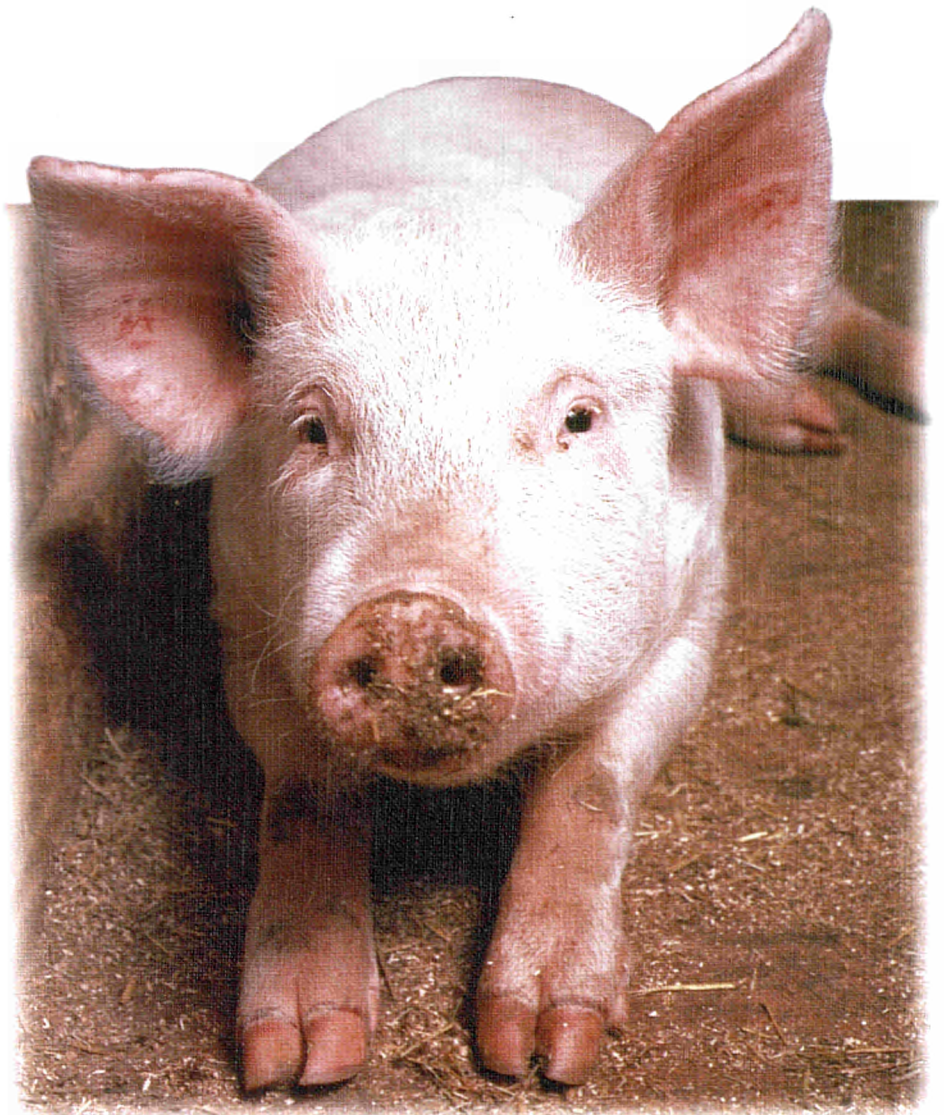




Income
from agricultural activity
1997



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from agricultural activity
1997

A great deal of additional information on the European Union is available on the Internet.
It can be accessed through the Europa server (<http://europa.eu.int>).

Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication.

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Signs and abbreviations employed

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

1. Introduction

The present report, *Income from Agricultural Activity 1997*, is the latest in the Eurostat series giving estimates of recent changes in income from agricultural activity in the Member States and in the European Union as a whole (EU-15). The calculations are based on data provided by the appropriate national authorities. Users of this publication will find information on, and analyses of, the income situation in agriculture and how this has changed over time. For 1997, as for last year's report, Eurostat has chosen a more concise form of presentation than in previous years. A high level of analysis has been maintained, and a conscious effort made to avoid the duplication of information between text, tables and charts.

This publication focuses on the changes in income from agricultural activity in the Member States and in the European Union as a whole for 1997 compared to 1996, with analyses and comments on these changes. These analyses chart the effect of the different factors on changes in incomes in 1997 (Chapters 2 and 3), place recent results in the context of changes in agriculture within the European Union since 1980 (Chapter 4), and allow comparisons of absolute levels of income from agricultural activity between Member States (Chapter 5).

The figures are based on the last available estimates (**January/February 1998**) from the appropriate national authorities regarding the probable changes in prices, quantities and values for the variables that determine the income of the agricultural branch of the economy. The methodology applied is that of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) ⁽¹⁾.

Three indicators are derived from the EAA to show unit income trends in agriculture. These are currently the following:

Net value added at factor cost in agriculture, which is calculated by taking the value of final agricultural output and deducting intermediate consumption, depreciation and taxes linked to production, and then adding subsidies ⁽²⁾. By deflating this figure with the implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices ⁽³⁾ and dividing by the volume of total labour input in agriculture ⁽⁴⁾, **Indicator 1** is obtained.

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

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

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

The development of income from agricultural activity in 1997 for the European Union as a whole is presented and analysed in Chapter 2 of this report. It is then examined concisely for each Member State in Chapter 3. A summary analysis of the **development of income from agricultural activity over the longer term** for the European Union as a whole is given in Chapter 4. The analysis of the trends in income from agricultural activity and the factors determining these developments refer to rates of change that are calculated on the basis of "years". These "years" correspond to the averages of three years, in order to reduce the impact of strong short-term fluctuations. With the Economic Accounts for Agriculture only being

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

⁽²⁾ cf. *Methodological Note A.1* on the calculation of agricultural aggregates.

⁽³⁾ cf. *Methodological Note A.4* on the calculation of the deflated series, especially for the European Union as a whole.

⁽⁴⁾ cf. *Methodological Note A.2* on the definition and measurement of agricultural labour input.

available since 1990 for Germany in its territorial situation after 3 October 1990, the analysis of the long-term development of agricultural income for the European Union is presented firstly according to the territorial situation before 3 October 1990 for the period "1981"/ "1991" and then immediately according to the territorial situation after 3 October 1990 for the period "1991"/ "1996". The extension of Portugal's Economic Accounts for Agriculture to include the islands of Madeira and the Azores was established in last year's report. New data sources were used for the new series of accounts, which were taken back to 1986. The tables in the Annex to this publication mark the appropriate break in the long-term series for Portugal and EU-15. However, the impact of this break for the European Union as a whole is very limited and, therefore, the analysis of long-term EU-15 trends in Chapter 4 does not draw attention to it.

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

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

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

As regular readers of this report over the years will already have noticed, it is no longer entitled *Agricultural Income*. The new title, *Income from Agricultural Activity*, is intended to highlight the fact that the income analysis presented in the report now relates only to the agricultural **branch**. A clearer distinction was sought between these data and those referring to the disposable income of persons working in agriculture, where income from non-agricultural sources (other activities, remuneration, welfare payments, property income) should be added and current taxes and social payments deducted ⁽⁶⁾ (previously mentioned in the report under the name *Total Income of Agricultural Households (TIAH) statistics*). The name of TIAH statistics has also been changed to *Income of the Agricultural Households Sector (IAHS) statistics* to more accurately reflect its coverage and its origins in National Accounts. It is hoped that these changes clarify the differences between the two sets of data.

⁽⁵⁾ For a definition see Eurostat: *Purchasing power standards and gross domestic product in real terms, results 1985*, Theme 2, Series C, Luxembourg, 1988.

⁽⁶⁾ For an introduction to the concepts of statistics on Income of the Agricultural Households Sector (IAHS, formerly Total Income of Agricultural Households, or TIAH), see Eurostat: *Manual of Total Income of Agricultural Households (Rev. 1)*, 1995. The latest results of IAHS statistics will be found in Eurostat's report on *Income of the Agricultural Households Sector 1997*, published in 1998.

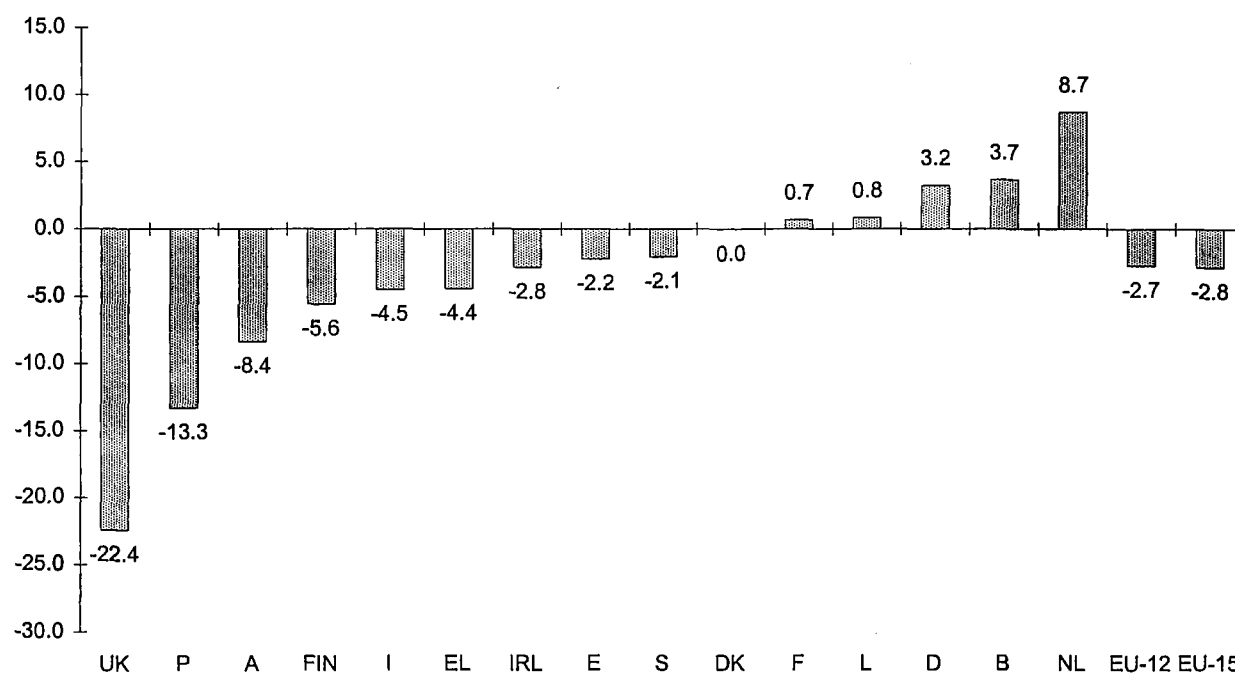
2. Changes in income from agricultural activity in the European Union as a whole in 1997 over 1996

2.1. An overview of the main results

On the basis of the provisional agricultural accounts for the year 1997, that were made available in January-February of 1998 by the Member States, income from agricultural activity as measured by real (i.e. deflated) net value added at factor cost per annual work unit (**Indicator 1**) is estimated to have declined moderately (-2.8%) ⁽⁷⁾ for the European Union as a whole (EU-15). This fall comes after the significant rises that were recorded for the three previous years; in 1994 the rise was measured at +9.3%, in 1995 at +5.2% and 1996 at +5.5%. These increases culminated in the the average level of income from agricultural activity in EU-15 reaching a twenty year high in 1996, around 21% above the reference base year ("1990").

The decline in the level of agricultural branch income for the European Union as a whole does, however, mask some widely differing developments among the various production sectors within agriculture and among the Member States (see Graph 2.1).

Graph 2.1 Changes in income from agricultural activity, as measured by Indicator 1, in the Member States and the European Union as a whole in 1997 (%)



Real net income from the agricultural activity of total labour input per AWU of total labour input (**Indicator 2**) was also estimated to have fallen moderately (-2.5%) in 1997. It was not possible to calculate real net agricultural income per AWU of family labour input (**Indicator 3**) for EU-15, because the item "compensation of employees" could not be estimated for Germany on a basis comparable with that in the other Member States, due to the particular structure of agricultural holdings in the five new German *Länder* (see the Annex Notes on Methodology for further details).

Real net value added at factor cost moderately lower, slow-down in rate of decline in labour input

The decline in the level of Indicator 1 for the European Union as a whole in 1997 can be attributed in large part to the combination of the following factors:

⁽⁷⁾ Cf. *Notes on Methodology A.3* regarding the method of calculating short-term changes for the European Union.

- a notable fall in the average price of final agricultural output in real terms (-3.2%), stemming mainly from widespread lower real-terms prices for crops (averaging -5.1%) and animal products (averaging -3.1%), with the price of animals remaining more similar to levels in 1996 (-0.4% in real terms on average);
- a slight rise in the volume of final agricultural output (+0.5%), underlying which was a moderate increase in the volume of final crop output (+1.6%) and a slight fall in the volume of final animal output (-0.5%);
- a small decline in the real terms value of intermediate consumption in 1997 compared to 1996 (-1.1%), reflecting a relatively unchanged volume (-0.3%) and a slight fall (-0.8%) in real prices (the decrease for fertilizers being the strongest);
- a small fall in the real terms value of total subsidies paid out in 1997 (-1.8%), although substantial support was given to pig farmers in the Netherlands following the outbreak of swine fever;
- a relatively unchanged level of real terms depreciation with respect to 1996 (-0.1%);
- a continued decline in the volume of total agricultural labour (-1.9%), although at a rate much less severe than other years.

Table 2.1 Changes in the three agricultural activity income indicators for the European Union as a whole and Member States, 1995/94, 1996/95 and 1997/96 (%)

Member States	Indicator 1			Indicator 2			Indicator 3		
	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
B	-23.3	6.2	3.7	-30.9	11.0	5.4	-35.9	12.7	6.0
DK	20.0	2.7	0.0	32.7	5.6	0.7	45.7	7.3	0.9
D	3.3	13.3	3.2	-7.2	21.2	3.3	:	:	:
EL	8.1	-4.1	-4.4	5.7	-1.6	-4.4	6.2	-1.0	-3.8
E	-0.5	20.6	-2.2	-0.8	23.7	-0.2	0.8	27.3	1.9
F	5.8	3.2	0.7	7.2	3.7	0.9	8.9	4.7	1.4
IRL	12.7	-0.9	-2.8	12.9	-1.0	-4.0	14.3	-2.1	-4.9
I	8.1	5.4	-4.5	7.6	6.7	-2.8	14.5	11.9	-3.8
L	13.5	5.7	0.8	16.5	8.4	0.6	17.8	8.9	0.1
NL	-7.6	0.9	8.7	-8.0	2.3	12.4	-10.2	3.8	17.6
A	3.8	-14.5	-8.4	2.6	-15.7	-9.5	2.3	-19.6	-13.0
P	12.2	6.5	-13.3	16.3	8.1	-13.9	23.7	10.2	-20.3
FIN	0.4	0.6	-5.6	1.1	2.9	-6.1	2.5	4.3	-6.8
S	22.4	-18.3	-2.1	57.2	-30.7	11.3	175.0	-53.8	24.1
UK	13.4	-1.3	-22.4	14.3	-0.9	-25.8	20.7	-1.8	-35.5
EU-12	5.2	6.3	-2.7	4.5	8.1	-2.4	:	:	:
EU-15	5.2	5.5	-2.8	4.6	7.3	-2.5	:	:	:

Income from agricultural activity developed in different ways in the **Member States** in 1997, partly because of differing situations at the outset carried over from previous years and partly because of the diversity of the agro-economic structures and cycles in the European Union. In greater detail, the changes in income from agricultural activity for 1997 with respect to 1996 ranged between a strong increase in the Netherlands (+8.7%) and a sharp decline in the United Kingdom (-22.4%). As can be seen from Graph 2.1 declines in income from agricultural activity as measured by Indicator 1 were recorded for nine of the Member States. The analyses of the developments in income from agricultural activity for each Member State are given in Chapter 3 of this publication.

Graph 2.2 puts the changes in income from agricultural activity in 1997 for the various Member States in a **medium-term** perspective. The index of real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit (Indicator 1) is calculated using a base equal to 100 for the average of the three years from 1989 to 1991 ⁽⁸⁾ ("1990"). The

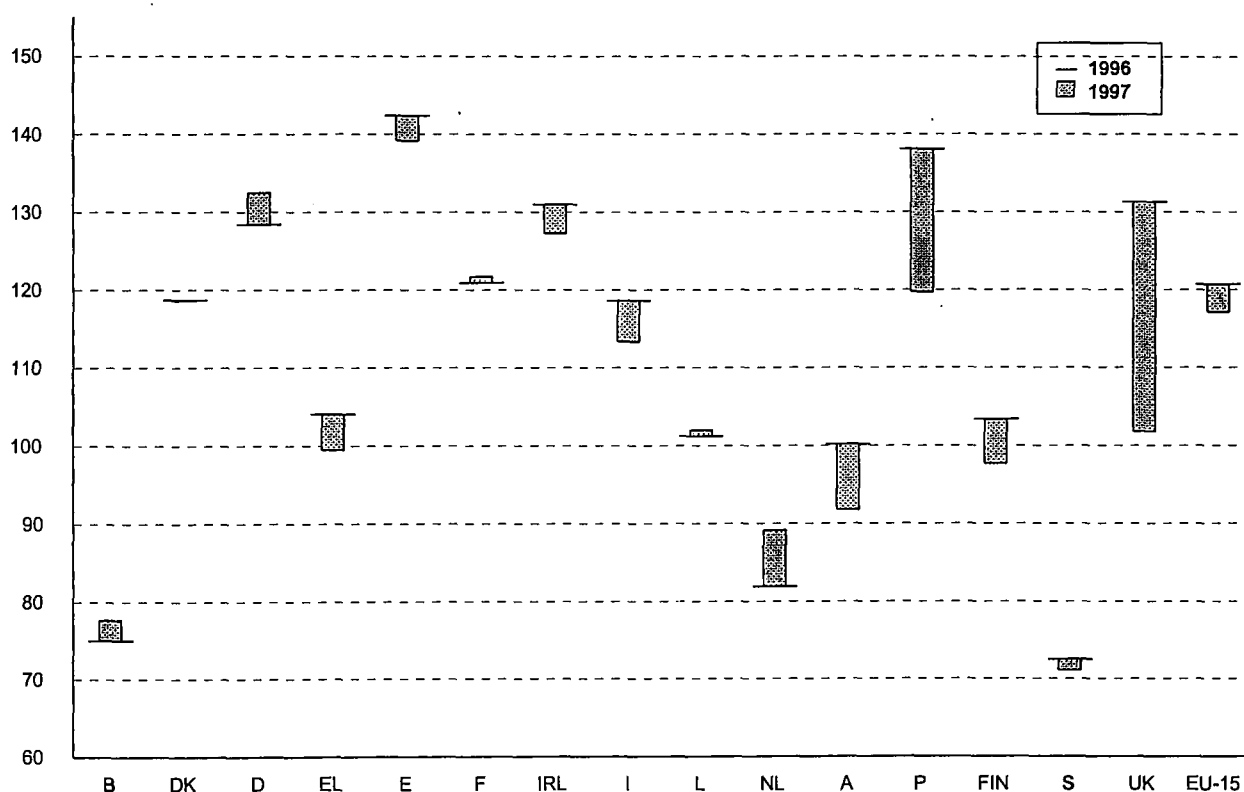
⁽⁸⁾ Except for Germany (1990+1991)/2 = 100.

graph takes the value of the index in 1996 as the starting point, and shows the change in 1997 as well as the new level of the index for 1997 in each of the Member States.

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

These indices suggest that the developments in income since “1990” fall into three broad categories. The first group comprises those where income has risen markedly; the countries being Spain, Germany, Ireland and France in particular but also Portugal, Denmark and Italy to a lesser extent. The second group comprises those where income in 1997 has returned to “1990” levels; these Member States being Greece, Luxembourg, Finland and the United Kingdom. The last group is for those where real-terms income from agricultural activity has declined below “1990” levels, this being evident for Austria, the Netherlands, Belgium and Sweden.

Graph 2.2 Indicator 1 in the Member States, indices for 1996 (base: 1989-1991 = 100, with the exception of Germany and EU-15, 1990-1991 = 100) and changes in 1997



2.2. Final agricultural output

Output value down a little

The real value of final agricultural output in the European Union as a whole is estimated to have declined in 1997 (-2.7%), as a combined result of falling prices in real terms (averaging -3.2%) and only a slight rise in output volume (+0.5%). The small overall increase in final agricultural output volume comprised a rise in final crop output volume for EU-15 and a slight decrease in final animal output volume for EU-15. Average real-terms prices for both final crop and final animal output decreased, although the rate of decline for the former was greater. It should be noted that the share of final crop output in final agricultural output amounted to 48.0% in “1996”, while that of animal output stood at 51.6% ⁽⁹⁾ (in real ECU at a constant 1990 rate of exchange).

⁽⁹⁾ The difference (0.4% of final output) corresponds to “contract work at the agricultural production stage”(normally net new plantings, which means that the figure can be negative for certain Member States) and to a very small adjustment item for Italy.

Developments for Member States varied. The real value of final output was relatively unchanged from the level in 1996 in five Member States (Belgium, Germany, Spain, France and Finland). In contrast, the sharpest declines were for Portugal and the United Kingdom (−11.2% and −13.3% respectively). The other Member States also recorded decreases, these being in a range between about −1.5% to −7%. Final agricultural output volumes were relatively stable in many of the Member States. The extremes were in Spain, where there was a strong increase due in particular to the surge in olive oil output volume, and the Netherlands where there was a decrease caused by the removal of pigs from the market place following the outbreak of swine fever. There were greater contrasts in average real price developments. Real price averages were considerably down on 1996 averages in Greece, Spain, Ireland, Portugal and the United Kingdom. Three Member States recorded average real prices close to the previous year's levels (Belgium, Germany and France) with only Luxembourg and the Netherlands recording small rises (between +1.5% to +2%).

Table 2.2 Changes in the volumes, prices and values of final agricultural output for the European Union as a whole and Member States, in 1997 as compared to 1996 (in %)

	Volume	Nominal price	Nominal value	Price index GDPmp	Real price	Real value	Share in % of EU-15 final output in "1996"
B	-0.5	1.7	1.1	1.4	0.3	-0.3	3.1
DK	1.4	-0.5	0.9	2.7	-3.1	-1.7	3.2
D	0.1	1.5	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	15.6
EL	2.8	0.4	3.2	6.9	-6.1	-3.4	3.9
E	7.0	-5.7	0.9	1.9	-7.5	-1.0	12.2
F	0.2	1.8	2.0	1.2	0.6	0.8	21.7
IRL	0.5	-6.3	-5.8	1.4	-7.6	-7.1	2.0
I	-0.7	-1.9	-2.6	2.5	-4.3	-5.0	15.8
L	-4.0	2.8	-1.3	1.2	1.6	-2.5	0.1
NL	-6.8	3.9	-3.2	1.9	2.0	-5.0	7.8
A	-0.3	0.4	0.1	1.4	-1.0	-1.3	1.7
P	-3.1	-5.1	-8.0	3.6	-8.4	-11.2	2.1
FIN	4.4	-3.5	0.8	0.9	-4.4	-0.1	1.1
S	1.9	-1.6	0.3	1.9	-3.4	-1.6	1.6
UK	0.6	-11.6	-11.0	2.7	-13.9	-13.3	8.1
EU-12	0.4	-1.4	-0.9	:	-3.2	-2.8	95.7
EU-15	0.5	-1.3	-0.9	:	-3.2	-2.7	100.0

2.2.1. Crop output

Real-terms values generally down due to price declines

The real value of final crop output for the EU-15 is estimated to have fallen (−3.6%) in 1997 as a result of notable real price declines (averaging −5.1%) and a small rise in the volume of output (+1.6%).

These developments at the level of the European Union as a whole, were determined mostly by developments in just France, Italy, Spain and Germany, since the value of crop output in these Member States accounted for about 70% of the total for EU-15 in 1996. In Spain and Italy, the real value of final crop output declined by rates greater than the EU-15 average (−3.9% and −5.8% respectively). The values in France and Germany remained similar to their 1996 levels.

Most of the other Member States (B, DK, EL, A and S) recorded changes in the real value of final crop output around the average for the EU-15 (see Table 2.3). However, there were some particularly marked differences in the remaining Member States. It was estimated that the real value of final crop output decreased by about 15% in Luxembourg (much lower volume of grape must and wine output), and by about 20% in Portugal (output volumes of grape must and wine and cereals down sharply; likewise with price of fruit and wine) and the United Kingdom (prices for most products much lower). In contrast, the real value of final crop output was stable in Finland and increased in the Netherlands compared to their respective 1996 levels.

Among all the Member States, the greatest rate of increase in the volume of final crop output was in Spain (+10.4%), much of this being accounted for by the substantial rise in the volume of olive oil output in 1997 (about +175%), which more than rebounded from the historically low volume of 1996. In Germany, France and Italy, the other principal crop producing Member States, final crop output volumes were much closer to their levels in 1996.

Most Member States recorded significant declines in the average real price of final crop output (mainly due to cereals). The exceptions were Germany, France, and Austria, where the real price was more similar to the average in 1996, and Luxembourg and the Netherlands where there were increases. The greatest rate of decline in the average real price of final crop output was recorded for the United Kingdom (-16.0%), which in large part reflected the marked appreciation of the pound against the ECU during the course of the year.

Table 2.3 Changes in the volumes, prices and values of final crop output for the European Union as a whole and Member States, in 1997 as compared to 1996 (in %)

	Volume	Nominal price	Nominal value	Real price	Real value	Share in % of EU-15 final output in "1996"
B	1.8	-3.4	-1.7	-4.7	-3.0	1.2
DK	2.5	-2.9	-0.5	-5.4	-3.1	1.0
D	0.8	0.1	0.9	-0.7	0.1	6.2
EL	3.7	-0.9	2.7	-7.3	-3.9	2.7
E	10.4	-11.3	-2.1	-13.0	-3.9	7.0
F	0.6	1.2	1.8	0.0	0.5	11.1
IRL	5.1	-8.6	-4.0	-9.9	-5.3	0.2
I	-0.9	-2.6	-3.5	-5.0	-5.8	9.5
L	-18.5	6.0	-13.6	4.7	-14.6	0.0
NL	0.2	4.0	4.2	2.1	2.3	3.7
A	-2.4	0.1	-2.3	-1.3	-3.6	0.6
P	-9.1	-10.0	-18.2	-13.1	-21.0	0.9
FIN	6.5	-5.1	1.1	-5.9	0.2	0.3
S	2.3	-4.2	-2.0	-6.0	-3.8	0.5
UK	-2.8	-13.7	-16.2	-16.0	-18.4	3.1
EU-12	1.7	-3.2	-1.6	-5.1	-3.6	46.7
EU-15	1.6	-3.2	-1.6	-5.1	-3.6	48.0

The developments in prices, volumes and hence values within the crop sector were very different from one product to another and between the individual Member States, particularly on account of the varying sensitivity of crops to climatic conditions, but also because of the various market situations. In addition, the changes in 1997 are measured against the volumes and price levels attained in 1996 and therefore have to be assessed in the light of the previous year's results.

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

Cereals: slight fall in output volume, strong decline in prices

A reduction in the obligatory (not applicable to small producers) rate of land set-aside for cereals, oilseeds and protein crops from 10% for the 1996/97 marketing year to 5% for the 1997/98 marketing year ⁽¹⁰⁾, resulted in the production areas of cereals increasing in almost all the Member States. Nevertheless, there was a small decline in the volume of EU-15 final cereals output (-0.8%).

Even among the main cereal producing Member States, there were considerable contrasts in the development of final cereals output in 1997. Final output volumes of cereals increased considerably in

⁽¹⁰⁾ It should be remembered that, apart from small producers, this set-aside is the prerequisite for claiming direct compensatory payments for the lowering of institutional prices under the 1992 CAP reform.

Germany (+10.8%, with record yields being achieved) and also rose in France (+2.6%, but with yields down on the record level in 1996). However, these changes together with increases elsewhere (cf. Annex Table A.4 for Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg Austria, Finland and Sweden) were outweighed, particularly by the lower volumes in Spain (-17.8%, due in particular to the dry spell in March and April) and the United Kingdom (-6.1%, as yields fell back strongly from the record levels in 1996).

Plentiful supplies and replenished stocks of cereals following harvests in 1996 and 1997 has seen the price of cereals on the world market decline from recent highs in the first half of 1996. This has pushed cereal prices inside the European Union back down (-8.7% in real terms) towards the support price levels that were unchanged for 1996/97. All the Member States recorded notable decreases in real prices, with the stronger rates often also being associated with poorer average quality. The strongest rates of decline in average real price were found in the United Kingdom and Ireland, where there was the additional factor of appreciating national currencies against the ECU.

Table 2.4 Changes in the volumes, prices and values of the main crop products for the European Union as a whole, in 1997 as compared to 1996 (in %)

	Volume	Nominal price	Nominal value	Real price	Real value	Share in % of EU-15 final output in "1996"
Cereals	-0.8	-7.1	-7.8	-8.7	-9.5	9.3
Potatoes	-4.8	3.2	-1.8	1.3	-3.6	2.4
Sugarbeet	5.5	-2.6	2.7	-4.3	1.0	2.5
Oilseeds	15.6	6.8	23.4	5.2	21.6	1.2
Fresh vegetables	-0.6	0.2	-0.4	-2.0	-2.5	8.6
Fruit (*)	-4.4	-2.1	-6.4	-4.2	-8.4	6.3
Grape must and wine	-6.6	0.7	-6.0	-1.0	-7.5	6.1
Olive oil	67.7	-25.8	24.4	-28.1	20.5	2.1
Flowers and ornamental	-3.7	2.2	-1.6	0.3	-3.4	4.0
Crop output	1.6	-3.2	-1.6	-5.1	-3.6	48.0

(*) Fresh fruit, citrus fruit, tropical fruit and table grapes.

Potatoes: fall back in output volume, firming of real price although considerable contrasts

The volume of potato output for EU-15 fell back (-4.8%) from the near peak levels of the previous year when high yields and a greater production area were recorded. Output volumes in Spain and Portugal were down nearly 20% as adverse weather (see the relevant parts in Chapter 3) on the Iberian peninsula gave rise to excess humidity, a climate in which potato diseases thrived. There was also a considerable fall in potato volume in Germany (-10.6%) as farmers switched production areas out of potatoes following the slump in prices in 1996. In the United Kingdom the area of production also declined strongly but improved yields helped limit the fall in final output volume (-3.7%). Of the main producer countries, the only significant rise in the volume of output was in France (+6.3%). The real price of potatoes firmed for EU-15 but within this aggregate average there were substantial variations. In the United Kingdom, real-terms prices fell to their lowest for a decade. In contrast, real prices in Belgium, Germany, France, Austria and Portugal jumped higher. In some of these Member States this was due to supply restrictions and in others it seemed to reflect the rebound from the strong price falls of the previous year.

Sugarbeet: rise in volume of output, corresponding decline in real price

The increase in the volume of final sugarbeet output for the European Union as a whole (+5.5%) was largely due to the rises in the principal producer countries, France (+9.5%) and Italy (+17.3%) although substantial

rises in Greece and Finland should also be noted (see Annex Table A.4). In France and Italy the higher volumes were generally the result of more favourable weather and quality levels were again good. Under the common organization of the market, guaranteed prices are only offered on limited quantities of production. These quota levels are being maintained for six marketing years until 2000/01. Excess supply ⁽¹¹⁾ of sugar attracts a lower market price as it is usually exported out of the EU without an export refund. The growth in above-quota production helps explain why the average real terms price declined (–4.3%). Prices in the United Kingdom fell more considerably (–15.5% in real terms) because the strength of the pound affected the level of the guaranteed purchase price in national currency terms.

Oilseeds: strong rise in both output volume and real price

The lowering of the set-aside rate for cereals, oilseeds and protein crops from 10% to 5% resulted in the production areas of oilseeds in the main producer countries increasing. Rapeseed yields in Germany surged higher and in France reached record levels, where the same was also true for sunflower yields. In Italy the higher yields for soybeans also pushed average yields for the oilseeds aggregate higher. These factors explain the strong growth in oilseeds production in the EU in 1997 (+15.6%). Only in the United Kingdom, of the main producer countries, was output volume down on 1996 levels and this was caused by lower rapeseed yields. Despite the growth in the volume of output, the average real price for oilseeds in EU-15 also rose (+5.2%). This appears to have resulted from the strengthening of demand for vegetable oils.

Fresh vegetables: output volumes and real prices both down a little

The volume of total fresh vegetable output was slightly below the level in 1996 (–0.6%). In Italy, France, Germany and the Netherlands, which are among the principal producer countries, the volumes of output also varied only relatively slightly from the levels in 1996. However, the adverse weather in Spain (described above under potatoes) resulted in a notable decline in output volume (–4.6%). Of the main producers, it was only in the United Kingdom where there was an even a moderate increase in volume (+3.0%), this being due to the good yields for leeks and cabbages in particular. The relative stability in the average real price of total fresh vegetables in many Member States contrasted with sharply lower prices in Denmark (–12.4%), and the United Kingdom (–10.3%).

Fruit⁽¹²⁾: real-terms output value down sharply

Following strong rises in 1996, the volume of final fruit output for EU-15 is expected to have declined (–4.4%) in 1997. Particularly significant falls were recorded for Germany (–4.9%), Greece (–17.2%), Italy (–11.2%) and the United Kingdom (–24.7%). These lower volumes of output were predominantly caused by Spring frosts shortly after the blossoming of fruit trees and then in some cases periods of heavy rain and hail which encouraged the spread of disease. The more perishable nature of fruit compared to other products means that annual price changes tend to be volatile and developments in Member States disparate. Despite the lower quantity of fruit production in 1997, the average real price of total fruit in EU-15 also fell (–4.2%). In some Member States like Portugal, price changes generally reflected changes in supply. In the United Kingdom, price falls reflected problems with quality, the pressure from imports in the light of the strength of the pound and a surplus of Southern Hemisphere fruit left over for the start of the UK season. In others, like Belgium and France the change in prices in 1997 had much to do with the price changes recorded in 1996.

Grape must and wine: sharp fall in volume, relatively unchanged average real-terms price

All the grape must and wine producing Member States, except Spain, recorded declines in the volume of final output. This resulted in the volume of final output for EU-15 declining sharply (–6.6%), the main influences on this average being the falls in France (–5.8%) and Italy (–12.3%). Volumes of output were even more sharply down in Austria, Portugal and Luxembourg (see Annex Table A.4). Following the substantial rise in volume in 1996, output levels in Spain continued to recover (+13.7%) from the drought affected years of 1993 to 1995, this being closer to levels at the start of the 1990s. Harvests for 1997 in the other Member States were markedly lower, although in some cases a considerable reduction in commercial and therefore producer

⁽¹¹⁾ In this respect it should not be forgotten that under preferential agreements with the African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP) and India, the EU imports around 1.6 million tonnes of sugar each year. It is therefore obliged to export the corresponding quantity of EU-produced white sugar.

⁽¹²⁾ In this report, the term "fruit" includes fresh fruit, citrus fruits, tropical fruits and table grapes.

stocks following strong domestic and external demand helped limit the fall in the volume of final output. Price falls in Spain, Italy and Portugal offset the rises recorded in Germany, France and Austria.

Olive oil: surge in output volume resulting in sharply lower prices

There was a substantial rise in the EU-15 volume of olive oil output in 1997 (+67.7%), with volumes very much higher than the 1996 levels in Italy (+41.0%) and Spain (about +175% to record levels). The final output volumes in these two Member States more than rebounded from the lows of the previous year, emphasising the fluctuating nature of consecutive harvests. The ensuing glut of olive oil on European and world markets pushed prices down sharply. Nevertheless, the real value of olive oil output in EU-15 increased strongly (+20.5%).

Flowers and ornamental plants: stable price but lower EU-15 volume

In the majority of Member States including the Netherlands, the volumes of flowers and ornamental plant output in 1997 were relatively unchanged from 1996 levels. However, there were considerable declines in Germany (-8.0%) and France (-10.0%), which reduced the volume of EU-15 output (-3.7%). The real price stability calculated for EU-15, centered on the small rise in the Netherlands and a maintenance of average real-terms prices in France and Germany.

2.2.2. Animal output

EU-15 real-terms value down a little due to slight falls in both real prices and output volumes

The volume of final animal output in the European Union as a whole in 1997 slipped slightly below the level of 1996 (-0.5%). Average EU real-terms prices for cattle, sheep and pigs remained close to the average level of 1996. However, average real price declines for poultry, milk and eggs pulled the average price for final animal output down a little.

Table 2.5 Changes in the volumes, prices and values of final animal output for the European Union as a whole and Member States, in 1997 as compared to 1996 (%)

	Volume	Nominal price	Nominal value	Real price	Real value	Share in % of EU-15 final output in "1996"
B	-1.5	4.4	2.8	3.0	1.4	2.0
DK	1.0	0.5	1.5	-2.1	-1.1	2.3
D	-0.1	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.4	9.4
EL	0.8	3.6	4.5	-3.1	-2.2	1.2
E	2.0	3.2	5.3	1.3	3.3	5.0
F	-0.3	2.5	2.2	1.3	1.0	10.6
IRL	-0.1	-6.0	-6.1	-7.3	-7.4	1.8
I	-0.5	-0.9	-1.4	-3.3	-3.8	6.1
L	-0.8	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.2	0.1
NL	-12.8	3.7	-9.5	1.8	-11.2	4.1
A	0.7	0.6	1.3	-0.8	-0.1	1.1
P	1.3	-1.4	-0.1	-4.8	-3.6	1.2
FIN	3.4	-2.7	0.6	-3.6	-0.3	0.8
S	1.7	-0.3	1.4	-2.2	-0.5	1.1
UK	3.2	-10.6	-7.7	-13.0	-10.2	5.0
EU-12	-0.7	0.4	-0.3	-1.4	-2.1	48.7
EU-15	-0.5	0.3	-0.2	-1.5	-2.0	51.6

Last year's report highlighted the fact that there were highly contrasting developments in the value of final animal output in the Member States as a result of the beef crisis. With a degree of stability returning to cattle markets in 1997, so the contrasts in the real value of final animal output were less extreme. However, real values were down markedly in Ireland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom due to specific and rather

exceptional factors. In the Netherlands, measures taken to control the spread of swine fever led to a large proportion of the pigs intended for slaughter being taken out of the market place and destroyed. In the United Kingdom and to a lesser extent Ireland, the sharp price falls recorded can be linked to the appreciation of national currencies against the ECU.

Within the individual groups of products, variations between the individual Member States, both in volumes and in real prices, are generally much lower in the animal sector than in the crop sector. Fluctuations in the weather actually have very little direct influence here, the markets are generally more uniform, the effects of the common market organisation for the main product (milk) are relatively stringent, and the production structures are more similar from one country to the next.

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

Cattle: EU-15 output volume and average real price and therefore real value all relatively unchanged

A degree of stability returned to the beef markets in 1997 following the turmoil during the previous year when worries about the possible transmission of BSE in cattle to humans resurfaced. The volume of final cattle output was similar to 1996 levels in the European Union as a whole (– 0.6%) and the average real cattle price firmed out (– 0.2%) after tumbling the previous year.

Of the main cattle producer countries, the volumes of output increased strongly in the United Kingdom (+5.4%, from the low levels of the previous year when the Over Thirty Months Slaughter Scheme was introduced to remove older cattle from the marketplace) and Spain (+5.7%). However, in Germany and France, along with many other Member States, output volumes were reduced in the light of the BSE crisis. In some Member States, a start to the recovery in demand took hold, lifting prices from lows in 1996. In other Member States, prices continued to decline with the pressure of cheap imports often a factor.

Table 2.6 Changes in the volumes, prices and values of the main items of animal output for the European Union as a whole, in 1997 as compared to 1996 (%)

	Volume	Nominal price	Nominal value	Real price	Real value	Share in % of EU-15 final output in "1996"
Cattle (including calves)	-0.6	1.9	1.3	0.2	-0.4	10.5
Pigs	-2.3	2.2	-0.2	0.4	-1.9	12.1
Sheep and goats	0.5	2.4	2.9	-0.3	0.2	2.0
Poultry	2.5	-0.6	1.9	-2.4	0.0	5.2
Milk	-0.5	-0.9	-1.4	-2.6	-3.1	17.8
Eggs	0.5	-4.0	-3.5	-5.8	-5.3	2.5
Animal output	-0.5	0.3	-0.2	-1.5	-2.0	51.6

Pigs: decline in EU-15 output volume and maintenance of the higher pig prices in 1996

The market for pigs was disrupted by the outbreak of swine fever in the Netherlands. Under measures to control the spread of the disease, many pigs were destroyed, reflected in the – 40% fall in the volume of pig output in the Netherlands. Increased demand for pigmeat following the switch away from beef products in 1996 may also well have encouraged the throughput of pigs in many other Member States in 1997; the volumes of output in other main producer countries, like Denmark (+2.7%), Germany (+1.8%), France (+3.0%) and the United Kingdom (+9.6%) all rose. Such rises limited the fall in the volume of output for EU-15 (– 2.3%). The continued strength of demand for pigmeats was reflected in the very slight rise in the average real price for pigs (+0.4%) following the strong rise in 1996.

Sheep and goats: Relative stability on EU markets

The volume of output in the European Union as well as the average real price for sheep and goats remained similar to the 1996 levels recorded. The EU market is dominated by three producer countries, these being Spain, France and the United Kingdom. There were higher output volumes in Spain (a general increase was noted for all animals) and the United Kingdom (with the number of lambs remaining on farm and unsold at the end of the year rising but clean sheep marketings down sharply) but lower volumes in France (continuing the trend noted over the last few years). Although not the biggest producer countries, the principal changes on the market were the growth in output volume in Germany (+26.1%) on the one hand, and the marked decline in the Netherlands (-28.0%) on the other. Prices in the UK fell back strongly from the summer highs of 1996 but remained high when compared to previous years. In contrast, prices in France rose strongly although they rest notably down on prices at the start of the 1990s. These divergent patterns at Member State level offset each other at EU-15 level.

Poultry: higher EU-15 output volume with corresponding average real-terms price decline

Once more, there was an increase in the volume of poultry output in the European Union; in 1997 output volume rose +2.5%. Continued growth in production was widespread, with thirteen Member States (Greece and Italy being the exceptions) recording higher output volumes in 1997. Reflecting this greater volume on the markets, real prices in the EU fell (-2.4% on average). Higher prices in Germany (+3.2%), France (+2.9%) and the Netherlands (+5.0%), limited the overall impact of stronger falls elsewhere in the Union (see Annex Table A.4.).

Milk: volume stable, real prices down a little on average

The maintenance of 1995/1996 quota levels for the 1996/1997 marketing year is reflected in the relatively unchanged volume of milk output in the EU for 1997 (-0.5%). In most of the main producer countries (D, F, I and NL) milk output volumes were all a little down on 1996 levels. In the United Kingdom, output volume is estimated to have overshot quota levels. The average real price of milk in the European Union decreased (-2.6%) with the strongest falls in Portugal (-4.7%), Ireland (-8.8%) as well as the United Kingdom (-14.1%).

Eggs: stable EU-wide volume but prices come back down

There was a marginal rise in the volume of eggs output in 1997 (+0.5%) in the European Union, with strong growth in Spain (+5.9%, after the considerable decline in 1996) and the Netherlands (+7.0%), being countered by falls in France (-2.9%) and Belgium (-10.0%). On average, the real terms price of eggs in the EU had decreased by a little over quarter between the years 1990 and 1995. There then followed a strong rise in 1996, much of which has been undone by the price falls in 1997 due to cheaper feed and excess supplies. The rate of decrease in the fall in the real price of eggs was strongest in Belgium, Portugal, Finland and the United Kingdom.

2.3. Intermediate consumption and gross value added at market prices

Slight decline in the real value of intermediate consumption for EU-15

Following the modest increases recorded for the two previous years, the real value of intermediate consumption in agriculture is estimated to have declined a little for the European Union as a whole in 1997 (-1.1%), with relatively slight falls in both the volume and average real-terms price (-0.3% and -0.8% respectively). The prices of intermediate consumption appear, therefore, to have resumed their long-term trend following the slight upturns of the two previous years.

Nevertheless, there were considerable differences between individual Member States. Changes in the real value of intermediate consumption varied from -7.4% (Portugal) to +2.3% (France). Increases were recorded for six Member States, higher real prices being behind the rises in Germany, Finland and Sweden, higher volumes being the reason in Spain and Luxembourg, and both higher volumes and prices prevailing in France. Higher volumes of intermediate consumption were also noted in Belgium and Greece.

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

Table 2.7 Changes in the volumes, prices and values of intermediate consumption, as well as changes in the productivity of intermediate consumption and "terms of trade" for the European Union as a whole and Member States, in 1997 as compared to 1996 (in %)

	Volume	Nominal price	Nominal value	Real price	Real value	"Productivity"	"Terms of trade"	Share in % of EU-15 Total I. C. in "1996"
B	1.0	-0.2	0.8	-1.6	-0.6	-1.5	1.9	4.4
DK	-0.7	0.7	0.0	-2.0	-2.6	2.1	-1.2	3.4
D	-1.0	2.0	0.9	1.2	0.1	1.1	-0.5	18.1
EL	2.3	2.2	4.6	-4.4	-2.2	0.5	-1.8	2.5
E	1.4	1.7	3.1	-0.2	1.2	5.5	-7.3	11.2
F	1.6	1.9	3.5	0.7	2.3	-1.4	-0.1	23.0
IRL	-4.6	-1.1	-5.7	-2.5	-7.0	5.3	-5.2	2.0
I	-1.3	-0.3	-1.6	-2.8	-4.0	0.6	-1.6	9.3
L	1.2	0.4	1.6	-0.8	0.4	-5.1	2.4	0.1
NL	-3.3	2.0	-1.4	0.1	-3.2	-3.6	1.9	8.4
A	-0.7	2.1	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.4	-1.6	1.9
P	-1.7	-2.4	-4.1	-5.8	-7.4	-1.4	-2.8	2.1
FIN	-1.7	3.6	1.9	2.7	1.0	6.2	-6.9	1.5
S	-0.2	2.8	2.6	0.9	0.7	2.1	-4.3	2.3
UK	-1.4	-2.8	-4.1	-5.3	-6.6	2.0	-9.1	9.7
EU-12	-0.3	0.9	0.6	-0.9	-1.2	0.7	-2.2	94.3
EU-15	-0.3	1.0	0.7	-0.8	-1.1	0.8	-2.3	100.0

The **productivity of intermediate consumption** in the European Union as a whole rose by +0.8% in 1997, although this figure conceals variations between the Member States. The results for individual years should be treated with caution, however, since weather conditions can greatly affect output volumes⁽¹³⁾. This was certainly the case in Luxembourg, which recorded the most pronounced decline in productivity (-5.1%) within the EU, mainly as a result of a collapse in the output of wine and fresh fruit in the wake of a protracted period of cold weather. In the Netherlands, the major decline in pig output (the result of swine fever) depressed the productivity of intermediate consumption (-3.6%). There were less steep declines in Belgium, France and Portugal. At the other end of the spectrum, Finland, Spain and Ireland recorded big increases (more than +5%) in 1997. In Spain, the main influence in this increase was the surge in the output volume of olive oil (+174.5%). In Ireland, the clear decline in the volume of intermediate consumption (especially animal feedingstuffs and fertilisers) was the main factor behind an increase in productivity. In all, ten Member States recorded improvements in the productivity of intermediate consumption. The changes in 1997 are shown in Table 2.7.

The **"terms of trade"** deteriorated in 1997 for the European Union as a whole (-2.3%) and in twelve Member States. Only Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg recorded improvements.

Intermediate consumption comprises various items. The relative weighting of four of the most important items is shown in Table 2.8, as are changes in their volumes, prices and values. The analysis is limited to these four items.

Animal feedingstuffs: volumes and real prices in slight decline

Animal feedingstuffs are the largest component of intermediate consumption in all Member States except Austria (where it is materials and small tools). In ten Member States, the consumption of feedingstuffs fell in 1997, but with particularly steep falls being recorded in Germany (-5.7%, influenced by the decline in the

⁽¹³⁾ See Annex Table A.39. in the Annex for the changes in the productivity of intermediate consumption over the long-term.

volume of cattle), Ireland (-6.4%) and the Netherlands (-5.0% and clearly linked to the fall in the volume of pig output). Increases in real prices were recorded in Germany, France, Austria, Finland and Sweden.

Table 2.8 Changes in the volumes, prices and values of the main components of intermediate consumption for the European Union in 1997 as compared to 1996 (in %)

	Volume	Nominal price	Nominal value	Real price	Real value	Share in % of EU-15 final output in "1996"
Energy and lubricants	1.6	1.5	3.1	-0.5	1.2	5.4
Fertilizers and soil improvers	-2.2	-2.2	-4.4	-3.8	-6.0	4.2
Feedingstuffs	-1.2	1.1	-0.1	-0.7	-1.9	16.9
Material, tools and repairs	0.3	2.4	2.7	0.6	0.9	5.8
Intermediate consumption	-0.3	1.0	0.7	-0.8	-1.1	46.9

Fertilisers and soil improvers: lower real prices and volumes

There was a decline in the volume of fertilisers and soil improvers consumed in 1997 compared to the level of the previous year. This is particularly noteworthy given that the set-aside rate for cereals, oilseeds and protein crops under the 1997/98 marketing year was reduced by five percentage points (to stand at 5%), leading to a higher production area under these crops. The reason appears to be linked with the poor climatic conditions prevailing in some Member States. In most Member States, the real price of fertilisers fell strongly, the only increases being found in Germany, Finland and Greece.

Energy and lubricants: slight decline in real prices and greater volume

In most Member States, the real price of energy and lubricants continued to rise in 1997. However, the average real-terms price for EU-15 was dragged lower by the varying rates of decline in Germany, Greece, Portugal and the United Kingdom. Volumes declined in eight Member States, with the steepest fall in Portugal (-14.2%) reflecting the difficult situation in that country's crop production sector.

Materials and small tools, maintenance and repairs: prices and volumes up slightly

The consumption of materials and small tools, maintenance and repairs in the European Union as a whole was almost unchanged in volume terms compared with the level in 1996. In most Member States (all except Greece and the United Kingdom), real prices were either higher or unchanged.

Gross value added at market prices: a clear decline

Real gross value added at market prices (GV_{amp}) for the agricultural branch of the European Union as a whole declined by -4.2% in 1997, as a result of the moderate fall in the real value of final agricultural output and only the small fall in the real value of intermediate consumption.

As with the development for EU-15, real-terms gross value added at market prices also declined in most Member States (see Table 2.9). The exceptions were Belgium (+0.3%) and Germany (+1.7%) where slight increases were recorded. The sharpest falls in GV_{amp} were recorded for the United Kingdom (-21.9%, a result linked to the appreciation of sterling) and Portugal (-14.4%, due to the substantial declines in volumes and prices within the crop production sector).

Although the development of gross value added at market prices depends not only on the changes in final output and intermediate consumption, but also on the relative size of the two positions. The importance of intermediate consumption varies considerably from one country to another depending on the the main agricultural products and the degree of intensive production. Further details are given in Chapter 3 and in the Annex Tables.

Table 2.9 Changes in gross value added at market prices and its volume and price indices for the European Union as a whole and Member States, in 1997 as compared to 1996 (in %)

	Volume	Nominal price	Nominal GVAmP	Real price	Real GVAmP	Share in % of GVA mp in "1996"
B	-3.4	5.4	1.7	3.9	0.3	2.1
DK	3.5	-1.5	1.9	-4.1	-0.8	3.0
D	1.5	1.0	2.5	0.2	1.7	13.3
EL	3.0	-0.4	2.6	-6.8	-4.0	5.2
E	11.0	-10.5	-0.7	-12.2	-2.6	13.1
F	-1.2	1.7	0.4	0.5	-0.8	20.6
IRL	5.1	-10.6	-6.0	-11.8	-7.3	2.0
I	-0.5	-2.5	-3.0	-4.9	-5.4	21.5
L	-8.4	5.0	-3.8	3.8	-5.0	0.1
NL	-10.3	5.8	-5.0	3.8	-6.8	7.3
A	0.1	-1.4	-1.3	-2.7	-2.6	1.6
P	-4.3	-7.3	-11.3	-10.5	-14.4	2.1
FIN	10.0	-10.4	-1.5	-11.2	-2.4	0.7
S	1.0	-6.0	-5.0	-7.7	-6.8	0.9
UK	2.8	-22.0	-19.8	-24.0	-21.9	6.7
EU-12	1.0	-3.2	-2.2	-5.2	-4.2	96.9
EU-15	1.0	-3.3	-2.2	-5.2	-4.2	100.0

2.4. Distributive transactions

Operating subsidies: increase in real terms

The real value of subsidies ⁽¹⁴⁾ received by the agricultural branches of the European Union declined by an average of -1.8% in 1997. However, there were wide variations between the Member States. Five Member States (Belgium, Spain, Ireland, Luxembourg and Sweden) recorded moderate increases in the real value of subsidies (between +1.5% and +4.4%). Considerable compensatory payments paid to pig farmers affected by the outbreak of swine fever led to a surge in the level of subsidies paid out in the Netherlands in 1997 (+233.8% in real terms). In Germany, Denmark, France and Italy, the real value of subsidies declined moderately (between -0.1% and -4.7%), the other Member States recording declines of about -10% or more. In Finland and Austria, the main reason for the declines was the scheduled phasing out of temporary compensatory payments made available to farmers in the period following these countries' accession to the EU, aimed at easing the transition to the system of the CAP. The decline in the value of subsidies in the United Kingdom had much to do with the appreciation of sterling. One of the factors behind the sharp declines in Greece and Portugal was the reduction in national aid programmes. Subsidies, due to their relative value as a part of income, had a considerable effect on the changes in the agricultural income indicators in many of the Member States (see Chapter 3).

It should equally be underlined that the amount of subsidies recorded for 1997 is not readily comparable with that in the years prior to 1993, when the reform of the CAP came into effect. The big increase in the amount of subsidies recorded in the last five years mainly reflects the replacement of some price and market support by direct aid. The implementation of the CAP reform has entailed the payment of direct aid to compensate for the reduction in price support and measures designed to control output, and the upgrading of existing aid.

⁽¹⁴⁾ For the purposes of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture, subsidies include only direct current transfers to agriculture, and therefore exclude price support (the effect of which appears in producer prices themselves), investment aid and aid to the agri-foodstuffs industries (even if used for supporting agricultural production) and transfers to households. The development of subsidies is therefore not fully representative of the overall support for European Union agriculture. The data on subsidies published in this report include estimates of over-compensation of VAT for the countries that operate a flat-rate VAT scheme.

Recording subsidies and measuring income from agricultural activity

In any analysis of the trend in incomes from agricultural activity, the procedure used for recording subsidies needs to be defined because of their increasing importance in the composition of agricultural income (some 30% of gross value added at market prices) and the need to ensure comparability with the agricultural income statistics for previous years.

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

In practical terms this means that the value of subsidies that appears for a given calendar year will tend to consist of payments relating to two different marketing years. On average, it is expected that about 90% of aid (whether new or upgraded) in the European Union linked to the CAP reform and due for the 1997/98 marketing year will have been paid out in 1997. This proportion does, however, vary between the Member States. A small proportion of subsidies paid in 1997 came from the amounts due for the 1996/97 marketing year.

Taxes linked to production: small decline in real terms

Following on from the increase recorded the previous year (the first since 1990), there was a resumption in the downward trend in taxes linked to production in 1997. The effect on agricultural income was only slight, however, since these taxes accounted for just 3.0% of gross value added at market prices in the European Union in "1996".

The balance of "net subsidies" (subsidies less taxes linked to production) was positive both for the European Union as a whole and for all the Member States individually. The size of this positive balance rose in seven Member States. In the Netherlands, which had recorded negative balances for previous years, the absolute value of subsidies exceeded that of taxes linked to production by about a factor of three. The combined inclusion of the changes for subsidies and taxes linked to production in the account resulted in a decrease in **gross value added at factor cost (GVAfc)** of -3.7% in real terms (compared to the -4.2% decline in GVAmP).

Table 2.10 Nominal and real changes in subsidies, taxes linked to production and depreciation in the European Union as a whole and Member States, in 1997 as compared to 1996 (in %)

	Subsidies		Taxes		Depreciation	
	Nominal	Real	Nominal	Real	Nominal	Real
B	4.7	3.2	-8.8	-10.0	2.0	0.6
DK	2.6	-0.1	-0.3	-2.9	3.5	0.8
D	-4.0	-4.7	20.1	19.1	-0.1	-0.9
EL	-8.1	-14.1	-3.2	-9.4	7.9	0.9
E	6.4	4.4	5.9	3.9	9.1	7.1
F	-3.2	-4.3	-3.5	-4.6	1.0	-0.2
IRL	2.9	1.5	-29.6	-30.6	3.4	2.0
I	2.0	-0.5	1.7	-0.8	1.4	-1.1
L	3.2	2.0	-5.2	-6.3	0.7	-0.5
NL	240.1	233.8	-2.1	-3.9	3.0	1.1
A	-9.6	-10.8	-1.0	-2.4	-0.3	-1.7
P	-12.0	-15.1	-8.0	-11.2	0.0	-3.5
FIN	-8.3	-9.2	0.0	-0.9	-1.9	-2.7
S	4.5	2.6	0.0	-1.9	0.2	-1.7
UK	-10.2	-12.6	-23.7	-25.8	1.5	-1.2
EU-12	1.1	-0.9	0.1	-1.8	1.9	0.0
EU-15	0.2	-1.8	0.0	-1.9	1.7	-0.1

Depreciation: barely any change in real terms

The level of depreciation in the European Union in 1997 (as in 1996) was almost unchanged compared with the previous year. This was the overall result of declines in nine Member States (the biggest decline being -3.5% in Portugal) and increases in the others of up to +7.1% (recorded by Spain, due to a reduction in the service life of equipment).

Real net value added at factor cost (NVA_{fc}) for the European Union as a whole fell by -4.7% in 1997. This reflects, inter alia, the importance of depreciation (whose share of real gross value added at market prices in the European Union was 29.2% in "1996"), since the fall in real gross value added at factor cost in 1997 was only -3.7%. In individual Member States, where the share of depreciation varied between about 6% of gross value added at market prices in Portugal and more than 70% in the three new Member States, changes in depreciation are often a significant factor determining changes in income.

Rental payments: unchanged in real terms

Average rental payments in EU-15 were unchanged in real terms in 1997 with respect to 1996. This was the result of declines in 10 Member States (including Spain, which accounts for about 15% of the total value of rental payments in EU-15) and increases in the other five (including France, which contributes nearly 30% of the value of rental payments in EU-15). However, rental payments are of relatively minor importance in the agricultural accounts of the European Union as a whole (in "1996", their share of gross value added at market prices was 4.5%).

Table 2.11 Nominal and real changes in rents, interest and compensation of employees for the European Union as a whole and Member States, in 1997 as compared to 1996 (in %)

	Rents		Interest		Compensation	
	Nominal	Real	Nominal	Real	Nominal	Real
B	0.0	-1.4	-2.0	-3.4	1.4	0.0
DK	2.3	-0.4	0.0	-2.6	0.0	-2.6
D	0.7	-0.1	0.2	-0.6	:	:
EL	3.0	-3.6	-3.8	-10.1	3.0	-3.6
E	-6.2	-7.9	-23.4	-24.8	13.9	11.8
F	2.0	0.8	-5.9	-7.0	1.3	0.1
IRL	0.0	-1.4	10.7	9.2	4.3	2.9
I	19.9	17.0	-27.9	-29.7	-0.9	-3.3
L	0.2	-1.0	-2.9	-4.1	-7.0	-8.1
NL	6.0	4.0	-6.0	-7.7	2.0	0.1
A	0.0	-1.4	-5.6	-6.9	2.0	0.6
P	1.6	-1.9	-9.0	-12.2	3.9	0.3
FIN	0.1	-0.8	-6.1	-6.9	-4.3	-5.1
S	4.6	2.6	-17.4	-18.9	3.3	1.4
UK	11.8	8.9	12.5	9.5	4.9	2.1
EU-12	1.7	0.0	-7.6	-9.3	:	:
EU-15	1.8	0.0	-7.9	-9.6	:	:

Interest payments: down sharply once again

The sharp decline in interest payments in the European Union as a whole was mainly due to lower interest rates. Double-digit rates of decline in real interest payments were recorded in five Member States, and declines were common to all the Member States except Ireland and the United Kingdom. With interest payments for EU-15 accounting for 10.0% of GVA_{mp} ("1996" values), the substantial decline in 1997 somewhat tempered the decline in income from agricultural activity as measured by **real net income of total agricultural labour** (a fall of -4.4% compared with a -4.7% decline in NVA_{fc}).

Compensation of employees: barely an overall change in real terms

Data on the compensation of employees have not been available for Germany on a comparable basis to those of other Member States since reunification. This means that Eurostat has been unable to derive an average change in this item or indeed the ensuing net income from family labour for EU-15. However, for the other fourteen Member States of the European Union (EU-15 without Germany), the costs of the compensation of employees was stable in real terms (+0.1%). As a result, the **net income of family labour** fell a little more strongly (-6.3% in real terms).

3. Changes in income from agricultural activity in the Member States in 1997 over 1996

3.1. Belgium

It is estimated that in 1997 there will have been a further climb in the level of Indicator 1 (+3.7%), following the increase recorded in 1996, away from the recent low point of 1995 (when there was a tumble of -23.3%). The latest rise took into account the following main factors: the real values of final output and intermediate consumption fell slightly, that of subsidies rose and there was a continued decline in labour input (-2.4%).

The real-terms value of final crop output decreased in 1997 as a result of lower average prices (particularly for the principal crop products, fresh vegetables and fruit). The real value of final fresh vegetables output, a product which represents about a third of the value of final crop output, decreased particularly sharply as a result of the lower prices. In contrast, there was a rise in the real value of root crops (+5.2%) in 1997, as higher real-term prices (averaging +7.6% and stemming from the considerable jump in potatoes prices) more than offset a fall in output volume (-2.2% but incorporating a strong decline in potato output volume).

There was a small increase in the real value of final animal output in 1997 as a result of a moderate rise in real prices and a small fall in the volume of output. The value of final pig output, by far the most important item of final animal output, increased in real terms in 1997 due to a strong rise in prices. For cattle, there was a strong decline in the volume of output but prices firmed. Also, the slight rise in the real value of milk and the slump in the real value of eggs (-22.8%) were of important bearing.

There was little change in the real values of most intermediate consumption goods, the stability in the value of feedingstuffs being the principal example (higher volumes accompanied by lower real prices). However, the strong fall in the real value of fertilizers (-8.1%), due to lower volumes and mainly lower prices, brought the real value of intermediate consumption goods as a whole beneath the value of 1996. This decrease was enough to stabilise the real value of gross value added at market prices. The combination of a higher real value of subsidies and a sharp fall in the real value of taxes on production, as well as only a slight rise in the real value of depreciation, resulted in a small rise net value added at factor cost compared with 1996.

The lower value of rental and interest payments in real terms further fuelled the rise in agricultural income when measured by Indicator 2 (+5.4%). With the total value of the compensation of employees remaining unchanged in real terms and a rate of reduction in family labour input similar to that of total labour, the rise in income of the agricultural branch was confirmed when measured by Indicator 3 (+6.0%).

Table 3.1 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Belgium, % change in 1997 over 1996

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 1997	
Final crop output	1.8	-3.4	-4.7	-1.7	-3.0	36.1	
Cereals	-11.0	-4.0	-5.3	-14.6	-15.8	3.4	
Potatoes	-10.6	30.0	28.2	16.3	14.7	2.8	
Fresh vegetables	-0.5	-5.9	-7.2	-6.3	-7.6	11.2	
Fruit	23.7	-18.3	-19.4	1.0	-0.4	5.8	
Final animal output	-1.5	4.4	3.0	2.8	1.4	63.6	
Cattle	-5.3	4.8	3.3	-0.8	-2.2	12.7	
Pigs	-1.5	7.8	6.3	6.2	4.7	27.1	
Poultry	10.6	-0.2	-1.6	10.4	8.8	5.4	
Milk	-0.3	3.5	2.1	3.2	1.8	14.0	
Final output	-0.5	1.7	0.3	1.1	-0.3	100.0	
Intermediate consumption	1.0	-0.2	-1.6	0.8	-0.6	65.2	
Gross value added at m.p.	-3.4	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.3	34.8	100.0
Subsidies				4.7	3.2		17.5
Taxes linked to production				-8.8	-10.0		2.5
Depreciation				2.0	0.6		27.2
Net value added at f.c.				2.6	1.2		87.8
Rent				0.0	-1.4		6.0
Interest				-2.0	-3.4		19.0
Net income of total labour				4.3	2.9		62.8
Compensation of employees				1.4	0.0		11.1
Net income of family labour				5.0	3.5		51.7

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices, +1.4%.

3.2. Denmark

The level of income from agricultural activity, as measured by net value added at factor cost per annual work unit, is estimated to have remained unchanged in 1997 from the level of 1996, thereby maintaining the rises achieved since 1992. This stability in average agricultural income per unit of labour was founded on the moderate fall in the real value of intermediate consumption offsetting the impact of the small decline in the real value of final agricultural output. It was reinforced by real total subsidies being held at 1996 levels, the real value of depreciation rising only marginally and after taking into consideration only a slight fall in the volume of agricultural labour.

Agriculture in Denmark is dominated by pig and dairy milk production, these two activities accounting for about 60% of the value of final agricultural output in 1997. There was continued expansion of pig production in 1997 and real-terms prices remained unchanged from their 1996 average, when strong demand had lifted prices further away from the lows of 1993. In contrast, there were small declines in the volume and real price of milk output, the fall in price confirming the long-run trend. For the third successive year, there was a sharp decrease in the real price of cattle, with as in 1996 the main reason being linked to a fall back in consumer demand for beef products as a result of the BSE scare. There was also a moderate fall in the volume of final cattle output.

The further reduction in the obligatory rate of land set-aside for cereals, oilseeds and protein crops for the 1997/1998 marketing year, resulted in a greater area of land sown to cereals. Together with slightly improved yields (still a little down on record 1995 levels), the volume of cereals output rose significantly. However, the value of cereals decreased as prices fell back strongly from the recent highs of mid-1996.

Although the nominal values of all the composite intermediate consumption goods were more or less unchanged, in real terms there were decreases for each item with the most important being for feedingstuffs (-2.8%, due to real price declines) and materials and small tools (-2.4%, due to lower volumes).

The two other measures of income from agricultural activity per unit of labour confirmed the impression of stability (Ind. 2: +0.7% and Ind. 2: +0.9%). Rental payments that had increased strongly in 1996, remained at those levels in 1997. Interest payments and the compensation of employees remained unchanged in nominal terms.

Table 3.2 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Denmark, % change in 1997 over 1996

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 1997	
Final crop output	2.5	-2.9	-5.4	-0.5	-3.1	29.0	
Cereals	4.5	-7.1	-9.5	-2.9	-5.4	12.0	
Flowers	2.0	3.3	0.6	5.4	2.6	6.1	
Final animal output	1.0	0.5	-2.1	1.5	-1.1	71.0	
Cattle	-3.9	-9.9	-12.3	-13.4	-15.7	5.0	
Pigs	2.7	2.9	0.2	5.7	2.9	36.4	
Milk	-1.7	0.6	-2.0	-1.1	-3.7	21.7	
Final output	1.4	-0.5	-3.1	0.9	-1.7	100.0	
Intermediate consumption	-0.7	0.7	-2.0	0.0	-2.6	49.8	
Gross value added at m.p.	3.5	-1.5	-4.1	1.9	-0.8	50.2	100.0
Subsidies				2.6	-0.1		22.5
Taxes linked to production				-0.3	-2.9		2.5
Depreciation				3.5	0.8		29.3
Net value added at f.c.				1.6	-1.1		90.7
Rent				2.3	-0.4		5.1
Interest				0.0	-2.6		29.3
Net income of total labour				2.4	-0.3		56.3
Compensation of employees				0.0	-2.6		14.3
Net income of family labour				3.2	0.5		42.1

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of gross domestic product, +2.7%.

3.3. Germany

Following the strong growth in agricultural branch income, as measured by Indicator 1, recorded for the previous year, there is estimated to have been a further rise (+3.2%) in 1997. Despite an increase in real gross value added at market prices, real net value added at factor cost fell just short of the previous year's level as a result of the lower level of subsidies paid out (e.g. the absence of BSE-related income support received as a one-off payment in the previous calendar year) and a heavier tax burden. It was only, therefore, after taking into account the continued reduction in the volume of agricultural labour (– 3.4%), that the measures of income per annual work increased.

The real value of final crop output in 1997 remained unchanged from that of the previous year, as a slight increase in output volume was balanced by an almost identical fall in real producer prices. Cereal and oilseed output volumes rose sharply as a result of larger areas being planted to these crops (a consequence of the reduced set-aside rate), and in some cases due to above-average yields. Output volumes of fruit and wine, on the other hand, fell strongly as a result of late frosts and inclement weather during blossoming. A considerably lower total area planted to potatoes (after the price slumps of the previous year) and somewhat lower yields per hectare led to a supply shortage and an upturn in prices. Cereal prices declined strongly in real terms, whereas wine prices rose considerably.

The real value of final animal output rose roughly in step with a slightly upward price trend as the total volume remained more or less unchanged. A significant factor in this context was the further increase in pig output volume (at higher real-terms producer prices). There was a further reduction in the volume of cattle output in the wake of lower consumption (BSE crisis), the effect of which was partly offset by producer prices for 1997 rising once again. The volume of milk output declined slightly as did average prices (in real terms).

The real value of intermediate consumption remained similar to that of the previous year, with the lower input volume being balanced by a slight rise in the average real price. This stable development was largely based on the changes for feedingstuffs (albeit the contrasting price and volume movements being more prominent).

The relative stability of the real net income of total labour was confirmed by only marginal falls in real rent and interest payments; Indicator 2 subsequently rising by +3.3%. Special structural circumstances in the new Länder (see *Notes on Methodology* in the Annex) mean that the item "compensation of employees" for Germany cannot be compared with that of the other Member States. As a result neither the net income of family labour nor Indicator 3 can be meaningfully reported.

Table 3.3 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Germany, % change in 1997 over 1996

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 1997	
Final crop output	0.8	0.1	-0.7	0.9	0.1	39.7	
Cereals	10.8	-7.9	-8.6	1.9	1.1	10.6	
Potatoes	-10.6	15.6	14.7	3.4	2.6	2.8	
Fruit	-4.9	1.0	0.2	-3.9	-4.7	5.1	
Final animal output	-0.1	2.3	1.5	2.2	1.4	60.2	
Cattle	-4.3	4.1	3.3	-0.4	-1.1	10.7	
Pigs	1.8	5.0	4.2	6.9	6.0	17.6	
Milk	-0.4	0.6	-0.2	0.2	-0.6	24.6	
Final output	0.1	1.5	0.7	1.7	0.9	100.0	
Intermediate consumption	-1.0	2.0	1.2	0.9	0.1	53.8	
Gross value added at m.p.	1.5	1.0	0.2	2.5	1.7	46.2	100.0
Subsidies				-4.0	-4.7		32.9
Taxes linked to production				20.1	19.1		4.1
Depreciation				-0.1	-0.9		46.5
Net value added at f.c.				0.5	-0.3		82.3
Rent				0.7	-0.1		9.1
Interest				0.2	-0.6		14.0
Net income of total labour				0.6	-0.2		59.2
Compensation of employees				:	:		:
Net income of family labour				:	:		:

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices, + 0.8%.

3.4. Greece

It is estimated that the average level of income from agricultural activity, as measured by net value added at factor cost per annual work unit (termed Indicator 1), declined moderately (-4.4%) in 1997 compared to the level of the previous year. The main factors driving agricultural branch income lower in 1997 seem to have been the price decreases for some of the principal crop products and a sharp reduction in the value of non-CAP reform subsidies paid out.

The rise in the volume of final crop output was coupled with sharply lower prices in real terms, resulting in the real value falling. Within this aggregate, there were contrasting developments for individual crop types. The volume of olive oil output in Greece was far greater in 1997 than in 1996, although the rate of increase was considerably less than other producer countries like Spain and Italy. The resulting excess supply on the world market drove prices much lower, the rate of decline in Greece pushing real values some way below 1996 levels. Despite a reduction in the cultivated area of fibre plants, a recovery in yields to more normal levels after the lows of 1996 led to a sharp rise in the volume of output. This higher volume was offset by the accompanying lower prices. Severe frosts following the blossoming of fruit trees considerably reduced output volumes of fresh fruit (excluding citrus fruit, grapes and olives), peaches being particularly affected. Sharp price rises only partially compensated for lower volumes. In contrast, citrus fruit output volumes rose above 1996 levels, although real prices tumbled (-24.4%) on lower demand, particularly from CEEC countries. The output volumes of cereals and sugarbeet both increased markedly (+14.8% and +31.6% respectively) with expanded cultivation areas and improved yields, and price declines were limited (about 5% each in real terms). Output volumes of unmanufactured tobacco, the production of which is limited by quotas, fell a little (-3.7%). However, for the second successive year there was a surge in tobacco prices (+43.8% in real terms) due to rising external demand and a perceived shortage of supply since quotas were imposed.

The output volume of total animals in 1997 remained at the levels of the previous year, the small rise for pigs balancing the lower volumes of poultry and cattle. The volume of milk output (both cow's, sheep and goat's) was estimated to have risen. Real prices for animals and milk all drifted lower when expressed in real terms.

The real value of intermediate consumption decreased slightly, despite a moderate rise in the volume of goods purchased. This was because real-terms prices for energy and feedingstuffs in particular fell (both by about -5%).

A sharp decline in interest rates brought real interest payments down. Together with the moderate fall in real rental payments and the compensation of employees, this helped confirm the moderate falls in per unit of labour income from agricultural activity as measured by Indicators 2 (-4.4%) and 3 (-3.8%).

Table 3.4 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Greece, % change in 1997 over 1996

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 1997	
Final crop output	3.7	-0.9	-7.3	2.7	-3.9	69.8	
Fibre plants	14.0	-8.3	-14.2	4.6	-2.2	11.3	
Fresh vegetables	-1.2	9.1	2.1	7.9	0.9	12.5	
Fruit	-17.2	11.9	4.7	-9.4	-15.3	11.5	
Olive oil	12.4	-19.1	-24.4	-9.1	-15.0	12.7	
Final animal output	0.8	3.6	-3.1	4.5	-2.2	30.1	
Sheep and goats	0.0	3.3	-3.4	3.3	-3.4	7.2	
Milk	3.4	3.4	-3.3	6.9	0.0	10.3	
Final output	2.8	0.4	-6.1	3.2	-3.4	100.0	
Intermediate consumption	2.3	2.2	-4.4	4.6	-2.2	31.0	
Gross value added at m.p.	3.0	-0.4	-6.8	2.6	-4.0	69.0	100.0
Subsidies				-8.1	-14.1		36.3
Taxes linked to production				-3.2	-9.4		4.3
Depreciation				7.9	0.9		7.5
Net value added at f.c.				-0.8	-7.2		124.5
Rent				3.0	-3.6		4.7
Interest				-3.8	-10.1		6.9
Net income of total labour				-0.8	-7.2		112.8
Compensation of employees				3.0	-3.6		8.2
Net income of family labour				-1.1	-7.5		104.6

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of gross domestic product, +6.9%.

3.5. Spain

After having risen sharply in three of the four previous years, income from agricultural activity per unit of labour as measured by Indicator 1 is estimated to have fallen by -2.2% in 1997. This decline was based on the slight decrease in the real value of final agricultural output (the fall in the real prices for crop products being particularly influential) and the small rise in the real value of intermediate consumption.

There were particularly unfavourable weather conditions in 1997. Heavy rains at the beginning of the year were followed by a hot, dry period between February and April. There were frosts as late as the start of May, and the summer months brought particularly heavy rainfall. As a result, yields of non-irrigated autumn-winter crops (cereals and leguminous plants) decreased sharply, while the abundant supply of water enabled the areas under irrigated crops to be increased. Due to the weather, the volume of cereal output fell sharply despite an increase in cultivated area following the reduction in the compulsory set-aside rate. To a lesser extent the volume of fresh vegetables output also declined. By contrast, there was a rise in the volume of other crops, such as fruit and wine, and a particularly large increase for olive oil. Real-terms prices for most crop products fell in 1997, in many cases considerably so. There were outbreaks of swine fever in mid-1997 which necessitated a preventive slaughter programme. This led to the volume of pig output remaining more similar to the levels of 1997 than would otherwise have been the case. Nevertheless, the real price of pigs continued to rise following the higher prices recorded for 1996. The real price and output volume of cattle also rose. Bucking these developments, the real value of poultry output fell (-6.2%), weighed down by much lower real prices (-7.7%) which offset the effect of a rise (+1.7%) in volume. Additionally, both the output volume and real price of milk declined. Weather conditions and a high soil moisture content were not conducive to the use of fertilizers, helping to explain why both volume (-7.2%) and the average real price (-2.0%) were lower. Nevertheless, the real value of total intermediate consumption rose slightly, mainly due to the higher volumes of feedingstuffs (+2.6%, linked to the rise in animal output volume) and materials and small tools (+3.2%).

Although the real value of subsidies rose moderately, the positive impact on incomes was tempered by the sharp rise in real depreciation costs that resulted from the shortening of the service life of equipment. It should also be noted that the volume of agricultural labour remained relatively stable in 1997 (+0.2%), with the volume of hired labour rising strongly (+9.8%) for labour-intensive crop production (orchards, vineyards) in contrast to family labour (-4.1%). The real value of interest payments plummeted, and rents also fell. For this reason, a smaller decrease was recorded for Indicator 2 than for Indicator 1 (-0.2% in real terms). Despite the very pronounced rise in the compensation of employees in real terms, the level of Indicator 3 increased (+1.9%), after taking into account the fall in family labour input.

Table 3.5 Changes in main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Spain, % change in 1997 over 1996

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 1997
Final crop output	10.4	-11.3	-13.0	-2.1	-3.9	57.8
Cereals	-17.8	-1.5	-3.3	-19.0	-20.5	8.0
Fresh vegetables	-4.6	-2.4	-4.2	-6.9	-8.7	13.0
Fruit	2.6	-8.4	-10.1	-6.2	-7.9	13.1
Wine	13.7	-14.6	-16.2	-2.9	-4.7	5.2
Olive oil	174.5	-36.0	-37.2	75.6	72.3	7.1
Final animal output	2.0	3.2	1.3	5.3	3.3	41.5
Cattle	5.7	4.4	2.5	10.4	8.3	6.4
Pigs	0.7	7.9	5.9	8.6	6.6	14.2
Milk	-1.4	0.9	-1.0	-0.5	-2.3	7.5
Final output	7.0	-5.7	-7.5	0.9	-1.0	100.0
Intermediate consumption	1.4	1.7	-0.2	3.1	1.2	42.5
Gross value added at m.p.	11.0	-10.5	-12.2	-0.7	-2.6	57.5
Subsidies				6.4	4.4	27.1
Taxes linked to production				5.9	3.9	0.8
Depreciation				9.1	7.1	15.0
Net value added at f.c.				-0.3	-2.2	111.3
Rent				-6.2	-7.9	4.6
Interest				-23.4	-24.8	5.7
Net income of total labour				1.7	-0.2	100.9
Compensation of employees				13.9	11.8	16.4
Net income of family labour				-0.4	-2.3	84.6

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

3.6. France

In 1997, income from agricultural activity as measured by Indicator 1 increased slightly (+0.7% in real terms). With real net value added at factor cost decreasing a little, it was only after taking into account the decline in the volume of agricultural labour (-2.5%), that income from agricultural activity per unit of labour rose.

The volume of final crop output rose slightly. However, this overall increase hides variations between individual crops. The volume of final cereal output increased. This was due an increase in the production area as a result of the reduction in the rate of compulsory set-aside (from 10% to 5%) and very high yields in 1997 (even the record maize yield of 1996 was exceeded). The volume of wheat output declined significantly (-6.5%), although this was offset by substantial increases for barley and maize (+12.7% and +17.5% respectively). There was a clear decline in real-terms cereal prices in 1997. There was a sharp fall in the volume of final grape must and wine output. The 1997 harvest, especially of table wines, country wines and still Champagne, was down significantly. The real prices of grape must and wine rose strongly. The value of final animal output rose in real terms, principally as a result of higher prices. The real prices of cattle recovered somewhat in 1997, following a steep fall in 1996 (-13.0%) in the wake of the beef crisis. The volume of pig output rose in 1997. Despite the importance of this greater supply, real prices of pigs only declined slightly. This was without doubt because French producers somewhat benefited from the collapse of pig production in the Netherlands (-40% in volume terms) in the wake of a swine fever epidemic.

Net value added at factor cost declined in real terms. This was due to the combination of a number of factors. The rate of increase in the real value of intermediate consumption goods was greater than that of final agricultural output. The main cause of the decline, however, was the lower value of subsidies in real terms: in 1997 there was a steep drop in special aid, which had been at a high level in 1996 because of payments to fruit and vegetable growers and cattle farmers. Additionally, there was also a significant decline in the real value of taxes on production.

The real value of interest payments in 1997 fell sharply. This development was in line with the trend of the last 10 years, albeit a little more strong. As a result, the rate of increase in real net income from the agricultural activity of total labour input, as measured by Indicator 2, was a little stronger (+0.9%) than that for Indicator 1. The faster rate of decline in the volume of family labour than total labour, was the principal reason for the rate of increase in income from agricultural activity as measured by Indicator 3 rising to +1.4%.

Table 3.6 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in France, % change in 1997 over 1996

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 1997	
Final crop output	0.6	1.2	0.0	1.8	0.5	51.3	
Cereals	2.6	-3.8	-4.9	-1.2	-2.4	14.1	
Oleaginous seeds	13.9	9.0	7.7	24.1	22.6	2.8	
Fresh vegetables	0.4	-2.5	-3.6	-2.1	-3.3	6.5	
Wine	-5.8	5.5	4.2	-0.6	-1.8	13.7	
Final animal output	-0.3	2.5	1.3	2.2	1.0	48.8	
Cattle	-2.0	6.9	5.6	4.7	3.5	12.8	
Pigs	3.0	0.2	-1.0	3.2	2.0	7.8	
Poultry	2.8	4.1	2.9	7.0	5.8	7.8	
Milk	-1.0	-0.3	-1.4	-1.2	-2.4	16.2	
Final output	0.2	1.8	0.6	2.0	0.8	100.0	
Intermediate consumption	1.6	1.9	0.7	3.5	2.3	50.4	
Gross value added at m.p.	-1.2	1.7	0.5	0.4	-0.8	49.6	100.0
Subsidies				-3.2	-4.3	33.6	
Taxes linked to production				-3.5	-4.6	4.8	
Depreciation				1.0	-0.2	21.3	
Net value added at f.c.				-0.6	-1.8	107.6	
Rent				2.0	0.8	6.3	
Interest				-5.9	-7.0	7.4	
Net income of total labour				-0.4	-1.6	93.8	
Compensation of employees				1.3	0.1	19.8	
Net income of family labour				-0.8	-2.0	74.0	

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices, +1.2%.

3.7 Ireland

It is estimated that real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit (termed Indicator 1) fell a little in 1997 (-2.8%) from its peak levels in 1995 and 1996 (when this measure of income from agricultural activity was some 30% above the "1990" base year level). This decline was due in large measure to a strong fall in prices for most commodities, with the appreciation of the Irish punt being an important contributory factor.

Cattle and dairy farming dominate the agricultural scene in Ireland. The EU market for cattle was rocked by the BSE crisis in 1996 and there were continued difficulties in live export trade in 1997. Reflecting these difficulties, cattle slaughterings increased strongly (up +8% in first eleven months of the year). These factors left the volume of final cattle output unchanged from the previous year. Despite a stable volume, the average real-terms price of cattle declined once more. The volume of milk output declined a little due in most part to slightly lower dairy cow and dairy heifer numbers. However, the price of milk was much lower than in 1996. The volume of pig output increased strongly, as did slaughterings and herd numbers. However, prices came back down sharply from the relative highs of the previous year when demand had perhaps temporarily switched away from beef products. Sheep slaughterings in the first eleven months of the year were markedly lower (down -15%), which was reflected in the lower volume of final sheep output. However, a rise in sheep numbers suggests that some sheep farmers have simply held back sheep from slaughter. The lower volume of sheep output had the effect of firming prices.

The production area of cereals increased 5% as a direct result of the lowering of the land set-aside rate for cereals, oilseeds and protein crops from 10% to 5%. However, bad weather at harvest time brought yields well below the records achieved in the previous year. It should therefore be noted that the substantial rate of increase in volume for 1997 as indicated is subject to a revision of the 1996 volume figure. The rate of decline in the real price of cereals was stronger than in any other Member State.

The real value of intermediate consumption decreased sharply a result of both a lower average real-terms price and volume, due in most part to feedingstuffs (-4.6% and -6.4% respectively) and fertilizers (-5.2% and -10.6% respectively). Despite the fact that the real values of final agricultural output and total intermediate consumption declined by similar rates, gross value added at market prices also fell strongly.

Rising interest rates were an important factor in raising the value of interest payments from agriculture sharply. Together with higher real wages and salaries for agricultural workers, this accelerated the rates of decline in income from agricultural activity as measured by Indicators 2 (-4.0%) and 3 (-4.9%).

Table 3.7 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Ireland, % change in 1997 over 1996

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 1997	
Final crop output	5.1	-8.6	-9.9	-4.0	-5.3	12.4	
Cereals	17.1	-20.3	-21.4	-6.7	-8.0	3.7	
Final animal output	-0.1	-6.0	-7.3	-6.1	-7.4	87.6	
Cattle	0.0	-4.4	-5.7	-4.4	-5.7	33.2	
Pigs	5.8	-17.5	-18.6	-12.7	-13.9	7.7	
Sheep and goats	-8.5	2.3	0.9	-6.4	-7.7	5.7	
Milk	-0.6	-7.5	-8.8	-8.1	-9.4	33.6	
Final output	0.5	-6.3	-7.6	-5.8	-7.1	100.0	
Intermediate consumption	-4.6	-1.1	-2.5	-5.7	-7.0	48.8	
Gross value added at m.p.	5.1	-10.6	-11.8	-6.0	-7.3	51.2	100.0
Subsidies				2.9	1.5	55.4	
Taxes linked to production				-29.6	-30.6	1.4	
Depreciation				3.4	2.0	24.5	
Net value added at f.c.				-3.7	-5.1	129.5	
Rent				0.0	-1.4	0.1	
Interest				10.7	9.2	11.0	
Net income of total labour				-4.9	-6.2	118.5	
Compensation of employees				4.3	2.9	11.4	
Net income of family labour				-5.8	-7.1	107.1	

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of gross domestic product, +1.4%.

3.8. Italy

Following consecutive increases recorded for the three previous years, income from agricultural activity (as measured by Indicator 1) fell moderately in 1997 (-4.5% in real terms). This decline is mainly explained by the widespread lower real-terms prices for both crop products and animals. The fall in the real value of intermediate consumption and the maintenance of subsidies at a level close to that of 1996, as well as the continued contraction of the volume of agricultural labour (-1.8%), could not stop average incomes from agricultural activity per unit of labour declining.

Lower real-terms prices were particularly strong for cereals, poultry and olive oil and to a lesser extent for cattle and grape must and wine. In contrast, there were small real price rises for fresh vegetables, and milk. The volume of final agricultural output remained more or less the same as in 1996. However, there were some notable differences between individual products within this overall relative stability, especially for crop products. For example, the poor 1997 harvest for grape must and wine following severe April frosts, led to a tumble in the volume of final output. The volume of final cereals output also declined in 1997, with the only rise being that recorded for maize (+2.2%). The volume of fresh fruit output was considerably lower (-22.5%) in contrast to a sharp rise in the volume of citrus fruit output (+10.7%). The output volume of olive oil was also considerably higher, more than rebounding from the low of the previous year. Lastly, the output volume of fresh vegetables, the most valuable crop product, was fairly stable in volume terms.

The lower real value of total intermediate consumption in 1997 was largely influenced by the decline for animal feedingstuffs (-6.3%), which was the combined result of both a lower volume (-2.3%) and a lower average real price (-4.1%). The total value of subsidies remained almost unchanged in real terms, despite an increase in the amount of subsidies linked to the reform of the CAP and paid out in the calendar year.

The decline in average income from agricultural activity per unit of agricultural labour as measured by Indicator 2 (-2.8%) was less strong because of the substantial fall in interest payments as interest rates were steadily reduced, and despite a jump in rental payments. The fall in the volume of non-family labour (-2.6%) helps explain the decline in the value of the compensation of employees. Despite this cost reduction, the fall in income from agricultural activity was also confirmed by the measure of Indicator 3 (-3.8%).

Table 3.8 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Italy, % change in 1997 over 1996

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 1997	
Final crop output	-0.9	-2.6	-5.0	-3.5	-5.8	59.9	
Cereals	-6.0	-10.3	-12.5	-15.7	-17.7	6.8	
Fresh vegetables	0.6	3.5	1.0	4.1	1.6	14.5	
Fruit	-11.2	0.8	-1.7	-11.1	-13.2	10.1	
Wine	-12.3	-1.5	-3.9	-13.6	-15.7	8.8	
Olive oil	41.0	-15.2	-17.3	19.6	16.7	5.5	
Flowers	-1.6	1.0	-1.5	-0.6	-3.0	5.4	
Final animal output	-0.5	-0.9	-3.3	-1.4	-3.8	38.9	
Cattle	-0.9	-2.6	-5.0	-3.5	-5.9	8.8	
Pigs	2.8	2.0	-0.5	4.9	2.3	7.0	
Poultry	-0.6	-7.2	-9.5	-7.8	-10.0	5.2	
Milk	-2.0	2.9	0.4	0.8	-1.7	12.1	
Final output	-0.7	-1.9	-4.3	-2.6	-5.0	100.0	
Intermediate consumption	-1.3	-0.3	-2.8	-1.6	-4.0	27.8	
Gross value added at m.p.	-0.5	-2.5	-4.9	-3.0	-5.4	72.2	100.0
Subsidies				2.0	-0.5		18.2
Taxes linked to production				1.7	-0.8		1.7
Depreciation				1.4	-1.1		35.7
Net value added at f.c.				-3.8	-6.2		80.8
Rent				19.9	17.0		1.1
Interest				-27.9	-29.7		4.5
Net income of total labour				-2.2	-4.5		75.2
Compensation of employees				-0.9	-3.3		26.1
Net income of family labour				-2.8	-5.2		49.1

(*)The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices, +2.5%.

3.9. Luxembourg

Following the strong increases recorded in the previous two years, average income from agricultural activity per unit of labour in Luxembourg, as measured by Indicator 1, is estimated to have risen a little further (+0.8%) in 1997. It was after taking into consideration the continued decline in agricultural labour (-4.4%) that this measure of income increased.

The value of final agricultural output in 1997 was down a little on the previous year's level, mainly as a result of a marked fall in the volume of crop output: production of wine and fresh fruit, which together account for around half of crop output value, slumped drastically due to a prolonged spell of cold weather. The accompanying rises in real producer prices were insufficient to offset the impact of these lower volumes. By contrast, the volume of final cereals output rose strongly. Despite lower real terms prices for all cereals, the real value of final cereals output rose moderately. There was a very slight, price-led, rise in the real value of final animal output in 1997. On the one hand, there were higher prices for pigs, together with a strong increase in pig output volume. On the other, total cattle output volume fell away sharply from the previous year's record level, with cattle prices stabilising at the average 1996 level, and both the volume and real price of milk output were slightly down.

The average real-terms price for total intermediate consumption in 1997 fell a little, whilst the overall volume consumed rose. This general price and volume pattern was noted for many of the inputs used for crop production. In contrast there were moderate declines in both the average real-terms price and volume of animal feedingstuffs. As a consequence of the lower real value of final agricultural output and the very slightly higher real-terms expenditure on total intermediate consumption, real gross value added at market prices decreased considerably. The small rise in subsidies, the decrease in taxes linked to production and the marginally lower real value of depreciation could only partially offset the impact of this fall.

Despite the lower level of real rent and interest payments, the real net income of total agricultural labour fell just a little more sharply than net value added at factor cost (the basis of Indicator 1). This confirmed the marginal nature of the rise in income from agricultural activity per unit of labour as measured by Indicator 2 (+0.6%). The sharp fall in the real compensation of employees in 1997 reflected the steep cutback in non-family labour input (-10.3%). After taking account of the decline in family agricultural labour input (-3.5%), which slowed a little compared to the rate in the previous year, Indicator 3 was virtually unchanged (+0.1%).

Table 3.9 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Luxembourg, % change in 1997 over 1996

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 1997	
Final crop output	-18.5	6.0	4.7	-13.6	-14.6	15.7	
Cereals	10.6	-5.7	-6.8	4.3	3.0	5.2	
Fruit	-39.9	19.0	17.6	-28.5	-29.3	1.8	
Wine	-41.5	21.6	20.2	-28.8	-29.6	5.3	
Final animal output	-0.8	2.2	1.0	1.4	0.2	83.8	
Cattle	-5.1	1.2	0.0	-3.9	-5.1	25.1	
Pigs	7.3	9.8	8.5	17.8	16.4	11.6	
Milk	-0.4	1.0	-0.2	0.6	-0.6	45.1	
Final output	-4.0	2.8	1.6	-1.3	-2.5	100.0	
Intermediate consumption	1.2	0.4	-0.8	1.6	0.4	47.4	
Gross value added at m.p.	-8.4	5.0	3.8	-3.8	-5.0	52.6	100.0
Subsidies				3.2	2.0		47.3
Taxes linked to production				-5.2	-6.3		1.9
Depreciation				0.7	-0.5		38.7
Net value added at f.c.				-2.4	-3.6		106.7
Rent				0.2	-1.0		10.4
Interest				-2.9	-4.1		10.0
Net income of total labour				-2.7	-3.8		86.3
Compensation of employees				-7.0	-8.1		6.9
Net income of family labour				-2.3	-3.4		79.4

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices, +1.2%.

3.10. The Netherlands

Within the European Union, the strongest rate of increase in the level of income from agricultural activity, as measured by net value added at factor cost per AWU (Indicator 1), in 1997 with respect to 1996 was estimated for the Netherlands (+8.7%).

This overall rise in income was achieved despite the outbreak of swine fever. The volume of final pig output tumbled, as measures were taken to control the spread of the disease by destroying many pigs and thus removing them from the market. However, compensatory payments were paid as a result, as reflected in the substantial rise in the level of subsidies paid out in 1997. This platform of emergency stabilising compensation meant that the small price-driven real value increases for the main crop products, flowers, nursery plants, potatoes and fresh vegetables, as well as poultry and cattle from animal output were ultimately the main reasons for an increase in income. For potatoes and cattle, the price rises reflected a partial bounce back from the plummeting prices of 1996. In the case of cattle, the price rise together with a slightly higher volume of output suggest a degree of stability following the BSE scare in 1996. For the other main products, however, the price rises reflected a continued strength in demand.

Two other factors aiding an increase in income from agricultural activity per unit of labour were the moderate fall in the real value of intermediate consumption and the lower level of total labour input (-1.4%). The lower volume of feedingstuffs (-5.0%) had the greatest singular impact on the decline in the real value of intermediate consumption. With the destruction of many pigs as a result of swine fever, so the purchases of concentrated feedingstuffs were cut back. The average price of intermediate consumption goods remained relatively unchanged. However, the real price of energy rose sharply (+6.5%) with in contrast that of fertilizers declining steeply (-10.7%).

The rise in income from agricultural activity as measured by Indicators 2 (+12.4%) and 3 (+17.6%) was even greater. Although real terms rental payments rose in 1997, lower prevailing interest rates reduced the level of interest payments by a greater value. The compensation of employees remained unchanged in real terms, with only a slight fall in the volume of non-family labour (-1.0%).

Table 3.10 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in the Netherlands, % change in 1997 over 1996

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 1997	
Final crop output	0.2	4.0	2.1	4.2	2.3	49.7	
Fresh vegetables	1.5	3.9	2.0	5.5	3.5	12.3	
Flowers	0.0	3.5	1.6	3.5	1.6	14.0	
Final animal output	-12.8	3.7	1.8	-9.5	-11.2	50.3	
Cattle	1.9	5.9	3.9	7.9	5.9	8.9	
Pigs	-40.0	6.0	4.0	-36.4	-37.6	11.4	
Poultry	3.5	7.0	5.0	10.7	8.6	4.5	
Milk	-1.0	2.0	0.1	1.0	-0.9	21.4	
Final output	-6.8	3.9	2.0	-3.2	-5.0	100.0	
Intermediate consumption	-3.3	2.0	0.1	-1.4	-3.2	51.4	
Gross value added at m.p.	-10.3	5.8	3.8	-5.0	-6.8	48.6	100.0
Subsidies				240.1	233.8	18.5	
Taxes linked to production				-2.1	-3.9	5.8	
Depreciation				3.0	1.1	29.9	
Net value added at f.c.				9.3	7.2	82.8	
Rent				6.0	4.0	3.4	
Interest				-6.0	-7.7	12.6	
Net income of total labour				12.9	10.8	66.9	
Compensation of employees				2.0	0.1	19.1	
Net income of family labour				17.9	15.7	47.8	

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of gross domestic product, +1.9%.

3.11. Austria

There was a further decline in real agricultural net value added at factor cost per AWU (Indicator 1) in 1997 (an estimated -8.4%), the main reason being the considerable decline in direct payments to holdings (see below for more details). Also, whereas the real value of final output fell slightly, the real value of intermediate consumption remained at 1996 levels, resulting in real gross value added at market prices falling. After taking account of the continuing reduction in agricultural labour input (-3.0%), this being at half the rate noted for the period 1992 to 1995, income from agricultural activity expressed per unit of labour still declined sharply.

Both the volume and average real price of final crop output declined slightly in 1997. Of particular influence on the change in aggregate volume was the poor harvest of grape must and wine: affected by frost and hail damage and unfavourable flowering conditions, it failed to exceed even the fairly low volumes of the previous two years. In contrast, the volume of final cereals output increased strongly, thanks to a 5% increase in the production area (mostly due to the reduction in the compulsory set-aside rate) and higher (sometimes above-average) yields. However, rainfall in the run-up to and during harvest adversely affected the quality (in some cases quite considerably), so contributing to a steep fall in cereal prices. The total fresh fruit harvest rose, on the back of an above-average apple harvest and despite declines for pears and nuts in particular. The real value of final animal output for 1997 was unchanged from that of 1996, with the slight rise in output volume being accompanied by a slightly lower average real-terms price. The number of cattle reached a record low in 1997 in the wake of low producer prices, the previous year's poor fodder harvest and reduced subsidies. Despite the continued decline in the size of the milk herd, the volume of milk output increased due to higher yields. Reduced supplies of pigs from countries suffering from swine fever led to higher prices and a slightly higher output volume. The real prices of milk and cattle, by contrast, fell.

With the absolute value of subsidies in 1996 being similar to the level of gross value added at market prices, the decline in the level of subsidies (in Austria recorded in the calendar year to which they relate) for 1997 had a considerable impact on average incomes. The latest fall reflected both the degressive nature of the compensatory payments paid to Austrian farmers on accession to the European Union and the reduced funding of the wide-ranging environmental programme. Attention is also drawn to the small decline in the value of real-terms depreciation because of its relative importance.

The real value of rents and interest payments continued to fall in 1997, albeit less steeply than in the previous year. Nevertheless, the level of Indicator 2 declined somewhat more steeply (-9.5%) than Indicator 1. The further rise in the volume of salaried labour was reflected, *inter alia*, in the higher real-terms compensation of employees. Against the background of a -3.5% decline (less than the previous year) in family AWUs, income from agricultural activity per unit of family labour as measured by Indicator 3 fell even more steeply (-13.0%).

Table 3.11 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Austria, % change in 1997 over 1996

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 1997	
Final crop output	-2.4	0.1	-1.3	-2.3	-3.6	32.3	
Cereals	18.8	-14.6	-15.8	1.5	0.1	4.6	
Fruit	4.0	2.3	0.9	6.4	4.9	6.4	
Wine	-24.9	3.6	2.2	-22.2	-23.3	5.0	
Final animal output	0.7	0.6	-0.8	1.3	-0.1	67.7	
Cattle	-2.2	0.6	-0.8	-1.6	-3.0	15.6	
Pigs	1.8	3.4	2.0	5.3	3.9	21.9	
Milk	2.0	-1.0	-2.4	1.0	-0.4	21.4	
Final output	-0.3	0.4	-1.0	0.1	-1.3	100.0	
Intermediate consumption	-0.7	2.1	0.7	1.4	0.0	52.9	
Gross value added at m.p.	0.1	-1.4	-2.7	-1.3	-2.6	47.1	100.0
Subsidies				-9.6	-10.8		89.1
Taxes linked to production				-1.0	-2.4		11.5
Depreciation				-0.3	-1.7		83.5
Net value added at f.c.				-9.9	-11.1		94.1
Rent				0.0	-1.4		6.3
Interest				-5.6	-6.9		9.1
Net income of total labour				-11.1	-12.3		78.7
Compensation of employees				2.0	0.6		20.4
Net income of family labour				-14.9	-16.1		58.3

Note: Unlike in the Austrian national accounts, where prices are weighted with the volumes of the reference period 1992/94, for Eurostat's purposes price changes are derived from changes in volumes and values.

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices, +1.4%.

3.12. Portugal

There was a considerable decline in the level of income from agricultural activity per unit of labour in 1997 (measured by Indicator 1 this was estimated at -13.3% in real terms), this decrease coming after strong rises in each of the preceding three years. The main reasons for the fall in 1997 were that the real-term value of final crop decreased sharply and that of final animal output a little, and that the real value of subsidies declined strongly.

Particularly inclement weather conditions prevailed in 1997. Heavy rains at the beginning of the year, which hampered work in the fields, were followed by a hot, dry period from February to April. Late-coming rains in May and June had a particularly severe effect on crop yields, with cereals and, above all, wine and grape must being hit hard. The potato harvest was adversely affected by diseases caused by the excess humidity, and output volume fell steeply. Weather conditions also impacted on quality, triggering falls in the real prices of numerous crop products.

The volume of final animal output rose slightly. The volume of cattle output bounced back strongly from the big decline in 1996 resulting from the beef crisis. The volumes of pig and milk output were broadly the same as in 1996. The real prices of most animal products declined, although the average real price of cattle rose slightly after the considerable fall recorded in 1996.

The resulting real value of final agricultural output fell significantly, dragged down by both lower volumes and particularly real prices. Despite a sharp decline in the real value of intermediate consumption, due mainly to the strong fall in the real price of feedingstuffs (-8.1%), gross value added at market prices decreased at an even faster rate.

The volume of agricultural labour continued to decline (-2.1% in 1997). Nevertheless, coupled with the steep decline in interest payments and slightly lower rental payments, income from agricultural activity per unit of labour as measured by Indicator 2 also fell sharply (-13.9%). With the real value of the compensation of employees remaining stable, the measure of Indicator 3 fell the most steeply (-20.3%).

Table 3.12 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Portugal, % change in 1997 over 1996

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 1997	
Final crop output	-9.1	-10.0	-13.1	-18.2	-21.0	39.6	
Cereals	-19.3	-7.6	-10.8	-25.5	-28.1	3.2	
Potatoes	-17.1	26.9	22.5	5.1	1.5	3.7	
Fresh vegetables	-4.2	1.6	-1.9	-2.7	-6.1	7.6	
Fruit	10.7	-9.8	-12.9	-1.3	-4.7	10.0	
Wine	-27.0	-26.2	-28.8	-46.1	-47.9	7.9	
Final animal output	1.3	-1.4	-4.8	-0.1	-3.6	58.5	
Cattle	10.3	4.7	1.1	15.4	11.4	6.1	
Pigs	-0.5	-1.9	-5.3	-2.3	-5.7	26.0	
Poultry	7.8	-3.0	-6.4	4.5	0.9	4.9	
Milk	0.4	-1.3	-4.7	-0.9	-4.4	13.1	
Final output	-3.1	-5.1	-8.4	-8.0	-11.2	100.0	
Intermediate consumption	-1.7	-2.4	-5.8	-4.1	-7.4	48.0	
Gross value added at m.p.	-4.3	-7.3	-10.5	-11.3	-14.4	52.0	100.0
Subsidies				-12.0	-15.1		18.8
Taxes linked to production				-8.0	-11.2		1.1
Depreciation				0.0	-3.5		6.5
Net value added at f.c.				-12.0	-15.1		111.2
Rent				1.6	-1.9		2.7
Interest				-9.0	-12.2		10.0
Net income of total labour				-12.6	-15.7		98.5
Compensation of employees				3.9	0.3		34.5
Net income of family labour				-19.5	-22.3		64.1

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices, +3.6%

3.13. Finland

Following two years of stable income from agricultural activity per unit of labour since accession to the European Union, the level of Indicator 1 is expected to have declined strongly (– 5.6%) in 1997. With the real values of both final crop output and final animal output remaining almost unchanged from 1996, the reason for the decline in agricultural branch income can be attributed to the decline in subsidies and the slight rise in the real value of intermediate consumption goods. The sharp decrease in subsidies is partly explained by the system of degressive subsidies that has been established until 1999 to help with Finland's agricultural transition to the European Union marketplace but also by cutbacks in national support measures. The rise in the value of intermediate consumption goods was prompted by higher real prices for energy (+6.4%) and feedingstuffs (+4.3%).

Barley and oats are the most commonly grown cereals in Finland. Average yields for these two cereals in 1997 were estimated to be almost identical with the yields achieved in 1996. However, an increase in the areas sown to barley and also spring-sown wheat, as a result of the reduction in the rate of obligatory land set-aside, led to a small rise in the volume of final cereal output. The decline in real prices was such that the real value of total cereals output remained almost the same as in 1996. A substantial rise in sugarbeet yields resulted in the volume of sugarbeet output being about 50% higher than in 1996. The resulting quota overshoot has led to a large decline in real prices. However, the overall effect of the higher sugarbeet output was to raise markedly the real value of root crops.

Within the animal and animal products sector there were quite contrasting developments. Despite strong growth in the volume of pig and poultry output in 1997, real-terms prices also rose a little. This reflected the rising demand as a consequence of the switch away from beef following the EU-wide crisis in 1996. In contrast, the price of cattle continued to decline. Despite a rise in the volume of cattle output, the real value was noticeably lower than in 1996. Since joining the EU the price of eggs has plummeted, with further falls being recorded in 1997 (–16.0% in real terms). Within this sector, perhaps the milk market was the most stable in 1997. A small rise in the volume of output was accompanied by a slightly lower average real price.

Despite lower real-terms costs in terms of interest payments (interest rates fell), rental payments and wages, the rates of decline in income from agricultural activity per unit of labour as measured by Indicators 2 and 3 were even stronger than Indicator 1; these rates being – 6.1% and – 6.8% respectively.

Table 3.13 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Finland, % change in 1997 over 1996

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 1997
Final crop output	6.5	-5.1	-5.9	1.1	0.2	29.2
Cereals	2.5	-1.7	-2.6	0.7	-0.2	10.3
Potatoes	-2.2	2.8	1.9	0.5	-0.4	3.7
Sugarbeet	50.1	-16.4	-17.1	25.4	24.3	2.9
Fresh vegetables	3.8	-2.6	-3.5	1.1	0.2	4.5
Final animal output	3.4	-2.7	-3.6	0.6	-0.3	70.8
Cattle	2.9	-6.2	-7.0	-3.5	-4.4	9.3
Pigs	4.7	4.5	3.6	9.4	8.4	11.3
Milk	1.7	0.1	-0.8	1.8	0.9	35.5
Final output	4.4	-3.5	-4.4	0.8	-0.1	100.0
Intermediate consumption	-1.7	3.6	2.7	1.9	1.0	66.9
Gross value added at m.p.	10.0	-10.4	-11.2	-1.5	-2.4	33.1
Subsidies				-8.3	-9.2	231.8
Taxes linked to production				0.0	-0.9	0.8
Depreciation				-1.9	-2.7	78.6
Net value added at f.c.				-7.7	-8.5	252.4
Rent				0.1	-0.8	8.6
Interest				-6.1	-6.9	27.3
Net income of total labour				-8.2	-9.0	216.5
Compensation of employees				-4.3	-5.1	36.0
Net income of family labour				-8.9	-9.8	180.5

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of gross domestic product, +0.9%.

3.14. Sweden

Income from agricultural activity per unit of labour in Sweden, as measured by Indicator 1, is estimated to have declined moderately in 1997 (-2.1%) following the marked reduction in 1996 (-18.3% revised figure). The reason for the latest fall was the small price-related increase in the real value of intermediate consumption goods combined with a decline (again, price-related) in the real value of final agricultural output. The resulting real-terms gross value added at market prices was notably lower than in 1996. The effect of this was only somewhat cushioned by a moderate rise in the level of subsidies and modest falls in the real values of taxes linked to production and depreciation. The decline in income from agricultural activity per unit of labour was further tempered by the continued decline in the volume of agricultural labour (-1.8%).

Both final animal output and final crop output in 1997 were characterised by higher volumes and declines in average real prices, although to varying degrees. In both production sectors real final output value decreased. Within the animal production sector, milk (Sweden's main agricultural product) tracked this downward trend, as did cattle and poultry, whose real prices fell particularly steeply. In contrast, there was a strong increase in the real price of pigs, which, combined with a higher volume, led to a sharp increase in the value of output, so limiting the overall decline in the real value of final animal output.

There were also widespread real-term price falls in the crop production sector, the strongest rate being recorded for potatoes. Of the main crop products, it was only for cereals that a higher output volume offset the impact of lower average real prices. This rise in final cereals output volume was the result of a greater production area rather than yields, which were slightly lower in 1997.

The relative stability of the volume of total intermediate consumption and the small real-terms price rise with respect to 1996 was founded on the developments for feedingstuffs (-0.1% and +2.3% respectively) and materials and small tools (+0.1% and +0.9% respectively). Given the share of final agricultural output accounted for by intermediate consumption (the largest in the European Union), however, there was a disproportionately steep decline in gross value added at market prices.

There was a particularly noteworthy decline in interest payments, which had already fallen by -9.5% in real terms the previous year. As a result, the net income of the total labour rose sharply, helping the level of Indicator 2 to rise by +11.3% in 1997. On this basis, an only slightly rising wage bill for non-family workers resulted in income from agricultural activity as measured by Indicator 3 surging +24.1%.

Table 3.14 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in Sweden, % change in 1997 over 1996

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 1997	
Final crop output	2.3	-4.2	-6.0	-2.0	-3.8	30.4	
Cereals	5.2	-2.9	-4.7	2.2	0.3	11.9	
Potatoes	3.7	-21.1	-22.6	-18.2	-19.7	2.9	
Final animal output	1.7	-0.3	-2.2	1.4	-0.5	69.6	
Cattle	7.7	-5.9	-7.7	1.3	-0.6	10.2	
Pigs	1.4	6.8	4.8	8.3	6.3	15.0	
Milk	0.5	-1.4	-3.2	-0.9	-2.7	33.5	
Final output	1.9	-1.6	-3.4	0.3	-1.6	100.0	
Intermediate consumption	-0.2	2.8	0.9	2.6	0.7	72.2	
Gross value added at m.p.	1.0	-6.0	-7.7	-5.0	-6.8	27.8	100.0
Subsidies				4.5	2.6	80.9	
Taxes linked to production				0.0	-1.9	4.6	
Depreciation				0.2	-1.7	78.4	
Net value added at f.c.				-2.0	-3.8	98.0	
Rent				4.6	2.6	13.9	
Interest				-17.4	-18.9	35.6	
Net income of total labour				11.4	9.3	48.4	
Compensation of employees				3.3	1.4	27.6	
Net income of family labour				24.2	21.9	20.9	

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices, +1.9%.

3.15. United Kingdom

Among the Member States, the United Kingdom recorded the steepest rate of decline in average income from agricultural activity (Indicator 1: -22.4%) for 1997 compared to 1996. This strong decrease is estimated to have brought average agricultural income back down to "1990" levels, after steady gains in the first half of the 1990s. The principal reason for the tumble in agricultural income was the lower prices received by farmers for their commodities, which had much to do with the appreciation of the pound sterling against the ECU during the course of 1997.

The reduction in the obligatory rate of land set-aside for cereals, oilseeds and protein crops, from 10% to 5%, resulted in a larger area sown to cereals in 1997. However, harvested output volumes of cereals declined due to lower average yields. The marked fall in real prices reflected the strength of sterling, surplus availability from the 1996 and 1997 harvests, a poorer grain quality and the general trend of lower prices on the world market from recent highs in early 1996. Higher yields for fresh vegetables, particularly leeks and cabbages, led to an increase in the volume of final vegetable output. However, depressed prices led to the real value of fresh vegetables falling sharply. It was a similar scenario for potatoes. Despite a lower area planted to potatoes, the volume of output was similar to 1996 levels because yields were higher. However, with the average real-terms price for potatoes falling to its lowest level for over ten years, the real value tumbled.

Milk output volume is estimated to have been above-quota in 1997 and a little higher than 1996 levels. However, milk prices were also sharply down. Likewise the final output volumes of cattle, pigs, sheep and poultry were all higher than in 1996 but accompanied by much lower prices. Volumes of marketed cattle rose from their low levels in 1996, when among the various schemes introduced after the beef crisis all cattle over thirty months old were removed from the food chain. Output volumes of pigs and poultry rose as a result of an expected continuation of the rising demand for pig and poultry meats.

The decline in the average real price of intermediate consumption goods, particularly feedingstuffs (-9.9%) and fertilizers (-12.0%), was insufficient to stop a sharp decline in gross value added at market prices. Despite the provision of further targeted subsidy payments to beef farmers in 1997, the overall level of subsidies declined mainly because fewer cattle were destroyed in the Over Thirty Months Scheme and the final installment of the 1996 annual ewe premium (paid in 1997) was lower.

Higher interest rates, rental rates and wages for hired labour in 1997, all ensured that the rates of decline in the two other measures of income from agricultural activity were even stronger; Indicator 2 falling -25.8% and Indicator 3, -35.5%.

Table 3.15 Changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture in the United Kingdom, % change in 1997 over 1996

	Volume	Nominal price	Real price (*)	Nominal value	Real value (*)	Share of each item in % in 1997	
Final crop output	-2.8	-13.7	-16.0	-16.2	-18.4	36.4	
Cereals	-6.1	-17.9	-20.1	-22.9	-24.9	13.8	
Potatoes	-3.7	-34.8	-36.6	-37.2	-38.9	2.7	
Fresh vegetables	3.0	-7.9	-10.3	-5.2	-7.7	7.9	
Final animal output	3.2	-10.6	-13.0	-7.7	-10.2	63.6	
Cattle	5.4	-8.4	-10.8	-3.5	-6.0	8.5	
Pigs	9.6	-20.6	-22.7	-13.0	-15.2	8.8	
Sheep and goats	1.0	-6.1	-8.6	-5.1	-7.6	6.2	
Poultry	2.6	-4.4	-6.9	-1.9	-4.5	11.2	
Milk	1.3	-11.8	-14.1	-10.7	-13.0	24.2	
Final output	0.6	-11.6	-13.9	-11.0	-13.3	100.0	
Intermediate consumption	-1.4	-2.8	-5.3	-4.1	-6.6	60.4	
Gross value added at m.p.	2.8	-22.0	-24.0	-19.8	-21.9	39.6	100.0
Subsidies				-10.2	-12.6		54.3
Taxes linked to production				-23.7	-25.8		2.0
Depreciation				1.5	-1.2		37.8
Net value added at f.c.				-21.2	-23.3		114.5
Rent				11.8	8.9		3.4
Interest				12.5	9.5		11.8
Net income of total labour				-24.6	-26.6		99.4
Compensation of employees				4.9	2.1		34.7
Net income of family labour				-34.6	-36.3		64.6

(*) The deflator is the implicit price index of gross domestic product, +2.7%.

4 Long-term trends in income from agricultural activity in the European Union from 1980 to 1997

Due to the change in the territorial situation of Germany on 3 October 1990 and in view of the available data on the Economic Accounts for Agriculture of the reunified Germany, the analysis of the reference period "1981"/"1991"¹⁵ refers to Germany in its territorial situation before 3 October 1990. The recent changes that take Germany's new territorial situation into account are presented for the period "1991"/"1996". The results for Portugal up to 1985 relate exclusively to mainland Portugal. As from 1986, however, the Azores and Madeira are included and other data sources have been used to calculate the new series. As a result, there is a break in the long-term series for Portugal. While this break is also reflected at EU level, the impact is so minimal that it is not taken into account in the analysis that follows.

4.1 Presentation of trends in income from agricultural activity in the European Union

Between "1981" and "1991", net value added at factor cost in agriculture per AWU (Income Indicator 1) in the European Union as a whole increased by an average of +1.4% per year in real terms. In comparison, the annual rate of increase between "1991" and "1996" averaged +3.3% (see Table 4.1). During the entire period from "1981" to "1996", with the two sub-periods linked at "1991", this represents a cumulative increase of +37.2% (or an average of +2.1% per year). Nevertheless, income from agricultural activity per unit of labour has not always developed in line with these average trends. Significant increases occurred in only a very few years, with there being extended periods (1983 to 1988 and 1990 to 1993) in which incomes were relatively stable. Only in the three years immediately following the reform of the 1992/1993 reform of the CAP was there any consistent rise.

Table 4.1 Development of Indicators 1, 2 and 3 of income from agricultural activity for the EU-15 between 1980 and 1997 ("1990" = 100 with the exception of ⁽²⁾)

YEAR	INDICATOR 1				INDICATOR 2				INDICATOR 3			
	Index		Annual variation (%)		Index		Annual variation (%)		Index		Annual variation (%)	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1980	82.7	:			84.4	:			83.2	:		
1981	82.6	:	-0.1	:	83.1	:	-1.5	:	81.6	:	-2.0	:
1982	91.4	:	10.7	:	93.3	:	12.3	:	95.3	:	16.9	:
1983	88.2	:	-3.6	:	89.1	:	-4.6	:	88.8	:	-6.8	:
1984	91.1	:	3.3	:	92.1	:	3.4	:	93.4	:	5.2	:
1985	87.9	:	-3.5	:	87.6	:	-4.9	:	86.6	:	-7.3	:
1986	88.8	:	1.1	:	88.8	:	1.4	:	88.3	:	1.9	:
1987	87.3	:	-1.7	:	87.1	:	-1.9	:	85.4	:	-3.2	:
1988	89.5	:	2.4	:	89.1	:	2.3	:	87.4	:	2.3	:
1989	100.4	:	12.2	:	100.6	:	12.9	:	101.4	:	16.0	:
1990	99.8	99.2	-0.6	:	99.6	99.5	-1.0	:	99.6	:	-1.8	:
1991	99.8	100.8	0.0	1.6	99.7	100.5	0.1	1.0	99.1	:	-0.5	:
1992	96.6	98.8	-3.2	-2.0	95.6	97.6	-4.2	-2.8	92.7	:	-6.5	:
1993	:	99.3	:	0.5	:	98.5	:	0.9	:	:	:	:
1994	:	108.6	:	9.4	:	111.4	:	13.2	:	:	:	:
1995	:	114.4	:	5.4	:	116.8	:	4.8	:	:	:	:
1996	:	120.7	:	5.6	:	125.3	:	7.3	:	:	:	:
1997	:	117.1	:	-3.0	:	122.0	:	-2.7	:	:	:	:
"1981"/"1991"			1.4				1.2				1.1	
"1991"/"1996"				3.3				4.1				:

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

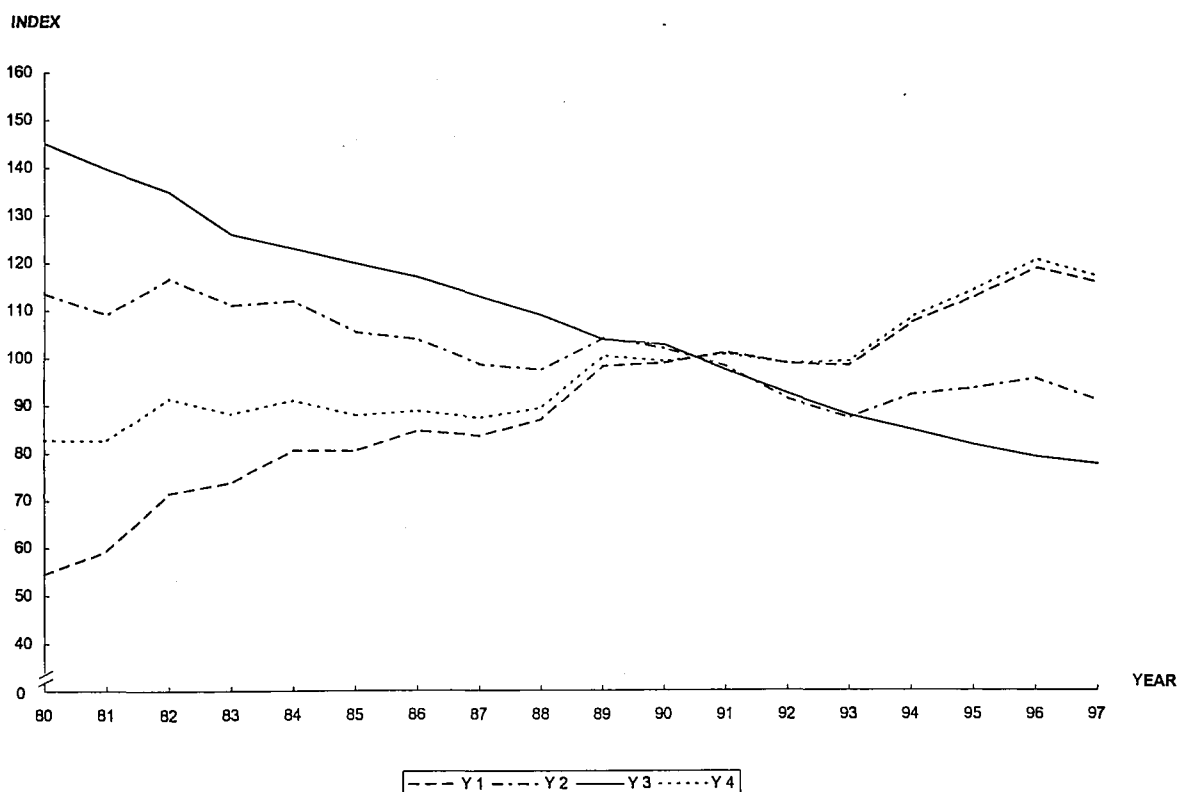
⁽²⁾ With Germany in its territorial boundaries after 03 October 1990, with the Indices 1990 - 1991 = 100 applying from "1991" onwards.

⁽¹⁵⁾ "1981" = (1980 + 1981 + 1982)/3; "1991" = (1990 + 1991 + 1992)/3

As can be seen from Graph 4.1, net value added at factor cost rose in nominal terms over the reference period. However, the rate of increase was generally below the level of inflation (measured by the average rate of inflation in the Member States, weighted according to the value of each product or aggregate, expressed in national currency and converted into ECU at 1990 rates¹⁶). In real terms, therefore, net value added at factor cost decreased (at an annual average -1.5% per year over the reference period). It is therefore, only after taking account of the sharper and continuous decline (averaging -3.4% per year) in the volume of agricultural labour (expressed in AWUs), that the measure of Income Indicator 1 rose.

The development of income from agricultural activity per unit of labour in individual Member States often differed significantly from trends observed for the European Union as a whole. Whereas some Member States recorded increases in agricultural income between "1981" and "1996" which were well above the EU average (Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, and Portugal), others experienced a fall (Sweden) or relative stability (Belgium, Italy and Netherlands). The same is true of fluctuations in income and its relative change in individual periods. The development of agricultural income in some Member States (notably Denmark and Sweden) was subject to major fluctuations attributable to, among other things, specific types of farm production and the farm income structure. The individual phases of income trends are also more or less easily identifiable in the figures for the individual countries.

Graph 4.1 Development of Net Value Added at factor cost, in nominal and real terms, of total labour input and of Indicator 1 for the EU-15 between 1980 and 1997 ("1990" = 100)



Y1 = nominal net value added at factor cost

Y2 = real net value added at factor cost

Y3 = total agricultural labour input

Y4 = real net value added at factor cost per AWU (Indicator 1)

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

(16) For more details, c.f. *Notes on Methodology A.4* in this publication.

The patterns of income development for EU-15 are confirmed by the two other measures of income from agricultural activity per unit of labour, despite wider annual fluctuations. These wider fluctuations for **Indicators 2** (net income from the agricultural activity of total labour input in real terms, per AWU) and **3** (net income from the agricultural activity of family labour input in real terms, per AWU) are inevitable as the costs deducted from net value added at factor cost in order to calculate these indicators change in a fairly steady manner. The numerators of these indicators thus vary to a greater extent than that of Indicator 1. Between "1981" and "1991", Indicators 2 and 3 increased by annual averages of +1.2% and +1.1% respectively. Indicator 2 subsequently rose by a faster average of +4.1% through to "1996". For reasons already given elsewhere in this publication it has not been possible to calculate a meaningful EU-15 figure for Indicator 3 since the re-unification of Germany.

The following analysis of the main factors determining changes in income concentrates on the measure of Indicator 1, since this is considered to be the most reliable indicator from a statistical point of view.

4.2 Main factors determining changes in income

The trends in income described above must be considered in the light of the evolving nature of the Common Agricultural Policy, the prevailing situations on the markets and productivity developments. To help with the analysis, the reference period has been subdivided into four roughly equal sub-periods, which have been chosen not only because of the changing nature of their income trends but also, in some cases, as markers for shifts in policy or statistical coverage (EU-15 data with the re-unified Germany existing from 1991).

After having fallen sharply in 1979 and 1980 to the lowest level since 1975, income from agricultural activity as measured by Indicator 1 rose by an average +1.3% per year between "1981" and "1984", with a particularly marked increase of +10.7% being recorded in 1982. The period was characterised by a slight tailing-off in the fall in real prices and by the rapid expansion in output volumes, particularly for crop output. The rise in crop output volume was explained by both the strong growth in yields (for example, an average +3% per year for cereals as a whole) and by the fact that farmers had an incentive to produce more whilst enjoying guaranteed prices for several crop products. The rise in volume of oilseed output was particularly noteworthy (an average of +17.6% per year between "1981" and "1984"). The sharp rise in cereals output, which saw the Community switch from being a net importer of cereals to a net exporter, set against stagnant demand, led to a steady rise in intervention stocks. On this basis, the real-terms price of cereals decreased sharply (an average of -3.3% per year between "1981" and "1984"). There was also a rise, albeit at a slower rate, in the volume of animal output over this period. There was sustained growth in the volume of cattle output (+1% per year on average), resulting in the Community becoming self-sufficient in cattle. As consumption stagnated, the growing imbalance between supply and demand weighed down prices (falling an average -2.6% per year in real terms). The common organisation of the milk market at the time, based on a price and intervention system like that for cereals, as well as an assortment of storage and production aids, set conditions that were conducive to an increase in milk output (an average +1.2% per year between "1981" and "1984"). With supply clearly outstripping demand, the Community faced a situation of production surpluses (rising to 10 million tonnes) which necessitated major budgetary reforms.

An initial reform of the CAP was therefore put in place in 1984, mainly aimed at addressing the problems in the milk sector. Production quotas were introduced in order to stabilise the market in milk products. Maximum Guaranteed Quantity (MGQ) stabilisers were introduced, whereby exceeding a predetermined quantity triggered lower support levels. There were unchanged or lower institutional prices, depending on the product (average annual decreases of -3.7% for agricultural products between 1984/85 and 1992/93 in real terms), designed to send clear signals to producers. Intervention mechanisms were made more flexible in order to make intervention less attractive as a "substitute market" and to reinstate its function as a safety net under short-term variations in output.

The period "1984"/"1987" was less favourable as regards income from agricultural activity, with Indicator 1 falling slightly (an average annual rate of -0.2%). This period was characterised by a situation of imbalances on numerous agricultural markets. The decline in real prices of final output gathered pace (-4.1% per year on average, compared with -2.0% between "1981" and "1984"). This decrease was more pronounced for cereals (-5.4%) and oilseeds (-5.9%). The introduction of milk production quotas led to a reduction in output volume

(by an average of -1.6% between “1984” and “1987”), added to which was a fall in real prices (-1.7%). In the cattle sector, the deterioration of the markets was compounded by the large-scale slaughtering of milk cows which followed the introduction of milk quotas. The result was an even steeper fall in real cattle prices (-4.5% per year).

This deterioration in the agricultural situation was interrupted in 1988. The reorganisation of European agricultural markets, which took place against the background of a restrictive Community policy and a temporary upturn in the world markets (characterised by destocking and price rises), made for a recovery in agricultural income in 1988 and particularly 1989. Between “1987” and “1991”, income from agricultural activity rose by an average of +2.8% per year.

A further reform of the CAP was agreed in 1992 with the principal objective of adapting agricultural output to internal and external demand in order to improve the balance of the markets and enhance the competitiveness of EU agriculture. This reform was essentially characterised by a change from a policy of price support to one based more on direct income support for producers. The focus was on three measures:

- the substantial lowering of producer prices (cereals, oilseeds, protein plants and cattle);
- compensation for the effects of this decrease on incomes through direct compensatory payments to producers (new direct compensatory payments and the upgrading of existing aid);
- measures to control output, such as the set-aside of arable land.

The stagnation of average incomes from agricultural activity between 1991 and 1993 was characterised by the structural imbalances in pigs and wine markets and the impending reforms of the cereals, oilseeds, protein crops and cattle markets. In the three following years, incomes grew strongly with the stabilization of certain markets (lower output and intervention stocks) in the wake of the CAP reform and other factors, combined with a substantial rise in subsidies (as part of the corresponding change in support to the agricultural branch).

In modifying profoundly the system of agricultural support, the reform of the CAP makes it difficult to compare developments of prices, volumes, gross value added at market prices and subsidies from 1993 onwards with the rest of the period under review. However, some salient developments can be identified. The introduction of the CAP reform in 1993/94 (1992/93 for oilseeds) brought growth in the output volume of cereals and oilseeds to a halt. Having risen by +2.3% per year between “1981” and “1991”, cereals output declined in the first years after CAP reform (sharply so in 1994 at -5.6%) as a proportion of land under cereals, oilseeds and protein crop production had to be set-aside in order to claim compensatory payments for price reductions (small producers of under 92 tonnes of cereals being excluded). However, output volumes have picked up somewhat since 1995 when the rates of land-set-aside have been reduced. The aforementioned decline in prices can be highlighted by the -52% fall in the real price of oilseeds as prices were aligned at the world prices. Additionally, the real price of cereals declined by an average -8.6% in 1993. With the decline in the real price of agricultural raw materials, following the reform of the CAP, the consumption of feedingstuffs consumed increased at an average +2.3% per year. Conversely, the restrictive agricultural policy, changes to production systems and environmental requirements, led to a fall in the volumes of fertilizers used (down an average -2.3% per year).

One constant feature of the whole reference period has been the continuous and relatively stable decline in the volume of agricultural labour (an annual average of -3.4% for total labour input).

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

Previous chapters have concentrated on the annual changes in income from agricultural activity as measured by the agricultural income indicators and their components. This chapter deals with the differences in income levels between the Member States and the relative trends in these levels ⁽¹⁷⁾.

For this purpose, the parameter chosen is **net value added at factor cost per annual work unit**. Three-year averages have been used ("1996" ⁽¹⁸⁾) for the comparison of current levels with "1981" and "1989", to provide trends in income levels ⁽¹⁹⁾ in order to attenuate the short-term effects on income (annual fluctuations in output volumes, agricultural prices and subsidies). The basic data are in nominal value and national currency terms and have been converted into ECU and PPS by applying each year's corresponding exchange rates ⁽²⁰⁾. The use of the PPS brings the purchasing power of the national currencies in the Member States more into line ⁽²¹⁾. To improve comparability, the values for each Member State have been compared with a European Union average.

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

- The data refer only to incomes from agricultural activity. It should not be forgotten that for numerous farmers, agricultural income represents only one part of the total or disposable income of their household (see references in Chapter 1 to the "Income of the Agricultural Households Sector" statistics). The relative size of this element can of course vary from one Member State to another.
- The use of other income indicators, such as net income from the agricultural activity of family labour input per AWU, might show significant changes in the relative position of certain Member States, since the share of rents, interest paid and compensation of employees differs from one country to another. As stated in the introduction, however, the corresponding series do not seem to be sufficiently harmonised as yet.
- Methodological and statistical checking of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture is in hand; this applies to all the items (production, intermediate consumption, distributive transactions, gross fixed capital formation and depreciation) and will probably lead more to amendments in the absolute levels than in annual changes. In particular, it will be seen that the various methods used to calculate depreciation could create systematic bias in income levels.
- The volume of agricultural labour is measured in annual work units (AWUs); this is justified by the importance of part-time work in agriculture. In spite of the advantages that this concept presents, it should not be forgotten that it does not allow any under-employment in agriculture to be taken into account. In addition, data on the volume of agricultural labour measured in AWUs are not yet harmonised at the European Union level.

With the above reservations in mind, it is clear that considerable differences in agricultural income per annual work unit exist between the Member States (see Graph 5.1 and Table 5.1). It is also evident that the relative levels and the income order of Member States change little according to whether the ECU or PPS is taken as the basis, and have changed only slightly over period "1981" to "1996".

⁽¹⁷⁾ For Italy (depreciation) and Portugal, more detailed plausibility checks are in hand.

⁽¹⁸⁾ "1996" = (1995 + 1996 + 1997)/3.

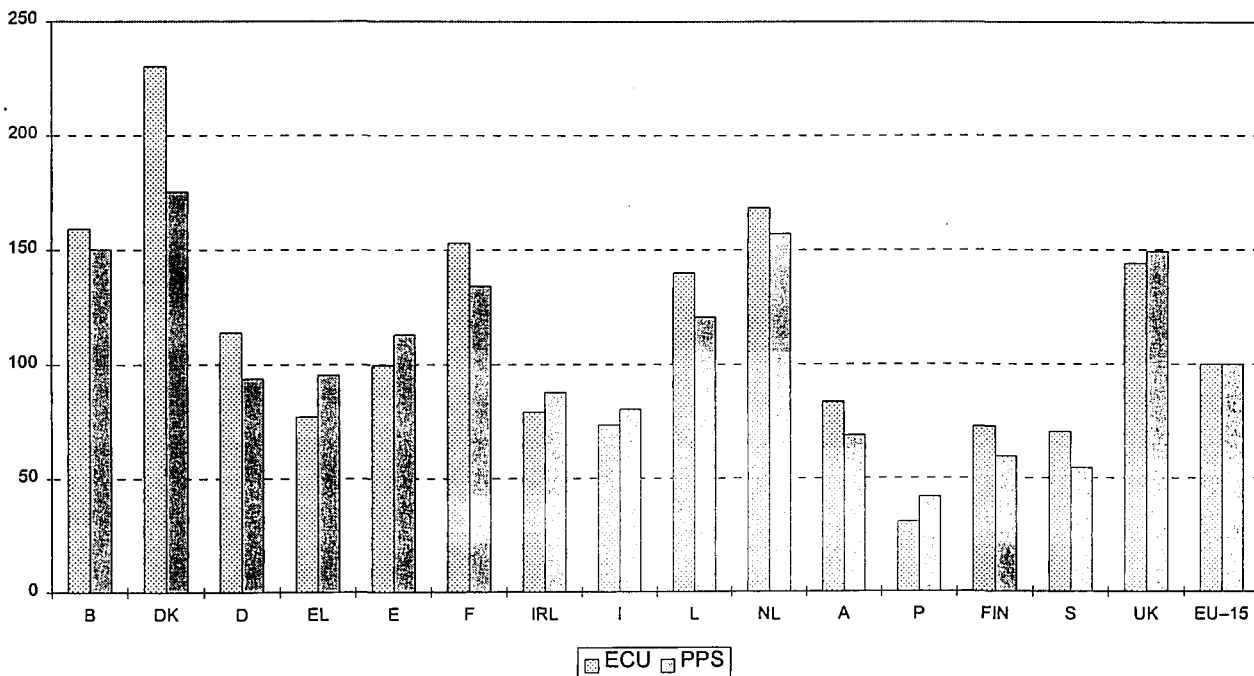
⁽¹⁹⁾ In the averages for "1981" and "1989", the figures for Germany and EU-15 refer to Germany in its territorial boundaries prior to 3 October 1990. For "1996", the figures for Germany and EU-12 refer to Germany in its territorial boundaries after 3 October 1990 and therefore include the new "Länder". Figures for Portugal ignore a break in the series at 1985 as described in Chapter 1.

⁽²⁰⁾ The sole exception concerns the values for 1997, which are calculated on the basis of 1996 exchange rates.

⁽²¹⁾ PPS = purchasing power standard; for the definition, see Eurostat: **Purchasing power parities and real gross domestic product - results for 1985, Luxembourg 1988** (theme 2, series C). In the absence of specific purchasing power parities reflecting the expenditure patterns of the recipients of the incomes resulting from agriculture's net value added for the agricultural sector, the ones used are applicable to the whole economy and those reflecting the general structure of expenditure in each Member State.

Figures suggest that Denmark is clearly alone at the top of the income from agricultural activity scale measured by **net value added at factor cost per AWU for "1996" in ECU**, with levels more than twice as high as the European Union average. The Netherlands, Belgium, France, the United Kingdom and Luxembourg also have income levels considerably above this EU average (about +40 to 70% higher), with Germany a little further behind but still above average. With the exception of Spain, where average income from agricultural activity levels in 1997 were almost identical to the EU-15 average, the remaining Member States recorded levels well-below the EU-15 average. Six Member States (A, IRL, EL, I, FIN and S) had averages some 15% to 30% below the EU-average, with Portugal further adrift at 30% of the EU-average. Although direct comparisons between Member States, especially using ECU, should be treated with caution (see the reservations stated above), it can be concluded that the differences in average income received by a person (whether self-employed or employed) for activities in the agricultural branch over a one-year period (after adjustment for subsidies, taxes linked to production and depreciation) may be very substantial, especially in extreme cases (Denmark and Portugal).

Graph 5.1 Indices of net value added at factor cost per annual work unit in "1996", in ECU and PPS (EU-15 = 100)



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

The order of classification of the Member States according to the level of income from agricultural activity is only moderately changed by conversion into PPS from ECU. There are two positional changes that should be noted. Under the PPS measure of income from agricultural activity, Greece moves up three places to eighth, overtaking Germany and Austria falls three places to twelfth.

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

calculated in ECU and PPS for each Member State (see Table 5.1), taking as a reference the NVAfc per AWU of EU-15 for each of the years studied ("1981", "1989" and "1996").

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

Table 5.1 Indices of net value added at factor cost per annual work unit in "1981", "1989" and "1996", in ECU and PPS (EU-15 = 100)

	"1981" ECU	"1989" ECU	"1996" ECU	"1981" PPS	"1989" PPS	"1996" PPS
B	236.6	226.5	159.2	213.2	221.2	150.3
DK	194.8	219.6	230.4	149.9	164.9	175.4
D ⁽¹⁾	110.1	118.6	:	94.8	104.3	:
D ⁽²⁾	:	:	114.2	:	:	93.8
EL	80.9	68.6	77.3	89.2	90.4	95.5
E	73.4	91.7	99.7	86.6	102.5	113.1
F	144.7	141.8	153.1	127.9	133.7	134.2
IRL	67.9	83.8	79.1	63.4	81.5	87.8
I	92.9	83.8	73.5	108.3	83.2	80.5
L	131.1	147.1	140.1	120.3	143.0	120.8
NL	258.3	229.2	168.4	217.2	217.6	157.1
A	69.3	81.2	83.6	67.9	74.8	68.8
P ⁽³⁾	17.7	20.4	30.9	30.8	33.9	42.0
FIN	62.7	96.7	72.7	49.3	66.7	59.7
S	146.1	126.7	70.3	101.9	92.3	54.5
UK	188.6	143.2	144.1	167.0	147.7	149.4
EU-12 ^(1&3)	101.4	100.2	:	102.4	101.6	
EU-12 ⁽²⁾	:	:	101.5	:	:	102.4
EU-15 ^(1&3)	100.0	100.0	:	100.0	100.0	:
EU-15 ²	:	:	100.0	:	:	100.0

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

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

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

Comparative analysis of these income developments are restricted here to the PPS measure. The widely disparate development of incomes for 1997 between some Member States has in some cases altered the long-term trends and in others accentuated it. However, it is clear that there have been substantial improvements in relative levels for Spain and Ireland, and significant declines in Sweden, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy. The broad conclusion to be drawn from the long term picture is that differences in Member States relative incomes are reducing over time.

Among the Member States above the European Union average in "1996", the following, more precise, developments in their relative income levels have been noted:

- In **Denmark**, there was a sharp decline in relative income levels from a peak in "1985" through to "1993", since when the gap with the EU-15 average has once again widened;

- The difference between the level of income from agricultural activity in the **Netherlands** and the average for the European Union has shrunk steadily and markedly, from a peak in "1985" when it was 130% greater than the average to 60% greater in "1996";
- Like the Netherlands, in **Belgium** there has been a sharp narrowing of the income from agricultural activity differential with the EU-15 average over time. At the start of the reference period, agricultural income levels in Belgium were double the EU average. Now, they are an average 50% higher;
- The difference between average income from agricultural activity in the **United Kingdom** and in the EU-15 has narrowed over time. Although agricultural income grew faster than the EU-15 average in 1992, 1993 and 1995, the declines for 1996 and particularly 1997 have reinforced the long-term trend of narrowing disparity;
- There has been a small and progressive widening of the difference between the average income from agricultural activity in **France** and that of the European Union as a whole;
- The difference between average income from agricultural activity in **Luxembourg** and in the EU-15 was similar (at about 20% above) at both ends of the reference period, although there had been steady widening until "1989" (up to 40% difference);
- Average income from agricultural activity for **Spain** was about 15% lower than the European Union average in "1981", but a faster rate of increase in Spain over the period has resulted in income levels about 15% higher than the EU-15 average in "1996".

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

- The relative income situations of **Greece** and **Ireland** have improved considerably over the reference period. Agricultural income in Greece is now close to the European Union average having been around 10– 15% lower at the start of the review period, and in Ireland has narrowed from being about 40% lower to about 10% lower;
- Average income from agricultural activity in **Germany** has remained between the European Union average and 10% lower than the average for the whole of the period.;
- There has been a sharp decline in average income from agricultural activity in **Italy** compared to the average for the European Union as a whole. Incomes that were above average in the early 1980s were about 20% below average in "1996";
- Although the three newest Member States were outside the European Union for all but the last three years of the reference period, and thus subject to separate national agricultural policies, it is clear that incomes from agricultural activity were generally lower than for most of the other countries in the European Union. In both **Austria** and **Finland**, agricultural incomes improved relative to the average in the European Union (although still below it) until the start of the 1990s. However, in "1996" incomes were back down to the relative levels of "1981" and "1983" respectively. In contrast, there has been a dramatic decline in relative income for **Sweden**; similar to the EU–15 average at the start of the period dropping to 45% below by the end of the period;
- Finally, the average income from agricultural activity in **Portugal** (including the islands of Madeira and Azores) has increased faster than the average for EU-15. Although there has been a narrowing of the difference, from 30% to 40% of the EU-15 average, levels of income from agricultural activity in Portugal remain low compared to all the other Member States.

I Notes on methodology

A.1. Income indicators

The estimates of the agricultural income indicators are based on the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (22) (EAA), which were established in the framework of the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA). The three Indicators are derived as follows:

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

The data cover the **branch "Products of Agriculture and Hunting"** which includes all **agricultural output** (defined according to a list of products) resulting from a main or secondary activity, but excludes non-agricultural secondary activities of agricultural holdings. They therefore do not refer to the economic sector "Agriculture", which may be taken to be the total of economic activities of agricultural holdings. Nor are the aggregates and income indicators used in Chapters 2 to 5 of this publication indicative of the total income or disposable income of households engaged in agriculture, since these may receive income from sources other than agriculture (non-agricultural activities, wages or salaries, social benefits, property income). In other words, **income from agricultural activity** as described and analysed in this report must not be regarded as farmers' income (23).

It should also be noted that the concept used for assessing production, on which value added and income aggregates naturally depend, is that of **final output**. This does not include, in particular, **seeds and animal feedingstuffs** produced by the agricultural branch and used directly by it. However, this does not affect the resulting measures of value added or the income indicators since the measurement of intermediate consumption likewise excludes the corresponding consumption of these items.

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

(22) cf. Eurostat: "Manual on Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Forestry", Theme 5, Series E, Luxembourg 1989 (and *Addendum*, 1992), and "Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Forestry" 1990-1995, Theme 5, Series C, Luxembourg 1997.

(23) For further information on this, see footnote 6 in the Introduction.

a number of national publications, which are based on the farm year. Other variances may result from a different list of the deductions operated on the value of output in order to calculate income.

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

For **Indicator 3** (net income from the agricultural activity of family labour input), this report (as in previous years) gives data only for 14 Member States of the European Union and EU-14 (EU-15 excluding Germany). This is because, since reunification, data on the compensation of employees in Germany have not been available on a basis that is comparable with the other Member States. Owing to the high proportion of holdings in the new *Länder* which are organised as cooperatives or in some other way in the form of a legal person, the distinction between family and non-family labour in Germany is of only limited informative value. In a co-operative, by contrast to a family-run holding, the item compensation of employees includes remuneration paid for the labour input of members, i.e. the owners. Similarly, managerial remuneration is often posted in the accounts of family holdings under profit, whereas co-operatives with hired managerial staff include this item in the compensation of employees.

A.2. Agricultural labour input

The volume of labour is calculated on the basis of **annual work units (AWUs)**, to reflect the role of part-time and seasonal work in agriculture. An AWU is equivalent to the time worked by one person employed full-time in agricultural activities on a holding over a whole year ⁽²⁴⁾. A distinction is made between family AWUs (the holder and members of his family working on the holding) and non-family AWUs (paid workers not belonging to the holder's family), the two added together constituting the total AWUs.

The data published and used in this report for calculating the agricultural income indicators are based on the absolute number of AWUs and annual rates of change in these series. Harmonisation of time series at European Union level is not yet quite complete, especially as far as the definition of an AWU in hours worked per year is concerned. Furthermore, for some Member States the results have been estimated partly or totally by Eurostat in the absence of complete national data ⁽²⁵⁾.

A.3. Aggregation of European Union data

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

In this report, the calculations for the short-term (changes in 1997 compared with 1996) and long-term (trends from 1980 to 1997) sections are based on slightly different methods and on different base years.

For the **short-term section** (Chapters 2 and 3, and Tables A.4. to A.8. of Annex II), the rates of change in the volumes and nominal or real values of the European Union for 1997 compared with 1996 have been calculated as **weighted averages** of the corresponding rates of change estimated in the Member States. The weighted coefficients have been calculated from **EAA data for 1996**, converted into ECUs at **1996 exchange rates**; clearly, these coefficients are specific to each item. Rates of change in nominal or real prices have been calculated from those of values and volumes. All in all, this method, which is based on 1996, appears the most logical for short-term analysis and the most consistent with that used in the Member States for calculating rates of change in volumes and prices in 1997 for mixed product groups.

For the **long-term section** (Chapter 4 and Tables A.8. et seq. of Annex II), income indices and rates of change in volumes and values for the European Union have been calculated from **European Union aggregates expressed in ECUs at constant 1990 exchange rates**; for real values, the deflators are also

⁽²⁴⁾ cf. Eurostat: "Structure of Agricultural Holdings - Community Survey Methodology", Theme 5, Series E, Luxembourg 1986 (p. 21).

⁽²⁵⁾ The countries concerned are Denmark (1973-1980), Spain (1973-1997), Ireland (1973-1990), Portugal (1973-1978 respectively) and Finland (1979-1997).

based on 1990 = 100. The indices and rates of change in prices are calculated from the corresponding values and volumes. This method based on 1990 appears the most logical one for describing and analysing trends for the whole of the period 1980-1997. For consistency, the EAA uses 1990 constant prices in the calculation of indices and changes in the volume and price for each Member State. It should also be noted that indices (especially the three agricultural income indicators) are expressed with reference to the base "1990" = 100 ⁽²⁶⁾.

A.4. Calculation of deflated series

For each Member State, indices and changes in the prices and values in real terms of different products, aggregates and indicators are obtained by deflating the corresponding nominal figures with the **implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices**. For the long-term series, a GDP price index with the base 1990 = 100 is used. For short-term changes (1997 compared with 1996), forecasts of this index for 1997 were supplied by the Commission's Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs (DG II).

There are a number of important points in favour of using this deflator, such as its reliability and comparability. The GDP implicit price index is an indicator of trends in the general level of prices of all goods produced and all services rendered in an economy. The price index of national final "uses" could also be used as a deflator. Unlike the GDP price index, it also directly takes account of the effect of external trade and thus reacts faster and less ambiguously to price changes for imports (e.g. energy price changes). However, to ensure comparability with other Commission publications, it was decided not to introduce a new deflator.

Real values for the European Union as a whole are calculated by deflating each Member State's nominal figures (at current prices) with the GDP implicit price index of the country concerned and converting the results into ECUs (at 1990 exchange rates for the long-term and 1996 exchange rates for the short-term as indicated above). The results are then added together to give real values for the European Union. These aggregates, in real terms, are used for calculating indices and rates of change for EU-15, and thus there is no need for a "European Union deflator". In particular, it is the European Union income aggregates in this deflated form expressed in 1990 ECUs, that are set against the number of annual work units in the European Union as a whole in order to calculate the trend in the income indicators since 1973 for EU-11 (EU-12 excluding Portugal) and since 1980 for EU-15. As an example, the following algorithm is used to calculate Indicator 1 for the European Union:

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

where: IND 1 =Indicator 1 (in ECUs per AWU);
 NVA =Net Value Added at factor cost for agriculture (in national currency);
 PGDP =Implicit Price index of Gross Domestic Product at market prices (1990=100);
 ER =Exchange Rate (1ECU = ...N.C.);
 TLI =Total Labour Input of agriculture (in AWU's);
 i =Member State (B...UK);
 t =Year (1973...1997).

This method renders unnecessary the calculation of a deflator for the European Union as a whole and therefore none is given in this publication. However, it should be noted that the "average rate of inflation for the European Union" which could be derived from the above-mentioned real values (a rate which would in fact differ according to the product or aggregate chosen for calculating it) would not correspond to the figures in the Commission's other publications for the average change in the implicit price index of gross domestic product in the European Union (as this rate of change is generally calculated from each Member State's share in the European Union's GDP expressed in PPS).

⁽²⁶⁾ It should be recalled that "1990" throughout this report means (1989+1990+1991)/3. This base "year" corresponds to the averages of three years so that the impact of short-term fluctuations is reduced.

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II DETAILED TABLES

Table A.1.

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

	1973	1980	1985	1990	1994	1995	1996
B	3.6	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.1
DK	5.6	4.1	4.2	3.6	2.4	2.5	2.5
D	2.5	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
EL	13.5	12.0	12.0	8.7	7.9	7.0	6.0
E	9.0	6.1	5.3	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.5
F	6.1	3.8	3.4	2.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
IRL	15.8	10.2	8.3	6.8	5.1	4.8	4.1
I	7.3	5.6	4.2	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7
L	3.5	2.1	2.0	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.8
NL	4.8	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.1	2.8	2.7
A	:	3.1	2.6	2.4	1.8	1.1	1.0
P	:	6.3	5.1	4.5	2.8	3.1	3.2
FIN	:	3.8	3.5	2.6	2.3	0.8	0.8
S	:	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.5
UK	2.3	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9
EU-12	:	3.4	3.0	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.8
EU-15	:	3.3	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.7

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

Table A.2.

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

	1973	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
B	4.0	3.1	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.7
DK	9.4	8.0	6.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.4	3.8
D	7.2	5.2	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.0	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.0
EL	:	28.7	28.9	27.0	26.6	25.3	23.9	22.2	21.8	21.3	20.8	20.4	20.3
E	23.6	18.6	18.3	15.2	14.2	13.1	11.9	10.9	10.2	10.2	9.9	9.3	8.6
F	10.9	8.3	8.0	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.8
IRL	23.9	18.1	16.4	15.7	15.7	15.4	15.2	13.9	13.7	13.1	12.5	12.0	11.2
I	17.8	13.9	11.0	10.1	9.6	8.9	9.0	8.5	8.6	8.0	7.7	7.5	6.6
L	8.0	5.5	4.4	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.1	5.0	2.5	2.4	2.8	1.8
NL	6.0	4.8	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.6
A	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7.2	7.3
P	:	28.0	22.6	23.0	21.9	20.0	18.7	18.2	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.5	12.2
FIN	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
S	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.4	3.3
UK	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
EU-12	:	9.4	8.5	7.8	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.0
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

⁽¹⁾ Including Forestry and Fishing.

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

Table A.3.

Economic accounts for agriculture in 1996
at current prices and current exchange rates (mio Ecu)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU-12	EU-15
+ Final crop output	2 534	2 050	13 446	5 868	16 374	24 129	536	21 580	34	7 831	1 207	2 157	662	1 065	6 935	103 474	106 409
Cereals	271	869	3 552	457	2 745	6 809	163	2 808	9	206	164	192	234	401	2 856	20 936	21 735
Potatoes	163	119	925	205	486	668	:	396	3	509	32	156	83	122	677	4 307	4 545
Sugarbeet	328	149	1 337	139	421	1 260	:	618	-	337	143	15	53	134	405	5 009	5 339
Industrial crops	47	60	551	1 082	702	1 265	:	582	1	8	62	28	19	30	346	4 673	4 784
Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit (excluding olives)	4	60	391	7	223	1 083	:	278	1	4	53	9	19	30	323	2 383	2 486
Fresh vegetables	822	126	1 225	997	3 872	3 190	158	4 844	1	1 923	122	346	103	124	1 325	18 830	19 179
Fruit (fresh fruit, citrus fruit, tropical fruit and grapes)	396	33	1 811	1 096	3 878	1 724	20	3 948	5	353	218	452	35	36	315	14 031	14 321
Grape must and wine	-	-	1 289	159	1 483	6 612	-	3 524	14	-	236	651	-	-	-	13 731	13 967
Olive oil	-	-	-	1 204	1 121	-	-	1 598	-	-	-	165	-	-	-	4 088	4 088
Flowers and ornamentals	266	405	1 579	95	554	962	:	1 898	:	2 220	101	:	96	132	392	8 371	8 700
+ Final animal output	4 268	4 914	20 130	2 489	10 956	22 830	3 868	13 705	154	9 134	2 437	2 607	1 610	2 358	11 018	106 074	112 479
Animals	3 053	3 287	10 446	1 409	8 070	14 018	2 313	8 532	69	5 079	1 474	1 923	526	1 091	6 047	64 245	67 337
Cattle (including calves)	885	409	3 676	242	1 609	5 830	1 438	3 185	49	1 352	578	237	221	347	1 411	20 323	21 469
Pigs	1 760	2 421	5 635	281	3 617	3 606	368	2 308	18	2 947	758	1 183	236	475	1 607	25 751	27 220
Sheep and goats	6	7	145	597	1 169	581	253	227	:	84	26	205	2	8	1 037	4 312	4 348
Poultry	336	162	877	261	1 335	3 486	155	1 972	0	661	105	207	54	95	1 821	11 272	11 527
Animal products	1 216	1 628	9 684	1 080	2 885	8 812	1 555	5 173	86	4 056	962	684	1 095	1 267	4 971	41 829	45 153
Milk	937	1 540	8 374	834	2 087	7 850	1 517	4 188	84	3 477	771	590	798	1 162	4 324	35 802	38 533
Eggs	250	83	1 207	186	689	851	26	952	2	497	111	80	51	96	580	5 402	5 660
= Final output	6 817	6 965	33 612	8 357	27 523	46 897	4 404	35 694	189	16 966	3 643	4 837	2 273	3 423	17 954	210 215	219 555
Seeds and seedlings	283	120	770	102	343	1 985	75	530	4	483	82	:	27	135	435	5 128	5 372
Energy and lubricants	345	221	3 087	806	903	1 895	261	1 499	8	985	298	285	178	352	737	11 032	11 859
Fertilizers and soil improvers	259	248	1 417	192	1 002	2 997	379	950	12	307	126	:	218	196	1 010	8 772	9 312
Plant protection products and pharmaceutical products	264	112	1 002	274	865	2 832	152	742	5	170	87	321	72	77	745	7 484	7 720
Feedingstuffs	1 992	1 590	5 127	608	4 644	7 691	798	4 738	25	3 686	384	1 181	475	727	3 373	35 454	37 039
Materials and small tools, maintenance and repairs	448	716	2 754	325	1 816	2 510	179	:	10	1 141	395	140	223	587	1 342	11 382	12 567
Services	337	491	3 599	55	711	2 791	146	812	20	1 414	43	133	244	365	2 216	12 726	13 378
- Intermediate consumption	4 456	3 498	18 210	2 561	11 441	23 270	2 147	9 823	87	8 561	1 905	2 230	1 504	2 419	10 067	96 350	102 178

Table A.3. (continued)

Economic accounts for agriculture in 1996

at current prices and current exchange rates (mio Ecu)

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU-12	EU-15
=	Gross value added at market prices																
	2 361	3 467	15 402	5 796	16 082	23 627	2 257	25 872	102	8 405	1 738	2 608	768	1 005	7 887	113 865	117 376
+	Subsidies																
	401	773	5 413	2 349	4 067	8 242	1 142	4 482	45	434	1 691	494	1 914	739	3 827	31 670	38 014
-	Taxes linked to production																
	66	89	538	262	117	1 180	42	410	2	471	200	28	6	43	166	3 369	3 618
=	Gross value added at factor cost																
	2 696	4 151	20 278	7 883	20 033	30 689	3 357	29 944	145	8 368	3 230	3 074	2 676	1 700	11 549	142 166	149 772
-	Depreciation																
	640	998	7 350	416	2 199	4 998	503	8 843	38	2 316	1 437	151	606	747	2 356	30 808	33 597
=	Net value added at factor cost																
	2 056	3 153	12 927	7 467	17 834	25 691	2 855	21 101	107	6 052	1 793	2 923	2 070	954	9 192	111 358	116 175
-	Rent and other payments in cash or in kind																
	145	177	1 432	274	789	1 477	1	228	10	254	108	60	65	127	190	5 037	5 338
-	Interest																
	465	1 034	2 198	426	1 193	1 870	210	1 571	10	1 070	166	253	220	411	663	10 964	11 761
=	Net income from agricultural activity of total labour input																
	1 446	1 942	9 296	6 767	15 853	22 343	2 643	19 301	87	4 728	1 518	2 609	1 785	415	8 339	95 357	99 075
-	Compensation of employees																
	262	503	:	473	2 293	4 647	231	6 611	7	1 495	343	768	285	255	2 095	:	:
=	Net income from agricultural activity of family labour input																
	1 184	1 439	:	6 294	13 559	17 696	2 412	12 690	80	3 233	1 176	1 842	1 500	160	6 244	:	:

Table A.4.
Percentage change in volume of 1997 over 1996

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU-12	EU-15
+ Final crop output	1.8	2.5	0.8	3.7	10.4	0.6	5.1	-0.9	-18.5	0.2	-2.4	-9.1	6.5	2.3	-2.8	1.7	1.6
Cereals	-11.0	4.5	10.8	14.8	-17.8	2.6	17.1	-6.0	10.6	-11.8	18.8	-19.3	2.5	5.2	-6.1	-1.1	-0.8
Potatoes	-10.6	-5.0	-10.6	-0.3	-19.0	6.3		-1.2	11.6	1.5	-5.7	-17.1	-2.2	3.7	-3.7	-5.1	-4.8
Sugarbeet	2.0	10.0	-0.9	31.6	-0.5	9.5		17.3	-	-2.0	-6.6	0.0	50.1	0.0	1.0	5.5	5.5
Industrial crops	-1.9	16.7	29.1	11.5	21.6	10.7		5.5	2.7	-0.8	-6.2	0.0	4.9	-4.3	-3.1	12.9	12.5
Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit (excluding olives)	15.0	16.7	43.3	-4.1	20.1	13.9		9.7	2.7	-24.0	-7.6	0.0	4.9	-4.3	-2.8	16.4	15.6
Fresh vegetables	-0.5	-10.0	-0.5	-1.2	-4.6	0.4	2.6	0.6	-4.3	1.5	1.0	-4.2	3.8	0.0	3.0	-0.6	-0.6
Fruit (fresh fruit, citrus fruit, tropical fruit and grapes)	23.7	-14.1	-4.9	-17.2	2.6	-2.7	-17.2	-11.2	-39.9	-7.5	4.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	-24.7	-4.5	-4.4
Grape must and wine	-	-	-5.2	-3.0	13.7	-5.8	-	-12.3	-41.5	-	-24.9	-27.0	-	-	-	-6.3	-6.6
Olive oil	-	-	-	12.4	174.5	-	-	41.0	-	-	-	3.8	-	-	-	67.7	67.7
Flowers and ornamentals	1.6	2.0	-8.0	0.0	0.0	-10.0		-1.6		0.0			2.1	0.0	4.1	-2.7	-3.7
+ Final animal output	-1.5	1.0	-0.1	0.8	2.0	-0.3	-0.1	-0.5	-0.8	-12.8	0.7	1.3	3.4	1.7	3.2	-0.7	-0.5
Animals	-1.2	2.5	0.2	-0.3	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	-1.5	-22.7	0.5	1.7	3.8	3.3	4.8	-0.8	-0.6
Cattle (including calves)	-5.3	-3.9	-4.3	-1.9	5.7	-2.0	0.0	-0.9	-5.1	1.9	-2.2	10.3	2.9	7.7	5.4	-0.8	-0.6
Pigs	-1.5	2.7	1.8	2.1	0.7	3.0	5.8	2.8	7.3	-40.0	1.8	-0.5	4.7	1.4	9.6	-2.6	-2.3
Sheep and goats	-4.0		26.1	0.0	3.9	-3.0	-8.5	-1.5		-28.0	-1.4	-0.3	-6.8	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poultry	10.6	1.5	4.5	-2.4	1.7	2.8	3.3	-0.6	5.6	3.5	7.5	7.8	6.8	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.5
Animal products	-2.2	-2.0	-0.5	2.3	0.4	-1.1	-0.6	-1.6	-0.2	-0.1	1.1	0.1	1.4	0.3	1.4	-0.5	-0.4
Milk	-0.3	-1.7	-0.4	3.4	-1.4	-1.0	-0.6	-2.0	-0.4	-1.0	2.0	0.4	1.7	0.5	1.3	-0.6	-0.5
Eggs	-10.0	-7.3	-0.3	-1.5	5.9	-2.9	-0.2	0.5	6.6	7.0	3.6	-2.6	-5.4	-1.7	2.1	0.5	0.5
= Final output	-0.5	1.4	0.1	2.8	7.0	0.2	0.5	-0.7	-4.0	-6.8	-0.3	-3.1	4.4	1.9	0.6	0.4	0.5
Seeds and seedlings	2.0	2.7	0.5	-0.6	-0.3	7.1	-11.8	4.9	5.5	-0.5	-0.2		1.9	-1.3	-3.8	2.9	2.8
Energy and lubricants	0.0	-2.9	7.3	4.2	-0.3	0.0	2.6	-0.3	-2.2	-2.0	-0.1	-14.2	-0.6	1.1	0.1	1.7	1.6
Fertilizers and soil improvers	-2.0	0.0	-6.3	0.5	-7.2	-1.0	-10.6	-2.5	9.6	0.0	6.1		-4.5	0.5	5.1	-2.4	-2.2
Plant protection products and pharmaceutical products	-1.7	0.0	-1.0	4.2	7.6	0.1	1.5	-1.9	4.0	1.0	1.3	15.6	-0.6	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.6
Feedingsuffs	3.2	0.9	-5.7	0.4	2.6	2.0	-6.4	-2.3	-3.3	-5.0	-0.2	-1.1	-3.6	-0.1	-4.1	-1.2	-1.2
Materials and small tools, maintenance and repairs	0.0	-2.3	-1.6	1.0	3.2	2.0	1.3		-1.4	-2.0	-0.6	6.5	1.6	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.3
Services	0.0	-3.3	0.5	2.1	4.8	2.0	-0.1	-3.5	-1.0	-2.0	-28.0	2.2	0.4	-2.2	-1.4	0.1	-0.1
- Intermediate consumption	1.0	-0.7	-1.0	2.3	1.4	1.6	-4.6	-1.3	1.2	-3.3	-0.7	-1.7	-1.7	-0.2	-1.4	-0.3	-0.3

Table A.5.
Percentage change in nominal prices of 1997 over 1996

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU-12	EU-15
+ Final crop output	-3.4	-2.9	0.1	-0.9	-11.3	1.2	-8.6	-2.6	6.0	4.0	0.1	-10.0	-5.1	-4.2	-13.7	-3.2	-3.2
Cereals	-4.0	-7.1	-7.9	1.2	-1.5	-3.8	-20.3	-10.3	-5.7	-8.4	-14.6	-7.6	-1.7	-2.9	-17.9	-7.2	-7.1
Potatoes	30.0	-5.0	15.6	6.0	-2.5	18.0	:	-1.2	-5.1	10.0	38.4	26.9	2.8	-21.1	-34.8	3.7	3.2
Sugarbeet	0.0	-2.0	-1.0	1.8	2.5	-4.2	:	-2.8	-	3.0	-3.1	8.1	-18.4	-5.6	-13.2	-2.4	-2.6
Industrial crops	-0.6	-0.8	0.5	-1.1	-13.4	7.5	:	5.9	5.5	-0.9	7.9	1.4	7.9	1.8	-3.8	0.1	0.2
Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit (excluding olives)	0.0	-0.8	3.9	1.8	15.9	9.0	:	9.0	5.5	-2.0	9.0	2.6	7.9	1.8	-4.5	6.8	6.8
Fresh vegetables	-5.9	-10.0	3.0	9.1	-2.4	-2.5	-5.7	3.5	1.8	3.9	2.5	1.6	-2.6	0.0	-7.9	0.2	0.2
Fruit (fresh fruit, citrus fruit, tropical fruit and grapes)	-18.3	-4.0	1.0	11.9	-8.4	5.9	15.0	0.8	19.0	0.0	2.3	-9.8	-20.7	0.0	-4.9	-2.1	-2.1
Grape must and wine	-	-	12.6	0.1	-14.6	5.5	-	-1.5	21.6	-	3.6	-26.2	-	-	-	0.6	0.7
Olive oil	-	-	-	-19.1	-36.0	-	-	-15.2	-	-	-	-35.0	-	-	-	-25.8	-25.8
Flowers and ornamentals	5.3	3.3	0.0	4.0	-6.6	0.8	:	1.0	:	3.5	:	:	-6.8	0.0	-3.5	1.0	2.2
+ Final animal output	4.4	0.5	2.3	3.6	3.2	2.5	-6.0	-0.9	2.2	3.7	0.6	-1.4	-2.7	-0.3	-10.6	0.4	0.3
Animals	6.0	0.5	4.6	3.0	4.0	4.3	-5.0	-2.8	3.8	6.3	2.3	-1.1	-0.6	0.7	-9.9	1.4	1.4
Cattle (including calves)	4.8	-9.9	4.1	0.3	4.4	6.9	-4.4	-2.6	1.2	5.9	0.6	4.7	-6.2	-5.9	-8.4	2.2	1.9
Pigs	7.8	2.9	5.0	5.7	7.9	0.2	-17.5	2.0	9.8	6.0	3.4	-1.9	4.5	6.8	-20.6	2.0	2.2
Sheep and goats	40.9	:	10.0	3.3	3.8	7.1	2.3	3.3	:	19.0	-1.5	6.7	-2.5	6.9	-6.1	2.4	2.4
Poultry	-0.2	4.5	4.0	2.0	-5.9	4.1	0.4	-7.2	9.3	7.0	2.2	-3.0	1.8	-3.6	-4.4	-0.6	-0.6
Animal products	0.3	0.7	-0.2	4.4	0.8	-0.5	-7.5	2.3	1.0	0.9	-2.1	-2.3	-3.5	-1.1	-11.5	-1.3	-1.3
Milk	3.5	0.6	0.6	3.4	0.9	-0.3	-7.5	2.9	1.0	2.0	-1.0	-1.3	0.1	-1.4	-11.8	-0.9	-0.9
Eggs	-13.1	0.8	-6.0	9.4	-0.4	-2.7	-2.5	-0.4	2.7	-6.0	-6.7	-9.8	-15.2	1.9	-10.1	-3.9	-4.0
= Final output	1.7	-0.5	1.5	0.4	-5.7	1.8	-6.3	-1.9	2.8	3.9	0.4	-5.1	-3.5	-1.6	-11.6	-1.4	-1.3
Seeds and seedlings	0.0	-1.8	-2.0	3.0	2.8	-1.4	3.5	-2.4	0.3	3.5	0.3	:	1.0	3.1	1.4	-0.4	-0.3
Energy and lubricants	2.4	3.0	-4.0	0.6	2.0	5.5	2.0	3.5	5.9	8.5	2.1	-5.1	7.4	3.6	1.0	1.3	1.5
Fertilizers and soil improvers	-4.9	-1.0	3.0	7.6	-0.1	-2.0	-3.9	-2.9	-6.7	-9.0	-1.0	:	1.7	-4.7	-8.6	-2.2	-2.2
Plant protection products and pharmaceutical products	1.7	1.7	3.0	3.1	-0.3	1.1	2.3	1.4	0.8	-3.0	-1.0	0.3	-4.2	0.9	-3.3	0.8	0.8
Feedingstuffs	-1.5	-1.0	7.0	1.4	1.7	4.0	-3.3	-1.7	-0.3	1.0	6.0	-4.8	5.2	4.2	-7.5	0.9	1.1
Materials and small tools, maintenance and repairs	1.7	2.6	1.9	4.5	3.7	2.0	2.5	:	2.5	2.0	1.5	10.3	2.5	2.8	1.4	2.4	2.4
Services	1.7	3.4	1.0	1.3	-2.4	1.0	3.4	2.7	1.5	2.0	2.8	3.9	3.3	3.4	2.6	1.5	1.5
- Intermediate consumption	-0.2	0.7	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.9	-1.1	-0.3	0.4	2.0	2.1	-2.4	3.6	2.8	-2.8	0.9	1.0

Table A.6.
Percentage change in real prices of 1997 over 1996

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU-12	EU-15
+ Final crop output	-4.7	-5.4	-0.7	-7.3	-13.0	0.0	-9.9	-5.0	4.7	2.1	-1.3	-13.1	-5.9	-6.0	-16.0	-5.1	-5.1
Cereals	-5.3	-9.5	-8.6	-5.3	-3.3	-4.9	-21.4	-12.5	-6.8	-10.1	-15.8	-10.8	-2.6	-4.7	-20.1	-8.8	-8.7
Potatoes	28.2	-7.5	14.7	-0.9	-4.3	16.6	:	-3.6	-6.2	7.9	36.4	22.5	1.9	-22.6	-36.6	1.7	1.3
Sugarbeet	-1.4	-4.6	-1.8	-4.8	0.6	-5.3	:	-5.2	-	1.1	-4.5	4.3	-17.1	-7.4	-15.5	-4.0	-4.3
Industrial crops	-2.0	-3.4	-0.3	-7.5	-15.0	6.3	:	3.3	4.2	-2.7	6.4	-2.1	6.9	-0.1	-6.3	-2.6	-2.5
Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit (excluding olives)	-1.4	-3.4	3.1	-4.8	13.7	7.7	:	6.3	4.2	-3.8	7.5	-1.0	6.9	-0.1	-7.0	5.2	5.2
Fresh vegetables	-7.2	-12.4	2.2	2.1	-4.2	-3.6	-7.0	1.0	0.6	2.0	1.1	-1.9	-3.5	-1.9	-10.3	-2.0	-2.0
Fruit (fresh fruit, citrus fruit, tropical fruit and grapes)	-19.4	-6.5	0.2	4.7	-10.1	4.7	13.4	-1.7	17.6	-1.9	0.9	-12.9	-21.4	-1.9	-7.4	-4.3	-4.2
Grape must and wine	-	-	11.7	-6.3	-16.2	4.2	-	-3.9	20.2	-	2.2	-28.8	-	-	-	-1.0	-1.0
Olive oil	-	-	-	-24.4	-37.2	-	-	-17.3	-	-	-	-37.3	-	-	-	-28.1	-28.1
Flowers and ornamentals	3.9	0.6	-0.8	-2.8	-8.3	-0.4	:	-1.5	:	1.6	:	:	-7.6	-1.9	-6.0	-0.8	0.3
+ Final animal output	3.0	-2.1	1.5	-3.1	1.3	1.3	-7.3	-3.3	1.0	1.8	-0.8	-4.8	-3.6	-2.2	-13.0	-1.4	-1.5
Animals	4.5	-2.2	3.8	-3.6	2.1	3.1	-6.3	-5.2	2.6	4.3	0.9	-4.5	-1.5	-1.2	-12.3	-0.4	-0.4
Cattle (including calves)	3.3	-12.3	3.3	-6.2	2.5	5.6	-5.7	-5.0	0.0	3.9	-0.8	1.1	-7.0	-7.7	-10.8	0.5	0.2
Pigs	6.3	0.2	4.2	-1.2	5.9	-1.0	-18.6	-0.5	8.5	4.0	2.0	-5.3	3.6	4.8	-22.7	0.2	0.4
Sheep and goats	39.0	:	9.1	-3.4	1.9	5.9	0.9	0.8	:	16.8	-2.9	3.0	-3.4	4.9	-8.6	-0.2	-0.3
Poultry	-1.6	1.7	3.2	-4.6	-7.7	2.9	-1.0	-9.5	8.0	5.0	0.8	-6.4	0.9	-5.6	-6.9	-2.5	-2.4
Animal products	-1.1	-2.0	-1.0	-2.3	-1.1	-1.7	-8.8	-0.2	-0.2	-1.0	-3.5	-5.7	-4.4	-2.9	-13.8	-3.0	-3.1
Milk	2.1	-2.0	-0.2	-3.3	-1.0	-1.4	-8.8	0.4	-0.2	0.1	-2.4	-4.7	-0.8	-3.2	-14.1	-2.7	-2.6
Eggs	-14.3	-1.8	-6.7	2.3	-2.2	-3.9	-3.8	-2.8	1.5	-7.8	-8.0	-12.9	-16.0	0.0	-12.5	-5.8	-5.8
= Final output	0.3	-3.1	0.7	-6.1	-7.5	0.6	-7.6	-4.3	1.6	2.0	-1.0	-8.4	-4.4	-3.4	-13.9	-3.2	-3.2
Seeds and seedlings	-1.4	-4.4	-2.8	-3.6	0.9	-2.6	2.1	-4.8	-0.9	1.6	-1.1	:	0.1	1.2	-1.3	-2.1	-2.0
Energy and lubricants	1.0	0.3	-4.8	-5.9	0.1	4.2	0.6	1.0	4.6	6.5	0.7	-8.4	6.4	1.7	-1.6	-0.7	-0.5
Fertilizers and soil improvers	-6.3	-3.6	2.2	0.6	-2.0	-3.2	-5.2	-5.3	-7.8	-10.7	-2.4	:	0.8	-6.5	-12.0	-3.9	-3.8
Plant protection products and pharmaceutical products	0.3	-1.0	2.2	-3.6	-2.1	-0.1	0.9	-1.1	-0.4	-4.8	-2.4	-3.2	-5.0	-1.0	-5.8	-1.4	-1.4
Feedingstuffs	-2.9	-3.6	6.2	-5.1	-0.2	2.8	-4.6	-4.1	-1.5	-0.9	4.6	-8.1	4.3	2.3	-9.9	-0.9	-0.7
Materials and small tools, maintenance and repairs	0.3	-0.1	1.1	-2.2	1.8	0.8	1.1	:	1.3	0.1	0.1	6.5	1.6	0.9	-1.3	0.6	0.6
Services	0.3	0.7	0.2	-5.3	-4.2	-0.2	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.3	2.4	1.5	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1
- Intermediate consumption	-1.6	-2.0	1.2	-4.4	-0.2	0.7	-2.5	-2.8	-0.8	0.1	0.7	-5.8	2.7	0.9	-5.3	-0.9	-0.8

Table A.7.
Percentage change in nominal value of 1997 over 1996

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU-12	EU-15
+ Final crop output	-1.7	-0.5	0.9	2.7	-2.1	1.8	-4.0	-3.5	-13.6	4.2	-2.3	-18.2	1.1	-2.0	-16.2	-1.6	-1.6
Cereals	-14.6	-2.9	1.9	16.2	-19.0	-1.2	-6.7	-15.7	4.3	-19.3	1.5	-25.5	0.7	2.2	-22.9	-8.2	-7.8
Potatoes	16.3	-9.7	3.4	5.7	-21.1	25.5	-	-2.4	5.9	11.7	30.5	5.1	0.5	-18.2	-37.2	-1.6	-1.8
Sugarbeet	2.0	7.8	-1.9	34.0	2.0	4.9	-	14.0	-	0.9	-9.5	8.1	25.4	-5.6	-12.3	3.0	2.7
Industrial crops	-2.5	15.8	29.8	10.2	5.2	19.0	-	11.7	8.4	-1.6	1.2	1.4	13.2	-2.6	-6.7	13.0	12.7
Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit (excluding olives)	15.0	15.8	48.9	-2.5	39.2	24.1	-	19.6	8.4	-25.5	0.7	2.6	13.2	-2.6	-7.2	24.3	23.4
Fresh vegetables	-6.3	-19.0	2.5	7.9	-6.9	-2.1	-3.3	4.1	-2.6	5.5	3.5	-2.7	1.1	0.0	-5.2	-0.4	-0.4
Fruit (fresh fruit, citrus fruit, tropical fruit and grapes)	1.0	-17.5	-3.9	-9.4	-6.2	3.1	-4.8	-11.1	-28.5	-7.5	6.4	-1.3	-20.7	0.0	-28.4	-6.6	-6.4
Grape must and wine	-	-	6.7	-2.9	-2.9	-0.6	-	-13.6	-28.8	-	-22.2	-46.1	-	-	-	-5.7	-6.0
Olive oil	-	-	-	-9.1	75.6	-	-	19.6	-	-	-	-32.5	-	-	-	24.4	24.4
Flowers and ornamentals	7.0	5.4	-8.0	4.0	-6.6	-9.2	-	-0.6	-	3.5	3.4	-	-4.8	0.0	0.4	-1.7	-1.6
+ Final animal output	2.8	1.5	2.2	4.5	5.3	2.2	-6.1	-1.4	1.4	-9.5	1.3	-0.1	0.6	1.4	-7.7	-0.3	-0.2
Animals	4.7	3.0	4.9	2.7	6.8	4.6	-4.8	-2.6	2.2	-17.9	2.8	0.6	3.1	4.0	-5.6	0.6	0.8
Cattle (including calves)	-0.8	-13.4	-0.4	-1.6	10.4	4.7	-4.4	-3.5	-3.9	7.9	-1.6	15.4	-3.5	1.3	-3.5	1.4	1.3
Pigs	6.2	5.7	6.9	7.9	8.6	3.2	-12.7	4.9	17.8	-36.4	5.3	-2.3	9.4	8.3	-13.0	-0.6	-0.2
Sheep and goats	35.3	-31.4	38.7	3.3	7.8	3.9	-6.4	1.8	-	-14.3	-2.9	6.4	-9.1	6.9	-5.1	2.9	2.9
Poultry	10.4	6.1	8.7	-0.4	-4.4	7.0	3.8	-7.8	15.5	10.7	9.9	4.5	8.7	-0.9	-1.9	1.8	1.9
Animal products	-1.9	-1.4	-0.7	6.9	1.2	-1.6	-8.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	-1.0	-2.2	-2.2	-0.8	-10.3	-1.7	-1.7
Milk	3.2	-1.1	0.2	6.9	-0.5	-1.2	-8.1	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.0	-0.9	1.8	-0.9	-10.7	-1.5	-1.4
Eggs	-21.8	-6.6	-6.3	7.8	5.5	-5.5	-2.7	0.1	9.5	0.6	-3.4	-12.1	-19.8	0.1	-8.3	-3.4	-3.5
= Final output	1.1	0.9	1.7	3.2	0.9	2.0	-5.8	-2.6	-1.3	-3.2	0.1	-8.0	0.8	0.3	-11.0	-0.9	-0.9
Seeds and seedlings	2.0	0.9	-1.5	2.4	2.5	5.6	-8.8	2.4	5.9	3.0	0.1	-	2.9	1.8	-2.5	2.5	2.4
Energy and lubricants	2.4	-0.1	3.0	4.8	1.7	5.5	4.6	3.2	3.0	6.3	2.0	-18.6	6.7	4.7	1.1	3.0	3.1
Fertilizers and soil improvers	-6.9	-1.0	-3.5	8.1	-7.3	-3.0	-14.1	-5.3	2.3	-9.0	5.0	-	-2.8	-4.2	-5.0	-4.5	-4.4
Plant protection products and pharmaceutical products	-0.1	1.7	2.0	7.4	7.2	1.3	0.8	-0.5	4.8	1.0	0.3	2.4	-4.8	1.7	-3.0	1.7	1.6
Feedingstuffs	1.6	-0.1	0.9	1.8	4.4	6.1	-9.5	-4.0	-3.6	-4.0	5.8	-5.9	1.3	4.1	-11.3	-0.3	-0.1
Materials and small tools, maintenance and repairs	1.7	0.3	0.2	5.5	7.0	4.0	3.8	-	1.1	0.0	0.9	17.5	4.1	2.9	1.2	2.7	2.7
Services	1.7	0.0	1.5	3.4	2.3	3.0	3.2	-0.9	0.5	0.0	-26.0	6.3	3.7	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5
- Intermediate consumption	0.8	0.0	0.9	4.6	3.1	3.5	-5.7	-1.6	1.6	-1.4	1.4	-4.1	1.9	2.6	-4.1	0.6	0.7

Table A.7. (continued)

Percentage change in nominal value of 1997 over 1996

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU-12	EU-15
= Gross value added at market prices	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.6	-0.7	0.4	-6.0	-3.0	-3.8	-5.0	-1.3	-11.3	-1.5	-5.0	-19.8	-2.2	-2.2
+ Subsidies	4.7	2.6	-4.0	-8.1	6.4	-3.2	2.9	2.0	3.2	240.1	-9.6	-12.0	-8.3	4.5	-10.2	1.1	0.2
- Taxes linked to production	-8.8	-0.3	20.1	-3.2	5.9	-3.5	-29.6	1.7	-5.2	-2.1	-1.0	-8.0	0.0	0.0	-23.7	0.1	0.0
= Gross value added at factor cost	2.4	2.1	0.3	-0.4	0.7	-0.4	-2.7	-2.3	-1.6	7.5	-5.6	-11.4	-6.4	-1.0	-16.6	-1.6	-1.7
- Depreciation	2.0	3.5	-0.1	7.9	9.1	1.0	3.4	1.4	0.7	3.0	-0.3	0.0	-1.9	0.2	1.5	1.9	1.7
= Net value added at factor cost	2.6	1.6	0.5	-0.8	-0.3	-0.6	-3.7	-3.8	-2.4	9.3	-9.9	-12.0	-7.7	-2.0	-21.2	-2.5	-2.7
- Rent and other payments in cash or in kind	0.0	2.3	0.7	3.0	-6.2	2.0	0.0	19.9	0.2	6.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	4.6	11.8	1.7	1.8
- Interest	-2.0	0.0	0.2	-3.8	-23.4	-5.9	10.7	-27.9	-2.9	-6.0	-5.6	-9.0	-6.1	-17.4	12.5	-7.6	-7.9
= Net income from agricultural activity of total labour input	4.3	2.4	0.6	-0.8	1.7	-0.4	-4.9	-2.2	-2.7	12.9	-11.1	-12.6	-8.2	11.4	-24.6	-2.1	-2.3
- Compensation of employees	1.4	0.0	:	3.0	13.9	1.3	4.3	-0.9	-7.0	2.0	2.0	3.9	-4.3	3.3	4.9	:	:
= Net income from agricultural activity of family labour input	5.0	3.2	:	-1.1	-0.4	-0.8	-5.8	-2.8	-2.3	17.9	-14.9	-19.5	-8.9	24.2	-34.6	:	:

Table A.8.
Percentage change in real value of 1997 over 1996

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU-12	EU-15
+ Final crop output	-3.0	-3.1	0.1	-3.9	-3.9	0.5	-5.3	-5.8	-14.6	2.3	-3.6	-21.0	0.2	-3.8	-18.4	-3.6	-3.6
Cereals	-15.8	-5.4	1.1	8.7	-20.5	-2.4	-8.0	-17.7	3.0	-20.8	0.1	-28.1	-0.2	0.3	-24.9	-9.8	-9.5
Potatoes	14.7	-12.1	2.6	-1.2	-22.6	24.0	:	-4.8	4.7	9.6	28.7	1.5	-0.4	-19.7	-38.9	-3.5	-3.6
Sugarbeet	0.6	4.9	-2.7	25.3	0.1	3.7	:	11.2	:	-1.0	-10.8	4.3	24.3	-7.4	-14.6	1.3	1.0
Industrial crops	-3.9	12.7	28.8	3.1	3.3	17.6	:	9.0	7.1	-3.4	-0.2	-2.1	12.2	-4.4	-9.2	9.9	9.7
Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit (excluding olives)	13.4	12.7	47.7	-8.7	36.6	22.6	:	16.7	7.1	-28.9	-0.7	-0.9	12.2	-4.4	-9.6	22.5	21.6
Fresh vegetables	-7.6	-21.1	1.7	0.9	-8.7	-3.3	-4.6	1.6	-3.8	3.5	2.0	-6.1	0.2	-1.9	-7.7	-2.6	-2.5
Fruit (fresh fruit, citrus fruit, tropical fruit and grapes)	-0.4	-19.7	-4.7	-15.3	-7.9	1.8	-6.1	-13.2	-29.3	-9.2	4.9	-4.7	-21.4	-1.9	-30.2	-8.6	-8.4
Grape must and wine	-	-	5.8	-9.2	-4.7	-1.8	-	-15.7	-29.6	-	-23.3	-47.9	-	-	-	-7.3	-7.5
Olive oil	-	-	-	-15.0	72.3	-	-	16.7	-	-	-	-34.9	-	-	-	20.5	20.5
Flowers and ornamentals	5.5	2.6	-8.7	-2.8	-8.3	-10.3	:	-3.0	:	1.6	2.0	:	-5.7	-1.9	-2.2	-3.5	-3.4
+ Final animal output	1.4	-1.1	1.4	-2.2	3.3	1.0	-7.4	-3.8	0.2	-11.2	-0.1	-3.6	-0.3	-0.5	-10.2	-2.1	-2.0
Animals	3.3	0.3	4.0	-3.9	4.8	3.3	-6.1	-5.0	1.0	-19.4	1.4	-2.9	2.2	2.1	-8.1	-1.2	-1.1
Cattle (including calves)	-2.2	-15.7	-1.1	-8.0	8.3	3.5	-5.7	-5.9	-5.1	5.9	-3.0	11.4	-4.4	-0.6	-6.0	-0.3	-0.4
Pigs	4.7	2.9	6.0	0.9	6.6	2.0	-13.9	2.3	16.4	-37.6	3.9	-5.7	8.4	6.3	-15.2	-2.4	-1.9
Sheep and goats	33.4	-33.2	37.6	-3.4	5.8	2.7	-7.7	-0.7	:	-15.9	-4.2	2.7	-9.9	4.9	-7.6	0.2	0.2
Poultry	8.8	3.3	7.8	-6.9	-6.2	5.8	2.4	-10.0	14.1	8.6	8.3	0.9	7.8	-2.7	-4.5	-0.1	0.0
Animal products	-3.3	-4.0	-1.5	0.0	-0.7	-2.8	-9.3	-1.8	-0.4	-1.0	-2.4	-5.6	-3.1	-2.6	-12.7	-3.5	-3.4
Milk	1.8	-3.7	-0.6	0.0	-2.3	-2.4	-9.4	-1.7	-0.6	-0.9	-0.4	-4.4	0.9	-2.7	-13.0	-3.2	-3.1
Eggs	-22.8	-9.0	-7.1	0.8	3.5	-6.7	-4.0	-2.3	8.2	-1.3	-4.7	-15.1	-20.5	-1.6	-10.7	-5.3	-5.3
= Final output	-0.3	-1.7	0.9	-3.4	-1.0	0.8	-7.1	-5.0	-2.5	-5.0	-1.3	-11.2	-0.1	-1.6	-13.3	-2.8	-2.7
Seeds and seedlings	0.6	-1.7	-2.3	-4.2	0.6	4.4	-10.1	-0.1	4.6	1.1	-1.3	:	2.0	-0.1	-5.1	0.8	0.8
Energy and lubricants	1.0	-2.7	2.2	-2.0	-0.2	4.2	3.2	0.7	1.8	4.3	0.6	-21.4	5.8	2.7	-1.6	1.0	1.2
Fertilizers and soil improvers	-8.1	-3.6	-4.3	1.1	-9.0	-4.1	-15.3	-7.6	1.1	-10.7	3.5	:	-3.7	-6.0	-7.5	-6.2	-6.0
Plant protection products and pharmaceutical products	-1.4	-1.0	1.2	0.4	5.2	0.1	-0.6	-3.0	3.6	-0.9	-1.1	-1.2	-5.6	-0.2	-5.5	-0.8	-0.8
Feedingstuffs	0.2	-2.8	0.1	-4.8	2.4	4.8	-10.7	-6.3	-4.7	-5.8	4.4	-9.2	0.4	2.2	-13.6	-3.1	-1.9
Materials and small tools, maintenance and repairs	0.3	-2.4	-0.5	-1.3	5.0	2.8	2.4	:	-0.1	-1.9	-0.5	13.4	3.2	1.0	-1.4	1.0	0.9
Services	0.3	-2.6	0.7	-3.3	0.4	1.8	1.8	-3.3	-0.7	-1.9	-27.0	2.6	2.8	-0.8	-1.5	-0.1	-0.2
- Intermediate consumption	-0.6	-2.6	0.1	-2.2	1.2	2.3	-7.0	-4.0	0.4	-3.2	0.0	-7.4	1.0	0.7	-6.6	-1.2	-1.1

Table A.8. (continued)

Percentage change in real value of 1997 over 1996

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EU-12	EU-15
= Gross value added at market prices	0.3	-0.8	1.7	-4.0	-2.6	-0.8	-7.3	-5.4	-5.0	-6.8	-2.6	-14.4	-2.4	-6.8	-21.9	-4.2	-4.2
+ Subsidies	3.2	-0.1	-4.7	-14.1	4.4	-4.3	1.5	-0.5	2.0	233.8	-10.8	-15.1	-9.2	2.6	-12.6	-0.9	-1.8
- Taxes linked to production	-10.0	-2.9	19.1	-9.4	3.9	-4.6	-30.6	-0.8	-6.3	-3.9	-2.4	-11.2	-0.9	-1.9	-25.8	-1.8	-1.9
= Gross value added at factor cost	1.0	-0.6	-0.5	-6.8	-1.2	-1.6	-4.0	-4.7	-2.8	5.5	-6.9	-14.5	-7.2	-2.8	-18.8	-3.5	-3.7
- Depreciation	0.8	0.8	-0.9	0.9	7.1	-0.2	2.0	-1.1	-0.5	1.1	-1.7	-3.5	-2.7	-1.7	-1.2	0.0	-0.1
= Net value added at factor cost	1.2	-1.1	-0.3	-7.2	-2.2	-1.8	-5.1	-6.2	-3.6	7.2	-11.1	-15.1	-8.5	-3.8	-23.3	-4.5	-4.7
- Rent and other payments in cash or in kind	-1.4	-0.4	-0.1	-3.6	-7.9	0.8	-1.4	17.0	-1.0	4.0	-1.4	-1.9	-0.8	2.6	8.9	0.0	0.0
- Interest	-3.4	-2.6	-0.6	-10.1	-24.8	-7.0	9.2	-29.7	-4.1	-7.7	-6.9	-12.2	-6.9	-18.9	9.5	-9.3	-9.6
= Net income from agricultural activity of total labour input	2.9	-0.3	-0.2	-7.2	-0.2	-1.6	-6.2	-4.5	-3.8	10.8	-12.3	-15.7	-9.0	9.3	-26.6	-4.2	-4.4
- Compensation of employees	0.0	-2.6	:	-3.6	11.8	0.1	2.9	-3.3	-8.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	-5.1	1.4	2.1	:	:
= Net income from agricultural activity of family labour input	3.5	0.5	:	-7.5	-2.3	-2.0	-7.1	-5.2	-3.4	15.7	-16.1	-22.3	-9.8	21.9	-36.3	:	:

Table A.9.
Belgique / Belgie
**Major components of the calculation of Indicator 1
(indices, 1989-1991=100)**

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Real net value added at factor cost	Total labour input in AWU ⁽¹⁾	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU
1973	55.6	38.8	143.1	158.5	90.4
...
1978	60.8	59.1	102.7	128.5	80.0
...
1983	84.5	77.2	109.3	116.3	94.0
1984	85.1	81.2	104.6	115.6	90.5
1985	83.9	86.2	97.2	112.8	86.2
1986	83.3	89.3	93.1	111.4	83.6
1987	78.1	91.3	85.4	108.0	79.1
1988	83.0	92.9	89.2	104.5	85.4
1989	106.0	97.1	109.0	102.1	106.9
1990	97.1	99.9	97.1	100.2	97.0
1991	96.8	103.0	93.9	97.7	96.2
1992	91.4	106.7	85.5	93.6	91.5
1993	90.7	110.8	81.7	91.2	89.6
1994	93.0	113.6	81.7	88.9	92.0
1995	70.4	115.5	60.9	86.3	70.6
1996	74.1	117.4	63.0	84.1	75.0
1997	76.0	119.0	63.8	82.1	77.7
% 97/96	2.6	1.4	1.2	-2.4	3.7

⁽¹⁾ AWU : Annual Work Unit

Table A.10.
Danmark
**Major components of the calculation of Indicator 1
(indices, 1989-1991=100)**

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Real net value added at factor cost	Total labour input in AWU ⁽¹⁾	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU
1973	37.8	29.5	128.2	200.1	64.1
...
1978	53.7	49.2	109.0	159.0	68.6
...
1983	75.1	75.0	100.0	129.3	77.4
1984	102.7	79.2	129.4	125.9	102.9
1985	95.5	82.7	115.5	121.3	95.3
1986	101.4	86.4	117.2	116.9	100.3
1987	81.2	90.5	89.7	112.5	79.8
1988	83.5	93.6	89.1	106.1	84.1
1989	103.8	97.5	106.3	103.2	103.1
1990	101.2	100.1	100.9	100.1	100.9
1991	95.1	102.4	92.8	96.7	96.0
1992	86.2	105.6	81.5	94.7	86.2
1993	87.7	106.3	82.4	93.8	87.8
1994	93.3	108.1	86.2	89.5	96.3
1995	109.4	110.3	99.1	85.8	115.6
1996	113.3	112.4	100.7	84.9	118.7
1997	115.1	115.4	99.6	84.0	118.6
% 97/96	1.6	2.7	-1.1	-1.0	0.0

⁽¹⁾ AWU : Annual Work Unit

Table A.11
Deutschland
**Major components of the calculation of Indicator 1
(indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of ⁽²⁾)**

	Nominal net value added at factor cost		Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices		Real net value added at factor cost		Total labour input in AWU ⁽³⁾		Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	
	⁽¹⁾	⁽²⁾	⁽¹⁾	⁽²⁾	⁽¹⁾	⁽²⁾	⁽¹⁾	⁽²⁾	⁽¹⁾	⁽²⁾
1973	94.3	:	54.7	54.7	171.9	:	174.9	:	98.6	:
...
1978	93.8	:	69.4	69.4	134.8	:	146.4	:	92.3	:
...
1983	79.4	:	84.9	84.9	93.3	:	125.3	:	74.6	:
1984	91.4	:	86.7	86.7	105.1	:	123.3	:	85.5	:
1985	83.7	:	88.4	88.4	94.3	:	121.6	:	77.8	:
1986	96.5	:	91.3	91.3	105.3	:	119.8	:	88.2	:
1987	77.1	:	93.0	93.0	82.7	:	112.7	:	73.5	:
1988	95.3	:	94.4	94.4	100.6	:	110.9	:	91.0	:
1989	110.9	:	96.7	96.7	114.4	:	104.2	:	110.0	:
1990	97.8	103.1	99.7	99.7	97.8	105.0	100.7	108.9	97.4	96.1
1991	91.3	96.9	103.6	103.6	87.9	95.0	95.1	91.1	92.6	103.9
1992	95.8	99.0	108.2	109.3	88.3	92.0	91.3	76.5	97.0	119.9
1993	:	84.7	111.5	113.5	:	75.8	87.2	71.1	:	106.2
1994	:	83.5	113.8	116.0	:	73.2	:	66.4	:	109.7
1995	:	83.5	:	118.5	:	71.5	:	62.9	:	113.3
1996	:	91.9	:	119.7	:	77.9	:	60.5	:	128.4
1997	:	92.4	:	120.7	:	77.7	:	58.5	:	132.5
% 97/96	:	0.5	:	0.8	:	-0.3	:	-3.4	:	3.2

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

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

⁽³⁾ AWU : Annual Work Unit

Table A.12
Ellada
**Major components of the calculation of Indicator 1
(indices, 1989-1991=100)**

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Real net value added at factor cost	Total labour input in AWU ⁽¹⁾	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU
1973	6.0	6.8	88.3	151.0	58.2
...
1978	12.5	13.2	95.1	135.1	70.1
...
1983	30.5	32.4	94.1	124.1	75.5
1984	39.9	39.0	102.3	124.2	82.0
1985	48.9	45.7	107.0	125.9	84.6
1986	54.9	53.7	102.1	121.5	83.7
1987	59.6	61.5	96.9	114.9	84.1
1988	70.1	71.8	97.7	115.1	84.5
1989	86.8	82.2	105.7	108.1	97.3
1990	88.5	99.1	89.3	99.8	89.2
1991	124.7	118.8	105.0	92.1	113.5
1992	122.5	136.0	90.1	93.4	96.0
1993	131.0	153.3	85.5	95.1	89.5
1994	157.0	168.8	93.0	92.2	100.4
1995	167.8	184.5	90.9	83.4	108.5
1996	169.3	200.2	84.6	80.9	104.1
1997	167.9	214.1	78.4	78.5	99.5
% 97/96	-0.8	6.9	-7.2	-2.9	-4.4

⁽¹⁾ AWU : Annual Work Unit

Table A.13
Espana
**Major components of the calculation of Indicator 1
(indices, 1989-1991=100)**

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Real net value added at factor cost	Total labour input in AWU (¹)	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU
1973	19.7	13.0	151.1	232.3	65.0
...
1978	41.1	30.6	134.1	173.7	77.1
...
1983	58.6	58.2	100.6	129.5	77.7
1984	67.9	65.0	104.4	122.8	85.0
1985	72.2	70.0	103.1	119.0	86.6
1986	72.5	77.7	93.2	114.6	81.2
1987	79.0	82.3	96.0	111.5	86.0
1988	93.2	86.9	107.1	109.0	98.2
1989	93.7	93.1	100.6	104.1	96.5
1990	102.7	99.9	102.7	100.7	101.9
1991	103.6	107.0	96.8	95.2	101.6
1992	92.1	114.4	80.4	92.8	86.6
1993	107.9	119.3	90.3	89.2	101.2
1994	130.1	124.1	104.7	88.2	118.7
1995	134.3	130.1	103.1	87.3	118.0
1996	158.0	134.2	117.7	82.6	142.4
1997	157.5	136.7	115.1	82.8	139.2
% 97/96	-0.3	1.9	-2.2	0.2	-2.2

⁽¹⁾ AWU : Annual Work Unit

Table A.14
France
**Major components of the calculation of Indicator 1.
(indices, 1989-1991=100)**

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Real net value added at factor cost	Total labour input in AWU (¹)	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU
1973	40.3	25.6	157.7	166.5	94.7
...
1978	51.7	43.4	118.9	147.0	80.9
...
1983	80.8	73.7	109.6	129.6	84.5
1984	83.5	79.2	105.4	125.6	83.9
1985	85.8	83.8	102.3	121.4	84.3
1986	87.7	88.2	99.3	117.0	84.9
1987	88.0	90.9	96.7	112.8	85.8
1988	85.9	93.7	91.6	108.7	84.3
1989	99.9	96.8	103.0	104.2	98.9
1990	103.6	99.9	103.6	100.0	103.7
1991	96.5	103.2	93.4	95.8	97.5
1992	95.8	105.5	90.7	91.8	98.8
1993	92.3	108.1	85.3	87.0	98.1
1994	102.6	109.9	93.3	84.3	110.7
1995	107.4	111.7	96.1	82.1	117.1
1996	109.3	112.9	96.7	80.0	120.9
1997	108.6	114.3	94.9	78.0	121.7
% 97/96	-0.6	1.2	-1.8	-2.5	0.7

⁽¹⁾ AWU : Annual Work Unit

Table A.15
Ireland
**Major components of the calculation of Indicator 1
(indices, 1989-1991=100)**

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Real net value added at factor cost	Total labour input in AWU ⁽¹⁾	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU
1973	21.5	19.9	108.0	135.3	79.9
...
1978	49.5	38.4	128.8	122.7	105.0
...
1983	68.0	75.0	90.7	107.2	84.7
1984	80.4	79.8	100.7	107.1	94.0
1985	73.5	83.9	87.6	107.1	81.8
1986	69.6	88.8	78.3	102.9	76.1
1987	83.4	91.7	91.0	98.8	92.1
1988	98.3	95.6	102.7	97.3	105.6
1989	103.1	99.9	103.2	101.5	101.7
1990	102.6	99.2	103.4	100.0	103.4
1991	94.3	100.9	93.4	98.5	94.8
1992	109.8	103.0	106.5	97.0	109.9
1993	111.6	107.4	103.9	94.3	110.2
1994	116.3	108.6	107.0	91.3	117.3
1995	124.2	109.1	113.8	86.1	132.2
1996	125.2	110.3	113.5	86.7	131.0
1997	120.6	111.8	107.8	84.7	127.3
% 97/96	-3.7	1.4	-5.1	-2.3	-2.8

⁽¹⁾ AWU : Annual Work Unit

Table A.16
Italia
**Major components of the calculation of Indicator 1
(indices, 1989-1991=100)**

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Real net value added at factor cost	Total labour input in AWU ⁽¹⁾	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU
1973	18.4	11.7	157.1	157.2	100.0
...
1978	35.5	26.1	136.3	149.4	91.2
...
1983	84.7	58.7	144.2	122.4	117.8
1984	83.7	65.5	127.8	119.9	106.6
1985	87.4	71.4	122.3	115.0	106.4
1986	90.0	77.0	116.9	114.2	102.4
1987	94.7	81.7	115.9	111.8	103.7
1988	91.1	87.2	104.3	106.7	97.8
1989	96.4	92.7	103.9	101.2	102.7
1990	94.2	99.8	94.4	99.3	95.0
1991	109.4	107.5	101.8	99.5	102.3
1992	106.4	112.5	94.6	94.6	100.0
1993	103.8	117.4	88.4	87.7	100.8
1994	105.8	121.5	87.0	83.6	104.1
1995	115.3	127.6	90.3	80.3	112.5
1996	123.8	134.1	92.3	77.8	118.6
1997	119.0	137.5	86.5	76.4	113.3
% 97/96	-3.8	2.5	-6.2	-1.8	-4.5

⁽¹⁾ AWU : Annual Work Unit

Table A.17
Luxembourg
**Major components of the calculation of Indicator 1
(indices, 1989-1991=100)**

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Real net value added at factor cost	Total labour input in AWU ⁽¹⁾	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU
1973	51.7	34.4	149.6	211.0	71.1
...
1978	57.2	47.7	119.6	167.7	71.5
...
1983	85.6	69.4	123.0	131.2	94.0
1984	87.9	72.4	121.0	124.6	97.3
1985	91.3	79.3	114.7	121.2	94.9
1986	94.0	88.9	105.4	117.2	90.2
1987	91.2	85.4	106.4	111.5	95.7
1988	93.1	88.4	105.0	107.1	98.3
1989	110.2	96.7	113.6	104.6	108.9
1990	101.8	100.1	101.3	99.2	102.4
1991	88.0	103.2	85.1	96.2	88.7
1992	88.9	108.4	81.8	92.1	89.0
1993	89.3	114.0	78.1	89.9	87.1
1994	87.1	120.5	72.0	85.6	84.3
1995	95.7	121.7	78.4	82.1	95.7
1996	98.2	122.8	79.7	79.0	101.2
1997	95.8	124.3	76.8	75.5	102.0
% 97/96	-2.4	1.2	-3.6	-4.4	0.8

⁽¹⁾ AWU : Annual Work Unit

Table A.18
Nederland
**Major components of the calculation of Indicator 1
(indices, 1989-1991=100)**

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Real net value added at factor cost	Total labour input in AWU ⁽¹⁾	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU
1973	53.1	51.4	103.3	121.9	84.7
...
1978	66.1	74.6	88.6	110.8	79.9
...
1983	87.2	92.9	93.8	105.8	88.6
1984	95.2	94.2	101.1	105.2	96.1
1985	91.5	95.9	95.4	104.6	91.2
1986	98.4	96.0	102.5	103.5	99.0
1987	80.0	95.3	84.0	102.5	81.9
1988	82.9	96.4	85.9	101.2	84.9
1989	100.0	97.6	102.4	101.2	101.2
1990	99.0	99.9	99.2	98.1	101.0
1991	100.9	102.6	98.4	100.6	97.8
1992	93.4	104.9	89.0	101.6	87.6
1993	78.4	106.9	73.3	100.5	72.9
1994	93.8	109.0	86.1	97.9	87.9
1995	86.5	110.8	78.1	96.2	81.2
1996	87.5	112.2	78.0	95.2	81.9
1997	95.7	114.3	83.6	93.9	89.1
% 97/96	9.3	1.9	7.2	-1.4	8.7

⁽¹⁾ AWU : Annual Work Unit

Table A.19

Österreich

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

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Real net value added at factor cost	Total labour input in AWU ⁽¹⁾	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU
1973	:	24.8	:	:	:
...
1978	:	63.5	:	:	:
...
1983	73.7	81.8	90.2	126.1	71.4
1984	89.1	85.6	104.1	123.4	84.3
1985	77.8	88.2	88.2	119.9	73.5
1986	86.5	90.6	95.5	116.1	82.1
1987	89.8	92.5	97.1	112.3	86.3
1988	89.7	94.0	95.5	108.5	87.9
1989	93.8	96.5	97.3	104.0	93.4
1990	103.1	99.9	103.2	99.9	103.2
1991	103.1	103.6	99.5	96.1	103.4
1992	102.3	108.1	94.7	90.2	104.8
1993	90.3	110.9	81.5	84.7	96.1
1994	102.8	114.2	90.1	79.8	112.8
1995	102.7	116.8	88.0	75.0	117.1
1996	85.4	119.3	71.6	71.4	100.2
1997	76.9	120.9	63.6	69.2	91.8
% 97/96	-9.9	1.4	-11.1	-3.0	-8.4

⁽¹⁾ AWU : Annual Work Unit

Table A.20

Portugal

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

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Real net value added at factor cost	Total labour input in AWU ⁽¹⁾	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU
1973	:	5.6	:	172.7	:
...
1978	:	13.8	:	154.0	:
...
1983	33.8	35.0	96.2	140.9	68.1
1984	43.3	43.8	98.6	137.7	71.4
1985 ⁽²⁾	<u>52.2</u>	53.4	<u>97.6</u>	134.5	<u>72.3</u>
1986	68.3	64.1	106.4	131.3	80.8
1987	81.9	70.6	115.9	123.7	93.4
1988	66.3	78.9	83.9	116.1	72.0
1989	85.5	89.1	95.9	107.5	88.9
1990	109.5	99.5	110.0	100.0	109.7
1991	105.0	111.5	94.1	92.5	101.4
1992	97.9	123.3	79.4	84.9	93.2
1993	91.9	130.6	70.3	77.4	90.6
1994	121.2	137.8	87.9	75.8	115.5
1995	140.0	144.8	96.6	74.3	129.6
1996	150.1	148.7	100.9	72.8	138.1
1997	132.1	154.0	85.7	71.3	119.7
% 97/96	-12.0	3.6	-15.1	-2.1	-13.3

⁽¹⁾ AWU : Annual Work Unit⁽²⁾ From 1986 onwards revised data and inclusion of Azores and Madeira.

Table A.21
Suomi / Finland
**Major components of the calculation of Indicator 1
(indices, 1989-1991=100)**

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Real net value added at factor cost	Total labour input in AWU ⁽¹⁾	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU
1973	:	21.9	:	:	:
...
1978	:	42.7	:	:	:
...
1983	76.2	67.0	113.7	141.8	80.2
1984	82.4	72.9	112.9	138.0	81.8
1985	82.0	76.8	106.7	132.9	80.3
1986	88.5	80.3	110.1	127.9	86.1
1987	67.4	84.1	80.1	126.6	63.3
1988	74.3	90.0	82.5	110.8	74.5
1989	96.1	95.5	100.7	102.6	98.1
1990	105.6	101.0	104.5	100.1	104.4
1991	98.3	103.5	94.9	97.3	97.5
1992	85.1	104.3	81.6	96.4	84.6
1993	87.0	106.7	81.5	91.8	88.8
1994	97.2	108.1	89.9	87.8	102.4
1995	95.5	110.7	86.3	84.0	102.8
1996	93.0	112.0	83.0	80.3	103.4
1997	85.9	113.0	75.9	77.8	97.7
% 97/96	-7.7	0.9	-8.5	-3.1	-5.6

⁽¹⁾ AWU : Annual Work Unit

Table A.22
Sverige
**Major components of the calculation of Indicator 1
(indices, 1989-1991=100)**

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Real net value added at factor cost	Total labour input in AWU ⁽¹⁾	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU
1973	:	23.1	:	184.3	:
...
1978	:	39.3	:	154.2	:
...
1983	80.9	62.4	128.7	130.7	98.6
1984	90.7	67.2	134.0	127.1	105.6
1985	77.5	71.5	107.7	126.2	85.5
1986	79.4	76.4	103.3	118.2	87.5
1987	82.3	80.0	102.1	115.0	88.9
1988	82.4	85.2	96.1	108.7	88.5
1989	95.4	92.0	102.9	104.6	98.6
1990	122.3	100.2	121.2	99.3	122.4
1991	82.3	107.8	75.8	96.2	79.0
1992	72.8	108.9	66.3	94.4	70.4
1993	87.4	111.8	77.6	94.0	82.7
1994	77.2	114.5	67.0	92.6	72.5
1995	95.0	118.7	79.5	89.7	88.7
1996	76.9	119.8	63.8	88.1	72.5
1997	75.4	122.1	61.4	86.5	71.1
% 97/96	-2.0	1.9	-3.8	-1.8	-2.1

⁽¹⁾ AWU : Annual Work Unit

Table A.23

United Kingdom

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

	Nominal net value added at factor cost	Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices	Real net value added at factor cost	Total labour input in AWU ⁽¹⁾	Real net value added at factor cost per AWU
1973	29.6	18.8	157.0	134.2	117.0
...
1978	50.4	40.1	125.7	124.9	100.7
...
1983	75.0	68.9	108.6	114.1	95.2
1984	92.4	72.0	128.2	112.3	114.2
1985	77.7	76.2	101.8	111.7	91.1
1986	84.0	78.6	106.7	109.7	97.3
1987	87.0	82.6	105.3	107.0	98.4
1988	83.1	87.6	94.7	105.1	90.2
1989	97.7	93.8	104.0	102.3	101.6
1990	100.5	99.8	100.5	100.3	100.3
1991	101.8	106.4	95.5	97.4	98.1
1992	112.6	111.3	101.0	96.0	105.2
1993	127.5	114.7	111.0	95.3	116.5
1994	128.5	116.8	109.8	93.4	117.5
1995	147.1	119.5	122.9	92.2	133.3
1996	146.4	123.1	118.7	90.3	131.3
1997	115.4	126.4	91.1	89.3	101.8
% 97/96	-21.2	2.7	-23.3	-1.1	-22.4

⁽¹⁾ AWU : Annual Work Unit

Table A.24

EU-12

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

	Nominal net value added at factor cost		Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices		Real net value added at factor cost		Total labour input in AWU ⁽³⁾		Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	
	⁽¹⁾	⁽²⁾	⁽¹⁾	⁽²⁾	⁽¹⁾	⁽²⁾	⁽¹⁾	⁽²⁾	⁽¹⁾	⁽²⁾
1973	:	:	:	:	:	:	170.4	:	:	:
...
1978	:	:	:	:	:	:	148.2	:	:	:
...
1983	73.6	:	:	:	111.2	:	125.5	:	88.6	:
1984	80.2	:	:	:	111.8	:	122.5	:	91.3	:
1985	<u>80.5</u>	:	:	:	<u>105.7</u>	:	119.5	:	<u>88.4</u>	:
1986	84.6	:	:	:	103.9	:	116.7	:	89.1	:
1987	83.9	:	:	:	99.0	:	112.4	:	88.1	:
1988	87.4	:	:	:	97.9	:	108.9	:	89.9	:
1989	98.4	:	:	:	104.4	:	103.8	:	100.6	:
1990	99.1	98.4	:	:	99.2	101.5	99.9	102.7	99.3	98.8
1991	102.5	101.6	:	:	96.4	98.5	96.3	97.3	100.1	101.2
1992	100.5	99.5	:	:	90.2	91.9	92.9	92.3	97.2	99.5
1993	:	99.1	:	:	:	87.7	88.5	87.8	:	99.9
1994	:	108.3	:	:	:	92.7	:	84.8	:	109.3
1995	:	113.9	:	:	:	94.0	:	81.7	:	115.1
1996	:	121.0	:	:	:	96.9	:	79.2	:	122.4
1997	:	118.0	:	:	:	92.3	:	77.7	:	118.8
% 97/96	:	-2.5	:	:	:	-4.7	:	-1.8	:	-2.9

⁽¹⁾ With Germany in its boundaries prior to 3 October 1990 and a break in the series for Portugal between 1985 and 1986.⁽²⁾ With Germany in its boundaries after 3 October 1990, (Indices, 1990-1991=100).⁽³⁾ AWU : Annual Work Unit

Table A.25.

EU-15

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

	Nominal net value added at factor cost		Implicit price index of gross domestic product at market prices		Real net value added at factor cost		Total labour input in AWU ⁽³⁾		Real net value added at factor cost per AWU	
	(¹)	(²)	(¹)	(²)	(¹)	(²)	(¹)	(²)	(¹)	(²)
1973	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
...
1978	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
...
1983	73.7	:	:	:	111.1	:	126.0	:	88.2	:
1984	80.6	:	:	:	112.0	:	122.9	:	91.1	:
1985	<u>80.4</u>	:	:	:	<u>105.4</u>	:	119.9	:	<u>87.9</u>	:
1986	84.6	:	:	:	103.9	:	116.9	:	88.8	:
1987	83.6	:	:	:	98.6	:	112.8	:	87.3	:
1988	87.0	:	:	:	97.4	:	108.9	:	89.5	:
1989	98.2	:	:	:	104.1	:	103.8	:	100.4	:
1990	99.6	98.9	:	:	99.7	101.9	99.9	102.6	99.8	99.2
1991	102.2	101.1	:	:	96.2	98.1	96.3	97.4	99.8	100.8
1992	99.8	98.7	:	:	89.7	91.4	92.9	92.5	96.6	98.8
1993	:	98.4	:	:	:	87.3	88.6	87.9	:	99.3
1994	:	107.4	:	:	:	92.2	:	84.9	:	108.6
1995	:	112.9	:	:	:	93.5	:	81.7	:	114.4
1996	:	118.9	:	:	:	95.7	:	79.2	:	120.7
1997	:	115.7	:	:	:	91.0	:	77.7	:	117.1
% 97/96	:	-2.7	:	:	:	-4.9	:	-1.9	:	-3.0

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

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

⁽³⁾ AWU : Annual Work Unit

Table A.26.

Indicator 1

**Indices of real net value added at factor cost of total labour input per annual work unit (AWU)
from 1987 to 1997, (Indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of ⁽²⁾)**

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	% 97/96
B	79.1	85.4	106.9	97.0	96.2	91.5	89.6	92.0	70.6	75.0	77.7	3.7
DK	79.8	84.1	103.1	100.9	96.0	86.2	87.8	96.3	115.6	118.7	118.6	0.0
D ⁽¹⁾	73.5	91.0	110.0	97.4	92.6	97.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
D ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	96.1	103.9	119.9	106.2	109.7	113.3	128.4	132.5	3.2
EL	84.1	84.5	97.3	89.2	113.5	96.0	89.5	100.4	108.5	104.1	99.5	-4.4
E	86.0	98.2	96.5	101.9	101.6	86.6	101.2	118.7	118.0	142.4	139.2	-2.2
F	85.8	84.3	98.9	103.7	97.5	98.8	98.1	110.7	117.1	120.9	121.7	0.7
IRL	92.1	105.6	101.7	103.4	94.8	109.9	110.2	117.3	132.2	131.0	127.3	-2.8
I	103.7	97.8	102.7	95.0	102.3	100.0	100.8	104.1	112.5	118.6	113.3	-4.5
L	95.7	98.3	108.9	102.4	88.7	89.0	87.1	84.3	95.7	101.2	102.0	0.8
NL	81.9	84.9	101.2	101.0	97.8	87.6	72.9	87.9	81.2	81.9	89.1	8.7
A	86.3	87.9	93.4	103.2	103.4	104.8	96.1	112.8	117.1	100.2	91.8	-8.4
P	93.4	72.0	88.9	109.7	101.4	93.2	90.6	115.5	129.6	138.1	119.7	-13.3
FIN	63.3	74.5	98.1	104.4	97.5	84.6	88.8	102.4	102.8	103.4	97.7	-5.6
S	88.9	88.5	98.6	122.4	79.0	70.4	82.7	72.5	88.7	72.5	71.1	-2.1
UK	98.4	90.2	101.6	100.3	98.1	105.2	116.5	117.5	133.3	131.3	101.8	-22.4
EU-12 ⁽¹⁾	88.1	89.9	100.6	99.3	100.1	97.2	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-12 ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	98.8	101.2	99.5	99.9	109.3	115.1	122.4	118.8	-2.9
EU-15 ⁽¹⁾	87.3	89.5	100.4	99.8	99.8	96.6	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15 ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	99.2	100.8	98.8	99.3	108.6	114.4	120.7	117.1	-3.0

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

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

Table A.27.

Indicator 2

**Indices of real net income from agricultural activity of total labour input per annual work unit (AWU)
from 1987 to 1997, (Indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of ⁽²⁾)**

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	% 97/96
B	78.5	84.3	110.3	96.7	93.0	85.5	82.6	84.5	58.4	64.8	68.3	5.4
DK	63.4	65.5	101.6	104.2	94.2	73.9	76.0	100.1	132.8	140.2	141.3	0.7
D ⁽¹⁾	67.4	90.2	114.1	96.8	89.1	94.4	:	:	:	:	:	:
D ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	99.7	100.3	116.9	97.4	104.1	96.6	117.0	120.8	3.3
EL	83.1	84.2	98.3	88.8	112.9	94.7	87.7	99.8	105.5	103.7	99.2	-4.4
E	88.7	103.5	95.8	102.9	101.2	83.2	101.6	127.9	126.8	156.9	156.5	-0.2
F	84.5	82.0	98.5	104.1	97.4	98.1	96.5	111.4	119.3	123.8	125.0	0.9
IRL	92.7	109.8	103.6	102.6	93.8	111.5	114.6	124.3	140.4	139.0	133.5	-4.0
I	104.2	96.7	101.9	94.1	103.9	100.6	102.7	108.9	117.1	124.9	121.4	-2.8
L	98.2	100.5	113.0	102.1	84.8	83.3	81.1	78.8	91.8	99.4	100.0	0.6
NL	81.7	84.7	103.9	100.9	95.3	82.6	65.0	85.1	78.3	80.1	90.0	12.4
A	85.2	86.9	93.2	103.8	103.0	104.1	93.2	113.1	116.1	97.9	88.5	-9.5
P	98.4	73.5	90.4	111.5	98.2	86.9	84.5	118.5	137.8	149.0	128.3	-13.9
FIN	61.8	72.5	98.4	105.0	96.6	81.2	85.5	100.4	101.5	104.5	98.1	-6.1
S	86.0	81.0	99.6	138.9	61.5	45.6	70.9	55.1	86.7	60.1	66.8	11.3
UK	100.7	91.5	100.9	98.5	100.6	113.1	132.2	133.2	152.2	150.5	111.7	-25.8
EU-12 ⁽¹⁾	88.0	89.7	100.9	99.1	100.1	96.3	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-12 ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	99.0	101.0	98.5	99.3	112.4	117.7	127.2	123.9	-2.6
EU-15 ⁽¹⁾	87.1	89.1	100.6	99.6	99.7	95.6	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15 ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	99.5	100.5	97.6	98.5	111.4	116.8	125.3	122.0	-2.7

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

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

Table A.28.

Indicator 3

**Indices of real net income from agricultural activity of family labour input per annual work unit (AWU)
from 1987 to 1997, (Indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of ⁽²⁾)**

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	% 97/96
B	77.3	83.3	111.5	96.9	91.7	83.3	80.2	82.4	52.8	59.5	63.0	6.0
DK	45.1	47.5	101.0	106.7	92.3	62.2	66.0	98.8	143.9	154.4	155.9	0.9
D ⁽¹⁾	61.6	89.2	119.0	97.2	83.8	90.3	:	:	:	:	:	:
D ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	88.6	89.9	98.5	88.1	113.4	93.1	90.3	104.2	110.7	109.5	105.4	-3.8
E	86.5	105.0	93.8	103.7	102.5	80.8	103.8	138.5	139.6	177.8	181.2	1.9
F	82.1	78.4	98.7	105.1	96.1	96.0	93.2	113.1	123.1	128.9	130.6	1.4
IRL	96.7	114.4	106.1	102.4	91.5	110.6	113.5	124.8	142.7	139.6	132.8	-4.9
I	109.4	94.6	101.9	89.0	109.1	97.4	101.6	115.0	131.6	147.4	141.7	-3.8
L	97.1	100.1	113.3	102.5	84.2	82.6	80.4	78.3	92.2	100.4	100.5	0.1
NL	80.0	83.3	105.6	99.9	94.5	77.7	54.2	81.1	72.8	75.6	88.9	17.6
A	83.7	85.4	92.4	104.7	102.9	103.4	89.0	112.1	114.7	92.2	80.3	-13.0
P	110.2	65.1	88.2	119.5	92.3	82.2	73.7	131.1	162.1	178.7	142.3	-20.3
FIN	59.5	68.5	99.5	106.7	93.8	77.2	83.0	99.8	102.4	106.7	99.5	-6.8
S	75.7	64.2	97.0	166.7	36.4	15.6	58.5	31.8	87.5	40.4	50.2	24.1
UK	103.6	88.3	103.6	97.1	99.3	120.1	150.6	151.0	182.2	178.7	115.2	-35.5
EU-12 ⁽¹⁾	83.0	86.1	105.4	99.7	94.8	88.1	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-12 ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15 ⁽¹⁾	85.4	87.4	101.4	99.6	99.1	92.7	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15 ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

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

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

Table A.29.

Volume indices of final output in agriculture from 1987 to 1997
(Indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of ⁽²⁾)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	% 97/96
B	92.6	95.8	98.8	97.5	103.7	109.5	112.6	111.7	113.2	112.0	111.4	-0.5
DK	91.0	94.9	97.7	101.8	100.5	97.7	106.1	101.4	103.1	103.0	104.5	1.4
D ⁽¹⁾	97.0	100.4	100.4	99.6	99.9	102.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
D ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	103.9	96.1	98.7	95.2	91.7	93.5	97.3	97.4	0.1
EL	96.6	100.9	105.3	91.2	103.6	102.2	101.0	105.9	106.8	102.6	105.5	2.8
E	96.5	101.3	96.3	101.9	101.8	101.9	98.3	95.7	90.7	105.9	113.3	7.0
F	97.0	96.1	99.5	101.5	99.0	105.0	99.6	100.9	102.5	107.5	107.6	0.2
IRL	94.1	95.6	91.9	103.9	104.2	109.6	106.3	105.0	108.7	110.6	111.2	0.5
I	102.4	99.3	100.1	96.9	103.0	104.8	102.6	102.4	102.6	104.6	103.9	-0.7
L	99.7	99.3	102.6	101.2	96.2	106.1	102.0	99.5	102.3	105.6	101.4	-4.0
NL	91.9	93.8	97.1	100.4	102.5	104.4	105.1	106.8	106.8	106.4	99.2	-6.8
A	98.0	100.3	99.0	100.1	101.0	98.0	98.4	99.4	95.9	94.7	94.4	-0.3
P	97.8	84.9	97.6	100.6	101.8	101.2	90.7	96.8	97.4	102.8	99.6	-3.1
FIN	90.8	92.3	99.5	104.1	96.4	88.2	89.8	91.9	90.5	90.6	94.6	4.4
S	100.0	99.4	102.1	104.7	93.3	89.6	99.8	95.1	95.3	97.9	99.7	1.9
UK	98.5	98.9	99.8	99.3	100.9	103.0	99.6	100.8	100.2	100.5	101.1	0.6
EU-12 ⁽¹⁾	97.3	97.9	99.1	99.7	101.2	103.7	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-12 ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	99.8	100.2	102.7	99.8	99.6	99.8	103.8	104.2	0.4
EU-15 ⁽¹⁾	97.2	97.9	99.2	99.9	101.0	103.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15 ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	100.0	100.0	102.1	99.6	99.4	99.5	103.2	103.7	0.5

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

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

Table A.30.

Nominal price indices of final output in agriculture from 1987 to 1997
(Indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of ⁽²⁾)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	% 97/96
B	93.1	93.4	103.4	98.7	97.8	91.8	87.4	89.4	82.6	87.4	88.9	1.7
DK	98.4	98.1	104.2	98.8	97.0	96.6	85.5	86.5	89.0	91.2	90.8	-0.5
D ⁽¹⁾	95.2	96.7	103.8	98.4	97.8	94.7	:	:	:	:	:	:
D ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	96.0	104.0	99.0	94.0	96.8	96.0	96.5	98.0	1.5
EL	64.7	72.5	81.9	99.7	118.5	121.0	127.9	140.9	142.7	147.1	147.7	0.4
E	89.1	93.5	99.4	100.2	100.4	93.2	99.0	113.8	122.7	121.9	114.9	-5.7
F	92.9	95.8	101.1	100.5	98.4	91.1	85.8	88.0	88.9	86.5	88.1	1.8
IRL	93.6	101.5	112.6	95.1	92.3	93.9	99.0	99.2	101.0	97.4	91.3	-6.3
I	89.4	91.4	95.7	100.1	104.2	101.3	102.8	105.0	112.8	115.8	113.6	-1.9
L	92.1	95.4	102.4	103.0	94.6	93.0	93.0	92.5	93.2	88.0	90.5	2.8
NL	97.2	97.5	103.3	98.1	98.6	95.0	88.4	91.7	90.1	92.1	95.7	3.9
A	95.1	93.3	96.9	101.1	102.0	100.9	99.5	100.4	78.9	79.4	79.7	0.4
P	81.1	87.9	93.2	104.7	102.1	97.9	105.2	108.9	116.8	118.2	112.2	-5.1
FIN	97.7	97.1	100.9	100.9	98.2	97.4	99.8	103.1	63.1	62.5	60.3	-3.5
S	93.5	99.5	103.9	99.0	97.1	96.3	91.6	97.5	95.6	90.3	88.9	-1.6
UK	91.2	92.1	99.2	101.3	99.5	100.0	104.1	106.2	115.1	110.8	98.0	-11.6
EU-12 ⁽¹⁾	91.0	93.6	99.6	99.8	100.5	96.5	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-12 ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	99.0	101.0	96.7	95.6	99.9	103.1	103.4	102.0	-1.4
EU-15 ⁽¹⁾	91.3	93.8	99.7	99.9	100.4	96.6	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15 ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	99.1	100.9	96.8	95.7	100.0	101.7	101.9	100.6	-1.3

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

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

Table A.31.

Real price indices of final output in agriculture from 1987 to 1997
(Indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of ⁽²⁾)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	% 97/96
B	102.0	100.5	106.5	98.8	95.0	86.1	78.9	78.7	71.5	74.5	74.7	0.3
DK	108.7	104.9	106.8	98.7	94.7	91.4	80.4	80.0	80.7	81.2	78.6	-3.1
D ⁽¹⁾	102.3	102.3	107.2	98.5	94.3	87.4	:	:	:	:	:	:
D ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	98.0	102.2	92.2	84.3	85.0	82.4	82.1	82.7	0.7
EL	105.2	101.0	99.7	100.6	99.8	89.0	83.4	83.5	77.3	73.5	69.0	-6.1
E	108.1	107.4	106.6	100.1	93.6	81.3	82.8	91.6	94.1	90.7	83.9	-7.5
F	102.2	102.1	104.3	100.4	95.2	86.2	79.3	80.0	79.5	76.5	77.0	0.6
IRL	102.5	106.6	113.3	96.3	91.9	91.6	92.6	91.8	93.1	88.8	82.1	-7.6
I	109.3	104.6	103.0	100.2	96.9	90.0	87.4	86.3	88.3	86.3	82.6	-4.3
L	107.4	107.6	105.6	102.5	91.4	85.5	81.3	76.5	76.4	71.4	72.6	1.6
NL	102.0	101.2	105.8	98.3	96.2	90.6	82.7	84.1	81.4	82.1	83.7	2.0
A	102.8	99.3	100.5	101.2	98.4	93.3	89.7	87.9	67.5	66.5	65.9	-1.0
P	114.4	110.9	104.2	104.8	91.2	79.0	80.2	78.7	80.4	79.2	72.5	-8.4
FIN	116.0	107.7	105.5	99.7	94.6	93.3	93.3	95.2	56.9	55.7	53.3	-4.4
S	115.8	115.7	111.9	97.9	89.3	87.6	81.3	84.4	79.8	74.7	72.2	-3.4
UK	110.3	105.0	105.5	101.3	93.3	89.7	90.5	90.7	96.1	89.8	77.3	-13.9
EU-12 ⁽¹⁾	105.6	103.8	105.1	99.9	95.1	87.4	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-12 ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	101.8	98.2	89.8	85.4	86.6	86.5	84.4	81.6	-3.4
EU-15 ⁽¹⁾	106.0	104.0	105.2	99.9	95.1	87.6	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15 ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	101.8	98.1	90.1	85.8	86.9	85.6	83.5	80.7	-3.4

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

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

Table A.32.

Nominal value indices of final output in agriculture from 1987 to 1997
(Indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of ⁽²⁾)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	% 97/96
B	86.3	89.4	102.2	96.3	101.5	100.6	98.4	99.9	93.6	97.9	99.1	1.1
DK	89.6	93.1	101.8	100.6	97.5	94.4	90.8	87.8	91.8	94.1	95.0	0.9
D ⁽¹⁾	92.4	97.1	104.2	98.1	97.8	96.5	:	:	:	:	:	:
D ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	99.9	100.1	97.9	89.6	88.9	89.9	94.0	95.6	1.7
EL	62.5	73.2	86.2	91.0	122.8	123.7	129.2	149.3	152.5	151.1	156.0	3.2
E	86.0	94.7	95.7	102.1	102.2	94.9	97.2	108.9	111.2	129.0	130.2	0.9
F	90.1	92.0	100.6	102.0	97.4	95.6	85.5	88.8	91.1	93.0	94.8	2.0
IRL	88.5	97.5	104.1	99.2	96.7	103.4	105.8	104.8	110.4	108.3	102.0	-5.8
I	91.5	90.7	95.7	97.0	107.3	106.1	105.4	107.4	115.7	121.1	118.0	-2.6
L	91.7	94.6	105.0	104.1	90.9	98.5	94.8	91.9	95.3	92.9	91.7	-1.3
NL	89.4	91.5	100.3	98.5	101.2	99.2	92.9	97.9	96.2	98.1	95.0	-3.2
A	93.2	93.6	95.9	101.1	103.0	98.8	97.9	99.8	75.6	75.1	75.2	0.1
P	79.2	74.6	90.9	105.2	103.9	99.0	95.4	105.3	113.8	121.4	111.8	-8.0
FIN	88.7	89.6	100.4	105.0	94.6	85.9	89.6	94.7	57.1	56.7	57.1	0.8
S	93.5	98.8	106.0	103.5	90.5	86.2	91.4	92.6	91.1	88.3	88.6	0.3
UK	89.9	91.1	99.0	100.6	100.4	103.0	103.6	107.1	115.4	111.3	99.1	-11.0
EU-12 ⁽¹⁾	88.6	91.6	98.8	99.5	101.8	100.1	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-12 ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	98.9	101.1	99.3	95.5	99.5	102.9	107.2	106.2	-0.9
EU-15 ⁽¹⁾	88.7	91.8	98.9	99.7	101.4	99.4	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15 ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	99.1	100.9	98.8	95.3	99.3	101.2	105.2	104.3	-0.9

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

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

Table A.33.

Real value indices of final output in agriculture from 1987 to 1997
(Indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of ⁽²⁾)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	% 97/96
B	94.5	96.2	105.1	96.4	98.5	94.2	88.8	87.8	80.9	83.4	83.2	-0.3
DK	98.9	99.5	104.3	100.4	95.2	89.3	85.3	81.1	83.1	83.6	82.2	-1.7
D ⁽¹⁾	99.3	102.7	107.6	98.2	94.2	89.1	:	:	:	:	:	:
D ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	101.8	98.2	91.0	80.3	77.9	77.0	79.8	80.5	0.9
EL	101.6	101.9	104.9	91.8	103.3	90.9	84.3	88.4	82.6	75.4	72.8	-3.4
E	104.3	108.8	102.7	102.0	95.3	82.9	81.3	87.7	85.3	96.0	95.0	-1.0
F	99.1	98.1	103.8	102.0	94.2	90.6	79.0	80.7	81.5	82.3	82.9	0.8
IRL	96.5	101.9	104.2	100.1	95.8	100.3	98.5	96.4	101.2	98.2	91.2	-7.1
I	111.9	103.9	103.1	97.1	99.8	94.3	89.7	88.3	90.6	90.2	85.8	-5.0
L	107.1	106.8	108.3	103.7	88.0	90.7	83.0	76.1	78.1	75.5	73.6	-2.5
NL	93.7	94.9	102.7	98.7	98.6	94.6	86.9	89.8	86.9	87.4	83.0	-5.0
A	100.7	99.6	99.4	101.2	99.3	91.4	88.2	87.4	64.8	63.0	62.2	-1.3
P	111.9	94.2	101.7	105.4	92.9	80.0	72.7	76.2	78.3	81.4	72.3	-11.2
FIN	105.3	99.5	105.0	103.8	91.2	82.3	83.8	87.5	51.5	50.5	50.4	-0.1
S	115.9	115.0	114.2	102.5	83.3	78.5	81.1	80.2	76.1	73.1	72.0	-1.6
UK	108.6	103.8	105.3	100.6	94.2	92.4	90.1	91.4	96.3	90.2	78.2	-13.3
EU-12 ⁽¹⁾	102.8	101.6	104.2	99.6	96.3	90.6	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-12 ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	101.6	98.4	92.3	85.3	86.2	86.4	87.6	85.0	-3.0
EU-15 ⁽¹⁾	103.1	101.8	104.3	99.7	96.0	90.2	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15 ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	101.9	98.1	91.9	85.4	86.3	85.1	86.2	83.7	-2.9

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

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

Table A.34.

Volume indices of intermediate consumption in agriculture from 1987 to 1997
(Indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of ⁽²⁾)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	% 97/96
B	92.3	94.0	97.6	98.4	104.0	105.5	105.6	110.3	112.7	113.6	114.8	1.0
DK	98.4	96.8	96.4	101.9	101.8	105.7	109.9	105.4	103.8	103.2	102.4	-0.7
D ⁽¹⁾	102.1	101.7	101.4	99.8	98.8	96.3	:	:	:	:	:	:
D ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	97.3	102.7	98.1	93.4	93.8	94.9	93.3	92.4	-1.0
EL	95.4	96.6	99.9	100.3	99.8	101.3	106.4	105.1	110.9	111.4	113.9	2.3
E	95.5	97.4	97.9	101.3	100.8	101.8	101.7	106.8	109.1	111.8	113.4	1.4
F	95.7	97.4	99.6	100.8	99.6	99.2	97.0	99.5	102.5	103.6	105.2	1.6
IRL	92.0	93.3	101.3	98.9	99.8	101.3	105.5	114.3	118.2	118.9	113.4	-4.6
I	99.9	100.2	100.6	98.8	100.5	99.1	96.1	94.0	93.9	93.2	92.0	-1.3
L	93.8	95.6	97.7	100.1	102.2	104.5	99.1	101.5	103.0	103.8	105.0	1.2
NL	113.7	110.6	99.6	99.3	101.2	101.7	101.0	100.2	101.6	101.7	98.3	-3.3
A	98.4	97.9	98.4	100.6	101.0	102.6	105.1	106.0	101.7	100.3	99.6	-0.7
P	87.4	90.5	98.2	98.3	103.5	102.6	105.2	106.3	102.7	104.6	102.8	-1.7
FIN	107.9	105.3	106.2	101.7	92.1	89.5	86.0	85.2	93.1	90.8	89.3	-1.7
S	107.0	109.5	107.6	102.0	90.4	90.3	94.8	96.5	93.8	94.3	94.1	-0.2
UK	104.0	105.2	102.1	99.6	98.3	97.3	99.9	103.5	103.9	104.9	103.4	-1.4
EU-12 ⁽¹⁾	99.5	100.1	99.9	100.0	100.1	99.7	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-12 ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	99.4	100.6	99.8	98.6	100.1	101.7	102.0	101.8	-0.3
EU-15 ⁽¹⁾	99.9	100.4	100.2	100.1	99.6	99.2	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15 ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	99.7	100.3	99.5	98.5	100.0	101.4	101.7	101.4	-0.3

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

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

Table A.35.

Nominal price indices of intermediate consumption in agriculture from 1987 to 1997
(Indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of (²))

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	% 97/96
B	97.5	98.7	101.5	98.9	99.6	99.0	98.0	97.3	97.1	101.6	101.4	-0.2
DK	98.2	103.0	105.2	97.8	97.0	96.2	95.5	93.0	93.2	95.3	96.0	0.7
D (¹)	98.3	97.8	100.1	99.1	100.8	101.7	:	:	:	:	:	:
D (²)	:	:	:	101.9	98.1	99.7	100.2	100.8	101.9	105.0	107.1	2.0
EL	67.4	76.2	82.7	98.7	118.6	135.1	143.7	153.4	163.7	177.5	181.5	2.2
E	93.8	95.5	98.2	99.4	102.4	102.5	103.9	105.5	109.0	113.1	115.1	1.7
F	94.9	98.2	101.5	99.7	98.8	99.6	97.8	97.1	98.0	100.5	102.4	1.9
IRL	94.9	97.5	98.6	100.9	100.6	100.3	100.5	101.2	103.5	106.7	105.5	-1.1
I	92.7	94.2	97.6	100.5	101.9	103.1	111.3	113.0	122.0	127.3	126.9	-0.3
L	94.1	95.2	98.7	100.4	100.8	101.1	100.4	98.2	98.1	101.7	102.2	0.4
NL	85.6	89.3	101.8	98.4	99.8	100.3	99.1	99.4	99.5	103.7	105.7	2.0
A	97.0	98.7	99.4	99.4	101.2	101.7	101.5	102.2	102.2	109.9	112.1	2.1
P	85.4	90.3	96.8	100.6	102.6	101.3	99.7	100.4	103.2	105.7	103.2	-2.4
FIN	90.1	89.3	95.5	99.0	105.4	108.0	112.8	110.9	83.9	86.0	89.1	3.6
S	83.3	87.8	95.0	100.4	104.6	104.3	102.4	103.6	108.1	114.1	117.2	2.8
UK	87.9	91.5	96.8	100.0	103.2	103.5	106.0	108.4	112.5	113.7	110.6	-2.8
EU-12 (¹)	92.7	95.2	99.4	99.5	101.1	101.9	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-12 (²)	:	:	:	99.7	100.3	101.3	102.5	103.2	105.8	109.3	110.3	0.9
EU-15 (¹)	92.5	94.9	99.2	99.5	101.3	102.2	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15 (²)	:	:	:	99.6	100.4	101.4	102.5	103.2	105.2	108.8	109.9	1.0

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

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

Table A.36.

Real price indices of intermediate consumption in agriculture from 1987 to 1997
(Indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of (²))

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	% 97/96
B	106.9	106.3	104.5	99.0	96.7	92.8	88.5	85.6	84.0	86.5	85.2	-1.6
DK	108.5	110.1	108.0	97.7	94.8	91.1	89.8	86.0	84.6	84.8	83.2	-2.0
D (¹)	105.6	103.4	103.5	99.3	97.2	93.9	:	:	:	:	:	:
D (²)	:	:	:	104.0	96.2	92.8	89.8	88.4	87.5	89.2	90.2	1.2
EL	109.6	106.0	100.6	99.6	99.8	99.3	93.7	90.8	88.7	88.6	84.7	-4.4
E	113.8	109.6	105.3	99.4	95.5	89.5	86.9	84.9	83.6	84.2	84.0	-0.2
F	104.4	104.8	104.7	99.7	95.6	94.3	90.4	88.2	87.7	88.9	89.5	0.7
IRL	103.5	101.9	98.7	101.7	99.6	97.3	93.6	93.2	94.9	96.8	94.4	-2.5
I	113.2	107.7	105.0	100.5	94.5	91.4	94.6	92.7	95.4	94.7	92.1	-2.8
L	110.1	107.7	102.1	100.3	97.8	93.3	88.1	81.5	80.6	82.8	82.2	-0.8
NL	89.8	92.6	104.3	98.5	97.2	95.6	92.6	91.1	89.8	92.4	92.4	0.1
A	104.8	105.0	103.0	99.4	97.6	94.0	91.4	89.5	87.4	92.1	92.7	0.7
P	120.5	113.9	108.1	100.7	91.6	81.8	76.0	72.5	71.0	70.8	66.7	-5.8
FIN	107.3	99.4	100.1	98.1	101.9	103.7	105.7	102.7	75.8	76.8	78.9	2.7
S	103.8	102.7	102.8	99.9	96.7	95.4	91.3	90.2	90.7	94.9	95.7	0.9
UK	106.3	104.3	103.0	100.1	96.8	92.8	92.2	92.7	94.0	92.2	87.3	-5.3
EU-12 (¹)	106.3	104.7	104.3	99.6	96.1	92.9	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-12 (²)	:	:	:	102.3	97.7	94.4	92.2	90.3	90.0	90.8	89.9	-1.0
EU-15 (¹)	106.2	104.5	104.2	99.5	96.3	93.2	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15 (²)	:	:	:	102.2	97.9	94.7	92.5	90.6	89.7	90.7	89.9	-0.9

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

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

Table A.37.

Nominal value indices of intermediate consumption in agriculture from 1987 to 1997
(Indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of ⁽²⁾)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	% 97/96
B	90.1	92.8	99.1	97.3	103.6	104.5	103.5	107.3	109.4	115.4	116.4	0.8
DK	96.7	99.9	101.5	99.7	98.8	101.8	105.1	98.1	96.9	98.4	98.4	0.0
D ⁽¹⁾	100.4	99.4	101.5	99.0	99.6	97.9	:	:	:	:	:	:
D ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	99.2	100.8	97.9	93.6	94.6	96.8	98.0	99.0	0.9
EL	64.3	73.5	82.6	99.0	118.4	136.9	153.0	161.2	181.5	197.7	206.8	4.6
E	89.5	93.0	96.1	100.8	103.2	104.3	105.7	112.6	118.9	126.5	130.4	3.1
F	90.9	95.7	101.1	100.5	98.4	98.8	95.0	96.6	100.5	104.1	107.8	3.5
IRL	87.3	91.0	99.8	99.8	100.4	101.5	106.1	115.7	122.4	126.9	119.7	-5.7
I	92.7	94.3	98.2	99.4	102.4	102.2	107.1	106.2	114.5	118.6	116.7	-1.6
L	88.3	91.0	96.4	100.6	103.0	105.7	99.5	99.6	101.1	105.6	107.3	1.6
NL	97.3	98.8	101.4	97.7	100.9	102.0	100.1	99.6	101.1	105.4	104.0	-1.4
A	95.4	96.7	97.9	99.9	102.2	104.3	106.6	108.4	103.9	110.2	111.7	1.4
P	74.6	81.7	95.0	98.9	106.1	103.8	104.8	106.6	106.0	110.5	106.0	-4.1
FIN	97.5	94.3	101.6	101.0	97.4	97.0	97.2	94.8	78.2	78.3	79.8	1.9
S	89.4	96.4	102.4	102.7	94.9	94.4	97.3	100.3	101.7	107.9	110.6	2.6
UK	91.4	96.3	98.8	99.7	101.4	100.7	106.0	112.3	117.0	119.3	114.4	-4.1
EU-12 ⁽¹⁾	92.2	95.2	99.3	99.6	101.2	101.6	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-12 ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	99.1	100.9	101.0	101.0	103.3	107.6	111.6	112.3	0.6
EU-15 ⁽¹⁾	92.3	95.3	99.4	99.7	100.9	101.4	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15 ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	99.3	100.7	100.9	101.0	103.1	106.7	110.7	111.5	0.7

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

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

Table A.38.

Real value indices of intermediate consumption in agriculture from 1987 to 1997
(Indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of ⁽²⁾)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	% 97/96
B	98.7	99.9	102.0	97.4	100.6	97.9	93.4	94.4	94.7	98.3	97.8	-0.6
DK	106.8	106.7	104.0	99.5	96.5	96.3	98.8	90.7	87.8	87.5	85.2	-2.6
D ⁽¹⁾	107.9	105.2	104.9	99.1	96.0	90.4	:	:	:	:	:	:
D ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	101.1	98.9	91.0	83.8	82.9	83.0	83.2	83.4	0.1
EL	104.6	102.4	100.5	99.9	99.6	100.6	99.7	95.4	98.3	98.7	96.6	-2.2
E	108.6	106.8	103.0	100.7	96.3	91.0	88.4	90.6	91.2	94.1	95.2	1.2
F	99.9	102.0	104.3	100.4	95.2	93.5	87.8	87.8	89.9	92.1	94.3	2.3
IRL	95.2	95.1	99.9	100.6	99.5	98.6	98.8	106.5	112.2	115.1	107.1	-7.0
I	113.1	107.8	105.7	99.3	95.0	90.7	90.9	87.2	89.5	88.2	84.7	-4.0
L	103.3	102.9	99.7	100.4	99.9	97.6	87.3	82.7	83.1	86.0	86.3	0.4
NL	102.1	102.4	103.8	97.8	98.4	97.2	93.6	91.3	91.2	93.9	90.9	-3.2
A	103.1	102.9	101.4	100.0	98.6	96.4	96.1	94.9	88.9	92.4	92.4	0.0
P	105.2	103.1	106.2	99.0	94.8	83.9	79.9	77.1	72.9	74.0	68.5	-7.4
FIN	115.8	104.6	106.3	99.8	93.9	92.9	90.9	87.5	70.6	69.8	70.5	1.0
S	111.0	112.5	110.6	101.9	87.5	86.2	86.5	87.0	85.1	89.5	90.1	0.7
UK	110.5	109.7	105.2	99.7	95.1	90.4	92.2	95.9	97.7	96.7	90.3	-6.6
EU-12 ⁽¹⁾	105.7	104.8	104.2	99.6	96.2	92.6	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-12 ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	101.7	98.3	94.2	90.9	90.5	91.5	92.7	91.5	-1.3
EU-15 ⁽¹⁾	106.0	104.9	104.4	99.7	95.9	92.5	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15 ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	101.8	98.2	94.2	91.1	90.6	91.0	92.2	91.2	-1.2

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

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

Table A.39.

Trends in productivity of intermediate consumption ⁽¹⁾ from 1987 to 1997
(Indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of ⁽³⁾)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	% 97/96
B	100.3	101.9	101.2	99.1	99.7	103.8	106.6	101.3	100.4	98.6	97.1	-1.5
DK	92.5	97.9	101.4	99.9	98.8	92.4	96.5	96.2	99.3	99.9	102.0	2.1
D ⁽²⁾	95.0	98.7	99.0	99.8	101.2	105.9	:	:	:	:	:	:
D ⁽³⁾	:	:	:	106.8	93.6	100.6	102.0	97.7	98.5	104.2	105.4	1.1
EL	101.2	104.5	105.3	90.9	103.8	100.8	94.9	100.8	96.3	92.1	92.6	0.5
E	101.0	104.0	98.4	100.5	101.0	100.2	96.6	89.6	83.1	94.7	100.0	5.5
F	101.3	98.7	99.8	100.8	99.4	105.9	102.6	101.4	100.0	103.7	102.3	-1.4
IRL	102.3	102.4	90.8	105.0	104.4	108.2	100.7	91.9	91.9	93.0	98.0	5.3
I	102.5	99.1	99.5	98.0	102.5	105.7	106.7	108.9	109.3	112.3	112.9	0.6
L	106.2	103.8	105.0	101.1	94.2	101.5	102.9	98.1	99.3	101.8	96.5	-5.1
NL	80.8	84.8	97.5	101.1	101.4	102.7	104.0	106.6	105.1	104.7	100.9	-3.6
A	99.6	102.4	100.6	99.5	100.0	95.5	93.6	93.8	94.2	94.3	94.7	0.4
P	112.0	93.8	99.4	102.3	98.4	98.7	86.2	91.1	94.8	98.3	96.9	-1.4
FIN	84.1	87.7	93.8	102.4	104.6	98.5	104.5	107.8	97.3	99.8	105.9	6.2
S	93.5	90.7	94.9	102.6	103.1	99.2	105.3	98.6	101.6	103.7	105.9	2.1
UK	94.7	94.0	97.8	99.6	102.7	105.8	99.6	97.4	96.4	95.8	97.8	2.0
EU-12 ⁽²⁾	97.8	97.8	99.2	99.6	101.2	104.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-12 ⁽³⁾	:	:	:	100.5	99.5	102.9	101.3	99.5	98.2	101.7	102.4	0.7
EU-15 ⁽²⁾	96.8	96.9	98.4	99.2	100.8	103.2	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15 ⁽³⁾	:	:	:	100.4	99.6	102.6	101.2	99.4	98.1	101.4	102.2	0.8

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

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

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

Table A.40.

Trends in "terms of trade" of agriculture ⁽¹⁾ from 1987 to 1997
(Indices, 1989-1991=100 with the exception of ⁽³⁾)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	% 97/96
B	95.4	94.6	101.9	99.9	98.2	92.8	89.2	91.9	85.1	86.1	87.7	1.9
DK	100.2	95.3	99.0	101.1	100.0	100.4	89.6	93.0	95.5	95.7	94.6	-1.2
D ⁽²⁾	96.9	98.9	103.6	99.3	97.1	93.1	:	:	:	:	:	:
D ⁽³⁾	:	:	:	94.2	106.1	99.3	93.8	96.1	94.2	92.0	91.5	-0.5
EL	95.9	95.2	99.0	100.9	99.9	89.5	89.0	91.8	87.1	82.9	81.4	-1.8
E	95.0	97.9	101.3	100.8	98.0	90.9	95.2	107.9	112.6	107.7	99.9	-7.3
F	97.9	97.5	99.7	100.8	99.6	91.4	87.7	90.6	90.7	86.1	86.0	-0.1
IRL	98.6	104.1	114.3	94.2	91.8	93.6	98.5	98.1	97.6	91.3	86.5	-5.2
I	96.4	97.1	98.0	99.6	102.3	98.3	92.3	92.9	92.5	91.0	89.5	-1.6
L	97.9	100.3	103.8	102.5	93.8	91.9	92.6	94.2	95.0	86.5	88.6	2.4
NL	113.6	109.2	101.4	99.7	98.9	94.7	89.2	92.2	90.5	88.9	90.5	1.9
A	98.1	94.5	97.5	101.7	100.8	99.2	98.1	98.2	77.2	72.3	71.1	-1.6
P	94.9	97.3	96.3	104.0	99.5	96.6	105.5	108.5	113.2	111.8	108.7	-2.8
FIN	108.4	108.7	105.7	101.9	93.1	90.2	88.5	93.0	75.3	72.7	67.7	-6.9
S	112.3	113.3	109.4	98.6	92.8	92.3	89.5	94.0	88.5	79.2	75.8	-4.3
UK	103.8	100.7	102.4	101.3	96.4	96.7	98.2	97.9	102.3	97.4	88.6	-9.1
EU-12 ⁽²⁾	98.2	98.4	100.3	100.3	99.4	94.6	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-12 ⁽³⁾	:	:	:	99.3	100.7	95.5	93.3	96.9	97.4	94.5	92.4	-2.2
EU-15 ⁽²⁾	99.0	99.1	100.8	100.6	99.4	94.8	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15 ⁽³⁾	:	:	:	99.5	100.5	95.5	93.3	96.9	96.7	93.7	91.5	-2.3

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

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

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

Table A.41.
**Volume of total labour input in agriculture in annual work units (AWU) from 1987 to 1997
in 1000**

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	% 97/96
B	101.6	98.3	96.0	94.2	91.9	88.0	85.8	83.6	81.1	79.1	77.2	-2.4
DK	111.1	104.8	101.9	98.9	95.5	93.5	92.7	88.4	84.7	83.9	83.0	-1.0
D ⁽¹⁾	850.7	837.0	786.8	760.0	718.0	689.1	658.1	:	:	:	:	:
D ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	1229.1	1028.5	863.6	802.9	750.0	710.0	683.0	660.0	-3.4
EL	849.0	851.0	799.3	737.5	680.8	690.6	702.8	681.8	616.6	598.1	580.5	-2.9
E	1389.9	1359.2	1298.0	1255.8	1186.7	1156.9	1112.1	1099.6	1088.2	1029.7	1031.8	0.2
F	1454.8	1401.0	1343.7	1288.6	1235.3	1183.0	1121.2	1086.5	1057.8	1031.3	1005.9	-2.5
IRL ⁽³⁾	254.5	250.6	261.5	257.6	253.7	249.8	242.9	235.1	221.9	223.4	218.3	-2.3
I	2422.9	2313.3	2194.3	2153.4	2156.4	2051.1	1901.1	1812.9	1740.4	1687.0	1657.1	-1.8
L	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5	-4.4
NL	240.5	237.4	237.5	230.2	236.1	238.3	235.7	229.7	225.6	223.3	220.2	-1.4
A	222.5	215.1	206.2	198.0	190.4	178.8	167.8	158.1	148.7	141.5	137.2	-3.0
P	974.0	914.0	846.8	787.3	727.9	668.5	609.1	597.1	585.1	573.4	561.6	-2.1
FIN	281.1	246.2	227.8	222.3	216.1	214.0	203.8	195.0	186.5	178.3	172.7	-3.1
S	114.1	107.8	103.7	98.4	95.4	93.6	93.3	91.8	89.0	87.4	85.8	-1.8
UK	466.1	457.6	445.7	436.7	424.3	418.1	415.1	407.0	401.6	393.6	388.9	-1.1
EU-12 ⁽¹⁾	9121.8	8830.8	8417.8	8106.3	7812.4	7532.5	7182.0	:	:	:	:	:
EU-12 ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	8575.4	8122.9	7707.0	7326.8	7076.8	6817.9	6610.5	6489.0	-1.8
EU-15 ⁽¹⁾	9739.5	9399.9	8955.5	8625.0	8314.2	8018.9	7646.8	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15 ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	9094.1	8624.7	8193.4	7791.6	7521.7	7242.1	7017.7	6884.7	-1.9

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

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

⁽³⁾ Eurostat estimate for the period 1987-1990.

Table A.42.
**Volume of family labour input in agriculture in annual work units (AWU) from 1987 to 1997
in 1000**

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	% 97/96
B	90.9	88.0	85.7	83.4	81.5	77.6	74.6	72.2	69.6	68.3	66.7	-2.3
DK	83.5	79.1	76.1	73.5	70.9	68.9	68.0	64.7	61.9	61.3	61.0	-0.4
D ⁽¹⁾	750.3	732.4	684.5	667.3	634.7	609.2	577.2	:	:	:	:	:
D ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	777.5	650.6	628.0	596.3	570.0	533.0	510.0	490.0	-3.9
EL	729.0	732.0	735.5	678.4	625.9	642.8	623.7	598.5	537.5	516.8	497.0	-3.8
E	1059.9	1036.6	989.9	952.6	877.0	860.4	841.0	822.5	800.7	757.9	726.9	-4.1
F	1225.3	1179.0	1123.1	1071.0	1021.7	973.3	915.4	879.1	848.7	820.5	793.4	-3.3
IRL ⁽³⁾	223.8	222.9	236.0	235.1	234.2	228.7	223.5	215.2	201.7	205.3	200.6	-2.3
I	1729.7	1633.8	1502.6	1466.5	1496.0	1388.4	1299.7	1249.7	1197.7	1158.7	1142.5	-1.4
L	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9	-3.5
NL	186.0	182.6	179.8	172.3	173.7	174.0	170.8	166.0	161.1	155.4	153.0	-1.5
A	205.0	197.8	189.1	180.9	172.9	160.9	150.3	140.7	131.5	124.1	119.7	-3.5
P	828.8	776.7	721.2	669.3	617.5	565.6	513.8	502.0	490.3	478.5	466.8	-2.5
FIN	274.9	240.4	222.1	216.6	210.4	207.3	198.3	189.7	181.5	173.3	167.8	-3.2
S	85.3	80.3	77.0	73.0	70.8	69.5	69.2	68.1	66.0	64.8	63.6	-1.8
UK	290.7	287.0	281.7	274.5	268.1	266.9	266.7	262.5	259.1	254.5	251.6	-1.1
EU-12 ⁽¹⁾	7203.9	6955.9	6621.7	6349.2	6106.3	5860.7	5579.1	:	:	:	:	:
EU-12 ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	6459.4	6122.2	5879.5	5598.2	5406.9	5165.5	4991.2	4853.4	-2.8
EU-15 ⁽¹⁾	7769.1	7474.3	7109.9	6819.7	6560.4	6298.4	5996.9	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15 ⁽²⁾	:	:	:	6929.9	6576.3	6317.2	6016.0	5805.4	5544.5	5353.4	5204.5	-2.8

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

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

⁽³⁾ Eurostat estimate for the period 1987-1990.

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