

AGRICULTURAL INCOME 1989

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1989

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Revenu agricole 1989 en Espagne

En Espagne, selon les dernières informations, en 1989 l'emploi dans l'agriculture n'a pas diminué de 5,0% mais de 6,0% par rapport à 1988. Il en résulte donc, pour ce pays également, une progression, quoique légère, de 0,9% de la valeur ajoutée nette, réelle, au coût des facteurs par UTA (indicateur 1) (estimation précédente: -0,2%). Pour l'ensemble de la Communauté (EUR 12), cette modification est pratiquement sans effet (+9,7% au lieu de +9,5%).

Agricultural income in Spain, 1989

According to the latest information, labour input in agriculture in Spain was 6.0% down in 1989, not 5.0%, thus giving an albeit very slight rise of 0.9% in real net value added at factor cost per AWU (Income Indicator 1), compared with the previous estimate of -0.2%. At Community level (EUR 12), the effect of this change is minimal (+9.7% instead of +9.5%).

Landwirtschaftliches Einkommen 1989 in Spanien

Nach letzten Informationen beträgt die Abnahmerate des Arbeitseinsatzes der Landwirtschaft 1989 gegenüber 1988 in Spanien nicht -5,0%, sondern -6,0%. Damit ergibt sich auch für dieses Land ein, wenn auch geringer, Anstieg der realen Nettowertschöpfung zu Faktorkosten je JAE (Einkommensindikator 1) von 0,9% (bisherige Schätzung: -0,2%). Auf die Gemeinschaft insgesamt (EUR 12) wirkt sich diese Änderung kaum aus (+9,7% statt +9,5%).

1. INTRODUCTION

In 1990 - 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 the 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 1989 as against 1988. The December 1989 issue of the "Press Notice" on agricultural income in 1989 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 the various determining factors on the changes in income and places the current situation in the context 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 individual Member States and for the Community as a whole, and for the first time it has been possible to include Portugal in income calculations, meaning that the Community results pertain to EUR 12.

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 price index 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, although 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 also requires information on the compensation of employees, taking family labour input as the denominator. 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.

As last year, the **cash flow indicator** designed to show the liquidity position of the agricultural production sector is again considered. The Member States have made further progress in supplying the necessary data.

Chapter 3 presents an analysis of agricultural income against the background of long-term trends. This year the Community and the Member States are taken separately. More emphasis is placed on the factors determining changes in income, which, like the income indicators themselves, are shown as real figures.

Although current changes in income remain the central element in this publication, Chapter 4 again attempts to set out the different levels of income in agriculture between the Member States per annual work unit¹⁾. With a view to achieving maximum comparability, the income parameters are converted on the basis of both ECU and PPS²⁾. A comparison is also made of trends in the absolute level of income in agriculture per AWU in the Member States.

In interpreting the above points, it is important to bear in mind that what we have here is a 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 farmers' income from non-agricultural activities added, to arrive at a figure for disposable income on the part of persons working in agriculture.

Chapter 5 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. Although initial results are available for some Member States, they will not be published until after a comprehensive check, with special emphasis on comparability.

1) For definition see "Notes on methodology"

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

2. CHANGES IN AGRICULTURAL INCOME AND CASH FLOW IN 1989 OVER 1988

2.1 Main results - Overview

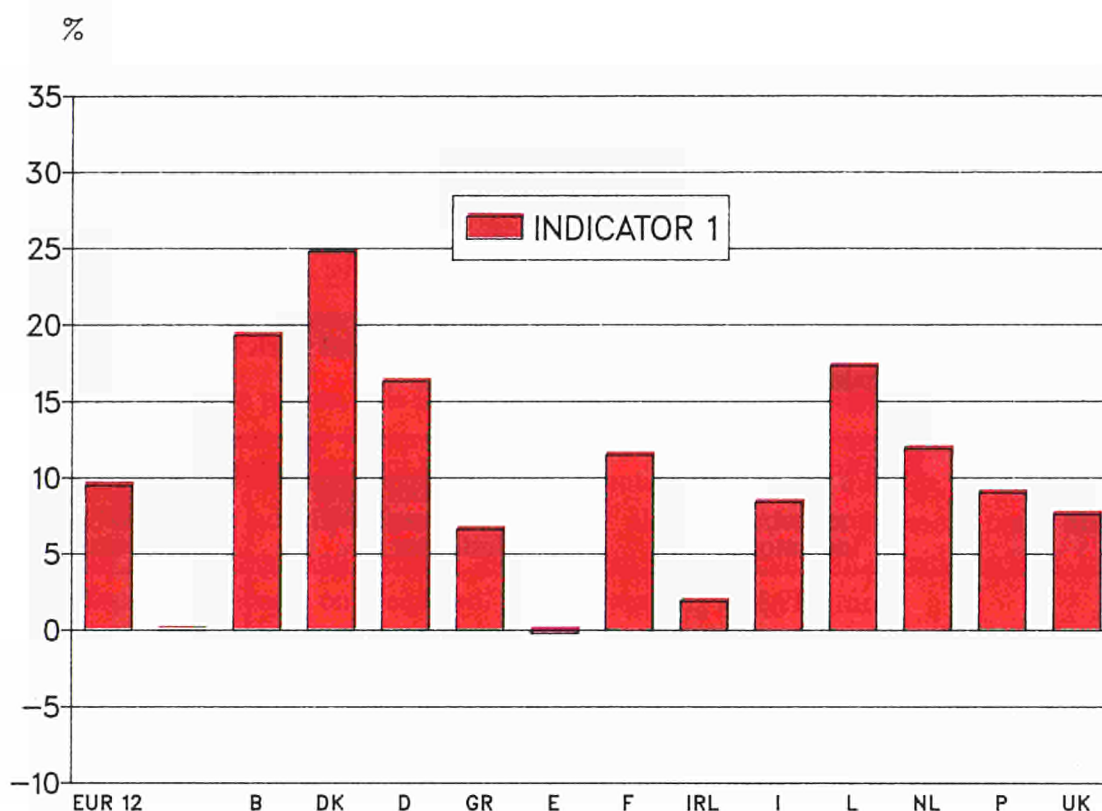
According to Member States' estimates available at the end of January 1990, real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit in the Community in 1989 looks like being well up (+ 9.5%) on the previous year's level, following a comparatively small increase (+1.3%) in 1988. Real net income from agricultural activity of total labour input in agriculture is expected to be up slightly more (+10.0%) than net value added at factor cost, while real net income from agricultural activity of family labour input per AWU seems set to rise by as much as 13.4% (cf. Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 : Probable change in real agricultural income per annual work unit in 1989 as against 1988 (in %)

Member State	Real net value added at factor cost/AWU Indicator 1	Real net income from agricultural activity	
		of total labour input in agriculture/AWU Indicator 2	of family labour input/AWU (fam.) Indicator 3
B	+ 19,3	+ 22,6	+ 24,2
DK	+ 24,8	+ 61,2	+ 135,0
D	+ 16,3	+ 20,4	+ 24,8
GR	+ 6,6	+ 7,8	+ 8,5
E	- 0,2	- 2,9	- 3,9
F	+ 11,5	+ 13,4	+ 16,8
IRL	+ 1,9	+ 0,5	+ 0,5
I	+ 8,4	+ 8,9	+ 17,2
L	+ 17,3	+ 18,9	+ 19,7
NL	+ 11,9	+ 11,9	+ 14,6
P	+ 9,0	+ 8,0	+ 8,6
UK	+ 7,6	+ 3,2	+ 5,6
EUR 12	+ 9,5	+ 10,0	+ 13,4

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

FIGURE 2.1: ESTIMATED CHANGE IN REAL INCOME IN AGRICULTURE PER AWU
1989 AS COMPARED WITH 1988 (IN %)



Looking at income developments (Indicator 1) in the Member States, the highest rates of real growth appear to be in Denmark, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Federal Republic of Germany, with appreciable increases also in the Netherlands and France. Growth rates were below average in Portugal, Italy, the United Kingdom, Greece and Ireland, whilst incomes in Spain remained more or less unchanged.

The basic cause of the very positive income trend in the Community is the increase in producer prices in the livestock sector (+9.0%), particularly the massive increase in pig prices (+21.8%). Higher prices for milk (+6.5%) and cattle (+10.8%) also helped to boost incomes. In the crop sector too, slightly higher volumes were accompanied by substantial price rises (+5.3%).

Deducting intermediate consumption from the final production value gives a figure for gross value added at market prices which is well up (+10.0%) on the previous year's figure. The rate of increase in net value added at factor cost was even higher (+12.0%), with the rise in subsidies (+9.6%) playing a major part.

Labour input in agriculture was down 3.1%, slightly more than in 1988 (-2.7%), producing a 15.5% increase in net value added at factor cost per AWU, adjusted for inflation to +9.5% in real terms (Indicator 1). In the wake of a limited increase in rents and interest payments Indicator 2 rose slightly more (10.0%) than Indicator 1. The somewhat steeper increase in compensation of employees (+4.1%) was balanced out by a 3.3% fall in family labour input, producing a substantial rise in Indicator 3 (+13.4%).

Figure 2.3 shows the current agricultural income situation against the background of the medium-term trend. For this purpose the index of real net value added at factor cost per AWU in 1988 was updated by reference to the rate of change for 1989. With the index value for 1988 as the starting point, the diagram shows the change in the index in 1989 and hence the new index situation for 1989 in each of the Member States.

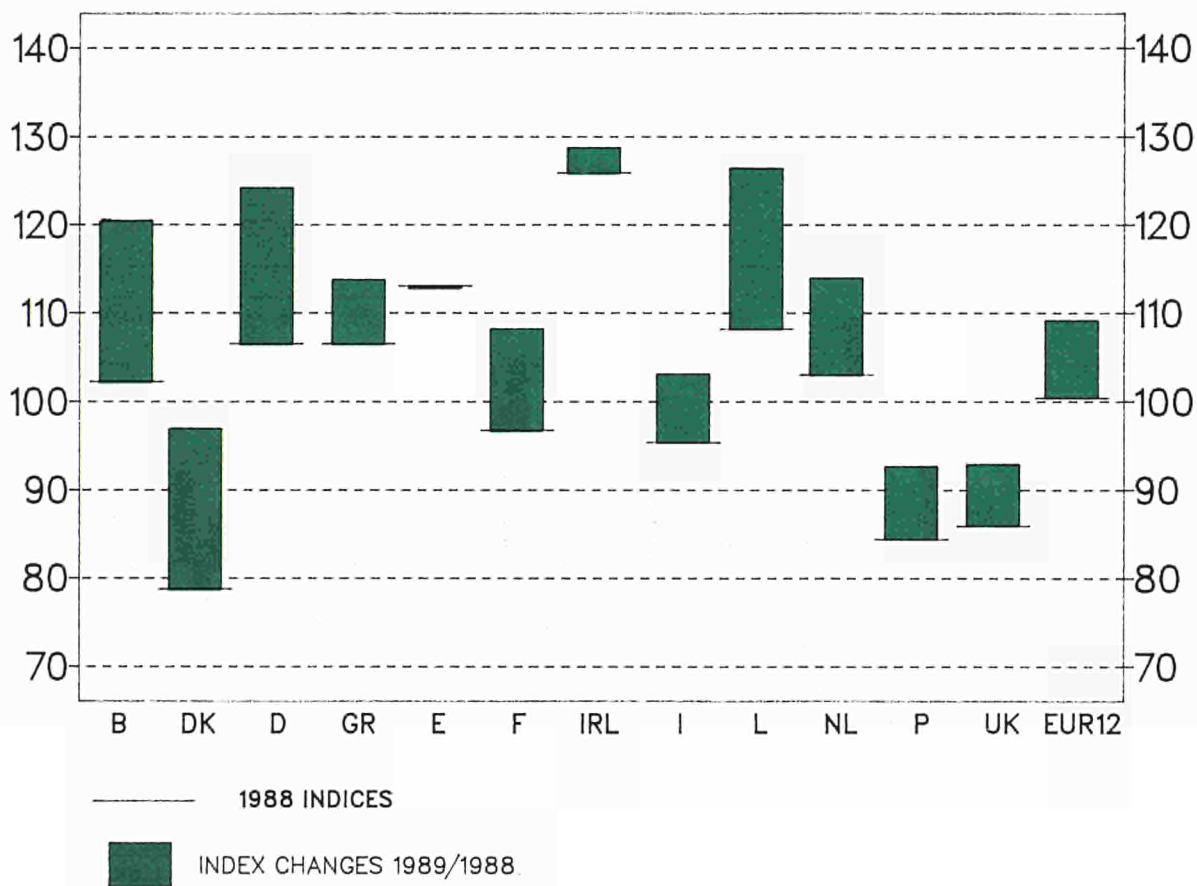
FIGURE 2.2: CHANGE IN REAL NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST PER AWU FROM 1987 TO 1989 IN % (COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR)



The highest index level in 1988 was in Ireland, the lowest in Denmark, Portugal and the United Kingdom. Looking at the rates of change in 1989, the biggest increases over "1985"¹⁾ are for Ireland, Luxembourg, the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium. Real net value added at factor cost per AWU in 1989 was below the "1985" income level only in Portugal, the United Kingdom and Denmark.

In interpreting the index values in Figure 2.3, it is important to remember that they do not permit a comparison of income levels between the Member States, but simply relate the 1988 and 1989 incomes in a given Member State with those of the base year "1985".

FIGURE 2.3: REAL NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE PER AWU: 1988 INDICES ("1985"=100) AND 1989 CHANGE OF INDICES COMPARED WITH 1988



1) "1985" = (1984 + 1985 + 1986) : 3

2.2 Changes in income in the Community and their causes

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

2.2.1.1 Results

Indications are that the agricultural income situation improved significantly in the Community in 1989 (cf. Table 2.2). The rise in net value added at factor cost per annual work unit is expected to reach 9.5% (as against +1.3% the previous year).

Table 2.2: **Indicator 1 - Change in net value added at factor cost in agriculture, 1989 as against 1988 (in %)**

Member State and date of estimate	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 (02.02.90)	+19,3	-3,0	+23,0	+3,1	+19,3
DK (08.01.90)	+24,4	-4,0	+29,6	+3,8	+24,8
D (01.02.90)	+13,2	-5,0	+19,1	+2,4	+16,3
GR (31.01.90)	+22,6	0,0	+22,6	+15,0	+6,6
E (06.02.90)	+1,8	-5,0	+7,1	+7,3	-0,2
F (30.01.90)	+11,9	-2,8	+15,1	+3,3	+11,5
IRL (31.01.90)	+4,2	-2,0	+6,4	+4,4	+1,9
I (26.01.90)	+12,6	-2,3	+15,2	+6,3	+8,4
L (20.01.90)	+17,4	-3,0	+21,0	+3,2	+17,3
NL (22.01.90)	+13,4	0,0	+13,4	+1,4	+11,9
P (31.01.90)	+16,4	-5,0	+22,5	+12,4	+9,0
UK (29.01.90)	+12,0	-2,4	+14,8	+6,7	+7,6
EUR 12	+11,9	-3,1	+15,5	+5,4 ^{a)}	+9,5

a) 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 varying developments in the Member States. Incomes went up in every country except Spain, with the highest growth rates in:

- Denmark: +24.8% (1988: -2.6%)
- Belgium: +19.3% (1988: +9.7%)

High rates of increase are also expected for:

- Luxembourg: +17.3% (1988: +4.0%)
- Federal Republic of Germany: +16.3% (1988: +19.5%)
- Netherlands: +11.9% (1988: +4.1%)
- France: +11.5% (1988: -2.2%).

Income in the Federal Republic of Germany thus rose at roughly the same rate as in 1988, whilst the figures for the other countries mentioned represent a substantial improvement over the previous year.

Income growth is expected to be slightly below the Community average in:

- Portugal: +9.0% (1988: -17.8%)
- Italy: +8.4% (1988: -5.6%)
- United Kingdom: +7.6% (1988: -10.2%).

However, these figures should be seen against the background of the previous year's declines.

Comparatively slower growth is expected in:

- Greece: +6.6% (1988: +6.0%)
- Ireland: +1.9% (1988: +15.5%).

In these two countries the positive trends in income recorded in recent years continued.

Income remained more or less unchanged in:

- Spain: -0.2% (1988: +8.4%).

This follows sharp increases in the previous two years.

2.2.1.2 Causes

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

Production volume

The volume of agricultural production as a whole in the Community is expected to be up 0.4% in 1989. The volume of crop production increased (+1.1%) whilst animal production remained more or less steady (-0.3%). The changes in the Community as a whole result from the national trends shown in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Change in volume of final output in agriculture, 1989 as against 1988 in %

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
Final crop production	2,6	6,2	0,2	3,1	-7,1	1,6	2,9	3,0	8,8	5,1	19,1	0,3	1,1
Final animal production	-0,1	-0,6	-0,5	0,3	-0,6	0,3	1,1	-0,7	-0,4	-1,1	1,3	-0,0	-0,3
Final agricultural production	0,9	1,6	-0,2	2,3	-4,4	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3	9,1	0,1	0,4

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

The only country to report major changes in production volume was Portugal (+9.1%). There was a 4.4% decline in Spain, but with the exception of the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany (where production volume was more or less the same as the previous year), slight growth was recorded for all other countries, i.e. Greece (+2.3%), Denmark (+1.6%), Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands (+1.3%), France (+1.2%) and Belgium (+0.9%). In most countries changes in the crop sector were mainly responsible for the trend in production volume as a whole. Only in the Federal Republic of Germany and Ireland was the general effect due to changes in the livestock sector - a consequence of its greater relative importance in those countries.

Looking at the rates of change for specific products, there are wide differences (cf. Table 2.4). After the previous year's harvest, production of cereals, the most important crop product group, declined by 1.8%. Oilseed and oleaginous fruit production was well down (-8.9%), and unfavourable weather conditions caused the potato crop to fall by 0.8%. On the other side of the coin, increases in production volume were recorded above all for grape must and wine (+13.2%) and fresh vegetables (+3.0%), and production of sugar beet (+2.5%), fresh fruit (+2.1%) and citrus fruit (+2.4%) was also up.

Table 2.4: **Change in volume, prices and value of the main final production items, 1989 as against 1988 in % (EUR 12)**

	Volume	Price	Value
Cereals	- 1,8	- 0,4	- 2,2
Fresh vegetables	+ 3,0	+ 5,9	+ 9,1
Grape must and wine	+ 13,2	+ 18,5	+ 34,2
Cattle	- 0,1	+ 8,0	+ 7,9
Pigs	- 0,8	+ 21,8	+ 20,8
Milk	- 0,6	+ 6,6	+ 6,0
Final production	+ 0,4	+ 7,3	+ 7,7

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

Final animal production was slightly down overall (-0.3%), mainly because of declines in the production of milk (-0.6%) and pigs (-0.8%). To some extent these losses were made up by increased production of sheep and goats (+3.2%) and poultry (+2.4%).

Producer prices

The increase in nominal producer prices (+7.3%) was a major factor in the trend in the value of final agricultural production (+7.7%). Once again, prices in the livestock sector (+9.0%) made the biggest contribution towards the upward trend in producer prices, and growth rates were well up on 1988. After several very lean years, pig prices leapt by 21.8% and were the main element in the increase in animal production prices, although average prices for cattle (+8.0%), eggs (+8.0%) and milk (+6.6%) were also considerably higher than in 1988. In contrast, the price trends for poultry (+1.1%) and for sheep and goats (+0.1%) had little effect on producer prices as a whole.

In the crop sector the prices of important products tended to move in opposite directions, and the net outcome was an average growth rate of 5.3%. The cereals sector was subject to market regulation measures (stabilizers), leading to a slight decline in average prices (-0.4%) - a continuation of the previous years' trend, though the decline in 1989 was not quite as pronounced. On the other hand, prices in the next most important crop production sectors went up (fresh vegetables by 5.9%, grape must and wine by 18.5%). The rates of change in the prices of oilseeds and oleaginous fruit (+10.7%) and olive oil (+17.4%) are also significant. A reduced crop caused potato prices to soar (+24.0%), whereas fresh fruit and citrus fruit prices were down (-0.4% and -4.5% respectively), after the previous year's increases.

Table 2.5: Change in nominal prices of final agricultural output, 1989 as against 1988 in %

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
Final crop output	2,0	3,4	0,2	17,8	6,2	6,5	4,2	4,2	1,5	1,7	5,5	5,5	5,3
Final animal output	14,1	12,0	10,5	16,9	8,0	7,5	4,8	9,0	10,1	9,5	5,6	7,7	9,0
Final agricultural output	9,6	9,0	6,7	17,5	6,9	6,9	4,8	6,4	8,4	6,4	5,4	6,9	7,3
Implicit GDP price index	3,1	3,8	2,4	15,0	7,3	3,3	4,4	6,3	3,2	1,4	12,4	6,7	4,9

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

In comparing price trends between the Member States, it is important to remember that we are talking here about nominal parameters, which have to be viewed against the background of differing rates of inflation. In the livestock sector the rate of price increase in most countries is above the rate of inflation, and in five countries (Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands), it is more than three times the inflation rate. In the crop sector too, Community-average producer prices rose more quickly than the implicit GDP price index, which is used as an inflation indicator. At Member State level, real price increases for crop products were recorded only in Greece, France and the Netherlands. For total final production, real price increases were recorded for EUR 12 and all Member States except Spain and Portugal, in most countries as a result of price trends for slaughter animals (particularly pigs, and in some cases cattle). Only in the United Kingdom, Ireland, Greece and Spain did higher milk prices have a greater effect than slaughter animal prices on the real price increase. Greece was the only country where the prices of crop products went up more quickly than those of animal products.

The situation at Community level may be summed up as follows. Taking into account the rate of increase for the GDP price index from national accounts (+4.9%), 1989 brought real producer price increases which were very small in the crop sector and substantial in the livestock sector (cf. Table 2.5).

Value of final production

The 7.7% increase in the value of final production in the Community can be put down almost entirely to higher producer prices (cf. Table 2.6). Increases in production value were particularly striking in Greece (+20.3%) and Portugal (+15.0%), with between 10 and 11% in Denmark, Belgium and Luxembourg. Growth in France, Italy and the Netherlands was around the Community average, and there were increases too in the United Kingdom (+7.0%), the Federal Republic of Germany (+6.4%) and Ireland (+6.2%). The smallest rise was Spain's 2.2%.

Table 2.6: Change in the value of final output in agriculture, 1989 as against 1988 in %

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
Volume of final output	0,9	1,6	-0,2	2,3	-4,4	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3	9,1	0,1	0,4
Prices of final output	9,6	9,0	6,7	17,5	6,9	6,9	4,8	6,4	8,4	6,4	5,4	6,9	7,3
Value of final output	10,6	10,8	6,4	20,3	2,2	8,2	6,2	7,8	9,8	7,8	15,0	7,0	7,7

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

Intermediate consumption

Last year's increase in the value of intermediate consumption was sustained in 1989 (+4.8%) (cf. Table 2.7). The 1989 increase was, however, much more price-induced than in 1988, with intermediate consumption volume up no more than 0.7% compared with a 4.1% price rise.

The importance of intermediate consumption varies from one Member State to another and depends on specific production structures and intensities. For example, in 1988 intermediate consumption accounted for less than 30% of the value of final production in Greece and Italy, compared with more than 50% in Belgium, the United Kingdom, Portugal, Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Table 2.7: Change in volume, prices and value of intermediate consumption in agriculture, 1989 as against 1988 in %

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
Volume change	0,8	-0,9	-0,3	0,8	1,0	2,1	5,5	1,4	1,3	-1,3	3,4	-1,3	0,7
Price change	3,8	4,4	4,0	11,4	1,8	3,8	3,7	3,9	3,3	3,8	8,3	5,3	4,1
Value change	4,6	3,5	3,7	12,3	2,9	6,0	9,4	5,4	4,6	2,5	12,0	3,9	4,8

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

Intermediate consumption input was down in 1989 in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany (repeating the previous year's trend) and, for the first time this year, in Denmark. In all the other Member States volume was up, the highest rate of increase being for Ireland (+5.5%) and, despite an already high level of input, in Portugal (+3.4%).

In most of the Member States, intermediate consumption price increases were between 3 and 5%. Only in Greece and Portugal - both with inflation in double figures - was the rate of increase higher. The lowest rise (+1.8%) was in Spain, despite the fact that inflation in Spain was the third highest in the Community.

Feedingstuffs are easily the most important element in the value of intermediate consumption in EUR 12 (accounting for some 40%). The slightly higher volume and the 4.3% increase in the price of feedingstuffs (cf. Table 2.8) had a considerable effect on the increase in intermediate consumption value overall. Energy prices were up most (+7.0%), and with energy consumption down slightly the increase in value terms was 6.6%. On the other hand, the increases in value for fertilizers and seeds and seedlings - just +1.7% and +2.8% respectively as a result of more or less constant volumes and only slightly higher prices - were much less than for other intermediate consumption items, thus preventing a more marked increase in intermediate consumption value.

Table 2.8: **Change in volume, prices and value of the main intermediate consumption items, 1989 as against 1988 in % (EUR 12)**

	Volume change	Price change	Value change
Feedingstuffs	+ 0,5	+ 4,3	+ 4,8
Fertilizers and soil improvers	- 0,3	+ 2,0	+ 1,7
Energy and lubricants	- 0,4	+ 7,0	+ 6,6
Total intermediate consumption	+ 0,7	+ 4,1	+ 4,8

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points.

The moderate increase in intermediate consumption value (+4.8%), together with a pronounced increase in the value of final production overall (+7.7%), led to a 10.0% increase in **gross value added at market prices** in the Community. All Member States reported increases, ranging from 22.7% in Greece and over 18% in Belgium, Denmark and Portugal, through figures above the Community average in Luxembourg (+13.2%) and the Netherlands (+12.6%) and roughly average rates in the United Kingdom and France, to below-average increases in the Federal Republic of Germany (+9.3%) and Italy (+8.8%) and - bringing up the rear - Ireland (+4.1%) and Spain (+1.6%).

Subsidies, taxes linked to production and depreciation

In 1989 **subsidies** were again well up, this time by 9.6%. It is important to remember, though, that we are talking here about production subsidies within the meaning of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture and these do not cover all the subsidies granted to agriculture.

The highest rates of change were recorded in the Netherlands (+22.7%), Italy (+20.7%) and Luxembourg (+20.4%). In France, Greece and the Federal Republic of Germany the rates of growth were somewhat below the Community average, while in the United Kingdom there was virtually no change over the previous year. Marked falls were recorded for Portugal (-15.7%) and Denmark (-5.3%), and a small decline in Ireland (-0.6%). In Belgium the positive net balance of subsidies and taxes linked to production was down by 5.0%.

Taxes linked to production were up 5.6% in the Community on average, i.e. a smaller rate of increase than for subsidies. One significant feature was the massive increase of something like 120% in Greece due to the cereal co-responsibility levy. There were marked rises in the Netherlands (+25.8%), Portugal (+18.0%) and Italy (+15.5%) too, due in part to the fact that, for administrative reasons, only a small proportion of the superlevy on milk was actually collected in 1988. Taxes linked to production were well down in Luxembourg (-27.6%) and Ireland (-25.8%).

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

The Community average increase in **depreciation** (+3.4%) was greater than in 1988, with much higher rates of increase in Portugal (+11.9%), Luxembourg (+7.8%) and Ireland (+5.7%). The Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark reported rises of around 5%, with other countries around the Community average, with the exception of the Federal Republic of Germany and Spain, where increases were below average. The importance of depreciation varies considerably between the Member States, mainly as a result of differences in the level of capitalization of farms. For instance, the above-average number of machines on farms in the 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. The contrary situation in Portugal can be attributed largely to the substantial decline in subsidies and a marked increase in taxes linked to production. In the Community as a whole, net value added at factor cost was 12.0% up on the previous year.

Labour input and rate of inflation

Total **labour input** in agriculture, expressed in annual work units (AWU), fell by 3.1% (1988: -2.7%). The largest falls (-5.0%) were in the Federal Republic of Germany, Spain and Portugal (cf. Table 2.2). While the rate of decline speeded up over the previous year in Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Spain, Ireland and the United Kingdom, it remained virtually the same in Belgium and France. In Greece and the Netherlands, on the other hand, the number of AWUs remained constant, and the rate of decline in Italy and Luxembourg was less than in the previous year.

The Community average **inflation rate**, measured from the change in the implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices, was up a little on the previous year (+4.9% as against 4.4%). The general rate of price increase was up in all Member States with the sole exception of Denmark, where inflation was 3.8% in 1989 as against 4.9% in 1988. The GDP price index was up most in Ireland and Spain. Five Member States (Greece, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom and Italy) had more than 5% inflation, with a double-figure rate again in Greece and Portugal. In the other countries inflation was below the Community average, the lowest figure being +1.4% in the Netherlands.

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

For the Community as a whole, there looks likely to be a 10.0% real rise in the net income of total labour input in agriculture per AWU, only slightly higher than the increase in real net value added at factor cost per AWU. However, rates of change in the Member States are likely to vary substantially (cf. Table 2.9), although all apart from Spain are positive.

By far the highest rate of increase is the 61.2% for Denmark, the main reason for this being the very small rise in interest payments (an important element in Denmark). Sizeable increases are also reported for Belgium (+22.6%), the Federal Republic of Germany (+20.4%), Luxembourg (+18.9%), France (+13.4%), the Netherlands (+11.9%), Italy (+8.9%), Portugal (+8.0%) and Greece (+7.8%). Lower rates of growth are expected for the United Kingdom (+3.2%) and Ireland (+0.5%). A fall of 2.9% is expected for Spain, where Indicator 2 was well down compared with Indicator 1.

Table 2.9: **Indicator 2 - Change in net income from agricultural activity of total labour input in 1989 as against 1988 (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 (02.02.90)	+22,6	- 3,0	+26,4	+ 3,1	+22,6
DK (08.01.90)	+60,7	- 4,0	+67,4	+ 3,8	+61,2
D (01.02.90)	+17,1	- 5,0	+23,3	+ 2,4	+20,4
GR (31.01.90)	+24,0	0,0	+24,0	+15,0	+ 7,8
E (06.02.90)	- 1,0	- 5,0	+ 4,2	+ 7,3	- 2,9
F (30.01.90)	+13,9	- 2,8	+17,2	+ 3,3	+13,4
IRL (31.01.90)	+ 2,8	- 2,0	+ 4,9	+ 4,4	+ 0,5
I (26.01.90)	+13,1	- 2,3	+15,8	+ 6,3	+ 8,9
L (20.01.90)	+19,0	- 3,0	+22,7	+ 3,2	+18,9
NL (22.01.90)	+13,4	0,0	+13,4	+ 1,4	+11,9
P (31.01.90)	+15,3	- 5,0	+21,4	+12,4	+ 8,0
UK (29.01.90)	+ 7,4	- 2,4	+10,1	+ 6,7	+ 3,2
EUR 12	+12,5	- 3,1	+16,1	+ 5,5 a)	+10,0

a) 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 changes in interest payments and rents are the main reason for the differences between Indicators 1 and 2. At Community level and in most Member States rents were only slightly up, with a much larger increase in interest payments.

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

Whereas the first two indicators reflect the income of all persons working in agriculture, Indicator 3 refers exclusively to family workers. The previous year's positive trend (+2.6%) was greatly strengthened in 1989 (+13.4%) (cf. Table 2.10). This is three percentage points higher than the figure for Indicator 2.

The rates of change in the Member States cover an even wider range than Indicator 2. The largest increase by far is again in Denmark (+135.0%), with the index thus standing at 85.1 ('1985' = 100). There were also substantial rates of growth in the Federal Republic of Germany (+24.8%), Belgium (+24.2%) and Luxembourg (+19.7%), with increases still above the relatively high Community average in Italy (+17.2%), France (+16.8%) and the Netherlands (+14.6%). Positive trends are also reported for Portugal (+8.9%), Greece (+8.5%) and the United Kingdom (+5.6%). The figure for Ireland was +0.5% and for Spain -3.9%.

Discrepancies between Indicators 2 and 3 are due to the importance of, and current changes in, compensation of employees, as well as to the differences between changes in total labour input on the one hand and family labour input on the other. There was a general increase in compensation of employees, the only exception being the decline recorded in the Federal Republic of Germany, which had a positive effect on net income. The only relatively large discrepancies between the development of total labour input and family labour input were in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, while in Italy the differences were minor.

Table 2.10: **Indicator 3 - Change in net income from agricultural activity of family labour input in 1989 as against 1988 (in %)**

Member State and date of estimate	Nominal net income of family labour input	Family labour input in AWU	Nominal net income of family labour input per AWU (1:2)	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices (Deflator)	Real net income of family labour input per AWU (3:4)
	1	2	3	4	5
B (02.02.90)	+24,2	-3,0	+28,0	+3,1	+24,2
DK (08.01.90)	+133,0	-4,5	+144,0	+3,8	+135,0
D (01.02.90)	+21,4	-5,0	+27,8	+2,4	+24,8
GR (31.01.90)	+24,7	0,0	+24,7	+15,0	+8,5
E (06.02.90)	-2,0	-5,0	+3,2	+7,3	-3,9
F (30.01.90)	+17,3	-2,8	+20,7	+3,3	+16,8
IRL (31.01.90)	+2,8	-2,0	+4,8	+4,4	+0,5
I (26.01.90)	+21,1	-2,8	+24,6	+6,3	+17,2
L (20.01.90)	+19,7	-3,1	+23,5	+3,2	+19,7
NL (22.01.90)	+14,5	-1,5	+16,2	+1,4	+14,6
P (31.01.90)	+16,3	-5,0	+22,4	+12,4	+8,9
UK (29.01.90)	+11,1	-1,4	+12,7	+6,7	+5,6
EUR 12	+15,8	-3,3	+19,7	+5,5 ^{a)}	+13,4

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

2.3 Changes in income in the Member States and their causes

2.3.1 Belgium

The previous year's positive trend in incomes continued in 1989, mainly due to a steep rise in the value of final production (+10.6%) - particularly in the livestock sector (+14.0%) - contrasted with a comparatively small increase in intermediate consumption expenditure (+4.6%).

As far as animal production is concerned, a very positive factor, after the previous year's decline, was the leap in pig prices (+25.5%), accompanied by an increase in production volume (+2.8%). Production of cattle (including calves) fell by 4%, but prices went up substantially (+10.6%). The 6.9% increase in the producer price for milk also had a strong influence on the trend in the value of final production. In terms of volume, milk production was only slightly up (+0.7%).

The increase in crop production volumes (+2.6%) exceeded the rise in prices (+2.0%), resulting in a 4.7% increase in the value of final crop production. Potato prices were the most significant factor; the unfavourable weather conditions led to a 10% drop in production, causing prices to rise by 60% and production value by 44.0%. The trend in sugar beet prices was exactly the opposite. After an increase in 1988, 1989 again saw a 7.7% decline. Production volume grew by 4.3%, owing to an increase in yields per hectare. Fresh fruit production and prices were both up (7.9% and 4.9% respectively), giving a 13.2% rise in production value.

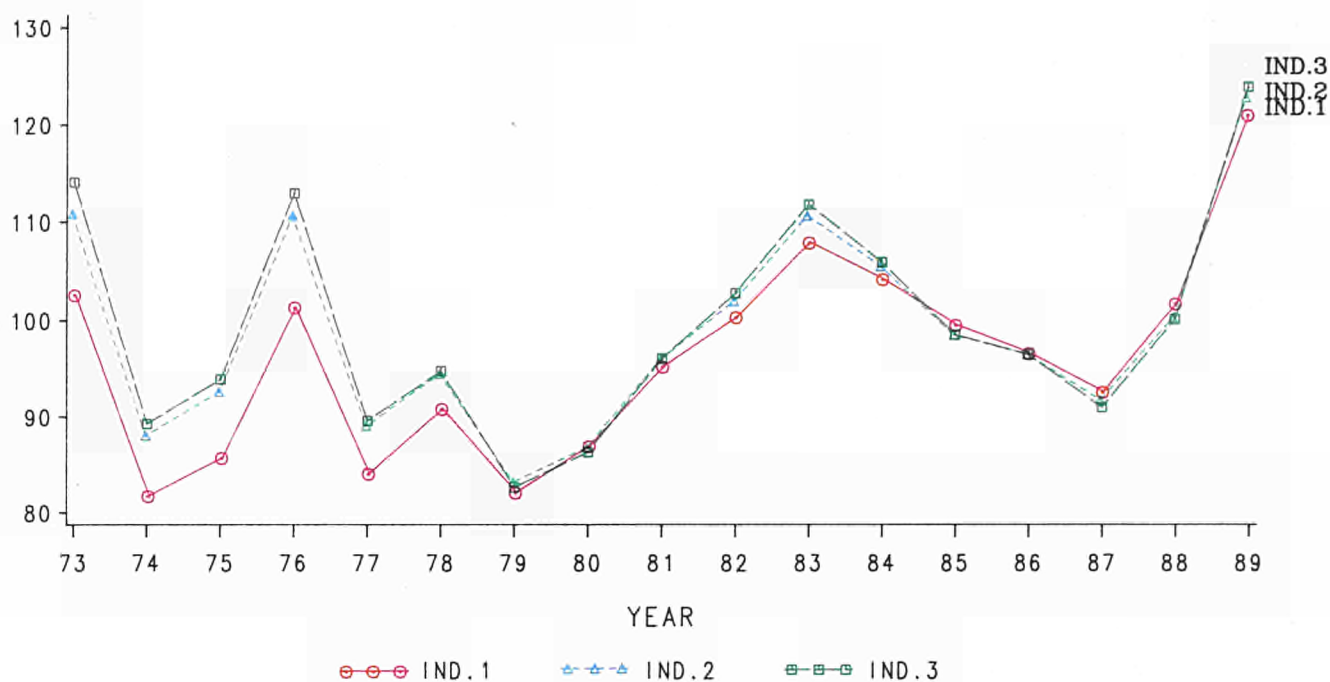
Table 2.11: Changes in the major items of the income account for Belgian agriculture, % change in 1989 over 1988

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	+ 0,9	+ 9,6	+10,6
Crop production	+ 2,6	+ 2,0	+ 4,7
Animal production	- 0,1	+14,1	+14,0
Most marked changes ¹⁾ :			
Pigs	+ 2,8	+25,5	+29,0
Milk	+ 0,7	+ 6,9	+ 7,6
Cattle (incl. calves)	- 4,0	+10,6	+ 6,2
Potatoes	- 10,0	+60,0	+44,0
Intermediate consumption	+ 0,8	+ 3,8	+ 4,6
Gross value added at market prices			+18,5

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

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

FIGURE 2.4 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3
FOR BELGIUM BETWEEN 1973 AND 1989
"1985"(1)=100



(1) "1985"=(1984+1985+1986)/3

The increase in intermediate consumption prices can be put down mainly to higher prices for seeds and seedlings (+17.0%), livestock and livestock products (+12.7%) and energy (+11.1%). Although feedingstuffs prices rose comparatively slowly (+1.9%), the result when combined with a 1.4% increase in input was a substantial rise in the absolute value of intermediate consumption, as feedingstuffs account for almost half of intermediate consumption expenditure.

Despite the 5.0% decline in the positive net result for subsidies, taxes linked to production and VAT compensation - though this is based on figures for which precise estimates are not yet possible - gross value added at factor cost will rise by 17.0%. As depreciation (+5.0%), rents (+1.5%), interest payments (+7.0%) and compensation of employees (+5.0%) increased more slowly than gross value added at factor cost, net income from agricultural activity of family labour input was up 24.2%.

With agricultural labour input falling by 3.0% and the inflation rate rising by 3.1%, the rate of change for Indicator 1 corresponds to that of nominal net value added at factor cost (+19.3%). Indicator 2 rose by 22.6%, and Indicator 3 by 24.2%.

2.3.2 Denmark

Declines in agricultural income in the previous two years were followed in 1989 by a substantial increase. Gross value added at factor cost went up by 18.6%, due mainly to trends in animal production prices (+12.0%) and crop production volumes (+6.2%). The value of intermediate consumption and subsidies showed only minor changes from the previous year.

The sharp increase in the value of animal production (+ 11.3%) is a result of substantial price rises, particularly for pigs (+ 18.0%), cattle (including calves) (+ 9.8%) and also milk (+ 5.6%).

In the crop production sector, the big increase in the oilseeds production volume (+ 30%), which was the main factor in the rise in production value, can be put down to a relatively large increase in production area, following the previous year's reduction.

The value of intermediate consumption in 1989 was only just up on the previous year, the increase being entirely price-induced. A slight increase in input was recorded only for materials for maintenance and repairs (+ 2.0%). Particularly sharp price increases were recorded for "energy and lubricants" (+ 12.3%) and "feedingsuffs" (+ 5.6%), the latter as a result of higher world market prices.

A 5.0% increase in depreciation contributed to a 24.4% rise in net value added at factor cost. Rents remained unchanged from the previous year. The positive effects on net income from agricultural activity of family labour input were further consolidated by the fact that increases in interest and above all compensation of employees were negligible. The net result was a 133% increase in this income parameter compared with the previous year. The decline in labour input (-4.0% for total and -4.5% for family) was on a similar level to the rise in the GDP price index (+ 3.8%), causing the income indicators to go up more or less in line with the nominal income parameters : Indicator 1 rose by 24.8%, Indicator 2 by 61.2% and Indicator 3 by 135.0%.

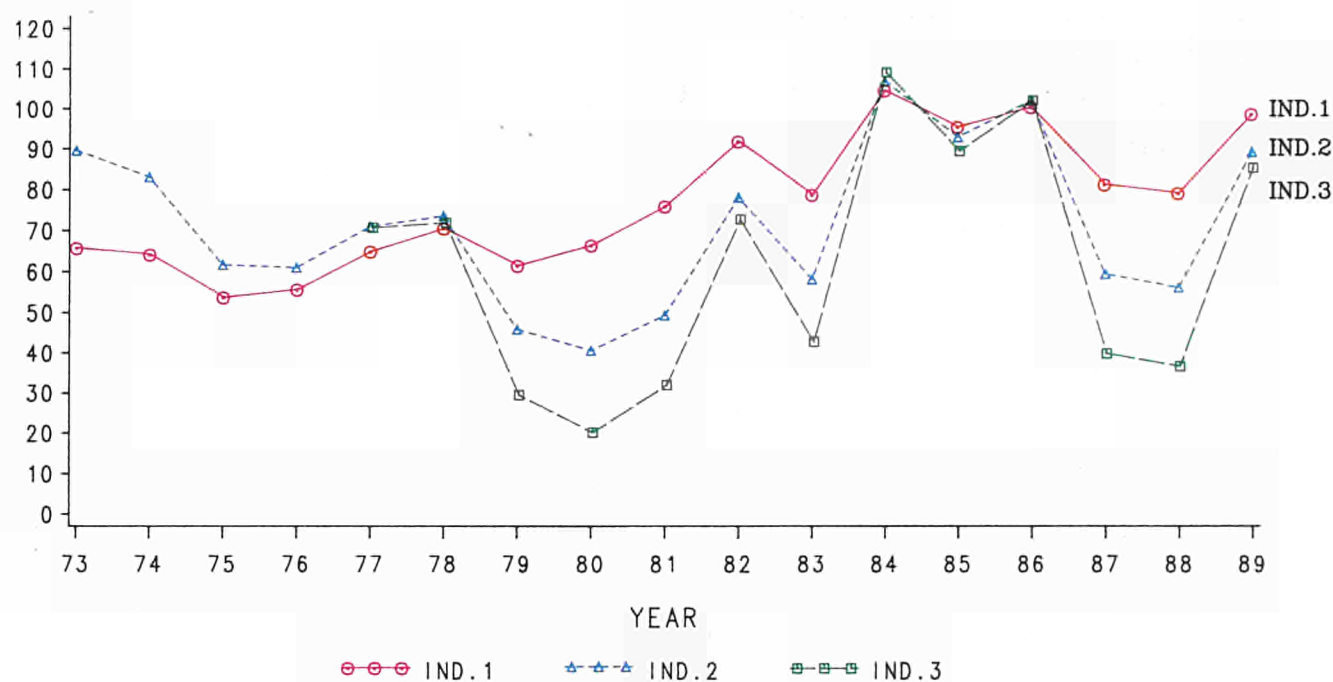
Table 2.12: Changes in the major items of the income account for **Danish** agriculture, % change in 1989 over 1988

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	+ 1,6	+ 9,0	+ 10,8
Crop production	+ 6,2	+ 3,4	+ 9,8
Animal production	- 0,6	+ 12,0	+ 11,3
Most marked changes ¹⁾ :			
Pigs	- 0,4	+ 18,0	+ 17,5
Milk	+ 0,4	+ 5,6	+ 6,0
Oil seed	+ 30,0	+ 9,0	+ 41,7
Cattle (incl. calves)	+ 2,3	+ 9,8	+ 12,3
Intermediate consumption	- 0,9	+ 4,4	+ 3,5
Gross value added at market prices			+ 18,5

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

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

FIGURE 2.5 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3
FOR DENMARK BETWEEN 1973 AND 1989
"1985"(1)=100



(1) "1985"=(1984+1985+1986)/3

2.3.3 Federal Republic of Germany

The previous year's positive trend in incomes in the Federal Republic of Germany was even more marked in 1989, as a result of a mainly price-induced increase in production value (particularly in the livestock sector) and a moderate rise in intermediate consumption expenditure, not forgetting slightly higher depreciation, a decline in taxes linked to production, and an increase in subsidies.

As in 1988, favourable weather conditions led to above-average yields, although the particularly good results of the previous year were not always matched. Sales were well down in the cereals sector, which accounts for around a quarter of crop production value. As the lower market organization prices meant that cereals prices were again down (-3.9%), production value fell by 9.7%. Potato sales also suffered a 5.1% decline, but higher prices resulted in a 15.3% rise in production value. In contrast, the sugar beet harvest was well up on the previous year (+11.7%), and production value rose accordingly, as prices remained unchanged. Fresh fruit production was 27.9% down on the previous year, which generated a 25.7% decline in value and thus had a very negative effect on crop production value. Grape must and wine production increased by 30.7% in terms of value, despite a decline in prices (-3.3%), and made a positive contribution towards the rise in the value of final crop production.

Table 2.13: Changes in the major items of the income account for agriculture in the FR Germany, % change in 1989 over 1988

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	- 0,2	+ 6,7	+ 6,4
Crop production	+ 0,4	+ 0,0	+ 0,5
Animal production	- 0,5	+ 10,5	+ 9,9
Most marked changes ¹⁾ :			
Pigs	- 3,8	+ 25,0	+ 20,2
Milk	+ 0,7	+ 7,0	+ 7,8
Fresh fruit	- 27,9	+ 3,0	- 25,7
Grape must and wine	+ 35,2	- 3,3	+ 30,7
Intermediate consumption	- 0,3	+ 4,0	+ 3,7
Gross value added at market prices			+ 9,3

1) The products indicated are those which have made the most significant contribution to the change in the value of final production.
NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

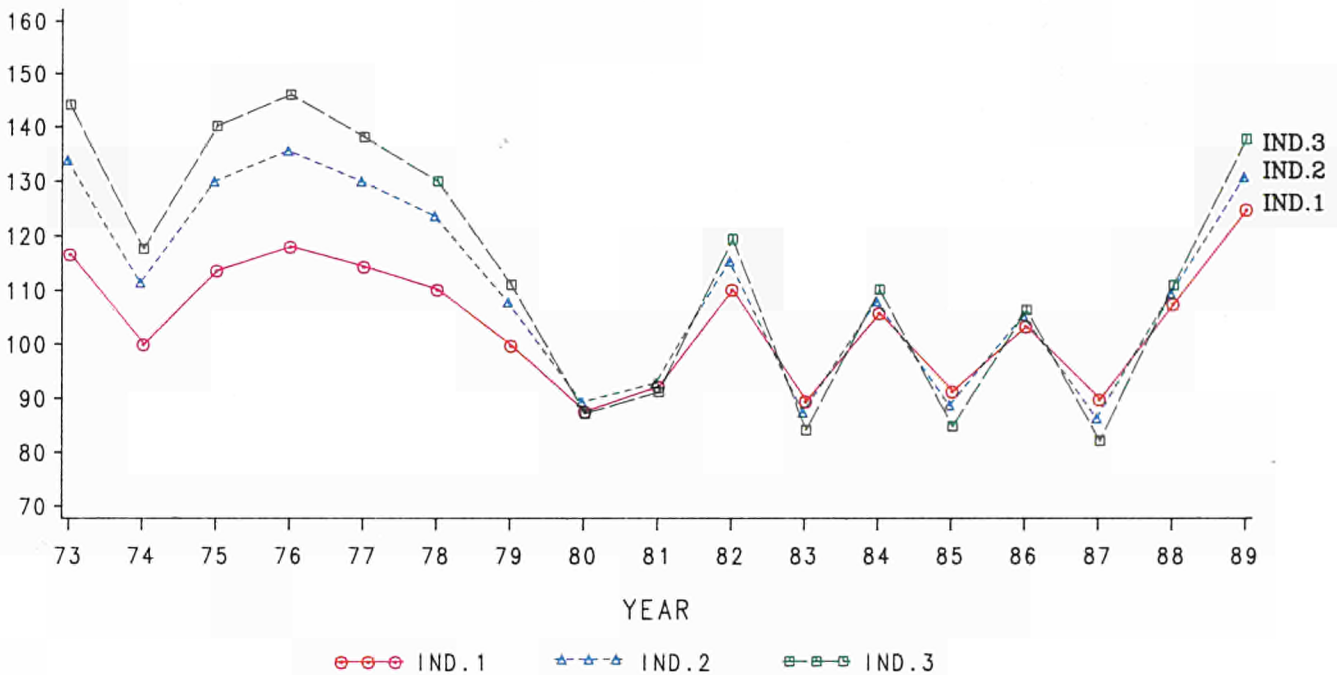
In the livestock sector, which accounts for more than 60% of total production value, volume trends were slightly negative (-0.5%). A steep rise in producer prices for pigs (+25.0%) resulted in a significant rise in production value (+20.2%), despite declining volumes. Price rises for cattle were less marked (+6.5%), but still caused production value to go up by 5.6%. Milk production, the most important component of animal production (accounting for around 40%), was slightly higher than the previous year (+0.7%), and production value was up here, by a price-induced 7.8%.

Intermediate consumption input was, on average, almost unchanged (-0.3%). Fewer feedingstuffs were used (-2.0%), mainly due to good supplies of basic fodder and a reduced demand for pigfeed. Input of energy (-2.0%) and fertilizers (-1.0%) was also down. On the other side of the coin, slightly increased input was recorded for plant protection products, material and small tools, repairs and services. There was a particularly steep rise in purchase prices of energy (+13.0%), whereas prices for most other items of intermediate consumption went up rather more slowly, resulting in a 3.7% increase in intermediate consumption expenditure overall.

The 6.6% rise in subsidies, achieved despite reduced income compensation through turnover tax, can be put down mainly to set-aside payments and socio-structural income compensation (both new in 1989). Taxes linked to production fell by 14.3%, after the co-responsibility levy on milk was reduced and the levy on cereals had less weight as sales declined. Another factor was that the partial refund of the additional co-responsibility levy due in 1988 was paid in 1989. VAT compensation was also well below the previous year's level (-54.0%). The sum of these trends was that gross value added at factor cost rose by 9.5%, approximately the same as gross value added at market prices (+9.3%). In the wake of a price-induced increase in depreciation (+2.0%), a slight increase in rents (+3.0%), and a decline in both interest payments (-0.6%) and compensation of employees (-1.7%), the

corresponding income parameters rose sharply. With inflation at 2.4% and labour input well down (-5.0%), Indicator 1 went up by 16.3%, Indicator 2 by 20.4%, and Indicator 3 by no less than 24.8%.

FIGURE 2.6 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3 FOR FR OF GERMANY BETWEEN 1973 AND 1989
"1985"(1)=100



(1) "1985"=(1984+1985+1986)/3

2.3.4 Greece

Information available to date indicates that the previous year's positive trend in agricultural incomes was sustained in 1989, with a further increase in production volume for crop products in particular. With prices well up mainly due to high institutional prices following the devaluation of the "green drachma", there was a substantial increase in production value. Despite the 12.3% rise in intermediate consumption expenditure, gross value added at market prices achieved a growth rate of 22.7%. With no change in labour input, real incomes were well above the previous year's level despite 15.0% inflation.

Insufficient rainfall caused production volumes to fall sharply, especially wheat (-10.7%), pulses (-15.1%), oilseeds and oleaginous fruit (-16.4%) and dessert grapes (-11.8%). However, for all these products apart from oilseeds, higher prices still meant that production value was higher than in 1988. There were particularly notable price rises for pulses (+25.0%) and wheat (+22.6%). The value of final crop production was, however, mainly affected by value trends in olive oil, fresh vegetables, fibre plants (cotton) and fresh fruit, which together accounted for some 56% of crop production value in 1989.

With more land under cultivation, the volume of fibre plant production was up by 6.9%, whereas good yields were responsible for the 14.9% increase in olive oil production volume. Substantial producer price rises of the order of 14.0% for fibre plants, 18.0% for fresh vegetables and 20.0% for olive oil and fresh fruit added their weight to the large increase in production value.

Table 2.14: Changes in the major items of the income account for Greek agriculture, % change in 1989 over 1988

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	+ 2,3	+ 17,5	+ 20,3
Crop production	+ 3,2	+ 17,8	+ 21,5
Animal production	+ 0,3	+ 16,9	+ 17,3
Most marked changes ¹⁾ :			
Olive oil	+ 14,9	+ 20,0	+ 37,9
Fresh vegetables	+ 4,9	+ 18,0	+ 23,8
Milk	+ 1,1	+ 24,0	+ 25,3
Cotton	+ 6,9	+ 14,0	+ 21,9
Intermediate consumption	+ 0,8	+ 11,4	+ 12,3
Gross value added at market prices			+ 22,7

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

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

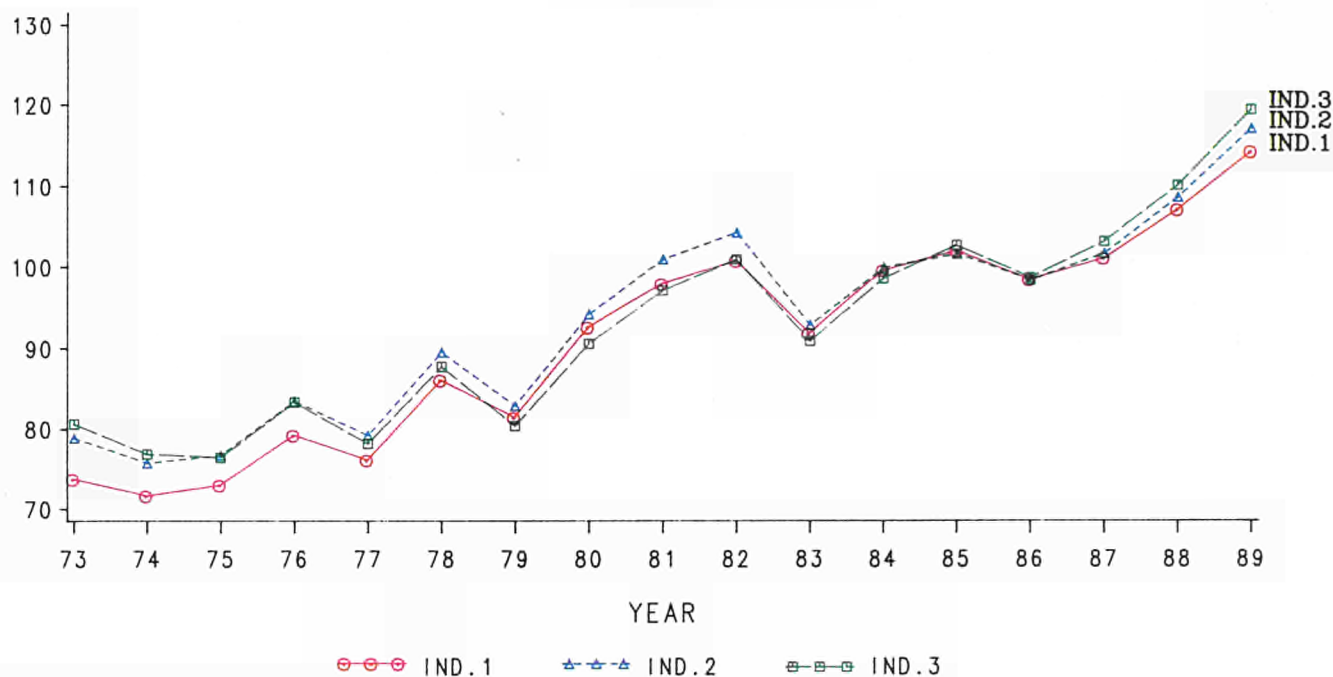
Animal production accounts for just over 30% of the total production value in Greece. Substantial price increases for milk (+24.0%) coupled with an only slightly higher production volume (+1.1%) generated a sharp increase in production value (+25.3%). Production of sheep and goats - the second most important animal production sector after milk - was up by 3.1%, i.e. more than the average for animal production as a whole (+0.5%). Producer prices were up by 12.1%, playing their part in a 15.6% increase in the production value of sheep and goats.

Final agricultural production in terms of volume was up by 2.3% overall, compared with a lower rate of growth for intermediate consumption input (+0.8%). With relatively insignificant price increases for energy (+3.2%) and fertilizers (+2.1%) in particular, the average increase in intermediate consumption prices was 11.4% and thus well below the 17.5% increase in agricultural producer prices. The result was an improvement in the agricultural terms of trade.

With production value rising faster than intermediate consumption expenditure, gross value added at market prices was up by 22.7%. Despite higher subsidies and a sharp increase in VAT compensation, taxes linked to production - which were up by a massive 119.5% over the previous year owing to the coresponsibility levy on cereals paid for 1988 - generated a somewhat lower rate of change in gross value added at factor cost (+21.5%). Depreciation, rents, interest payments and compensation of employees grew more slowly than gross value added, leading to even higher rates of growth for the

other income parameters. With labour input unchanged, only the 15% rate of inflation affected the income indicator calculations, whereby Indicator 1 was up by 6.6%, Indicator 2 by 7.8% and Indicator 3 by 8.5%.

FIGURE 2.7 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3 FOR GREECE BETWEEN 1973 AND 1989
"1985"(1)=100



(1) "1985"=(1984+1985+1986)/3

2.3.5 Spain

Agricultural incomes in Spain are expected to have stagnated or fallen slightly in 1989. The rise in producer prices was mainly demand-induced, with the decline in crop production as a result of unfavourable weather conditions also playing a part - the main factors here were an unusual drought in northern Spain and heavy rainfall in the south during the final three months of 1989. The price increase was less than the rate of inflation. Not even a more marked decline in labour input was able to compensate fully for the drop in real net value added at factor cost.

Overall, the unfavourable weather caused a substantial fall in crop production (-7.1%). Harvests of cereals (-24.4%), particularly barley (-35.4%), as well as oilseeds (-22.8%), sugar beet (-13.2%) and cotton (-44.8%) were well below the previous year's levels. The prices of these products either remained steady or went up only very slightly, which meant that production value fell sharply. The 1989 wine grape harvest showed a major improvement on the poor result of the previous year, with

grape must and wine production volumes leaping by 33.7%. Thanks to high producer prices (+35.0%), wine production value rose by no less than 80.5%. Production trends for fresh fruit and fresh vegetables were also positive (+18.6% and +2.0% respectively). Both of these account for more than 35% of final crop production, and increased production values (fresh fruit +18.0%, fresh vegetables +10.0%) improved the overall result for the crop sector. In contrast, olive oil harvests slumped (-48.7%), and despite higher producer prices (+27.3%) there was a 34.7% decline in production value, which contributed to the negative trend in crop production.

The livestock sector, which accounts for less than 40% of final production value, was instrumental in increasing it. The price rises for pigs (+20.7%) and milk (+14.4%) in particular were major factors. In contrast, producer prices for cattle (+0.2%) and sheep and goats (+0.3%) were practically unchanged. Small increases in volume were recorded for cattle, pigs, poultry and milk, but negative trends in egg production (-5.9%) and sheep and goats (-3.4%) were responsible for a slight overall decline in animal production (-0.6%).

Intermediate consumption input in total went up very slightly (+1.0%). The use of plant protection products and fertilizers fell by 5.0% and 2.0% respectively. A perceptible increase (+1.9%) was recorded for feedingstuffs, which account for almost 50% of intermediate consumption expenditure, as the lack of rainfall - particularly in northern Spain - meant that not enough basic fodder was available. Except for seeds and seedlings, pharmaceutical products, and material and small tools, intermediate consumption prices went up slowly. Feedingstuffs prices fell 0.6%. Total intermediate consumption expenditure showed an increase of 2.9%.

Table 2.15: Changes in the major items of the income account for Spanish agriculture, % change in 1989 over 1988

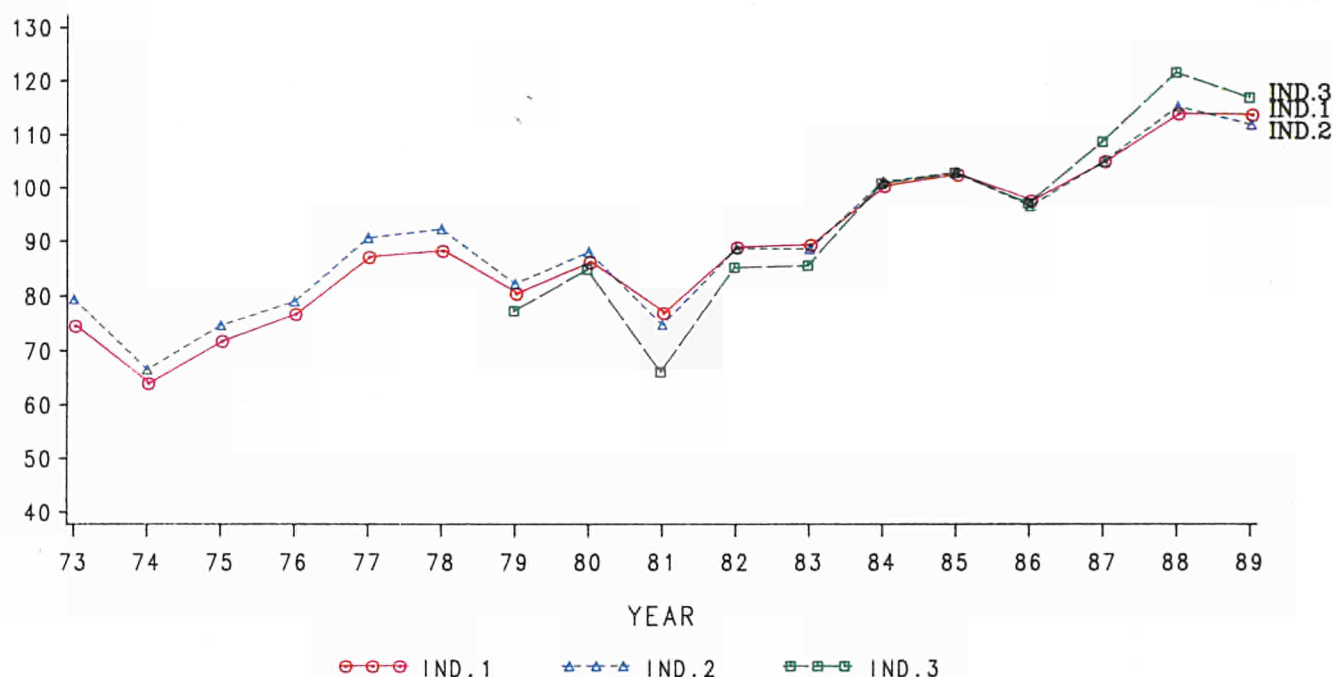
	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	- 4,4	+ 6,9	+ 2,2
Crop production	- 7,1	+ 6,2	- 1,3
Animal production	- 0,6	+ 8,0	+ 7,4
Most marked changes ¹⁾ :			
Grape must and wine	+33,7	+35,0	+80,5
Barley	-35,4	+ 1,1	-34,7
Pigs	+ 1,0	+20,7	+21,9
Olive oil	-48,7	+27,3	-34,7
Intermediate consumption	+ 1,0	+ 1,8	+ 2,9
Gross value added at market prices			+ 1,6

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

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

As intermediate consumption expenditure rose rather more than production value, gross value added at market prices went up only 1.6%. With subsidies (+3.8%) and depreciation (+1.7%) both up on the previous year, net value added at factor cost rose by 1.8%. However, a steep rise in interest payments (+21.0%) and rents (+6.9%) led to a fall in nominal net income from agricultural activity (-1.0%). Thanks also to positive macroeconomic trends, labour input in agriculture fell much more sharply (-5.0%) than in 1988. With an inflation rate of 7.3%, Indicator 1 remained more or less steady (-0.2%), whereas Indicators 2 and 3 fell by 2.9% and 3.9% respectively.

FIGURE 2.8 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3 FOR SPAIN BETWEEN 1973 AND 1989
"1985"(1)=100



(1) "1985"=(1984+1985+1986)/3

2.3.6 France

Following the decline in agricultural incomes in France over the previous two years, a sharp rise is expected for 1989, due primarily to producer prices rising much faster than intermediate consumption prices. Despite intermediate consumption volume growing at a slightly faster rate than agricultural production volume, gross value added in agriculture is expected to be up by more than 10%. Taking into account changes in subsidies, rents, compensation of employees, interest payments and taxes, agricultural incomes were up more than gross value added.

In the cereals sector, wheat production was up by 11.3% owing to increases in both area and yields. The decline in grain maize cultivation area and yields - the latter due to the lack of rainfall - caused

production volumes to drop by 11.0%. The fall in 1989/90 market regulation prices caused a drop in all cereals producer prices. The sharp falls in potato and sugarbeet production were mainly due to lower yields, caused in turn by the drought. The much reduced crop of potatoes was accompanied by a massive price increase (+45.0%). Wine-growing, the second most important crop sector after cereals, was a major factor in the increase in crop production value. With stocks at a low ebb at the end of 1988 and a good-quality harvest in 1989, producer prices were up by a full 24.1%.

The livestock sector also made its contribution to the increase in final production, mainly by dint of substantially higher prices. Cattle production, which accounts for over 30% of animal production value, recorded 9.8% higher prices as supplies fell. The crisis in the pig sector, which had first made itself felt at the end of 1986 as a result of low producer prices, ran its course, with the main producer countries having reduced their sow populations. With production volume down in France, as in the rest of Europe, sustained demand boosted prices by 24.1%. The two-year slowdown in milk supplies continued in 1989, albeit at a slightly lower rate than in 1988. With producer prices up, the value of milk production is expected to be 2.4% higher in 1989.

Intermediate consumption volume is likely to increase by 2.1%, with higher inputs of feedingstuffs (+4.0% in the wake of increased poultry production and the lack of fodder caused by the warm, dry weather during the summer), and plant protection products including pharmaceutical products (+8.7%). Fertilizer input, however, was only 1% up. Higher prices were paid for all intermediate consumption items with the exception of plant protection products, resulting in a 6.0% overall rise in intermediate consumption expenditure.

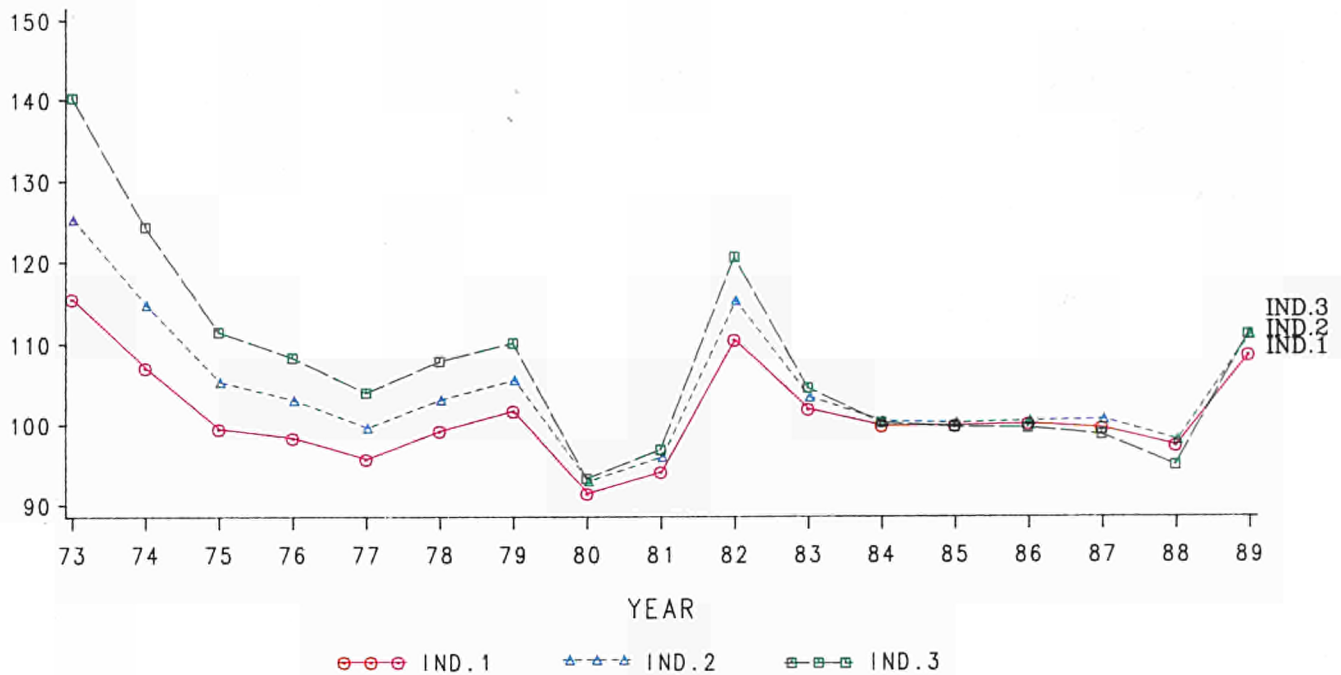
Table 2.16: Changes in the major items of the income account for French agriculture, % change in 1989 over 1988

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	+ 1,2	+ 6,9	+ 8,2
Crop production	+ 1,6	+ 6,5	+ 8,2
Animal production	+ 0,3	+ 7,5	+ 7,7
Most marked changes ¹⁾ :			
Grape must and wine	+ 10,9	+ 24,1	+ 37,6
Cattle	+ 0,7	+ 9,8	+ 10,5
Pigs	- 0,3	+ 24,1	+ 23,8
Wheat and spelt	+ 11,3	- 2,2	+ 8,9
Intermediate consumption	+ 2,1	+ 3,8	+ 6,0
Gross value added at market prices			+ 10,2

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

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

FIGURE 2.9 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3
FOR FRANCE BETWEEN 1973 AND 1989
"1985"(1)=100



(1) "1985"=(1984+1985+1986)/3

Subsidies were up by 9.5%, mainly due to the 22.0% increase in EAGGF aid. Taxes linked to production went up by 7.1%, the main factors being the coresponsibility levy on cereals and the superlevy for exceeding milk quotas.

All in all, gross value added at factor cost was up by 10.3%. Interest payments by farmers (+1.5%) were up less than interest rates and borrowing volume, as a result of extensive state support. As depreciation and rents increased only slowly (+ 3.0% and + 2.8% respectively), net income from agricultural activity as a whole was up 13.9%. With labour input continuing to decline (- 2.8%) and inflation at 3.3%, the result is a marked rise in the income indicators (Indicator 1: + 11.5%, Indicator 2: + 13.4%, Indicator 3: + 16.8%).

2.3.7 Ireland

Following the substantial rises over the past two years, agricultural incomes were up again in Ireland in 1989, albeit only slightly. Final production value was up 6.2%, with both the crop and livestock sectors contributing. However, as the value of intermediate consumption rose even faster (+9.4%), gross value added at market prices went up by only 4.1%.

Table 2.17: Changes in the major items of the income account for Irish agriculture, % change in 1989 over 1988

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	+ 1,3	+ 4,8	+ 6,2
Crop production	+ 2,9	+ 4,2	+ 7,2
Animal production	+ 1,1	+ 4,8	+ 6,0
Most marked changes ¹⁾ :			
Milk	+ 1,4	+11,2	+12,7
Cattle (incl.calves)	- 1,7	- 1,3	- 2,9
Pigs	+ 3,2	+23,1	+27,0
Sheep and goats	+26,0	- 5,4	+19,2
Intermediate consumption	+ 5,5	+ 3,7	+ 9,4
Gross value added at market prices			+ 4,1

- 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 table read as decimal points

Income trends in Ireland are very largely influenced by price and volume-related changes in the livestock sector, which accounts for 88% of final production. The value of animal production increased by 6.0%, mainly due to a 4.8% price rise. There were substantial price increases for pigs (+23.1%), eggs (+15.8%) and milk (+11.2%), as against price declines for sheep and goats (-5.4%) and cattle including calves (-1.3%). The price changes for cattle and milk were particularly significant owing to the importance of these products in Ireland. The volume of animal production was up by around 1% as in the previous year, due in particular to increased production of sheep and goats (+26.0%), pigs (+3.2%) and milk (+1.4%). Substantial declines in production were recorded for poultry (-6.4%), eggs (-5.0%) and cattle (-1.7%). The production value of milk was up by 12.7% and was instrumental in boosting the value of final animal production.

The value of crop production was up by 7.2% in the wake of increased prices and volumes. A sharp rise in the production value of potatoes (+34.8%) and fresh vegetables (+17.1%) made a major contribution to the increase in crop production value. In the case of potatoes the rise in value was entirely due to a 48.0% price rise, though the effect of this was diluted by a drop in production volume of almost 9%. As for fresh vegetables, both volume and prices were up (by 11.2% and 5.4% respectively). The value of cereal production, which accounts for around 40% of total crop production value, fell very slightly (-0.7%), with prices 1.5% down and volume 0.8% up.

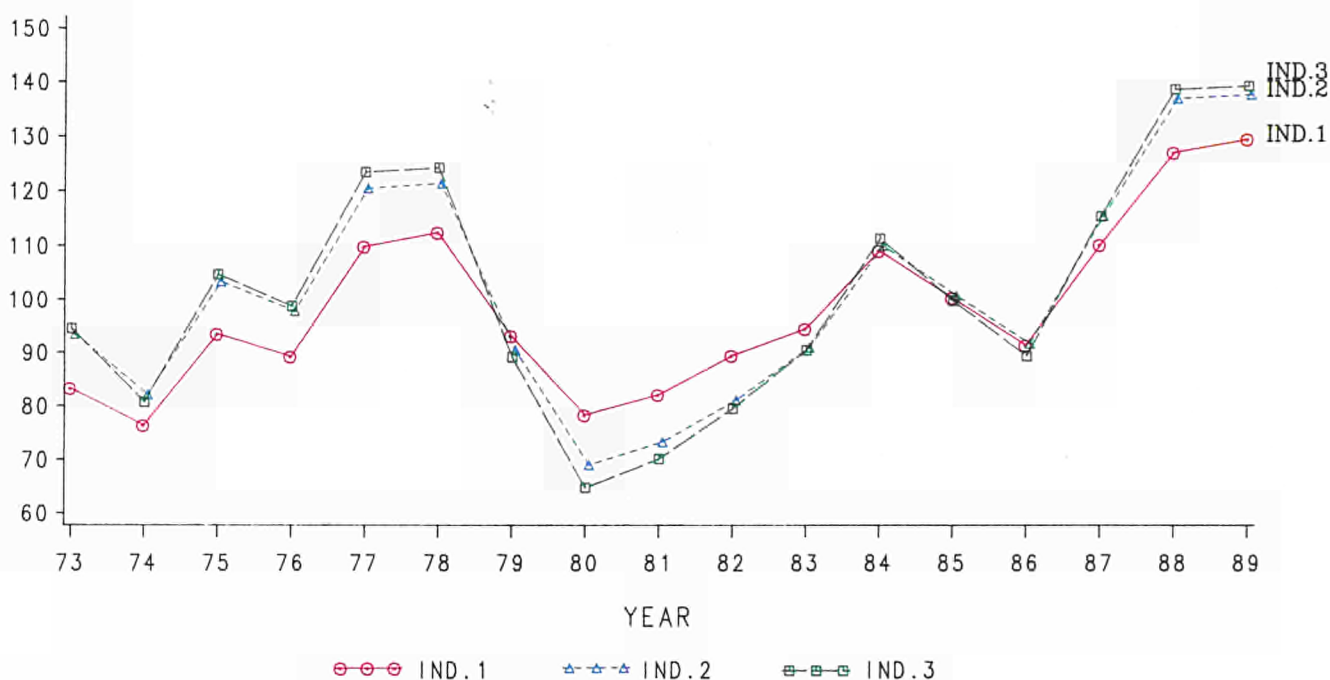
Intermediate consumption expenditure rose by 9.4% as a result of increases in prices (+3.7%) and volumes (+5.5%). The two most important input items, feedingstuffs and fertilizers, played a major part here. Expenditure on feedingstuffs, which account for more than 40% of total intermediate consumption, rose by 12.7%, and fertilizer expenditure by 13.1%. The consumption of feedingstuffs

was up 6.5%, mainly because of unfavourable weather, and prices rose on average by 5.9%. Fertilizer prices were 8.5% higher, but this did not prevent input from rising by 4.2%.

With taxes linked to production down by 25.7% and subsidies virtually unchanged, gross value added at factor cost grew somewhat faster (+4.5%) than gross value added at market prices. Taking into account increases in depreciation (+5.7%), interest payments (+19.1%) and compensation of employees (+2.4%), net income

from agricultural activity of family labour input was up 2.8%. With labour input down by 2.0% and the inflation rate at 4.4%, Indicator 1 was up by 1.9%, and Indicators 2 and 3 by 0.5% each.

FIGURE 2.10 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3 FOR IRELAND BETWEEN 1973 AND 1989 "1985"(1)=100



(1) "1985"=(1984+1985+1986)/3

2.3.8 Italy

Current estimates suggest that incomes have gone up sharply in Italy, more or less balancing out the previous year's poor result. This recovery is primarily due to the price-induced growth in the value of animal production and the increase in the value of crop production, in this case a result of rises in both quantities and prices. Increases in subsidies and a slower rise in costs (depreciation, compensation of employees) also had very positive effects on income.

Table 2.18: Changes in the major items of the income account for Italian agriculture, % change in 1989 over 1988

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	+ 1,3	+ 6,4	+ 7,8
Crop production	+ 3,0	+ 4,2	+ 7,4
Animal production	- 0,7	+ 9,0	+ 8,2
Most marked changes ¹⁾ :			
Fresh vegetables	+ 4,9	+ 8,7	+ 14,0
Cattle (incl.calves)	- 2,0	+ 15,8	+ 13,5
Olive oil	+ 16,0	+ 10,9	+ 28,6
Grape must and wine	- 2,0	+ 15,4	+ 13,1
Intermediate consumption	+ 1,4	+ 3,9	+ 5,4
Gross value added at market prices			+ 8,8

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

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

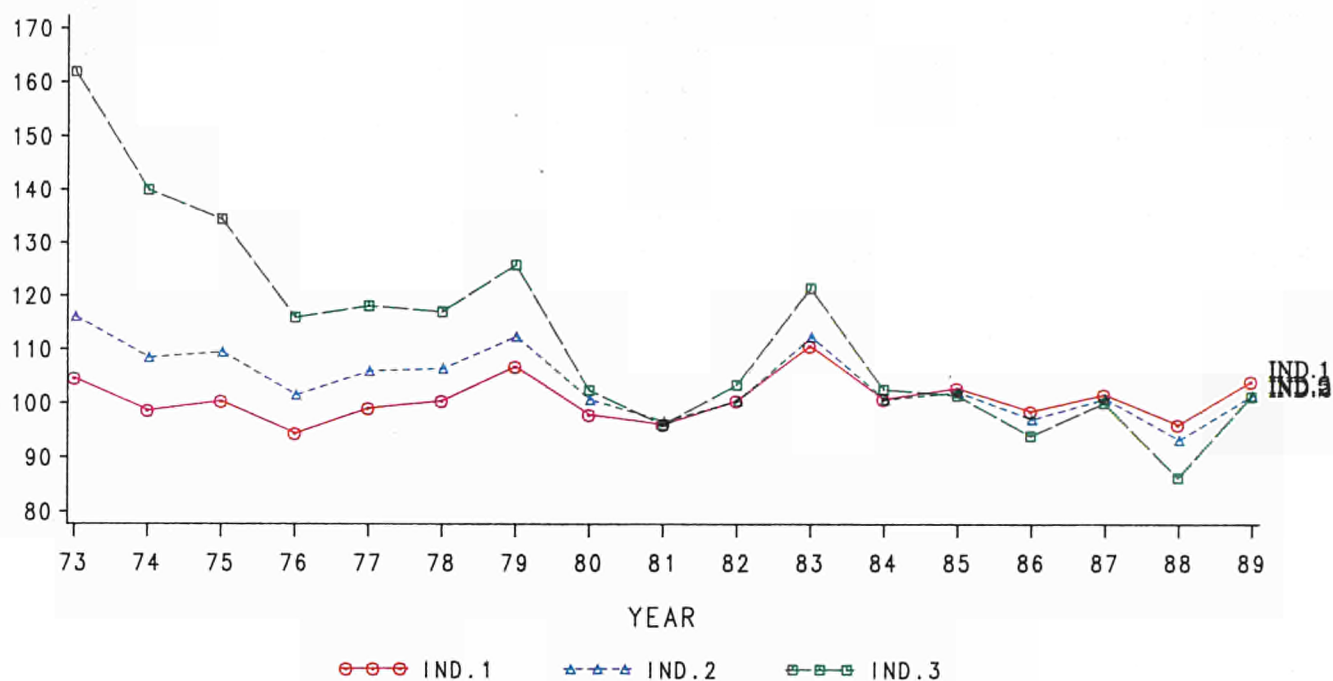
Once again, crop production volume trends varied. The decline in the cereals harvest continued (-4.3%) despite an increase in area, as dry weather caused average yields to fall. Grape must and wine production was a further 2.0% down on the already low figure of the previous year, although higher prices meant that production value was 13.1% up. Apart from grape must and wine, the other crop products which helped to boost the value of final crop production were fresh vegetables, olive oil and potatoes, where higher yields increased production and prices also rose.

The value of animal production went up even more steeply (+8.2%) than that of crop production (+7.4%). Except for pig and poultry production, this trend was exclusively price-induced, with production volumes falling slightly. Particularly substantial price increases for cattle (+15.8%) and eggs (+15.6%) contrasted with much smaller rises for milk (+4.7%) and poultry (+0.6%).

Intermediate consumption saw a moderate price rise (+3.9%) coupled with a slightly higher input (+1.4%) leading to a 5.4% increase in value. Above-average rises in the value of intermediate consumption were recorded for energy and lubricants (+6.6%) and feedingstuffs (+6.2%), the latter accounting for almost 60% of the total value of intermediate consumption.

The value of final production rose more sharply than that of intermediate consumption, leading to an 8.8% rise in gross value added at market prices. As subsidies went up by 20.7% and the 15.5% increase in taxes linked to production had only a limited effect owing to their relative insignificance, gross value added at factor cost went up by no less than 9.9%. Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU was 15.3% up on the previous year, as labour input fell by 2.3% and depreciation increased only minimally. Taking the inflation rate of 6.3% into account gives a rise of 8.4% for Indicator 1. Despite increased rent and interest payments, the rise in Indicator 2 is somewhat steeper (+8.9%).

FIGURE 2.11 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3
FOR ITALY BETWEEN 1973 AND 1989
"1985"(1)=100



(1) "1985"=(1984+1985+1986)/3

In the wake of a moderate rise in compensation of employees (+4.4%) and a larger fall in family labour input (-2.8%) than total labour input, real net income from agricultural activity per family AWU (Indicator 3) went up by a full 17.2%.

2.3.9 Luxembourg

Current estimates indicate that 1989 saw a sharp rise in the steady increase in agricultural incomes in Luxembourg. This can be put down in particular to a substantial increase in the value of production coupled with relatively weak growth in the value of intermediate consumption, although subsidies and taxes linked to production were further income-boosting elements.

With wine-growers benefiting from the good weather, the 28.9% increase in the production of grape must, together with a slight increase in prices, generated a substantial rise in the value of crop production. In fact, 1989 saw wine-growing account for more than 50% of the value of final crop production. With cereal production down 9.9% and a slight fall in producer prices, the value of cereal production - which accounted for 26% of crop production value in 1989 - was down by 12.2%. More particularly, the production volume of oats and summer meslin was virtually halved (-46.4%) and, with prices down slightly, was responsible for a substantial fall in value (-47.6%). There were, however, some crops with substantial increases, e.g. in the production volume of rye and winter meslin and in other cereals (excluding rice), with increases of 16.7% and 49.1% respectively. Notable increases were also recorded for oilseed production volume (+50.4%) and prices (+9.1%). This

caused a 64.1% rise in the value of oilseed production, but had relatively little effect on the production value of crop production as a whole.

Accounting for something like 80% of the value of final production, animal production is of great significance for agricultural incomes in Luxembourg. While the volume of cattle production was up slightly (+1.0%), there were declines in production volume for pigs (-2.6%) and milk (-0.8%). However, substantially higher prices for these three main products in particular - especially pigs (+26.6%) - generated a marked rise in the value of animal production (+9.7%).

Intermediate consumption input was up by 1.3%, and with the average price rise close to the rate of inflation, expenditure on intermediate consumption was up by no more than 4.6%, the main increases being for cattle and animal products (+45.9%) and pharmaceutical products (+9.6%), although these items are of relatively little significance in terms of intermediate consumption as a whole.

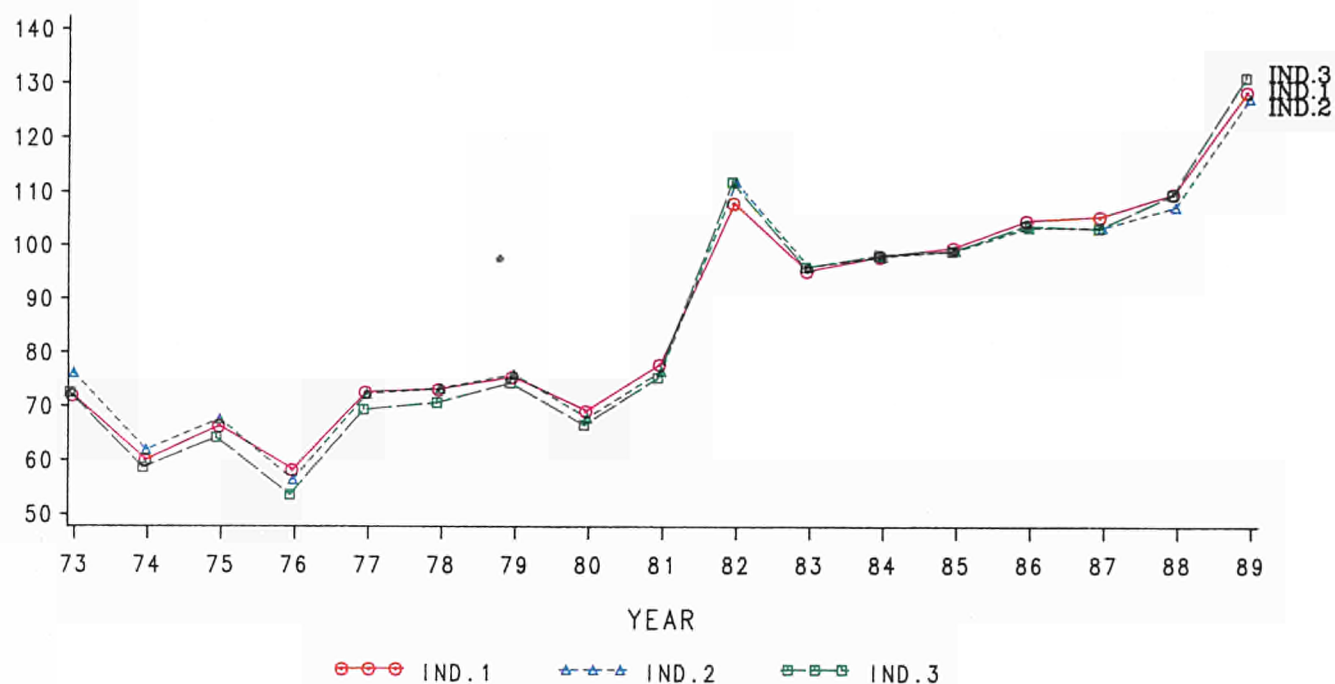
The substantial increase in the value of production, coupled with slower growth in intermediate consumption value, led to a 13.2% increase in gross value added at market prices. With subsidies well up on the previous year (+20.4%) and taxes linked to production down (-27.6%), gross value added at factor cost was up by 15.3%. As depreciation, rents and compensation of employees grew more slowly, the corresponding income parameters showed faster growth despite higher interest payments (+17.6%). With labour input down by 3.0% (about the same as the 3.2% inflation rate), the income indicators rose roughly in line with the corresponding income parameters: Indicator 1: +17.3%, Indicator 2: +18.9% and Indicator 3: +19.7%.

Table 2.19: Changes in the major items of the income account for Luxembourg agriculture, % change in 1989 over 1988

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	+ 1,3	+ 8,4	+ 9,8
Crop production	+ 8,8	+ 1,5	+10,5
Animal production	- 0,4	+10,1	+ 9,7
Most marked changes ¹⁾ :			
Milk	- 0,8	+ 9,0	+ 8,1
Grape must and wine	+28,9	+ 3,3	+33,2
Cattle (incl.calves)	+ 1,0	+ 8,0	+ 9,0
Pigs	- 2,6	+26,6	+23,4
Intermediate consumption	+ 1,3	+ 3,3	+ 4,6
Gross value added at market prices			+13,2

1) The products indicated are those which have made the most significant contribution to the change in the value of final production.
NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

FIGURE 2.12 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3
FOR LUXEMBURG BETWEEN 1973 AND 1989
"1985"(1)=100



(1) "1985"=(1984+1985+1986)/3

2.3.10 Netherlands

Following the previous year's increase, forecasts for 1989 indicate a further rise in agricultural incomes, in the Netherlands. The value of both crop and animal production has increased substantially, with the comparatively weak growth in the value of intermediate consumption as against the value of final production causing a steep rise in nominal gross value added at market prices.

The 8.4% rise in the value of animal production is mainly due to the steep increase in the prices of animal products. The main factor in the increase in agricultural incomes was the 25.0% rise in pig prices and the 11.4% rise in the prices paid for cattle. Animal production volume was down 1.1%, a consequence of the comparatively unfavourable price trends of recent years and the introduction of measures to curb supply. There were marked increases in production volume only for sheep and goats (+12.5%) and other animal products (+11.0%), although sheep and goat prices were down 6.0% and prices for other animal products recorded only 1.0% growth.

Unlike animal production, the increase in the value of crop production is due to a higher production volume (+5.1%). Improved harvests were recorded for wheat (+27.0%), rye (+18.0%) and sugar beet (+14.0%). The sugar beet harvest reached a new record, with a sugar yield of 10 t per hectare.

Table 2.20: Changes in the major items of the income account for Dutch agriculture, % change in 1989 over 1988

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	+ 1,3	+ 6,4	+ 7,8
Crop production	+ 5,1	+ 1,7	+ 6,9
Animal production	- 1,1	+ 9,5	+ 8,4
Most marked changes ¹⁾ :			
Pigs	- 1,0	+ 25,0	+ 23,8
Potatoes	+ 2,0	+ 24,0	+ 26,5
Cattle (incl.calves)	- 4,9	+ 11,4	+ 6,0
Flowers and ornam.plants	+ 7,0	- 3,0	+ 3,8
Intermediate consumption	- 1,3	+ 3,8	+ 2,5
Gross value added at market prices			+ 12,6

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

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

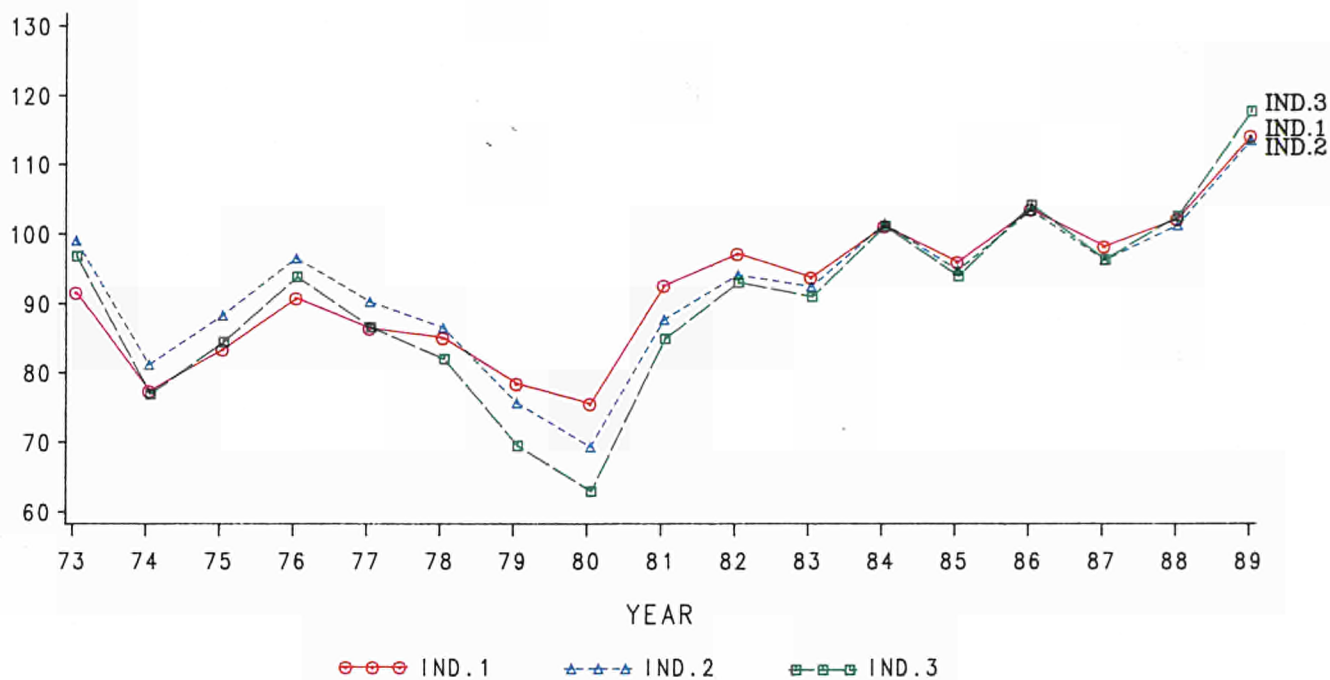
The increased production value of potatoes, on the other hand, was largely price-induced (with slightly higher production), price increases being attributable to the relatively poor potato harvests in a number of neighbouring countries.

The increase in the production value of flowers and ornamental plants was below average, with volume up by 7.0% and prices down by 3.0%. For cut flowers in particular, the unfavourable price trend was due to the long, warm summer with its substantially higher supply levels, combined with restrained demand.

As regards intermediate consumption, prices were well up (+3.8%), with volume down 1.3%, mainly due to the decline in bought-in feedingstuffs for animal production. There were, however, sizeable volume increases in imports of seeds and seedlings (+14.5%). Cattle and animal products were likewise up (16.5%). There was also a notable 6.0% increase in the price of feedingstuffs in the wake of the higher prices paid on world markets in the first half of the year for the requisite raw materials.

Subsidies were up by a substantial 22.7%, which was not far short of the 25.8% increase in taxes linked to production, this latter development being mainly due to the fact that administrative problems severely restricted collection of the superlevy in 1988. More investment led to higher interest payments (+16.0%), and compensation of employees was up by 8.0% as a result of the increased demand for hired labour, especially in horticulture. Nevertheless, income from agricultural activity of family labour was up by 14.5%. A notable 11.9% increase was recorded for Indicator 1. This is all the more remarkable as there was no change in agricultural labour input. The rate of inflation was relatively low at 1.4%.

FIGURE 2.13 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3
FOR THE NETHERLANDS BETWEEN 1973 AND 1989
"1985"(1)=100



(1) "1985"=(1984+1985+1986)/3

2.3.11 Portugal

Following the marked decline the previous year, 1989 saw incomes make a good recovery, though without making up the full loss. The crop sector played a major role in increasing production value, thanks to much larger harvests. Although intermediate consumption prices went up more sharply than producer prices, the resulting rise in expenditure was below that of production value. Subsidies were well down on the previous year, whilst depreciation and interest payments were up, as a result of which the rates of change for net value added and net income from agricultural activity did not match those for gross value added at market prices.

Crop production value trends were largely determined by the wine grape harvest. After the previous year's extremely poor harvest, grape must and wine production doubled in 1989 (+105.4%), thus reverting to a roughly average level. Wheat production, which accounts for around 10% of crop production value, went up by 55.4%, mainly due to much higher yields, though an increase in area also played a part. With producer prices remaining more or less steady (+0.3%), wheat production value rose by 55.9%. As for potatoes, which in terms of value account for almost the same proportion of final crop production as wheat, the harvest was 21.6% up on the previous year's poor result, giving an increase of no less than 27.3% in terms of value. The 16.9% increase in the value of fresh vegetable production, which at more than 20% is the most important component of crop production, was largely a result of higher prices (+15.2%). The sharp increase in fresh fruit production volume (+17.3%) was countered by a 12.5% drop in producer prices, giving a very moderate rise in value (+2.6%).

Table 2.21: Changes in the major items of the income account for Portuguese agriculture, % change in 1989 over 1988

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	+ 9,1	+ 5,4	+ 15,0
Crop production	+ 19,3	+ 5,5	+ 26,0
Animal production	+ 1,3	+ 5,6	+ 7,0
Most marked changes ¹⁾ :			
Grape must and wine	+ 105,4	+ 8,1	+ 122,0
Wheat and spelt	+ 55,4	+ 0,3	+ 55,9
Fresh vegetables	+ 1,5	+ 15,2	+ 16,9
Cattle (incl.calves)	+ 5,9	+ 6,1	+ 12,4
Intermediate consumption	+ 3,4	+ 8,3	+ 12,0
Gross value added at market prices			+ 18,3

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

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

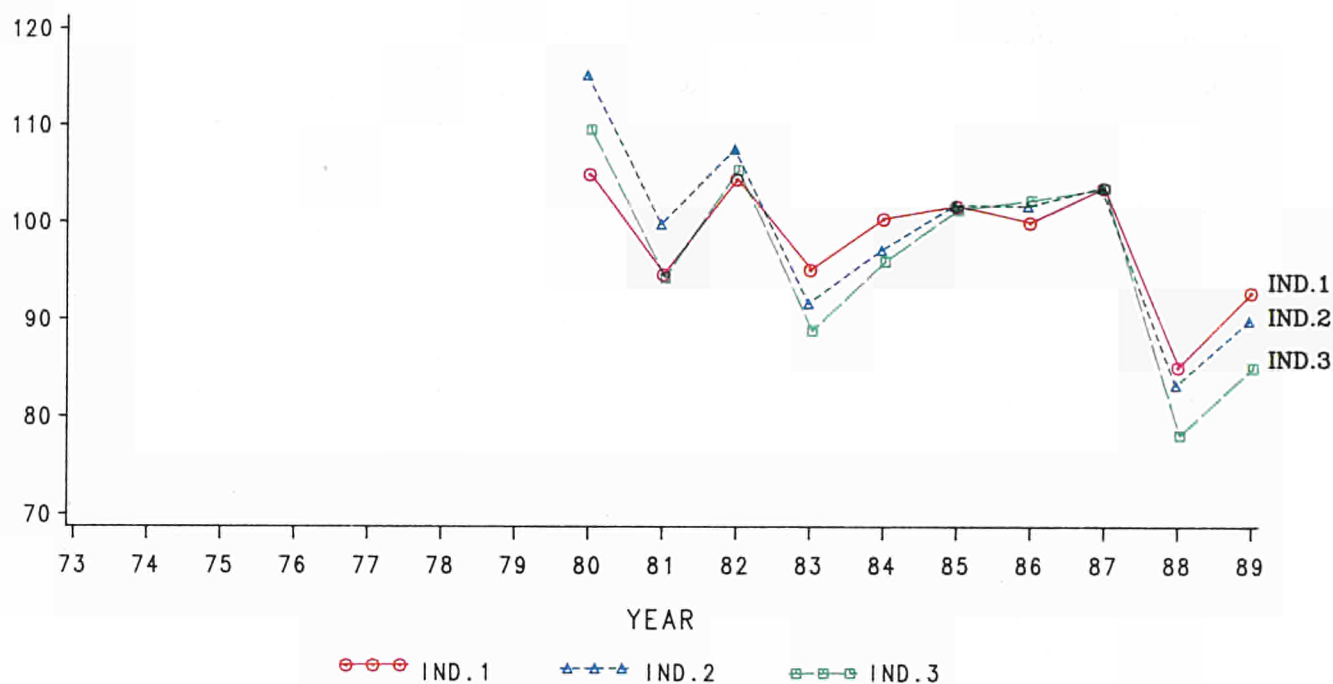
Animal production value on average benefited from a mainly price-induced increase. Substantially higher figures were recorded for the production of pigs (+6.8%) and cattle (+5.9%), which together account for around 45% of animal production value. Both pig and cattle producer prices went up, resulting in a 12.4% increase in production value in each case. In contrast, production of other animals for slaughter declined. Particularly significant was the 8.6% drop in poultry production, which, combined with lower prices, led to a 12.5% fall in value compared with the previous year. The main price rises among animal products were for milk (+9.1%) and eggs (+19.8%), as a result of which production value went up quite considerably.

Intermediate consumption input increased by an average of 3.4%, mainly due to a 5.1% rise in bought-in feedingstuffs, which account for nearly 50% of intermediate consumption expenditure. On the other side of the coin, input of plant protection products and pesticides fell slightly (-1.1%), as purchase prices went up sharply (+15.7%). Increased expenditure on energy (+13.5%) was also price-induced. An overall 8.3% rise in intermediate consumption prices led to a 12.0% increase in expenditure.

Gross value added at market prices was up 18.3%. As subsidies were well down (-15.7%) and taxes linked to production were 18.0% up (though the latter are of little importance in absolute terms), gross value added at factor cost still achieved an increase of 15.9%. Depreciation was well up on the previous year (+11.9%), and the 24.2% rise in interest payments also had a considerable effect on income trends. With inflation at 12.4%, real incomes increased. As both total and family labour input declined by 5.0%, the income indicators went up sharply: Indicator 1 by 9.0%, Indicator 2 by 8.0% and Indicator 3 by 8.9%.

FIGURE 2.14 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3
FOR PORTUGAL BETWEEN 1973 AND 1989

"1985"(1)=100



(1) "1985"=(1984+1985+1986)/3

2.3.12 United Kingdom

Gross value added at factor cost was up by 9.8%, due largely to the fact that total final production value increased by more than total intermediate consumption value (+7.0% against +3.9%). Whilst subsidies remained virtually unchanged, there was an increase in taxes linked to production, caused mainly by the coresponsibility levy on cereals.

Final production of cereals rose by 3.3%. A major factor was a shift in land use, causing production of wheat to go up by 13.5% and barley to fall by 11.8%. As a result of higher prices for both these products, the final production value of cereals was up 7.5%. As for other crops, a decline in potato and oilseeds production (-11.3% and -8.3% respectively) was more than compensated for by higher prices (+25.2% and +23.0%), as a result of which their production value rose by 11.1% and 12.8%. In contrast, fresh fruit production volume went up (+13.6%), generating a higher production value (+9.7%) despite falling prices (-3.4%). The increases recorded for fresh vegetable production volume and prices were only small (+1.2% and +3.0% respectively), but still resulted in a 4.2% higher production value.

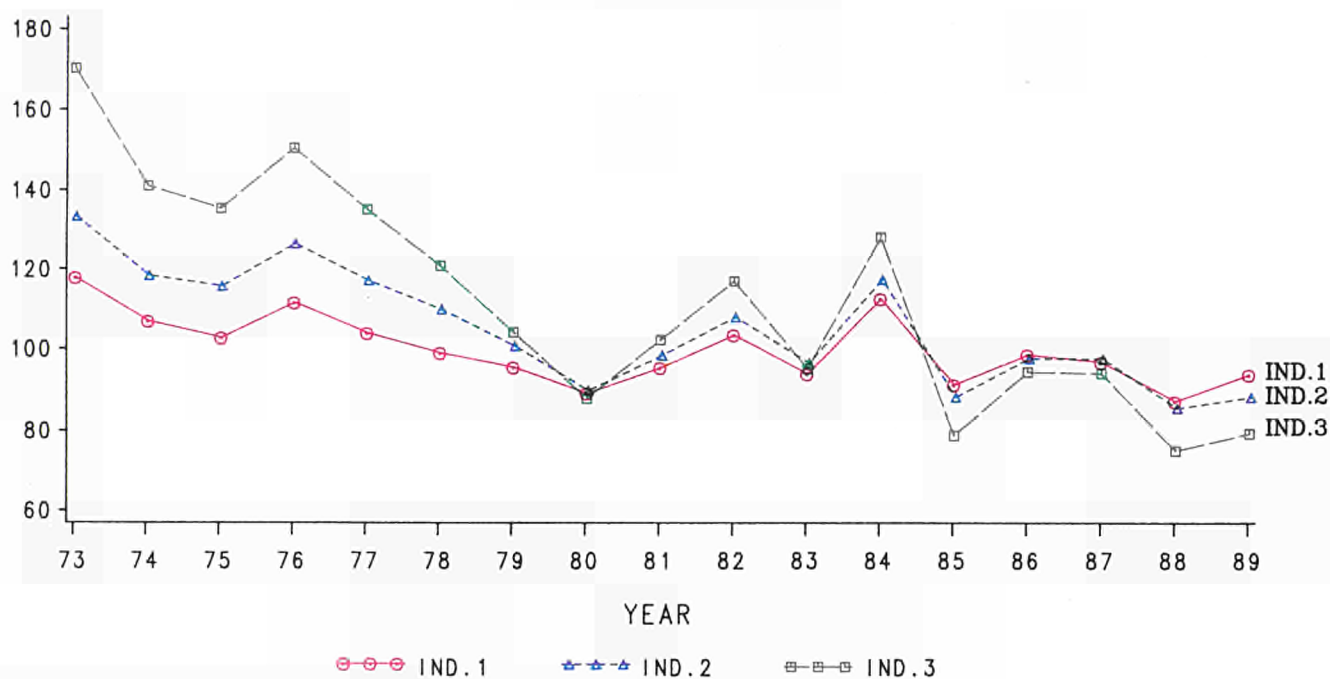
Table 2.22: Changes in the major items of the income account for agriculture in the United Kingdom, % change in 1989 over 1988

	Volume	Price	Value
Final production	+ 0,1	+ 6,9	+ 7,0
Crop production	+ 0,3	+ 5,5	+ 5,8
Animal production	- 0,0	+ 7,7	+ 7,7
Most marked changes ¹⁾ :			
Wheat and spelt	+ 13,5	+ 3,0	+ 16,9
Pigs	- 4,2	+ 27,2	+ 21,9
Milk	- 1,3	+ 8,2	+ 6,8
Cattle (incl. calves)	+ 4,7	+ 4,2	+ 9,1
Intermediate consumption	- 1,3	+ 5,3	+ 3,9
Gross value added at market prices			+ 10,8

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

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

FIGURE 2.15 : EVOLUTION OF INCOME INDICATORS 1 TO 3 FOR UNITED KINGDOM BETWEEN 1973 AND 1989
"1985"(1)=100



(1) "1985"=(1984+1985+1986)/3

In the livestock sector, pig prices - very much down in recent years - rose by 27.2% in the wake of a decline in production (-4.2%). There was a similar situation for eggs and poultry, where prices were up by 7.7% and 4.4%, while production volumes fell by 8.7% and 3.5%. In contrast, production volume for cattle went up by 4.7% and for sheep by 8.7%, generating increases in production value of 9.1% and 4.0% respectively, despite a 4.3% decline in sheep prices. As in the previous year, milk prices were up (+8.2%) and production volume down (-1.3%).

Higher prices were recorded for some intermediate consumption items, particularly bought-in cattle (+8.8%), services (+7.7%), seeds and seedlings (+7.5%) and energy and lubricants (+6.9%). The value of bought-in feedingstuffs, accounting for more than 40% of all intermediate consumption expenditure, was up by 3.7% despite volume being slightly down (-1.1%).

With gross value added at factor cost rising by 9.8%, a much slower increase in depreciation (+3.8%) resulted in an even steeper rise in net value added at factor cost (+12.0%). Whilst interest payments rose by 37.5%, total compensation of employees went up only slightly (+2.4%). Net income from agricultural activity of family labour input was up 11.1%. Indicator 1 rose by 7.6%, although the positive effect of the 2.4% fall in labour input was more than balanced out by 6.7% inflation. Indicator 2 was up by 3.2%, and Indicator 3 by 5.6%.

2.4 Cash flow in agriculture

As from last year, accounts are now complemented by an analysis of cash flow, with a view to elucidating further aspects of the economic situation in agriculture.

The income indicators used in this report are based on a harmonized Community-wide income accounts system. They count as revenue such items as the increase in output stocks and own-account capital formation and, as costs, input stocks used in the production process and the depreciation of fixed capital. However, none of these gives rise to an actual payment, with the result that income figures derived from the income accounts do not give a good indication of changes in cash flows in agriculture. It follows that, in the cash flow account compared in Figure 2.16 with the income account, the above items are not included as they do not directly involve any receipt or payment. What we have, then, are details of the financial resources available to the production branch "Agriculture" from agricultural production for investment, repayment of loans and private withdrawals. This financial surplus resulting from current sales thus gives an indication of the liquidity situation in the "Agriculture" branch.

The cash flow indicator covers the same group of persons as income indicator 3 (i.e. family labour). Cash flow can be measured before or after deduction of gross fixed capital formation (adjusted for investment aid); the results presented here are before deduction. To make it possible to compare cash flow and income indicators, the rates of change in cash flow are also deflated and related to family labour input.

Cash flow account figures are set out below for countries which have supplied data for 1989, viz. the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Ireland, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom (cf. Table 2.23).

In the **Federal Republic of Germany**, cash flow in agriculture followed the previous year's upward trend (1989: +9.3%), with revenue from production up by only 5.0%. While animal production sales were up by almost the same amount as animal production value (+9.4% as against +9.9%), revenue from crop products was down. Sales were down 2.7%, compared with a 0.5% rise in the value of crop production, largely as a result of reduced sales of cereals (sales: -14.5%, production value: -9.7%) and stockpiling of wine (sales: +9.5%, production value: +30.7%).

In **France**, cash flow for family labour was well up in 1989 (+8.2%) after a slight decline in 1988, although the increase was much smaller than that in net income of family labour input. Revenue from production was up by 6.2%, i.e. less than the 8.2% increase in final production value. This was due essentially to increased stockpiling of wine (after the previous year's reduction in stocks) and the slow-down in the reduction of the cattle population. The latter suggests that adaptation of the cattle population to the production limits set by the milk quota system is nearing completion.

Figure 2.16:

Comparison of construction of cash flow account and income account in 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 ¹⁾ and interest
- Compensation of employees	- Compensation of employees
= Net income of family labour input	= Cash flow
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

Table 2.23: Comparison of nominal cash flow with the nominal net income of family labour input in selected Member States for the period 1986 to 1989 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/IRE/LFR/UK£	in %	1000 DM/FF/IRE/LFR/UK£	in %	1000 million DM/FF/IRE/LFR/UK£	in %	1000 DM/FF/IRE/LFR/UK£	in %
FR Germany								
1986	13,233	+27,4	16,695	+29,1	23,427	+14,8	30,035	+16,4
1987	9,855	-25,5	13,372	-21,2	21,371	-8,8	28,997	-3,5
1988	13,150	+33,4	18,314	+37,0	24,007	+12,3	33,436	+15,3
1989	15,968	+21,4	23,410	+27,8	26,239	+9,3	38,468	+15,0
France								
1986	88,336	+2,0	65,001	+5,0	115,246	+1,2	84,802	+4,1
1987	87,560	-0,9	66,283	+2,0	120,766	+4,8	91,420	+7,8
1988	84,523	-3,5	65,828	-0,7	120,090	-0,6	93,528	+2,3
1989	99,140	+17,3	79,436	+20,7	129,893	+8,2	104,077	+11,3
Ireland								
1986	0,941	-6,7	4,112	-5,1	1,301	-1,0	5,684	+0,7
1987	1,213	+28,9	5,428	+32,0	1,482	+13,9	6,630	+16,6
1988	1,489	+22,7	6,741	+24,2	1,712	+15,6	7,755	+17,0
1989	1,531	+2,8	7,075	+5,0	1,677	-2,1	7,750	-0,1
Luxembourg								
1986	3,128	+1,6	489,452	+6,4	4,168	+5,6	652,284	+10,5
1987	2,935	-6,2	481,954	-1,5	3,975	-4,6	652,726	+0,1
1988	3,007	+2,4	528,383	+9,6	4,065	+2,3	714,323	+9,4
1989	3,598	+19,7	652,995	+23,6	4,706	+15,8	854,010	+19,6
United Kingdom								
1986	2,242	+24,0	7,381	+23,8	3,447	+5,3	11,348	+5,1
1987	2,314	+3,2	7,713	+4,5	3,840	+11,4	12,799	+12,8
1988	1,950	-15,8	6,582	-14,7	3,438	-10,5	11,606	-9,3
1989	2,167	+11,1	7,418	+12,7	3,453	+0,4	11,821	+1,9

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

Unlike net income from family labour input, which showed a modest increase in **Ireland**, cash flow declined by 2.1% between 1988 and 1989. This was due principally to the fact that revenue from production increased by only 3.2% compared with a rise of 6.2% in the value of final production. The substantial increase in cattle stocks was mainly responsible for this outcome, as cattle sales were more than 10% down on the previous year, whereas the value of cattle production fell by only 3%.

In **Luxembourg**, family labour cash flow was 15.8% higher than in 1988, with revenue from production up 9.4%, i.e. a little less than the value of final production (+9.8%). In the crop sector there was no difference between sales and final production, but in the livestock sector revenue from animal production (+9.1%) was up a little less than the value of animal production (+9.7%). This is attributable entirely to lower growth in revenue from cattle sales (+7.3% against +9.0% for production value) and can be seen as a slight increase in the cattle population.

In the **United Kingdom**, the cash flow of family labour input is forecast to have risen by far less (+0.4%) than the corresponding income parameter (+11.1%). This difference was mainly due to increases in both output stocks and input stocks. Revenue from production (+5.8%) increased by less than final production value (+7.0%), and expenditure on intermediate consumption items (+5.7%) rose by more than the value of the items utilized (+3.9%). Revenue did not keep pace with final production value for cereals (+3.1% against +7.5%) and fresh fruit (-2.3% against +9.7%), and these differences were only partly offset by the results for potatoes, where the increase in sales (+17.4%) outstripped the increase in production value (+11.1%). These differences between revenue and production value reflect the yields of the crops concerned (high for apples and low for potatoes). Total revenue from crop products rose by only 3.9% as against an increase in the value of final crop production of 5.8%. In the livestock sector the difference was smaller (+7.1% compared with +7.7%) and reflected increases in the cattle and pig herds. The rise in intermediate consumption expenditure was greater than the increase in intermediate consumption value, leading to increased stocks of fertilizers and purchased feedingstuffs.

The rates of change for cash flow usually fluctuate less than the income figures (cf. Table 2.24). The conclusion to be drawn from this is that the liquidity situation in agriculture is subject to less significant changes than might be assumed from the trend in income indicators. 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 level of and change of depreciation. As depreciation is deducted in the income account but not in the cash flow account, the absolute figures can differ considerably. The comparability of rates of change is thus limited.

To summarize, in those countries for which cash flow information is available for 1989, increases in incomes - which in some cases were quite substantial - were accompanied by a build-up of stocks, as revenue from production in all cases was up less than production value. Cash flow in agriculture, which in absolute terms far exceeds income, was consequently up less than the corresponding income parameters.

Table 2.24:

**Rates of change in income indicators and cash flow indicator
1987 - 1989 (in %)**

		Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Indicator 3	Cash flow Indicator
D	1987	-13,2	-18,3	-22,8	- 5,4
	1988	+19,5	+27,4	+35,0	+13,7
	1989	+16,3	+20,4	+24,8	+ 8,9
F	1987	- 0,5	+ 0,2	- 0,8	+ 4,9
	1988	- 2,2	- 2,6	- 3,8	- 0,9
	1989	+11,5	+13,4	+16,8	+ 6,9
IRL	1987	+20,3	+19,2	+28,7	+13,8
	1988	+15,5	+26,2	+20,7	+13,6
	1989	+ 1,9	+ 0,5	+ 0,5	- 4,4
L	1987	+ 0,7	+ 0,1	- 0,5	+ 1,2
	1988	+ 4,0	+ 3,8	+ 6,1	+ 5,9
	1989	+17,3	+18,9	+19,7	+15,8
UK	1987	+ 3,5	- 0,2	- 0,4	+ 7,5
	1988	-17,8	-12,6	-20,0	-14,9
	1989	+ 7,6	+ 3,2	+ 5,6	- 4,6

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

3. LONG-TERM TRENDS IN AGRICULTURAL INCOME FROM 1973 TO 1988 ¹⁾

3.1 Presentation of long-term income trends in the Community

Over the period 1973 to 1988, the long-term development of **real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit (Indicator 1)** in Community agriculture (excluding Portugal) was slightly upward, allowing for short and medium-term fluctuations (cf. Table 3.1). The index ("1985" = 100) averaged 91.8 over the period 1973 to 1978, compared with an average of 99.4 between 1983 and 1988. Seen over the medium term, agricultural incomes declined sharply in 1974 following the exceptionally good result achieved in 1973, but then recovered over the ensuing years up to 1978. Between 1979 and 1981, the income index stood at around 90, fluctuating only very slightly over subsequent years around the 100 mark.

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 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)**, although here the annual fluctuations are greater still.

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 rent and interest payments and, additionally for Indicator 3, compensation of employees. These items are to some extent subject to long-term trends which may not necessarily accord with short-term fluctuations in production. Any contrary changes in these parameters tend to accentuate the annual income fluctuations.

1) The comments on long-term income trends in the Community and their causes relate to EUR 11 as the complete information required to calculate the indicators for Portugal is only available from 1980. EUR 12 indicators are therefore calculated from 1980 on. 1973 was chosen as the starting year as this is the first year from which Economic Accounts for Agriculture data are available.

Table 3.1:

**Indices of income indicators 1 to 3 for the Community
(EUR 11 and EUR 12) 1973 to 1988, "1985"¹⁾ = 100**

Year	Indicator 1		Indicator 2		Indicator 3	
	EUR 11	EUR 12	EUR 11	EUR 12	EUR 11	EUR 12
1973	95,7	:	105,5	:	:	:
1974	86,6	:	93,7	:	:	:
1975	88,9	:	96,1	:	:	:
1976	91,1	:	98,0	:	:	:
1977	92,5	:	98,9	:	:	:
1978	93,9	:	99,6	:	:	:
1979	92,1	:	95,5	:	96,3	:
1980	87,8	88,3	88,4	89,2	85,9	:
1981	90,5	90,7	90,3	90,6	88,2	:
1982	101,3	101,3	102,9	103,0	105,2	:
1983	97,3	97,4	97,9	97,9	97,5	:
1984	102,0	102,0	102,9	102,8	104,0	:
1985	98,6	98,6	98,0	98,0	97,0	:
1986	99,4	99,4	99,2	99,2	99,0	:
1987	98,9	98,8	98,6	98,6	98,0	:
1988	100,5	100,1	100,3	99,7	100,0	:

1) "1985" = (1984 + 1985 + 1986) :3

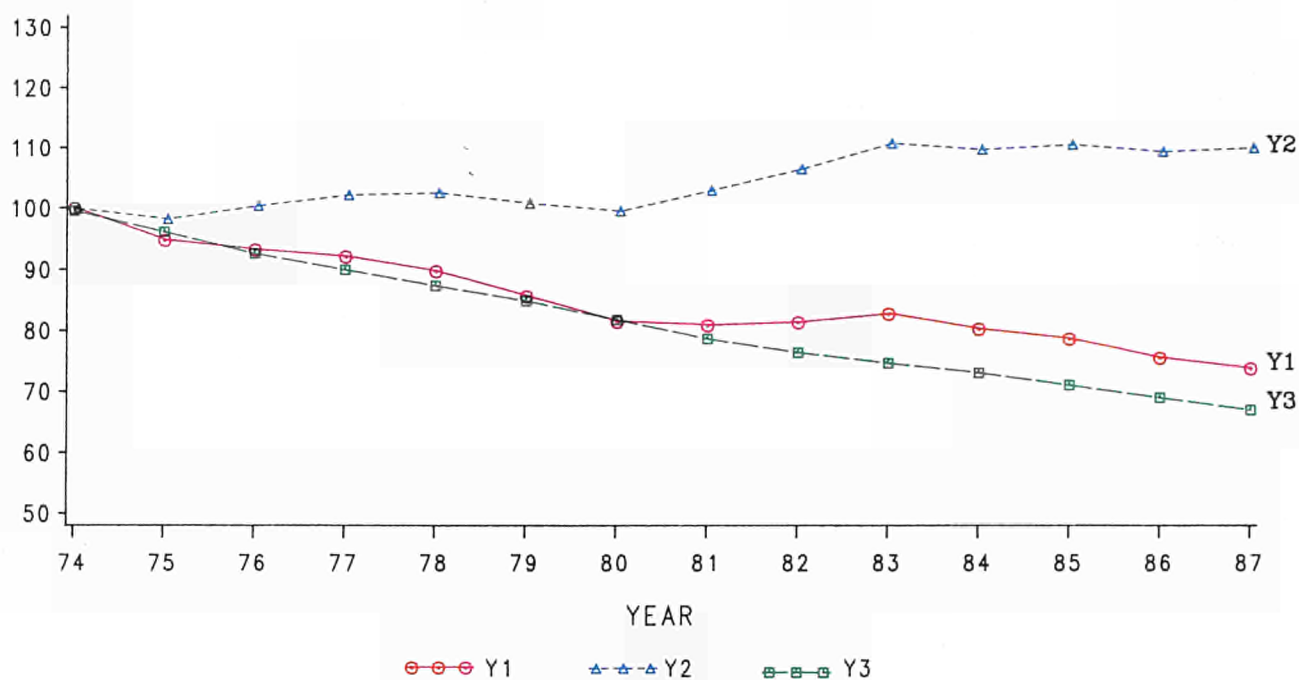
: No data available

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

Attention can now be concentrated on Indicator 1 alone, as the trend in Indicators 2 and 3 mirrors that of Indicator 1. To facilitate analysis of the long-term trend in incomes, Indicator 1 is presented in Fig. 3.1 as a three-year moving average, the index having been rebased to 1973-75 = 100.

Between 1973-75 and 1980-82, the indicator fluctuated between 98 and 103. Between 1980-82 and 1982-84 it rose to 110, and since then it has remained more or less steady at a slightly lower level. The computation parameters for Indicator 1, i.e. real net value added and labour input, both fell by almost 30% between 1973-75 and 1986-88.

FIGURE 3.1: TREND IN INDICATOR 1 AND ITS COMPONENT PARAMETERS OF THE COMMUNITY(EUR 11), "1974" – "1987"
 "1974"(1)=100



(1) "1974"=(1973+1974+1975)/3

Y₁ : Real net value added at factor cost, EUR 11

Y₂ : Indicator 1 (Real net value added at factor cost per AWU), EUR 11

Y₃ : Total agricultural labour input in AWU, EUR 11

3.2 Factors determining long-term income trends

3.2.1 Importance of the various factors

The share of net value added at factor cost in final production value declined substantially in the 1970s and has been fairly stable since (cf. Table 3.2). Whereas 53.6% of the value of final production in agriculture was available as income in the period 1973-75 (three-year average), the equivalent figure was only 46.5% in the period 1978-80. This change can mainly be put down to increases in depreciation and the substantial rise in expenditure on intermediate consumption. Since the early 1980s, subsidies (as defined for the Economic Accounts for Agriculture) have been increasing at a faster rate than production-linked taxes payable by agriculture, the result being a positive effect on value added at factor cost compared with value added at market prices.

Table 3.2 : **Derivation of net value added at factor cost from final production for EUR 11, based on three-year averages, in %**

	1973 - 75	1978 - 80	1982 - 84	1986 - 88
Final production	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Intermediate consumption	39,1	42,8	44,6	43,9
Balance of subsidies - taxes linked to prod.	+2,1	+1,1	+1,7	+2,6
Depreciation	9,4	11,8	11,9	13,2
Net value added at factor cost	53,6	46,5	45,2	45,5

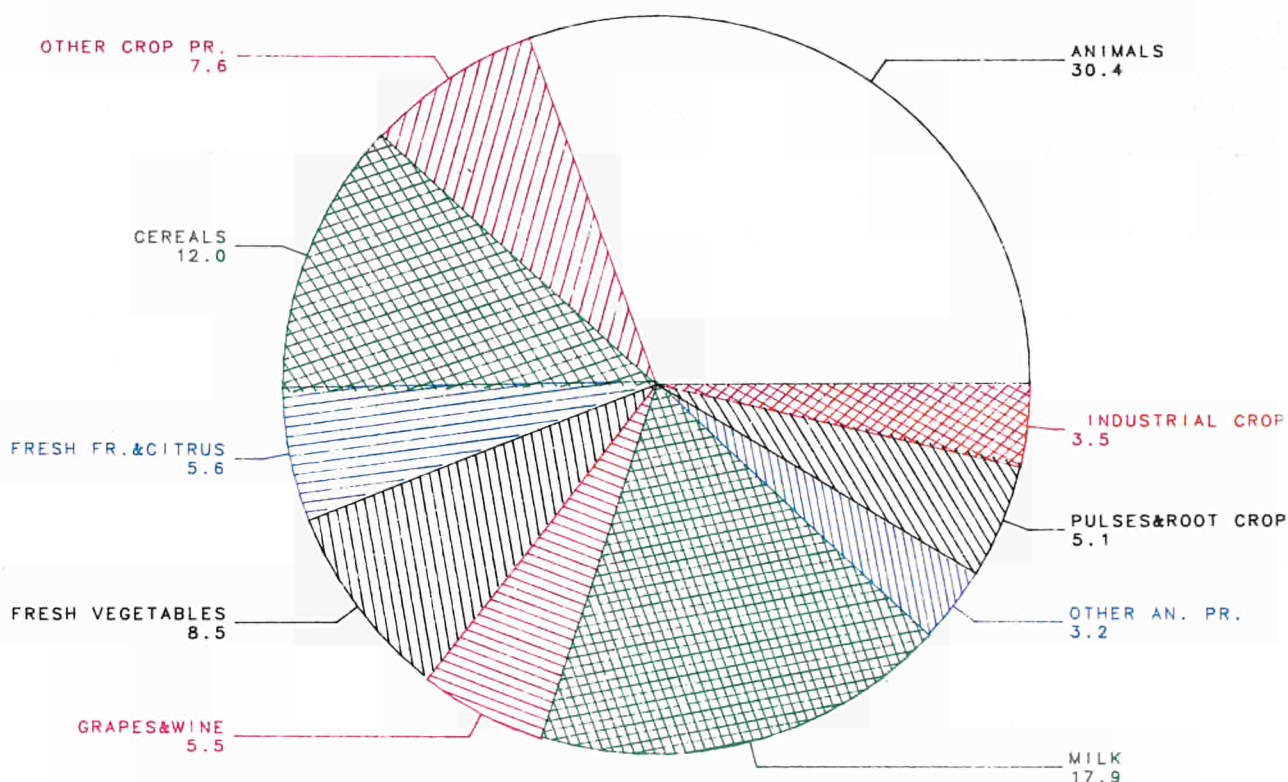
The following chapters will take a closer look at the various determining factors. As these are long-term trends, three-year averages are used to tone down any abnormal annual effects.

3.2.2 Structure and development of final production

Crop products accounted for some 48% of the value of final production in EUR 11 on average in the period 1986-88 (cf. Figure 3.2), compared with just under 45% for the three-year average 1973-75. Cereals are the most important crop item, at 12.0% of total final production, followed by fresh vegetables with 8.5%. Root crops in particular were on a declining trend, accounting for only 4.4% of final production in 1986-88, compared with 5.3% in 1973-75.

Final animal production in EUR 11 declined from 55.3% in 1973-75 to 51.5% in 1986-88, due especially to the relatively low rate of increase in animal production (pigs and cattle). In the animal products sector, the decline in egg production - down from 4.1% of the value of final production in 1973-75 to 2.8% in 1986-88 - was more than balanced out by the increase in milk production.

FIGURE 3.2: STRUCTURE OF THE VALUE OF FINAL PRODUCTION IN THE COMMUNITY(EUR 11),IN %, 1986-1988



The **volume** of crop production increased by an annual average of 2.3% over the full period 1973-75 to 1986-88 (cf. Table 3.3). Between 1973-75 and 1978-80, production of cereals was up by an annual 4.3% in volume terms compared with a rise of 2.1% for all crop production. Between 1982-84 and 1986-88, though, the annual growth rate for cereals was no more than 1.7%, and thus 0.4 percentage points below the growth rate for all crop production. This period saw a particularly marked increase in the production of pulses and industrial crops, with annual growth rates of 20.6% and 15.3% respectively.

The volume of animal production increased more slowly than crop production over the period 1973-75 to 1986-88. The average volume growth rate declined as time went on, amounting to a mere 0.2% between 1982-84 and 1986-88. Within the livestock sector, production of pigs and poultry had the highest growth rates. Following introduction of the quota system for milk in April 1984, production of milk and of cattle for slaughter declined over the period 1982-84 to 1986-88.

Over the review period, **agricultural producer prices** (in nominal terms) rose more than production volumes. As far as incomes are concerned, though, the thing that matters here is the inflation-adjusted price trend. Real producer prices¹⁾ declined for most products over the full period 1973-75 to 1986-88. The annual average rate of decline for crop products quickened from -1.4% in 1973-75 to 1978-80 to -3.8% in 1982-84 to 1986-88 (cf. Table 3.3). The annual rates of decline in real producer prices for cereals (excluding rice) were above average for all three review periods. Between 1982-84 and 1986-88, producer prices fell by a particularly marked annual 6.1%, but there were also substantial real price declines for pulses (-5.2%) and industrial crops (-5.1%). These were largely the result of the tightening-up of intervention conditions and the introduction of a more restricted price and support policy to cope with the growing surpluses.

Real prices for animals and animal products were down by an annual 4.1% over the entire period, a much steeper decline than for crop products (-2.3%). Prices paid for pigs for slaughter were down by an above-average 7.0% in EUR 10. Real prices for milk performed best, milk being the only product for which the price decline was not greater at the end of the 1980s, thanks to the quota system which was introduced to deal with the surplus situation.

While the **real value** of final crop production continued to rise until the mid-1980s as a result of higher production volume, a slight decline in the rate of volume growth coupled with substantial real price falls between 1982-84 and 1986-88 caused the real value of crop production to decline. In the animal production sector, real price trends coupled with smaller and smaller increases in production volume caused the decline in real production value.

Table 3.3 Average annual rates of change¹⁾ in volume, real²⁾ prices and real²⁾ production value of agricultural products in EUR 11 from 1973-75 to 1986-88, in %

	1973-75 bis 1978-80			1978-80 bis 1982-84			1982-84 bis 1986-88			1973-75 bis 1986-88		
	Volume	real Price	real Value	Volume	real Price	real Value	Volume	real Price	real Value	Volume	real Price	real Value
Crop products	+2,1	-1,4	+0,7	+2,7	-2,1	+0,6	+2,1	-3,8	-1,8	+2,3	-2,3	-0,1
Cereals (without rice)	+4,3	-2,3	+1,9	+3,7	-2,9	+0,7	+1,7	-6,1	-4,5	+3,3	-3,7	-0,5
Animal production	+2,3	-3,6	-1,4	+1,6	-3,4	-1,8	+0,2	-5,4	-5,2	+1,5	-4,1	-2,7
Cattle (including calves)	+0,8	-2,5	-1,7	+0,9	-3,2	-2,3	-0,5 ^a	-6,0 ^a	-6,4 ^a	+0,5 ^a	-3,6 ^a	-3,1 ^a
Pigs	+3,6	-7,4	-4,1	+2,1	-4,4	-2,4	+1,9 ^a	-9,5 ^a	-7,8 ^a	+2,2 ^a	-7,0 ^a	-4,9 ^a
Milk	+2,6	-2,1	+0,4	+1,9	-3,4	-1,6	-1,2	-3,4	-4,6	+1,2	-2,9	-1,7

1) Calculated as geometric means. - 2) Deflated with the average rate of inflation for the Community.
a) EUR 10.

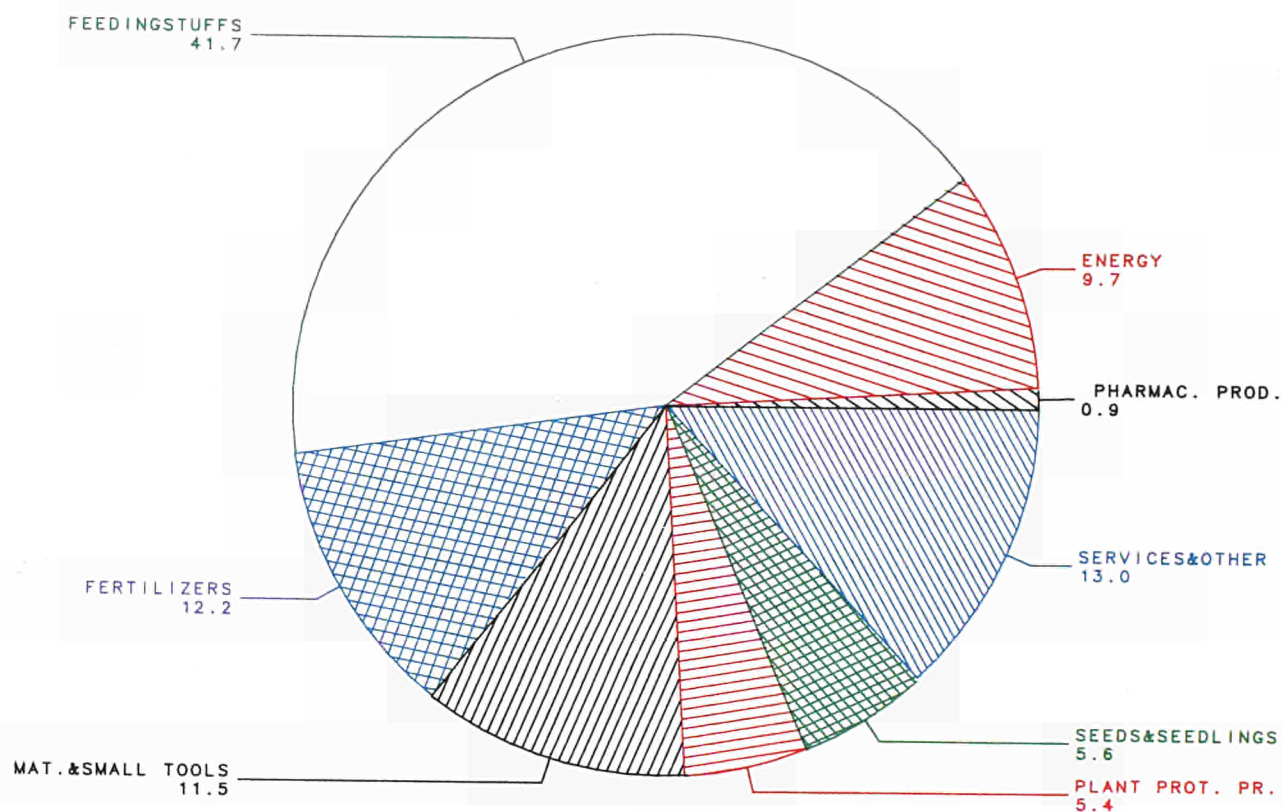
NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

1) Nominal price indices (1985 = 100) deflated with the average rate of inflation in the Community; see methodological notes for details of computation method.

3.2.3 Structure and development of intermediate consumption

Bought-in feedingstuffs account for 41.7% of all intermediate consumption expenditure in EUR 11 for the period 1986-88 (three-year average) and are as such by far the most important item in this category (cf. Figure 3.3). In 1973-75, they accounted for as much as 46.1% of the total. The relative importance of fertilizers and soil improvers likewise declined from 15.5% in 1973-75 to 12.2% in 1986-88. Material and small tools (11.5%), energy (9.7%) and services (approx. 9%) were the next most important items in 1986-88.

FIGURE 3.3: STRUCTURE OF INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE IN THE COMMUNITY (EUR 11), IN %, 1986-1988



Volume input of intermediate consumption items in the Community increased by an annual average of 2.0% from 1973-75 to 1986-88 (cf. Table 3.4). The rate of increase in the 1970s was much higher (+3.5%) than in the average of the subsequent years, when growth was down to an annual 1%.

While the volume of bought-in feedingstuffs increased at an above-average rate between 1973-75 and 1982-84, input of material and small tools declined slightly as from 1978-80. As a result of the substantial increase in the price of energy between 1978-80 and 1982-84 (average annual real price rise of 4.1%), energy input declined over the same period by an annual 0.8%. In subsequent years up to the end of the 1980s, the real price of energy fell by 9.1%, contributing to an increase in energy input which, at +1.6%, was above the average rise in total intermediate consumption volume for the period. Fertilizer input too only went up somewhat more noticeably towards the end of the 1980s as the price began to fall substantially in real terms. The real value of intermediate consumption input was up over the period 1973-75 to 1978-80, fuelled by much higher volume input, but then declined faster and faster over the ensuing years as the real price of intermediate consumption items fell.

Table 3.4 Average annual rates of change ¹⁾ in volume, real ²⁾ prices and real ²⁾ value of intermediate consumption in EUR 11 from 1973-75 to 1986-88, in %

	1973-75 bis 1978-80			1978-80 bis 1982-84			1982-84 bis 1986-88			1973-75 bis 1986-88		
	Volume	real Price	real Value	Volume	real Price	real Value	Volume	real Price	real Value	Volume	real Price	real Value
Interm. consumpt. total	+3,5	-2,7	+0,7	+1,0	-1,3	-0,4	+1,0	-5,4	-4,4	+2,0	-3,1	-1,2
Energy and lubricants	+2,2	+0,9	+3,1	-0,8	+4,1	+3,3	+1,6	-9,1	-7,8	+1,1	-1,4	-0,3
Fertilizers	+3,7	-4,4	-0,9	+0,2	-1,5	-1,3	+0,9	-6,9	-6,1	+1,8	-4,3	-2,6
Feedingstuffs	+5,1	-4,5	+0,3	+1,6	-2,5	-1,0	+0,8	-6,5	-5,8	+2,6	-4,5	-2,0
Material and small tools	+0,6	-1,3	-0,6	-0,3	-1,8	-2,1	-0,4	-1,4	-1,8	+0,0	-1,5	-1,4
Services	+2,4	-1,7	+0,7	+1,0	-2,0	-1,0	+0,6 ^a	-1,8 ^a	-1,2 ^a	+1,4 ^a	-1,4 ^a	+0,2 ^a

1) Calculated as geometric means. - 2) Deflated with the average rate of inflation for the Community.

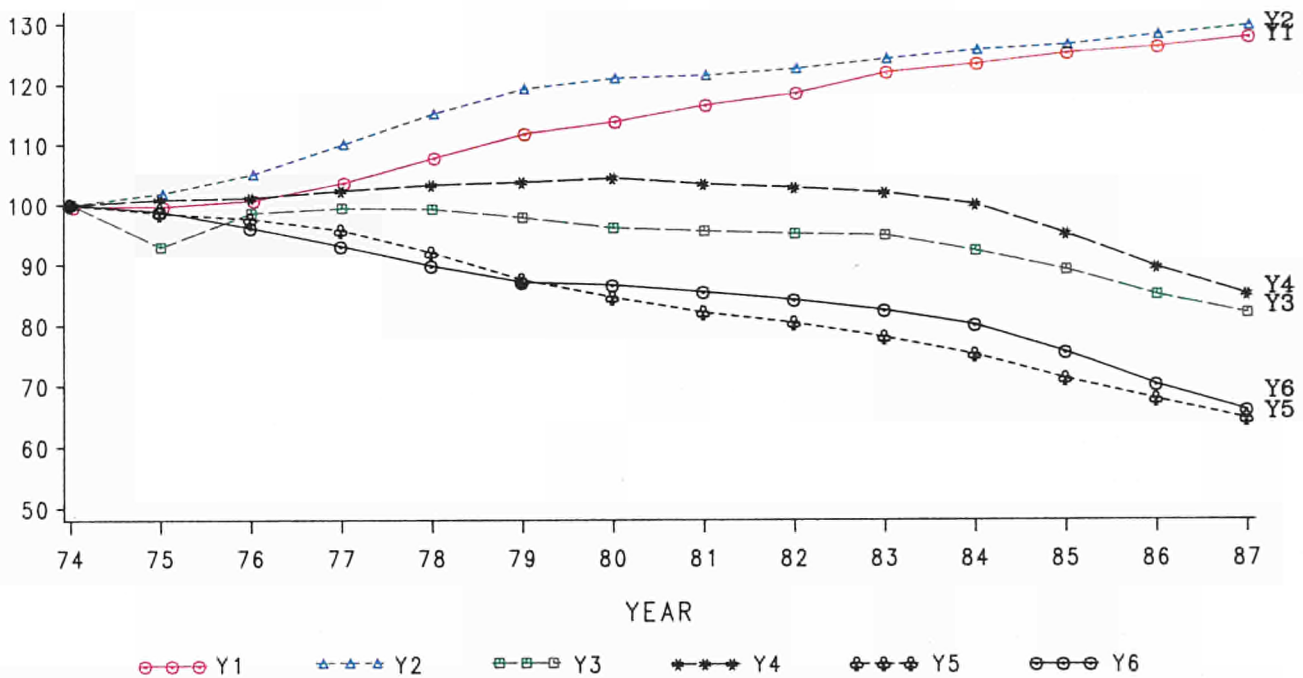
a) EUR 10.

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

3.2.4 Intermediate consumption productivity and terms of trade

So far, we have looked at production and intermediate consumption 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 the 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. Figure 3.4 shows the long-term trends in the various components on a three-year moving average.

FIGURE 3.4: TRENDS IN VOLUME, REAL(1) PRICES AND REAL(1) VALUE OF INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION AND FINAL PRODUCTION AS A THREE-YEAR MOVING AVERAGE FOR THE COMMUNITY(EUR 11),"1974"(2)=100,"1974" BIS "1987"



(1) DEFLATED WITH THE AVERAGE RATE OF INFLATION FOR THE COMMUNITY,
see METHODOLOGICAL NOTES FOR DETAILS OF COMPUTATION METHOD

(2) "1974"=(1973+1974+1975)/3

Y₁ : Volume of final production

Y₂ : Volume of intermediate consumption

Y₃ : Real value of final production

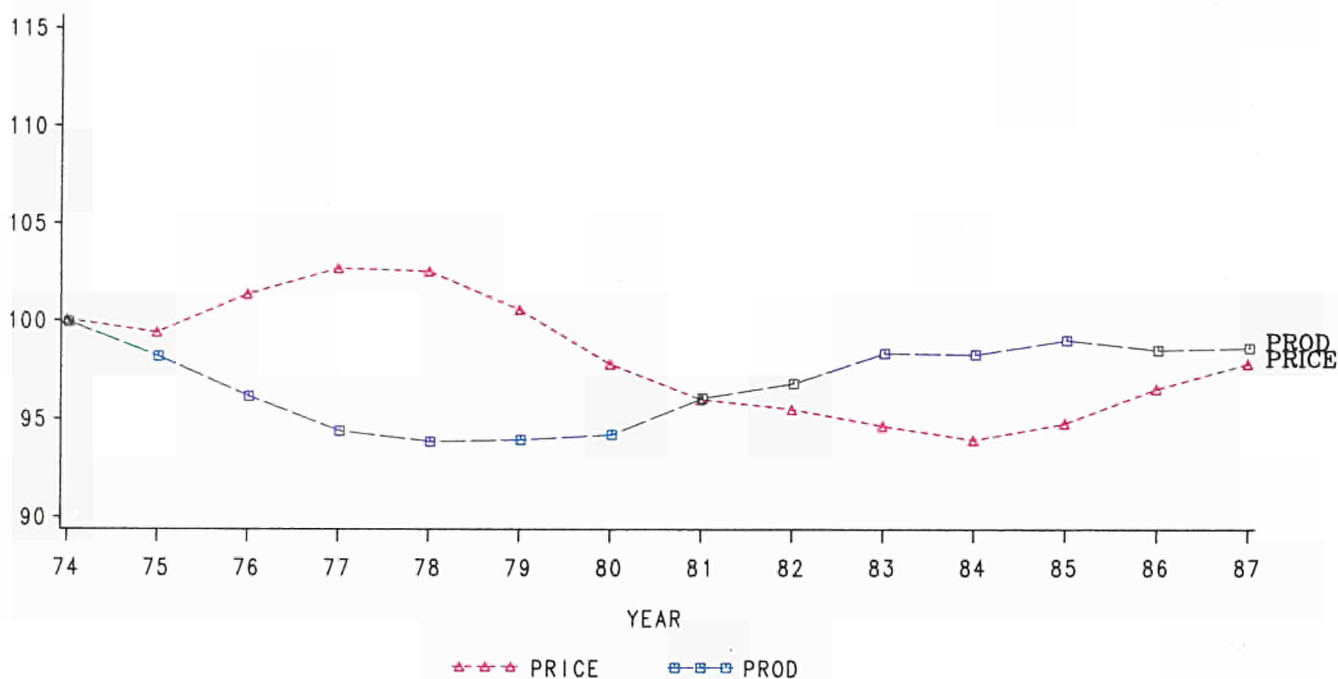
Y₄ : Real value of intermediate consumption

Y₅ : Real prices of final production

Y₆ : Real prices of intermediate consumption

In the 1970s, intermediate consumption input rose faster than the volume of final production, reflected in declining **intermediate consumption productivity** up to the average of 1978-80 (cf. figure 3.5). Subsequently, agricultural production increased faster than intermediate consumption input, with the result that the productivity level of 1974-76 was reattained by 1982-84. Since then, intermediate consumption productivity has stabilized at about this level.

FIGURE 3.5 : DEVELOPMENT OF INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION PRODUCTIVITY AND TERMS OF TRADE IN AGRICULTURE AS A THREE-YEAR MOVING AVERAGE FOR THE COMMUNITY(EUR 11) BETWEEN "1974" AND "1987", "1974"(*)=100



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

Despite the very large increase in intermediate consumption prices between 1973 and 1974, producer prices still outstripped intermediate consumption prices on average up to 1977-79 (in both cases nominal prices). As a result, the **terms of trade** improved in this period very slightly to the advantage of agriculture. From 1977-79, though, intermediate consumption prices went up much faster than producer prices, so that the terms of trade deteriorated from the point of view of agriculture up to 1983-85. Towards the end of the 1980s, producer price increases slowed down, but intermediate consumption prices tended to fall, with the result that the terms of trade again became more favourable to agriculture.

3.2.5 Subsidies, taxes linked to production, depreciation

From 1973-75 to 1981-83, the nominal rate of increase in intermediate consumption prices (in nominal terms) up to 1978-80, but then increased substantially in the period 1978-80 to an average rate of increase of 17.8% by 1982-84. Subsequently, the nominal rate of increase in intermediate consumption prices reached an average of 10.4% by 1986-88. Up to 1978-80, taxes linked to production increased faster than subsidies; subsidies accounted for 5.9% of net value added at factor cost in 1973-75, fell to 5.1% in 1978-80, whereas taxes linked to production accounted for 7.9% in 1973-75 and 8.9% in 1978-80. In subsequent years, subsidies rose faster than taxes linked to production on average, causing the nominal terms of trade to improve. Subsidies covered 10.4% of net value added at factor cost in 1986-88, compared with 3.3% (in nominal terms) in 1973-75, and 5.1% in 1978-80. Taxes linked to production accounted for 7.9% in 1973-75, fell to 5.1% in 1978-80, and rose to 8.9% in 1986-88. The nominal rate of increase in intermediate consumption prices reached an average of 10.4% by 1986-88. Up to 1978-80, taxes linked to production increased faster than subsidies; subsidies accounted for 5.9% of net value added at factor cost in 1973-75, fell to 5.1% in 1978-80, whereas taxes linked to production accounted for 7.9% in 1973-75 and 8.9% in 1978-80. In subsequent years, subsidies rose faster than taxes linked to production on average, causing the nominal terms of trade to improve. Subsidies covered 10.4% of net value added at factor cost in 1986-88, compared with 3.3% (in nominal terms) in 1973-75, and 5.1% in 1978-80. Taxes linked to production accounted for 7.9% in 1973-75, fell to 5.1% in 1978-80, and rose to 8.9% in 1986-88.

Over the period under review, the growth rate of the nominal value of depreciation declined steadily

from 14.2% for 1972-75 to 1.7% for 1982-84, and 1985-88.

As in the case of the rate of depreciation, the average rate of depreciation declined steadily from 1972-75 to 1982-84, and 1985-88.

In interpreting the figures, it is important to bear in mind that the annual fluctuations in the inter-annual rates are quite substantial, as is particularly evident from the fluctuations in the average rates (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Values of real net value added in Department of petroleum and coal, 1970-1988, indexed to 1970=100

Year	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1973	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1974	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1977	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1978	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1979	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1982	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1983	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1984	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1985	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average annual rates of change (%)																			
1972-75	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2
1976-81	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
1982-84	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
1985-88	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7

3.3.1 Development of real net value added per annual work unit

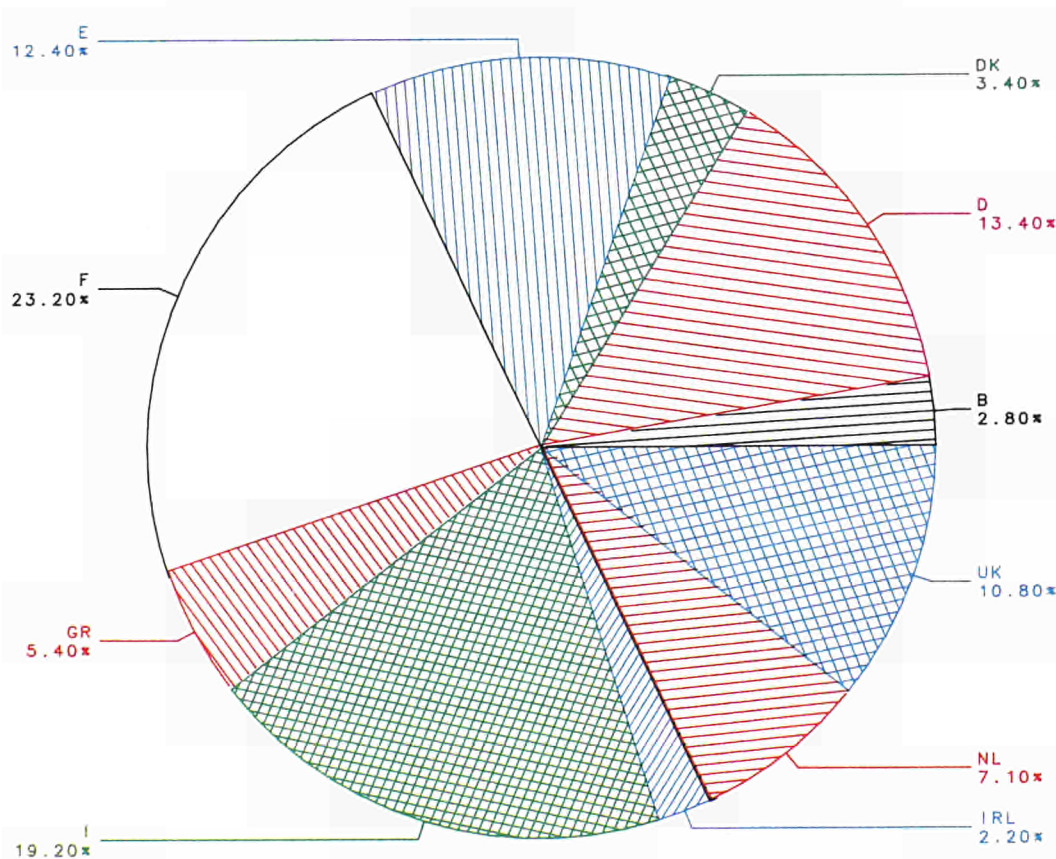
The collapse in Community average income in 1974 is reflected in real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit figures for all Member States, although the magnitude of the event differed from country to country (Table 3.5). Between 1974 and 1976 incomes improved in a number of countries, followed by a decidedly negative trend, particularly in the FR Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. In Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg and Greece, on the other hand, incomes continued to improve, and by the early 1980s all Member States were on a similar agricultural income trend. Following substantial increases in 1981 and 1982 in all Member States apart from Italy and Spain, national trends once again diverged.

Over the period as a whole (i.e. 1973-75 to 1986-88), there was a substantial decline in real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit (Indicator 1) in the United Kingdom, FR Germany and France. In Italy, the trend was similar, although not quite so marked. In the other Member States this indicator followed a positive trend, with considerable income growth in Luxembourg, Spain, Greece, Denmark and Ireland and a somewhat lower rate of growth in the Netherlands and Belgium.

3.3.2 Member States' share of the value of final production

The Member States' share of total final production value (cf. Figure 3.6) has changed very little since 1973. FR Germany's share has fallen most (by a little under 4 percentage points), with small declines for France and Belgium. The corresponding increases are spread fairly evenly over the other Member States.

FIGURE 3.6: MEMBER STATES' SHARE OF THE VALUE OF FINAL PRODUCTION
1986-1988



3.3.3 Real value of final production

The real value of final production in the Community has declined by an annual 1.5% since 1973-1975, due mainly to real price falls of over 3%. Production value dropped particularly markedly in the United Kingdom (-2.0%), Italy (-1.5%) and FR Germany (-1.3%). In Belgium, Luxembourg, Spain and France, there was a roughly 1% (price-induced) decline in production value, with increases only in Greece (+0.9%) and the Netherlands (+0.7%), due to the increase in production volume.

Table 3.6: Average annual rates of change ¹⁾ in the real value of final agricultural production, 1973-75 to 1986-88, in %

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR 11
Final production volume	+1,2	+2,2	+1,3	+1,4	+2,3	+2,0	+2,3	+1,6	+0,2	+3,3	+1,4	+1,9
Final production prices (real)	-2,1	-2,7	-2,5	-0,6	-3,2	-2,9	-2,3	-3,0	-1,0	-2,5	-3,4	-3,3
Final production value	-1,0	-0,6	-1,3	+0,9	-1,0	-0,9	0,0	-1,5	-0,8	+0,7	-2,0	-1,5

¹⁾ Calculated as geometric means

NB: The commas in the tables read as decimal points

3.3.4 Real value of intermediate consumption

From 1973-75 on, the real value of intermediate consumption in the Community fell by an annual rate of roughly 1.2%, with the decline in real prices much more marked than the increase in input.

Looking at the situation in the Member States (cf. Table 3.7), the highest rates of increase in the real value of intermediate consumption were recorded in Greece, Ireland and France, with smaller increases in the Netherlands and Spain. These growth rates are attributable in the main to greatly increased input.

The value of intermediate consumption was down most in the United Kingdom, by 1.8% (price-induced). Rates of decline of around 0.5% were recorded in Luxembourg, Italy, Belgium Denmark, and FR Germany, with the fall in intermediate consumption prices the underlying cause here too.

It has to be borne in mind, though, that the share of intermediate consumption in final production varies greatly from country to country.

Table 3.7: Average annual rates of change ¹⁾ in the real value of intermediate consumption in agriculture, 1973-75 to 1986-88, in %

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR 11
Intermediate consumption volume	+1,1	+1,7	+1,1	+3,3	+4,7	+1,8	+3,5	+2,6	+0,3	+2,7	+0,5	+2,0
Intermediate consumption prices (real)	-1,6	-2,1	-1,4	-0,8	-4,1	-1,0	-1,6	-3,0	-0,8	-2,2	-2,3	-3,1
Intermediate consumption value	-0,5	-0,4	-0,3	+2,4	+0,5	+0,8	+1,8	-0,5	-0,6	+0,5	-1,8	-1,2

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

3.3.5 Intermediate consumption productivity and terms of trade

The trends in intermediate consumption productivity and the terms of trade developed for the Community as a whole were described in Chapter 3.2.4. Productivity in Community terms declined by an annual average rate of 0.1% (cf. Table 3.8). Spain deviated most (-2.4%) from the Community average, due essentially to a very substantial increase in volume of intermediate consumption. The highest productivity growth rate was achieved by the United Kingdom thanks to a relatively modest increase in input. In Greece, Ireland, Italy and Luxembourg, intermediate consumption volume growth was much higher than production growth, resulting in some cases in quite substantial productivity declines. In the other Member States, rates of change were closer to the Community average.

Table 3.8: Average annual rates of change ¹⁾ in intermediate consumption productivity in agriculture, 1975-75 to 1986-88, in %

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR 11
Final production volume	+1,2	+2,2	+1,3	+1,5	+2,3	+2,0	+2,3	+1,6	+0,2	+3,3	+1,4	+1,9
Intermediate consumption volume	+1,1	+1,7	+1,1	+3,3	+4,7	+1,8	+3,5	+2,6	+0,3	+2,7	+0,5	+2,0
Productivity	+0,1	+0,5	+0,2	-1,7	-2,4	+0,2	-1,1	-1,0	-0,0	+0,6	+0,9	-0,1

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

The terms of trade - i.e. the ratio of the rate of growth of real producer prices to the rate of growth of real intermediate consumption purchase prices - have followed a negative trend in most Member States (cf. Table 3.9), with real producer prices falling faster than real intermediate consumption prices. Only in Spain and Greece did intermediate consumption prices fall faster than producer prices, with the result that the terms of trade followed a positive trend. In Italy, the very substantial declines in producer prices and intermediate consumption prices caused the terms of trade to keep more or less steady. The most marked declines were in France, FR Germany and the United Kingdom.

Table 3.9: Average annual rates of change ¹⁾ in the terms of trade, 1973-75 to 1986-88, in %

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR 11
Real producer prices	-2,1	-2,7	-2,5	-0,6	-3,2	-2,9	-2,3	-3,0	-1,0	-2,5	-3,4	-3,3
Real intermediate consumption prices	-1,6	-2,1	-1,4	-0,8	-4,1	-1,0	-1,6	-3,0	-0,8	-2,2	-2,3	-3,1
Terms of trade	-0,6	-0,7	-1,2	+0,2	+0,9	-2,0	-0,7	0,0	-0,2	-0,4	-1,1	-0,2

¹⁾ Calculated as geometric means

NB: The commas in the table read as decimal points

3.3.6 Subsidies, taxes linked to production and depreciation (nominal values in all cases)

As the starting points for subsidies, taxes linked to production and depreciation are so different from country to country, analysing the trend by reference to annual rates of change is not very meaningful. Instead, it was decided to take a look at absolute figures, forming groups of countries with comparable points of reference.

Between 1973 and 1988 there was a marked increase in subsidies in all Member States. The absolute peak since the mid-1980s was registered in Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany, with much lower rates of increase in France and the United Kingdom.

In countries such as Luxembourg and Denmark, subsidies were granted on only a very minor scale in the early 1970s. Between 1973 and 1988, though, there were very substantial increases in subsidy payments in Denmark in particular and, since 1980-82, in Portugal. In Ireland, Spain and Greece, the absolute starting level in 1973-75 was somewhat higher than in the countries mentioned above, but rates of growth tended to increase more slowly over the period under review. Belgium supplies only net figures, with subsidies set against taxes linked to production, so that it is impossible here to analyse the trend with any precision.

There were also major increases in taxes linked to production over the period 1973 to 1988. Over the period as a whole, such taxes were highest in France, well clear of FR Germany in second place. In Denmark and the Netherlands production-linked taxes were much lower in the early 1970s, though they were well up by 1986-88, particularly in the Netherlands, but also in Denmark. Starting from roughly the same level, production-linked taxes were also up in Italy, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Greece, with high annual growth rates in Italy and the United Kingdom and much lower rates in Ireland and Greece. In Spain and Luxembourg the absolute level was very low in the early 1970s. While the annual rate of growth between 1973 and 1988 was high in Luxembourg, increases in the other countries were smaller.

Depreciation increased in importance in all Member States over the review period, although growth rates tended to decline as time went on. Very high rates of increase compared with the base year are reported for Greece and Spain, due to investment activity and price increases 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.

3.3.7 Labour input in agriculture

Over the entire review period, labour input in Spain, Luxembourg and Denmark declined at a faster rate than in the Community as a whole (EUR 11: -3.0%) (cf. Table 3.10). There were relatively low annual rates of decline for the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Greece, followed by Italy and France. In FR Germany, Belgium and Ireland, the rate of decline was roughly on a par with EUR 11.

Table 3.10 : Annual average rates of change ¹⁾ in total labour input in agriculture in the Member States (in %)

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EUR 11
1973-1976	-4,3	-4,9	-3,0	-2,2	-6,1	-2,9	-3,2	-2,0	-5,3	-1,5	-1,9	-3,5
1976-1979	-2,7	-3,9	-4,0	-2,2	-5,5	-1,7	-1,6	-1,7	-3,5	-2,1	-1,1	-2,9
1979-1982	-2,9	-4,3	-1,9	-1,9	-6,9	-1,9	-4,5	-4,1	-5,0	-1,1	-1,9	-3,7
1982-1985	-1,2	-3,3	-1,7	+0,3	-4,3	-2,3	-4,1	-1,1	-4,2	-0,3	-1,1	-2,1
1985-1988	-2,5	-3,2	-3,2	-3,8	-4,1	-2,8	-1,8	-2,1	-4,3	-1,1	-2,1	-2,9
1973-1988	-2,7	-3,9	-2,8	-2,0	-5,4	-2,3	-3,0	-2,2	-4,5	-1,2	-1,6	-3,0

Over the medium term, the trend in labour input varied not only from country to country, but also within individual countries over time. Between 1979 and 1982 the decline was more marked in Spain, Luxembourg, Ireland, Denmark, Italy and Belgium, compared with a much less substantial fall in FR Germany, Greece, the United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands. In the final period from 1985 to 1988, though, the rate of labour loss in agriculture was higher than the Community (EUR 11) average in Luxembourg, Spain, Greece, FR Germany and Denmark.

4. COMPARISON OF INCOME LEVELS IN THE COMMUNITY MEMBER STATES

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

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 4.1 shows the relative position of agricultural income in the Member States compared with the Community average (EUR 12). To eliminate the effect of substantial annual (especially harvest-induced) fluctuations, this table sets out average incomes for the five-year period 1984-1988. 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 1985 rates of exchange. Relatives have been calculated on the basis of PPS to take account of differences in purchasing power between Member States when comparing income. The direct comparability of PPS- and ECU-based relatives is limited since each of the series relates to a different absolute quantity.

Table 4.1 : Real ¹⁾ value added per AWU, average 1984-1988, EUR 12 = 100

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	P	EUR 12
Gross value added at market prices													
- based on ECU ²⁾	210,0	271,8	133,3	65,0	65,0	140,7	82,6	90,0	140,0	276,8	179,6	15,0	100
- based on PPS ²⁾	197,1	207,4	111,5	82,8	82,1	122,7	76,2	93,3	135,8	255,0	173,9	27,4	100
Difference in % ³⁾	-6,1	-23,7	-16,4	+27,4	+26,3	-12,8	-7,7	+3,7	-3,0	-7,9	-3,2	+82,7	-
Net value added at factor cost													
- based on ECU ²⁾	229,6	243,7	120,6	80,0	69,6	141,8	91,3	84,9	146,7	276,9	174,7	17,3	100
- based on PPS ²⁾	213,5	184,2	99,9	101,0	87,1	122,5	83,4	-87,3	141,0	252,7	167,6	31,5	100
Difference in % ³⁾	-7,0	-24,4	-17,2	+26,3	+25,1	-13,6	-8,7	+2,8	-3,9	-8,7	-4,1	+82,1	-

1) Deflated with the current implicit GDP price index.

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

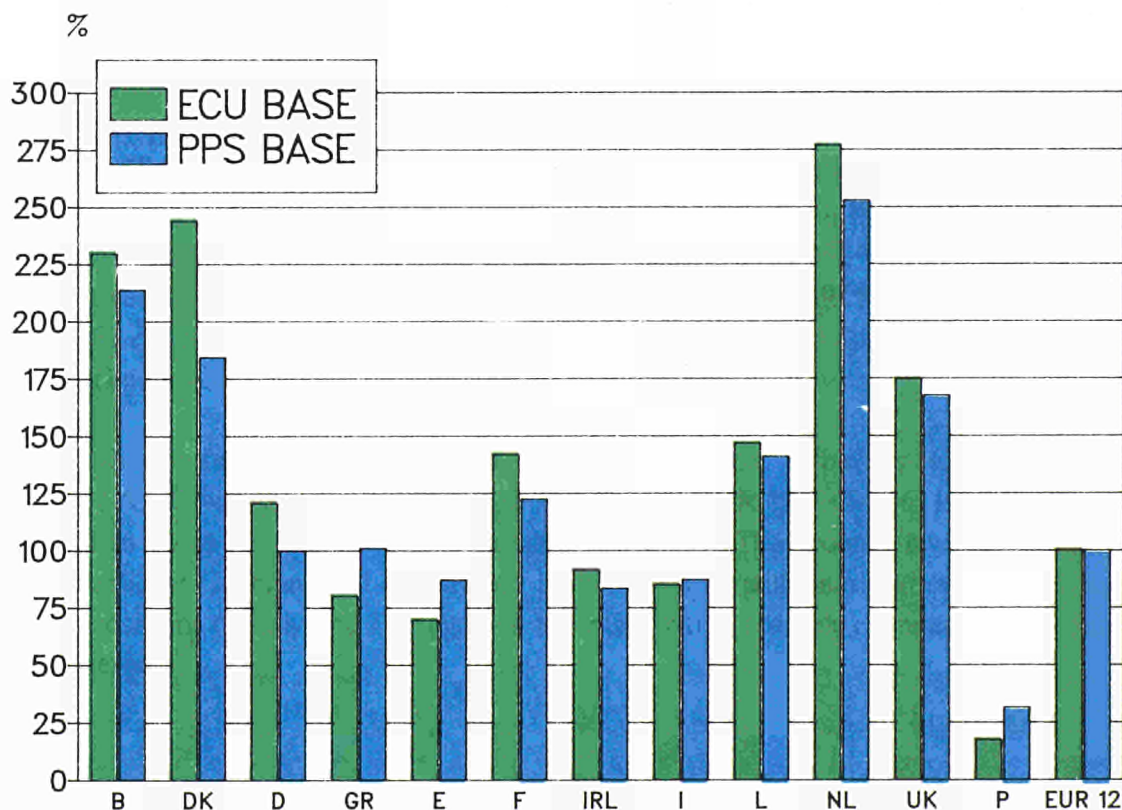
3) PPS relative as compared with ECU relative.

¹⁾ As regards Portugal (included in this income comparison exercise for the first time), further plausibility checks still have to be carried out on the data used.

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 volume of agricultural work, are not yet fully harmonized at Community level.

FIGURE 4.1: REAL NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST PER AWU BASED ON ECU AND PPS, AVERAGE 1984-1988, EUR 12=100



As is clear from Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1, there are marked differences between Member States in the level of agricultural income. The same groups of countries can be distinguished on the basis of the 1984-88 average in both ECU and PPS terms.

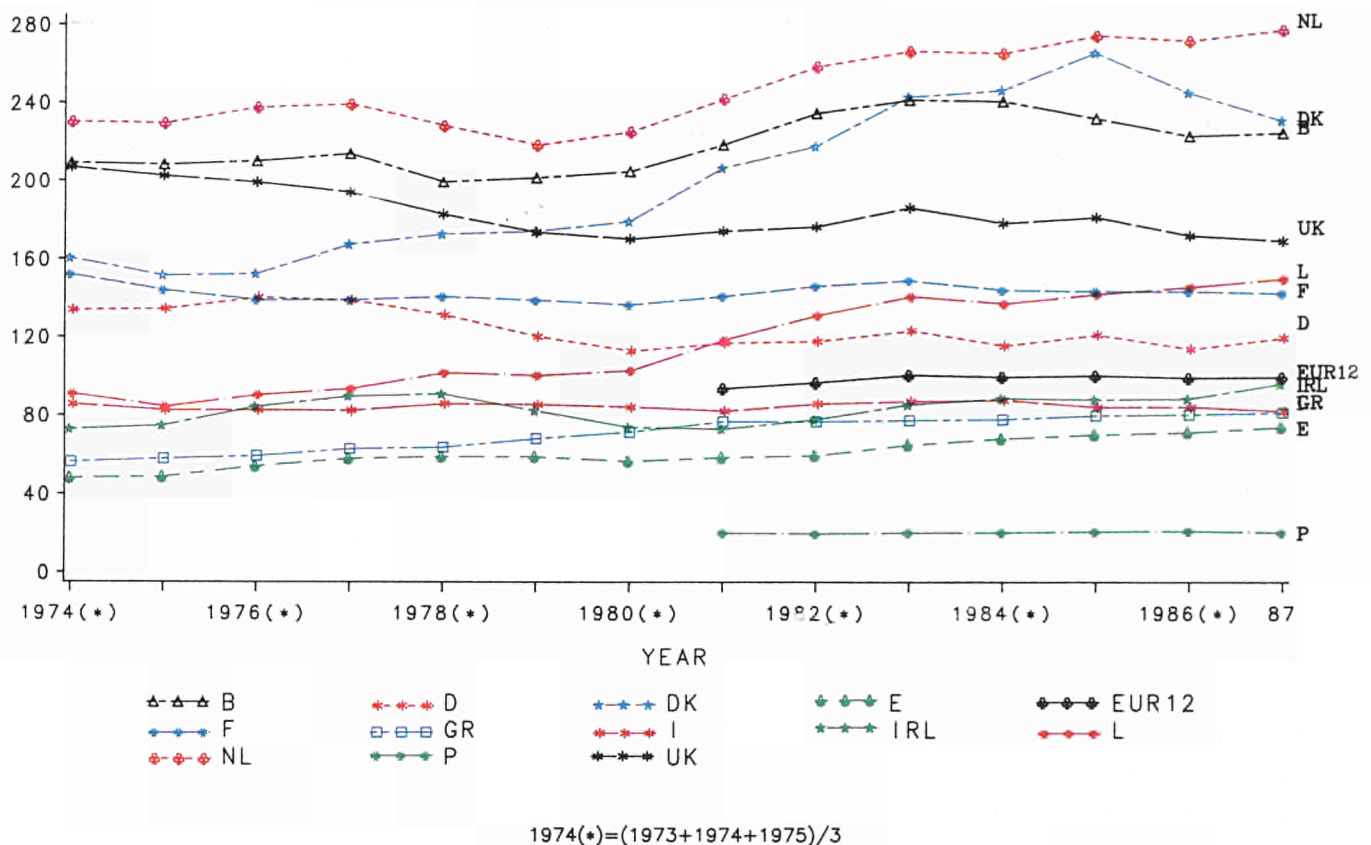
The northern Member States - the Netherlands, Denmark and Belgium - are at the upper end of the range of incomes. In these three countries, real net value added at factor cost per AWU in terms of ECU is more than twice the Community average. In the United Kingdom, Luxembourg and France, too, this income parameter is well above the Community average. The level of income in the Federal Republic of Germany is also clearly above-average, while agricultural income in Ireland, Italy, Greece and Spain is between about 10 and 30% below the Community average. The Portuguese income level lags far behind at the bottom end of the scale.

Real gross value added at market prices per AWU in terms of ECU gives a similar picture of relative income levels. There are a few changes, largely determined by differences between the Member States in the importance of depreciation. Especially for Denmark, a country with very high depreciation rates per AWU, gross value added at market prices gives a much higher relative income than net value added at factor cost. This also applies to a lesser extent to the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom. Calculation on the basis of gross value added gives lower relative income levels for Belgium, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg and Spain. The relative positions of the other Member States remain largely unchanged.

Conversion of the value added figures on the basis of purchasing power standards (PPS) reduces income disparities between Member States. In all countries which have above-average incomes in terms of ECU, the use of PPS gives lower income levels. This reduction is particularly apparent in Denmark. PPS calculation markedly improves the relative position of Greece, Spain and Portugal. Real net value added at factor cost per AWU in Greece is then even slightly above the Community average.

While Table 4.1 shows the differences between Member States in average income over the last five years, Figure 4.2 illustrates changes in relative income levels in the course of time. The relatives are referred to the 1984-86 EUR 12 average of real net value added at factor cost per AWU in ECU. The absolute values on which the figure is based were first converted to three-year averages and then referred to the 1984-86 three-year average for EUR 12.

FIGURE 4.2: THREE YEAR MOVING AVERAGE OF THE REAL NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST PER AWL
EUR 12 IN '1985' = 100.0



There are differences between the Member States in the way incomes have developed in comparison with average EUR 12 income in the years 1984-86. The gap between the income level in the Netherlands and the Community average continued to increase over the period observed from 1973-75 to 1986-88. Real net value added at factor cost per AWU in Denmark exhibited the highest rate of increase over a long period and since 1979-81 has been more than twice the real net value added per AWU in EUR 12. In Belgium, on the other hand, incomes were always at a very high level, with a small average increase over the period as a whole. There was a sharp improvement in the relative position of Luxembourg, which was still below the Community average from 1973-75 to 1976-78 but was about 50% above the average in 1986-88. In Ireland, Greece and Spain the level of income also increased markedly while remaining below the EUR 12 average.

The trend in the United Kingdom was in the opposite direction. Whereas real net value added at factor cost per AWU was slightly more than 70% above the EUR 12 (1984-86) level in 1986-88, it had been more than twice the Community average in 1973-75. The income level in France and the Federal Republic of Germany fell slightly but in 1986-88 was still clearly above the EUR 12 level. The relative positions of Italy and Portugal, on the other hand, scarcely changed in the course of the period considered.

5. TOTAL DISPOSABLE INCOME OF AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS

The Economic Accounts for Agriculture and hence the income indicators used in this publication give an indication of the level and development of income from the production of agricultural commodities. Whilst this undoubtedly covers a major element in the total income of agricultural households, the fact remains that many such households obtain income from other sources. With a view to overcoming the current information gap in the Community's income statistics, EUROSTAT launched the "Total disposable income of agricultural households" project in 1986, with the support of the Directorate-General for Agriculture and with the agreement of the Member States, the objective being to determine, analyse and publish the total income of agricultural households.

Over the last few years both the Member States and EUROSTAT have been very much involved with the project. A manual on methodology was prepared in close cooperation with the Member States and approved by the Working Party in December 1989. It should become available in printed form in spring 1990 and will be a valuable tool both for the statisticians in the Member States responsible for calculating the total income of agricultural households and for subsequent users of the results.

Work on calculating/estimating the total income of agricultural households has started in all Member States except Portugal. Initial results are already available for Denmark, France, the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany, and those from the other Member States will be sent to EUROSTAT during 1990. Portugal is currently (1990) carrying out a preliminary study, which will then be followed by practical work to calculate the total income of agricultural households.

The EUROSTAT working party responsible for the project, in which the Member States are represented, agreed at its meeting in early December 1989 that it was too soon to publish the available results in this report. They cannot be released until the comparability of income data has been carefully studied, which is planned for 1990. If the outcome of the study is positive, the first figures for the total income of agricultural households will be published in the next edition of this report, in March 1991.

Developments in the Common Agricultural Policy since the beginning of the project have increased the demand for information on the total income of agricultural households, its trends in the course of time and its level compared with the total income of other socio-professional groups. Studies in the European Community and elsewhere (particularly the USA and Canada) have shown that non-agricultural income is an important factor - and increasingly so - in the economic situation of many households which operate an agricultural holding, including those whose main source of income is independent agricultural activity.

The results, now available, of the 1987 survey of the structure of agricultural holdings confirm that many holders obtain income from other gainful activities. In 1987 30% of holders in the Community as a whole (EUR 12) were engaged in other gainful activities (cf. Table 5.1), though the national figures varied quite considerably - from 17.7% in Luxembourg to 42.8% in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Table 5.1: Holders with non-agricultural gainful activity, 1987

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR 12
Holders engaged in non-agricultural gainful activity as a percentage of the total number of holders (%)													
Percentage	32,6	32,8	42,8	33,4	28,2	35,7	35,5	24,0	17,7	23,4	38,5	24,1	29,9
Breakdown of holders with non-agricultural activity according to holding size classes (%)													
ESU ¹⁾													
less than 4	63,9	9,7	46,7	82,5	83,0	29,1	76,8	79,6	54,3	14,2	84,8	48,8	68,8
4 - < 8	16,4	21,2	25,1	12,4	9,9	15,5	12,7	11,3	19,2	32,9	10,1	14,1	13,7
8 - < 40	17,2	49,1	27,1	5,0	6,4	44,5	10,0	7,8	23,3	46,1	4,7	22,4	14,9
40 and above	2,5	20,0	1,1	0,1	0,7	10,9	0,5	1,3	3,2	6,8	0,4	14,7	2,6
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

1) ESU = European Size Unit = 1200 ECU standard gross margin
(cf. EUROSTAT: Farm Structure, Methodology of Community Surveys, 1986)

The breakdown of these figures by economic size of holdings reveals the following:

- As holding size increases the proportion of holders engaged in non-agricultural gainful activity decreases, as would be expected.
- In Portugal, Spain, Greece, Italy and Ireland, over 75% of holders engaged in non-agricultural gainful activity run a holding smaller than 4 ESU.
- In Denmark, the Netherlands and France, nearly half the holders engaged in non-agricultural gainful activity are in the 8-40 ESU category.
- In Belgium, Luxembourg, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany, the largest percentages of holders with other gainful activity are again found in the smallest size class, though the figures are somewhat lower (45-65%).

In evaluating these figures it is important to bear in mind the fact that they cover other gainful activity of the holder only, and not that of the holder's spouse or other members of the household. Furthermore, no account is taken of other types of income (investment income, social income etc.).

ANNEXES

I. Notes on methodology

Income indicators

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

Final production					
Intermediate consumption	Gross value added at market prices			Subsidies	
	Taxes linked to production	Gross value added at factor cost			
	Depreciation	Net value added at factor cost		Deflated, divided by AWU (total labour input)	INDICATOR 1
	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 2 to 4 of this publication are not an indicator of the total household income of those engaged in agriculture, who may receive income from sources other than agriculture in the strict sense.

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

Income calculations or estimates prepared by the Member States for their own purposes may differ significantly from the results set out here because of differences in methodology. An example of this is the different treatment of changes in stocks. Deliveries and sales resulting from a run-down in

1) cf. EUROSTATs annual publications and the EAA Manual

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

Agricultural labour input

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

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

Deflator

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

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

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, 1988 weightings are used for 1989 estimates.

Calculation of the average rate of inflation for the Community was changed two years ago. 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 are calculated. These are then used to weight the current nominal national rates of change and aggregate them to an overall Community value. The same procedure is 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

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

per AWU for EUR 11 (data series from 1973 onwards) or EUR 12 (data series from 1980 onwards) 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 (1985 = 100) and converting the results to ECU using constant 1985 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 GDP price index (1985 = 100). The figures in national currencies are then converted to ECU on the basis of 1985 rates of exchange. To make the income figures more comparable, incomes expressed in national currencies are also converted to purchasing power standards¹⁾ (PPS) to eliminate the difference in price levels in the Member States. The real value added figures for the various years are then divided by agricultural labour input (in AWU). The resultant figures are set out in the table in Chapter 4, the values for the Member States being compared with the figure for the Community as a whole (EUR 12 = 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.

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 12
1973	4,2	5,7	2,8	20,2	10,2	7,1	18,5	7,1	3,8	5,4	:	2,7	:
1980	2,3	3,9	1,5	17,5	6,5	4,1	10,1	4,8	2,3	3,4	7,8	1,8	3,5
1987	2,0	3,2	1,1	16,4	5,0	3,4	9,7	3,7	2,2	3,9	6,1	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
1988	2,7	6,3	4,3	26,6	14,4	6,8	15,4	9,9	3,4	4,8	20,7	2,2	7,4

* EUROSTAT estimate

TABLE A.3

1989-PERCENTAGE RATES OF CHANGE DUE TO VOLUME COMPARED WITH 1988

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR12
+ Final crop output	2.6	6.2	0.4	3.2	-7.1	1.6	2.9	3.0	8.8	5.1	19.3	0.3	1.1
of which :													
Cereals	5.4	9.0	-6.0	-11.5	-24.4	4.2	0.8	-4.3	-9.9	12.3	37.2	4.0	-1.8
Potatoes	-10.0	-10.0	-5.1	14.9	14.2	-15.9	-8.9	10.0	1.5	2.0	21.6	-11.3	-0.8
Sugarbeet	4.3	-2.0	11.7	42.6	-13.2	-7.0	3.3	9.7	0.0	14.0	0.0	-1.9	2.5
Industrial crops	5.9	30.0	17.8	1.9	-23.1	-18.4	5.8	-0.4	50.4	-7.2	-15.8	-9.1	-7.3
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit (excluding olives)	6.0	30.0	18.4	-16.4	-22.8	-19.0	0.0	-0.4	50.4	-8.5	-21.0	-8.3	-8.9
Fresh vegetables	2.0	31.9	4.7	4.9	2.0	0.0	11.2	4.9	-29.0	2.3	1.5	1.2	3.0
Fresh fruit (excluding citrus fruit, grapes and olives)	7.9	-10.4	-27.9	0.5	18.6	5.0	1.4	4.8	-13.1	0.0	17.3	13.6	2.1
Citrus fruit	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.9	1.8	28.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	-17.1	0.0	2.4
Grape must and wine	0.0	0.0	35.2	18.8	33.7	10.9	0.0	-2.0	28.9	0.0	105.4	0.0	13.2
Olive oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.9	-48.7	0.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	-35.5	0.0	-10.6
Other crops and crop products	1.7	-5.2	3.6	-1.4	3.0	-0.2	5.9	3.4	3.5	6.7	-14.3	0.4	2.9
+ Final animal output	-0.1	-0.6	-0.5	0.3	-0.6	0.3	1.1	-0.7	-0.4	-1.1	1.3	0.0	-0.3
Total animals	-0.3	-1.3	-1.9	0.5	-0.2	1.9	1.0	0.0	0.1	-1.7	1.2	1.7	0.1
Cattle (including calves)	-4.0	2.3	-0.8	-0.8	0.5	0.7	-1.7	-2.0	1.0	-4.9	5.9	4.7	-0.1
Pigs	2.8	-0.4	-3.8	-5.4	1.0	-0.3	3.2	2.0	-2.6	-1.0	6.8	-4.2	-0.8
Sheep and goats	-1.0	15.5	11.8	3.1	-3.4	-2.0	26.0	1.9	0.0	12.5	-6.2	8.7	3.2
Poultry	3.1	0.3	0.6	2.7	1.8	9.0	-6.4	1.2	0.0	2.5	-8.6	-3.5	2.4
Total animal products	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.0	-1.4	-2.2	1.4	-1.7	-0.8	-0.3	1.5	-2.3	-0.8
Milk	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.3	-2.0	1.4	-1.9	-0.8	-0.5	0.7	-1.3	-0.6
Eggs	-1.0	2.5	-2.3	-1.6	-5.9	-4.0	-5.0	-0.5	0.3	-2.0	4.5	-8.7	-3.5
= Final output	0.9	1.6	-0.2	2.3	-4.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	9.1	0.1	0.4

: Not available

Continued...

TABLE A.3 (Continued)

1989-PERCENTAGE RATES OF CHANGE DUE TO VOLUME COMPARED WITH 1988

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR12
+ Final output	0.9	1.6	-0.2	2.3	-4.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	9.1	0.1	0.4
- Intermediate consumption	0.8	-0.9	-0.3	0.8	1.0	2.1	5.5	1.4	1.3	-1.3	3.4	-1.3	0.7
of which :													
Seeds and seedlings	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.5	1.1	-1.3	10.8	1.0	5.3	14.5	0.0	-6.9	-0.1
Energy; lubricants	0.0	-2.0	-2.0	0.0	0.9	-0.8	1.9	2.0	3.2	1.0	0.0	-2.0	-0.4
Fertilizers and soil improvers	0.0	0.0	-1.0	1.0	-2.0	1.0	4.2	1.2	1.0	-4.5	0.0	-3.0	-0.3
Plant protection products and pharmaceutical products	2.2	-1.0	6.9	1.7	-0.1	8.7	9.6	-2.0	5.2	-2.0	-1.1	5.1	4.5
Feedingstuffs	1.4	-2.0	-2.0	1.5	1.9	4.0	6.5	1.1	0.6	-4.0	5.1	-1.1	0.5
Material and small tools; maintenance and repairs	0.0	2.0	1.7	0.5	2.0	-0.4	1.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	17.9	0.2	1.0
Services	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	-0.6	0.7	4.6	0.0	2.0	4.9	1.4	1.1

: Not available

TABLE A.4

1989-PERCENTAGE RATES OF CHANGE DUE TO PRICE COMPARED WITH 1988

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR12
+ Final crop output	2.0	3.4	0.0	17.8	6.2	6.5	4.2	4.2	1.5	1.7	5.5	5.5	5.3
of which :													
Cereals	-4.3	1.0	-3.9	20.3	0.4	-3.0	-1.5	2.4	-2.6	-1.7	0.3	3.3	-0.4
Potatoes	60.0	36.0	21.5	5.1	4.9	45.0	48.0	28.7	4.6	24.0	4.7	25.2	24.0
Sugarbeet	-7.7	5.3	0.0	19.0	-2.9	7.0	-0.6	0.7	0.0	2.0	0.0	-0.4	1.7
Industrial crops	-0.1	9.0	6.2	16.3	2.6	15.3	1.3	1.0	9.1	-2.0	15.0	23.4	10.4
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit (excluding olives)	0.0	9.0	8.0	11.0	3.6	16.0	0.0	0.1	9.1	-2.0	18.5	23.0	10.7
Fresh vegetables	-0.9	-3.9	-3.0	18.0	7.8	1.0	5.4	8.7	29.6	2.7	15.2	3.0	5.9
Fresh fruit (excluding citrus fruit, grapes and olives)	4.9	3.0	3.0	20.0	-0.5	1.5	-0.5	-7.0	-23.1	7.0	-12.5	-3.4	-0.4
Citrus fruit	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	1.1	24.0	0.0	-7.0	0.0	0.0	-10.9	0.0	-4.5
Grape must and wine	0.0	0.0	-3.3	19.5	35.0	24.1	0.0	15.4	3.3	0.0	8.1	0.0	18.5
Olive oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	39.4	0.0	17.4
Other crops and crop products	-0.3	4.8	-0.1	12.5	4.7	-1.3	1.3	2.6	-4.1	-2.4	8.4	4.4	0.8
+ Final animal output	14.1	12.0	10.5	16.9	8.0	7.5	4.8	9.0	10.1	9.5	5.6	7.7	9.0
Total animals	17.4	16.1	13.9	14.9	6.6	9.4	0.7	10.3	11.9	17.0	3.1	7.6	10.7
Cattle (including calves)	10.6	9.8	6.5	18.3	0.2	9.8	-1.3	15.8	8.0	11.4	6.1	4.2	8.0
Pigs	25.5	18.0	25.0	14.8	20.7	24.1	23.1	11.1	26.6	25.0	5.2	27.2	21.8
Sheep and goats	-13.0	3.0	-1.0	12.1	0.3	-1.0	-5.4	0.7	0.0	-6.0	2.1	-4.3	0.1
Poultry	9.8	18.2	0.0	20.7	-0.3	-2.0	2.7	0.6	0.0	3.5	-4.3	4.4	1.1
Total animal products	7.2	5.4	6.7	19.4	10.9	4.5	11.2	6.7	8.9	2.0	11.4	8.0	6.7
Milk	6.9	5.6	7.0	24.0	14.4	4.5	11.2	4.7	9.0	1.5	9.1	8.2	6.6
Eggs	9.6	0.5	5.0	6.1	4.0	6.0	15.8	15.6	1.0	6.5	19.8	7.7	8.0
= Final output	9.6	9.0	6.7	17.5	6.9	6.9	4.8	6.4	8.4	6.4	5.4	6.9	7.3

: Not available

Continued...

TABLE A.4 (Continued)

1989-PERCENTAGE RATES OF CHANGE DUE TO PRICE COMPARED WITH 1988

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR12
+ Final output	9.6	9.0	6.7	17.5	6.9	6.9	4.8	6.4	8.4	6.4	5.4	6.9	7.3
- Intermediate consumption	3.8	4.4	4.0	11.4	1.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.3	3.8	8.3	5.3	4.1
of which :													
Seeds and seedlings	17.0	-5.6	0.5	14.2	10.0	1.4	-4.4	3.2	4.8	-2.5	0.0	7.5	2.9
Energy; lubricants	11.1	12.3	13.0	3.2	2.3	7.5	5.2	4.5	3.7	-4.0	13.5	6.9	7.0
Fertilizers and soil improvers	-2.5	0.5	0.0	2.1	2.8	2.9	8.5	0.3	0.7	2.0	0.0	3.3	2.0
Plant protection products and pharmaceutical products	2.2	2.0	0.0	9.2	3.1	-0.3	2.6	6.8	10.3	0.0	15.7	2.8	2.4
Feedingstuffs	1.9	5.6	3.0	20.3	-0.6	5.0	5.9	5.1	1.0	6.0	6.8	4.9	4.3
Material and small tools; maintenance and repairs	3.2	2.0	2.9	15.6	5.3	4.0	2.7	0.0	5.0	1.5	6.6	5.2	4.1
Services	2.6	5.0	3.5	13.7	0.0	5.0	6.0	0.4	0.0	2.5	9.5	7.7	4.2

: Not available

TABLE A.5

1989-PERCENTAGE RATES OF CHANGE IN VALUE COMPARED WITH 1988 (AT CURRENT PRICES)

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR12
+ Final crop output	4.7	9.8	0.5	21.5	-1.3	8.2	7.2	7.4	10.5	6.9	26.0	5.8	6.4
of which :													
Cereals	0.9	10.1	-9.7	6.5	-24.1	1.0	-0.7	-2.0	-12.2	10.4	37.6	7.5	-2.2
Potatoes	44.0	22.4	15.3	20.7	19.8	22.0	34.8	41.6	6.1	26.5	27.3	11.1	22.9
Sugarbeet	-3.8	3.2	11.7	69.6	-15.7	-0.5	2.7	10.5	0.0	16.3	0.0	-2.3	4.3
Industrial crops	5.8	41.7	25.2	18.5	-21.1	-5.9	7.2	0.6	64.1	-9.1	-3.1	12.1	2.4
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruit (excluding olives)	6.0	41.7	27.9	-7.2	-20.0	-6.0	0.0	-0.3	64.1	-10.3	-6.4	12.8	0.9
Fresh vegetables	1.1	26.8	1.6	23.8	10.0	1.0	17.1	14.0	-8.0	5.1	16.9	4.2	9.1
Fresh fruit (excluding citrus fruit, grapes and olives)	13.2	-7.7	-25.7	20.6	18.0	6.6	0.9	-2.5	-33.2	7.0	2.6	9.7	1.7
Citrus fruit	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	2.9	58.7	0.0	-6.7	0.0	0.0	-26.1	0.0	-2.2
Grape must and wine	0.0	0.0	30.7	41.9	80.5	37.6	0.0	13.1	33.2	0.0	122.0	0.0	34.2
Olive oil	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.9	-34.7	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	-10.1	0.0	5.0
Other crops and crop products	1.4	-0.7	3.5	10.9	7.8	-1.4	7.3	6.1	-0.7	4.2	-7.1	4.7	3.7
+ Final animal output	14.0	11.3	9.9	17.3	7.4	7.7	6.0	8.2	9.7	8.4	7.0	7.7	8.8
Total animals	17.0	14.6	11.7	15.5	6.4	11.4	1.7	10.3	12.1	15.0	4.3	9.4	10.8
Cattle (including calves)	6.2	12.3	5.6	17.3	0.7	10.5	-2.9	13.5	9.0	6.0	12.4	9.1	7.9
Pigs	29.0	17.5	20.2	8.6	21.9	23.8	27.0	13.3	23.4	23.8	12.4	21.9	20.8
Sheep and goats	-13.9	19.0	10.7	15.6	-3.1	-3.0	19.2	2.6	0.0	5.8	-4.2	4.0	3.3
Poultry	13.2	18.5	0.6	24.0	1.5	6.8	-3.9	1.8	0.0	6.1	-12.5	0.8	3.5
Total animal products	7.6	5.9	7.8	19.5	9.4	2.2	12.7	4.9	8.0	1.7	13.0	5.5	5.9
Milk	7.6	6.0	7.8	25.3	14.7	2.4	12.7	2.7	8.1	1.0	9.9	6.8	6.0
Eggs	8.5	3.0	2.6	4.4	-2.1	1.8	10.0	15.0	1.3	4.4	25.2	-1.7	4.2
= Final output	10.6	10.8	6.4	20.3	2.2	8.2	6.2	7.8	9.8	7.8	15.0	7.0	7.7

: Not available

Continued...

TABLE A.5 (Continued)

1989-PERCENTAGE RATES OF CHANGE IN VALUE COMPARED WITH 1988 (AT CURRENT PRICES)

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR12
+ Final output	10.6	10.8	6.4	20.3	2.2	8.2	6.2	7.8	9.8	7.8	15.0	7.0	7.7
- Intermediate consumption	4.6	3.5	3.7	12.3	2.9	6.0	9.4	5.4	4.6	2.5	12.0	3.9	4.8
of which :													
Seeds and seedlings	17.0	-5.6	0.4	13.6	11.2	0.1	5.9	4.2	10.4	11.6	0.0	0.1	2.8
Energy; lubricants	11.1	10.1	10.7	3.2	3.2	6.7	7.2	6.6	7.0	-3.0	13.5	4.8	6.6
Fertilizers and soil improvers	-2.5	0.5	-1.0	3.1	0.7	3.9	13.1	1.5	1.7	-2.6	0.0	0.2	1.7
Plant protection products and pharmaceutical products	4.4	1.0	6.9	11.0	3.0	8.4	12.4	4.7	16.0	-2.0	14.4	8.0	7.0
Feedingstuffs	3.3	3.5	0.9	22.1	1.3	9.2	12.7	6.2	1.6	1.8	12.2	3.7	4.8
Material and small tools; maintenance and repairs	3.2	4.0	4.6	16.2	7.4	3.6	3.7	0.0	6.0	3.5	25.7	5.4	5.2
Services	2.6	5.0	4.5	14.8	0.0	4.4	6.8	5.0	0.0	4.6	14.9	9.2	5.3
= Gross value added at market prices	18.5	18.5	9.3	22.7	1.6	10.2	4.1	8.8	13.2	12.6	18.3	10.8	10.0
+ Subsidies	-5.0	-5.3	6.6	8.7	3.8	9.5	-0.6	20.7	20.4	22.7	-15.7	0.6	:
- Taxes linked to production		8.3	-14.3	119.5	1.5	7.1	-25.7	15.5	-27.6	25.8	18.0	7.8	:
= Gross value added at factor cost	17.0	18.6	9.5	21.5	1.8	10.3	4.5	9.9	15.3	12.1	15.9	9.8	10.0
- Depreciation	5.0	5.0	2.0	3.2	1.7	3.0	5.7	3.6	7.8	5.0	11.9	3.8	3.4
= Net value added at factor cost	19.3	24.4	13.2	22.6	1.8	11.9	4.2	12.6	17.4	13.4	16.4	12.0	11.9
- Rent and other payments in cash or in kind	1.5	0.0	3.0	8.7	6.9	2.8	0.0	3.8	2.3	2.5	3.9	-1.4	3.7
- Interest	7.0	2.0	-0.6	10.0	21.0	1.5	19.1	10.2	17.6	16.0	24.2	37.5	10.9
= Net income from agricultural activity of total labour input	22.6	60.7	17.1	24.0	-1.0	13.9	2.8	13.1	19.0	13.4	15.3	7.4	12.5
- Compensation of employees	5.0	0.3	-1.7	12.9	3.1	2.3	2.4	4.4	5.8	8.0	11.8	2.4	3.5
= Net income from agricultural activity of family labour input	24.2	133.0	21.4	24.7	-2.0	17.3	2.8	21.1	19.7	14.5	16.3	11.1	15.8

: Not available

TABLE A.6

EUR 12

INDICES OF NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1989

"1985" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1989 % ---- 1988
Nominal net value added at factor cost	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	63.3	70.2	85.1	88.7	97.9	98.6	103.5	104.7	108.5	121.3	11.9
Total labour input in AWU (2)	:	:	133.0	129.5	124.5	122.1	118.5	114.7	109.7	106.3	105.6	102.7	99.9	97.4	94.3	91.8	88.9	-3.1
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	55.2	63.9	80.0	83.9	95.3	98.6	106.1	110.8	118.1	136.4	15.5
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	88.3	90.7	101.3	97.4	102.0	98.6	99.4	98.8	100.0	109.6	9.5

(1) "1985" = (1984 + 1985 + 1986) : 3

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.7

EUR 11

INDICES OF NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1989

"1985" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% ---- 1988
Nominal net value added at factor cost	42.0	40.6	45.6	50.8	54.2	59.2	61.7	63.7	70.6	85.6	89.1	98.2	98.6	103.2	104.2	108.3	121.1	11.8
Total labour input in AWU (2)	144.8	140.4	134.4	130.3	125.2	123.1	119.2	115.1	109.9	106.3	105.7	102.7	99.9	97.4	94.2	91.5	88.9	-2.9
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU	29.0	28.9	33.9	38.9	43.3	48.1	51.7	55.3	64.2	80.5	84.2	95.5	98.6	105.9	110.5	118.2	136.1	15.1
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	95.7	86.5	88.8	91.1	92.5	93.9	92.1	87.7	90.5	101.3	97.3	102.0	98.6	99.4	98.9	100.5	109.9	9.3

(1) "1985" = (1984 + 1985 + 1986) : 3

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.8

BELGIQUE / BELGIE

INDICES OF NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1989

"1985" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% ----- 1988
Nominal net value added at factor cost	66.3	57.4	64.5	77.7	66.6	72.5	68.3	72.0	80.4	88.9	100.6	101.2	99.8	99.0	93.8	101.1	120.6	19.3
Total labour input in AWU (2)	139.9	134.5	128.8	122.5	117.2	113.4	112.9	108.5	105.5	103.4	102.7	102.0	99.6	98.4	95.4	92.3	89.5	-3.0
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU	47.4	42.6	50.1	63.4	56.8	63.9	60.5	66.4	76.2	86.0	97.9	99.2	100.2	100.6	98.4	109.5	134.7	23.0
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	46.0	51.8	58.1	62.5	67.2	70.1	73.3	76.0	79.9	85.7	90.6	95.1	100.7	104.1	106.2	107.7	111.1	3.1
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	102.8	82.2	86.0	101.4	84.4	91.0	82.4	87.2	95.2	100.2	107.9	104.1	99.4	96.5	92.5	101.5	121.1	19.3

(1) "1985" = (1984 + 1985 + 1986) : 3

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.9

DANMARK

INDICES OF NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1989

"1985" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1989 % ---- 1988
Nominal net value added at factor cost	38.2	39.2	35.1	38.4	47.2	54.2	48.6	54.2	65.3	84.3	75.8	103.7	94.9	101.4	80.9	81.6	101.5	24.4
Total labour input in AWU (2)	163.9	152.5	145.5	140.9	135.4	130.2	124.9	119.0	113.7	109.6	107.1	104.1	99.2	96.7	91.0	89.9	86.3	-4.0
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU	23.3	25.7	24.1	27.3	34.8	41.6	38.9	45.5	57.4	76.8	70.8	99.6	95.6	104.8	88.8	90.8	117.6	29.6
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	35.5	40.1	45.1	49.2	53.8	59.1	63.6	68.8	75.8	83.8	90.2	95.3	100.3	104.5	109.7	115.1	119.4	3.8
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	65.7	64.0	53.5	55.4	64.6	70.3	61.1	66.1	75.7	91.6	78.4	104.5	95.3	100.3	81.0	78.8	98.4	24.8

(1) "1985" = (1984 + 1985 + 1986) : 3

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.10

BR DEUTSCHLAND

INDICES OF NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1989

"1985" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1989 % ---- 1988
Nominal net value added at factor cost	99.8	87.7	103.0	108.1	103.1	101.3	90.8	81.8	88.4	107.5	87.9	104.2	91.1	104.6	87.1	103.8	117.5	13.2
Total labour input in AWU (2)	138.6	132.8	129.5	126.3	120.0	117.4	111.6	109.4	108.0	105.4	102.8	101.1	100.2	98.7	92.7	91.0	86.5	-5.0
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU	72.0	66.0	79.5	85.6	86.0	86.3	81.3	74.8	81.9	102.0	85.5	103.1	90.9	106.0	94.0	114.1	135.9	19.1
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	61.5	65.9	69.8	72.4	75.0	78.3	81.4	85.3	88.7	92.6	95.6	97.5	99.7	102.8	104.9	106.4	108.9	2.4
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	117.0	100.2	113.9	118.3	114.5	110.2	99.9	87.6	92.2	110.1	89.4	105.7	91.2	103.2	89.6	107.2	124.7	16.3

(1) "1985" = (1984 + 1985 + 1986) : 3

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.11

ELLAS

INDICES OF NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1989

"1985" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1989 % ----- 1988
Nominal net value added at factor cost	12.6	14.5	16.2	19.8	21.1	26.3	28.9	37.8	46.9	59.8	64.2	84.0	102.7	113.3	127.4	150.9	185.1	22.6
Total labour input in AWU (2)	121.9	119.3	116.6	114.1	111.6	109.1	106.8	104.4	102.1	100.9	100.1	100.3	101.7	98.1	92.7	90.4	90.4	0.0
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU	10.3	12.1	13.9	17.4	18.8	24.1	27.0	36.2	45.9	59.2	64.0	83.7	100.9	115.4	137.2	166.8	204.5	22.6
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	14.0	16.9	19.0	22.0	24.8	28.0	33.2	39.1	46.9	58.6	69.8	84.0	98.8	117.2	135.6	155.5	178.8	15.0
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	73.5	71.4	72.7	79.0	75.9	85.9	81.3	92.4	97.9	100.8	91.6	99.5	102.1	98.4	101.1	107.2	114.3	6.6

(1) "1985" = (1984 + 1985 + 1986) : 3

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.12

ESPANA

INDICES OF NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1989

"1985" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1989 % ---- 1988
Nominal net value added at factor cost	27.8	26.7	32.6	37.4	48.9	57.9	57.7	65.1	59.1	75.1	82.8	96.0	101.9	102.1	111.7	124.0	126.2	1.8
Total labour input in AWU (2)	202.7	196.0	182.0	167.7	156.3	151.5	141.7	130.5	118.8	114.4	112.5	104.7	100.2	95.1	91.4	88.5	84.1	-5.0
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU	13.7	13.6	17.9	22.3	31.2	38.1	40.6	49.8	49.6	65.4	73.4	91.5	101.4	107.1	121.9	139.7	149.6	7.1
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	18.4	21.4	25.0	29.1	35.8	43.2	50.6	57.8	64.7	73.6	82.2	91.2	99.0	109.8	116.3	122.9	131.9	7.3
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	74.3	63.5	71.5	76.5	87.0	88.1	80.2	86.0	76.6	88.8	89.2	100.2	102.3	97.5	104.7	113.5	113.3	-0.2

(1) "1985" = (1984 + 1985 + 1986) : 3

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.13

FRANCE

INDICES OF NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1989

"1985" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1989 % ---- 1988
Nominal net value added at factor cost	47.1	47.3	47.9	51.5	53.7	60.3	66.9	65.9	74.0	95.2	94.5	97.4	100.2	102.4	101.8	99.8	111.7	11.9
Total labour input in AWU (2)	130.6	126.5	122.2	119.6	117.2	115.3	113.4	111.6	109.3	107.2	105.1	103.0	100.0	97.1	94.4	91.7	89.1	-2.8
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU	36.0	37.3	39.2	43.1	45.8	52.3	59.0	59.0	67.6	88.7	89.8	94.5	100.1	105.4	107.7	108.8	125.2	15.1
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	31.1	34.8	39.3	43.7	47.7	52.6	57.9	64.5	71.8	80.2	88.0	94.6	100.2	105.2	108.2	111.6	115.3	3.3
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	115.9	107.3	99.7	98.6	95.9	99.4	101.9	91.5	94.2	110.6	102.0	99.9	99.9	100.1	99.6	97.4	108.6	11.5

(1) "1985" = (1984 + 1985 + 1986) : 3

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.14

IRELAND

INDICES OF NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1989

"1985" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1989 % ---- 1988
Nominal net value added at factor cost	28.9	26.8	38.5	43.4	59.3	66.5	61.3	55.9	64.6	79.8	91.4	107.9	98.7	93.4	112.4	131.9	137.5	4.2
Total labour input in AWU (2)	147.3	140.8	137.3	133.8	131.5	130.4	127.5	120.6	113.1	111.3	109.0	104.4	98.7	96.9	94.6	93.5	91.6	-2.0
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU	19.6	19.1	28.1	32.4	45.1	51.0	48.1	46.4	57.2	71.7	83.9	103.5	100.1	96.4	118.9	141.3	150.3	6.4
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	23.5	24.9	30.0	36.2	41.1	45.4	51.6	59.2	69.5	80.0	88.7	94.8	99.8	105.4	108.0	111.1	116.0	4.4
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	83.2	76.3	93.4	89.2	109.6	112.1	93.1	78.2	82.0	89.4	94.3	108.7	100.0	91.2	109.8	126.7	129.1	1.9

(1) "1985" = (1984 + 1985 + 1986) : 3

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.15

ITALIA

INDICES OF NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1989

"1985" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1989 % ---- 1988
Nominal net value added at factor cost	23.0	25.1	28.9	32.0	38.6	44.5	53.9	58.5	64.6	74.0	96.0	95.1	101.4	103.6	110.6	106.7	120.1	12.6
Total labour input in AWU (2)	130.6	127.9	123.0	122.9	118.6	118.6	116.7	114.7	109.0	102.8	105.2	102.9	98.9	98.2	96.3	92.8	90.7	-2.3
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU	17.6	19.6	23.5	26.0	32.5	37.5	46.2	51.0	59.2	71.9	91.1	92.2	102.4	105.4	114.8	114.7	132.2	15.2
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	16.7	19.8	23.3	27.5	32.8	37.3	43.2	52.2	61.8	71.8	82.6	92.0	100.2	107.8	113.8	120.6	128.2	6.3
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	104.9	98.9	100.6	94.4	99.1	100.4	106.7	97.6	95.7	100.1	110.2	100.2	102.1	97.7	100.8	95.1	103.1	8.4

(1) "1985" = (1984 + 1985 + 1986) : 3

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.16

LUXEMBOURG

INDICES OF NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1989

"1985" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% ----- 1988
Nominal net value added at factor cost	58.5	54.7	56.4	52.0	64.5	65.2	68.5	64.0	71.9	106.7	95.7	97.8	99.9	102.3	97.4	100.0	117.4	17.4
Total labour input in AWU (2)	174.7	167.8	158.3	148.6	145.8	138.9	133.4	126.5	118.3	114.1	108.6	103.3	100.4	96.4	92.1	88.0	85.3	-3.0
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU	33.5	32.5	35.6	35.0	44.2	46.9	51.3	50.5	60.7	93.3	88.0	94.6	99.4	106.0	105.6	113.6	137.4	21.0
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	47.0	54.9	54.3	60.9	61.5	64.8	68.7	73.9	79.0	87.2	93.2	97.3	100.6	102.1	101.0	104.4	107.7	3.2
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	71.3	59.2	65.6	57.5	71.9	72.3	74.6	68.3	76.9	107.1	94.5	97.2	98.9	103.9	104.6	108.8	127.6	17.3

(1) "1985" = (1984 + 1985 + 1986) : 3

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.17

NEDERLAND

INDICES OF NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1989

"1985" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1989 % ---- 1988
Nominal net value added at factor cost	55.9	50.6	59.4	69.5	68.5	69.5	65.8	66.4	84.2	93.3	91.7	100.2	96.3	103.5	96.4	100.9	114.4	13.4
Total labour input in AWU (2)	116.8	114.7	113.3	111.7	108.6	106.1	104.7	103.8	101.8	101.3	101.4	100.7	100.2	99.1	98.2	96.9	96.9	0.0
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU	47.8	44.1	52.4	62.2	63.1	65.5	62.8	63.9	82.7	92.1	90.5	99.5	96.1	104.5	98.2	104.0	118.0	13.4
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	52.5	57.3	63.1	68.8	73.4	77.4	80.4	84.9	89.6	95.0	96.8	98.6	100.4	101.0	100.1	102.0	103.4	1.4
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	91.2	77.0	83.0	90.4	86.0	84.7	78.1	75.2	92.3	96.9	93.5	100.9	95.7	103.4	98.0	102.0	114.2	11.9

(1) "1985" = (1984 + 1985 + 1986) : 3

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.18

PORTUGAL

INDICES OF NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1989

"1985" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	% ---- 1988
Nominal net value added at factor cost	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	42.9	44.9	58.5	65.0	83.3	100.6	116.1	131.7	118.4	137.8	16.4
Total labour input in AWU (2)	:	:	120.8	122.8	119.1	112.7	112.5	110.4	108.4	106.3	104.2	102.1	100.0	97.9	95.8	93.7	89.0	-5.0
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	38.8	41.3	54.9	62.3	81.4	100.3	118.2	137.2	126.0	154.4	22.5
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	:	:	:	:	21.2	25.8	30.7	37.1	43.8	52.9	65.8	81.6	99.3	119.0	133.4	149.1	167.5	12.4
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	104.4	94.2	103.8	94.6	99.7	101.0	99.3	102.8	84.5	92.1	9.0

(1) "1985" = (1984 + 1985 + 1986) : 3

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.19

UNITED KINGDOM

INDICES OF NET VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1989

"1985" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1989 % ---- 1988
Nominal net value added at factor cost	35.0	35.1	41.8	52.5	55.1	58.3	63.0	68.3	79.8	92.4	87.2	108.0	91.5	100.5	100.9	95.1	106.5	12.0
Total labour input in AWU (2)	120.7	116.0	112.9	113.8	112.5	112.3	109.9	107.0	104.6	103.7	102.7	101.2	100.4	98.4	96.0	94.4	92.2	-2.4
Nominal net value added at factor cost per AWU	29.0	30.3	37.0	46.2	49.0	51.9	57.3	63.9	76.3	89.1	84.9	106.7	91.1	102.1	105.1	100.7	115.5	14.8
Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	24.7	28.4	36.1	41.5	47.3	52.7	60.3	72.1	80.4	86.5	90.9	95.2	100.6	104.2	109.3	116.5	124.3	6.7
Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	117.1	106.2	102.1	110.9	103.3	98.4	94.8	88.4	94.7	102.8	93.1	111.8	90.4	97.8	95.9	86.2	92.7	7.6

(1) "1985" = (1984 + 1985 + 1986) : 3

(2) AWU = Annual Work Unit

TABLE A.20

INDICATOR 2

INDICES OF REAL NET INCOME FROM AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY OF TOTAL LABOUR INPUT PER ANNUAL WORK UNIT (AWU) FROM 1973 TO 1989

"1985" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1989 % ---- 1988
B	111.0	87.9	92.5	110.8	88.9	94.4	83.1	86.6	95.8	101.9	110.6	105.5	98.3	96.2	91.5	100.1	122.7	22.6
DK	89.3	82.8	61.0	60.2	70.5	73.1	44.6	39.3	48.1	77.6	57.1	106.2	92.4	101.4	58.4	55.0	88.8	61.2
D	133.7	110.8	129.8	135.5	129.8	123.5	107.2	88.6	92.1	115.0	86.6	107.4	87.9	104.7	85.5	108.9	131.1	20.4
GR	78.7	75.6	76.6	83.4	79.2	89.6	82.9	94.2	100.9	104.3	92.9	99.9	101.6	98.4	101.7	108.6	117.1	7.8
E	79.5	66.2	74.6	79.0	90.8	92.4	82.3	88.2	74.6	88.8	88.7	100.9	102.6	96.5	104.6	114.6	111.4	-2.9
F	125.2	114.6	105.0	102.7	99.3	102.8	105.2	92.6	95.7	115.1	103.0	100.1	99.8	100.1	100.3	97.7	110.9	13.4
IRL	93.0	81.8	102.8	97.2	120.2	121.1	89.9	68.7	72.9	80.5	90.3	109.2	99.9	90.9	114.7	136.7	137.4	0.5
I	116.4	108.8	109.8	101.8	106.3	106.7	112.7	100.8	96.7	100.6	112.5	100.8	102.1	97.1	100.9	93.2	101.5	8.9
L	75.5	61.4	67.2	56.1	72.0	73.1	75.7	67.8	76.4	111.5	95.8	97.7	98.9	103.3	103.4	107.3	127.5	18.9
NL	99.3	81.1	88.3	96.7	90.3	86.5	75.6	69.2	87.7	94.2	92.4	101.6	94.9	103.5	96.4	101.4	113.4	11.9
UK	132.6	117.7	115.0	125.6	116.4	109.1	99.9	89.0	97.5	107.0	95.5	116.4	87.1	96.5	96.3	84.2	86.9	3.2
EUR 11	105.5	93.7	96.1	98.0	98.9	99.6	95.4	88.4	90.3	102.9	97.9	102.9	98.0	99.2	98.6	100.2	110.1	9.9
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	115.1	99.6	107.4	91.5	96.9	101.6	101.5	103.4	83.0	89.6	8.0
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	89.2	90.6	102.9	97.9	102.8	98.0	99.2	98.5	99.7	109.7	10.0

(1) "1985" = (1984 + 1985 + 1986) : 3

TABLE A.21

INDICATOR 3

INDICES OF REAL NET INCOME FROM AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY OF FAMILY LABOUR INPUT PER ANNUAL WORK UNIT (AWU) FROM 1973 TO 1989

"1985" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1989 % ---- 1988
B	114.0	89.0	93.6	112.9	89.3	94.4	82.6	86.1	95.7	102.4	111.7	105.6	98.2	96.2	90.7	99.8	124.0	24.2
DK	:	:	:	:	70.2	71.4	29.1	20.0	31.6	72.2	42.2	108.9	89.2	101.9	39.3	36.2	85.1	135.0
D	144.3	117.4	140.3	146.2	138.3	130.0	110.6	86.9	90.9	119.1	83.8	109.6	84.5	105.9	81.8	110.4	137.8	24.8
GR	80.5	76.8	76.4	83.2	78.2	87.6	80.4	90.4	97.1	101.0	90.8	98.6	102.7	98.7	103.2	110.2	119.6	8.5
E	:	:	:	:	:	:	76.8	84.5	65.5	84.8	85.2	100.6	102.6	96.9	108.3	121.1	116.4	-3.9
F	140.4	124.3	111.4	108.2	103.9	107.8	110.1	93.5	97.0	120.7	104.6	100.4	99.9	99.8	99.0	95.3	111.3	16.8
IRL	94.3	80.8	104.2	98.4	123.2	124.1	89.1	65.2	70.6	79.8	90.5	111.0	99.5	89.5	115.2	139.0	139.7	0.5
I	161.4	139.4	134.1	116.0	118.1	117.1	125.8	102.9	96.6	104.0	121.6	103.2	102.1	94.7	100.8	87.1	102.0	17.2
L	72.1	58.0	63.7	53.0	69.0	70.3	73.9	66.1	74.9	111.3	95.6	97.9	98.7	103.4	102.9	109.2	130.7	19.7
NL	97.1	76.9	84.5	94.1	86.7	82.0	69.5	62.9	85.0	93.2	91.1	101.4	94.1	104.5	96.5	102.9	118.0	14.6
UK	169.7	140.2	134.6	149.6	134.4	120.3	103.8	87.7	101.9	116.5	94.9	127.5	78.6	93.9	93.6	74.9	79.1	5.6
EUR 11	:	:	:	:	:	:	96.3	85.9	88.2	105.2	97.5	104.0	97.0	99.0	98.0	100.0	113.2	13.3
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	109.9	94.5	105.7	89.1	96.1	101.5	102.4	103.6	78.3	85.2	8.9
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	86.6	88.4	105.2	97.5	104.0	97.0	99.0	97.9	99.2	112.5	13.4

(1) "1985" = (1984 + 1985 + 1986) : 3

TABLE A.22

VOLUME INDICES OF FINAL OUTPUT IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1989

"1985" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1989 % ----- 1988
B	89.8	91.9	85.2	84.5	86.0	89.5	90.3	90.8	91.4	94.3	93.3	97.7	98.4	103.8	102.1	105.8	106.7	0.9
DK	72.4	79.0	72.5	73.4	79.9	82.3	84.8	85.5	87.7	92.1	90.1	99.1	99.9	101.0	97.9	102.1	103.8	1.6
D	83.9	84.2	84.3	84.7	89.0	92.3	92.6	93.6	92.8	101.2	98.3	101.1	96.9	101.9	96.9	99.9	99.7	-0.2
GR	80.8	82.0	87.9	87.6	84.0	91.3	87.6	96.0	96.9	98.4	94.1	97.1	100.8	102.1	97.6	103.2	105.6	2.3
E	79.6	76.6	77.2	80.4	80.8	84.9	85.6	93.6	86.4	91.6	94.6	100.0	102.4	97.6	104.7	109.5	104.7	-4.4
F	80.8	79.3	76.5	76.6	78.3	84.0	90.9	90.3	89.8	98.2	96.0	99.6	99.9	100.6	103.1	103.5	104.8	1.2
IRL	73.4	74.0	75.4	74.8	81.9	86.0	86.0	84.9	84.8	90.2	93.4	101.2	100.0	98.8	99.9	101.5	102.8	1.3
I	82.3	83.6	86.6	84.8	86.5	89.1	94.6	97.9	97.4	95.6	102.2	98.6	99.6	101.8	106.2	103.7	105.1	1.3
L	94.9	97.7	94.9	90.4	92.5	93.6	92.2	90.1	93.6	102.3	97.7	100.0	98.8	101.2	98.2	97.6	98.9	1.3
NL	65.2	69.1	68.7	71.5	74.6	79.5	83.2	85.2	89.2	92.6	94.7	97.7	98.7	103.6	101.6	104.6	105.9	1.3
UK	83.5	83.1	80.0	78.9	84.9	88.4	89.3	91.1	90.8	97.1	95.7	102.2	99.2	98.6	99.3	98.7	98.8	0.1
EUR 11	80.3	80.5	80.0	80.2	82.8	86.9	90.0	92.3	91.5	96.4	96.8	99.7	99.5	100.8	101.9	103.2	103.5	0.3
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	96.8	94.0	97.8	94.7	97.2	100.4	102.4	108.6	97.3	106.2	9.1
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	92.3	91.6	96.4	96.8	99.6	99.5	100.9	102.0	103.1	103.5	0.4

(1) "1985" = (1984 + 1985 + 1986) : 3

TABLE A.23

PRICE INDICES OF FINAL OUTPUT IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1989

"1985" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1989 % ---- 1988
B	59.2	57.6	66.6	76.0	72.9	72.4	73.1	77.4	83.8	91.1	101.3	101.7	101.6	96.8	93.6	93.1	102.0	9.6
DK	48.3	47.8	53.8	60.9	63.3	68.2	69.3	76.2	85.7	95.7	99.2	103.2	99.2	97.7	92.9	92.4	100.7	9.0
D	83.2	81.5	89.0	98.5	96.9	93.8	96.0	96.6	103.8	104.6	104.0	103.5	101.5	95.0	90.7	92.4	98.6	6.7
GR	14.6	16.9	18.1	21.8	24.2	27.4	32.9	40.0	48.2	58.9	69.6	85.7	101.7	112.6	124.9	138.4	162.7	17.5
E	27.3	29.9	34.1	38.2	47.8	53.4	56.7	59.2	67.9	77.3	85.0	94.0	98.0	108.0	106.5	109.4	116.9	6.9
F	43.3	47.3	50.4	56.6	60.5	63.9	66.8	71.9	80.6	88.7	96.2	98.7	100.7	100.6	98.1	99.2	106.1	6.9
IRL	30.6	31.4	41.4	50.9	62.6	69.2	73.7	72.8	84.7	91.6	99.0	101.6	99.0	99.5	104.0	112.5	117.9	4.8
I	22.7	27.1	30.8	37.3	43.8	49.6	55.0	62.5	71.2	81.8	90.0	96.3	101.0	102.7	101.9	103.6	110.3	6.4
L	57.6	56.0	61.0	66.2	67.4	67.6	70.6	72.8	79.2	92.1	97.1	97.8	101.6	100.7	100.6	103.4	112.1	8.4
NL	74.4	70.4	78.4	87.3	86.8	84.1	83.5	87.9	96.8	99.4	100.3	102.8	101.6	95.6	93.2	92.8	98.7	6.4
UK	36.1	42.1	51.1	64.2	67.2	68.6	76.3	81.0	89.2	94.6	98.3	100.6	98.0	101.4	102.7	102.9	110.0	6.9
EUR 11	44.1	46.5	51.5	59.2	63.2	65.5	69.1	73.3	81.9	89.2	94.6	98.7	100.3	100.9	99.8	101.8	109.2	7.3
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	39.0	46.5	55.8	69.6	87.8	100.1	112.1	119.7	131.5	138.6	5.4
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	72.7	81.3	88.6	94.2	98.6	100.3	101.1	100.2	102.2	109.6	7.3

(1) "1985" = (1984 + 1985 + 1986) : 3

TABLE A.24

VALUE INDICES OF FINAL OUTPUT IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1989

"1985" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1989 % ----- 1988
B	53.2	52.9	56.8	64.3	62.7	64.8	66.1	70.3	76.7	86.0	94.5	99.5	100.0	100.5	95.6	98.5	109.0	10.6
DK	35.0	37.8	39.0	44.7	50.6	56.2	58.8	65.1	75.2	88.2	89.5	102.3	99.1	98.7	91.0	94.4	104.5	10.8
D	69.8	68.6	75.1	83.5	86.4	86.6	88.9	90.5	96.4	105.9	102.3	104.7	98.4	96.8	87.9	92.4	98.3	6.4
GR	11.7	13.8	15.8	19.0	20.3	24.9	28.8	38.3	46.6	57.8	65.3	83.1	102.3	114.7	121.7	142.4	171.3	20.3
E	21.8	22.9	26.3	30.7	38.6	45.4	48.5	55.5	58.7	70.9	80.5	94.0	100.5	105.5	111.6	119.9	122.5	2.2
F	35.0	37.5	38.5	43.3	47.4	53.6	60.7	64.9	72.4	87.1	92.3	98.3	100.6	101.1	101.2	102.7	111.1	8.2
IRL	22.5	23.2	31.3	38.1	51.3	59.5	63.3	61.8	71.8	82.7	92.5	102.7	99.0	98.3	103.9	114.2	121.3	6.2
I	18.6	22.6	26.7	31.6	37.8	44.2	52.0	61.1	69.3	78.2	92.0	95.0	100.5	104.5	108.2	107.4	115.8	7.8
L	54.7	54.7	57.9	59.8	62.3	63.3	65.2	65.6	74.2	94.2	94.9	97.8	100.3	101.9	98.7	100.9	110.8	9.8
NL	48.5	48.7	53.9	62.4	64.8	66.9	69.6	75.0	86.4	92.2	95.0	100.5	100.4	99.1	94.8	97.1	104.7	7.8
UK	30.1	35.0	40.8	50.6	57.0	60.6	68.1	73.8	81.0	91.9	94.0	102.9	97.1	100.0	102.1	101.6	108.6	7.0
EUR 11	35.4	37.4	41.2	47.5	52.3	56.9	62.2	67.7	74.9	86.0	91.6	98.4	99.8	101.8	101.7	105.0	112.9	7.6
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	37.7	43.6	54.5	65.8	85.2	100.3	114.5	129.7	127.8	146.9	15.0
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	67.1	74.4	85.4	91.1	98.2	99.8	102.0	102.2	105.4	113.5	7.7

(1) "1985" = (1984 + 1985 + 1986) : 3

TABLE A.25

VOLUME INDICES OF INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1989

"1985" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1989 ---- 1988
B	90.8	91.0	91.5	91.0	92.3	93.5	95.0	94.0	92.8	94.7	94.3	96.5	99.1	104.3	105.4	105.5	106.3	0.8
DK	83.9	78.2	81.4	89.2	91.4	99.4	106.2	101.1	98.6	99.9	102.3	99.9	101.0	99.0	102.7	100.5	99.6	-0.9
D	86.9	84.0	85.5	91.6	96.3	99.5	103.9	103.6	96.7	97.5	100.7	98.6	101.6	99.8	98.1	98.4	98.1	-0.3
GR	64.6	66.9	73.6	76.6	81.1	83.9	85.6	89.5	93.2	95.2	98.2	98.3	101.8	99.9	102.9	107.8	108.6	0.8
E	54.5	58.8	60.6	65.8	69.8	75.2	82.0	87.5	92.4	95.7	95.8	98.8	98.9	102.2	105.4	109.7	110.7	1.0
F	81.3	84.0	80.4	84.4	86.3	90.9	95.2	96.6	96.4	97.0	97.8	99.5	99.6	100.9	103.0	105.6	107.8	2.1
IRL	71.9	64.1	61.1	68.5	75.5	86.8	99.5	88.7	93.2	92.6	97.4	97.2	98.3	104.4	100.6	101.2	106.7	5.5
I	73.6	75.2	75.6	79.7	84.8	91.0	96.9	99.3	96.8	97.0	98.5	98.8	99.4	101.8	106.2	106.8	108.3	1.4
L	96.9	100.2	98.3	107.4	100.7	92.5	91.0	92.2	92.1	90.0	99.1	97.5	100.7	101.8	103.9	101.1	102.5	1.3
NL	70.3	73.1	73.5	78.1	81.1	86.1	90.8	96.0	94.3	93.5	101.5	96.9	101.3	101.8	104.3	101.8	100.5	-1.3
UK	97.5	92.6	92.7	94.6	95.7	95.8	97.7	95.1	92.7	98.9	102.1	100.3	99.8	99.9	101.2	100.4	99.1	-1.3
EUR 11	79.4	79.5	79.4	83.8	87.0	91.1	95.8	96.7	95.2	96.8	99.1	98.9	100.1	101.0	102.7	103.6	104.2	0.6
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	105.9	109.9	108.5	103.4	99.0	100.0	100.9	107.3	105.5	109.1	3.4
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	96.8	95.4	97.0	99.2	98.9	100.1	101.0	102.8	103.6	104.3	0.7

(1) "1985" = (1984 + 1985 + 1986) : 3

TABLE A.26

PRICE INDICES OF INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1989

"1985" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1989 % ----- 1988
B	51.3	56.0	58.9	65.9	67.3	65.1	68.8	74.2	80.8	89.6	97.7	102.6	101.4	96.1	90.2	91.0	94.5	3.8
DK	39.8	46.4	49.8	54.5	57.8	57.2	61.4	71.3	83.5	92.7	98.4	103.6	100.9	95.5	91.2	95.9	100.1	4.4
D	67.1	72.4	73.8	80.3	81.6	78.7	83.8	89.7	99.7	103.1	103.7	105.1	101.4	93.4	88.5	88.8	92.3	4.0
GR	13.9	17.3	19.6	21.2	23.2	24.6	31.3	41.6	50.2	57.6	71.3	84.5	100.0	115.5	122.6	132.8	147.9	11.4
E	31.1	34.2	34.9	38.1	42.3	44.9	48.4	53.5	64.8	71.3	83.5	94.4	100.5	105.1	105.3	105.9	107.8	1.8
F	30.4	37.8	40.5	44.9	49.8	53.2	57.8	66.3	75.0	83.3	92.1	99.7	101.4	98.9	97.3	99.2	103.0	3.8
IRL	21.6	29.7	36.4	43.9	53.1	55.4	59.9	68.2	78.5	86.8	93.1	99.7	102.2	98.1	93.1	96.5	100.1	3.7
I	19.9	26.9	30.8	36.6	41.4	44.3	49.1	59.3	72.5	82.3	91.6	99.6	101.5	99.0	97.5	99.0	102.8	3.9
L	47.2	52.8	58.6	63.9	65.3	64.9	67.0	74.2	82.6	89.5	98.3	103.0	100.0	97.0	92.3	96.5	99.7	3.3
NL	64.8	68.5	70.2	76.7	79.2	77.2	82.0	86.7	94.9	99.4	98.3	105.7	102.0	92.3	87.2	89.4	92.8	3.8
UK	29.9	38.3	42.7	51.4	59.6	62.0	69.5	78.3	85.0	90.8	97.0	100.6	100.8	98.6	99.9	104.1	109.7	5.3
EUR 11	39.9	46.0	48.8	54.7	58.9	59.7	64.6	72.0	81.2	87.9	94.5	100.6	101.2	98.1	96.2	98.3	102.2	4.0
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	29.6	37.2	45.8	63.1	86.2	100.5	113.3	117.3	128.5	139.2	8.3
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	71.1	80.2	87.1	93.9	100.3	101.2	98.4	96.6	98.9	102.9	4.1

(1) "1985" = (1984 + 1985 + 1986) : 3

TABLE A.27

VALUE INDICES OF INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION IN AGRICULTURE FROM 1973 TO 1989

"1985" (1) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1989 % ---- 1988
B	46.6	51.0	53.9	60.0	62.2	61.0	65.5	69.8	75.1	84.9	92.1	99.1	100.6	100.3	95.1	96.1	100.6	4.6
DK	33.4	36.2	40.5	48.6	52.9	56.9	65.1	72.1	82.3	92.5	100.7	103.5	101.9	94.6	93.6	96.3	99.7	3.5
D	58.3	60.7	63.1	73.5	78.5	78.3	87.1	93.0	96.4	100.6	104.5	103.7	103.1	93.2	86.9	87.4	90.6	3.7
GR	9.0	11.5	14.4	16.2	18.8	20.6	26.7	37.2	46.8	54.8	69.9	83.0	101.7	115.3	126.1	143.0	160.5	12.3
E	16.9	20.1	21.2	25.1	29.6	33.7	39.7	46.8	59.8	68.2	80.0	93.2	99.3	107.4	111.0	116.1	119.4	2.9
F	24.7	31.8	32.6	37.9	43.0	48.3	55.0	64.0	72.3	80.8	90.1	99.1	101.1	99.8	100.3	104.8	111.1	6.0
IRL	15.6	19.1	22.3	30.1	40.1	48.1	59.7	60.5	73.1	80.5	90.7	97.0	100.5	102.5	93.7	97.7	106.8	9.4
I	14.7	20.2	23.2	29.1	35.1	40.4	47.5	58.9	70.2	79.8	90.2	98.4	100.8	100.8	103.6	105.7	111.4	5.4
L	45.7	53.0	57.6	68.6	65.8	60.1	61.0	68.5	76.1	80.5	97.4	100.5	100.7	98.8	95.9	97.7	102.1	4.6
NL	45.6	50.1	51.7	60.0	64.3	66.6	74.5	83.3	89.5	93.0	99.9	102.5	103.4	94.1	91.1	91.1	93.4	2.5
UK	29.1	35.5	39.6	48.7	57.0	59.4	67.9	74.4	78.7	89.8	99.1	100.9	100.6	98.4	101.1	104.5	108.6	3.9
EUR 11	31.7	36.6	38.8	45.8	51.2	54.4	61.8	69.6	77.3	85.1	93.7	99.5	101.4	99.2	98.8	101.9	106.6	4.6
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	31.3	40.8	49.6	65.3	85.3	100.4	114.3	125.7	135.5	151.8	12.0
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	68.9	76.6	84.4	93.1	99.2	101.3	99.4	99.3	102.5	107.4	4.8

(1) "1985" = (1984 + 1985 + 1986) : 3

TABLE A.28

TRENDS IN PRODUCTIVITY OF INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION (1)

"1985" (2) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1989 % 1988
B	98.9	101.0	93.2	92.8	93.2	95.6	95.0	96.6	98.5	99.6	98.9	101.3	99.3	99.5	96.8	100.2	100.4	0.1
DK	86.3	101.0	89.1	82.3	87.4	82.8	79.9	84.5	89.0	92.3	88.1	99.2	98.9	102.0	95.4	101.6	104.2	2.5
D	96.6	100.3	98.7	92.5	92.5	92.7	89.1	90.3	95.9	103.7	97.6	102.6	95.4	102.1	98.8	101.5	101.6	0.1
GR	125.1	122.6	119.5	114.4	103.7	108.8	102.4	107.3	104.0	103.3	95.9	98.8	99.0	102.2	94.9	95.7	97.2	1.5
E	146.0	130.1	127.3	122.1	115.7	112.9	104.4	107.0	93.5	95.8	98.7	101.2	103.5	95.5	99.3	99.9	94.5	-5.3
F	99.5	94.4	95.1	90.7	90.8	92.3	95.5	93.5	93.2	101.3	98.1	100.1	100.2	99.7	100.1	98.0	97.2	-0.9
IRL	102.0	115.4	123.5	109.3	108.5	99.1	86.4	95.8	91.0	97.4	96.0	104.0	101.7	94.6	99.3	100.3	96.3	-4.0
I	111.8	111.2	114.6	106.4	102.0	97.9	97.6	98.5	100.5	98.5	103.8	99.8	100.2	100.0	100.0	97.1	97.0	-0.1
L	98.0	97.5	96.5	84.1	91.8	101.2	101.3	97.7	101.6	113.7	98.6	102.6	98.1	99.4	94.5	96.5	96.5	0.0
NL	92.7	94.5	93.4	91.5	92.0	92.3	91.7	88.8	94.7	99.1	93.3	100.9	97.5	101.7	97.4	102.7	105.4	2.6
UK	85.6	89.8	86.3	83.3	88.7	92.3	91.3	95.9	98.0	98.2	93.7	101.9	99.4	98.7	98.2	98.3	99.7	1.4
EUR 11	101.1	101.3	100.8	95.7	95.2	95.3	94.0	95.4	96.2	99.6	97.6	100.8	99.4	99.8	99.2	99.6	99.2	-0.4
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	91.4	85.5	90.2	91.6	98.2	100.4	101.4	101.2	92.2	97.4	5.6
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	95.4	95.9	99.4	97.5	100.8	99.4	99.9	99.2	99.5	99.2	-0.3

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

(2) "1985" = (1984 + 1985 + 1986) : 3

TABLE A.29

TRENDS IN TERMS OF TRADE OF AGRICULTURE (1)

"1985" (2) = 100

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1989 % ----- 1988
B	115.4	102.8	113.1	115.4	108.3	111.1	106.3	104.4	103.7	101.7	103.7	99.1	100.2	100.7	103.8	102.3	108.0	5.6
DK	121.4	103.1	108.0	111.7	109.4	119.3	112.9	106.9	102.7	103.2	100.8	99.6	98.3	102.2	101.8	96.3	100.6	4.4
D	124.0	112.6	120.6	122.8	118.9	119.1	114.5	107.7	104.2	101.5	100.2	98.4	100.1	101.7	102.4	104.1	106.8	2.6
GR	105.0	97.7	92.3	102.7	104.4	111.2	105.3	96.2	96.0	102.3	97.6	101.4	101.7	97.5	101.9	104.2	110.0	5.5
E	87.9	87.5	97.5	100.0	112.9	119.0	117.0	110.7	104.8	108.4	101.8	99.5	97.6	102.7	101.1	103.3	108.5	5.0
F	142.4	125.0	124.3	126.0	121.3	120.1	115.5	108.5	107.4	106.5	104.5	99.0	99.3	101.7	100.8	100.0	103.0	3.0
IRL	141.4	105.6	113.8	115.9	118.0	125.0	122.9	106.8	108.0	105.5	106.4	101.9	96.9	101.4	111.6	116.6	117.8	1.0
I	113.6	100.6	100.3	102.1	105.8	111.8	112.2	105.4	98.2	99.4	98.2	96.8	99.5	103.7	104.5	104.7	107.2	2.4
L	122.1	106.0	104.2	103.6	103.1	104.2	105.5	98.0	95.9	103.0	98.8	94.9	101.6	103.8	108.9	107.1	112.4	4.9
NL	114.9	102.7	111.6	113.8	109.6	108.9	101.8	101.4	102.0	100.0	102.1	97.3	99.6	103.6	106.9	103.8	106.4	2.5
UK	120.9	109.9	119.6	124.8	112.7	110.6	109.9	103.5	105.0	104.2	101.3	100.0	97.2	102.9	102.9	98.8	100.3	1.5
EUR 11	110.4	101.1	105.6	108.3	107.3	109.8	107.0	101.9	100.8	101.4	100.2	98.2	99.1	102.8	103.8	103.5	106.8	3.2
P	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	131.9	125.1	121.9	110.2	101.8	99.7	98.9	102.0	102.3	99.6	-2.7
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	102.3	101.3	101.8	100.4	98.2	99.1	102.7	103.7	103.4	106.5	3.0

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

(2) "1985" = (1984 + 1985 + 1986) : 3

TABLE A.30

VOLUME OF OCCUPIED PERSONS IN AGRICULTURE IN ANNUAL WORK UNITS (AWU) FROM 1973 TO 1989

1000

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1989 % ---- 1988
B	149	143	137	131	125	121	120	116	112	110	109	109	106	105	102	98	95	-3.0
DK	190	176	168	163	157	151	144	138	131	127	124	120	115	112	105	104	100	-4.0
D	1250	1198	1168	1139	1082	1059	1007	987	974	951	927	912	904	890	836	821	805	-5.0
GR	1116	1092	1068	1045	1022	999	978	956	935	924	917	918	931	898	849	828	828	0.0
E (a)	3607	3488	3239	2985	2782	2696	2522	2323	2114	2036	2003	1863	1784	1692	1627	1575	1497	-5.0
F	2147	2078	2008	1965	1926	1895	1864	1834	1796	1762	1727	1692	1643	1595	1551	1507	1477	-2.8
IRL (b)	396	379	369	360	354	351	343	324	304	300	293	281	265	261	255	251	247	-2.0
I	3408	3337	3209	3208	3094	3095	3044	2994	2845	2683	2745	2687	2581	2562	2513	2423	2367	-2.3
L	12.7	12.2	11.5	10.8	10.6	10.1	9.7	9.2	8.6	8.3	7.9	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.2	-3.0
NL	286	281	278	274	266	260	257	254	249	248	248	247	245	243	241	237	237	0.0
P (b)	:	:	1240	1261	1223	1158	1156	1134	1113	1091	1070	1048	1027	1005	983	962	914	-5.0
UK	597	574	559	563	557	555	544	529	518	513	508	501	497	487	475	467	456	-2.4
EUR 12	:	:	13454	13103	12598	12348	11988	11598	11101	10754	10680	10385	10105	9856	9543	9281	9029	-3.1

(a) EUROSTAT estimate for the period 1973-1979

(b) EUROSTAT estimate

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