.1	105.5	104.9	106.8	104.3	99.2	97.3	98.4	96.6	94.6	96.1	99.3	99.9	99.4	-0.5

(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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- 4 Énergie et industrie (bleu)
- 5 Agriculture, sylviculture et pêche (vert)
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- 7 Services et transports (orange)
- 9 Divers (brun)

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- 5 Agricultura, silvicultura e pesca (verde)
- 6 Comércio externo (vermelho)
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